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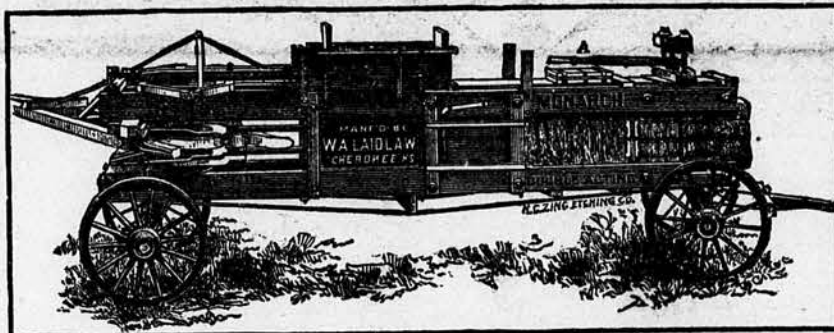
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About Seed and When to Plant.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Where we shall get our seed and when we shall plant is very important to know to every one in Kansas, for the success or failure of a crop makes millions, not only to the farmers, but to every one that is interested in a foot of land in the State. The surety that we can by managing it right secure a reasonable crop most every year will boom the State more than any one thing that we can do. It is pretty hard to sell land when hundreds are leaving a place because all their crops were burnt up, and it was leave or starve. In 1875 our oat crop was almost a failure because we were ignorant of the time to sow. We had sowed our oats late and terrible heats come about the 1st of July, with excessive rains, and the rust struck them, and while we had plenty of straw we had very few oats. Nine years out of ten the 4th of July comes in very hot weather, sometimes dry, and very often wet; and in order to make a success of oats they have to be nearly matured at that time or they either dry up or rust. There were three kinds sowed here this spring, the red or Texas oat, the common black, and the white or side oats. Sowed at the same time they matured about a week apart, the red first, then black, and the side oats this year were so late that while there was plenty of straw the oats were scant in measure and light. Red oats are noted for overweight and are bringing 3 cents more per bushel in market than common oats.

Most every one sows as early as the ground will permit on corn-stalk ground, cultivating crosswise from the way last cultivated.

Corn has been badly burnt in spots through the State, caused partly by planting too large corn. Corn twelve to sixteen feet high is very fine to tell about, but every one in the middle or western part of the State that plants it will wish they had not. What we want is a good ear on a short stalk. While in Dickinson county, I saw several fields of corn that were planted with seed from northern Nebraska. Two fields that I went through showed plainly the benefits of Northern seed. First field was listed 6th of May, ground high, laying to the southwest with an oat field south of it; corn was almost ripe the 19th of August, estimated would average fifty bushels to the acre. Field No. 2 lay right south of oat field, part high land, commenced to plant with check-rower 18th of May; on 19th changed for some kiln-dried seed from near Rock Island, Ill. The last field was a week behind the first in ripeness, the Illinois corn being the greener of the two, estimated at forty-five bushels per acre. All around, fields planted with Kansas corn were badly burnt, their average from five to twenty-five bushels to the acre. One of my neighbors had part of his seed corn from near Grand Island, Nebraska, and it will make an average crop, while his Kansas corn about half. One man at Abilene had a nice piece of corn from Iowa seed, but as his was on bottom land it was not a fair test.

Our hot winds that kill corn comes about the 20th of July, and we must make calculations every year for them and plant part of our corn from early seed. In 1875 I planted a package of Adam's Early, a small white dent corn. I have raised it every year since and this year it was as early and about the same size as the first year we planted it. Ten years ago Mr. Chesbro, from northern Illinois, brought out some yellow dent corn a little larger than mine;

he has raised it every year since, four or five acres; this year he had six acres on high ground and it was as early as ever and about the same as usual.

Early and late corn do not mix much, for the tassel is dead on one before the other silks. Nothing but climate changes the seed much, and our experience so far is, that very little. There will be a great deal of corn this year, but from what I have seen and heard, I think your estimate is 50,000,000 too high. There will be a great deal of corn that will be light in weight and will not turn out as well as it looks now.

E. W. BROWN.

Vining, Clay Co., Kas.

Helping Along Spring Work.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—There are few farmers but that find they have all on their hands that can be well attended to in the spring. It is good economy therefore to do everything in the fall that will aid to lessen or help along the spring work. Considerable plowing can be done, that as a rule will not only add something to the fertility, but put the soil into a much better condition for work in the spring.

It is quite important to commence the work of seeding or planting as early as possible in the spring, as by this means it will be easier to get the crops all in the ground in good season.

Very much can be done in the way of clearing up. Trash, weeds, stalks, all interfere more or less with the work of properly preparing the soil and planting the crops. If this work can be done in the fall it will naturally lessen the work to be done in the spring.

After the wheat is all sowed and before corn gathering can well begin, there is always more or less time that can be devoted to a good advantage in thoroughly preparing for winter or getting ready for spring. Fencing can be rebuilt, and the farm planned so as to dispense with as much fencing as possible. On the majority of farms there is entirely too much fencing, increasing the expenses of the farm in keeping up and increasing the work of preparing the soil and planting the crop. During the fall is a good time to take out unnecessary fences, clean up the places they occupied, and prepare so as to have planted to some crop.

Manure can be hauled out. My experience is that on the farm the best time to haul out and apply manure is when the work can be done without interfering with the other farm work and there is manure to be hauled out. If every opportunity during the fall and winter is taken to haul out the manure the work will be materially lessened in the spring.

More or less fuel must be prepared during the winter. A few days additional work in getting up a supply to use during the summer will be found to save considerable time when there is less time for doing the work.

On every farm there are items of work that must either be done in the spring or fall. If done now or even during the winter it will save more or less time that in the spring will be quite an item. It is best to carefully look over the farm and plan to get every thing in as good a shape as possible so that in the spring the necessary work of planting can be pushed along as rapidly as possible.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

He that knows nothing doubts of nothing. Do not let your doubts cause you to waver, for you may be assured that Warner's Log Cabin Liver Pills will cause the sluggish liver to resume its wonted functions and produce the results you desire. They are effective and harmless, being purely vegetable.

A Corn-Harvesting Machine.

There is a great waste in leaving corn stalks on the field to dry up and the leaves to be blown away by the wind. It is very important that the stalks be cut up and be saved in state for good feed. But cutting up corn stalks is the heaviest work on a prairie farm, and we agree with our Chicago contemporary, *Breeders' Gazette*, that "there is a fortune awaiting the inventor of a machine which will handle a crop of ripening corn as satisfactorily as the self-binder does the wheat crop. Our farmers are rapidly coming to have a high appreciation of the value of the Indian corn plant for feeding purposes, and the immense waste of forage which occurs in our corn fields every autumn will not much longer continue as at present. To grow ears of corn we must have the corn stalk, and having the stalk we cannot afford to ignore its feeding value, but must save it and get out of it the abundant nutriment it contains. On farms where corn is but one of several crops grown the area is not so large but that the fodder can be cut and shocked successfully by the ordinary help of the farm with the use of the simple corn-knife. In many sections of the West, however, corn is almost the only crop upon the farm except the natural grasses which furnish on an average something like a ton of medium-quality hay to the acre. On such farms the farmer depends upon this wild hay for roughness, backed up by maintaining the cattle for a few weeks in the fall by a run in the stalk field. The loss of nutriment by the washing and bleaching from the leaves in the stalk field is very heavy, for the wind whips the finer parts into shreds, and these are blown about and soon become unfit for food purposes, so that at best but a small portion of the real value of an acre of corn fodder can be secured by turning cattle into the fields and letting them gather the fodder at will. In the great corn sections of the West the area planted to that crop is so immense that though there is help enough to carry it to maturity by means of the wonderful labor-saving machinery now employed, it would be simply impossible to cut all the corn by hand, as is common to the Eastern States. This is made more impossible from the fact that the period between the ripening of the corn and the coming of the frosts, which largely destroy the value of the fodder, is brief, and that desiccating winds are apt to prevail to reduce the feeding value of the fodder as soon as the plant begins to lose its vitality. Any one who is familiar with the appearance of a field of ripened corn in the East and has observed the tenacity with which the stalks stand and hold their soft parts will be struck by the rapid dissolution that occurs after maturity in the Western districts.

"Our readers have been informed that feeding trials show that of 1,000 parts of food value in ear and stalk, 370 are in the stalk after the removal of the ear. This is too large an amount to be neglected and wasted much longer without an earnest, vigorous effort to save it. A corn-harvesting machine which will cut the stalks as the corn matures and make them into shocks, standing them in an upright position as is now accomplished by hand, is what the West now needs. To affirm that such a machine is not possible is folly after the lesson taught us by the wonderful self-binder. A machine that will take but a single row of corn at a time would have a high value, for with it a man and team should be able to harvest from eight to twelve acres a day if the machine could move forward at the rate of speed common to horses

when cultivating corn. If a man and one team could harvest eight or twelve acres a day, instead of the one acre now possible by hand cutting, the progress would indeed be great. Of course a machine to cut two or more rows at a time would be still further in the right direction, even if considerably more power were required. The fact that some of our farmers have already employed reaping machines designed for cutting small grain for the purpose of cutting ensilage corn shows that what we are urging is possible; indeed, if we can have nothing better, a machine for harvesting corn built on the plan of the self-raking harvester will prove a decided acquisition. Such a machine will throw the stalks into gavels which can be picked up and placed into shocks. The need of a machine for the purpose of securing our corn crop expeditiously and placing it in sizeable shocks is imperative at this stage of our progress.

"Let the energy and ability which has been at work for a generation upon wheat-harvesting machines, therefore, now turn itself into this new channel where a most liberal recompense awaits it. Our corn-planters and cultivators have assumed a wonderful degree of perfection, and by their aid one man with a good team of horses can grow an immense corn crop; but there the matter stops and rapid progress is at an end. Two advances in the management of the corn crop yet remain to be made before the work is complete. The first is that of rapidly harvesting the crop when matured; the second, of feeding it out so there shall be no waste either of the ears or of the stalks.

"Where is the inventor who shall accomplish for the corn crop what McCormick and Appleby did for wheat?"

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY MEETINGS

To be Held During the American Fat Stock Show, Chicago, 1888.

The American Clydesdale Association, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, November 13, at 7:30 p. m. Charles F. Mills, secretary, Springfield, Ill.
The American Cleveland Bay Society, at the Leland Hotel, Wednesday, November 14, at 7 p. m. R. F. Stericker, secretary, Springfield, Ill.
The American Lincoln Breeders' Association, at the Sherman House, Wednesday, November 14, at 8 p. m. L. C. Graham, secretary, Cameron, Ill.
The American Leicester Breeders' Association, at the Sherman House, Wednesday, November 14, at 8 p. m. A. J. Temple, secretary, Cameron, Ill.
The Western Circuit State Fairs, at Sherman House, Wednesday, November 14, at 8 p. m. R. W. Furnas, President, Brownville, Neb.
The National Swine Breeders' Association, at the Sherman House, Wednesday, November 14, at 2 p. m. Phil M. Springer, secretary, Springfield, Ill.
The American Shire Horse Association, at the Sherman House, Thursday, November 15, at 7 p. m. Charles Burgess, secretary, Wenona, Ill.
The Red Polled Cattle Club of America, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Thursday, November 15, at 8 p. m. L. F. Ross, President, Iowa City, Iowa.
The American Duroc-Jersey Swine Breeders' Association, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Thursday, November 15, at 7 p. m. Charles H. Holmes, secretary, Beatrice, Neb.
The American Shetland Pony Association, at the Sherman House, Friday, Nov. 16, at 8 p. m. R. Lee Wilson, secretary, Olney, Ill.
The American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association, at the Leland Hotel, Friday, November 16, at 7:30 p. m. C. R. Thomas, secretary, Independence, Mo.
The American Aberdeen-Angus Breeder's Association, at the Leland Hotel, Friday, November 16, at 7:30 p. m. Thomas McFarlane, secretary, Iowa City, Iowa.
The Victoria Swine Breeders' Association, at the Sherman House, Friday, November 16, at 7:30 p. m. Henry Davis, secretary, Dyer, Ind.
The National Stockmen's Association, at the Exposition Building, Saturday, November 17, at 10:30 p. m. A. S. Alexander, secretary, Chicago, Ill.
The American Breeders' Association Jacks and Jennets, at Sherman House, Saturday, November 17, at 7:30 p. m. Charles Leonard, President, Bell Air, Mo.
The French Draft Horse Association, at the Sherman House, Tuesday, November 20, at 2 p. m. Chas. E. Stubbs, secretary, Fairfield, Iowa.
The American Percheron Horse Breeders' Association, at the Sherman House, Tuesday, November 20, at 2 p. m. S. D. Thompson, secretary, Wayne, Ill.
The Illinois Short-horn Breeders' Association, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Tuesday, November 20, at 8 p. m. A. B. Hostetter, secretary, Mt. Carroll, Ill.
The American Sussex Association, at the Sherman House, Tuesday, November 20, at 8 p. m. Overton Lee, secretary, Nashville, Tenn.
The American Shropshire Registry Association, at 10 p. m., Tuesday, November 20. M. Levering, secretary, Lafayette, Ind.
The American Cotswold Association, at the Sherman House, Tuesday, November 20, at 7:30 p. m. Geo. Harding, secretary, Waukesha, Wis.
The American Short-horn Breeders' Association, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Wednesday, November 21, at 8 p. m. J. H. Pickrell, secretary, Chicago, Ill.
The American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Draft Horses, at the Sherman House, Wednesday, November 21, J. A. Sebley, Wabash, Ind.
The American Essex Swine Breeders' Association, at the Sherman House, Wednesday, November 21, at 7:30 p. m. W. M. Wiley, secretary, New Augusta, Ind.
The Convention of Helstein-Friesian Breeders, at Grand Pacific Hotel, at 3 p. m., Thursday, November 22. T. B. Wales, secretary, Iowa City, Iowa.
The Consolidated Cattle Growers' Association, in Chicago, A. H. Sanders, Secretary, Chicago, Ill.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

NOVEMBER 13. — C. M. Gifford & Son, Short-horns, Junction City, Kas.

Grade Draft Horses.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Increasing the size of horses in this country continues to engage the attention of our farmers. The heavy draft English and French horses are being imported as extensively as ever, and stallions of these breeds are well patronized wherever the results of their use with ordinary stock are known. There can be no question but that the demand for large horses will be good for years to come. So long as our Western cities continue to grow, and street-paving is the order of the day, money invested in well-selected grade mares is sure to bring good returns.

With a view of answering recent inquiries regarding the weights of grade Percheron mares, Messrs. J. D. & L. B. Smith weighed nineteen of the forty-three they had catalogued for sale at their farm near New Berlin, on the 24th inst. These mares are 6 to 8 years old and sired by imported stallions. Though just off the grass and only in good condition for breeding, they averaged 1,494 pounds. With a little attention they could soon be made to gain 150 to 300 pounds each. Two of the lightest—Nos. 8 and 16—Ella and Jessie, weighed 1,310 pounds each. The heaviest—No. 6—Della, went to 1,625, and Nos. 30 and 40—Miss Oakley and Louisa, to 1,600 pounds each.

There is no strong disposition on the part of our farmers generally to have the pure-bred animals. They will patronize pure-bred draft stallions, however, with a view to raising half and three-quarter bred horses for the market, but as a rule, they do not like to farm with, or drive on the road, such heavy horses as are brought here from beyond the waters.

The Percherons and grade Percherons are by many preferred to the Scotch and English draft horses because of their cleaner legs and supposed better adaptation to use on the road. They are fast growing in favor here, and Percheron horse-breeding seems destined to be one of the leading live stock interests of Sangamon county, Illinois.

PHIL. THRIFFTON.

Springfield, Ill.

Need of Improved Stock.

It is worth while for farmers to seriously consider wherein lies the difficulty that prevents them from competing in the world's markets. We have more expensive labor, and no well-wisher of our people could desire labor in this country paid the extremely low rates given in Asia, or even in most agricultural countries in Europe. But if we give higher wages we must make up this disadvantage by greater industry, greater skill, better implements and a superior system of cultivating and fertilizing the soil. Some of these we have, others we may have, and others are impossible. We cannot compete, for instance, with Europe or Asia by working harder or more hours than agricultural laborers do there. Farmers the world over probably work more hours per day than the average in other employments. It will be more practicable and also easier to try to excel in something else than expenditure of muscle. So says the editor of the *American Cultivator*. And then he proceeds:

We ought to make our muscle more effective than the semi-barbarian soil-

tillers of India can. But when inventors give us labor-saving farm implements, these are at once shipped to the ends of the earth, and the benefit given to all the world, instead of being retained exclusively for ourselves. Perhaps we ought not to complain, but it does produce some pretty serious results to ourselves to thus serve the world for naught. What is mainly wanted by American farmers now is the possibility of monopolizing something so that outside barbarians cannot rob us of its advantages. If we had a monopoly of labor-saving farm implements invented in this country, no other nation on the globe could compete with us in grain production or in the growing of cotton. In this last, indeed, the great superiority of our product does give us a practical monopoly.

In the long run, however, is this or would it be best even for ourselves? Grain and cotton-growing are very exhaustive to the soil. The labor-saving machinery, which enables us to produce grain more cheaply, is a powerful means of soil-exhaustion. Perhaps in this way its practical monopoly of the cotton crop may prove in the end an injury to the South. Competition in soil-exhaustion may be a positive blessing to the Northern farmer, provided he knows how to make the most of his opportunities for soil-fertilization.

In the mania for grain-growing that set in with the use of improved reapers and harvesting machines the keeping of live stock became subordinated as unprofitable. So great stacks of straw were piled up to rot down for lack of stock to turn them into manure. The coarser grains for feeding were either neglected, or these, too, if grown, were turned into money by the easiest way, that of selling in the nearest market. Not one farmer in ten had stock that would pay to feed grain, though many did feed at a loss for the sake of making more manure for their farms.

