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TOPEKA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1888.

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**TOPEKA : BUSINESS : INDEX**

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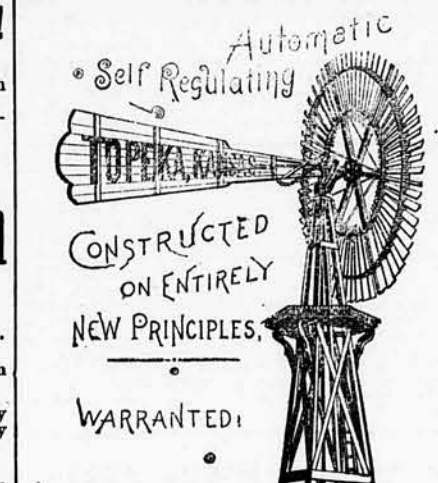
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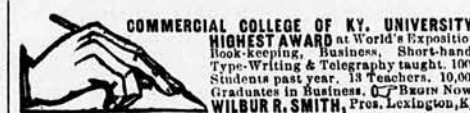
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"The Overland Route,"

Will sell tickets at rate of One and One-third fare for the round trip from points in Kansas to parties attending the Republican State Convention to be held at Topeka, July 25, tickets good going July 24 and 25, limited returning to July 28.

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Will sell round trip tickets from points in Kansas to McPherson, Kas., at rate of One and One-third fare to parties attending the Kansas State Prohibition Convention, to be held at Hutchinson, Kas., July 18. Tickets will be sold July 17 and 18, limited to return until July 21.

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## Agricultural Matters.

Rejoinder to M. Mohler.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Mr. Mohler condenses his first letter and boils it down to three points. He should have added the fourth—"That there is no such thing as trusts, monopolies, or combinations in the land," and no farmer should have any apprehension or fear of the effects of such nightmares, but rely on supply and demand for their prices. Is it possible that Mr. Mohler has not heard of the Standard Oil Company? Read the Windom investigation report on transportation. The nail, sugar, coal, lumber, cattle, and hog combinations, solely to control prices. Has he not read the Anderson report on Reading railroad and anthracite coal combination to "limit the output" and raise the price, forcing the laboring men into a strike to accomplish it? If he has not, life is too short for me to go over all this ground to prove it and put glasses on his eyes, so he can see it.

Mr. Mohler lays down a general principle or axiom—"When a man has been accustomed to look for a lifetime on only one side of a question he can never be converted to a new view." Will this not apply with equal force to Mr. M. as to myself? He seems afraid to let go of one idea for fear he will never get another. His answer to my inquiry why hogs and cattle were not as high now as they were in 1881-82 is too transparent. The reported receipts and packing of hogs in 1881-82, when the price was 6 to 7 cents per pound, were as large, if not larger, than for the last year, while we can get at our stations only 4.75 to 5 cents now. Considering the conceded shortage of 2,000,000, then he says: "If a combination of cattle or hog men in Chicago keep them down now, why not then? Cattle have advanced \$1.50 per 100 pounds in the last week, and hogs are going up too." Hogs always go up in July, August and September. Then the packers adjust prices to suit their views for the regular packing season, November 1. Yes, corn-fed cattle went up \$1.50 to \$2 per 100 pounds, and why? The butchers from the large Eastern cities came through to Kansas City and bought these best beefs and shipped direct to New York, Buffalo, and Boston without regard to dressed beef houses. I knew of one order in Kansas City for fifty carloads for one day. The market became a cyclone, got beyond the control of dressed beef houses for once. But where is the price of such cattle now? Gone back to the old level.

"The law of supply and demand is king," he says vauntingly. This delusion cannot be driven from his mind. The daily receipts of cattle were just as large at the time of the \$1.50 advance, but that particular grade of corn-fed cattle were so scarce and the demand so rapid as to allow or permit this "old law of supply and demand" to swing back onto the track for a few weeks and beat the dressed beefmen for a few days. But now nothing can be plainer than that these cattle trusts have again the absolute control of this trade and fix the price of cattle on foot as well as S. A. Brown & Co. fix the price of lumber at every station of importance in Kansas.

Mr. M. seems to laugh at the allusion of *Breeder's Gazette* about Senator Vest's committee on cattle trusts, calling on the Almighty to investigate the cause of the blizzards. This is sacrilegious. His mind or ideas are incorrigible beyond redemption.

Did Senator Windom's investigation of the transportation question prove

fruitless, or did it ultimately produce the State and inter-State commerce law—a boon to the farmer? The Cullom investigation led to the same result. They laid bare to public contempt that monopoly, combination and conspiracy of the railroads against the people's commerce. I cannot in a newspaper article reproduce figures and statistics to convince Mr. M. that the number of cattle or hogs (supply) has had little or nothing to do with the price. I am prepared to prove that the only paying department of farming (cattle and hogs) is to-day and has been for five years in the most complete control of the most mercenary and destructive combination in a few hands, with the largest aggregate capital of any other on this continent except the Standard Oil Company. But I confess I am confronted with insurmountable difficulty when I attempt to convince prejudice of so long standing. P. P. ELDER.

Princeton, Franklin Co., Kas.

### Broomcorn Culture--No. 6.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—To successfully produce and cure broomcorn requires a thorough knowledge of the business. The best way to acquire this knowledge is to begin on a small scale and increase the crop as experience warrants or justifies. Say you plant ten, fifteen or twenty acres in two different plantings. Be governed to some extent by the available help in harvest time. Have plenty of shed room. Allow about two and one-fourth pounds of dry brush per cubic foot for shed room, and about 600 to 700 pounds per acre, on prairie land that will produce twenty-five to thirty bushels of corn per acre. Broomcorn is of very slow growth on the start and for that reason weedy land should not be plowed until after the weeds have started. Broomcorn is a quick crop to make and will mature if planted any time in June. I have seen broomcorn planted as late as July 8 make a good crop. The main thing on the start is a thorough preparation of seed and ground. That being done, the result is generally a good stand. The next very important thing to know is when the broomcorn should be cut. More loss is sustained for the want of sufficient knowledge on this particular point than on all other points in the business. Broomcorn should be well out of the boot before cutting, but it should never pass the milk state for good color and a good pliable brush.

Just when the brush begins to sprangle, or present a bushy appearance at the top, is another evidence of being ready to cut. After the brush is cut it should not be allowed to lie in the sun longer than it is absolutely necessary to draw to the shed. Strip the seed off and shelve at once, as brush left in any sized piles will soon begin to heat.

Once heated it will show up in cured brush in the way of bad color, brittle straw, etc. The principal feature in curing broomcorn is to get a green brush; that can be done only by cutting at the proper time, with careful shelving. New beginners suffer more or less from overloaded shelves, lack of ventilation, etc. The shed must be thoroughly ventilated to insure success. If you wish to have brush on shelves after dry, hang broomcorn stalks, strung on wire, tops down, at the end of each stall. Leave the blades on the stalks. The stalks will keep the rain, sun and light out, affording as much protection as is necessary, and at same time there is a chance for air to get to any uncured brush there may be. The stalks can be put up after the brush has been curing eight to ten days in good drying weather.

If new beginners are not careful seed will be left on the straw next to the stalk. It is very necessary to take all

the seed off. The greatest obstacle I had to overcome in harvesting broomcorn was the disposition of the hands to hold extended conversations. Finally I had to prohibit talking, except in connection with the business, altogether. To cut broomcorn right requires close attention, and the same attention is necessary in seeding and shelving. Leave for seed your earliest and nicest brush. Select, as much as possible, brush that remains green after the seed ripens. Avoid red seed altogether.

Don't allow the brush to advance to that state that it will be either red or yellow tipped, to say nothing about getting ripe before cutting. Better a great deal put out what can be taken care of green even if the crop has to be materially lessened. The seed of ripe broomcorn is splendid feed for any kind of stock and yields, it is claimed, from twenty to thirty bushels per acre, but the brush is almost worthless for brooms, and of no particular value on the market. Even red or yellow-tipped is very objectionable, and does not meet with the ready sale it would seem to warrant, even at a considerably reduced price.

Broomcorn will grow on any land that will produce corn, oats, wheat, rye, millet or sorghum, and will produce about one ton to three acres on land that will grow from twenty-five to thirty bushels of corn per acre. The first to second planting will generally produce on good prairie land from 700 to 800 pounds per acre. Late planting is what brings the average down. The difficulty is in getting a stand. After I learned the importance of leaving the broomcorn stalks of the year before on the ground until ready to plow and plant my late planting, the average was better.

In shelving crooked brush laths need be used only in about every fourth or fifth shelf, as the brush will not settle close enough together to interfere with the curing process.

Any season that will advance field corn to good roasting ears will mature the first planting of broomcorn sufficient for cutting, and the second planting should follow closely up. Barring chinch bugs I prefer dry seasons for raising broomcorn. Very little rain will bring broomcorn to where it is ready to head out, and then one good rain will make the crop. I have had buyers, men in the business from the East, tell me that the climate of Kansas can not be rivaled for curing broomcorn. Her dry August and September, and the almost constant motion of the air from the southwest, are features very important to the business. Her dry atmosphere reduces the risk on the shelf to a minimum. Her natural drainage and her clean rich soil makes the crop of broomcorn almost a certainty.

In constructing dry shed make an odd number of stalls that you may be able to utilize, as near as possible, all the space in comb of building. Allow sufficient lap for shelving in each stall, at least three inches. Broomcorn sufficiently cured, tied in bunches and stored in a close dark room in warm weather, will improve very much in appearance, coming out with a bright, rich, glossy green, hardly attainable on the shelf.

There is one thing that should never be lost sight of in preparing broomcorn for the market, and that is, green brush looks better, is better, sells better, lasts longer, and weighs more (same bulk) than either red or yellow-tipped or ripe brush. In fact it is almost useless to produce more brush than can be saved green as far as the money-making is concerned. Don't allow the trashy stuff that accumulates about the dry shed and machine to ever find its way into

the bale. Bale brush as near as possible of same fineness and color together. Don't bale indiscriminately red-tipped, yellow-tipped and green brush together. Anyhow keep the green to itself.

A. H. COX.

Quincy, Greenwood Co., Kas.

### Sowing Rye.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As a general rule rye is considered as a somewhat surer crop than wheat. It is one of the best soiling crops that can be grown, coming in early in the spring and yielding a large amount of feed, and what is not used for feeding green can be turned under as a fertilizer or be cut and made into hay.

It should be sown reasonably early in the fall so that a good thrifty growth can be secured in the fall. If desired a considerable amount of pasturage can be secured during the winter. About the same quantity should be sown to the acre as of wheat, and the preparation of the soil and seeding is about the same.

At our last farmers' club meeting sowing rye was discussed somewhat. One of our best farmers stated that with him rye was a rather uncertain crop unless he sowed oats with it. His plan is to sow about five pecks of rye to the acre, and in addition to sow one peck of oats. The oats comes up quick and make a good growth during the fall, they aid materially to protect the rye from the ravages of the Hessian fly, and during the winter act as a mulch to protect the rye plants from freezing out. He claimed to have tried the plan sufficiently so that he feels sure that with anything like an average season he could sow rye and be reasonably certain of a fair crop. And in this way considered it is a good crop to sow for winter pasture and early spring soiling.

Another member had tried the plan of taking a small patch of between four and five acres, plowing well early in the summer and manuring well, working the manure thoroughly into the soil, and then sowing to rye the latter part of August or the first of September. After a good start to grow was secured, which would usually be done by the time cold weather set in, could be used as a pasture at any time it was needed. He had found it of considerable benefit in the spring for farrowing stock cows, mares, sheep, and sows. He used it for a pasture in this way until June, when he plowed it up and sowed the ground to corn to use as a soiling crop later in the summer. It was necessary of course to apply plenty of manure in order to grow two good crops, but found that it paid in the feed secured.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

### That Tired Feeling

Afflicts nearly every one in the spring. The system having become accustomed to the bracing air of winter, is weakened by the warm days of the changing season, and readily yields to attacks of disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine needed. It tones and builds up every part of the body, and also expels all impurities from the blood. Try it this season.

A farmer says: "I put into a barrelful of sweet cider a quart of milk, about half a pint of mustard seed—the black seed—and six eggs. Mix them all up together and pour them in the barrel. Cider will keep sweet that way for half a dozen years. I think it gets better and sweeter the longer you keep it."

Cold, cough, coffin, is what philosophers term "a logical sequence." One is very liable to follow the other; but by curing the cold with a dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, the cough will be stopped and the coffin not needed—just at present.

A Rhode Island farmer recently sold ninety-three lambs for \$1,000.



## The Stock Interest.

### THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

AUGUST 8.—H. M. Valle, Short-horns, Independence, Mo.

### SYSTEMS OF SHEEP-GRAZING.

The following article was prepared by C. Scott, and published in *Farming World*, Edinburgh, Scotland. It will suggest some interesting points to Kansas farmers:

When sheep are turned to pasture, it is supposed by some that their welfare depends more upon the weather to follow than upon any management it is possible to bestow during the grazing period. It is true a good season or a bad one has an all-powerful influence in determining the condition of the flock and the profits therefrom, yet the skillful stockman adopts means or systems by which to improve the quality of his sheep, or, in other words, derive the fullest benefit from the grazing, independently of the weather. At this season of the year the subject is no doubt interesting to graziers. Turning a certain number of sheep upon a certain acreage of pasture is in itself a simple operation, and does not require either great skill or experience in the farmer to discover whether the pasture is sufficient to maintain in a thriving condition the given quantity of stock. But grazing demands fuller attention than the mere consumption of the food which the land is supposed to yield. Provided the land is not overstocked, the animals grazed will, in all probability, naturally thrive and prosper; but at the same time they may have made unprofitable use of their rations, notwithstanding their healthy and even fat condition at the end of the season. It is not the fat lamb which brings a good price in the market that always leaves most profit, any more than the poor one which sells at a proportionately lower rate. With either the cost of production has to be considered, and although good sheep only are profitable, it is equally necessary in grazing, as in fattening, to study very closely how to convert the product of grass with the least waste into the greatest yield of mutton. To make the most of the food grown is the problem of grazing, and it cannot be denied that in many districts a very large share of both arable and hill pastures are annually allowed to go to waste.

In estimating the value of a grazing, the first point to consider is the nature and quality of the pasture; and the value of a sheep-pasture depends, first, on the fertility of the soil, and secondly, on the rotation of cropping pursued. Sheep thrive on nearly every kind of pasture, but, unlike cattle, they prefer those which are short and sweet, and not too luxuriant or artificially enriched. On rich soils, in favorable localities, or perhaps owing to high farming, the herbage produced is not only richer in certain elements than agrees with the assimilative functions of the sheep, but it is present in greater quantity than the number which can be grazed, without soiling the food, are able to consume. Thus it happens that the richest and best pastures are better adapted for cattle than sheep. Land that will carry per acre more than three ewes with their lambs, or from four to five tegs, is too rich for sheep, and will pay better if grazed with some other description of stock, or laid aside for cropping. On the other hand, a pasture may be too poor to maintain a bullock, and yet afford very good keep for sheep. On hill lands, where the soil is poor, the herbage is usually both short and scarce, and although it sometimes requires as many

as five acres to maintain a single sheep, there is many a large and good flock grazed on these comparatively barren soils. Again, on arable farms where a four, five, or six shift of cropping is practiced, a difference is found in the value and quality of the pasture for sheep-grazing purposes. Young grass is always preferred by sheep, and especially lambs; consequently, pastures of one and two years' ley are more valuable than those of an older age. They can be closer eaten, and will also carry a greater number of sheep per acre. Generally, young grass or seeds, as it is sometimes termed, that will carry three ewes with double lambs the first year, will only maintain two and a half the second, and perhaps only two ewes with their lambs in the third year. These are the conditions which the grazier studies in determining the value of a pasture, and he afterwards selects the different kinds of sheep best suited for the particular quality of the grazing.

The stocking of grass lands with the proper kind of animals is probably one of the nicest and most difficult points in the whole range of farming. In the natural state, such animals are produced on the lands as are suited to the nature of the herbage. Thus, in the mountainous districts, where the grass is short and light, the small breeds of both cattle and sheep prevail; while on low rich pastures, where the grass is full and luxuriant, we have the larger breeds of these different animals. It is therefore necessary to consider, first, what breed of sheep will be most proper for the particular kind of land on which they are to be grazed, and, in the second place, what sorts will afford the greatest profit in the consumption of the herbage. In most cases it will be found that upon deep, rich soils the larger breeds will be the most profitable, and on such as are less fertile the smaller breeds of sheep will be found to pay the best. Where the stock is bred upon the land, there will be little difficulty in selecting such animals as are best suited to the circumstances; but as it is frequently necessary for the farmer to purchase his stock at fairs and other places, much care and attention are required in choosing the right kind of stock for the situation. It is perhaps experience alone that can qualify the grazier to form a correct judgment in these respects; in general, however, he is led to the choice of stock by no fixed or scientific principle, but by the impression the animals have made upon him—a sort of instinct acquired by practice. Respecting the kinds of stock that may be employed with the greatest profit by the grazier, ewes and double lambs, for example, require first years' grass; ewes and single lambs second ditto; while tegs or eild sheep may be the most profitable sorts for older and inferior qualities of pasture. The proportion in which the different sorts of sheep should be introduced upon grass lands must depend chiefly upon the goodness of the land and the size of the stock, and these vary indefinitely.

In grazing, the system of dividing the sheep of different kinds into lots according to the quality of the pasture is perhaps the most widely practiced. By this method the ewes and lambs are put upon the youngest grasses—those with twins getting the preference—where they remain the entire season; the tegs or other sheep on the farm being placed upon the oldest leys. It is generally asserted that the fewer head of sheep which are folded together the better they will prosper, and very few shepherds will venture to contradict that statement. On many farms, however, an opposite system is pursued in grazing. Instead of dividing the sheep in

the manner just stated, and keeping each lot separate and confined to the same pasture throughout the summer, it is not unusual for some farmers to run all their sheep together in one band, and shift them from field to field every few days. By this plan the sheep get a regular change of food, and while one field is being grazed the others are freshening up; so that, when the weather is favorable, they obtain a full clean bite every time they are shifted. But while many shrewd stockmen practice this system, it is only on farms having a very equal pasturage that it can be adopted. Where some of the fields are rich and sweet, and others, on the same farm, coarse and poor, no experienced sheep-farmer would ever think of adopting that method of grazing. To shift the sheep from rich to poor pasture alternately would affect them most injuriously, and very quickly bring ruin to any flock. But with small flocks, on early lands where a regular growth of grass can be depended upon, there is no doubt that the system of shifting from pasture to pasture is a good one to follow. It is simply folding upon a large scale, and where the size of the fields is pretty equal and proportionate to the number of the sheep, such a method of grazing may well be practiced. In a regular system of folding by means of hurdles on grass land, it is stated that a very much larger number of sheep can be maintained per acre, owing to a quicker growth and no grass being wasted from running to seed. If such be the case—and there is no doubt it is—it may reasonably be asserted that carrying out this system on a wider scale, each field representing a fresh fold, the number of stock which could be kept would also be considerably increased.