Improved stock and skillful feeding are the ways to meet this difficulty. Young stock of improved breeds always pays. It gives back itself the cost of the feed required to grow it, and leaves the manure pile as the result of the farmer's superior enterprise and skill. This, too, is something in which brains count, and the man who has brains need not fear the competition of those who have only brawn. It is true our best breeders have calls from many semi-civilized countries for improved animals, but these, removed from the care and skill needed to bring them up, soon run back into little better than their original condition. It is not easy to breed up scrub stock to a high grade of excellence. The lack of care, feed and skill that made stock into scrubs will cause even the best bred animals to revert to that condition, or perhaps worse, when applied to them. This, therefore, is not a reform that needs mere money. There must be skill in breeding and feeding as well, or the money will be of no avail.

The popularity and immense sale of Humphreys' Veterinary Specifics show that they provide for every species of physical distress to which horses and cattle are subject. T. A. Budd, Esq., of the American Glucose company, Buffalo, writes that his President has found them so beneficial that he has adopted them for use in the stables of the company. Nor is this surprising since Humphreys' Veterinary system indicates a very serious modification of the old savage methods of stock treatment by substituting mild and natural measures of relief. No stable is complete without these specifics and book (500 pages) on treatment of animals. The latter with chart, will be mailed free upon application to the company, 109 Fulton street, New York.—*Exchange*.

The Arabian Horse.

There are in Arabia some five or six different families of this the most beautiful as well as the most useful horse in the world, especially so to the Arabs, in their land of stony mountains and sandy deserts. The rocky mountains and sunny valleys that temper the dry air of the deserts, are supposed to have an influence upon the quality of bone and muscle, giving sound feet and legs to stand great speed and endurance. The Arab breeds his horse with great care. The first-class Arabian horse is endowed with beautiful points, and with an accomplished figure and superlative action, surpassing in graceful movement the finest specimens of the equine race. His broad head and massive brain implies intelligence. The eye is full and mild, yet sparkling with excitement when aroused to action. The great hereditary excellence of this fleet and wiry horse is sound feet and legs. The wonderful claims of ability to stand the heat and hunger surpass the accredited limit to animal endurance. This enables him to endure long journeys across the sandy deserts where water is scarce, sustained by his invincible courage alone.

History points to the Arabian horse as the foundation of the English Thoroughbred race horse which traces to the Darley Arabian, Byerley Turk, Godolphin Arabian, etc. We also find them at the fountain head of the worldwide celebrated trotting horse of America, and at the head of the long-celebrated Morgan breed of the best and most useful general-purpose horse this country has ever known, and as much celebrated for speed as any one family of trotters in the world. And now, when we visit the most celebrated stock farms in the Western States, and in some sections of Ontario as well—and they have "led out" for our inspection, their beautiful gray Percheron stallions, with their good hard feet and sinewy legs, their broad and intelligent heads, their fine ears and beautiful flowing tails and wavy manes—can we doubt for a moment that they also trace their origin to this self-same beautiful horse of the desert.

The great stronghold of the Arabian stallion is to improve any race or breed of horses with which he comes in contact. And yet we have a breed of runners descended from him that can surpass him in speed over our courses and in our climate. We also have a breed of trotters whose quality, descended from the Arabian, that, with our American breeding and training, can far surpass him in speed at this gait. So of pacers. And also the Percheron can outdraw him. And yet I claim that the best qualities of all these came directly from the Arabian horse.

The first Arabian stallion that gave the Oriental character to the English horse was the Darley Arabian. He sired Flying Childers, a celebrated race horse, so far superior to anything that had ever appeared in England that he created a great sensation. His exploits have passed into history and gained a world-wide renown, and crowned his sire as monarch of the stud by his wonderful speed and endurance.

I know of but one attempt to breed the horse of the Arabian descent in this country in their purity as Arabians, and that was by A. Keene Richards, of Kentucky, who visited the Arabian deserts several times for the purpose of studying him at home, and brought out to Kentucky at different times several of as good specimens as it was possible for him to secure in Arabia. The Arabs are very loth to part with their best ones, and especially so of mares. War and misfortune interfered with Mr. Richards' plans to that extent that he

could not or did not accomplish his desired and long-cherished object. When I saw him at Lexington, Kentucky, in 1880, and talked with him on this subject, he was still very sanguine in the belief that the Arabs could not only be bred from those bred in Arabia, but that in many points, with generous feed and good care, they would improve. And he also believed that the thoroughbred race horse of that time could be improved by judiciously crossing with the Arabs and the trotting-bred trotters of Kentucky as well. His faith in the Arabian horse as an improver of other breeds was stronger than that of any one else with whom I ever conversed on this subject; in fact, he knew more about them than any other man whom I had ever seen or conversed with.

One of the most beautiful horses I ever saw was one imported to this country in 1872 by Col. Jenifer, of Maryland, and sold after his death at auction, I think in Baltimore. I never heard who his purchaser was or where he went, or what he had done in the stud since then. I have seen some very promising colts sired by him while he staid in Pennsylvania, but that was during the life of Col. Jenifer and before the auction sale of which I spoke.—S. Simcoe, in *Turf, Field and Farm*.

Do Sheep Actually Pay?

This is a question often asked. I answer: It depends entirely on how they are managed, fed, watered, shelled, etc. The next question is: I do not see how they can pay when wool is so low, and then I think the tariff will all be taken off soon, and then wool will not be worth over 15 cents a pound in the dirt.

Now, sir, if a man turns his sheep on the range early in spring thin and weak, and with no shelter to protect them from the cold and wet storms of April and May, or the burning sun of July and August, having them stand and pant and slubber all day long from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; and then the following winter, have no shelter or protection, feed them a little dry, sunburnt hay, with ice water to drink, pure air in abundance, and as many blizzards thrown in as may chance to come. In consequence he loses most all his lambs, and what do not die in the spring will, or the greater portion of them, in the fall with the scours or pin-worms, or with the paper-skin in early winter. When they come to shear the clip it is dry, harsh and tough, and the average is three to four pounds to the head. What few sheep he raises become smaller, and another broken sheep merchant is the result.

Now, sir, if a man goes into the sheep business as a true farmer—with energy and determination to succeed, by watching and working, and using fair judgment—he would not turn sheep out on the range until there was sufficient grass, also have a shed for the months of April and May, and plenty of shade and good water for July and August. By the first of October begin to feed, and increase as the grass dries up; put up good sheds and feed three bushels of corn to the head during feed season, and for roughness run in stalk fields or on green wheat if he can get it; feed no hay only when it storms, or when stalk fields cannot be had. Have your lambs come in February; and never feed your ewes prairie hay, as its tendency is to dry up the flow of milk, but plenty of corn and fodder, or let them run on wheat or rye. The result will be that his wool will have no breaks, be soft and pliable to the touch, and his increase about 100 per cent. to the number of breeding ewes. He never complains of scours, pin-worms or paper-skin, and his sheep average about seven

or eight pounds of good strong staple wool, worth one-third more money than broken wool to the pound. He says, I can make more money than in the cattle business or anything else. Why, it will beat loaning money at 25 per cent. per annum! That man is making money, tariff or no tariff; is satisfied, has but little to say, and intends to remain in the sheep business.

I pastured twenty acres of wheat with 800 head of sheep for a man (Ed. Wiggins) in this vicinity, and kept it short until the rise of grass. He had thirty-one bushels to the acre, while his neighbors had less than twenty bushels. He is having his wheat pastured again this season.

There are plenty of high-grade sheep for sale here, from \$2.50 to \$4.50 per head.—Geo. W. Turner, Wellington, Kas., in *Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower*.

The Best Wool-Sheep.

Something more than a year ago a New York woolen manufacturer was invited to give his views on the "wool question" before the State Wool-Growers' Association. After describing different breeds of sheep and different varieties of wool he said: "Our model sheep, then, will be large in body, well wrinkled, white oil, no crust, fleece uniform in texture, well set, dense on either portion of the body, crimp even from end to end of fiber, and as fine as it is possible to grow. If you have such sheep, keep them and give your neighbor all the benefit from them you can. If you have not got them, get them at once. Better pay \$500 for a ram that is right than to use a poor one at no cost. Don't let your flocks run down. If you feel that the wool industry is depressed you know also that other business is feeling the same inconvenience. Good sheep—the best sheep—will always be in demand. If you wish to verify that latter statement try to buy the best sheep here on exhibition, and see how much you will have to pay for it. Make note of the best fleeces and try to produce as good or better."

PROOF POSITIVE.—Strolling into an extensive establishment where some of the best stock in the country is kept, a fine animal was brought from his stall evidently suffering with severe colic. He could not stand a moment, springing with pain, pawing, and could be hardly kept on his feet. The foreman, eyeing him for a moment, stepped to a little case, opened it, took a small bottle, and with a little bent glass tube ejected a few drops upon the tongue. The horse was soon easier, and after a second dose in half an hour, began nibbling his hay. "That's the way we do it," said the foreman "no bottling, no balling, no bleeding or blistering for any disease, only Humphreys Veterinary Specifics. They cure every time. We have not for years used any other medicines, and don't lose any stock from sickness." They are being used everywhere.

Ordinary buttermilk is a valuable food not only for pigs but for the family, says the *Live Stock Record*. It contains 5 per cent. of milk sugar, nearly 1 per cent. of mineral salts, as well as nitrogenous materials and a proportion of butter fat.

Ayer's Pills, being convenient, efficacious, and safe, are the best cathartic, whether on land or sea, in city or country. For constipation, sick headache, indigestion, and torpid liver, they never fail. Try a box of them; they are sugar-coated.

Major Alvord, an agricultural writer and close observer, would draw the milk in the pure open air, and thus have it thoroughly oxygenated. He says that when the cows are milked in the same air in which they stand, the milk will be bad, but if milked in fresh air the trouble will be obviated.

In the Dairy.

Cheese-Making for Everybody.

The amount of sugar in milk varies somewhere between 3 and 5 per cent. What there is sooner or later turns to lactic acid. This sugar is not condensed with the caseous matter, but remains distributed through the whey. A small portion of whey remains in the curd, and of course holds its due share of the sugar. The great bulk of the sugar goes with the great bulk of the whey, which is drawn off. If the curd remains in the whey too long, and until the lactic acid is developed, the acid dissolves the mineral phosphates in the curd and they are washed out with the whey as it runs off. The finer fats are also cut by the acid and run off in the same way. This causes a serious impoverishment of the cheese, taking out the lime, the iron, the magnesia, etc., besides some of the finer fats, thus rendering the cheese indigestible and nutritious to the extent of the loss. This makes a solid, soggy, sour-tasting cheese, which some ignorant buyers prefer because it will stand handling and shipping so well. This kind of cheese has created a prejudice in the popular mind against factory cheese, and largely diminished consumption.

Hence, if we want the best flavored, the most palatable, the most digestible and the most nutritious cheese, we must prevent the loss of the phosphates and the finer fats by getting rid of as much of the whey as possible before the acid develops. We must aim first to get the whey out of the curd, and next the curd out of the whey before acid is developed. We must, therefore, draw the whey sweet, or at least as soon as there is the first sign of the approach of acid. If but little whey escapes from the curd after the acid develops, the loss of minerals and fats will be but little, and if we can get it all out, so that no whey escapes, there will be no loss. The little acid there is left in the curd will in the end do no harm. At first it will, to some extent, convert the phosphates into lactates, which are indigestible, and remain so in the sour whey. But the small amount of lactates formed in the cheese gradually reverts to the form of phosphates during the process of curing, when the cheese loses its distinctly sour taste and assumes that creamy, nutty flavor which good cheese should always have, and it does not get tangy or sharp by age, but retains its mild flavor to the end.

When the whey has been all drawn off sweet, there is no longer any danger of injury to the curd from souring. Whatever sugar there is in it will all turn to lactic acid, and this change should be completed before the curd is put to press. Of course the temperature will go down somewhat with the drawing of the whey and stirring of the curd, but may easily be kept above 90 deg.—usually at 94 or 95—until the positive acid taste appears in both the curd and the whey that drains from it. But kept in this way it may stand for a long time without injury, the rennet action going on all the while and giving to the curd a soft, velvety feel and cheesy odor which can not be mistaken. In this way the curing process may be materially hastened or shortened when the cheese is put on the ranges in the curing room.

Any time after the acid is developed, the curd may be put to press with safety at a temperature not over 80 deg. in warm weather. If the press room is quite cold, as it should not be, the curd may be put to press at a higher temperature, but not above 85 deg., or it will heat and injure in the center of the

cheese, especially if large. Always bear in mind that curd is a poor conductor of heat, and therefore cools slowly. This you will soon find out if acid overtakes you and you want to quickly reduce the temperature of a curd in a high state of fermentation. Apply the pressure very gradually, so as not to start the white whey and to give the whey time to percolate through the curd, until the maximum pressure is reached. Then occasionally tighten the screws until the cheese remains partially stationary. A pressure that follows up and keeps constantly the same, as the curd yields, is preferable. As soon as the curd is pressed into a firm mass, and will not crumble, the bandage should be adjusted and the cheese returned to the press. Let it remain at least twenty hours after the curd is first put to press, and as near twenty-four hours as possible, which is usually as long as can be done in a cheese factory. But longer pressing would be advantageous in making the texture of the cheese closer and firmer.

The point at which a curd may be put to press is determined by many with a hot iron. The iron at a heat just below red is applied to a lump of curd from which the whey has been squeezed. If the iron adheres, and in pulling it carefully away from the curd it draws out small threads from a half inch to an inch long, the curd is supposed to be ready for the press. But if the curd is out of the whey, no harm but some benefit will come from letting it stand longer. The fewer and longer the threads the more the cheesing process is advanced, and the less danger is there from huffing or swelling while the cheese is curing. It is well to let the curd stand until you are sure it has got beyond the point of acid fermentation. The late Prof. L. B. Arnold, who is the American authority in these matters, did not bother with a hot iron, but let his curd stand until he was sure that fermentation had gone far enough.

Cheese made in this way is softer and more buttery than that made by souring in the whey. For this reason buyers have fought the so-called sweet curd process. But it has steadily gained favor in spite of them. Cheese of this kind needs to be cured at a lower temperature and for a longer time than acid cheeses to make it firm. But when properly cured, it is firm enough to ship, and finds better demand and larger consumption in the foreign as well as in the home market.—T. D. Curtis, in *Jersey Bulletin*.

Bad Flavors in Milk and Butter.

Our excellent Scottish contemporary, the *Farming World*, gives some good suggestions in the following:

"The sources of bad flavors in milk and butter seem to be more potent at this season than at other times. They occur in weeds, in musty fodder, in decaying leaves eaten by the cows, in unripe roots, in feeding too much cake or meal of various kinds, and in the water as well as from lack of it sometimes. We are constantly hearing of dairy products being spoiled or greatly lessened in value by an unaccountable bitterness in the milk, or something of the kind, and in nine cases out of ten the mischief is connected with the food of the cows, or the water given them to drink. If these are sweet and pure the milk will be the same, and contrariwise.

"There is no sweeter fodder than good grass or hay, but many pastures are full of noxious weeds, which it takes but little of to make the milk of cows eating them as bitter as quinine. In such cases the bad flavor follows into the butter. The milk and butter of straw-fed cows is whiter than when

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they are fed on grass or hay. As a rule, however, the straw, if good, has no injurious flavor on the produce of the cow; though we have heard it said that both oat and barley straw, fed in large quantities, give the butter a bitter flavor.

"Turnip leaves are objectionable for dairy cows, unless fed in very small quantity when quite fresh, free from all decaying matter, and along with a sufficient quantity of concentrated food. Nor will anything absolutely insure that turnips, especially swedes, given to milking cows will not give some taste to the butter. But many expedients may be resorted to, so as to reduce the probabilities of any objectionable flavor being transmitted. Among these are: (1) To add a small portion of boiling water (in which a small bit of saltpetre has been dissolved) to the milk when it is first set out in the old-fashioned shallow pans; (2) to scald the cream before churning; (3) to give the cows their ration of turnips only immediately after the milking is over; (4) to take care that whilst the milking is going on there is no strong odor of turnips in the cow-house; (5) to remove all decayed leaves—indeed, if food be plentiful, all the leaves and the crown of the turnip.

"Of all the leguminous meals, bean meal is least injurious to the butter; pea meal more so; and vetch meal, which arrests the milk secretion, is said to produce a hard, bitter butter. With reference to cereal meals, there is little to be said, except, perhaps, that oats produce a favorable effect upon the secretion of milk and aroma of the butter. Wheat bran seems to produce neither a favorable nor an unfavorable effect. Cottonseed cake, when fed fresh and in good condition, has no injurious effect on the produce of the cow. Linseed cake gives a good flavored but somewhat hard butter; but rape cake produces a bitterness in the milk and butter, and also butter of a soft quality. Rape cake should always be fed dry, as, by moistening it, oil of mustard is developed, which produces the acrid taste complained of. Distillery refuse reduces the durability of butter, and not unfrequently conveys a bitterness to the produce. Ensilage, if in good condition, does not, we believe, injuriously affect the taste of either the milk or the butter; but the butter of ensilage-fed cows is apt to be of inferior flavor and very soft."



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Correspondence.

About Free Wool.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your comparison of the Mills tariff bill with that of the Senate bill in your issue of October 11, you make clear the differences and the merits of each bill.

There can be no doubt, I think, that the Senate bill in regard to its larger reduction on sugar is an improvement on the Mills bill. In the judgment of many who are the advocates of tariff reform the reduction on sugar should have been greater even than the Senate bill makes it.

In regard to the Mills bill on wool, making it free, it was not the intention of its framers certainly to cripple woolen manufactures or lessen the profits of wool-growing, but to release both from the shackles that now retard their fuller development and give a fresh impulse to their growth.

That the readers of your widely-circulated paper may see the other side of this question of free wool, I would like to have you publish the views of an old manufacturer of silk in Holyoke, Mass., one Mr. Skinner, who has been recently nominated for Representative to Congress from the Eleventh district in Massachusetts. His nomination was made because it was thought that he would fairly represent not only the manufacturer's interests, but also other industries of the State. He says:

"The most striking feature of modern industrial development is the marvelous increase in the productive power of machinery—the wonderful growth of man's control over the productive forces of nature. It is to be observed in almost every branch of manufacture. One cannot contemplate the changes that have been going on steadily and mightily without a feeling of surprise much akin to awe. And it is this marvelous increase, which is still going on, that is tending more and more to make the raw material the chief element of cost in the manufactured product. The one great item to-day in the product of most branches of manufacture is raw material, and the great problem of to-day with us in New England is how to keep open sources of raw material. It must be evident to the most casual student of the question, that a tax upon this raw material, designed to limit the quantity and increase the cost is a tax upon industry, a tax upon demand, a tax upon labor, and a tax upon the consumer—that is, a tax upon the whole people; therefore I would take off these taxes wherever they exist. I would have free wool. Why not? Here is the Farr Alpaca company, the Riverside company, and the Germania company, right here in Holyoke, that are to-day buying wool abroad and importing it over a tax of 30 and 40 per cent., and for the benefit of whom? Not for the government, for the revenue is not needed; not the wool-grower, for he does not grow the wool of the quality demanded. Who then? No one. Not a man is thus benefited. On the contrary, see how much is lost. The tax makes the product of the mills more costly, and the more costly the product the less the consumption, the less the demand for the product, and the less the demand for labor engaged in making that product. This is as clear as the sun in heaven. No one is benefited and many are harmed by this wool tax. As a matter of fact, the Farr company has just sent a man out to buy wool—not at home, mind you, but abroad, in London. The Riverside company also has a man so employed—all abroad buying foreign wool, while the representatives of the companies at home are talking about protection to domestic wool-growers. I mention no names, but I know it to be a fact that the proprietors of several of the largest woolen concerns in Boston are inwardly praying for free wool, while outwardly talking for taxed wool, for fear of the threats of wool-growers that free wool shall mean free woolens."

If you think the above worthy of space in the KANSAS FARMER, I would like much to have it inserted. I have another article on wool-growing as affected by the present tariff which I will send to your paper if this article is accepted. JOHN S. BROWN.
Lawrence, Kas.

Now, will Mr. Brown or his Massachusetts friend, or somebody else, kindly tell us why a tariff duty should be put on wool cloth if it is taken off of wool? Is the manufacturer or mechanic any more entitled to the protection afforded by tariff duties than is the farmer?—EDITOR.

Insurance for Farmers.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—By reading the KANSAS FARMER I saw that Fire Insurance companies are making big money out of the farmers and out of every other class of people that insure their properties with them, and I have been inquiring if a cheaper way of insurance could not be got

up that we farmers could insure within ourselves and keep the money that we now pay to enrich the Insurance companies. You know farmers are very heavy laden, and every monopoly seeks to shave us closer and closer. It is time we should look for our selves. And I, while inquiring, was directed to the Eastern States, for there such Insurance companies exist. I sent in to the State of New York and got what we want if it could be put into law in Kansas.

I received from the Chautauqua county, New York, Secretary, a copy of all papers necessary to organize such co-operative Fire Insurance company, constitution, by laws, articles of association, and copies of reports showing how cheap farmers carry on their own insurance, etc., etc.

Now, Mr. Editor, I think you would be the proper man to take hold of this and have a law enacted so we could do the same in Kansas as done elsewhere. You are living in the capital where you have an easy access to our law-makers and you can easily have such a law enacted. It would be a great credit to you, all Kansas farmers would be greatly obliged to you. NOAH RICARD.
Ballards Falls, Kas.

—As soon as you know who your Representative in the Legislature will be, go to him and press the matter on his attention. We will help every good man with all our might.—EDITOR.

Our Law-Makers.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Much has been said in the columns of the KANSAS FARMER about who should be our law-makers. It will be conceded by all that in order to have good and just laws we should have good and just men. For one, the writer hereof is perfectly willing to trust to the ballot as it shall be cast next month, believing that the result will produce a very fair supply of law-making ability, especially in Kansas, which will next January and February grind out the usual supply of very fair laws. Whether those elected shall be farmers, doctors, lawyers, bankers or men of other professions or trades, it makes but little difference. We know they will not all be farmers, nor all bankers, nor lawyers, but each class will be represented.

An article in KANSAS FARMER of October 18, entitled "Who are our law-makers?" attempts to persuade one to believe that one class is naturally opposed to another, and must fight it. This is all wrong. In the article in question the writer attempts to show that the farmer's troubles are all due to the lack of currency in circulation throughout the country. Of course his trouble, very often, is a lack of ready money; but is it not a fact that if he has 500 bushels of wheat he can take it to any railroad town in the State and exchange it for nearly or quite \$500 of actual money. He won't need to sell it "on time." If he has butter or cheese or, in fact, almost any kind of farm produce, he can exchange it for cash, even now when the whole amount of the currency of the country is not very great. If he is so unlucky as not to have the wheat nor the corn nor other farm produce to sell, and he must have money, then he has but one course to pursue. He must borrow. Who shall he go to? His neighbor farmer? He hasn't it. To the banker and loan broker? Yes. Now, if laws are made to drive them out of business, our farmer must do without money. No farmer is obliged to patronize any banker or loan broker any more than he is to buy his goods at any particular store. If we look at our present laws we will find them, in Kansas, to be about as good for the average poor man as could be made. No poor farmer need fear that his farm will be sold for debt unless he has voluntarily mortgaged it. He may have induced the unsuspecting merchant to trust him to the extent of \$250 or more. He may have borrowed a like amount of his trusting banker or lawyer friend, on his promise to pay; but on this alone they cannot collect. Our farmer can snap his fingers in their face and ask them "What are you going to do about it?" His farm is absolutely safe to him; it is "exempt." It may sound large to talk of \$6,000,000,000 of debt in 1886 increasing to \$34,000,000,000 in 1888, but it is apt to be misleading and confusing to us farmers. The question we are interested in is to know how we may best help our own finances. The answer to the question is, we must raise big crops of wheat, corn, oats, potatoes. For all these we can readily get cash, whether the volume

of the currency be as it is now or increased. But suppose we have nothing besides our naked farm to work with; we need machines, seed, and teams to work with. We have no money to buy them with. Well, the answer is, we must borrow it by giving a mortgage on our farm. Then why should we try to make laws to drive out the class of men who can help us in our necessity? We can now get money of them at 7 per cent. interest on good farms without any commission. We don't have to pay 12 per cent. nor 24 per cent., as is often alleged, for the purpose of making us dissatisfied. There are many hardships that we farmers have to endure, without having imaginary troubles held up to us. No class or business ought to be put in antagonism with any other, but all should work together, and when the bankers, the farmers, the lawyers and the doctors come together next winter, they will all have a good time and will undoubtedly provide for the welfare of "We, the people."

JAMES CLINTON.

Report on Cow Peas.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In the spring I wrote you of my intention to plant a plot of the Southern cow pea, and as you requested a report as to how they turned out, will now give it to you. I was unable to get any of the peas from the South when I wrote for them, and only having a few from last year, planted in the garden made rich by a plentiful supply of manure annually put on. At first they made slow growth, and after getting a good start pushed out any number of vines, but I could see nothing in the way of pods much earlier than the 1st of September. When the pods once start they grow rapidly and mature the pea very fast. I felt encouraged even though late, expecting quite a quantity from my small plot, as my vines were unusually large, running very much like the sweet potato. Unfortunately the drouth must have cut off a very large proportion of peas, for the vines did not set anything like the number of pods they should; and to further make matters worse some of my cattle got on the bed and destroyed most of them in short order, seeming to relish them very much.

I still think I can grow them here and shall try another season. Up to yesterday, when the frost struck them, the vines were as green as when first out of the ground in the early spring. Not a leaf seemed to be dead. I saved something less than one-half pint of the peas, which I will put in next spring, and shall order a bushel or two from the South this fall so as to make sure of them, and will hope for better luck next year. GEO. G. BAHTGE.
Floral, Cowley Co., Kas.

Suggestions From Marion County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In reply to R. B. Brigs, of Great Bend, I would say, by all means destroy those *Allanthus* trees as soon as possible. I don't know how they may do in the eastern part of the State, but in this (Marion) county they are an evil of the worst kind. I speak from an experience of near fifteen years. They make a fine growth, but they kill to the ground nearly every winter and they spread equal to the black locust.

In regard to the Southern cow pea, I planted about a pint last May, drilled and cultivated them, and although the summer has been very dry, they grew finely, made a few blossoms, but never a pea and were finally killed by the frost. They were of the speckled, or the whip-poor-will variety.

I would also say a few words in regard to the vitality of the seeds of certain plants. Seven years since we had some morning glories growing in our garden, and as I had seen some farms badly infested with them, I concluded the safest plan was to destroy them. But they have come up thick every year since, as thick after five or six years as they did the first, and the past spring is the first that they have diminished in numbers. But I expect them for several years yet. And as they grow in the garden within twenty feet of the door, I am positive they have not gone to seed. I would rather have a bushel of cockle-bur seed sown on my farm than one dozen morning glory seed.

I hope other parties will give us their experience in Kaffir corn and milo maize.

A word about candidates for the Legislature. The Republican candidate for this, Sixty-fifth district, is E. W. Hoch, editor of the *Marion Record*. He comes out squarely

on the interest question, and says he is in favor of reducing the interest to 6 per cent. with right to contract as high as 10. The Union Labor and Democrats are running Dr. J. N. Rodgers of the Cottonwood Valley bank. J. B. DOBBS.
Antelope, Kas.

Gossip About Stock.

On next Monday, the 29th inst., will occur an important stock sale at the stud barn of Sexton, Warren & Offord, two miles west of Maple Hill, Kas. Look up the ad. in another place.

Don't forget to look up and attend the closing out sale of H. G. Farmer, at Garnett, Kas., on Oct. 31. The offering comprises a desirable lot of stock of different kinds and classes, which are now in good demand.

Breeders will remember our "hard pan" offer to furnish the KANSAS FARMER and the *Breeder's Gazette* one year for \$3, the price of the latter paper. No breeder can make a better investment for the money.

How are your winter quarters for cattle? If they are not ready, it will be an economical move on the part of the feeder and owner to have everything in readiness. Good shelter and feeding conveniences are important items to be considered.

Dehorning of stock cattle has begun in earnest all over the country. The results gave general satisfaction, as far as heard from last season, and the indications are that many thousand head of cattle will be dehorned during the next few weeks.

The public sale of Short-horns by Messrs. Briant, Blair & Wilson, at Belton, Mo., was a slaughter of prices as most of the sales fell below \$50, and the dollar bids did not advance the average. It is a mistake to accept anything less than five-dollar bids on thoroughbred stock.

Just as our last forms go to press we receive the sale advertisement of C. M. Gifford & Son, Milford, who hold their sale at Junction City, Tuesday, November 13. The cattle are a fine lot, in first-class condition, and will comprise the best offering made this year. Send for catalogue at once and mention this paper.

A representative of the FARMER had an opportunity to visit the swine breeding establishment of V. B. Howey, of Topeka, who is a very judicious breeder, who believes in letting his stock show their merits rather than boasting about them in the papers or personally. He has on hand some excellent pigs suitable to go into any breeder's herd.

A heavy stock movement is in progress from the southwest. The Santa Fe has made up and started twenty-two special stock trains from the Indian territory, Northern Texas and Southern Kansas bound to Kansas City and Chicago, within the past twenty-four hours. This is in addition to the stock shipped by the regular freight trains, which is considerable.

That careful and reliable breeder of Short-horn cattle and Berkshire and Poland-China swine, J. J. Malls, Manhattan, Kas., in renewing his breeder's card for another year writes: "My cattle have come into their winter quarters in splendid fix. My hogs are not so numerous as in former years but good enough in quality to make up for lack in numbers. I have added to my herd some very fine Poland-China sows and expect to raise some pigs as good as can be found anywhere."

A Kansas Hay Press.

On first page of this paper Mr. W. A. Laidlaw, Cherokee, Kansas, presents something of vast importance to the hay and straw producers of our country. It is Laidlaw's Improved Monarch Hay Press, a machine guaranteed to do more work with same force of hands and less power, than any other horse-power press made. They are neatly and strongly built, well finished and durable. The wonderful power, light draft with no jerking on horse or team makes it a press desirable by all interested, and this is fully sustained in that wherever introduced it stands away in advance of all others. This same gentleman manufactures Laidlaw's Lightning Bale-tie Maker, a machine that can be operated by a boy who will make from 2,000 to 3,000 ties daily. In writing for circulars and terms mention KANSAS FARMER.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

By Prof. C. C. Blake, Topeka.

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

THE GREAT KANSAS BOOM.

Even at this distance it is clear to our mind that next year Kansas will begin the biggest solid boom that she has known for many years. The boom of 1886 and spring of 1887 was a mushroom affair, as we repeatedly stated in our paper, *The Future*, would be the case. We were repeatedly warning the people of the long drouth and saying that the people would not be prepared for it, and hence their boom would collapse like a pricked bubble. Was ever a long-time prediction more completely fulfilled? In 1885 we gave advice to Kansas farmers as to sowing wheat and oats, and when and what kind of corn to plant. Those who followed our advice raised good crops in 1886 and 1887, while others raised but little; "hence these tears," and the present financial distress. But repeated demonstration has convinced most of the people that our long-time predictions are founded upon solid mathematical deductions and therefore as reliable as the prediction of eclipses. Hence, when we advised the farmers last June to let the lister follow the binder and plant their wheat and eat stubble with corn till the first of July, they immediately took the hint and continued to so plant in many places till the middle of July. We stated that in many places there would be summer rains enough to mature this late-planted corn and that Kansas would have no serious frosts till very late. All of these predictions have been verified, and reports now coming in show that the June corn has done splendidly, in many places being better than that planted in April or May. This adds wealth to the country and affords a solid base for financial prosperity, while a boom resting on corner-lot speculation, as was the case in the spring of 1887, is simply a crowd of simpletons mesmerizing each other with more zeal than wit.

Again in July last we commenced urging farmers to sow all the winter wheat possible, as we stated it would make a big crop next year. We have persistently followed with that advice till now, urging the people to sow wheat among the corn when they can till the last of this month, as even the late sown will get a good start during the long warm spell for the time of year, which we are to have in November. In most places the ground will be moist enough to sprout the wheat in good shape, and the warmth in November will give it a vigorous start and good mat for winter, which will also be a favorable one for wheat, as was fully set forth in our Almanac for 1888-9, which we published last spring. Reports now coming in state that the amount of wheat sown this fall is about four times as great as last year. Judging by the tone of the letters we receive we think the farmers will continue to sow wheat till the end of this month, so that the total acreage will be five times that of last year. From this we calculate that Kansas will harvest in 1889 about 65,000,000 bushels of sound wheat, which will be worth about \$100,000,000, as the price will be very high on account of the failure of the wheat crop next year in many parts of the world, as shown in our Weather Tables for 1889. If this wheat crop and big prices do not make a solid foundation for financial prosperity, in comparison with which the "real estate boom" of 1887 sinks into insignificance, then our fifty years' experience has been worth but little. But while our Weather Tables for next year show that the extremes of weather will be greater than have been known by the present generation, and will be such as would ordinarily produce a famine, as mankind would be taken unawares, yet we disarm fate by prying into the secrets of nature and revealing her plans to the people twelve months in advance. The people, too, have learned that it is big money in their pockets to follow nature rather than waste their strength fighting the elements as Napoleon did at Moscow. We have also carefully figured to see how farmers can manage their crops next spring so as to raise good crops of various kinds in spite of the inclement weather, and give full instructions in the Weather Tables for each locality. In addition to this we shall give the best advice we possibly can from week

to week in the KANSAS FARMER, so that if you make a failure with any of your crops next year it will be your fault instead of ours. We therefore conclude that by taking advantage of the elements instead of allowing the elements to take advantage of us, Kansas will raise more crops and get more money for them next year than in any one year in her past history. We have also made a complete compilation of all the weather records which have been kept in the United States and southern Canada for the last fifty years. In our Weather Tables we publish these compilations and show in inches what the normal or average rainfall has been for each month in the year for each State and most of the Territories, including Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec. The large States are subdivided into several parts, and we show what the average rainfall has been for the past fifty years, or as long as records have been kept in the newer States, in each subdivision. In Kansas we show what the normal has been each month in each of six subdivisions. This is what has never been done before. The Signal Service have shown what the average for large tracts of country has been, such as the Missouri valley, etc.; but they have not compiled the records to

the globe, as we have ample records from all such countries, which we have accumulated during the past thirty years. From this we estimate what the crops and probable prices will be for each month during the year 1889 for wheat, corn, oats, pork and cotton. We neither know nor care what the "bulls and bears" will do; but we do know what nature will do. The probable prices which we give are not those which the "bulls and bears" will make, but those which nature will make through the laws of supply and demand. In 1881 we predicted higher prices on account of the drouth which was to occur that year and the wet weather in the spring of 1882. Then we predicted lower prices till the end of 1882. We know of several parties who undertook to run the market against both of these predictions, but who were pulverized in the operation and came out of the affray more angelic than when they went in.

The following is a sample of the letters we are receiving from all parts of Kansas:

WILMOT, KAS., October 15, 1888.

C. C. BLAKE:—Enclosed please find \$1 for your Weather Tables for 1889. I have been reading your predictions in the FARMER since May, and think they will be a great benefit to farmers in Kansas. I have not raised any wheat for five years, but this fall I took your advice and sowed 140 acres, and if your predictions prove true it will be of lasting benefit to me.