Another system of grazing is practiced on farms having a bad water supply, where the stock can only find water in perhaps one field. In these circumstances the usual plan is to open the gates and allow the sheep to range all the fields together. Such farms are conspicuous by sheep tracks running from the gateways throughout the fields, and nothing defaces the appearance of enclosed pastures more than these tracks, which, besides, destroy a good deal of grass. It will also be noticed that the lambs reared under that system are invariably inferior, which fact may be attributed to the sheep being unsettled and failing to make good use of their entire range of pasture, on account of its being unequal in quality. In such cases I cannot help thinking that, by closing the gates and dividing the sheep into suitable lots, and having their supply of water carted daily into the different fields, very much better results would be obtained. I have also occasionally seen this system practiced where a part of the farm was considered unhealthy, and, while giving the sheep a wider range no doubt materially lessened the mortality, the condition of the flock as a whole was not improved. Indeed, it seemed doubtful whether the advantage of fewer deaths was any gain, after taking into account the loss sustained in a general deterioration of the entire flock.

The system of hurdle grazing, already alluded to, has been tried in various parts of the country, but has never been proven a great success; at least, it has never become general, and those who have made the experiment have, I understand, abandoned its practice. In hurdle grazing the great difficulty experienced was found to be the want of a sufficiently regular growth, as, from the large number of sheep kept, unless a steady supply was forward every day, the future and perhaps unmatured portions were encroached upon,

until, as it frequently happened, the sheep had to be removed for a time elsewhere. It was then thought that by means of irrigating showers a heavier and more even crop of grass could be produced; but the expense and absence of suitable land for such purposes seems here also to have proved insurmountable. By this system, however, on land where in ordinary farming only three sheep per acre could be grazed, it is said that, by a liberal manuring to start with, and an allowance of artificial food, twenty sheep per acre could be fattened; and where irrigation was applied, as many as forty sheep per acre could be fattened off during the summer.

On hill farms the system of grazing is conducted upon a somewhat more interesting principle than it is possible to attempt in the fields. On arable farms the fences regulate the extent of the range, so that each sheep can travel over the entire enclosure, where no doubt it assiduously exercises its judgment in picking up the best grasses it can find. Hill sheep are allowed a much wider range, but it is still impossible for any one of them to cover the whole ground. They are necessarily grazed much thinner on the hills, because they are dependent upon the pasture only for the whole year, and a sufficiency of grass has to be left for winter use; whereas on arable farms the herbage is consumed in summer without regard to wintering, other foods being then supplied. Mountain grazings are divided into "hirsels," or divisions, of a size suitable for a shepherd to manage. Hirsels are next divided into "heafs" or "cuts," of a size varying according to the description of pasture. The varieties of herbage on the hills being more patchy than on cultivated lands, the shepherd studies how to graze his flock so that each cut of sheep may receive on their own "heaf" a share of all the different grasses in their daily travel, which is identical summer and winter, excepting in the time of a snow storm, when the higher-lying ground is unavailable. In the autumn months the sheep are kept on the high grounds as much as possible, which reserves the lower portions for winter. Hill sheep, being bred on the ground, get accustomed to their heafs when lambs, and they never afterwards wander therefrom. Lowland farmers are apt to suppose that by means of fences hill pastures could be more profitably grazed, but in practice such is not the case. The herbage is too coarse to admit of close feeding, and unless the sheep are allowed a wide range and great liberty in selecting their food they seldom prosper. Successful hill grazing depends very much upon the shepherd, and it is surprising what difference can be made in the condition of a flock by good herding. Hill farmers should study the botany and geology of their grazings far more than they do. They could then arrange their heafs with greater accuracy, which would enable them to derive a greater profit from their farms by keeping more and perhaps a better quality of sheep. The same hint is equally applicable to Lowland graziers. There are comparatively few farmers who can tell either the name or value of the grasses found upon their farms, and until a full acquaintance is made with the individual merit of each plant, a correct estimate of the worth of a grazing is only arrived at by guess.

### Sheep With Other Stock.

Professional sheep-growers seldom turn sheep into a yard with other stock. They have learned by experience that it does not pay. So says the *Indiana Farmer*. In the case of high-priced blooded stock, it has sometimes been



pretty dear experience. The farmer who keeps but few sheep and has never made a special study of the business can not do better than to follow the example of those who have; yet we notice that it is almost the invariable custom with such farmers to allow their sheep to take their chances among the mixed stock of the common yard. In most cases they are obliged to get their living from the straw stack, or rick of hay around which various horned cattle hold sway. Many of the more timid of the flock will go hungry before they jeopardize themselves by crowding in to get a small share of the common feed. Unless a sheep is killed outright, the owner is seldom aware of an injury when it occurs. It is a matter of great wonder to him, however, that he has no more lambs from so many ewes. Looking at the matter understandingly it is a great wonder that he has any, or that his ewes remain alive. It costs but little to have an extra yard for the sheep opening off their own pen or house. A few feet of lumber and a few hours' time can well be expended here. The man who makes proper provision for his sheep in this way is not the man who says: "There ain't no profit in sheep, anyway. I just keep a few to eat up the odds and ends," as a farmer remarked to the writer only a few days ago.

#### The Supply of Beef.

Will this country ever suffer from an oversupply of beef, asks *Field and Farm*, and then it proceeds to answer the question negatively, thus:

"As we look around us we are convinced that our beef supply can never be rapidly increased, however urgent may be the necessity. By no possible means can cattle be made to breed rapidly or artificially. Only by slow average of 50 per cent., or one calf from every two cows per annum, can the business be developed; and it is certain that this progress will be insufficient to meet our growing demands.

"There is an impression throughout the country that the cattle business in the West has been overdone. If by 'overdone' we mean that the industry has been developed beyond the limit of prudence, we shall find by examining the statistics in this connection, that the reverse is the case. But in regard to the over development of cattle-growing a glance at the figures in the case will convince the most skeptical.

"Notwithstanding the enormous multiplication of the cattle industry, our population is increasing at a much faster rate, and to-day we have in this country only 772 cattle to the one thousand population, while twenty-five years ago we had 814 head of cattle to the thousand. Our total population doubles every twenty-five years, but the cattle increase east of the Mississippi in the same time has been less than one-third as great. At the present time, taking the entire country as a basis, the annual increase of population compared with the annual increase of stock is in the proportion of 2½ to 1½ per cent."

#### How to Raise Colts.

A breeder of fine horses communicates to *Turf, Field and Farm* his plan for raising fine colts:

The brood mare, after foaling, is fed liberally on grain. When the flies are bad she is sheltered during the heat of the day and is given the range of succulent pastures at night. When the air is chilly she is housed at night and is turned out during the day. Each mare is put in a box at feeding time so that she may enjoy her oats in peace. If the grain is put into troughs out in the pasture there will be serious scrimmages for it. In every band there are

two or three mares which want to rule, and at feeding time they rush from trough to trough and keep everything in a ferment. The grain is hastily swallowed and there is danger of the colts getting injured by kicks. The foal will begin eating grain when two weeks old, and if the mother is fed in a quiet place the baby will have more inclination as well as time to nose in the trough itself. At five months old the foal is weaned and it goes for the winter into a sunny and sheltered yard used exclusively for weanlings. At night two colts occupy one box, and during the day the whole band enjoys the bright and bracing weather. Each is fed oats in a separate box and is given plenty of good hay, and gathering in a band for exercise, promotes cheerfulness and aids digestion. All this requires thought and attention, but it pays in the long run.

## In the Dairy.

#### How to Make Cheese.

We are frequently asked how to make cheese. A few weeks ago we reproduced an article on that subject from our own columns. What follows was written by Henry Stewart, a well-known writer on farm and dairy matters:

"Any quantity of milk, from 100 pounds upwards, may be used. The night's milk may be set in a cool place and stirred frequently up to the latest opportunity. In the morning this milk is skimmed and put in tin pails in a tub of hot water, to get warmed up to 100 degrees. The morning's milk is brought in fresh and warm, and is at once mixed with the warm milk, which is reduced to 90 degrees by this mixture. The mixed milk is put into a clean wash-tub and the rennet is added. The rennet is made by steeping a piece of the dried stomach of a calf in warm water and adding salt. The exact quantity required for 100 pounds of milk is 60 grains, or one-eighth of an ounce of the dry stomach in two and one-half ounces of water at 70 degrees, for twenty-four hours for milk at 90 degrees. About one drachm, or a tablespoonful, of salt is added for this quantity. When the rennet is added the milk is well stirred to thoroughly mix the rennet, and the tub is covered with a cloth to retain the heat. This quantity of rennet is enough to make the curd in an hour. More rennet will make a hard, dry cheese, and so will a higher temperature; either of these being equivalent in effect to the other. A low temperature and a small quantity of rennet are also equivalent to each other in producing a soft, mellow cheese which cures in the best manner and develops a nutty, rich flavor. In one hour the curd is set. It is now cut with a long-bladed knife in straight, perpendicular slices, one inch thick, and then crosswise one inch apart. This causes the whey to separate and the curd to shrink. Just here is the point where the various methods of making cheese separate. By the cheddar system the whey is dipped off and heated to 150 to 180 degrees, and is poured back on the curd, which is thus heated up to 100 degrees, and is kept so heated until a piece taken between the teeth 'squeaks' when it is chewed, or when touched to a hot iron the curd draws out in strings several inches in length. The other system disperses with the heating, and the curd is left with the whey until it is firm enough to be lifted up in the hand without falling apart or losing its shape, when it is ready for breaking up, salting and putting in the press. When the curd is ready the whey is all drained off by tilt-

ing the tub and breaking up the curd with the hands. In the cheddar system the curd is drained and broken up while still warm, and is left in a heat to become slightly acid. As soon as the acid is apparent to the taste the curd is again broken up by the hands quite fine, salted in the proportion of 2 per cent. of fine dairy salt, and put into the hoop and the press. In the other method the curd is left to sour, but is broken up, salted and put into the hoop. The hoop is made of thin ash or spruce board, and for 100 pounds of milk or ten pounds of cheese may be eight inches in diameter or ten inches deep. The curd is pressed in the hoop by the hands a little at a time, to get it firm and solid, and a loose head is put in with a block upon it. The cheese is then put under the press. The press is a frame or bench having an upright post at the end in which is pivoted a long lever. The cheese is put under this lever near the pivoted end, and a weight hung upon the other end, so as to get a moderate pressure upon the cheese. A folded cloth is usually put under the cheese to absorb the whey which is pressed slowly out of the cheese. For a ten-pound cheese and a ten-foot lever a ten-pound weight would be enough for the end of the lever. As soon as the cheese is firm enough to be handled it is taken from the press, rubbed with butter, and placed in a dry, cool cellar, on a shelf to cure. It is turned on the other end daily for a month, and if mould gathers on it this is scraped and wiped off, and the cheese is greased again. With six cows giving seven quarts each, a ten-pound cheese may be made daily. The size is very convenient, and with more cows and milk it is still a desirable size, and several such cheeses can be made and pressed at one time by ranging the hoops in a line, resting a board upon the blocks and pressing with the lever upon a block laid upon the board. The weight upon the lever should be increased in proportion to the number of cheeses. Cheese of this size and of good quality and purity could be sold with the greatest ease. They are of such a size as to be consumed while fresh and in the best condition, and, what is very important, any person can easily carry one from a store, so that there is no objection to purchasing on account of difficulty in getting one home. If I were in the business of making cheese for family use I would have thin, light wooden or strawboard boxes in which cheese would fit nicely, and it should have a neat handle, and be labeled with my name and the name of the farm, and branded, 'Pure whole-milk cheese for family use.' My butter in similar packages has sold for at least twenty cents a pound more than it would bring in ordinary tubs."

The Hays City *Free Press* calls attention to the fact that dairy butter is now selling for 8 cents a pound. Creamery butter is worth 30 cents a pound in Denver. In a country like Kansas, where there is so much pasturage and where prosperity of the farmer so much depends on what price he gets for his small marketing, the people who do not make an effort to keep up a creamery stand in their own light.

The Eskridge (Wabaunsee county) *Star*, recently referring to the cheese factory at that place, said that "it is using 6,000 pounds of milk per day, making 600 pounds of A 1 cheese per day; 18,000 pounds or nine tons per month; 108,000 pounds or fifty-four tons in six months; which at the low price of 8 cents per pound, would amount to \$8,624 to be distributed among the farmers in this vicinity for a six months' run, and we have put all of our figures

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## Correspondence.

### Tariff a Necessity.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your issue of June 21, J. E. Ferreira has undertaken to answer my article on protection to the American laborer, which you, Mr. Editor, was good enough to publish; and believing you will give me a portion of your columns again, I will endeavor to lengthen my line, and try and see if the tariff sinker will go a little deeper than the one my friend F. alludes to. He says that what England or any other nation wishes to do, has not the slightest bearing on the question. Brother F., France, Portugal, Spain, Italy and Austria, as high tariff countries, in support of your argument is too thin, for in it you undertook to show that England is a free trade country; but you, like other free trade men, your boat not being well ballasted, won't stand the test. Friend F. is as much mistaken on my age (thinking I am a young gentleman) as he is on his free trade argument. Taking the testimony of my mother, I will be fifty-seven years old the twenty-second day of next December, 1888. I think I have read the subject of tariff and have tried to learn something about it. We all should be interested. My friend F. has undertaken to show that England is a free trade country, and I draw the inference that he would have your readers believe that England has always had open ports for other and all nations. Now let us see. As an example, I present the following, passed in 1785, chapter sixty-seven: "An act to prevent the export of tools and utensils made use of in the iron and steel manufactures of the kingdom, and to prevent the contracting with artisans in their factories to go abroad." The preamble reads thus: "Whereas the exportation of the several tools and utensils made use of in preparing, working up, and finishing iron and steel manufactures of this kingdom, will enable foreigners to work at such manufactures, and thereby greatly diminish the exportation of same from this kingdom; therefore, for the preserving as much as possible the benefits arising from those great reliable branches of trade and commerce, be it enacted." The act then proceeds to forbid exporting machinery, as rollers, molds, punches, etc., and enacts heavy penalties for its violation, besides a confiscation of machinery when seized. An additional preamble declares: "And whereas, for the encouraging of such manufactures in this kingdom, it is necessary that provisions should be made to prevent artificers and others employed therein from departing." Talk about England being a free trade country, will you? Why did you not tell the readers of the KANSAS FARMER what England was doing for two centuries previous to 1785? I once worked for an English boss, served three years under him to learn the trade of a bricklayer, and when I would ask him something touching the trade, his answer invariably was, "an old dog for a hard road and a pup for a foot-path." So, friend F., you can if you choose call me the old dog, about fifty-seven years old. Allow me to quote free trade England a little further. Then followed the prohibitory provision against reducing, soliciting, or contracting with British workmen to go into foreign countries. There was not a single branch of industry, until recently, in the kingdom that was not protected by like extreme and arbitrary severity. Yet it was not enough to prevent foreigners from employing their workmen and buying their machines, for other nations would gradually direct their endeavors to manufacture their own material unless restrained. But it has been her concurrent policy, in perfect harmony with the law here mentioned, to push her armies and navies around the world, conquering empires upon which the sun never sets, whereto her merchants may carry her manufacturers unmolested by competition. It is not for fame that she has won her most splendid victories, so much as for her markets. It is not so much the love of glory that fires her ambition as the calculation of her merchants, who seek a place to sell their woollens, their cottons, and their iron. For this she wars with the weak and intrigues with the strong. In short her design is to manufacture the raw material of her own and other nations, not only for her own supply, but for the supply of the world. The chief element of her power to under-

work other nations and supply them with her fabrics is the low wages of her operatives. Competition for employment reduces wages as it reduces all other commodities; and the enquiry is presented, why it is that a country where manufactures have been so highly favored, the condition of the operatives in the manufacturing districts has so excited the commiseration of the humane? Accustomed as men are to associate power and dignity with perpetuation of large estates in families, especially where the spirit of feudalism has been infused into the frame work of society, as was the case with England, it is not to be wondered at that the lands of the kingdom were chiefly connected with the few. Besides this, we are at the mercy of combinations among gigantic establishments to regulate prices, as is frequently observed in the notice of meetings of Staffordshire and Welsh iron masters, where they resolve on an advance or depression of prices, as may suit their purposes; so that we soon discover when the foreigner has obtained the exclusive control of our markets that we are paying a largely increased price, by which we are helping him to retrieve his losses in the effort that we expended to break down the home production. We are invited, however, to buy our iron and other articles in this cheap market for the further reason that it is the dearest market to sell our breadstuffs and cotton and other raw materials; and this is the argument by which American farmers were enticed, by the abandonment of the protective tariff, 1842, to discharge their own manufacturers, and employ those abroad. Has experience, the faithful touchstone of truth, commended to their judgment all the advantages to a foreign market, which free trade pictures to their imagination? I think not. They were told that England was casting off the shackles from commerce, which a barbarous, selfish and anti-commercial spirit had imposed, and that inaugurating a new era of unrestricted international exchange, she was throwing open her ports for the admission of our breadstuffs, after long and wearisome contests with the protectionist. That was in the year 1846. But the selfishness and avarice of British manufacturers, shippers and merchants left untried no means in their power to compass the defeat of our prosperity. British intrigue and British gold operated in the work of destruction, and an administration was brought into power by studiously and persistently assuring the people that the law of 1842, so fruitful of blessings, should be religiously supported and preserved.

Friend F., it appears that you are entirely destitute of the knowledge that England had a high protective tariff for two hundred years prior to the year 1785. I assert it as a fact which is proven by history of the past, that we have always been more prosperous as a people, business interests flourished more, and labor was in greater demand under a high tariff than under a low scale of duties upon foreign imports. HENRY BUTLER, Douglass, Butler county, Kas.

### Barter and Free Trade.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In the FARMER of June 21st appears an article having for its caption—"Two Truths to Be Learned," written by Mr. Irvine, of Oregon, Mo., which I wish to notice, from the fact that there is so much that is absurd contained therein. Mr. Irvine is not an amateur at letter writing upon that subject, as I have often noticed his communications in the *Rural World*, and the same rashness always characterizes the same. The inference to be drawn from his article is, that there are two very important truths concerning which we are in darkness and need light, and could we but get that light, all tariff laws would be abolished, and all the old world made happy at the prospect of 60,000,000 customers.

In the first place, "money is not wealth to the nation." Yet our observation leads us to the fact that money is what makes a nation independent and aids it in sustaining its credit both at home and abroad. The history of the past has taught us as much. Again, the gentleman says: "All commerce between nations or communities is merely the exchange of exports for imports, and to the nation is barter." This barter talk is no new doctrine. It is one of the stale arguments (?) of the free-traders, and often used

in Congress. The idea is, for every export there is an import, and *vice versa*, and if you don't trade with a nation they will not trade with you. There is nothing more fallacious; and how it can be believed by men of good sense is past my comprehension. Now trade between states, as well as nations, is carried on by individuals or companies for the purpose of profit. If a man buys a cargo of wheat in New York, he throws it upon the market that he can get the most for it. If a man in London sells a load of steel rails he consults the markets, and places them where he can realize the greatest profit regardless of the relations of trade existing between these nations. He cares nothing about that; the profit is what he is after. For instance, last year we wanted from Brazil \$53,000,000 worth, and yet we could not coax her to take more than \$3,000,000 worth from us. From Germany we took \$80,000,000, but she wanted but \$57,000,000 from us. The West Indies furnished us \$70,000,000 worth, but would take only \$24,000,000 worth in return. France was glad to have us take \$68,000,000, but stopped when she had \$55,000,000. The British East Indies furnished us \$18,000,000 worth of good things, but needed only \$4,000,000 of our products; while upon the other hand we took from Great Britain \$165,000,000, while she needed \$363,000,000 of us. We took from Spain \$5,000,000 worth, while she could not stop short of \$12,000,000 of our products. Of Belgium we wanted but \$8,000,000 of her products, while she wanted \$27,000,000 worth of ours. Each one took just what it wanted and no more. The whole transaction was carried on by individuals or companies, and the nations had nothing to do with it. If we had bought not a dollar's worth from those nations, they would come here for provisions, providing we sell as cheaply as others. And when India can under-sell us in wheat they will go there for their stock, regardless of trade laws.