S. W. PHOENIX.

Our predictions as to what seasons would



PROF. C. C. BLAKE.

Whose Weather Calculations, based on Astronomical Mathematics, have developed a new Science and given to Agriculture a key to the future.

show what the normal is for each State and part of a State. This has required an enormous amount of work and care; but it is just what the people want to preserve for permanent reference so that they can tell what the natural climate is in each part of the country. Also when we publish a prediction stating that in a certain section the rainfall will be excessive, deficient or normal, the people want the figures to know what is normal for that part of the country. We also give tables showing the normal temperature for each month in the various sections of the country. We do not think that Kansas people will suffer next year, and people in other States would not suffer half as much as they will during the awful and unexpected weather that is coming if they were as well posted and prepared as Kansas people are. But we are trying to advise all as fast as we can reach them, though many read so little that they do not know what great progress is being made in the scientific world.

Then again speculators have taken advantage of our weather calculations to unduly advance or depress the markets. To give all an equal chance in the markets of the world we have made calculations as to what the weather will be in all civilized countries on

be favorable and what ones unfavorable for winter wheat have not failed in a single instance since 1874, and that gives the best assurance that the present predictions will prove true.

Topeka Weather Report.

[Furnished weekly by the Kansas Weather Service at Washburn college. Sergeant T. B. Jennings, Observer.]

Week ending Saturday, October 20, 1888:

Temperature.—Highest at 2 p. m., 80° on Thursday, the 18th; lowest at same hour, 46° on Sunday, the 14th.

Rainfall.—Rain fell on Sunday, the 14th, 1.02 inches—total for the week.

Neglect kills injuries; revenge increases them. A neglected cold increases its injurious effects on the system till consumption finally kills, unless cured by Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption Remedy. It is a reliable remedy of yesteryear.

Besides having pure air for the animal to breathe, a stable that is stored full of hay and grain ought to be kept well ventilated, and kept clean, that the impurities of the air may not penetrate these. All food should be kept pure as possible. Cleanliness about the stable is just as important to the health of the horse as cleanliness about the house is important to the health of the family.

Inquiries Answered.

SHEPHERD PONIES.—Should be glad if you could give me through your paper the name of anyone dealing in Shepherd ponies.

—Address E. Bennett & Son, or Charles Burnham, Topeka, and refer to the KANSAS FARMER.

INCUBATORS.—I would be very much pleased if you would send by return mail complete instructions how to make an incubator which will hatch eggs successfully, also instructions how to regulate it. Enclosed you will find stamp for reply.

—Our time is too much occupied to answer questions of this character by letter. If our correspondent will address Jacob Yost, Topeka, he can obtain the information desired.

TARIFF ON LOGS.—I beg leave to ask for a little information in regard to the tariff on logs. In your article headed "Ignorance of the Tariff," you say "we are for free lumber, but we do not expect cheaper lumber. We expect better lumber, because our lumbermen would go into Canada for logs if the duty were removed," leaving the impression that there is a duty on logs. What causes me to question that idea is that Hon. S. R. Peters is reported as saying in a speech at Wichita, a few days since, that there is no tariff on logs, and as Mr. Peters' language is very plain, I have concluded that either the M. C., or the KANSAS FARMER is mistaken, or I have the wrong idea of your meaning and am consequently afflicted with "ignorance of the tariff." Please answer in the KANSAS FARMER.

—You misunderstood our meaning. We had no reference to tariff on logs. Our white pine forests are being culled and stripped, so that we have but little really good timber of that variety left to make lumber out of, and if the tariff were removed from lumber, so that Americans and Canadians were placed on an equal footing in our markets, Canadian timber being better than ours, our lumbermen would naturally look across the line for trees out of which to make their logs. Logs are not subject to tariff duty.

Book Notices.

THE FORUM.—Mr. Edward Atkinson's series of articles will for several months continue to be a feature of the *Forum*, and his contribution to the November number will be on "The Struggle for Subsistence." One purpose of the *Forum* is to present the best constructive thought on American economic subjects, and Mr. Atkinson's series of articles is the most advanced work he has yet done in this direction.

THE GRANGE.—We are in receipt of a copy of a pamphlet entitled "The Origin and Progress of the Grange," containing "declaration of purposes" of the order, illustrated with cuts of the founders and leading men of the order. The matter was prepared by Hon. Mortimer Whitehead, at present lecturer of the National Grange, and the book is published by Patrons' Paint Works, 243 Plymouth street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Single copies are sold at 2 cents in stamps; 10 copies 18 cents; 50 copies 80 cents; 100 copies \$1.45; 200 copies \$2.40.

HARPERS' MAGAZINE.—An article entitled "Elk-hunting in the Rocky Mountains," in *Harpers' Magazine* for November, will send a thrill of pleasure down the backs of the hunting readers of that periodical. G. O. Shields is the author, and he writes with all the enthusiasm of a successful old hunter. The article, with its incidents and beautiful illustrations, is a fit companion piece to the article on "The Woodland Caribou," which filled several interesting pages in a recent number of this magazine. It is with deep feelings of regret that the reader learns of the rapidly approaching extermination of these majestic creatures of the forest.

The Whitman Agricultural company, St. Louis, Mo., were awarded at the Cincinnati Centennial first premium silver medal for best horse lever hay, straw and wool press; also first premium silver medal for best belt power or steam press for same purpose. These medals were awarded over all competitors. This company have had most wonderful success with their presses throughout this country, and in foreign lands, where they have received numerous medals. The above well-known company will cheerfully furnish any information required in regard to presses.

If you wish to raise a good many fowls you must keep them in separate small flocks. Large numbers do not flourish well together.

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.

Sunshine Land.

They came in sight of a lovely shore,
Yellow as gold in the morning light;
The sun's own color at noon it wore
And had faded not at the fall of night:
Clear weather or cloudy—'twas all as one,
The happy hills seemed bathed with the sun,
Its secret the sailors could not understand,
But they called this country Sunshine Land.

What was the secret?—a simple thing
(It will make you smile when once you know):
Touched by the tender finger of spring,
A million blossoms were all aglow;

So many, so many, so small and bright,
They covered the hills with a mantle of light;
And the wild bee hummed, and the glad breeze fanned
Through the honeyed fields of Sunshine Land.

If over the sea we two were bound,
What port, dear child, would we choose for ours?
We would sail, and sail, till at last we found
This fairy gold of a million flowers.

Yet, darling, we'd find, if at home we stayed,
Of many small joys our pleasures are made,
More near than we think—very close at hand
Lie the golden fields of Sunshine Land.

—Edith M. Thomas.

Unheeded Gifts.

They placed rare lilies in her hands,
Poor hands that scarce had touched a flower,
And creamy rosebuds, whose perfume
Embalmed her for her funeral hour.

They wrapped her form in lustrous silk,
And draped soft folds of filmy lace
About the slender pulseless wrists,
And underneath the patient face.

At last she lay in perfect rest;
While voices, late so slow to praise,
Rehearsed her many virtues o'er,
And spoke of all her pleasant ways.

The sleeper heeded not the wealth
Of bloom that lay on either hand;
And not a word of love or loss
Her sealed ears could understand.

Strange, we so often keep the flowers
To lay in folded hands at last;
And little luxuries of life
Withhold, till care for them is past.

Strange that we do not oftener praise
The willing toiler by our side!
Why keep the full-blown flower of love
Until our friend we loved has died?

—Good Housekeeping.

HELPING THE SICK POOR.

An Hour With One of New York's Deserving Charities.

A mite of a girl, with a scrap of a shawl over her head and a dress of faded, tattered print draping her attenuated little form, waited outside a quaint, old-fashioned black doorway on Third avenue, with a small, shining brass door-knob and bell. Presently she was joined by a pale, anxious woman, with a puny baby moaning at each feeble, fluttering breath on her shoulder. Another woman, with a sick child in her arms, had her sleeves rolled above the elbow, and her shining, braided hair unbonneted. One or two more children stood there, and a refined looking man, with a well-worn, patched suit, which, in spite of its shabbiness, had an appearance of gentility, and an expression of mingled tenderness and despair on his thin, careworn face as he looked down into the face of a little sick child in his arms, whose rings of brown hair shaded eyes wide and wild with fever. An old decrepit woman, with a crutch in one hand and a pail in the other, hobbled up to the little group, and a ladylike looking woman with a sad face waited quietly with the tears dropping on the dish she carried in her hands.

Presently the little brass door-knob, that was as shiny as daily scouring could make it, turned briskly, the door swung back, and the neatest, cheeriest, dearest of gray haired women, with a strong motherly face full of sunshine, appeared in the whitest of caps and aprons, and exclaimed: "Bless your hearts, it's only 9 o'clock now, whatever are you in such a hurry for; but come right in, everything is all ready."

Down through the long, cool passage into the tidliest of kitchens she hurried them, where every board was scoured as white as sand could scour it, and reflected her own bright face as she bustled about pouring out quarts of milk and pints of beef tea, dishing up bowls of delicious cooked oatmeal and

rice, and pressing into the hands of the woman and children clusters of fresh daisies and crimson roses, faint with fragrance and blushing at their own beauty.

"And how is the baby to-day?" she said to the man with the sick child, "and isn't her mother any better yet? Well, keep up your courage, this beef broth will bring her up if anything will," and the man went away comforted with the hopeful courage in her voice. And to the woman who stood apart with the tears in her eyes she had some sympathetic inquiry for the consumptive husband at home as she filled the pitcher with beef broth and tucked an extra large bunch of roses through the handle. While to the children a smile accompanied the daisies, and a pleasant message to the sick mother at home or some kindly interested question about the sick sister or father or baby for whom the food was given.

For four hours this brisk busy ladling out of fresh milk and wholesome nourishing food went on almost uninterruptedly, and when it was finished the white apron was whisked off, the tidy dress turned up over the stuff petticoat, and the boards and benches and tables were subjected to another scrubbing and scalding before she was ready to go up stairs and tell to whose bounty those most wretched of all the city's poor were indebted for so welcome and practical a munificence.

"Now," said she, as she tucked up her sleeves above the hard round arms, "I'll tell all about it, but, if you don't mind, I'll keep on washing up my dishes. I hate to have them settin' 'round. This is one of the five diet kitchens where nourishing food is given to the sick poor, free of all cost, on receiving a certificate from one of the doctors at the dispensaries with which our kitchens are connected. One kitchen is on Thirty-sixth street and Ninth avenue, one on Third avenue, near Twenty-first street; one on Third street in the German quarter; one in connection with the New York dispensary, among the Italians, and a new one was established this spring, in April.

"The first kitchen was opened fifteen years ago, through the efforts of Mrs. Gibbons, who is now our president, and one of the best and kindest women that ever lived, doing ever so much active charitable work, though she is 86 years old. As soon as funds were raised, another kitchen was opened. Then rooms were offered free of rent in the German quarter if they would establish a kitchen there, and that was opened. Rooms have been offered in other parts of the city free of rent, but from lack of funds the society has declined them.

"How are the kitchens supported?"

"By voluntary contributions from people, churches and societies."

"What kinds of food do you give the people?"

"Whatever the doctor orders. We buy the best and purest milk there is; milk that cannot be bought in the shops or of the milkmen that go into the tenement districts. Our beef tea is made of the best beef in the market, and I get up at 4 o'clock in summer to make the tea fresh every day. In the Italian quarter a great deal of rice is given out, and there are oatmeal, farina, barley and mutton broth, all given subject to the doctor's orders. The Flower Mission sends flowers for us to distribute all summer, and wealthy people send in jellies and dainties. At Christmas toys are given to the children, and clothing is also sent to us for distribution among the needy. At present we are expected to receive orders only from the physicians connected with the dispensaries, but in extreme cases we do supply orders from other doctors, through the district nurses."

"When is your most busy season?"

"Well, in the summer; for so many children are sick, and then work is scarce, so that we have a different kind of people coming to us; nice, respectable working people, clerks, teachers and mechanics, who are out of employment and cannot buy the nourishing food they need and are so grateful to us for it."

"Do you find people grateful, usually?"

"Yes, really needy people are almost always grateful. The idle, indolent, worthless people that come are very independent, and take things as if they belonged to them, but the unfortunate sick people who have known better days and are in real distress, are very thankful. A great many Irish come to this kitchen, and they are profuse in their gratitude, saying over and over: 'God bless you,

lady,' 'the saints keep you,' and all that, but I tell them they needn't bless me, but the Christian men and women of New York who supply the funds to help them in their need."

In the past year 12,303 people have received food from the kitchens, and \$7,173.79 have been paid out in the various expenses attendant upon keeping them supplied with food and service. The articles of diet most largely dispensed are milk and beef tea, of which 137,542 pints of the former and 27,155 pints of the latter have been distributed among the most helpless of all sufferers, the sick poor.—New York Sun.

Notes and Recipes.

In mixing mustard for table use never add vinegar, which destroys its life and flavor. Boil water for moistening it, and let the water become blood-warm.

For cleaning brass use a thin paste of plate powder, two tablespoonfuls vinegar, four tablespoonfuls of alcohol. Rub with a piece of flannel; polish with chamois.

Sprinkle salt immediately over any spot where something has boiled over on the stove, and the place may be more easily cleaned. This also counteracts the bad odor.

A good handful of rock salt added to the bath is the next best thing after an "ocean dip," and a gargle of a weak solution is a good and ever ready remedy for a sore throat.

To remove paint from windows, take strong bicarbonate of soda and dissolve it in hot water. Wash the glass, and in twenty minutes or half an hour rub thoroughly with a dry cloth.

Cracks in stoves and stove-pipes are readily closed by a paste made of ashes and salt with water. Iron turnings or filings, sal-ammoniac and water make a harder and more durable cement.

In nervous prostration, rest and sleep are the first indispensable conditions. A change is always in order to make them possible. The diet must be generous, the food well masticated and eaten slowly.

A piece of heavy flannel doubled two or four thick and placed in the bottom of wire hanging baskets before the dirt is put in will keep the water from dripping if care is used in sprinkling the plants. Wild moss is also excellent.

If you are afraid that your yeastcakes are a little stale, put one of them in a cup of warm water with a good pinch of hops; let this stand for an hour or so before using; it will have an excellent effect on the yeast and will insure good bread.

Steamed Roll.—One-half cup butter, one-half cup lard, one cup ice water, a little salt, three cups flour; roll out thin and spread any kind of fruit on it (canned small fruits, such as cherries, plums, etc., are very nice). Roll it up as you would a jelly roll, and steam in a napkin or pudding bag two hours.

Frizzled Ham.—Cut the lean part of a ham in thin shavings, put a tablespoonful of butter in a frying-pan, and, when hot, put in the shaved ham, fry five minutes, then sprinkle over it a tablespoonful of flour, fry until brown; now pour one pint of sweet milk over it and let boil one minute. Pepper to taste.

To Kill Cockroaches.

A housekeeper who was recommended to try cucumber peeling as a remedy for cockroaches, strewed the floor with pieces of the peel, cut not very thin, and watched the sequel. The pests covered the peel within a short time, so that it could not be seen, so voraciously were they engaged in sucking the poisonous moisture from it. The second night that this was tried, the number of the cockroaches was reduced to a quarter and none were left alive on the third night.

When benevolent gentlemen established coffee and tea rooms in the slums of London, that the poor might have unadulterated tea and coffee at the same cost and in place of that made from vile compounds, they found the palates of those poor people were so vitiated by their vile drinks that they preferred them to that which was wholesome. So with persons who have only used common butter salted, to conceal rather than to reveal its flavor.

A northeastern province of France, called Brittany, is the home of Breton cattle. In color they are black and white, and are small and hardy, live on scant pasturage in summer and are supplied in winter with cheap native provender. The cows are fine milkers, some giving as high as 4,000 pounds of milk a year.

Have you read the advertisement of B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., in another column? If not, please do so at once. You may not be specially interested in what they have to say, but if you will call some of your friends' attention who need employment to their adv. you may confer a life-long favor on them.

A HUNDRED YEARS A HERO!

How Seth Warner Won a Wife and Became Famous.

Colonel Seth Warner, of Vermont, the famous hero of the Revolutionary war, was a leading fighter for the Hampshire grants.

These titles were disputed by the State of New York, and its authorities obtained an edict of the King of England in their favor. The settlers were stung by the supposed injustice. This state of things brought Colonel Seth Warner to the front. With Ethan Allen and others he actively opposed every effort of the New York State authorities to enforce possession, and finally he, with Allen and others, were outlawed and a price put on their heads!

To circumvent New York, it was necessary that some one should go into that State and gain required information. Col. Warner, assuming for safety the name of "Dr. Howard," undertook this perilous and romantic journey.

While on his way home he stopped at a country inn, where an old gentleman and daughter were storm-bound. The father fell ill and the daughter called upon Col. Warner, who, with his wide knowledge of simple remedies, successfully treated the "old man," and he finally won this devoted woman for a wife.

Such incidents were not uncommon in those years. When the doctor was not easily reached, months of sickness, and even life were often saved by some unprofessional friend versed in the use of simple herbs and roots. The health of early settlers and their powers of endurance convince us that such medicines did only good and left no poison in the blood to work as much injury to the system as would the disease itself.

In time of peace the Colonel was in constant demand for his knowledge of simple remedies and their power over disease. But it was left to another of his name of the present age to give to the public what was then used with such positive success.

Warner for over a hundred years has shared with Ethan Allen the admiration of the American people.

Colonel Seth Warner belongs to a family of wide distinction; no less than eight members thereof won fame in the regular practice of medicine.

Looking to the adoption by the people of this generation of the old-time simple remedies, his direct descendant, H. H. Warner, the well-known proprietor of Warner's safe cure, for many years has been experimenting with old-time roots and herbs formulae and, his search having been finally rewarded with success, he gives the world the result. These recipes and formulae in other days accomplished great things because they were purely vegetable and combined simply so as to cure the disease indicated, without injury to the system. In harmony with their old-time character, we learn that he proposes to call them Warner's Log Cabin remedies, using as a trade-mark an old-fashioned American log cabin. We understand that he intends to put forth a "sarsaparilla," for the blood, the sarsaparilla itself being but one of a number of simple and effective elements; "Log Cabin hops and buchu," a general stomach tonic and invigorator; "Log Cabin cough and consumption remedy," "Warner's Log Cabin hair tonic," a preparation for that universal disease, catarrh, called "Log Cabin rose cream;" "Warner's Log Cabin plasters," and "Warner's Log Cabin Liver pills," which are to be used in connection with the other remedies, or independently as required.

Warner's safe remedies are already standards of the most pronounced scientific value in all parts of the world, and we have no doubt the Log Cabin remedies, for the diseases they are intended to cure, will be of equal merit, for Mr. Warner has the reputation of connecting his name with no preparation that is not meritorious.

Until ducks are feathered they should be given drinking water in a manner only to allow of their getting their beaks wet, for contrary to the old saying that "wet weather is splendid for young ducks," nothing is so fatal to them as dampness. Very cold drinking water will cause them to have cramps, hence it should be tepid.

Success results from merit. Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is placed before the public solely on its merits. Its success is indisputable.

The Young Folks.

At the Garfield Monument.

[Extract from Mrs. Bratherton's ode for the unveiling of the monument to the memory of President Garfield.]

O, even over Death
A great soul triumpheth.
Turn back the record to that first dark hour,
When Lincoln fell—
The shot rang like a knell
Across the joy-bells of our new-born Peace,
And Anarchy clutched at the reins of power.
When Fear and Panic seized upon the land,
Whose was the stern command
That bade them "Stand?"
'Twas Garfield's voice that bade our terrors
cease.
From Fate itself his soul was strong to wrest
A blessing for the land he loved the best;
The trust—that to all faint souls courage gives
And hope—"God reigns, the government still
lives."

VIII.

"God reigns, and the government lives!"
What is the life of one man
In the Almighty's plan?
God reigns, and the blessing He gives
Of freedom, no power shall wrest
From the nation that serves him the best.
This is the boon he bequeaths us.
Make it a sacred trust!
Man dies, but the nation lives.
Though millions crumble to dust
"Out of the many, one—"
As the sum of them all, survives;
Wise with all wisdom under sun,
Strong with the strength of myriad lives,
Folly and greed for an hour
May riot in reckless power,
Before the blast of the people's wrath
They are scattered—like dead leaves down the
path.
No wrong can endure for long;
For the voice of the people is strong.

IX.

O, happy State, to mother such a son!
O, happy land, to whom there shall remain
The memory of such souls! O, Freedom, won
By heroes such as this by thousands slain,
Be ours the trust! Be ours the sacred task
To tear from crouching Wrong the futile
mask,
To speed the hour when Right alone shall be
The power that rules from tossing sea to sea!

X.

Then in the city square this bronze uplift.
O, city, guard the gift
With tender care, to the remotest time;
That Garfield's name may teach thy sons to
climb
To heights of daring and of sacrifice.
For lo! these sightless eyes
Have seen the Vision of the Coming Time;
And these bronze lips, though dumb,
Are touched to eloquent speech
Which, echoing on from age to age, shall reach
Till millions yet to come
Shall catch the watchword that our martyr
gives.
And shout: "God reigns, the government
still lives!"

SOME RECOLLECTIONS OF MY BOYHOOD.

[By J. T. Trowbridge, in Youth's Companion.]
In a log house, in a new settlement, eight
miles west of the city of Rochester, which,
however, was not a city then, I first saw the
light (that of a tallow candle), in Septem-
ber, 1827.

That event, of so much importance to me,
took place so nearly upon the stroke of
midnight that it was never fully decided
whether the 17th or the 18th of the month
should be set down as my birthday. In my
childhood, some freedom of choice being
left to me in the matter,—strange as it may
seem that a boy should be able to choose the
day of his birth,—I stoutly maintained that
the 17th was the anniversary, since it added
the dignity of one day to my youthful years.
But, later in life, for a sadder reason, I fixed
upon the date which made me a day younger.

I had, however, cause to regret, even in
my boyhood, that I did not put off my en-
trance upon the stage a few weeks longer;
for then I could have enjoyed the distinction
of having been born in a new framed house,
which the family moved into while I was
still in the cradle. But, as it made not the
slightest difference to me at the time, so
now I am as well content as if my eyes had
first blinked, or my infant voice first piped,
in a palace.

The settlement was then fifteen or sixteen
years old. My father, Windsor Stone Trow-
bridge, was one of the earliest pioneers of
that region, emigrating to Monroe county,
from Westmoreland, in the winter of 1811-12.
Having lately come of age, and married my
mother, Rebecca Willy, he crossed the fron-
tier, and with his ox-team and little load of
household goods, pushed forward into the
dense wilderness of western New York.

The country was then covered by an al-
most unbroken forest; the Genesee river
was unbridged and there was no settle-
ment, more than a house and a saw-mill,
where the city of Rochester now stands.

He crossed the river on the ice, near its
mouth, selected a spot for his homestead in
the forest of Ogden, cut down the trees,

and with the help of his pioneer neighbors
"rolled up" a house. Such was the term
used to describe the building of one of those
early backwoods houses, the common log
hut with one room. Not a nail was used in
its construction. Nails being scarce and
costly, wooden pegs took their place. The
floor was of split chestnut logs; and the
boards of the sleigh-box, laid across the
poles under the roof, formed a loft.

No stones could be had for the fireplace,
on account of the deep snow. As soon as
this began to disappear, my mother went
into the woods, and having found two or
three small stones to place her kettles on, to
prevent them from sinking down into the
ground and spoiling her fire, "felt rich," as
she used smilingly to tell us children in
later years.

This hut, however, was only a temporary
shelter; and it soon gave way to the new,
comfortable house in which I was born.
This was built of logs, indeed, but they were
hewed on the outside, and the cracks be-
tween them were filled with clay. This
in turn was succeeded by the substantial
framed house, in which my boyhood was
passed.

It stood, and I believe still stands, on the
north side of a road running east and west,
a mile or more from Spencer's Basin, now
Spencerport, on the Erie canal. Behind it
was the well, with its old iron-bound bucket;
and still beyond that was the fine old
orchard of apple and peach trees, which my
father's hand had planted, and were in their
thirty prime in the days of my childhood.

Surrounding the house and barn and or-
chard, were the rolling pastures where I
used to go in search of the cows, the grain-
fields where I hoed corn or pulled red-root
many a long day, and the wood-lot where I
hunted squirrels.

In front of the house the ground fell in a
gentle green slope to the road, on the other
side of which, not many rods away, was an
immense, gloomy swamp, shaded by lofty
elms that shut out the sunshine, and fall of
fallen trunks, rotten logs covered with moss
as with coats of thick fur, and black, silent
pools, which to my childish imagination had
a mysterious depth. Awe and wonder peo-
pled for me those profound solitudes. By
night, coons whinnied and owls hooted in
them, and clouds of mosquitoes come out of
them. The roaring of the wind in the toss-
ing sea of tops, the creaking of dry limbs,
the fire-flies fitfully starring the dark skirts
of the swamp, and the bears and panthers
and phantoms which I fancied inhabiting
it, filled my childish soul with a fearful joy.
But the mosquitoes were an objection; and
sometimes, I think it was usually when
there had been a shower, and the wind was
southerly, strange, sulphurous odors were
wafted to us from the troubled pools.

One would think that our farmhouse
must have been in an unhealthy place. But
it was not so. There was no ague in the
neighborhood, and but little sickness in our
family. The house stood on high ground;
smudge-fires built near it in the summer
evenings were our protection against mos-
quitoes.

There was a tradition among the boys that
this swamp was impassable; and I think
I must have been twelve or thirteen
years old before I ventured to explore it
very far. Then, taking advantage of an un-
usually dry season, I tramped and scrambled
through it, and, to my surprise, found it was
only a narrow belt of woods, with high and
dry farm lands on the other side. I lost my
respect for it from that day, and almost
wished I had left it unpenetrated.

I have since found many dark and mys-
terious places in life filled with shadowy
terrors, until, with a little resolution, they
have been passed through. When last I
visited the old homestead, there was no
black swamp in front of it, but a well-
drained, broad, green meadow, basking in
the summer sun.

I was the eighth child of my parents, and
the youngest but one. My father had almost
too delicate a constitution for the life of
hard labor to which he was born. He had a
talent for music, of which he was passion-
ately fond, and which he used to teach in
the early pioneer days. I can remember
seeing him, in after years, so much affected
by the singing of the country choir in the
old meeting-house, during which service it
was customary for the congregation to
stand, that he would be obliged to sit down,
overcome by his emotions.

He was a capital story-teller, having great

powers of dramatic and humorous mimicry,
and he would at times amuse us children by
talking to us in improvised rhyme. He had
an irritable temper, but he was a kind and
indulgent parent, and to my mind he was
ever a model of upright conduct and sound
judgment. He was much consulted by his
neighbors in matters of business, and even
strangers came to him, from long distances,
to get his opinion of horses, for which he
had a great love, and of which he had an
intuitive knowledge. For nearly twenty
years he was collector of taxes, an office
which gave him a pleasant, if not a very
profitable, occupation in winter, and oppor-
tunities for meeting all sorts of people, in
his all-day rides.

My mother was a woman of strong devo-
tional feelings and a sensitive temperament,
combined with great energy of character.
Both were born in New England; she in
East Haddam, Conn., he in Framingham,
Mass.; but both were removed to West-
moreland, in central New York, in early
childhood.

She taught school in her girlhood, and
was always ambitious of giving her children
a good education. From many a household
task I was saved because I was seen with a
book in my hand. She was far more strict
in the discipline of us children than our
father; fortunately, perhaps, for us, although
I am sure we did not think so at the time.
She lived through a long and busy life, until
her ninety-first year. My father died when
I was sixteen.

At a crossing of the roads, half a mile east
of our house, was the red brick school-house
where I received the rudiments of learning.
My first recollection of going there is im-
pressed upon my memory by a frightful cir-
cumstance. I could hardly have been three
years old; I remember that I wore a girl's
frock and sun-bonnet. I was taken there, I
suppose, by my sisters, not to be taught any-
thing, but to be kept out of mother's way at
home.

I can remember dangling my little feet
from a front bench, where I had nothing to
do during the long hours, but to "sit still,"
and wish that I could be let out. The fright-
ful thing occurred at recess. Being left to
myself while my sisters were at play, I
crept into a corner of the old zig-zag rail
fence by the road, where, seeing a flower
growing in the field on the other side,
reached through to pick it up.

In doing so, I must have turned my head
so as to pass it between two rails. But I
forgot the sidewise movement when I
started to withdraw it, and discovered to
my consternation, that although my head
was small enough to get through the fence,
it was too large to get back! And there I
hung. My sisters, hearing my screams,
rushed to the spot with a whole flock of
girls, and with their help came near wrench-
ing my neck in two, in the excitement of
that tragical moment. The sun-bonnet was
in the way, and my own frantic struggles
baffled them; and it seemed a long while
before the problem was solved of getting
my head out the way it went in. I have no
recollection of its being gotten out, but I
suppose it was.

(To be concluded next week.)

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Address all orders,
KANSAS FARMER CO.,
Topeka, Kas.

We have a report of the proceedings of the joint meeting of the Missouri Valley Horticultural Association and the Douglas county (Kas.) Horticultural Society, but it was received too late for insertion this week. It will appear in our next issue.

The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad company has issued, and now ready for distribution to its patrons, an elegant wall map of that company's entire system. As the maps are too large for mailing and too expensive for indiscriminate distribution, they will be distributed only through the general ticket office and the company's local agents. Agents are now prepared to deliver the maps when called upon for them.

Our readers have an opportunity now to look at and study a good picture of Prof. C. C. Blake, who predicts weather by figures. A good many persons regard "weather prophets," as they call men who pretend to forecast weather, as cranks and babblers. Mr. Blake is not that kind of a person, as any student of human nature will see at once by looking at his picture in this week's *KANSAS FARMER*. The picture is presented merely to let people see for themselves how the man looks. He is a modest, quiet, unobtrusive man of culture, who is working away a science whose principles he discovered through astronomical mathematics. His work is a grand one, and it will be of inestimable value to agriculture in large areas. It is too much yet to calculate accurately for small and particular localities, but for a region of a hundred thousand square miles, and for any large section of country or for a continent, he has the key now and can predict with great accuracy the general character of coming seasons, as to temperature and humidity.

THE TARIFF AND PRICES.

The *KANSAS FARMER* does not want its readers to be imposed upon by campaign speakers and writers who talk and write at random, many of them really knowing about the great questions which they pretend to discuss. The election is near, voters will be called upon in a few days to determine the commercial policy of this country. Their verdict will determine whether our tariff legislation shall retain its protective features. It is not our purpose to suggest to any person how he ought to vote, but we want to state a few facts concerning prices of articles which farmers use. Lying on the table where this is written is an address to farmers under the head of "Tariff Truths." The author, after giving what he alleges to be prices of certain articles "with protection" and "without protection," he says:

So that in buying \$10 worth of groceries for your family, and \$50 worth of clothing for yourself, and \$50 worth for your wife, or a total of \$110 in all, you give to the manufacturer, under this beneficent system of protection, \$3.92 cents out of every \$10 for groceries, and \$35.59 cents out of every \$100 of clothing for yourself and wife.

The articles of groceries which he mentions are sugar, rice, molasses, salt, vinegar, soda, starch, wire clothes line, and on \$10 worth of these he says \$3.92 may be charged to the tariff. As to the first three articles named, and the last one, they are increased in price by the tariff—sugar and molasses nearly 100 per cent., instead of 68 and 80 per cent, as he puts them; but as to the other articles named, they are as cheap in Chicago as they are in London.

The second list he writes is—working suit of clothes \$7, good suit, \$20, overcoat \$15, flannel shirts \$3, drawers \$1.50, wool socks \$2, wool hat \$1, suspenders 50 cents, total \$50, and these he says, would cost only \$33.05 without protection—a difference of \$16.95 against the former.

We have examined the clothing subject very carefully and have obtained some information that may be relied upon. Last July we ordered some goods and price lists from England. The order was carried by a gentleman of this city, a native of England, born in the city of London. He is and has been some years a citizen of the United States. He was requested to purchase a working man's suit of wool clothes, and samples of flannel and of cotton cloth—muslin and calico, and to take bills with prices. He brought the goods with him on his return in September, and they are now in possession of the editor of this paper. He also brought published price lists of large houses for 1888, covering a great variety of articles in common use among the people. In addition to these, we have private letters from a reliable gentleman in England, who advises Americans to establish free trade. He gave prices of many articles which we had inquired about. These things we have in addition to reports of consuls and other government officers under the present and former administrations. Facts gathered from such sources ought not to be questioned.

In August last, through a friend in New York City, we ordered a wool suit of working men's clothing, American made and of American materials, the price to be anywhere from \$5 to \$10, leaving the merchant to decide on a fair average suit. The order was delivered to Browning, King & Co., of that city, perhaps the largest clothing house in America, and forwarded from there to their branch house in Kansas City, from which place the suit was sent by express with bill. That suit is now in our possession, also, together with samples of flannel and cotton cloth to match the English goods.

The British suit, made in London cost

£1, 9s, 6d, or \$7.14 in our money. It weighs five and one-half pounds. The duty is 40 cents a pound (\$2.20) and 35 per cent. *ad valorem*, (\$2.50) making total cost of coat, with duty added, \$11.84. That would be the price of every such suit here if it be true that the duty is added to the price, and that we are compelled to pay a like excess on all similar articles here. The author of the statement we are criticising puts the farmer's working suit (American made, too.) at \$7. Our English suit cost \$7.14.

The American suit weighs five pounds ten ounces, and the regular retail price was \$8. That is the sum we paid for it. The vests of the two suits were submitted to an expert in cloth and clothing for his judgment upon the comparative quality of the materials and makeup. He examined the cloth of both under glass and pronounced that in No. 1 to be worth 12 cents a yard more than that in No. 2, and that the lining and trimmings in No. 2 were better in quality than those in No. 1. The actual value of the two suits was, in his judgment about the same. The articles were then submitted to another expert and he agreed with the other. Here, then we have two working suits of equal value intrinsically, one made in London costing \$7.14 there, and one made in New York City costing \$8 in Kansas City. The British suit is made of English cassimere, the American suit is made of American cheviot.

If the duty-added-to-the-price theory be true, then our London suit ought to have cost us \$11.84 and the New York suit ought to have cost us only \$3.85.

We took the flannels to a store in Topeka where we purchased better goods of American make for the price paid for the English article. One piece of the foreign cost, in London, is 6d, that is 38 cents a yard. The duty on such goods is about 33 cents a yard; total cost here, about 71 cents a yard; but we purchased a better article of American flannel and four inches wider, for 45 cents. The other foreign piece cost 7½d, or 15 cents in London. The duty on that class of goods is about 12 cents, making the cost here 27 cents a yard, but we purchased a much better article of American-made flannel for 19 cents.

Of the cotton goods we had four pieces of English make; two of them we had matched in quality and price in the same Topeka store, but the other two were better by 25 per cent. than anything in the store at the same price. These latter articles were print goods at 10 cents and muslin at 5 cents the yard.

These facts prove conclusively that as to low-priced cotton and wool goods, such as hard-working people use, are, on the whole, as cheap here as they are in England, the only country whose people compete with ours in the manufacture of these articles. High-priced goods of all kinds cost more here than in England—from 25 per cent. to 75 per cent. Tailor-made clothing of any grade is cheaper there, because of the lower wages of the tailors. A \$50 suit here is easily matched there for \$30.