Mr. Irvine further says: "Up comes Belgium with a ton of steel rails and offers them for \$28. You have been trading heretofore on equal terms, and you gave your ton of wheat or bale of cotton for the ton of rails as the prices had ruled. But a new tariff of just \$28 is on the rails, and Belgium, after paying the tax, lays his rails on your counter and asks \$56 for them." Now, why did not Mr. Irvine tell that as it is, granting that a bale of cotton is worth \$28? Before we placed that tariff on rails we were making none, but were buying them in London and paying \$166 per ton for them. Instead of getting a ton of rails for a bale of cotton, it took six bales of cotton to buy the ton of rails; but now the ton of rails can be bought for \$30, or the bale of cotton—just the reverse of the way you put it. Before we placed the high duty on rails and had erected any mills, we were paying \$166 per ton for rails; and when we erected two mills, England came down to \$130 per ton; when we increased our mills to six, then she offered us the rails for \$100 per ton, and they have been coming down ever since till they have reached as low as \$27. Mr. Irvine must know this to be a fact, if he knows anything about the matter at all. Why should he try to deceive the people? Had the price of rails advanced when the duty was levied upon them, then he might have had a case; but by active competition the price declined. The same is true of all other articles that we manufacture to any considerable extent. Again he says: "British manufactures are doing all they can to make fools believe they want our tariff repealed." We are to understand that a person is a fool if he believes Great Britain is interested in our tariff laws. The gentleman needs to talk such nonsense to small boys and not to men who read. Too many have already read Mongredien's pamphlet, that has been purchased by the thousands and scattered all over the land and paid for by Great Britain's money. England don't hold her meetings secretly, so we can hear nothing she is doing. It is not worth while for the gentleman to deny that capitalists of Great Britain have paid large sums to further the interest of free trade in the United States. The comments of the English press upon the late message of the President meant something. Again he says: "British manufacturers know that our free trade treaty with Venezuela drove them out of her ports and filled Venezuela with our sewing machines, glassware, brooms, brushes,

axes, machinery, saw-mills, fancy goods, nails, crockery, and screws." Had the gentleman known, or had he been candid enough to admit it, he could have told us that we furnish other nations, where there are no free trade treaty stipulations, five times as many of these articles as little Venezuela takes; so it does not look as though the treaty had much to do with it. Last year, of the articles which he mentions, Venezuela took but a little over \$100,000 worth. Oh! how we must have filled her ports and drove Great Britain out. England must have been badly frightened at the sight of two or three ship loads of truck from the United States. Last year we bought of Venezuela over \$8,000,000 worth of goods. Did she buy that amount of us? No; she took less than \$3,000,000 worth. If your position is true—that commerce is all barter, and if you don't trade with a nation she will not trade with you, why did not Venezuela take \$8,000,000 of us in return? You see, your little free trade state of Venezuela, by her action, slaps you right in the face. It only proves what I have already stated, that free trade is carried on by individuals, and the trade relations between governments cuts no figure in the matter. Had we not protected our home industries and built up our manufacturing establishments, we could not have the millions of dollars worth of goods to fill up the ports of other nations. Thirty-five years ago we went abroad for nine-tenths of all our manufactured products; now we are able, under the fostering care of protection, to make nine-tenths of them, and by so doing give lucrative employment to a large army of men, furnishing to the producer a home market, which is far better than a foreign one.

The gentleman complains that our commerce is very inferior to that of other nations, and yet forgets that we have an internal commerce that far eclipses any nation on the globe. Commerce does not make the people of a nation happy and prosperous by any means. Giving employment to our own laborers and wages far in excess of any other nation is far better. Some seem to think if we only go abroad for all our manufactured products and ship everything we raise to some foreign nation to be consumed, paying freight both ways, we would be much better off, because we would then have a larger foreign commerce.

There was another article in the same paper from a gentleman in Illinois, but as it was addressed to Mr. Butler, of Butler county, I will let him answer it. If he don't, I would like to, as there are some things in it too erroneous to let go.

JNO. F. COULTER.

Russell Springs, Kas.

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

Plow on both sides of the hedge two yards width and harrow it down. All hedges need cultivation occasionally.

### For Sale.

For the benefit of the parties who circulate the story that I am out of the Hereford business, I now offer registered bulls at \$50 to \$100. E. S. SHOCKEY, Topeka, Kas.

Manure is complete plant food because it contains all the elements required. Commercial fertilizers vary in composition, and the advantages in their use is that they enable the farmer to select special substances that may be lacking in the soil.

### 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.

### Hardware for Farmers.

D. A. Mulvane & Co., 713 Kansas avenue, Topeka, always keep a full line of hardware, and especially desire the patronage of every farmer, who will find it to his interest to inspect our complete stock of hardware of every description, including the cheapest and best line of gasoline stoves, refrigerators, barb wire, screen doors, tinware, ladders, wheelbarrows, etc.



## 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.]

## PROPHECY.

In a previous issue we gave our weather predictions for July, and in the last issue we gave the predictions for August. It will be noticed that in all our predictions this year we have stated that there would be good seasonable weather, with no great drouths or great excess of rainfall; that some few places would have it a little too dry for short spells and that other places would be too wet for short spells. Such has been the case thus far and will continue to be the case for some time to come, though as the season advances there will be some complaints of dry weather in the spots indicated in our previously-published predictions for July and August. In this connection we desire to say we are not a prophet nor the son of a prophet. We never claimed to be more than a mathematician and student of natural law. A great many people suppose that we make our predictions by prophecy and suppose that a prophet must be infallible; that if we cannot tell the exact amount of rain that will fall upon each quarter section for each day and hour we are not much of a prophet. Prophets are not supposed to do any hard work figuring, but to have some mysterious premonition of coming events and hence incapable of error. If therefore, the slightest error occurs he must be a "false prophet," no matter if he was correct ninety-nine times in a hundred. But those who look upon predictions as simply the result of hard mathematical work will be surprised that we do not make more errors, considering the extent of the territory we cover with our calculations. They will see that the main part of our work is to go to fundamental causes and calculate whether the crop season is to be cold, hot or moderate, and whether it will be a season of drouth or floods, or whether it will be one of seasonable rain and sunshine. They will understand that the details as to just how these seasonable rains are distributed among the various counties is work which we cannot perform with mathematical exactness and will not expect it, while those who suppose we are a prophet will expect literal fulfillment to the minutest detail.

We claim that we have done all that should reasonably be expected of one man when we calculated that the present would be a good crop year for most of the United States. That was the main question that people generally wanted to know, and in order to answer it scientifically we had to go a long ways back to make our calculations. In the first place we had to answer the great question, "What is gravitation?" That question had never been answered, and it took us many years to find the correct answer. We could make no correct weather calculations till it was answered. Newton simply gave the mathematical ratio by which gravity acts. He did not pretend to tell what gravitation is. He said: "The cause of gravity is what I do not pretend to know. It is inconceivable that inanimate brute matter should, without the mediation of something else which is not material, operate on and affect other matter without mutual contact, as it must do if gravitation be essential and inherent in it. That gravity should be innate, inherent, and essential to matter, so that one body may act upon another at a distance, through a vacuum, without the mediation of anything else, by and through which their action and force may be conveyed from one to another, is to me so great an absurdity that I believe no man who has, in philosophical matters, a competent faculty of thinking, can ever fall into it. Gravity must be caused by an agent, acting constantly according to certain laws; but whether this agent be material or immaterial, I have left to the consideration of my readers." These statements of the great philosopher show that he had a correct understanding of the nature of the problem so far as he had investigated it, but indicate that he was conscious of having only entered upon the inviting field of discovery respecting those occult forces that command matter in its ever changing states. And yet many people suppose that gravity is innate, inherent and essential to matter so that one body will act upon another at a distance,

through a vacuum, without the mediation of anything else, which is what Newton expressly denied.

We explained what gravitation is in the five chapters on cosmogony which we published in *The Future*. All we desire to say now is that by calculations based upon these fundamental laws we are able to trace causes to effects so as to determine with mathematical certainty whether a summer will be wet, dry or ordinary in the United States, and whether a winter will be cold or warm. But those who expect us to "prophecy" these things will not be satisfied with anything short of absolute infallibility down to the smallest detail.

But we have done much more than we have agreed to—we have worked out our predictions as to each of the States, and, in many cases parts of States, so that the verifications have been 90 per cent. or more, which is very gratifying to one who knows the difficulty of the problem. If our readers give us proper financial support we shall be able to devote all of our time to this service and thus pay them back an hundred fold. We think each reader will make money for himself as well as support our efforts by sending for a copy of our Almanac. The article on tornadoes in the Almanac is alone worth the money. It is the first time that the causes which produce the tornado were ever explained. In order to bring it within the reach of all we will send a copy of the Almanac for fifty cents to each one who sends us a new yearly subscription to the KANSAS FARMER, making the Almanac and paper one year for only \$1.50.

In looking over your Almanac for 1887-8 I notice that you say you have obtained about all the weather records which have been kept in the West. Will you please inform me where and how these weather records are to be obtained and at what price? Also do you know of any complete history of the weather, giving description of the most destructive storms and cyclones, with time and place of occurrence? Can you furnish me with all the back numbers of *The Future* containing your articles on "Cosmogony" and at what price?

G. F. WALKER, Akron, Col.

—It is a very difficult task to collect the weather records for a long number of years past. Since 1870 the weather reports have been collected by the Signal Service and published each year by the War Department. But most of these reports cannot now be had from Washington, except for the most recent years, though they can be picked up in the second hand book stores in the large cities, especially in New York and Philadelphia. It is very difficult to obtain copies of weather records prior to 1870. We have been twenty-five years collecting ours, picking them up wherever we could. We found them mostly in the hands of dealers in old books and in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. We sent for the catalogues of all the dealers in old books both in America and Europe, and purchased all the weather records we could find which were printed in English or Latin, as we could not read those printed in other languages, though there are quite a number printed in French, German and Spanish. The prices vary largely. Some of the most valuable we bought very cheap, while others were very expensive. What we have cost us about \$530, though probably they could not now be duplicated for five times that sum. The oldest continuous records we have for America extend back over one hundred years, though we have broken records which date back to the time the Pilgrims landed. Some of our English records date back to A. D. 202.

As to tornadoes, the Signal Service have in late years published the most complete histories. They can be had of old book dealers. We understand that the Signal Service does not sell them.

"Cosmogony" was published in five chapters in *The Future*. We will furnish all the back numbers containing those chapters for 25 cents.

## KANSAS WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

Furnished by the Kansas Weather Service.  
Abstract for the week ending Saturday, July 7, 1888:

## TOPEKA REPORT.

Temperature.—Highest at 2 p. m., 93° on Wednesday the 4th; lowest at same hour, 87° on Monday the 2d. Highest recorded during the week, 94° on the 4th; lowest, 65° on the 2d.  
Rainfall.—Total for the week, 9-100 of an inch.

N. B.—Though this was the measurement at Washburn college, the place of observation, the rain was much heavier a short distance away.—EDITOR.

## Gossip About Stock.

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 year for only \$2.

The FARMER will be glad to receive from any of our readers stock notes for this column. Let them be news and of general interest—such items as you would like to see from other portions of the State.

H. M. Valle, Independence, Mo., the champion Bates Short-horn breeder of the West, advertises in this issue a public sale of fine Short-horns at his place on August 8. Fan- ciers of highly-bred Bates cattle should secure a catalogue at once by mentioning this paper.

Mr. J. C. Hyde, of Sedgwick county, is now possessor of as choice a bull as there is to be found in the State, having last week purchased of J. M. Slonaker, through advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER, his Rose of Sharon bull—Minnie of Flat Creek's Acorn 82324.

Manhattan, Kas., did herself proud on Independence Day by getting up one of the greatest parades in the State, about two miles in length. One of the distinctive and novel features of the display was an exhibit from the Blue Valley Stock Farm of W. P. Higinbotham, consisting of three stallions, four spans of roadster horses and one single roadster. The parade was made up of bands, fire departments from neighboring cities, a calthumplan band and floats representing the business interests of the city.

Mr. M. B. Keagy, of Wellington, Kas., the successful breeder of Large English Berkshire swine, reports that he has for sale at reasonable prices—quality of stock considered, four first-class males under 1 year old and two males 2 years old and over; all of which are choice, well-developed animals, just what an exhibitor loves to have when desirous of winning the blue ribbons over any and all competitors, each one being built expressly for capturing prizes and doing good service as sure breeders. Write and place your order at once, and win.

Chas. H. Holmes, of Beatrice, Neb., reports stock sold during the past month from all the different breeds kept at "Holmdale," viz.: Six Short-horn cows with four calves to A. G. Coykendall, Denver, Col., for \$1,400. The well-known prize Jersey bull, Sotis Signal Boy 16178, to Salem Anderson, Pawnee City, Neb.; one Jersey bull calf to J. M. Frink, Marengo, Ill.; one yearling Duroc-Jersey boar to Geo. Correvon, of Norfolk, Neb.; one yearling Duroc-Jersey boar to W. D. Shull, Homer, Neb. These shipments are reported to have been received in excellent order, and negotiations are now being made for another lot of Jerseys and Short-horns to some parties in Denver.

H. G. Farmer & Sons, of Garnett, Kas., breeders and shippers of fine stock, make their bow to the thousands of KANSAS FARMER readers this issue, as will be seen by their illustrated advertisement to be found elsewhere. They breed of swine the Small Yorkshires, Poland-Chinas, Duroc-Jerseys and the Improved Chester Whites. Among their Poland-Chinas is the celebrated Sweepstakes 1375, N. W. R., a most successful prize-taker, having shown at seventeen fairs and won seventeen first and sweepstakes prizes. They also possess Ottawa Boar 1908, which as a yearling took first and sweepstakes at every fair on the circuit. These gentlemen have ten leading varieties of poultry, and Pekin ducks, Toulouse geese, Bronze and White Holland turkeys. Also, they keep near 300 head of Merino sheep; in fact, on the Sunflower Stock Farm can be found that which will suit all lovers of fine blood, and if those interested cannot see them now, then make it a point to see their mammoth displays at the forthcoming fairs.

When the bill to create the Department of Agriculture was before the House, Hon. Thomas Ryan, of Kansas, favored the measure because all the interests of agriculture could then be more thoroughly represented in executive council, and information in regard to them could be more fully and intelligently presented to the Congress of the United States by the President in his annual message. An executive department brings the great national industry of agriculture directly under the charge and responsibility of the President. The very importance and

magnitude of such a trust must necessarily make the chief magistrate solicitous regarding all the interests and conditions of agriculture. These considerations must almost constantly become the subjects of Cabinet consideration, at which will be considered whatever injustice this supreme industry may suffer from iniquitous combinations, from oppressive legislation, or from any other cause. It will be the President's duty to lay before Congress from time to time all the facts bearing on such matters, with such suggestions and recommendations as he may deem important. This will bring Congress face to face with the whole subject, and impose directly upon it the responsibility of just action.

## Inquiries Answered.

BUDGING TREES.—We will prepare an article on budding trees for next week's paper. There is plenty of time this year yet for the work.

SWEENEY.—Will you please inform me what remedy is the most effective for sweetened shoulder. I have a fine mare that has one on her shoulder just about withered. Is quite lame. Have tried several remedies, but none seem to take any effect.

—You will find a good remedy in the KANSAS FARMER of June 28 last.

HOG LICE.—I wish you would publish in your columns a receipt for hog lice.

—Carbolic acid one part; warm, soapy water ninety-nine parts. Wash well. Another: Hog's lard and equal parts of kerosene oil and sulphur. Mix to soft salve and rub well into the hair and skin. It don't matter much about what quantity of lard is used, for lard alone will destroy lice.

CANE SOWING.—How much cane seed to sow to the acre, and how will it do sowed now? Want to sow where the chinich bugs have taken the corn.

—Sow about a bushel of seed to the acre. If the ground is in first-class condition, there is yet plenty of time for a good crop of cane fodder. In the fall, if indications are frost-like, you can cut the cane at any time and save it, any way.

SICK CATTLE.—I have lost several of my cattle, some steers and cows and yearlings, but most of them yearlings; about the fattest ones are the ones that died. They are in good pasture on the Arkansas river bottom. They first lie down and don't eat hardly anything, and then they commence to scour a good deal and keep on until they nearly turn their insides out and pass blood. I have got a fine cow that is sick now. I have drenched her with laudanum three teaspoonsful twice a day and two teaspoonsful of turpentine, and some glycerine mixed with linseed oil, and give injections every hour with cold water. They generally get sick about eight or ten days apart; two get the same way at the same time.

—There must be something wrong in the water they drink or in the food they eat. Let a veterinary surgeon look into the case at once.

## Thirty Miles Disappear.

Thirty miles of journey is a big thing to disappear, but this distance has been dropped out between Kansas City and Chicago. How it happened is thus figured: The Chicago, Santa Fe & California railway is completed between Kansas City and Chicago, and the distance between the two cities is only 458 miles, measuring from Union Depot, Kansas City, to Dearborn Station, Chicago. This is exactly thirty miles less than by any of the old lines, so you have to travel thirty miles less, your freight has to be hauled thirty miles less, and practically the Santa Fe has made thirty miles disappear. A few years at this rate and Kansas will be in New England.

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

Kerosene oil has been used successfully in the killing of burdocks. It was poured into the stalk after cutting it off near the ground.

\$110 will pay for board, room and tuition for forty weeks at Campbell Normal University. Board in the family of the President.

Turn under the weeds as soon as they appear. By not permitting them to grow and seed they can be entirely eradicated in a short time.

The Country Gentleman says root-pruning corn has been proved by experiment to be in nearly all cases a positive injury, and that we are therefore justified in concluding surface cultivation of this crop is better than deep digging or strong plowing.



## The Home Circle.

### To Correspondents.

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

### Never Mind the Rest.

Trustfully and hopefully  
O tread this path of life,  
It may not be all flowers,  
Or free from care or strife;  
For 'tis by blows that iron grows  
Of greater strength possessed,  
So bear life's buffets manfully  
And never mind the rest.

Each thing hath its work to do,  
Its mission to fulfill;  
The wind that blows, the plant that grows,  
The waters never still.  
Then need we ask how we are tasked,  
'Tis given in each breast,  
Go do life's duties manfully  
And never mind the rest.

Fear no pain or poverty,  
Fear no earthly thing,  
The poorest man who does his part  
Is equal to a king.  
A king hath cares, a king hath fears,  
Proud heart but anxious breast;  
With just like you, his work to do,  
Ah! striving like the rest.

Gentle deeds and kindly words  
Are never thrown away,  
But bring unlooked-for harvest  
On some cloudy autumn day.  
We are but stewards of the wealth  
By all of us possessed;  
So do life's duties faithfully  
And never mind the rest.

Oh! look up to the heavens by night  
And doubt it if you can,  
The countless eyes of Providence  
Look lovingly on man.  
'Tis little good we here can do,  
So let us do our best  
With thankful hearts and willingly,  
And never mind the rest.

'Twere well with most if books that could en-  
gage  
Their childhood, pleased them at a riper age.  
The man, approving what had charmed the  
boy,  
Would die at last in comfort, peace and joy;  
And not with curses on his art who stole  
The gem of truth from his unguarded soul.  
—Cowper.

The wound of peace is surety,  
Surety secure; but modest doubt is called  
The beacon of the wise, the tent that searches  
To the bottom of the worst. —Shakespeare.