The price lists in our possession show good furniture of all kinds a good deal higher in London than in Cincinnati. Nothing but the most common and flimsy articles are as low in price as ours. A bed room set that costs \$25 here could not be matched there for less than \$30 to \$35.

Common table ware, such as working people use is as cheap here as there. This includes dishes, glass ware, knives and forks, etc.

As to farm implements, a two-horse wagon made to carry one and one-half tons, sells in England, at \$100 to \$120. An ox cart costs \$75. Axes cost a shil-

ling—nearly 25 cents a pound; cut nails, iron or steel, sell at retail for 4 to 5 cents a pound, \$3 per 112 pounds. Two-horse plows are priced at \$20 to \$25. All farm implements, and hollow ware, such as stoves, pots and the like, are as cheap here as there. In brief, all manufactured articles which working people, farmers, mechanics, etc. use, except sugar and molasses, are made and sold in the United States as cheap as they are in England.

Does anybody ask why, then, are such articles imported? They are not imported, except in quantities too small to talk about. Take a few examples: In the fiscal year 1887, the following articles were imported to the value of the sums annexed to them—cotton cloth valued at not exceeding 8 cents a square yard, \$8,178; hollow ware, \$1,444; cut nails and spikes \$746; wood screws, 2-inch, \$9.40; blankets valued at not exceeding 30 cents a square yard, \$830; flannels valued at not exceeding 30 cents a pound, \$19. They are coarse, low-priced articles. Now look at these; cotton laces, trimmings, curtains, etc., \$4,993,176; dress goods, women's and children's coat lining, Italian cloths, etc., \$7,657,370.

Persons who dress themselves in fine goods could pay their way across the Atlantic going and coming with the money they would save on a year's clothing by going to London for it. But people who are content to wear plain, coarse, warm clothing, can do quite as well here. Think of an eight-pound wool overcoat for \$5, a full suit of wool clothes for \$5 to \$10; a heavy well-made, dressy all-wool suit weighing five and three-fourths pounds for \$12 to \$14. The writer of this, only a few weeks ago, purchased at retail price, here in Topeka, a nice gray cassimere suit for \$10—one that he is not ashamed to wear in any presence. He has an overcoat—the largest, the heaviest, the warmest and most comfortable one he ever wore—which cost in Topeka two years ago only \$10. The first cost was not to exceed \$7.50, probably. That is cheap enough, is it not?

Ready-made wool suits weighing five pounds and upward, are sold in Topeka at \$6 to \$10 each; overcoats are selling at \$5 to \$8 and other articles of like grade at proportional prices. And like prices obtain in other large towns. These facts, surely, are worth more than the talk of persons who have no certain and reliable information about prices of commodities in other countries.

National Farmers' Congress.

Inquiry is made concerning the membership of the National Farmers' Congress. It is a voluntary organization started a few years ago in New York. The first meeting was composed of men interested in agriculture, brought together from different parts of the country by request of the organizations. Since that time, the membership is made up of delegates from State agricultural associations, State boards of agriculture, members of the agricultural press, and persons appointed by the Governors of the several States. To illustrate: The State Board of Agriculture of Kansas is entitled to send delegates, the Secretary of the Board is a member by virtue of his office, the editors of the *KANSAS FARMER* and other agricultural papers of the State are members, and such persons as the Governor shall appoint. The same rules apply in all other States.

F. Barteldes & Co., of the Kansas Seed House, Lawrence, have our thanks for specimens of their bulbs—double and single hyacinths red, white and blue; also double and single mixed tulips, and mixed crocus.

WILL THE PRICE OF WHEAT RISE OR FALL?

That is a very interesting question, and in our opinion depends in some measure upon conditions on the other side of the Atlantic. Russia, India and Australasia are exporting wheat in increasing quantities every year. The United States, a few years ago supplied 65 per cent. of the foreign demand for wheat, but we have fallen back to about 45 per cent. The increase comes from countries where very low rates of wages are paid farm laborers, and where, consequently, wheat is produced at little cost. For example: Wages in the agricultural lands of India range at 6 to 8 cents (in our money) per day. Wheat is produced there for about 12 cents a bushel; it is transported to the sea coast at Bombay or Calcutta for 18 cents; it is carried thence, by way of Suez canal, to Liverpool for 15 cents, and 5 cents will pay all transfer charges; so that, India wheat can be landed in Liverpool for about 45 cents per bushel. The only reason why the price is higher than that in Liverpool is, that India does not furnish enough wheat to influence the market. Fifteen years ago the quantity of India wheat exported was only a few hundred weight, but it now is upward of forty million bushels, nearly half as much as goes from the ports of the United States, and if that rate of increase is maintained, another fifteen years will put India in the lead as a wheat exporting country. The British government has encouraged agriculture, and especially wheat-growing in India, and that policy will be continued, for it is not only good policy for both India and Britain, but is in harmony with the history of the British government. India is one of the British possessions; it is a large country and populous. Development of agriculture there opens new markets for British manufactures, thus doing good to the people of both countries and enlarging the field of labor.

Transportation facilities are multiplying and cheapening every year. Three cents carries a bushel of wheat across the Atlantic now. Ten thousand miles of ocean route from Calcutta to Liverpool was cut off when the Suez canal was opened for the passage of ships. Railway building goes ahead in India, and commercial intercourse among the people of Europe is fast becoming easy and cheap. The spirit of progress is there as well as here. These things all tend to increase exports of agricultural products from all countries where there are large arable areas not yet in cultivation.

Applied to our own country, cheaper transportation has worked a transformation in prices of farm produce quite as wonderful as invention of labor-saving machinery has wrought in the prices of manufactured articles. The Western farmers have enjoyed more benefits from these changes than their brethren of the East in some respects. Wheat is now carried a thousand miles for 6 or 7 cents a bushel in a region of country where, fifty years ago, wheat grown fifty miles away from a large city was not worth more than 50 cents a bushel. Wheat in Kansas when it was lowest in price was worth more than wheat in central New York or central Pennsylvania sixty years ago. As railroad building increased and new routes of travel and traffic were opened, distant farmers were put in direct communication with the large cities, cost of transportation was greatly reduced and Western farmers made it profitable to produce and market grain, while Eastern farmers were compelled to change their crops and their methods. Grain farms in New England are not common. No farm crop except hay and potatoes is

produced there now in quantities sufficient to supply the home demand. The people of those six little States draw nearly \$400,000,000 worth of supplies from other parts of the country. Western farmers have profited by these things, but the time has come even here in Kansas, when crops and culture must be changed. All these changes, however, take place slowly, and while they are being wrought, nothing short of a general crop failure throughout the country will cause a general rise in the price of wheat, and the rise would not be permanent unless the failure should be repeated so often in the future as to keep the supply down permanently. European wheat crops this year are not heavy, and that will help us some, but we are disposed to believe that the recent rise was caused by artificial and fraudulent means, and that as soon as the market becomes normal again and a general level is re-established, wheat will not be more than 10 per cent. higher than it was when the Chicago deal was begun.

PROFITABLE ELECTIONEERING.

Everybody will be out on election day, and friends of the KANSAS FARMER can do themselves and us a great deal of good by a little effort. A club of six subscribers for one year at ONE DOLLAR each secures one copy FREE to the person getting up the club. This applies to either old or new subscribers, and also to those whose terms of subscription have not yet expired. In the latter case we credit the subscriber one year beyond his present term. And it does not matter whether the papers are to be mailed to one address or to seven, whether in one State or half a dozen.

And any person who would like to have a copy of PEPPER'S TARIFF MANUAL, can secure one without cost, if he will send in the name of one yearly subscriber and one dollar. This little book contains a great deal of matter that will be useful in time to come among farmers at their public meetings, for the facts and figures, many of them relate to matters of special and general interest to farmers, and they are taken from official and trustworthy sources.

Let us all do a little electioneering for the KANSAS FARMER on election day.

CONGRESS AND ITS WORK.

Last Saturday, October 20, at 12 m., Congress adjourned. This is the Fiftieth Congress, which, when it expires by law, will complete one hundred years of legislation under the constitution of the United States, and the session just adjourned was the longest which has ever been held, having continued 321 days—nineteen days longer than any other. In summarizing the work of the session, the associated press agent gives some interesting facts and figures.

Apart from the protracted but interesting discussion of the tariff question in both Houses, and the unparalleled deadlock in the consideration of the bill to refund the direct tax, the session has been remarkable in several ways, but none more than in the enormous number of measures introduced in both branches of Congress.

In the Senate 3,642 bills, and 621 joint resolutions were presented, and the House record ran up to the unequalled figures of 11,593 bills, and 230 joint resolutions, making a grand total of 15,235 measures introduced in one session. In the Senate 2,394 measures were reported back from committees

and placed on the calendar, a much larger proportion than in the House where 8,305 measures of the total number of 11,593 introduced still slumber in the committee rooms.

Among the measures of public interest that have become laws are the following: Relating to permissible marks on mail matter; for the division of the Sioux reservation; for a conference with the south and central American nations; limiting the hours of letter carriers; making Lieutenant General Sheridan General of the army; to establish a department of labor, for an international maritime conference; requiring the Pacific Railroad company to maintain telegraph lines; to prohibit the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States; for the establishment of rules in respect to the St. Marie and other canals; to create boards of arbitration and to settle controversies between common carriers and their employers; to prevent the return of Chinese laborers to this country; to aid State homes for disabled soldiers and changing date of meeting of the electoral college.

In the next stage, that is in conference between the two Houses, are two bills of the first importance, namely: Repealing the pre-emption and timber culture laws and providing a general homestead law and declaring a forfeiture of unearned railroad grants.

Pending before the Senate is the House tariff bill and the Senate substitute. The Senate passed bills to divide Dakota and to admit the southern half as a State, and to aid common schools (the Blair bill), but they never reached the House for action. In the Senate the same thing can be said of the following bills which passed the House: The fisheries retaliation bill whose passage was recommended by the President; authorizing the issue of fractional silver certificates; allowing the regulations by States of railways chartered by the United States.

The following are the most important bills unacted upon in the Senate calendar: For admission of Montana and Washington Territories, to prohibit the alcoholic liquor traffic, and to declare trusts unlawful.

The following measures of importance were reported from the House committees, and are still on the House calendar: To refund the direct tax (a vote of which will be taken early in December next under an agreement by which the memorable deadlock over this bill was broken); for the payment of arrears of pensions; requiring the investment of the national bank redemption fund in circulating notes; the Pacific railroad funding bill (debated but never reached the point of action) to include telegraph companies in the inter-State commerce act; to promote commercial union with Canada; to incorporate the Nicaragua Canal company; for the organization of the Territory of Oklahoma (Debated, but never finally voted on).

The following are important Senate bills which slumber in committees: Requesting the President to open negotiations with Great Britain looking to the annexation of Canada to the United States; for the free coinage of silver; to repeal the oleomargarine act; to provide a naval reserve; the Hennessee canal bill; to reduce letter postage to 1 cent; to grant woman right of suffrage, and measures proposing radical changes in the government's financial policy.

The following are original House bills which likewise never got out of committee: To repeal the internal revenue law and the tobacco tax; to prohibit mailing of newspapers containing lottery advertisements; to lay a graduated in-

come tax for a bounty on sugar; to repeal the civil service laws; for full reciprocity between the United States and Canada; to restrain judicial proceedings to be brought against the Pacific railroads; to provide more efficient mail service between the United States and South America; to break up trusts and various measures proposing changes in our pension, tariff and financial laws.

The most important private bills of this session were those pensioning Mrs. Logan and Mrs. Frank P. Blair, both of which became laws, and the bills to pension Mrs. Waite and Mrs. Sheridan, which passed the Senate, but were never acted upon by the House.

How Much Money in Circulation?

A friend wants to know how much money, per capita, is in circulation among the people. We have no reliable figures of a date later than June 30, 1887, and these we give below. It is true, however, that although national bank circulation has decreased since that date, silver certificates have taken their place and have increased the circulation, so that the per capita ratio of circulation is quite as large now as it was on that date above named.

Here is a table arranged from the Treasury Department figures found in Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1887.

Classes of money.	In Treasury, including bullion and gold coins.	In national banks, and in other banks.	In circulation, in other banks, and in individuals.
Gold coins	\$27,071,655	\$9,137,439	\$27,071,655
Gold certificates	30,281,380	3,536,479	33,817,859
Silver certificates	3,423,183	8,336,479	11,759,662
Subsidiary silver	221,897,045	2,308,138	224,205,183
National bank notes	2,002,653	25,420,212	27,422,865
Legal tender notes	29,753,785	71,453,362	101,207,147
Total	\$501,473,225	\$206,006,703	\$707,479,928

In addition to these, there were still out some of the old State bank notes, some of the early issue of United States demand notes, of the one and two year notes, and compound interest notes, amounting in all to \$314,312, and there was \$15,322,898 in fractional currency out. The aggregate amount of money in the Treasury, in the banks and in the hands of the people, June 1887, was \$1,925,259,882. The amount actually out among the people, as shown above, was \$1,043,762,378, but to this ought to be added at least 75 per cent. of the money in the national banks, for that is made up of temporary deposits which people are using all the time. Also, add the fractional currency. This would give a total circulation among the people of \$1,257,740,348, which, putting the population of the country at 60,000,000 on the day to which the figures relate (June 30, 1887.) shows a circulation, per capita, \$20.95.

How to Get a Useful Little Book for Nothing.

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

It is a fact, says a Vermont man, that the low price of wool which has caused a diminution in the number of sheep kept in that State is responsible for diminished fertility of the farms. Farmers turned their attention to raising hay, selling it and returning nothing to the land, and the exhaustive process resulted in the loss of fertility.

Horticulture.

INSECTICIDES AND THEIR USE.

Prof. A. J. Cook, of the Michigan Agricultural college, in a late bulletin, No. 39, gives some interesting facts in experiments with insecticides and their application to trees and vegetables. He begins with the codling moth, using London purple, and the plum curculio, and calls attention to the fact that the smooth, unbroken surface of the plum and cherry render it necessary that great care be taken in spraying the trees so as to moisten the entire surface of every plum or cherry. Then he relates as follows:

June 4, the trees, both plum and cherry, were jarred and curculio were caught. The mark of the curculio was also found on both cherries and plums.

The trees were sprayed June 6, June 12, and June 20. The material was the same as that used in spraying the apples, viz.: One pound London purple to one hundred gallons of water.

Careful examination June 12, found no stung cherries and very few plums. June 26, 250 cherries were picked from the sprayed trees, and not one was injured. The crop of cherries was large, and no cherries from the sprayed trees were wormy. July 16 and 18, the following plums were all gathered under the trees and cut open:

Tree 1, there were 16 plums, 10 wormy.
Tree 2, (Wild Goose), 117 plums, 23 wormy.

Tree 3, (Washington), 33 plums, 3 wormy.

Close examination found no stung plums on the trees, and the crop upon picking was very free from injury.

Cherry and apple trees near by, not sprayed, suffered seriously.

CONCLUSIONS.

From these experiments, and those of former years, I conclude that while one application will not save our plums and cherries, and prevent apples from being stung, two or three applications may be of signal advantage.

INJURY TO FOLIAGE.

It remains to be stated that while the foliage on the plum was not injured by the three applications, that on the cherry was much blighted. After the first there was no apparent injury, after the second the injury was obvious, after the third quite serious. Hereafter I shall use a weaker preparation for the second and third spraying. About one pound of the London purple to one hundred and fifty gallons the second time, and the same to two hundred gallons the third time. If, as the experiments of Prof. C. M. Weed, of the Ohio Experimental Station show, lime water will accomplish this object as well, then it should be used in lieu of the arsenite, as it does no harm, I think, to the foliage, and it were better not to use poisons unless we must.

It will be remembered that there were rains after each application, but the weather was much warmer at the time of the second and third application. Whether the rains or the temperature have any effect to increase the injury to the foliage I am unable to say. Dr. C. V. Riley expresses the belief that both may do so.

CARBOLIC ACID WITH LIME AND PLASTER FOR THE CURCULIO.

For the past two or three years, Mr. J. N. Stearns, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, has treated some of his trees with common air-slaked lime to which he added some crude carboic acid. This was thrown on to the trees just as the calyx was falling from the fruit, or just as the curculios were commencing to lay eggs. Trees thus treated bore good crops, while others not treated bore no plums at all.

The past season I tried the same kind of experiments. I used air-slaked lime and plaster, using one pint of strong crude acid to one hundred pounds of the mineral. I much prefer the plaster to the lime, as it is much more pleasant

to mix the plaster and more agreeable to throw it on to the trees. The lime is so light that it flies badly, while there is far less trouble in use of plaster.

The trees were treated June 5, and again a week later. The dust was thrown on by going up on a tall step-ladder. It was easily and quickly done. We treated both plum and cherry trees. The application did no harm to the trees so far as could be discerned.

On July 16 and 18, careful examination of upwards of 250 cherries from each tree did not find but one larva in the whole lot examined. Pickers said that there was no wormy fruit at harvest.

The plums that fell from the trees were picked up and examined, and only one was stung. The fruit was very fair, and entirely free from worms when gathered.

This seems a very excellent method to secure plums and cherries free from attack by the curculio. While some might object to the arsenites, no one could object to this method. On pears and apples, while this would probably secure against attack from curculios, it would not, I think, keep the codling moth at bay, though I shall carefully try it next year. I have used lime and plaster alone with no success. I hardly think the result would be different with the carboic acid added. If not, we should have to use the arsenites for the moth, and so that would do for all. While I have tried this remedy for only one year, I believe it safe to recommend it, especially in view of Mr. Stearns' success. I shall try it again more thoroughly next year.

CARBOLIC ACID AND PLASTER FOR OTHER INSECTS.