'Tis not my talent to conceal my thoughts,  
Or carry smiles and sunshine in my face  
When discontent sits heavy at my heart.  
—Addison.

### MYOPIA.

I have the misfortune to be somewhat short-sighted. And yet, after all, I am not quite so sure that it is really a misfortune. To be sure, I do not see so very clearly; where others beheld sharp outlines and strong contrasts, I see them mellowed and toned down by the imperfections of my vision. Through the persuasions of my friends I was finally induced to purchase a pair of eye-glasses, though I regret to say that I find my nose not at all adapted to the use of this aid to an intellectual appearance. I put on my new acquisition and went down town. What a difference! I could see much more clearly; the letters on the signs stood out sharp and clear; the buildings looked larger and nearer me; I recognized an acquaintance on the platform of a passing horse-car whom I should not have known from Adam but for my new glasses; in the semi-twilight of the stores I could discern fabrics and colors—oh, I was delighted; it was almost like having a new sense. As I became accustomed to my new eyes, and began to look around me more critically, I saw much which had heretofore passed unobserved. I had never noticed how weather-beaten and shabby that row of big brick houses were, nor how much a coat of paint was needed. And the streets! how dirty! Positively it was disgraceful they should be in such a condition. There went a carriage I had often admired; now I see that what looked to be beautiful plush is nothing but Utrecht velvet, after all. The goods so attractively labeled at very low prices, and which hitherto I had considered rather over-value for the money, I now discovered to be coarse and cottony—more confirmation of my theory that one never gets "something for nothing," in a dry goods store, at least.

But the greatest change I found to be in the people. Faces I had known before looked so much older and more careworn; I could see the lines traced by age and worry and fretfulness so plainly I half believed I had taken a Rip-Yan-Winkle sleep of ten

years or so. Without these searching, revealing glasses, I should have called this a fair, matronly face; now I see the haughty, supercilious droop to the mouth, and the up-lifted eyebrows which betoken arrogance. I should have thought that young lady had a beautiful complexion and lovely golden hair; but I can distinguish now that the bloom comes from a box and the yellow hair is dyed; it is a well-made-up face, but its owner is "no chicken." I might have thought this lady well dressed but for the frayed seam, the creases, and a darn partly concealed by the folds drawn over it; that lace is an imitation, that jet is not "cut."

In a thoughtful mood I take off my *pince nez* and rub the glasses with my handkerchief, after the approved fashion of old ladies. Behold, though I see much less clearly, how many ugly things I don't see!

As good a student of the world as Sidney Smith advised us to "Take short views." I think it wise counsel. It may be a misfortune, after all, to be near-sighted, physically; but I regard it as an excellent thing to be spiritually near-sighted, in at least some ways. When we look into the faces of others, it is good we do not read their weakness, their failings, perhaps their baseness; we can thus think the best of them. When we investigate the motives of our friends' acts, let us "take short views;" we shall be less likely to do them injustice by imputing unworthy motives. As the world is more beautiful if we have not sharp eyes for its blemishes, so, when we look into the characters of our friends, it is well that we see not so clearly their faults, lest these make us somewhat blind to their virtues. I believe short-sightedness, in some respects, especially where it enables us to look with charity upon the frailties of "poor humanity," is to be accounted unto us for a virtue. And we would all be more contented, more peaceful, more truly filled with Christian forbearance, if we would not look our relatives' and our friends' characters through and through, seeking so earnestly what it would pain us to find—the evidence of duplicity, selfishness, falsehood. "To ruminate upon evils, to make critical notes upon injuries, and to be acute in the apprehension, is to feather the arrows of our enemies; for injuries long dwelt on take away all rest, and he sleeps but like Regulus who busleth his head about them." —Beatrix, in *Michigan Farmer*.

### Sources of Mischiefs in Eating.

The great sources of mischief from eating are three—quantity, frequency, rapidity, and from these come the horrible dyspepsias which make of human life a burden. By eating fast, the stomach, like a bottle being filled through a funnel, is full and overflowing before we know it. But the most important reason is, the food is swallowed before time has been allowed to divide it in sufficiently small pieces with the teeth; for, like ice in a tumbler of water, the smaller the bits are the sooner they are dissolved. It has been seen with the naked eye that if solid food is cut up in pieces small as half a pea, it digests almost as soon, without being chewed at all, as if it had been well masticated. The best plan, therefore, is for all persons to thus comminute their food; for even if it is well chewed the comminution is no injury, while it is of great importance in cases of hurry, forgetfulness or bad teeth. Cheerful conversation prevents rapid eating. It requires about five hours for a common meal to dissolve and pass out of the stomach, during which time this organ is incessantly at work, when it must have repose, as any other muscle or set of muscles, after such a length of effort. Hence, persons should not eat within less than a five hours' interval. The heart itself is at rest more than one-third of its time. The brain perishes without repose.

Never force food on the stomach. All are tired when lunch comes. Every muscle of the body is weary and looks to the bed, but just as we lie down to rest every other part of the body, if we by a hearty meal give the stomach five hours' work, which in its weak state requires a much longer time to perform than at an earlier hour of the day, it is like imposing upon a servant a full day's labor just at the close of a hard day's work. Hence the unwisdom of eating heartily late in the day or evening; and no wonder it has cost many a man his life. Always breakfast before work or exercise. No laborers or active persons should eat an atom later

than sundown, and then it should not be over half the midday meal. Persons of sedentary habits or who are at all ailing should take absolutely nothing for supper beyond a single piece of cold stale bread and butter, or a ship biscuit, with a single cup of warm drink. Such a supper will always give better sleep, and prepare for a heartier breakfast, with the advantage of having the exercise of the whole day to grind it up and extract its nutriment. Never eat without an inclination.—*The Housewife*.

### Notes and Recipes.

Never begin a journey until the breakfast has been eaten.

Never take warm drinks and then immediately go out into the cold.

When a hinge creaks put a little graphite or soft lead pencil on the place of friction.

Do not put irons on the stove to heat long before they are wanted, as exposure to high heat will roughen and injure them.

The duty of teaching children to be useful and handy in everything cannot be too strongly impressed upon the minds of parents.

The best way when hot grease has been spilled on a floor is to dash cold water over it, so as to harden it quickly and prevent it striking into the boards.

Javelle water, used to remove tea and coffee, grass and fruit stains from linen is made thus: Mix well in an earthen vessel one pound of sal soda, five cents worth of chloride of lime and two quarts of soft water.

**Cracker Pudding.**—One egg, three table-spoonsful of sugar, one pint of milk, two or three milk crackers rolled, nutmeg and a pinch of salt. Bake about three-quarters of an hour. Run the handle of a spoon down the center of the pudding; if it does not look milky it is done.

**Canned Salmon Sandwiches.**—Are very good for luncheon, and can be prepared hours before. Procure a good brand of the salmon, drain off the liquor, turn the contents of a can into a mortar; add a small lump of butter, a little pepper and salt. Pound it well and spread it over the buttered bread, with a few curls of parsley.

**Bran Muffins.**—Take three quarts of unbolted wheat flour and sift into a large pan; warm three half pints of rich milk, mixing with it a half tumbler of West India molasses; cut up in the warm milk and molasses two large heaped tablespoonfuls of butter and stir it about till well mixed through. Then stir all this into the flour. Beat up three eggs till quite light, adding them gradually to the other ingredients. Lastly, put in two tablespoonfuls of fresh yeast. Cover, and set the sponge to rise. Heat a griddle on the top of the oven or stove; set your greased muffin rings on it to get hot. When the muffins are risen quite light, fill the rings nearly to the top and bake. Send to table hot; pull them open with the fingers and butter them.

### Remedy for Croup.

"Croup caused the death of six of my children, can you wonder that I feel alarmed when my only remaining child exhibits the slightest symptoms of a cold?" asked a mother sorrowfully. "Sometimes the doctor could not come at once. I was afraid to apply remedies without being advised and—"

While the mother was speaking, her only child, a pretty little girl seven years old came running towards us with hands uplifted gasping for breath.

"What shall I do? The doctor is out of town—will not be back until this evening!" cried the mother frantically.

Remembering a child of our own who was attacked in a similar manner, we procured a pail, filled it with hot water and quickly removing the little one's shoes and stockings placed her feet in the pail. We lost no time in roasting three onions, then mashing them, spread them upon a folded napkin, pouring over the whole a tablespoonful of goose-grease; [lard or sweet oil will do as well.] The poultice was applied as hot as it could be borne to the throat and upper part of the neck. In ten minutes the quick, short gasps ceased, and at the end of half an hour the child, warmly wrapped in a soft blanket, was sleeping soundly. The skin was moist and the breathing natural, all symptoms of

the dreaded scourge had disappeared as if by magic.

For children who are subject to croup, make a little bib out of chamolice skin, cut the neck and sew on tapes to tie it on, then melt together some tallow and pine tar, rub some of this in the chamolice and let the child wear it all the time. Renew with the tar occasionally.—*Good Housekeeping*.

### Fashion Notes.

Oxidized twenty-five cent coins are the rage in cuff buttons.

Gray and white as a combination retains all of its popularity.

Black hats and small black mantles are worn with dresses of all colors.

To be fashionable, the hosiery should match the costume with which it is worn.

Long white ostrich plumes will be worn upon many of the stylish "picture hats" during the summer.

Marechal Neil and moss roses in enamel, on a clouded silver surface, are dainty and stylish designs for bracelets and brooches.

A small gold circle set with turquoises and pierced by a tiny arrow of dull gold, is a pleasing pattern for children's ear drops.

The parasol with a natural stick, a bronze handle, unequal divisions or gores, lace-trimmed and ribbon-decorated, is the fancy of the passing hour.

Among the most attractive of the season's bonnets are those of straw lace, which are nearly as delicate as some of the silk and thread hand-wrought guipures.

An infinite variety of fancy wraps will probably be seen at the summer resorts. All, however, partake of the visite shape, with fronts turned in to form sleeves.

As a variation of the bonnets composed wholly of straw, some of the newest are studded with mock pearl or emerald beads, or finished with rows of iridescent glimps.

Sunshades are larger than ever, and most voluminous with their lace flounces, tulle pleatings, and loops and ends of fancy ribbon. The style of handle now considered most chic is an oddly-carved wooden one, or a massive Japanese sword of hammered silver. The carved ivory and mother-o-pearl handles, however, are in better taste, if less fanciful.

There is a very pretty new shade of silvery gray green, which can be compared very well to the color of the leaf of the poplar tree. This shade is to be made up of one material alone, or, if some relief is needed, combined with plain silk, moire or velvet if the material composing the gown be, for instance, silk-warp Henrietta cloth. As these substances never take the dye quite alike, a mixture of either produces the effect of variety.

**ROYAL**  
  
**BAKING**  
**POWDER**  
**Absolutely Pure.**

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

**LEWIS' 98% LYE**  
**POWDERED AND PERFUMED**  
(PATENTED)  
The strongest and purest Lye made. Will make 10 lbs. of the best Perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes without boiling. It is the best for disinfecting sinks, closets, drains, etc. Photographers' and machinists' uses. Foundrymen, bolt and nut makers. For engineers as a boiler cleaner and anti-incrustator. For brewers and bottlers, for washing barrels, bottles, etc. For painters to remove old paints. For washing trees, etc., etc. **PENNA. SALT MFG CO.**, Gen. Agts., Phila., Pa.



## The Young Folks.

### It Turns to Gold in a Single Night.

At the foot of the hill the milk-house stands,  
Where the Balm of Gilead spreads his hands,  
And the willow trails at each pendant tip,  
The lazy lash of a golden whip,  
And an ice-cold spring with a twinkling sound,  
Makes a bright-green edge for the dark-green ground.

Cool as a cave is the air within,  
Brave are the shelves with the burnished tin  
Of the curving shores, and the seas of white,  
That turn to gold in a single night,  
As if the discs of a winter's moon  
Should take the tint of a new doubloon!

Burned to a coal is the amber day,  
Noon's splendid fire has faded away,  
And, lodged on the edge of a world grass-grown,  
Like a great live ember glows the sun;  
When it falls behind the crimson bars  
Look out for the sparks of the early stars.

With the clang of her bell a motherly brown—  
No trace of her lineage handed down—  
Is leading the long deliberate line  
Of the Devons red and the Durhams fine;  
"Co-boss!" "Co-boss!" and the caravan,  
With a dowager swing comes down the lane,  
And lowing along from the clover bed  
Troops over the bars with a slumbering tread.

Under the lea of the patient beasts,  
On their tripod stools like Pythian priests,  
The tow-clad boys and the linsey girls  
Make the cow "give down" in milky swirls.  
There's a stormy time in the drifted pails,  
There's a sea-foam swath in the driving gales,  
Then girls and boys with whistle and song,  
Two pails apiece, meander along  
The winding path in the golden gloom,  
And set the milk in the twilight room.

—Frederick Sumner.

### Monosyllables.

Mine be the force of words that tax the tongue  
But once, to speak them full and round and clear.

They suit the speech, or song, and suit the ear,  
Like bells that give one tone when they are rung.

Or bird notes on the air, like rain-drops flung,  
That pour their joy for all who pause to hear.  
The short, quick chords the dull sense charm  
and cheer.

That tires and shrinks from words to great  
length strung.

Strong words, of old, that shot right to the  
brain,

And hit the heart as soon, were brief and terse.  
Who finds them now, and fits them to his sling,  
Smooth stones from brooks of English are his  
gain,

Which shall make strong his thought, in prose  
or verse,

Wills he with scribes to write, or bards to sing.  
—William C. Richards, in Harper's Magazine.

### How Surgeons Do Their Work in a Great Hospital.

No one who has sat upon one of the great benches in the amphitheatre around the surgeon's table ever forgets his first visit there. It will not be what he sees that indelibly impresses his memory as much as the indescribable emotions which perhaps overwhelm him when the surgeon is ready to make the first touch of the knife. Then it is that an irresistible dizziness seizes the new-comer. The ether-burdened air seems suffocating. A nausea like unto that of seasickness grinds his stomach. He feels the blood leave his face, and if he is able by a tremendous effort of the will to crush down the weakness, faintness and blindness that are fast depriving him of his senses, he does well. His eyes are anywhere but on the operating table, and his thoughts are wildly struggling with the problem how to get out without fainting on the way. If he starts it is not unlikely he will stagger a few steps and then tumble in a heap on the floor, whence he will be carried out of doors, perhaps to be laughed at by two or three students of more hardened sensibilities. Incidents of this sort are not infrequent at the incoming of a new class in the fall. It is a common sight at that season for two or three students with woebegone faces to manifest all the symptoms of sea sickness in the yard outside the amphitheatre door that are to be seen on the deck of an excursion steamer off Sandy Hook when the Volunteer and Thistle are sailing in half a gale. This paralyzing weakness is no respecter of persons. Young men of strong, robust temperament, who don't know what physical fear is, and who are sure that the sight of a little blood would never make them wince, are more frequently the victims of this involuntary faintness than are their weaker classmates.

To many the fumes of ether are nauseating, and the effects of their emotions are thus intensified. Your correspondent was careful to ascribe his squeamishness on the occasion of his first visit to this cause. Many encounters with the ghastly features

of great railroad accidents, autopsies, murders, and similar horrors had, however, made him proof against the more violent symptoms of the amphitheatre malady. His own immunity led him to make a serious mistake a few weeks ago. He yielded to the solicitations of a young man who was anxious to see the mysteries of the operating room, and he invited him to make a visit one operating day. The young man had helped care for one or two victims of accident, and was quite sure his nerve would not give way at sight of any amount of blood-letting. The writer had some misgivings, and he insisted that the young man should at first take a back seat whence he could make his way out quietly in case his feelings overcame him. The child was too young to be put under anesthetics. The first touch of the knife brought a tiny drop of blood. The moment it appeared the writer heard from the seat behind him, where his friend sat, a long-drawn "Ga-a-a," and then a thump. The young man who thought he would enjoy seeing a leg sawed off had keeled over at the sight of a single drop of blood.

The preliminaries and accessories of an operation at a public hospital are worth describing. The only difference in the treatment of a free patient as compared with one who pays regular fees is that the former passes under the surgeon's hands in the presence of a class of students. Generally speaking it is a wise course for any one requiring surgical treatment to enter a hospital for the purpose rather than submit to an operation at home. The reasons are almost obvious. Within arm's reach almost of the surgeon at a great hospital is every instrument and appliance known to science for dealing with any emergency that can possibly arise. There are always available convenient mechanical arrangements that contribute to speed and thoroughness in the work, which cannot possibly be made use of in a private dwelling. It frequently happens that persons of wealth, and with good homes, who require the aid of a surgeon's skill, make a visit to the hospital for the purpose.

As a rule the patient never sees the operating room where he has been treated. He goes in completely unconscious, and he is snugly tucked up in bed before he realizes that he has faced the terrible ordeal which he has been dreading. Even the free patients never know that they have passed under the eyes of more than the doctors and the nurses. The etherization of the patients is always done in a small room outside the operating theatre. It is a process which some people dread more than an operation itself. Others enjoy it, and even indulge occasionally in an "ether drunk," so pleasurable are the sensations it brings them. Patients attacked by nausea and suffocating sensations sometimes have a hard time, and so do the attendants who have them in charge. The antics of a patient in the excitement stage and before stupefaction begins are often amusing. Just as in the case of a man under the influence of liquor, only in a more exaggerated degree, a person partially under the effects of an anæsthetic sometimes develops qualities of mind and disposition that are, to say the least, unsuspected and surprising. Others, on the contrary, yield calmly and without a struggle to the soporific influence of the ether cone, and are soon deep in an insensibility that no surgeon's scalpel can disturb.

There are two and sometimes three or four assistants to the operating surgeon in any case. The duty of one is to tend exclusively to the administration of ether. Sometimes the young man assigned to this duty has his hands full. The ether is administered either by means of a large, shell-shaped sponge, which covers the mouth and nose, or with a cone of similar size, covered with a napkin and partly filled with small sponges, which hold the ether. Every two or three minutes a spoonful or two of the anæsthetic is poured into the sponge or cone, and most of the time unless the operation is upon the face, the nose and mouth are left uncovered. If the patient should be attacked with choking or nausea, or if the teeth become tightly set, as frequently happens, the young man with the ether cone must apply the proper remedy. One difficulty that sometimes arises is the falling back of the tongue into the rear of the mouth, causing danger of suffocation, and

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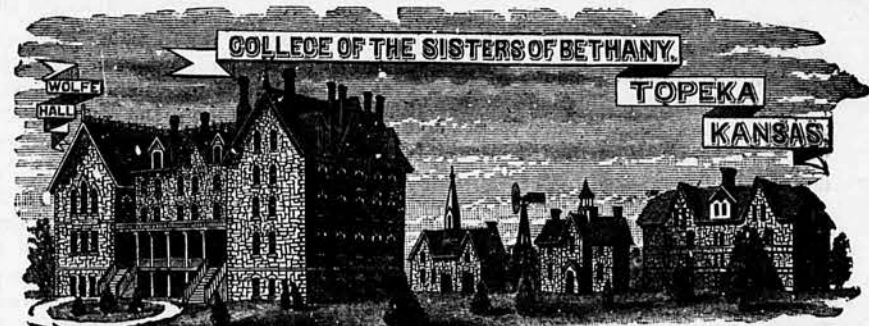
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to avoid this the patient's head is always kept turned to one side. The duty of the other assistants, who are graduates of the medical school getting hospital practice before opening offices for themselves, is to actively assist the surgeon in all parts of the operation. They tie up or ligate the blood vessels which may be cut, and which the surgeon has seized with the artery forceps. When it is necessary to use more than one instrument an assistant lends his aid. One of them stands by constantly with a sponge, with which to follow the course of an instrument, and to cleanse the wound in order that the surgeon may have a clear view of the tissues. An assistant also generally sews up the wounds and applies the bandages when the work of the surgeon is done.—New York Sun.

We take pleasure in recommending the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer as safe and reliable for restoring gray hair to its natural color.

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### Interesting Items.

A land-owner at Elko, Nev., is seeding his ranch to tea.

"Lingua" is a new language which threatens to drive out Volapuk. It is based on Latin roots.

London has eight homes for poor working girls, where they can get three tolerable meals a day for \$1 a week.

If all the land was leveled into the sea the water would flow over the entire globe with an average depth of one mile.

A barber of Newburg, N. Y., has invented a chair which registers the number of persons who sit in it during the day.

At least 4,000 lady teachers from the country east of the Rocky mountains are expected at the convention at San Francisco this month.

A man with a weakness for statistics has made the calculation that a society girl in dancing eighteen waltzes of ordinary duration goes a distance of about fourteen miles.

The highest recorded balloon ascent was by Glaisher and Coxwell from Wolverhampton, England, on September 5, 1862. They rose to the height of seven miles. According to Glaisher, in 3,500 balloon ascensions only fifteen deaths have occurred.

Mr. Kennan gives one a good idea of the enormous size of Siberia by stating in the Century that its territory would contain the United States, including Alaska, with all of the States of Europe, except Russia, and there would still be 300,000 square miles to spare.

The official report on Russia for 1885 shows that the population of the empire is 109,000,000. There were 46,264 deaths by violence, 52,000 fires, 2,377 distilleries, 182,000 wine and beer shops, 245 sugar refineries, 8 universities, 38,531 orthodox churches, 1,287 Catholic, 708 Protestant, 349 synagogues, and 3,957 mosques.

## Dyspepsia

Does not get well of itself; it requires careful, persistent attention and a remedy that will assist nature to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Among the agonies experienced by the dyspeptic, are distress before or after eating, loss of appetite, irregularities of the bowels, wind or gas and pain in the stomach, heart-burn, sour stomach, etc., causing mental depression, nervous irritability and sleeplessness. If you are discouraged be of good cheer and try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has cured hundreds; it will cure you.

### Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

## State Agricultural College

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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 references are given.  
Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.  
Address all orders,  
**KANSAS FARMER CO.,**  
Topeka, Kas.

An interesting communication from H. R. Hilton is received, and will be cared for.

Mr. Geo. T. Bailey's communication is received and will have attention in due time.

The mean temperature in Greeley county for June was 75 deg. The highest was 105 deg. on the 28th.

The oat crop in Crawford county was heavier this year than usual, and growing crops are reported in fine condition.

The total rainfall as measured by S. B. Jackson, at Tribune, Greeley county, during the first six months of the year was 13.62 inches.

Mr. Secretary Mohler estimates the wheat crop of Kansas this year at 17,500,000 bushels, nearly twice that of last year. His report as to corn and other grains, confirms that of the *KANSAS FARMER* last week.

Senator Plumb secured an amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill, allowing \$100,000 to be used in further experiments in the manufacture of sugar from sorghum cane. Whether it will be concurred in by the House is doubtful.

The report of the Agricultural Department at Washington for 1887 is out. Among other good things it contains is the report of H. E. Van Dieman, Pomologist, which may be obtained by any interested person if he address a request to the department.

Crop reports not received in time for last week's paper have since come in from Lyon, Stevens, Butler, Scott, Franklin, Ellsworth, and Woodson counties. A friend in Woodson complains that a former writer did injustice to the county in the *KANSAS FARMER*. He says "I can show you as good crops in Woodson as there are in the State."

## THE BRIDGE OF GRAIN.

Our suggestion of last week has aroused a great deal of interest among the people. The scheme is not only pleasing in contemplation and the imaginary bridge a beautiful structure as seen in the mind's eye, but the suggestion is quite practical, and can be as it ought to be wrought into the best advertisement Kansas has had since the centennial year. It will require time, money and brains to do the work well, and it ought to be done well, or it ought not to be begun. In the first place the scheme needs to be discussed the same as any other enterprise; a great deal of hard labor will be required in fashioning the structure after the design is completed, and a good deal of money will necessarily be needed. Corn and other grains, and the grasses, would be donated cheerfully by farmers in the different counties, and the railroad companies would haul them in, but there must be system in the gathering. In the first conference men of genius, architects, draughtsmen and painters, as well as mechanics—carpenters, engineers, bridgebuilders, etc., must be called in and consulted. The scope and general plan of the work must be fixed in the minds of the builders before anything else is undertaken. How large—how long, high and wide, and how strong shall it be? How much space will it occupy where it may be seen and studied to advantage? Where can the needed space be obtained and what will be the expense? In what manner shall it be protected? What shall be the arrangement for convenience of observers, and what will that cost? All these things must be considered in the beginning; and after they have been considered and it has been determined to proceed, then competent persons must be selected to take charge of the entire work, and they must have assistants in every department. Then the work of raising funds must be begun, and enough secured to complete the work before a stroke is made. With the money secure and a good force of executive men to "push things" Kansas energy will do the rest.

If we may be permitted to make a further suggestion it would be that the State Fair grounds is the proper place to build the bridge, and that no person could more appropriately take hold of the work and push it than the gentlemen comprising the State Fair Association. There is time enough yet to do the work before the fair, if all hands go to work with a will.

It may be interesting in this connection to state a few facts concerning the origin and construction of the Sioux City Corn Palace which was erected last year in a few weeks, and which attracted so much attention at the time.

The people of Sioux City, Iowa, and the farmers of that region, conceived the idea of building a palace of corn for an attraction during the fair for 1887. The idea struck a popular chord, and was received with unbounded enthusiasm by the town and country. Meetings were called and plans began to be elaborated. An architect was called in to make a design. An association was formed. The contract was let and work begun on the 10th day of September, and the world was informed that this novel exhibition would be opened October 3 and continue until the 8th. Money for the work was raised by subscription, or pledged by wealthy citizens. A correspondent of *The Farmer* (St. Paul) gave a description of the work. He said the original design was for a building 50 feet square, but as the work progressed the possibilities of the scheme unfolded themselves, resulting in exterior enlargement and interior

developments until as completed the structure covered a space 241 feet long by 150 feet broad. The main turret or dome was 115 feet in height, surmounted with a flag staff 27 feet high. It was adorned by 70 turrets, by arched windows, a grand entrance and several exits. In making the frame work 300,000 feet of lumber were used instead of 70,000 feet as first estimated. About 15,000 bushels of corn were utilized in covering and decorating. The roofs, turrets, etc., were thatched with unhusked corn and stalks, the product of upwards of 100 acres. About 150 men were employed in building and decorating the structure, while 75 to 200 of the leading ladies of the city were constantly aiding with heads in planning novel decorations and with hands in carrying them out. Many artists of more than local fame furnished designs and suggestions. Indeed Sioux City made the corn palace its pet work, everybody becoming enthusiastic as the building progressed. It was worked and thought about by day and dreamed of at night. The elaborated building, when completed, had consumed two tons of steel nails and half a ton of carpet and other tacks. The decoration required 600 pounds of small wire and 4,000 yards of muslin. No bickerings or jealousies were entertained, but all united in an enthusiastic effort to show to the world a novel, ingenious and beautiful structure, typical of the age and of the material progress of the country surrounding the rapidly developing metropolis of the Missouri Valley. When completed it was found that the palace had cost the round sum of \$28,000.

## SLOW WORK ON THE TARIFF.

Some days ago, Congressman Kelley, of Pennsylvania, proposed that the House at once agree to a bill removing the internal taxes from tobacco, by way of checking the accumulation of surplus money in the Treasury, and let the tariff bill now pending lie over until after the election, then to pass it or reject it as the verdict of the people at the polls shall indicate the popular will with reference to it; but Mr. Mills, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and who has charge of the bill, declined to accept the proposition, whereupon Mr. Reed, of Maine, said that Kelley's suggestion was made on his own account individually and Republican members intend to continue the discussion, pointing out what they regard as defects in every provision in the bill.

This delay, as it appears to our minds, is altogether unnecessary, whether it be considered from a patriotic or a partisan standpoint. In the first place the bill was delayed in its preparation at least two months longer than was necessary, and then it was discussed under the hour rule twice as long as was necessary, and now it has to run the gauntlet in committee under the five minute rule. At the rate of progress thus far made, the House will not be brought to a vote on the bill before August; then it will go to the Senate, where it will be referred to a committee for examination and report, which will occupy a week, probably; then it will be reported to the Senate with amendments which will be discussed in open Senate a week longer and returned to the House, which will refuse to concur in the Senate amendments, and a committee of conference will be appointed to meet a like committee on the part of the Senate. The committee on conference will disagree on the free wool clause if on nothing else, and the whole matter will lie over. Four years ago both parties promised to revise the tariff, but nothing in that

direction was attempted until the President wisely urged immediate action. His message was delivered to Congress early in December last. Half a year has passed since the holidays, and yet there is no immediate prospect for the passage of any measure for reducing the surplus or for revising the tariff.

There does not seem to be any disposition on the part of members of Congress to hasten a conclusion of the matter. Judge Kelley, the oldest man in the House and the member who has been longest there, is the only one among the 325 who is impatient. His tobacco proposition could be disposed of favorably in three days, for both parties favor it as a separate proposition, but it is incorporated in the tariff bill, and it seems to have been mutually agreed among leading members on both sides that the bill shall be passed or rejected as a whole. In the meantime public interests suffer, and money which ought to be out among the people lies unemployed in the Treasury vaults.

## THE SUGAR TAX.

When the sugar sections of the tariff bill were discussed, the other day, several amendments were offered to reduce the rates below those named in the bill, but they were all voted down. This we think was unfortunate, for the reason that among all the twenty-three hundred items in the dutiable list sugar is the only one the duties on which are all tax on the consumer. Many articles pay duties, yet do not cost our people any more than they would if there were no tariff, because like articles are produced in this country so extensively that they and not the foreign articles control the market. But sugar is not in that list. The home-made product is less than one-tenth of what we consume. We make one pound and buy ten pounds from foreigners, and the ten pounds control the market. The present duty on sugar averages about 2 cents a pound, and that is very nearly if not quite all equivalent to a direct tax on the consumer.

If the sugar manufacturing business were growing under this high tax, and if it were showing signs of widening out to such proportions as to furnish all the sugar our own people will need in coming years, we would be willing to let the tax remain for encouragement and protection; but it is not growing. There is not as much sugar made in the Southern States now as there was thirty years ago. Remove the tax wholly, and if Louisiana, or Mississippi, or Texas want to encourage sugar-making, let them do as Kansas is doing—pay her people a bounty a few years on all the sugar they make. We would give a government bounty, also, for a period of five years, and renew it for another five years if it were effecting the object in view; but if not, let it stop wholly and buy our sugar as we buy our tea and coffee, from foreigners.

The Farmers' Alliance has been organized in several counties in South Carolina, and promises to spread into other sections of the State. In Georgia it has become so strong that the President of the State Alliance proposes to establish Alliance warehouses, stores, etc., for the conduct of the farmers' business.

A conference of creamerymen at Salina on Saturday, June 30, formed a temporary organization by choosing James L. Dick, of Brookville, President, and J. M. Anderson, of Salina, Secretary, and extend a cordial invitation to all creamery associations or operators in central Kansas to send one or more representatives to Salina on Friday, July 13, for the purpose of forming a permanent organization for mutual interest.



## ABOUT SILVER MONEY.

The following letter of Senator Stewart is in response to a request from this have a silver plank inserted in his party office for certain information, and that he would do what he could to platform:

UNITED STATES SENATE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1888.  
W. A. PEPPER, ESQ., EDITOR KANSAS FARMER—Dear Sir: On my return from Chicago I found your letter of the 18th inst.

The most important matters of the government are managed in secret. There is no question more essential to the existence of civilization than the question of money. If the people would use their ordinary common sense they would all understand that the value of money depends upon the quantity and not upon the material of which it is made; that a debt is a short sale of money—in other words, it is an agreement to deliver something that the debtor does not have. If the quantity of money is diminished after the promise is made and before the time for delivery it will be more difficult for the debtor to obtain it and pay his debt, or fill his short. People will say that money is scarce but seldom inquire the reason why it is scarce, treating the matter as a natural consequence of some law of nature, the same as they do the changes of the seasons. A failure of the supply of money is not regarded as a crime on the part of some syndicates of manipulators, but as a result of some natural cause. Money is sometimes made scarce by the ignorance of lawmakers, but generally by criminal conspiracies.

The demonetization of one of the precious metals is an example of the methods adopted by the money trusts and money syndicates organized to rob the people. After the discovery of gold in California and Australia an attempt was made to demonetize gold. Chevalier and others wrote, and Cobden distributed, hundreds of thousands of pamphlets throughout Europe to secure the demonetization of gold and the adoption of a single silver standard for the avowed purpose of making money dear and increasing the value of bonds and other obligations for the payment of money. Belgium, Holland, Germany and Austria excluded gold from their mints and thereby demonetized it, and adopted the single silver standard. England and France hesitated, until large and important discoveries of silver mines were made, when in 1871, Germany changed her policy and demonetized silver and adopted the gold standard. A bill demonetizing silver was smuggled through Congress without the knowledge of the people in 1873. The conspirators in this transaction operated upon the various governments of Europe from 1871 to 1876, when they accomplished their purpose and excluded silver from every mint in the United States and Europe. This scheme has already enhanced the value of bonds more than 33½ per cent. and depreciated the price of wheat, cotton, and other farm products a like percentage. The tremendous consequences of this great fraud will be appreciated when it is stated that there was at the time of the demonetization of silver, and still is, more than one hundred thousand millions of debts, public and private, in the United States and Europe which has been increased more than 33½ per cent. by the war on silver, and if the conspiracy cannot be overthrown this indebtedness will be further enhanced to an enormous extent, certainly more than doubled, for the product of gold is declining, while the population and the demand for the use of money are in-

creasing, and if silver is not used as money the world has no prospect but continued contraction, falling prices and hard times. Yours truly,

W. M. STEWART.

## TAXATION OF THE PEOPLE.

The KANSAS FARMER has begun an investigation of this subject with the view of ascertaining approximately how much the people may be rightfully taxed to support local government. It has long been in our minds that our State and county administrations are costing too much and that therefore the people's taxes are too high.

We have sent out letters of inquiry to the Governors of more than half the States, submitting certain questions touching the matter in hand as it relates to their States severally, and when answers are received, they will be digested and tabulated and the whole, with our conclusions, will be printed in the KANSAS FARMER for general information. It does seem that \$9,000,000 is more than the people of Kansas ought to pay as taxes in one year, yet they do pay that much for all purposes.

It may be that we are not paying more than the people of some other States; but if we are all paying too much, nobody will question the propriety of reducing our taxes. We incline to the belief that our whole system of taxation needs overhauling, for the purpose of reducing taxation.

## A FOOLISH FARMER.

A farmer residing in one of the best counties of the State (Mitchell) and a subscriber to the KANSAS FARMER, directs us to discontinue sending the paper to his address, and this is the reason he assigns:

"I don't feel able to take it longer. The combination of trusts and protective tariffs press heavily on the farmers of Kansas, and the only relief proposed by the good old party is 'take the tax off tobacco and whisky,' and I fail to see how that is going to give any relief to me, as I use neither. But I do use some barbed wire, also occasionally have to buy a suit of clothing, hats, shoes, and other apparel; also sugar and rice, and I say lessen the tax on them."

If our friend had stopped at the end of his first sentence, his reason would be perfectly plain and reasonable; but he added some other reasons which are so foreign to the subject in hand as to suggest that the first reason is not the one which determined the question in his mind whether he would continue his subscription to the paper. He complains about what he says the "good old party" proposes. Why that should influence his judgment upon a question of this kind it would be difficult to understand. Which of the parties he refers to we do not know, unless it be the prohibition party, for that is the only party which comes near proposing what this man alleges. Both of the two great parties propose to remove taxes from tobacco, and neither of them propose to take more than a small fraction of taxes from liquors. Both of them propose to revise the tariff duties, but neither of them proposes to remove the duties from sugar, rice, barbed wire, clothing or shoes. The bill which is now before Congress, and which the National Democratic convention at St. Louis, the 6th of last month, indorsed, does not remove taxes from any of the articles named in the letter we quote, nor does it lessen the duties on any of them enough to favor the consumer.

But the foolishness of this man's determination is found in the application of his objection to the "good old party" to stopping a paper which has been demanding for years just what he wants. The KANSAS FARMER wants the duty removed from sugar, not lessened but removed, because the duty is about all

tax on the consumer, and this we have been demanding some years. We have been demanding free lumber and free salt, and free coal. We approve the Mills bill on the tobacco tax, removing the tax wholly from tobacco in the hands of the farmer, and retaining only the tax on cigars and cigarettes, and we have no objection to relieving home-made alcohol that is used in the arts and sciences, because that is raw material, and it is made by our own people. But liquors used for drinking purposes we would tax out of existence if we could. These opinions have been published many times, and our correspondent has read them in the KANSAS FARMER more times than he has got fingers and toes.

But our friend is foolish to discontinue a paper that he needs because he does not like what he calls the "good old party." Let the "good old party" take care of itself, and let farmers stand by papers which stand by them. The KANSAS FARMER is as nearly independent of party influences as it is possible for any journal to be. The loss of one subscriber is nothing to us, but we believe our friend is not only not too poor to take the paper, but that he cannot afford to do without it. We are increasing our circulation and influence steadily, and we expect in a year or two more to have a grand army of men behind us for support in our war on usury, monopoly, trusts and all the unholy combinations which are now devouring the substance of the people.

## KANSAS GRIT.

Twenty-eight years ago in all the region round about the spot where these words are written, the sun shone mercilessly on gray valleys, dry and parched like fire-swept plains, and the hills were bare and brown as if a destroying angel's breath had passed over them. The land was almost barren, and men walked along the very lines of starvation. Trying times those were. They have become historic. But there was an inspiration in Kansas; there was a charm in the glimmering landscape, a beacon in mirage, and a silent whisper everywhere which said or seemed to say—"hold on!" And they did hold on. They staid, and they worked, and they brought in other men and women to help them work. Since that time those same prairies have been wrought into farms by hundreds and by thousands where grasses grow and herds are grazing, where fields have just been shorn of golden wheat, and hills are green with growing corn.

On the table lying before us, as this is written, lies a letter from a pioneer in one of the southwestern counties. He encloses a dollar to renew his subscription and he writes of "close times." Yes, dear friend, you have close times. The last two years were hard upon you, and the pressure will lap over three-quarters of this year. But you have the Kansas spirit; you and your neighbors have had a faith worthy of martyrs. The same hope which led the men and women of '60 through the gloom of that time has led you and thousands of other sturdy men through the hardships of the last two years. Now you will be rewarded as the faithful deserve to be. Kansas this year has good wheat, her oat crop is as large, probably, as we ever had, the corn yield will exceed that of any year in our history, and the grass crop will be far ahead of other years. The wheat acreage the coming fall will be larger than was ever before sown in the State, and 1889 will be for Kansas her most productive year. You men who have held your grip, as the KANSAS FARMER ad-

vised you to do, are now getting a firm footing, and the very next year will see you through. Kansas grit is a power greater than one or two unfruitful years can conquer. It has builded a grand commonwealth in this beautiful region and has spread its encouraging influences among nearly two million people.