From our success with the above preparation, I hoped to find it valuable to destroy other insects. Circumstances forbade a trial except to combat the small striped squash beetles (*Diabrotica vittata*) and the black (*Epicanta pennsylvanica*) and ash gray (*Epicanta cinerea*) blister beetles. A thorough trial gave no satisfaction whatever. We also tried the same preparation about cabbages to prevent attack from the cabbage maggots, (*Anthomyia brassicae*). None of the cabbages were attacked, but the slaking or setting of the plaster about the plants was a serious injury to some of the plants. While I believe that this mixture might tend to prevent attack from the *anthomyioides*, I do not think its use for this purpose advisable, unless a piece of stiff paper be first wound close about the stem of the plant.

THE ANTHOMYIANS.

I am more and more convinced that the insects of the genus *Anthomyia*, working on onions, cabbages and radishes are one and the same species. This year beans have been seriously injured by a similar, I believe the same, species. There is cumulative evidence that by planting the favorite food plant, probably the radish, among the other plants, especially among onions the latter may be, if not entirely, at least practically saved. I believe these plants are relished about in this order by these insects: radishes, cabbages, onions, beans; then soft canes of raspberry, etc. The best way to raise radishes is either to put them in cold frames and then to keep them covered, after the insects appear, with cheese cloth. For cabbages, unless we can preserve them from attack by alternate rows of radishes, the way to avoid the attack is a change of position annually, often less frequently of the area planted. A removal of the bed for a half mile is usually sufficient, especially if there are favorable plants hard by to prevent the insects from wandering off.

PYRETHRUM OR BUHACH.

California pyrethrum or buhach still

holds its own as a specific against the cabbage caterpillar. There is no better remedy. Mr. E. S. Carman reports as the result of some years experience, that this same buhach is a specific against that serious pest of the orchardist, the rose chafer, (*Macrodactylus subspinosus*). We had no opportunity to test the value of this insecticide upon this beetle, but did try it on the blister beetles with marked success. May it not be that Mr. Carman's success, and the want of success which others report, may be harmonized in the fact that Mr. Carman was more thorough and persistent in his work. It must be remembered that buhach is effective because of a volatile substance which is quick to escape, if the powder is left exposed. Hence, unlike the arsenites, it must be applied daily. An application to-day, while it will kill the insects at work, may not do so to-morrow. Thus frequent applications only can give success.

DESTRUCTION OF ANTS.

I often hear complaint of ants. In the South, these insects enter bee hives, it is said, and greatly annoy the bees; killing many of the workers, and sometimes the queen. In the North, ants sometimes enter houses, attracted by various articles of food, and become a serious disturbance. The chief complaint, however, comes from those who are annoyed by ants on the lawn. It is a luxury to lie on a beautiful grass plat, but this delight is greatly tempered, if the one enjoying it becomes the parade ground of hungry ants, and ever and anon feels their sharp jaws.

Some years since, I succeeded admirably in poisoning ants which had collected in the supers of my bee hives, probably for warmth, by feeding a sirup in which a little Paris green had been mixed. The box in which the poison was placed was securely closed by means of a wire gauze cover, so that by no possible means could the bees gain access to the poison. The past summer I tried to kill ants on our lawns in the same way, but without success. Either they did not like the poison, or else did not eat enough to destroy them. They seemed to eat it some, but I could not see that their ranks were perceptibly thinned.

BISULPHIDE OF CARBON FOR ANTS.

I also tried bisulphide of carbon, and with marked success. To use this, we have to find the ant hills, or mounds which harbor the ants. This is rarely ever difficult. We now use a crowbar, with which we make a hole in the center of the mound which should reach down to the level of the lowest gallery of this ants' nest. We now turn in about a half a gill of bisulphide of carbon, after which we throw on immediately a shovelful of clay, which should be at once compactly trodden down. This holds the liquid in the nest, and its very volatile nature, together with its poison fumes, soon destroys the last ant of the nest. I have destroyed a nest utterly with one application. Sometimes the remedy would have to be repeated to become perfectly effective.

[Continued next week.]

None of the remedies recommended for the peach, grub, or borer, which works in the trunks of the trees, is equal to the plain, practical one of "going for him" with the point of a pocket knife, or sharpened wire, tracing the burrows in the bark to the bottom and destroying the grubs. It is a sure exterminator—for that particular grub, at least.

Do not let horses' shoes remain on over three to six weeks, dependent on the amount of use and the toughness and growth of the hoofs, says the *American Agriculturist*. Each time after taking off the shoes, if the roads permit, let him go barefoot as long as no injury follows, as this expands the hoofs and keeps them in more perfect condition.

THE SAVAGE WAY.

How the Indian Treats an Injury--Old-Time Methods.

The savage is emphatically the child of nature. He lives close to nature, his only education is gained in nature's school.

When the Indian receives an injury, he does not seek a cure in mineral poisons, but binds on the simple leaf, administers the herbal tea, and, with nature's aid, comes natural recovery.

Our rugged ancestors, who pierced the wilderness, built their uncouth but comfortable Log Cabins and started the clearings in the woods, which in time became the broad, fertile fields of the modern farmer, found in roots and herbs that lay close at hand nature's potent remedies for all their common ailments. It was only in very serious cases they sent for old "saddle-bags" with his physic, which quite as often killed as cured.

Latter-day society has wandered too far away from nature, in every way, for its own good. Our grandfathers and grandmothers lived wholesomer, purer, better, healthier, more natural lives than we do. Their minds were not filled with noxious fumes, nor their bodies saturated with poisonous drugs.

Is it not time to make a change, to return to the simple vegetable preparations of our grandmothers, which contained the power and potency of nature as remedial agents, and in all the ordinary ailments were efficacious, at least harmless?

The proprietors of Warner's Log Cabin remedies have thought so, and have put on the market a number of these pure vegetable preparations, made from formulas secured after patient searching into the annals of the past, so that those who want them need not be without them.

Among these Log Cabin remedies will be found "Log Cabin sarsaparilla," for the blood; "Log Cabin hops and buchu remedy," a tonic and stomach remedy; "Log Cabin cough and consumption remedy," "Log Cabin hair tonic," for strengthening and renewing the hair; "Log Cabin extract," for both external and internal application; "Log Cabin liver pills;" "Log Cabin rose cream," an old, but effective remedy for catarrh, and "Log Cabin plasters." All these remedies are carefully prepared from recipes which were found, after long investigation, to have been those most successfully used by our grandmothers of "ye olden time." They are the simple vegetable, efficacious remedies of Log Cabin days.

Prof. Arnold, the dairy authority, avers that if one will draw from a cow in a close stable, some milk into a saucer, leave it there exposed to the odor for a short time and then attempt to drink it, he will discover what a foul-smelling fluid it can become.

In cases where Quinine utterly fails to have any effect, and where the patient cannot take it by reason of its unpleasant influence, a cure is promptly obtained by Shallenberger's Antidote. It cures immediately. In no case will there be more than one chill after the first dose, and in the majority of cases not even that. Sold by Druggists.

The editor of the Canadian Bee Journal, giving his experience with foul brood, says: "Last season we experimented with phenol, as did also Mr. A. I. Root, and neither had the success which would enable us to recommend it as a permanent cure. It did relieve, and to a certain extent cure, the colonies afflicted, but we could not depend upon it as lasting."

Living Witnesses!

Ask any one who has used Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets as to their merits. They will tell you that pimples, blotches and eruptions disappear; that constipation—that breeder of disorders—is relieved; that the appetite is restored; that the whole system is renovated and regulated beyond any conception by these little wonderworkers. Being purely vegetable, they are perfectly harmless; being composed of concentrated, active ingredients, they are powerful! Purge and purify the system and disease will be unknown. Of all druggists.

Attention, Farmers!

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

The Poultry Yard.

A Woman's Poultry Farm.

Supposing that the farmer has moderate ideas; that she means to keep 500 hens, "going in" for winter eggs and for a modest number of early chickens, though not trying to rival the great "broiler" establishments; if she has control of three or four acres of light, dry, sunny soil she has the power of "getting her own living" in a very pleasant "state of life." She will need separate quarters for her early chickens, but the main body of her army should be put in movable houses, about thirty hens in each, the houses making a settlement on one-half of her land. If there is a stone wall around the land it can be made to help in the matter of fences, for chickens will not often cross a high stone wall. Wire fencing is the best of all. The chickens evidently feel nearer freedom when they cannot see their prison bars. It has been truly said that 500 hens not fenced are a "disorderly mob," but to build a separate run for each flock of thirty takes more money than most poultry-farmers can afford. There is a half-way measure which I find better. The space can be divided into two or three great yards, and then each house is to have a yard a few feet square, in which the chickens belonging in that house can be confined. Most of them after being let free will go home at night. Stragglers there will be, crowding in where they should not, but every one should be put where it properly belongs each evening. "That is all in the day's work." Each house should stand on a mound of earth two feet high, made by digging ditches at the north and west of the site, and making a pile four feet larger every way than the house.

In the mound should be set a frame made of four hemlock boards coated with tar. If the house is nailed together so that those boards, buried to within four inches of their tops, run all around its base, many rats will be kept out. The right time to move the chickens is in the fall after the hurry of farm work is over, and when the moving will not interfere with the hen's laying, so much as at any other time. The chickens in the house to be moved, should, the evening before, be put in coops and kept in a quiet, dark place until they can be shut up in their own special yards. A week's work of two strong men will move the houses and fences of 500 hens, if the houses are in sections. Whoever builds the houses should be told that they are to be moved. The house of this kind that I have found best is twelve feet long and eight wide. That is right for thirty hens. It is seven feet high in the middle and slopes to two-feet walls at the sides. It can be moved whole, but in that case must be drawn by horses. To build them in sections easily taken apart is usually the better way.

The land that the chickens leave should be immediately plowed, and in the spring will be ready for whatever its mistress wishes, whether flowers for market, potatoes, some special crop she finds profitable, or, often better than all a vegetable garden where the village people can be sure of finding as good peas and egg plants as are in town markets. After the spring plowing is done, she and the probable boy who helps her can take all the care of the chickens and the farm plot, especially if they have a good little wheel plow, with all its won-

derful hooves and teeth. Gardening goes well with bringing up young chickens. The youngest ones are excellently placed in the gardens and lawns, and a good plan is to fence in the permanent, not easily hurt things, such as asparagus, rhubarb, and the fruit bushes, and keep in that enclosure the mischievous half-grown chickens. A better plan yet is to give them a whole orchard. Never should they be put with the general flock. If possible to avoid it, the breeding stock should not be fenced in. The vigor and profit of their descendants depend very much on their freedom and happiness.—*American Agriculturist.*

The Andalusian Fowl.

Stephen Beale, an English writer on poultry, says:

Blue-plumaged fowls never seem to become popular. This is strange when we remember that some of the best pigeons are blue in plumage, and in fact blue is the foundation color for pigeons. But in fowls the blue is not nearly so well-defined or so sound, and though this tinge of feather is seen in several breeds, there is no one which has ever taken a really high position. In the case of the Andalusian, the color adds to the difficulty of securing first-rate specimens, but not more in this respect than is to be found in other breeds. The economic qualities of the fowl ought to be able to overcome any small drawback there may be in this respect.

The Andalusian is a member of the Mediterranean family of fowls, and has pretty much the same characteristics as the Black Spanish (with the exception of the white face) and the Leghorn, and is equal to either of these breeds in fecundity. One of the leading breeders, writing some time ago, stated that many of his pullets have laid 250 eggs in a year, and on one occasion he gathered from a pen of six pullets confined in a lean-to run, thirty-six large-sized eggs in six consecutive days. The eggs are large, and from pullets will average seven to the pound. The hens are non-sitters. The same writer says that "although they cannot be placed in the same category of the most salable table fowl, they are not to be ignored in this respect; the pullets especially are most delicious, being small in bone and carrying a nice lot of meat at the right place. The flesh is particularly fine and of good flavor. The weight of a fair-sized cock is seven and one-half pounds; hen, five and one-half pounds.

The ground color may vary from silver-blue to a deep slate-blue, but in either must be bright and the lacing well-defined. This lacing should be black at the edge of every feather. The upper plumage of the cock should be a lustrous black; the neck hackle full and flowing well on the back; the saddle hackle well over the point of the wings, which should be well tucked up. They should stand up well on the leg, and have a good shank. Andalusians are, of all the Mediterranean races, least suitable for confinement, and the chickens do not feather so rapidly as do the Leghorns or the Minorcas, for which reason they have sometimes been termed delicate. When they have full liberty they thrive admirably, and are very profitable to keep. Their great fault is the uncertainty of their plumage, for it seems to be a characteristic of all blue-feathered fowls to come more colors than are desired.

The Andalusian owes its origin to the Spanish Peninsula, and has all the

characteristics of the breeds which have come to us from Spain and Italy. It is evidently very scarce in Spain, but as yet very little is known of the fowls found in that land, and there does not seem any one willing to take up the inquiry, promising though it appears to be.

A Good Investment

is that which yields large returns from a small outlay. Reader, the way is clear! No speculation, no chance, big returns! If you are like most of mankind you have somewhere a weakness—don't feel at all times just as you'd like to—headache to-day, backache to-morrow, down sick next week—all because your blood is out of order. A small outlay and what large returns! You invest in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and soon pure, fresh blood courses through your veins, and you are another being!

Don't put an ounce of salt into a pound of Jersey butter, unless your customers demand it, and even then it will result to their benefit if you cheat them a little by decreasing the amount each time. They will soon become educated to enjoy the butter for its flavor. Too much salt destroys this in fine butter. Salt is often used in excess to cover up objectionable features. The best butter is eaten young.



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\$75.00 to \$250.00 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va.

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\$400 REWARD FOR A LOAF OF BREAD.

This sum will be given to the first 70 persons who write and tell us where the word BREAD is first found in the Holy Bible, mention book, chapter and verse. The first person who answers this correctly will receive \$75. The second will receive \$50. The third \$30. The fourth \$20. The fifth \$10. To the next twenty if there are as many \$5. will be given if answer is correct. To the next twenty-five people who answer correctly \$3. each. The next twenty who answer correctly \$2. each. If your answer does not arrive in time to entitle you to the first prize, recollect you have 69 chances left. Your chance is good for the first premium if you answer at once, and don't wait for some one more enterprising and diligent to get ahead of you. Each competitor must send with answer 50c. Postage stamps or postal note to pay for one year's subscription to our mammoth FIRESIDE AND FARM, a splendid journal chockful of interesting stories short and serial, articles, condensations, notes on art, religion, politics, news, mechanics, literature, agriculture and kindred topics. Our medical department is edited by one of the most able physicians in Mass. All questions pertaining to health, etc. will be answered free of charge by the doctor. Every yearly subscriber is also entitled to a beautiful triple plate Butter Knife or Sugar Shell. These goods are strictly first class and cannot be bought for less than 75c. each at any store. Recollect 50c pays for all. This offer is open until Jan. 1st. only. Don't wait, write at once. Address Fireside and Farm, 243 Franklin St., Boston, Mass. (P. O. Box 1818.) Please mention this paper.

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KANSAS EXPERIMENT STATION.

We are in receipt of advance sheets of Bulletin No. 4 of Kansas Experiment Station, giving experiments with wheat, hardness of sorts, wheat continuously without manure, pasturing wheat, manuring, hoeing, and harrowing wheat, and a chinch bug experience.

Prof. Shelton, Director, is a careful experimenter, as his reports show. We copy part of Bulletin No. 4 this week for immediate use of those farmers who are not done sowing wheat yet, if there be any such:

"For several years experiments with wheat have been in progress at the College farm, having for their object (1) to show the comparative values of common and unusual sorts, and (2) to give expression to varying methods of treatment.

"The results of our experience with something over one hundred sorts of winter wheat have abundantly satisfied me that the Kansas farmer can rely only upon the fine, early ripening red sorts—often of southern origin—of which Early May and Zimmerman are types. These are usually reckoned light yielding sorts, but in Kansas soils, during favorable seasons, they often yield enormously. The coarse-growing, late-maturing sorts, like Clawson, Lancaster, and Egyptian, sometimes do remarkably well, but much oftener they fail miserably.

On October 1, 1887, fifty-one varieties of winter wheat were sown—twenty-two in contiguous plots in Field B, and twenty-nine in a connected series in Field No. 6. The following is a complete list:

Bearded King,	Missouri Blue Stem,
Big English,	New Monarch,
Delta Longberry,	Nigger,
Deihl-Mediterranean,	Oregon,
Democrat,	Patagonian Trego,
Delta,	Polo,
Early May,	Raul's Black Prolific,
Early Rice,	Red Fultz,
Egyptian,	Red Line,
Farquahar,	Red Odessa,
Finley,	Red Russian,
French Prairie,	Rocky Mountain,
Fulcaster,	Royal Australian,
Fultz,	Royal Red,
Genoese,	Sibley's New Golden,
German Emperor,	Silver Chaff,
Gipsy,	Surprise,
Golden Prolific,	Tasmanian Red,
High Grade,	The Good,
Hungarian,	Theiss,
Jeaning's,	Tuscan Island,
Martin's Amber,	Valley,
McGary,	Velvet Chaff,
Michigan Amber,	Walker,
Miller's Prolific,	Wicks,

"Of these, Hungarian, Red Russian, Red Line, Genoese (wholly killed), Sibley's New Golden, The Good, and Surprise suffered most from winter-killing, the loss amounting to fully one-half of all the plants, in most cases. The varieties that sustained the least injury were Theiss, Big English, Tuscan Island, Deihl-Mediterranean, Gipsy, Fultz, and Finley.

A CHINCH BUG EXPERIENCE.

"Early in the spring chinch bugs began to congregate upon the vivid green wheat plants in great numbers, so that it was soon apparent that the complete destruction of the wheat was only the question of a very short time. Following the general practice, all the plots were plowed under on May 9 and 10, and shortly afterwards harrowed and repeatedly rolled. This work was very thoroughly done, the wheat having been turned under to the depth of eight inches. Nevertheless, thus imprisoned, an enormous brood of young bugs hatched, a large proportion—apparently—reaching the surface of the ground and passing directly to the adjacent crops, which received great damage from them. In the case of this brood of insects only, hatched under such peculiar circumstances, was noticeable damage done by chinch bugs upon the College farm the present year, although these pests were everywhere threatening in numbers and voracity.