## The Fourth at Berryton.

By special invitation, the editor of the KANSAS FARMER took part in celebrating the Fourth in a beautiful walnut grove on the farm of G. W. Berry, for whom the postoffice nine miles southeast of Topeka is named—Berryton. A reporter for the North Topeka Mail was present. We quote from his report in the Mail:

The speaker's stand was tastefully decorated with evergreen, holly and flowers, and the mottoes "E Pluribus Unum" and "Ad Astra Per Aspera" held conspicuous positions. Here we met Mr. W. P. Popenoe, one of the oldest settlers in the county, also Mr. R. V. Marshall, formerly of North Topeka. Mr. Price had a hand in the "Price raid;" he was a member of the Indiana troops at the time. We also met Mr. Waters and wife, who were visiting their son-in-law, Dr. Taylor. Mr. W. is nearly 84 years old, and came to Ohio when wild animals and Indians roamed at will over the State. They will spend the summer in Kansas.

G. W. Clark was chosen chairman of the meeting, and the regular exercises began with the song "America" by the choir, after which Elder Chesney made the invocation.

The song, "Hark, the Song of Jubilee," was followed by Judge Pepper, editor of the KANSAS FARMER, who, in his polished manner and characteristic earnestness, delivered the oration of the day.

At 12:30 the assembly adjourned for dinner, which important part of the program was faithfully carried out by every one present.

At about half past 2 o'clock the scattered people were called together by familiar strains from the choir, and the Declaration of Independence was read in a very impressive manner by G. W. Berry, Jr.

Mr. Waters, the oldest man on the ground, was then introduced and made a characteristic speech. He was followed by Tom Maguire, the silver-tongued orator of Monmouth, who made an appropriate speech. Mr. Bell, a well-known resident of Berryton, followed, and the exercises for the day closed.

## The Union Labor Party Platform.

The following letter was received Tuesday of this week:

JUNCTION CITY, KAS., July 9, 1888.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I notice the FARMER is very impartially publishing the several platforms. Inclosed is the Union Labor platform, which I hope will not be forgotten, nor confused with the single tax platform already published as the "United Labor" platform. It seems to be the object of the McGlynn crowd to divide the labor vote.

Respectfully, JOHN DAVIS.

This was overlooked in some way. The platform will be printed in the KANSAS FARMER next week. We want to be fair and to publish as much information of general interest as we have room for.

Judge John Martin, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is as clean and deserving a man as ever asked for office. He has gone in and out among the people of Kansas many years, and no man has ever charged him with a meanness of any kind. He is an able man, a just man and a courageous man. Although not in favor of the prohibitory liquor law, he was the first Kansas Judge who took hold of it with ungloved hands and threatened equivocating witnesses and jurors with the penalties of perjury in case of persistence in false swearing. Such a man is a power for good in any community. If he should be elected Governor of Kansas he will not shirk or desire to shirk any duty.

We regret to learn that the creamery establishment of Captain A. C. Pierce, of Davis county, was destroyed by fire last week. The loss includes all the machinery and about a ton of butter. The total loss is about \$5,000, insured for \$2,000. The fire is thought to have caught in the roof near the smoke stack and the high wind which prevailed soon destroyed everything. This is bad. Captain Pierce is a useful man in Kansas. This loss will fall heavily on him, but he has the nerve to pick his flint and try it again.



## Horticulture.

### A WORD FOR THE TREES.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have noticed in recent issues of your paper and in other publications that reach me out here on "the Great American Desert," frequent articles that dispute the generally accepted idea that the planting of trees increases the rainfall of a country. I would esteem it a favor if you would allow me space in the FARMER to say a word for the trees.

It is thirty-two years this June since I came to Kansas. Have been a close observer of rainfall and other meteorological phenomena, but have never made any measurements of the quantity of precipitation and have kept few records, except in memory, which is fairly retentive. I assert positively, and am confident that all candid old settlers will agree with the assertion, that the climate of eastern Kansas has changed. I would not presume to take issue with the statistics of rainfall. It is said that "figures can't lie," but they are often one-sided and don't tell everything.

The first change that I would notice is in the distribution of rainfall. Formerly enough rain would fall on one quarter section of land to water a county and the adjacent country remained dry; also enough would fall in one night to make a crop if divided, and a three months' drouth would follow. Now, for some reason, the precipitation is more evenly distributed over territory and through time. Again, there has been an improvement in the average humidity, there is more dew. During the continued drouth of 1886, in Pottawatomie county, there were very few nights without some dew, and as a result there was a fine crop of corn. A drouth of the same duration twenty-five years ago would have meant a total failure of crops. These changes are, as I believe, largely due to the increased acreage of trees.

Nor is this all. No one will deny that forests break the force of the wind, or that high winds assist evaporation. Out here on the plains, where trees are conspicuous by their absence, there is seldom any dew, for the reason that it is seldom calm; and often after a heavy rain the wind blows with such violence that in two hours time no traces of moisture remain on the surface of the ground. Then young plants and tender vegetation of all kinds suffer. If one inch of precipitation in one locality will keep the ground moist the same length of time that two inches will in another, it is easy to sum up results. I do not think this is an overestimate of the difference between a treeless region and one covered with groves. I assert confidently that no wind blowing over and through frequent forests ever changes to a hot wind. It is true that western Missouri and eastern Kansas have occasional hot winds; but those winds are heated on the bare plains to the southwest, from which direction they always blow. No east or southeast wind in Kansas is ever a hot wind. This fact alone, and which is above dispute, should encourage the growth of trees on the plains. Cover western Texas and the Pan-Handle with frequent groves, and hot winds will have had their day.

The article credited to John D. Lyman, in the FARMER of June 21, appears to me somewhat disjointed and incoherent. He says that a cabbage throws off from 30 to 50 per cent. of its weight in water, but does not say whether this is done in a week or a month or during its entire existence as a growing plant. Say, for illustration,

that a tree does this every year, which I believe is about true. The roots of a tree penetrate the ground to a great depth and this water is pumped up by those roots from as far below the surface as the depth of the average well and thrown out on the air. Does not this increase the humidity of the atmosphere? I think this accounts for the presence of dew during recent drouths where it was formerly absent.

With regard to the drouth at Plymouth, Mass., of which so much has been said, that made the Pilgrim fathers pray, they were prone to prayer and were always looking for some object on which to center their intercessions. The soil of Massachusetts is thin and stony. A drouth that would scarcely twist corn in Kansas would burn everything up in Massachusetts. And if vegetation began to wither nothing is more likely than that the Pilgrims began to pray. But that proves nothing. There are chances of occasional drouth everywhere. It is the general average that establishes a rule and we know that the average rainfall of New England is greater than that of the treeless plains just east of the Rocky mountains. Even here on the plains there is usually enough rain to mature most crops if we had groves to make the temperature more uniform and break the force of the wind.

Let no one be dissuaded from planting trees. Aside from their influence on crops and climate they are a "beauty and a joy forever." And they do affect the climate. SYLVESTER FOWLER, Stowell, Kas., June 25, 1888.

### The Garden and Its Care.

Report of committee on gardening, presented at the recent meeting of the State Horticultural Society, by J.W. Williams, Hoyt, Kas.

And the Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden, and there He put the man He had formed.—Gen. xi, 8.

From the foregoing extract from the Sacred Record it would readily be inferred by the careful reader that man was originally designed by the All-wise Being to be a gardener, and that gardening was the first employment engaged in by man. If, then, the original design of God was that man should occupy the garden "to dress it and keep it," it is evident that the garden is an important thing for the consideration of us all.

Who, that has given the matter any consideration, does not know that the make-up of our daily fare is largely the production of the garden, probably more than one-half of our daily sustenance? The garden then should be chief among the various employments of man, especially the husbandman. And the success of gardening depends very largely on the following considerations:

1. The location, which should be near the dwelling, that it may be looked after daily and well cared for.
2. The lot intended for a farm garden should be ample—large enough to embrace sufficient ground for all the vegetables that go to the make-up of our daily fare, as well as a place for all the small fruits that are adapted to our climate; and last, but not least, an ample plat for flowers, that in their season may shed a glow of colors that will crown the whole scene with a radiance of glory fit for a monarch to admire.
3. The ground for a garden should be well inclosed with a substantial picket fence. This is a very important consideration.
4. The preparation of the soil is a very essential point to be considered. The ground should be heavily manured with well-rotted manure and then well and deeply plowed and made fine with the harrow and garden rake.
5. In order to be convenient for cul-

ture the ground should be laid out so that each vegetable and vine and whatever goes to the make-up of the garden should occupy a separate space and be so arranged that the horse and cultivator can pass without inconvenience in its cultivation.

6. In order to give a succession of vegetables and to make up the bill of fare the longest possible time each year, we should commence with the hot-bed and cold-frame as soon as the condition of the weather will permit, in which many vegetables may be raised, such as lettuce, English lambquarter, spinach, radishes, etc., long before they could be trusted in the open ground. Then, as soon as the season has advanced sufficiently to put out garden truck, we should begin to make ready and plant onions, peas, parsnips, beets and such hardy vegetables as will not be likely to be injured by late frosts; and when the season still further advances follow with planting early potatoes, turnips, beans, cucumbers, early corn, melons, tomatoes, peppers and everything else that goes to make up a well-arranged garden. Give everything careful attention and thorough cultivation, and you will be rewarded by an abundance of the good things of life throughout the entire year.

I will not attempt in this report to give a list of vegetables and fruits necessary for a well-arranged garden; deeming it not necessary to repeat what has been reported before this society by other and much more competent persons. On page 146 of the Report of the Kansas State Horticultural Society for the year 1885 may be found a list of the vegetables that Mr. Henry Manwarring, of Lawrence, recommended in his report for that year, and one which would be safe for any person to take as a guide. I will, therefore, recommend to any one that is at a loss to know what to plant and when to plant, to hunt up that report and be guided by the list there given, as well as their cultivation.

### The Ailanthus Tree.

Referring to trees in Washington city, a correspondent says the Tree Commission have also discovered a method of cultivating another tree, which will flourish in Western cities in spite of smoke, but which has been generally abandoned on account of the disagreeable odor given out when it is in bloom; this is the ailanthus, which is semi-tropical and beautiful in appearance, but disagreeable in odor. The simple operation of cutting back the branches every second year, thus preventing it from flowering, removes the whole difficulty. It is therefore in contemplation to restore it to the streets of Washington.

Such is the effect of the wonderful growth of the street trees, seen from the capitol or other high buildings, that it to some extent presents the appearance of a city built in a forest. Many streets are now completely arched by trees throughout their entire length. Malaria, once such a bane to Washington, has been materially checked, and the night temperature during summer, that used to be almost unendurable, has now been materially lessened. The unprotected sidewalks open to the direct rays of the sun stored up heat during the day, which was rarely exhausted before morning, but now the shaded pavement absorbs little heat, and the nights are comparatively cool.

Peter Henderson, in July Harper's, calls attention to the Carolina poplar tree. It is similar to the Lombardy poplar in shape, but the head is fuller, its foliage is thick, and the leaves large, dark, and glossy. It grows rapidly from cuttings, and it is found that it

will flourish even where a pall of coal smoke is thick enough to darken the atmosphere. In addition to these valuable if not wonderful characteristics, it is regarded as an anti-malarial tree because of its great capacity for absorbing water from the soil. Mr. Smith has named it the "American eucalyptus," and he has used it most extensively in the lower portion of the city of Washington, and has given many thousands of it for planting on those sections of the Potomac flats which have been reclaimed.

### Horticultural Notes.

July is a good time for budding trees and layering grape vines.

If grape vines are growing too fast and slender, pinch off the end; that will check linear growth, and lateral branches will appear.

The ravages of the maple worm can be avoided by spraying the trees with London purple solution about the time the worms appear.

Watch the trees for webs containing insect nests. Destroy all such signs by cutting off the branches just below the webs and burn them.

One tablespoonful of London purple to a common water bucketful of water is about the right proportion for spraying trees to destroy insects.

Whenever boughs of trees or vines become troublesome, lop them off, no matter what time in the season. Cut smoothly; don't mangle or tear or skin the parts which are left.

To lay a grape vine for new plants, dig a trench as long as needed, and three inches deep; lay the vine in it, fastening it at the place where it first touches the ground with a wooden peg-hook, and cut off the outer end a little beyond the last lateral branch. Place the vine well in the bottom of the trench with all the laterals pointing upward, and cover well, compacting the soil well about the branches, the ends of which must be uncovered. Don't cut the layer away from the parent vine till next fall or spring.

Experiments at the Ohio Experiment Station show that whole potatoes produce better yields than cut seed, the rate of yield decreasing with the size of the pieces. There is, however, a large per cent. of small potatoes.

REV. DR. BELL, Editor of the *Mid-Continent*, Kansas City, Mo., says in its issue of Oct. 1st, 1887:

It is to be believed that Dr. Shallenberger, of Rochester, Pa., has a sure remedy for Fever and Ague. A gentleman in our employ suffered greatly from Malaria, and tried many remedies to no purpose; when, seeing this ANTIDOTE advertised, tried it, was immediately relieved, and finally cured. This was two years since, and he has had no return of his trouble.

In selecting and purchasing a flock of sheep to feed, and then put on the market, care should be exercised to have them all of one breed, size, age and color. A bunch of sheep uniform in these qualities will command a more ready market, and at better prices, than a bunch of even superior merit, but which is uneven in grade. Another reason for having the sheep uniform is that they will feed together better and fatten more evenly.

### The Cutest Little Things.

"Cute!" he echoed. "Well, I don't know as the adjective would have occurred to me in just that connection. But if you mean that they do their work thoroughly, yet make no fuss about it; cause no pain or weakness; and, in short, are everything a pill ought to be, and nothing that it ought not, then I agree that Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are about the cutest little things going!"

The *Rural New Yorker* thinks that it is quite unnecessary to mix salt or lime with well-cured hay. If the weather is such that the hay goes into the barn damp, it may not be amiss to use salt or lime to arrest or correct excessive fermentation and heating, which injures the hay.

Mild, soothing and healing is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.



## The Poultry Yard.

### Feeding Young Turkeys.

My receipt has proved a remarkably successful one, so I shall give it in full, even at the risk of repeating what I have said before on the subject about a year ago. The preparation of the food is very simple. Into half a pint of fresh sweet milk pour one egg well beaten, and stir the mixture over the fire until it boils and assumes the consistency of jelly. A quarter of a level teaspoonful of black pepper sprinkled into this makes a good tonic, but for the first day or two it is better to give it to them without seasoning, for very young fowls do not like the taste of pepper, and the principal object is to give them something they do like. It is useless to offer food to little turkeys until two days old, when I put them out upon the grass in the sunshine, let them stagger about until they learn the use of their legs and get up an appetite, then put a little of the egg custard before them and watch them peck at it. At first their aim is very uncertain, and a vigorous peck will usually throw them flat, but they try again, attracted, I think, by the yellow color more than the taste, for if by chance they get a particle in their mouths they instantly try to throw it out. At the second meal, however, they like it much better, and soon grow very fond of custard.

As every one knows who has had the smallest experience with young turkeys, the little things from the first prefer to die rather than to live, and a good deal of coaxing is necessary in order to persuade them to do otherwise. They are so tender and so easily crushed that the best way is to take them from the nest when they are a few hours old, and put them in a basket in a clean flannel cloth. They are warm-blooded little things, and do not need any extra heat. I keep them in this basket for several days until they have learned how to eat and to know my voice, so as to come and peck food from my hand when I offer it to them. It is a great advantage to keep them gentle, so that when you go to feed them they will leave their mother and run to you; otherwise you are obliged to leave the custard in the coop, and the old hens will devour it before the little ones can get a taste.

So I keep them in the basket, giving them an occasional airing, until they are about three days old, then put them with their mother in a coop on the grass. The coop should be tall enough for the mother-hen to stand upright, and well ventilated under the eaves; the walls lower down should be close enough to keep out the rain, and to prevent the young turkeys from slipping out upon the wet grass during the dewy mornings. It is best not to have floors in the coops, for they should be moved to a clean spot on the short grass every day, and always be kept upon high ground where the water will not accumulate during a shower. Many persons place the coops within pens and do not allow the young fowls to run at large until they are several weeks old, but my experience is that the sooner they run about and catch bugs and grasshoppers—their natural food—the healthier the flock is likely to be. Be careful, though, not to let them stay out too long at first; they are very weak, and a few hours a day is as much as they can stand. They should not go

out at all until they are three or four days old.

It is the best to give them no other food than the custard until they are two weeks old, except a little chopped onion or lettuce if they fancy it. I usually feed them four or five times a day, and let them eat all they want, for turkeys have more sense than children—they know when they have eaten enough.

After two weeks, the custard can be thickened with batter-bread, or egg-bread as we call it in the South, made of corn meal. And after a month or so, egg-bread soaked in sweet milk may be substituted for custard.

When nearly a week old I offer them sweet milk in a shallow pan, but it must not be left in their coop, for they play in it, like children in a bowl of water, until they are soaking wet, and then lie down and die. Somebody says that the sole ambition of a young turkey is to kill itself, and it does appear to be the truth, for if there is any possible way for them to get crushed or hurt they always do it. If one ever gets wet and his plumage soiled he at once becomes thoroughly disgusted with living. For this reason they should not be allowed to run out until the dew has dried on the grass, and it is well during the first few months of their lives to keep the flock in a lot near the house where they can be driven to their coops when a rain comes.

These directions may seem more than one person can carry out, but the pleasure of seeing the little creatures keep so lively and well and grow so fast will fully repay for the trouble, and often the first month a flock of seventy-five turkeys requires no more attention than a brood of chickens. Often I have lost only two or three out of a flock of sixty or seventy-five, and their death was occasioned by some accident.

The original stock, however, must be strong, healthy birds, for the puny weaklings of degenerate fowls cannot be induced to live on any terms.—*A Farmer's Daughter, in Country Gentleman.*

### Chickens Do Pay Their Way.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In reply to the lady who wrote two or three months ago stating that chickens do not pay, I will say, last November I started with fifteen hens of the Plymouth Rock strain, lost one hen during the winter, and on April 1 this year had sold thirty dozen eggs at prices ranging from 12 to 20 cents per dozen, averaging about 15 cents per dozen. Then set 165 eggs, of which 133 were hatched, and now have 126 chicks; am sending eggs to market, and have not counted what I used all along.

MRS. J. A. REED.  
Exeter, Kas.

### The Ladies' Favorite.

The newest fashion in ladies' hats will doubtless cause a flutter of pleasurable excitement among the fair sex. Ladies are always susceptible to the changes of a fashion plate; and the more startling the departure, the more earnest the gossip over the new mode. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a positive cure for the ills which afflict females and make their lives miserable. This sovereign panacea can be relied on in cases of displacements and all functional derangements. It builds up the poor, haggard and dragged-out victim, and gives her renewed hope and a fresh lease of life. It is the only medicine for woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. Read printed guarantee on bottle wrapper.

A New York paper, a week or two ago contained a reference to the importation of foreign potatoes at that city. They were brought across the ocean on passenger steamers, as ballast. A steamer of the National Line arrived at New York City with 1,000 barrels of potatoes, and upon inquiry it was found that the freight paid upon them was hardly enough to cover the expense of putting them into a vessel, to say nothing of the transportation of them for 3,000 miles; and, too, they were there at a less price than potatoes brought from Newfoundland, which, after payment of the import duty of 15 cents a bushel, are cheaper than the home product. This new departure of bringing potatoes from Europe, together with the proposition in the Mills bill entirely to remove the duty from potatoes, is causing alarm to Eastern potato-growers. The receipts of potatoes from Great Britain, since October 1 last, up to June 3, were 3,411,840 bushels, against 106,047 for the same period a year ago. There also came 240,249 bushels from the Continent, against 19,512 bushels a year ago.



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is the only one that gave me relief. I find that one pill acts better than three of any other kind, and does not weaken or gripe." Elegantly sugar coated. Dose small. Price, 25 cents.

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## INTEREST ON MONEY.

During hard times, when farmers, from shortness of crops, from low prices, from general trade stagnation, or from any other general cause, find it difficult to meet engagements to pay money, there is no one other matter about which they complain as much and as earnestly as they do about interest on money. This fact is so generally recognized as to be undisputed everywhere, and it is suggestive. Why should men complain of interest any more than they do about wet weather or dry weather or dull trade? What is there about interest which makes it so troublesome in hard times? Without attempting, at this time, to even suggest others, we mention one feature about interest which bears hard during slow times on men who are in debt, namely, that relatively it increases in amount without changing the contract. To illustrate: Say Mr. A owes \$50 interest which he contracted for when wheat was worth \$1 a bushel and corn worth 50 cents a bushel, but when pay day comes wheat has fallen in the market to 50 cents a bushel, corn has fallen to 25 cents a bushel, and other farm products have fallen in like proportion. When the debt was contracted, fifty bushels of wheat would have paid it, or one hundred bushels of corn would have paid it; but now, that prices have fallen, it requires one hundred bushels of wheat or two hundred bushels of corn to pay the amount due. The dollar in a debt does not shrink in hard times like the dollar in wheat or corn pile. No matter how much prices in general fall, the debt-dollar remains the same, and therefore it increases in value relatively, and because the debtor's ability to pay has diminished. The poorer the man becomes by reason of circumstances which he cannot control, the bigger grows the dollar which he must pay.

We are not now discussing the obligation of contracts, but simply referring to the one fact herein named. And it is suggestive, we repeat. The first suggestion relates to the rate of interest, and the second relates to the general subject of interest. Is the rate of interest too high? How shall that question be answered? Consider rates established in old communities, 3, 4, 5, 6 per cent. Government bonds bearing 3 per cent. interest were eagerly purchased by time investors. Is 3 per cent. too low? Perhaps it is for short periods of time, and where risks are run as to security, collection and unavoidable delays. But if 3 per cent. is enough on government paper, surely 5 or 6 per cent. is sufficient on loans running any period of years when secured by satisfactory real estate incumbrances.

In considering the rate of interest which may be safely adopted, there is no better criterion than the average profits of agriculture, which is the foundation of all industries. Men engaged in trade need borrowed money only a short time, usually, and they discount paper at banks. Where loans are made for a few days at most, there is necessarily more trouble and more risk connected with the transaction; it is proper, therefore, that the rate of interest be higher in such cases than it is where the time is computed in years, and one examination of the security is sufficient.

Beside this consideration, there is another which is being discussed among thinkers and it has much force. Men now engaged in lending money are of opinion that interest rates are not too high as they are now. Assuming, then, that in case rates should be reduced by the Legislature, money-lenders would cease work in that line of business and go into some other. What would that

other be? What would they do with their money in order to earn with it more than they could do by lending it at the reduced rates? Would they go into manufactures, railroad building, mining, or general trade? and if they would, how would the change affect the people? Would it be quite as well for them and better for the community that their means be used in developing the common resources of the people rather than in lending it to individual persons at the old rates? It is affirmed by many persons that such would in fact be the case; that the owners of the money and the people generally would be better off with less money-lending in small sums and more investments in large amounts in commerce which will give employment to people and not require their promissory notes. If a man comes into town with a hundred thousand dollars at his command, is it better for him and for the people there that he invest the money in some enterprise which will give employment to a hundred or five hundred people who would produce something useful and furnish a market to that extent for farmers in the vicinity, or would it be better that he open a loan agency, lending money to persons and taking mortgages on their homes for security? Answering a question like that solves the interest problem so far as rate is concerned.

The other suggestion relates to the subject itself—interest. But we will defer further reference to it to another time. The query is: Should we have interest laws?

## Cattle Imported Into Great Britain.

The number of cattle imported into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland during the year 1887 is 2,988,439, a decrease of 250,874 compared with the receipts of 1886. The report shows—

From Canada there were imported in 1887 to the ports of Aberdeen, Bristol, Glasgow, Liverpool and London, 187 cargoes, and part of one cargo wrecked near the Scilly islands was landed there. These cargoes consisted of 65,154 cattle, 35,479 sheep, and three swine; 840 cattle and 847 sheep were thrown overboard during the voyage; twenty-four cattle and eighteen sheep were landed dead, and forty-one cattle and seventy-one sheep were so much injured that it was necessary to slaughter them at the place of landing.

These figures show a very considerable increase in the number of cattle from Canada lost and injured during transit last year as compared with the losses in 1886; this is partly accounted for by the loss of 208 cattle from one vessel, which as stated above, was wrecked, and the cattle saved from the wreck, 250, were landed on the island of Annet, the nearest available place. The losses of sheep were very small last year, being less than one-fourth of what they were in 1886.

From the United States of America there were imported into the ports of Bristol, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool, and London 350 cargoes, consisting of 96,812 cattle and 1,027 sheep; 2,256 cattle and 162 sheep were thrown overboard during the voyage; 281 cattle and two sheep were landed dead; and five cattle were so much injured that it was necessary to kill them as soon as they were landed.

Thus it appears that 4,105 animals were thrown overboard, 325 were landed dead, and 117 were so much injured or exhausted that they were killed immediately after landing, making a total of 4,547 which were either lost on the passage or so much injured that it was necessary to slaughter them at the place of landing.

Regular subscription price of the KANSAS FARMER is now \$1 a year, within reach of all.

## KANSAS FAIRS.

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

Kansas State Fair Association—Topeka, September 17-22.

Western National Fair Association—Lawrence, September 3-8.

Anderson County Fair Association—Garnett, August 28-31.

Bourbon County Fair Association—Fort Scott, September 11-14.

Brown County Exposition Association—Hiawatha, September 4-7.

Caney Valley Fair Association—Grenola, September 26-29.

Chase County Agricultural Society—(Cottonwood Falls), Elmdale, September 26-28.

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.

Cowley 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.

Franklin County Agricultural Society—Ottawa, September 17-21.

Harvey County Fair Association—Newton, September 11-14.

Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association—Oskaloosa, September 11-14.

Jewell County Agricultural and Industrial Society—Mankato, September 18-21.

LaCygne District Fair Association—LaCygne, September 4-7.

Linn County Fair Association—Mound City, September 17-21.

Pleasanton Fair Association—Pleasanton, September 18-21.

Marion County Agricultural Society—Peabody, September 5-7.

Montgomery County Agricultural Society—Independence, September 4-8.

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

Nemaha Fair Association—Seneca, September 18-21.

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

Osage County Fair Association—Burlingame, September 11-14.

Osborne County Fair Association—Osborne, September 11-14.

Ottawa County Fair Association and Mechanics' Institute—Minneapolis, September 25-28.

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.

Blue and Kansas Valley Agricultural Society—Manhattan, September 18-21.

Plainville Fair Association—Plainville, September 25-28.

Rush County Industrial Fair Association—LaCrosse, 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.

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

## Patents to Kansas People.

The following list is prepared for the week ending Saturday, June 30, 1888, from the official records of the Patent office by Washington correspondent. A printed copy of any patent here named can be had for 25 cents.

Educational model—Ulysses G. Houston, Manhattan.

Salve—Jonas R. Smith, Newton.

Weather strip—Thomas K. Milroy, Parsons.

Blank attachment to tympan-sheets for printing envelopes—Gustavus F. Kimball, Topeka.

Means for utilizing the current force of running water—Charles M. Garrison, Wichita.

Following for week ending June 33:

Animal trap—Wm. Devold, St. Marys.

Evaporating pan—Thomas Makemson, Mound City.

Gate—John Finner, Boling.

Bag lock—Thomas W. Harrison, Topeka.

Artificial tooth—Edward A. Floyd, Paola.

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

The potato crop of 1883 was the largest ever known in the United States. The yield averaged ninety-one bushels per acre. That of 1887 about the smallest.

Wise economy looks after outgoes from the farm—not grudgingly, not with regrets, but rather to see that in their exchange there is good return, that which will improve conditions.

Senator Dawes' bill to regulate the manufacture and trade in adulterated lard propose to impose license taxes of \$1,000 upon manufacturers, \$500 upon wholesale dealers, and \$50 upon retail dealers. The product can be sold only in original packages, duly stamped.

Every time a crop is removed the soil loses the amount of fertility required to grow the crop. No soil can therefore produce crops unless it is provided with food, which should be in the shape of manure or fertilizers. Keeping up the fertility of the soil is simply feeding the future crop.

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

## EXCURSION SEASON--1888.

Chicago to the Sea--From Chicago Via the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

During the tourist season, June 1 to October 1, a full line of tourists and cheap excursion tickets, via the Chicago & Grand Trunk railway, will be on sale in Chicago at the office of the company, and at principal offices in the country, by which all seaside and mountain resorts in the East can be reached at very reasonable rates of fare. The route of these tickets is by the Chicago & Grand Trunk railway from Chicago, thence by Grand Trunk main line via Toronto, or by Great Western division, by way of Niagara Falls; or both Niagara Falls and Toronto may be visited on the same trip, connecting with steamers on the St. Lawrence river, passing by daylight the Thousand Isles and wonderful rapids of that noted stream, and under the world renowned Victoria bridge, to Montreal; thence to Quebec, river Saguenay, of the grandeur and solemnity of whose scenery no words can convey an adequate idea; White mountains, Lake Champlain, Lake George, Saratoga and Hudson river; or via Portland, the noted Casco bay, and watering places on the Atlantic ocean beaches in that vicinity.

In addition to regular sleeping cars, during the tourist season, a Pullman palace sleeping car is run on the train which leaves Chicago at 8:15 p. m., direct to Kingston wharf, and dropped there in order that passengers may enjoy a full night's rest and take the Richelleu & Ontario Navigation company's steamer at Kingston wharf, for a daylight ride down the river St. Lawrence to Montreal.

During the tourist season a Pullman sleeping car leaves Niagara Falls late in the afternoon at the Kingston wharf, via Hamilton, connecting with the Richelleu & Ontario Navigation company's early morning steamer at Kingston, as above.

Canadian baggage—passengers for Canada now have their baggage examined, passed customs and checked to destination, at our depot in Chicago, thereby avoiding annoyance or delay at the Canadian frontier.

In selecting a route east, during the summer season, no pleasanter, more attractive, or delightful trip can be found on the American continent, than that embraced in one of the many attractive routes of the Chicago & Grand Trunk railway from Chicago to New England and the sea, taking in Niagara Falls and the beautiful St. Lawrence river.

A full description of the routes and price of tickets will be found in *Summer Tours*, 1888, published by the company, and which will be mailed to any address on application to E. H. Hughes, General Western Passenger Agent, 103 Clark St., Chicago.

## Farm Loans.

Ready money, lowest rates, and every accommodation on real estate loans; one to five years time as best suits borrower.

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22	Nervous Debility...	1.00
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## The Busy Bee.

### The Relation of Bees to Flowers and Fruit.

There has always been more or less prejudice against bees by those who grow fruit, and are ignorant of a bee's organism and habits. You frequently hear people talk about bees eating up their peaches, grapes, and other fruit in a way that would lead any one who did not know better to think that the bees had jaws, teeth and tusks like a tiger. Now, the truth of the matter is, a bee cannot eat up anything in that way, it has no teeth to do it with, and its jaw is so constructed that it cannot break even the skin of a sound grape. It can only suck or lick up the juice after the grape has burst open from over ripeness, or dry weather, or has been punctured by wasps or other insects. Bees are not only not a detriment to fruits and flowers, but I propose to explain now how they are a great benefit, and that we owe it to them that we have many of our fruits and flowers at all. Sir John Lubbock well says: "Most botanists are now agreed that insects, and especially bees, have played a very important part in the development of flowers." It has been demonstrated by such men as Darwin and others, that the flowers need the bees as much as the bees need the flowers, and that one is the complement of the other. The honey and pollen which the bees take from the flowers is the pay which the flowers give to the bees for services rendered, and the flowers are not injured by removing that which they are glad to give. In fact, the bright color of the flower and the nectar in its bosom are the allurements which it throws out to the busy bee to pay it a visit, and do the plant a service thereby. It has been truly said "there is a protest made in nature, for some profound, perhaps inscrutable reason, against continuous in-breeding, which applies no less to plants than to animals, to flowers than to bees." To make my point clear let me briefly call your attention to the structure of a flower, and the law of the perpetuation of plant and animal organism. A plant flowers, of course, that it may produce fruit and seed, but the flower will never mature into fruit unless certain laws are complied with, namely: The male element of the flower must be brought in contact with its complement, the female. A flower is composed of two sets of organs, the essential and non-essential. The outside of an ideal flower is composed of two rows or whorls of modified leaves. The outer is called the calyx, and the inner the corolla, and these make up the non-essential organs, or floral envelopes. The essential organs are of two kinds, also, placed one above and within the other. They are called stamens, or fertilizing organs, and pistils, which are the organs to be fertilized. We will need to look a little more closely into their construction. On top of the stamens of the flowers there is a little organ called an anther. This is filled with fine dust, which is named pollen or "fertilizing dust." The pistil is composed of three parts, two of which are very important, and we must remember their names; they are called ovary and stigma, the middle and less important one is called the style. The stigma is on the tip or some other portion of the style, is composed of loose tissue and is not covered like the rest of the plant with skin or epidermis. The ovary is a hollow case or young pod containing rudimentary seeds called ovules. Now these ovules contain the embryo of the future fruit and plant, but they will never mature unless they come in contact with some of the "pollen dust" of the anther found on top of the stamens of this or some other flower of the same kind. The moment the pollen touches the stigma, if the stigma is at the proper state of development, and in a receptive condition it begins to grow and form what is known as the "pollen tube." This tube reaches down through the style and in some inscrutable way finds and enters the ovule, reaching the embryo sack, and causes the germ there to form into a cell, and thus the new plant life begins. You say what has all of this to do with bees, and what have bees to do with this wonderful and intricate process? Simply this and nothing more: they aid the plant by bringing the pollen to the stigma. They not only bring pollen, but they bring it from another plant, and thus avoid in-breeding which would be injurious to the future plant and fruit. It has been demonstrated

## THE STARRY FIRMAMENT ON HIGH,

Sang Addison. But hadn't you, for a few years at least, rather look at the firmament from the under side?

### YOU CAN DO IT

by observing the laws of health and resorting to that cheat-the-grave medicine

### WARNER'S SAFE CURE.

You are out of sorts; a splendid feeling and appetite one day, while the next day life is a burden. If you drift on in this way you are liable to become insane. Why?

Because poisoned blood on the nerve centers wherein the mental faculties are located, paralyzes them and the victim becomes non-responsible.

There are thousands of people to-day in insane asylums and graves, put there by Kidney Poisoned Blood.

Insanity, according to statistics, is increasing faster than any other disease. Is your eyesight failing? Your memory becoming impaired? An all-gone feeling on slight exertion upon you? If so, and YOU know whether this is so or not, do not neglect your case until reason totters and you are an imbecile, but to-day while you have reason, use your good sense and judgment by purchasing WARNER'S SAFE CURE and WARNER'S SAFE PILLS; medicines warranted to do as represented, and which will cure you.

that many plants are so constructed as to prevent the pollen of their own stamens coming in contact with their own stigma. At the same time the flower is so arranged that a bee cannot visit it and secure its nectar without bringing some of the pollen of another plant of the same kind to its own stigma. As it leaves, the bee takes with it pollen from this flower to fall upon the stigma of the flower next visited. Thus it is the plant aids the bee, and the bee the plant, and so the chain of nature is complete. Bees never go from one kind of flower to another, but always to one of the same kind.

The bees always go from clover head to clover head, and never from clover to any other kind of flower.

You no doubt have noticed how imperfect the apples are some years. This is caused by cold weather during the fruit bloom, which prevents the bee from visiting the blossom sufficiently to secure the perfect fertilization of them. An apple is the result of the fertilization of five pistils; and if any of these fail to be fertilized it is sure to be imperfect. So you now see we need the bees in order to raise perfect fruit. In fact, in many cases, any fruit at all. There was no Red clover in Australia, and they could not raise seed there until they imported nests of bumble bees to fertilize the clover. Italian bees would have answered the same purpose.—E. T. Abbott, St. Joseph, Mo., in Lincoln (Neb.) Journal.

The inestimable value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a blood-purifier should be known to every wife and mother. It corrects irregularities, gives strength and tone to the vital organs, and cleanses the system of all impurities. The best family medicine.

Grass is the foundation of success in farming. It assists, during the process of rotation, to improve the soil, and enables more and better stock to be kept. The farmer who succeeds in securing a good hay crop has won half the battle.

"I can heartily say to any young man who is wanting good employment, work for Johnson & Co., follow their instructions and you will succeed." So writes an agent of B. F. Johnson & Co., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va., and that's the way all of their men talk.

## THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, July 9, 1888.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

#### St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 870, shipments 1,030. Market quoted stronger and steady. Choice heavy native steers \$5 25a5 75, fair to good native steers \$4 50a5 20, medium to choice butchers' steers \$3 80a4 50, fair to good stockers and feeders \$2 40a3 75, common to good rangiers \$2 50a3 50.

HOGS—Receipts ...., shipments 415. Market stronger and firm. Choice heavy and butchers selections \$5 70a5 80, medium to prime packing \$5 60a5 75, ordinary to best light grades \$4 20a5 55.

SHEEP—Receipts 230, shipments 1,400. Market firm. Clipped sheep, \$1 60a4 25.

#### Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 8,500, shipments .... Tops at \$6 30; rangiers 10c higher. Choice steers, \$5 80a6 30; good, \$5 30a5 70; medium, \$4 80a5 20; common, \$4 25a4 70; stockers, \$2 60a3 00; feeders, \$3 00a3 50; bulls, \$1 75a3 50; cows, \$1 25a3 40; range steers, \$2 50a4 00.

HOGS—Receipts 17,000. Market 5c higher. Mixed; \$5 65a5 85; heavy, \$5 85a5 95; light, \$5 60a 5 80; skips, \$4 00a5 30.

SHEEP—Receipts 2,000. Market steady. Muttons, \$2 50a4 50; stockers and feeders, \$2 00a3 40; Texan, \$2 25a3 50; lambs, per head, \$1 00a3 00.

#### Kansas City.

CATTLE—The supply of beef steers was moderate and nothing very good in quality. Sellers asked higher prices and rates were firm. Some sales were 5a10c higher than Saturday. Dressed beef men were quiet operators and looked more to Texans for supplies. Sales ranged at \$4 00a5 37½c.

HOGS—The supply was very light and at the opening was about 1,500 head. Later trains swelled the amount to about 2,300. Trade was slow owing to the light supply. Some of the packers did not try to get any hogs, as there was not enough to go around. Tops on the early market at \$5 80, the highest of the year, against \$5 75 Saturday. The bulk of sales was at \$5 60a5 75, against \$5 50a5 70 on Saturday.

SHEEP—The receipts were all billed direct to Swift & Co., and were not on sale. Some mutton would have sold steady.

### PRODUCE MARKETS.

#### New York.

WHEAT—A shade lower. No. 2 red, 88½c in store.

CORN—No. 2, 56½a56¾c in store; 57¼a57¾c delivered.

#### St. Louis.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

WHEAT—Cash, higher and firm with good demand; options under small receipts and generally unfavorable weather reports and strong cables gave impetus to prices at the opening and there was an advance of 1c, but later a break and the close was ¾a% below Saturday. No. 2 red, cash, 80½a80¾c; July, 80a 80¾c.

CORN—Cash, 48c; July, 47¾c.

OATS—Cash, 32¾; July, 28¾c.

RYE—Nothing doing.

#### Chicago.

Cash quotations were as follows:

FLOUR—Better inquiry on foreign account as well as from home buyers; prices unchanged.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 82a82½c; No. 2 red, 82¾c.

CORN—No. 2, 49¾c.

OATS—No. 2, 32¾a33c.

RYE—No. 2, 50a52c.

BARLEY—No. 2, 63c.

FLAXSEED—No. 1, \$1 15.

TIMOTHY—Prime, \$2 40a2 45.

PORK—\$13 55.

LARD—\$3 15.

BUTTER—Fairly active but shade easier.

Creamery, 15a18¾c; dairy, 14a17c.

EGGS—Firm. Canned, 13¾a14c.

#### Kansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts at regular elevators since last report .... bushels; withdrawals, ....

bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 23,700 bushels. There was a steady market on 'change to-day. On the call the only sale was No. 2 soft July at 72c. No. 2 red winter, cash and July, 70¾c bid, 71c asked. No. 3 red winter, July, 64c bid, no offerings.

CORN—Receipts at regular elevators since last report, .... bushels; withdrawals, 374 bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 77,157 bushels. Market steady on 'change; no sales on the call of any of the different grades either for cash or future delivery. No. 2 cash, 42¾c bid, 43¾c asked. No. 2 white cash, 47¾c bid, no offerings.

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

RYE—No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings; July, 42c bid, 44c asked.

HAY—Receipts, old, .. cars; new, 11 cars. Market steady. New, \$7 00a7 50; old, fancy, \$8 00 for small baled; large baled, \$7 50; wire-bound 50c less; medium, \$4 50a5 00; poor stock, \$1 00a2 00.

SEEDS—We quote: Flaxseed, \$1 00 per bu. on a basis of pure; castor beans, \$1 00 for prime.

OIL-CAKE—Per 100 lbs. sacked, f. o. b., \$1 25; \$11 00 per 1,000 lbs.; \$21 00 per ton; car lots, \$19 00 per ton.

#### Topeka Markets.

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

Butter, per lb.....	\$ 9 a 11
Eggs (fresh) per doz.....	10
Beans, white navy, H. P., per bus	2 65
Potatoes (new).....	" " 25 a 70
Beets.....	" " 25 a

### Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. Address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C. 181 Pearl St., New York.

### Consumption Cured.

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

## Consolidated Barb Wire COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF  
**BARB WIRE**  
Fencing Staples,  
ETC.

Sold more largely in Kansas than all other kinds together, because it is the

MOST POPULAR, COMMON-SENSE, EVERY-DAY WIRE MADE.

Ask your dealer for Lawrence Wire. Every spool warranted.

OFFICE AND WORKS:  
Lawrence, Kansas.

## HAGEY & WILHELM, WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS ST. LOUIS, MO.

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

GENERAL AGENTS FOR COOPER'S SHEEP DIP.

We guarantee sale and full returns inside of TEN DAYS from receipt of shipment.



## The Veterinarian.

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

**ACTINOMYCOSIS (LUMP-JAW).**—I have a 4-year-old cow, a regular breeder, that has a hard bone-like bunch, the size of half a hen's egg, on the lower part of right side on upper jaw, about half way from eye to end of nose. When first seen was very small, about six months ago, but has gradually grown to present size. [Swellings on the jaw, such as you describe, arise from the invasion of a parasite which develops in the bony tissue of the jaw, and in doing so gives rise to inflammation and swelling. Make small incisions through the skin down to the bone, then bore into the substance of the bony swelling for about half an inch with a gimlet, and inject a little tincture of iodine with a syringe. This may be repeated several times at intervals of a few days. The iodine kills the parasite, and if the treatment is successful the growth of the bony swelling will be arrested.]

**RHEUMATISM IN LAMBS.**—What is the matter with my lambs? They are in excellent condition, well cared for, housed always at night, and in day-time in bad weather. The first symptoms are that they seem to be stiff. In a day or so they become more rigid, and can scarcely walk, and when down cannot get up till helped. Finally, on the third, fourth or fifth day they are entirely helpless, and finally death follows in from four to seven days. What is the disease, and what is a remedy that will cure them? I lost one last year and one a few days ago. Now another is in the same condition as the two that died. Any information will be thankfully received. [The trouble is probably rheumatism. This disease is quite common to young lambs, particularly those born in the early spring. Would advise you to give a half teaspoonful of turpentine with two teaspoonfuls of melted lard.]

**CHRONIC COUGH.**—I have a dark chestnut sorrel gelding, sixteen hands high, a high-grade Hambletonian, 5 years old in June, that had the distemper two years ago, and he has had a dry cough off and on ever since. Sometimes he will not cough for a month or two, and then get at it again, not frequently, but four or five times a day, and discharge a whitish substance from his nose. He drinks very slowly at all times, taking two or three swallows at a time, and then raises his head as though his throat was sore. He always discharges more or less water through the nostrils while drinking. His appetite is voracious at all times. He will eat or drink anything. He had a slight attack of the disease described above a few days since, and the discharge was rough and almost brown. What ails him, and what shall I do for him? [The following is a good remedy for chronic cough: Powdered aloes, 1 drachm; tartarized antimony, 1 drachm; powdered squills, 2 drachms; powdered aniseed, 1 drachm; powdered camphor, 1 drachm. Give once a day.]

**INFLUENZA—CHRONIC COUGH—ATROPHY OF THE MUSCLES.**—I am having a disease among my horses that renders them almost useless, and I would like some information as to the disease and its treatment. They have a dry cough, but do not cough frequently, discharge a thick yellow mucus from the nostrils as the disease becomes fixed, but is nearly transparent in the beginning. They become thick and swollen between the jaws, rattle in the head when they breathe. Breathe heavy and are generally low-spirited and weak. The appetite is not good. When they drink

CHICAGO.

KANSAS CITY.

ST. LOUIS.

# JAMES H. CAMPBELL & CO., Live Stock Commission Merchants, FOR THE SALE OF CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

Rooms 23 and 24, Exchange Building,  
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

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

about half the water they take up is discharged through the nostrils, and if taken off of grass and watered a large quantity of masticated food is discharged through the nostrils with the water. One mare afflicted as above foaled a colt ten days ago, which seemed in good health until yesterday, when it began to discharge a transparent substance from the nose, and the glands of its throat are swollen and hard. Its appetite is good. I feed the mother on wet ground feed and let her run to grass. What shall I do for the colt? [Your animals are suffering from an attack of influenza. The primary cause of the disease is the presence of a specific poison in the blood, and has its origin in some peculiar condition of the atmosphere. The great variety of symptoms in different animals during the prevalence of such diseases are due to many causes—climate, constitution, age, sanitary conditions, etc., all having their influence in aggravating or lessening its severity and complications. When there is much fever give a tablespoonful of powdered saltpetre in each half bucket of water. In addition give two ounces of the solution of acetate ammonia three times a day. When the disease is accompanied by sore throat, substitute chlorate potassa for the saltpetre, and apply mustard and water externally twice a day until the parts become irritated; then apply vasoline. When convalescent give one of the following powders three times a day: Powdered gentian root, 4 ounces; sulphate iron, 4 ounces; powdered Jamaica ginger, 2 ounces; socatrine aloes, 1½ ounces. Mix and divide into twenty powders. The colt will probably only require good care, and an application of camphor liniment to the throat two or three times a day.]

## Sex Controlled.

To prove it, will ship to any one, from stock farm, Poland-China sow, bred to bring pigs all one sex, for \$12 with order. Will name sex of pigs at time of shipment of sows. My plan is a mechanical contrivance, absolutely accurate in results—cannot fail. Plan offered after proving. Result of ten years trial. Guarantee results as stated. Price of plan \$25.—sold by subscription. Money returned if not as represented. For character, refer to Editor *Columbia's Rural World*. Address W. H. GARRETT, Box 553, St. Louis, Mo.

## Maple Grove Duroc-Jerseys.

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

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

## POLAND - CHINA PIGS!

135 FOR SALE.



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

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

## LANEY & PFAFF,

GREEN RIDGE, MISSOURI.

THOROUGHbred

## POLAND - CHINA HOGS

FOR SALE.

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

## THE GOLDEN BELT HERD OF Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas



This herd comprises the richest blood to be found in the United States, and in uniformity and style has no superior in this country. Choice animals of all ages and either sex for sale. Stock shipped from here over either the A. T. & S. F., Mo. Pacific or St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. All breeders registered in American P. C. Record. Pedigree with each sale. F. W. TRUESDELL, Lyons, Kas.

## OTTAWA HERD

OF POLAND - CHINA and DUROC-JERSEY Hogs. Twenty head of first-class boars from four to nine months old. Also seventy-five head of sows of same age, sired by Bruce 4695, C. R., Leek's Gilt Edge 2887, C. R., Whipple's Stemwinder 4701, Daisy's Corwin 4697. Dams—Mazy 2d 6214, Zaida 3d 5280, Maggie's Perfection 8210, Vone's Perfection 9424, Fay's Gold Drop 11676, Jay's Dimple 12172, Eureka Mayo 12176, and many other equally as well bred, and fine as can be produced by any one. Part of sows bred to gilt-edge boars of the most popular strains. Will sell at prices to suit the times. Never had any cholera in the herd. Write for prices.

I. L. WHIPPLE, Box 270, Ottawa, Kas.

## Poland-Chinas

### 100 PIGS FOR SALE!

NEW BOARS:—Young America 3811, C. R., noted show hog and breeder; nine sweepstakes; sire of sweepstakes hog at Chicago fat stock show. Lord Corwin 4th, 1951; daisy show hog, of the highest premium blood. Lampe's Tom Corwin 6207; gilt-edge premium pedigree. SOWS:—Black Rosas, Gold Dust, Double Corwins, Black Beas, Black Beautys, Buckeyes, Dimples, Stemwinders, etc. Royal blood, gilt-edge pedigrees.

Shipped to fifteen States and thirty-three counties in Kansas.

W. S. HANNA, OTTAWA, KANSAS.

## MAINS' HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS.



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

## Gold Dust Herd of Poland-Chinas.



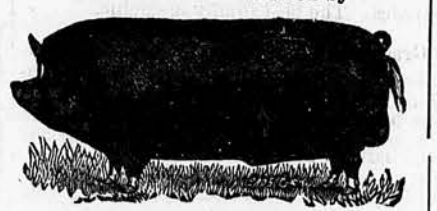
J. M. MOORE, WELLINGTON, KANSAS.

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

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.  
[Mention KANSAS FARMER.]

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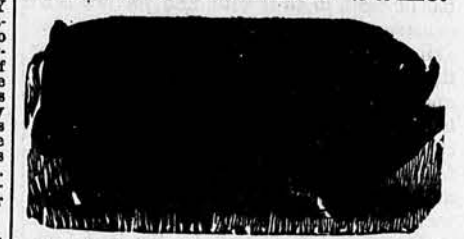
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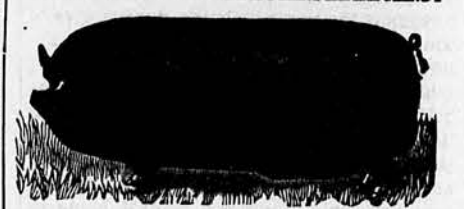
The best BERKSHIRE boar ever owned at "HAW HILL," and several other first-class sires. Enclose stamp for catalogue and prices. SPRINGER BROS., Springfield, Ill.

## PLEASANT VALLEY HERD OF Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



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

## ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.



THE WELLINGTON HERD consists of twenty matured brood sows of the best families of home-bred and imported stock, headed by the celebrated HOPFUL JOE 4880, and has no superior in size and quality nor in strain of Berkshire blood. Also Plymouth Rock Chickens. Your patronage solicited. Write. [Mention this paper.]

M. B. KEAGY, Wellington, Kas.

P. S.—Yearling sows, already bred, for sale.

## LOCUST GROVE HERD



Nothing sent out but what is a credit to Locust Grove 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.

JAMES HOUK, Prop'r,  
Hartwell, Henry Co., Missouri.

## SELECT HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES!

G. W. BERRY,

BERRYTON, Shawnee Co., KANSAS.

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. 19481 and Dauntless 17417. My aim is to produce a type of Berkshires honorable to the Select Herd and the breed. Correspondence in regard to spring pigs invited.

BERRYTON is located nine miles southeast of Topeka, on the K., N. & D. R. R. Farm adjoins station.

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### CREAM BALM

When applied into the nostrils, will be absorbed, effectually cleansing the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membrane of the nasal passages from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores sense of taste and smell.

Not a Liquid or Snuff.

Try the Cure.

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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Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.



## 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.

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OF LAND AND WATER FOWLS of the very  
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Inspection and correspondence invited.

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## Jersey Bulls FOR SALE CHEAP.

DUKE OF WELLWOOD 14919—Three years  
old; solid color; black points. First prize at  
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stakes at Iowa State Fair, 1886; first prize at  
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all dairy bulls at Nebraska State Fair in 1887.  
He is the only bull known to his owner whose  
blood lines close up trace to the three greatest  
of all Jersey bulls—judged by the butter re-  
cords of their daughters, viz.: Mercury, Stoke  
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SIGNAL BOY 16178—Two years old; fawn-  
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butter tests, close up, ranging from 16 pounds  
to 22 pounds 8 ounces in seven days. No bet-  
ter blood. Individually fine. Sold for no fault  
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Will take one-half cash down, balance  
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Also, a few Yearling Heifers in calf, at \$75  
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CHAS. H. HOLMES,  
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Breeds and has for sale Bates  
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## SHORT-HORNS

Including representatives of

Kirklevingtons, Filberts, Craggs, Prin-  
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other fashionable fam-  
ilies.

The Grand Bates Bulls,

8th Duke of Kirklevington No. 41798,  
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At head of herd.

Fifteen choice young Bulls for sale  
now.

Correspondence and inspection of herd so-  
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fair prices.



The Imported CLYDESDALE Stallion

KNIGHT OF HARRIS 995  
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The property of H. W. McAFEE, will make  
the season at Prospect Farm, three miles west  
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Home of HASSELMAN'S BROWNIE 28777.  
Tested on Island of Jersey at rate of  
33 pounds 12 ounces in seven days.

## BREEDERS OF 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-  
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Several of these Bulls are old enough for service, and are out of tested cows. To responsible par-  
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## LINWOOD SHORT-HORNS

W. A. HARRIS, PROP'R, LINWOOD, LEAVENWORTH CO., KAS.

Substance, flesh, early maturity and good feeding quality the objects sought. The  
largest herd of Scotch Short-horns in the West, consisting of Cruickshank Victorias, Lavenders,  
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a prize-winner and sire of prize-winners.  
LINWOOD—Is twenty-seven miles from Kansas City, on Kansas Division Union Pacific R. R. Farm  
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## Kansas Hereford Cattle Co.,

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IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

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TOPEKA, - KANSAS,

The Leading Western Importers of

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French Coach Horses.

AN IMPORTATION OF 125 HEAD,

Selected by a member of the firm, just re-  
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Terms to Suit Purchasers. Send for illus-  
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We have on hand a very  
choice collection, includ-  
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horses, several of which  
have won many prizes in  
England, which is a special  
guarantee of their soundness  
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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  
crop of lambs, both breeds, very promising.

Also Merino Sheep for sale—To settle the estate of R. T. McCulley—L. Bennett, admin-  
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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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HAAFF'S NEW PRACTICAL DE-  
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Preventive Against Pleuro-Pneumonia  
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## THE STRAY LIST.

### HOW TO POST A STRAY.

#### THE FEE, FINE AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1884, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker-up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 28, 1888.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. M. Payn, in Shawnee tp., May 22, 1888, one bay horse, three white feet, star in forehead, about 14½ hands high, piece of rope halter on, 6 years old; valued at \$30.

Montgomery county—G. W. Fulmer, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. N. Chandler, in Parker tp., May 21, 1888, one black mare, 3 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$30.

Chautauqua county—W. F. Wade, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Z. T. Sears, in Hendricks tp., one bay pony, about 2 years old, white face, Spanish brands on both hips and left shoulder; valued at \$15.

Woodson county—R. M. Phillips, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Aug. Todman, in Center tp., May 21, 1888, one roan horse pony, about 4 years old, 14 hands high, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

#### FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 5, 1888.

Marshall county—J. F. Wright, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Peter Carney, in Noble tp., (P. O. Vermilion), May 24, 1888, one red steer with white strip on right hip, white front feet, white on sides of legs and star in forehead; valued at \$15.

Wichita county—H. A. Platt, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Watson Beeman, in Edwards tp., May 25, 1888, one bay mare pony colt, star in forehead; valued at \$15.

COLT—By same, one 1-year-old bay mare colt, one white foot; valued at \$15.

Hamilton county—Thos. H. Ford, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by A. A. Rogers, in Greeley tp., June 25, 1888, one red 1-year-old heifer, tip of tail off; valued at \$5.

HEIFER—By same, one red 1-year-old heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$5.

HEIFER—By same, one red and white 1-year-old heifer, no marks; valued at \$5.

COW AND CALF—By same, one roan cow, 3 years old, no marks, calf at side; valued at \$14.

COW AND CALF—By same, one roan cow, 7 years old, no marks, calf at side; valued at \$15.

Shawnee county—D. N. Burdge, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Peter Sim, in Mission tp., June 26, 1888, one red and white steer, branded with letter C on left hip and 99 on left side, indistinct brand on right hip; valued at \$20.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by J. W. Williams, in Olathe tp., (P. O. Olathe), June 18, 1888, one mare mule, supposed to be 14 years old, thin in flesh, two shoes behind and one in front; valued at \$20.

#### FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 12, 1888.

Butler county—T. O. Castle, clerk.

2 COLTS—Taken up by C. F. Ayres, in Fairmount tp., May 9, 1888, two bay mare colts, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$30 each.

Too Late to Classify.

### RED CEDARS A SPECIALTY.

G. W. Tinscher, Topeka, Kas.  
FOR SALE.—Four high-grade Holstein Milch Cows and eleven two-year-old Holstein Heifers. Price low if sold in a bunch. Address J. Simon, Newton, Kas.

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Forty acres in Small Fruits. 60,000 plants sold this year. 390,000 to sell in fall of 1888 and spring of 1889. To those who desire to plant small fruits, my 1888 Small Fruit Manual will be sent free. B. F. SMITH, Box 6, Lawrence, Kas.

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

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OUR CATALOGUE FOR 1888 is now out. Send 2-cent stamp for same. Respectfully,

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KANSAS CITY, MO.

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KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI,

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

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Secretary and Treasurer.

H. P. CHILD,  
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Beautiful Springs, Lake, and also, what the name implies,

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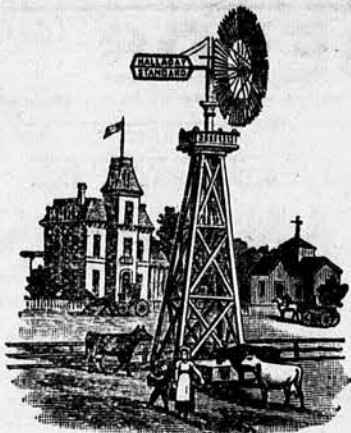
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It is simple and well made.  
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 Only Stacker operated and moved from place to place on an ordi-  
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