WHEAT CONTINUOUSLY.

"In the fall of 1880 a measured acre was prepared and sowed to wheat. This

acre has, during each succeeding year, been sowed to winter wheat; and during all this time no fertilizer or renovating treatment of any kind has been given it. The results obtained with this acre are given by years in the subjoined tabular statement:

	Yield, bush.	Straw, to bu.	lbs. gr'n.
1880-1—Early May—yield estimated	9.00		
1881-2—Early May	47.00	7.845	167
1882-3—Early May	28.19	3.281	112
1883-4—Zimmerman	37.00	4.525	122
1884-5—Zimmerman	12.30	2.238	181
1885-6—Crop winter-killed			
1886-7—Crop winter-killed			
1887-8—Zimmerman	30.31	3.766	124
Produce of seven years	163.80	21.655	
Average yearly yield	23.40	3.092	182

"We see from the above that during the past eight years this acre has made two complete failures with its crop, has given two light yields and four large ones. The average of nearly twenty-three and one-half bushels of wheat for seven years, obtained from an acre of upland, from a Kansas standpoint not naturally fertile, and which has received the worst possible treatment, shows in a rather striking way the "natural strength" of Kansas soils as well as the suitability of both soil and climate to wheat culture.

The Business Situation.

Commercial agencies report some improvement in trade. R. G. Dun & Co., of New York, say that the exportation of breadstuffs, cotton, provisions, petroleum, and cattle was less in September than in the same month last year, and that since October 1 the breadstuff movement has been almost entirely arrested, as is natural, with prices at New York higher than at Liverpool, and as high at Chicago as at New York. The unnatural state of markets led to some decline during the week, wheat having fallen 4½ cents, corn 2½ cents, hogs and lard a quarter each, cotton an eighth, refined oil the same, and petroleum certificates 1 cent.

During the week the treasury paid out \$12,000,000, gold, \$2,400,000, silver, and \$900,000 legal tenders. An addition of over \$15,000,000 to the circulation in a week, would tend in ordinary conditions to lift prices in speculative markets, and yet the tendency of prices has been downward during the week.

Every interior point reporting represents business as improved, and at not a few points it is larger than a year ago. The increased transactions at speculative centers swell bank clearings so that the increase outside of New York over last year is about 10 per cent., but with full allowance for the influence of speculation it is evident that the volume of legitimate trade is also very large.

A decrease of 1,000 tons in the weekly output of charcoal iron makes the net increase during September in iron of all kinds 3,045 tons weekly, or 3 per cent. The market for pig is a waiting one, without change in prices. Bar iron is rather less firm, owing to Western offerings, and in rails no Eastern sales are reported and only 10,000 tons at Pittsburgh and 20,000 tons at Chicago. The official reports shows that sales for nine months ending October 1 were 1,134,883 tons against 1,833,126 last year and deliveries, 921,363 tons against 1,390,825 last year.

The coal trade is now quiet. In lead a fall of 40 cents per 100 pounds in a day was attributed entirely to speculation, and the same influence lifted coffee slightly, though the distributive demand is still restricted. The sugar market favors buyers and in groceries generally there is some evidence of slackening in the demand. The wool market continues strong, with the best grades scarce, and prices have again slightly advanced. A firmer feeling is noted in dry goods, though the trade at present is only slightly moderate in volume, and buyers continue to operate with caution. The failures occurring throughout the

country during the week number 224 as compared with 227 last week and 211 the week previous to last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 201.

Patents to Kansas People.

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

For week ending October 20, 1888.

Desk signal—James C. Parker, of Woodston.

Roofing—Charles M. Garrison, of Wichita. Head rest—David L. Snedker, of Emporia.

For week ending October 13, 1888.

Cultivator—Henry H. Hooker, of Wilmet. Door check—Sylvester H. Miles, of Rossville.

Feed house for animals—Edwin C. Crummer, of Belleville.

Soap—Benjamin F. Burke, of Altona.

Brake shoe—John A. Smithhise, of Danville.

Egg cell—Joseph Wieland, of Olpe.

Trade mark—A picture representing two men at a gate, with sheep, a horse and a dog—William C. McPike and Jared C. Fox, of Atchison.

A Great Legacy

to bequeath to your children, is a strong, clean, pure constitution—better than wealth, because it will never prove a curse. You cannot give what you do not possess, but mothers will find in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription a wonderful help—correcting all weaknesses, bringing their systems into perfect condition, so that their children, untainted, shall rise up to call them blessed! There is not a druggist in all the land But always keeps a stock on hand.

The stable for the horse should be of good size. The narrow dimensions of many of the stalls are a positive cruelty to horses. They are built too narrow to enable a horse to extend his limbs when convenient. He is compelled, when in a recumbent position, to double his limbs up under him, and his legs are thus kept cramped, when they should be completely at rest.

Experiments made in growing trees in pure sand, kept wet by water procured by distillation, seem to show that water in the soil has some power in disintegrating and making available the nitrogen which is also in the soil in contact with the moisture. This seems to be the most plausible theory to account for plant growth in excess of what can be explained by the waste of fertility in the soil itself.

Box stalls permit the animal to choose its position and change it at pleasure. Comfort is essential to health, and it is evident that the animal can not be comfortable when closely tied in a narrow stall. The stalls should be kept clean, and the floor daily sprinkled with some good absorbent, as gypsum, to absorb the foul odors continually arising. Absorbents are not generally used freely enough about stables.

A Denver paper says: Colorado has furnished the raw material for booting and shoeing more than a million of people. Had this vast number of cattle been converted to beef, and their hides to leather here, and the leather again converted to manufactured goods, it would have given employment to 10,000 mechanics and laborers, and have sustained a people more numerous than is the population of Denver at the present time.

As soon as rainwater enters the soil it becomes very different from its character when falling through the air. If particles of soil contain nitrogen, phosphoric acid or potash in soluble condition, the water at once appropriates these and holds them until drawn upon by growing plants. Hence, frequent watering is a partial substitute for manuring. In a moist growing season, any soil except one absolutely sterile will furnish considerable plant food.

A great difference is observed in districts devoted to dairying between now and twenty years ago. Then it was the universal custom to buy all the cows needed to furnish the milk, and sell them when dry. Now, they are kept from year to year, and their female increase raised. This has been brought about by the introduction of im-

proved stock; the Jersey for butter and the larger milking breeds for the supply of milk. The cost of raising the young stock is greatly overbalanced by increased returns from the higher order of breeding and improvement in the quality of the product.

Farm Loans.

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

T. E. BOWMAN & Co.,
Jones Building, 116 West Sixth street,
Topeka, Kas.

A poorly-bred sheep costs as much for keep as a well-bred one. It may shear one-fourth as much wool, which may fetch one-third as much money per fleece. Is this a good argument in favor of scrub sheep? Scrub sheep are the best for men who give scrub care. No success can come from scrub care to high-bred sheep. High care improves scrub sheep. Scrub care makes scrubs of the improved breeds, and don't you forget it, neither.

State Forest Tree Notice.

The application books of Forestry Stations Nos. 1 and 2 will be closed about November 5 next. All wishing to participate in this year's distribution of seedlings will please have their applications in prior to that time. Address all communications to

S. C. ROBB,
State Commissioner of Forestry,
Ogallah, Kas.
[Western Kansas papers please copy.]

THE SOUTHEAST!

Cheap Land Excursions.

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

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

Tickets will be sold to
SOUTH MISSOURI, ARKANSAS, TEXAS,
MISSISSIPPI, ALABAMA AND
LOUISIANA.

The Excursion dates are as follows:

August 21.

September 11 and 23.

October 9 and 23.

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

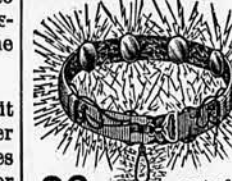
For map and full particulars, address
J. E. LOCKWOOD,
Gen'l Passenger Agent Memphis Route,
KANSAS CITY, MO.



The only Business College in Wichita, the largest institution of its kind in Kansas. Over 600 students enrolled from June 1, 1887, to June 1, 1888.

HOME STUDY Thorough and practical instruction given by MAIL in Book-keeping, Business Forms, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Short-hand, etc. Low rates. Distance no objection. Circulars sent free. BRYANT'S COLLEGE, 423 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. OWEN'S BELT FREE



from any objection. Will positively cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Debility, Male and Female Complaints. Both man and woman can be cured by same belt. Contains 10 degrees of strength. Current can be regulated like a battery, and applied to any part of the body or limbs by whole family. A Large Illustrated Pamphlet sent FREE.

DR. OWEN BELT CO., 191 State St., Chicago.

For Sale or Exchange for Good Real Estate, a

Herd of Fine Short-horn Cattle

And one IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION—an excellent breeder.

Also, one ENGLISH COACH STALLION—very fine. Address

D. H. SCOTT, Topeka, Kansas.

The Veterinarian.

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

POLL-EVIL.—Your directions for poll-evil in issue of August 23d, was strictly followed without benefit. Applied as directed. If it was intended to blister it did not. Lump same as ever. Can you say what to do further?

—The medicine was intended to blister, and if rubbed in thoroughly should have done so. Examine carefully and see if you cannot detect some spot that is soft and has a fluctuating feel. If so have it lanced. If no pointing and the swelling is still hard and not very tender, use following blister: Biniodide of mercury, 1 drachm; powd. cantharides, 1 drach; lard, 2 ounces; mix, make ointment. Rub in thoroughly over part for 5 or 10 minutes. The blister will have a tendency to either bring the swelling to a head, or to dissipate it without formation of pus.

LYMPHANGITIS, OR WEED.—I have a horse that was all right when put in stable at night. The next morning I found the right hind leg swollen very big from the foot up to the body. He would hold his leg up and seemed to be suffering great pain. The blood vessels on inside of leg near body seem greatly swollen and very tender to touch. I applied a strong liniment that blistered, and in a few days he could put his foot to ground, but still remains considerably enlarged. I think he was bitten by a snake, but could find no marks. What was the trouble, and what had I better do?

Your animal was suffering from an attack of lymphangitis or weed, due in all probability to some error in feeding and exercising. This inflammation of the lymphatics is due to the non-activity of the vessels that carry off the increase of the nutritive material. It being retained in the system induces the inflammatory action. The application of the strong liniment was wrong. Better treatment would have been to have fomented the limb thoroughly with hot water, and given animal a purgative ball as: Pulv. barb aloes, 6 drachms; pulv. ginger, 2 drachms. Mix. Make ball. After purgative has operated, a tablespoonful of nitrate of potash should be given in each feed. Exercise daily.

STIFLED.—I have a 5-year-old mare that eats well and is in good condition, but for the last year she has spells of lameness in her hind leg. From the hock down it suddenly becomes stiff and rigid, without any apparent cause, and when very bad, swells at the ankle. Sometimes it becomes all right in a few hours or days without any treatment. She has been very lame now for the last two weeks, and I have applied different remedies without any effect. What is the matter with her, and what can I do for her?

We think your animal is subject to partial dislocation of the patella, that is becomes stifled. At first this luxation may be only partial, but through some accident it becomes complete, hence the rigid condition of the limb, and the animal will be unable to carry the limb forward without great effort and with a dragging movement. Examine for some heat and tenderness in region of stifle. If so, pursue the following treatment: Bring leg forward by rope attached to foot and secure in that position by tying to a collar on animal, press firmly on stifle upward and in. Use following blisters over joint. Rub it on quite actively over considerable surface. Powd. cantharides, 2 drachms; lard, 2 ounces. Mix. Make ointment. Keep limb in position a few days.

Ill health modifies all possible goodness. Restore your health by using Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla. It purifies the blood, regulates the liver. Try it—120 doses for \$1.00. Sold by your druggist. There is no Sarsaparilla "just as good." Get it.

Give the fowls plenty of sunshine and fresh air. Let the sun stream in on them, and open the house every day as early as possible. No matter if it is cold outside, sunshine and pure air are the best of all medicines.

Success in life is the result of push and energy. If the blood is impure and sluggish, both body and mind lack vigor. To cleanse and vitalize the blood and impart new life to the system, nothing else has such a marvelous effect as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, October 22, 1888.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 3,025, shipments 1,170. Market dull. Choice heavy native steers \$5 00 a5 40, fair to good native steers \$4 40a5 0, medium to choice butchers' steers \$3 30a4 40, fair to good stockers and feeders \$2 00a3 20, grass rangers \$2 10a3 10.

HOGS—Receipts 3,029, shipments 850. Market steady. Choice heavy and butchers' selections \$5 60a5 70, medium to prime packing \$5 40 a5 60, ordinary to best light grades \$5 25a5 50.

SHEEP—Receipts 7,400, shipments 620. Market steady. Fair to choice, \$3 00a4 40.

Chicago.

CATTLE—Receipts 15,000, shipments 3,500. Market steady for good, common 10c lower. Beeves, \$5 40a5 90; steers, \$3 25a5 35; stockers and feeders, \$2 15a3 75.

HOGS—Receipts 16,000, shipments 7,000. Market steady. Mixed, \$5 40a5 70; heavy, \$5 35a 5 85; light, \$5 40a5 70; skips, \$3 50a5 10.

SHEEP—Receipts 9,000, shipments 3,000. Market steady. Natives, \$2 50a4 00; Western, \$3 00a3 60; Texas, \$2 75a3 55; lambs, \$3 50a5 00.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday 5,989. Market slow and 10c lower for good grass range steers. Cannons and cows were in good demand and steady. Native cows active and steady for good, while common were weak. Stockers and feeding steers were slow and weak. Native dressed beef and feeding steers nominal. Sales ranged \$2 20a3 25 for cows.

HOGS—Receipts since Saturday 2,535. Market opened active and strong to 5c higher, closing weak. Extreme range of sales \$3 25a 5 65, bulk at \$5 50a5 65.

SHEEP—Receipts since Saturday 3,538. Steady for good, common weak. Sales at \$3 20 a3 25.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

St. Louis.

FLOUR—Better feeling but business light.

WHEAT—Cash dull. No. 2 red, cash, \$1 08.

CORN—Higher. No. 2 cash, 39½c.

OATS—No. 2 cash, 22½c.

RYE—No. 2 cash, 52a53c.

Chicago.

Cash quotations were as follows:

FLOUR—Steady. Patents \$6 75a7 00, bakers' \$4 75a5 25, winter \$5 50a5 75.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, \$1 13a1 14; No. 3 spring, 87a90c; No. 2 red, \$1 13a1 14.

CORN—No. 2, 42½c.

OATS—No. 2, 24½c.

RYE—No. 2, 58a58½c.

BARLEY—No. 2, . . .

FLAXSEED—No. 1, \$1 47½.

TIMOTHY—Prime, \$1 50.

PORK—\$15 00.

LARD—\$9 00.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts at regular elevators since last report 8,694 bushels; withdrawals, 1,200 bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 302,300 bushels. There was a weaker market on 'change to-day with no sales on the call of any of the different grades, either for cash or future delivery. On track by sample: No. 2 soft winter, cash, \$1 05; No. 3 soft winter, 98c.

CORN—Receipts at regular elevators since last report, 360 bushels; withdrawals, . . . bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 7,303 bushels. On track by sample: No. 3, 31c.

OATS—On track by sample: No. 2 mixed, 22c.

RYE—No. 2 cash, no bids, 49½c asked.

HAY—Receipts 37 cars. Market weak.

Fancy prairie, \$6 50; good medium, \$5 00a5 50; fancy timothy, \$9 00; good to choice, \$8 00a8 50.

SEEDS—We quote: Flaxseed, \$1 25 per bu. on a basis of pure. Castor beans, \$1 25 per bu. for prime.

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

FLOUR—Demand good. Quotations are for unestablished brands in car lots, per ½ bbl. in sacks, as follows: XX, \$1 10c; XXX, \$1 20; family, \$1 40; choice, \$1 75; fancy, \$2 00; extra fancy, \$2 20a2 30; patent, \$2 50a2 60.

BUTTER—Receipts fair and market firm for good. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 23c; good, 20c; dairy, fancy, 18c; good to choice store-packed, 13a16c; poor, 10c.

CHEESE—We quote: Full cream, twins, 11½ a12c; full cream, Young America, 12c.

EGGS—Receipts fair and market firm at 17c per dozen for strictly fresh candled.

APPLES—Supply large; 75a1 50 per bbl.

POTATOES—Irish—Market overstocked and dull; home-grown, 30a40c per bus.; Colorado and Utah, 65a70c per bus.; Iowa and Nebraska, choice, 30a35c per bus. Sweet potatoes, 50a1 00 per bus.

BROOMCORN—Dull and weak. We quote: Green self-working, 4c; green hurl, 4c; green inside and covers, 2½a3c; red-tipped and common self-working, 2c; crooked, 1c.

PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for

round lots. Job lots usually ¼c higher. Sugar-cured meats (canned or plain): Hams 11½c, breakfast bacon 11½c, dried beef 8½c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides \$8 25, long clear sides \$7 75, shoulders \$7 50, short clear sides \$7 75. Smoked meats: clear rib sides \$9 25, long clear sides \$8 75, shoulders \$8 25, short clear sides \$8 25. Barrel meats: mess pork \$14 00. Choice tierce lard, \$8 50.

Topeka Markets.

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

Butter, per lb.	15	a18
Eggs (fresh) per doz.	15	
Beans, white navy, H. P., per bus	1 85	
Potatoes (new)	a50	
Beets	40	

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 2.

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

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

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

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

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

Approved February 28, 1887.

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

E. B. ALLEN, Secretary of State.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 6.

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

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

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

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

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

Approved March 4, 1887.

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

E. B. ALLEN, Secretary of State.

Much
for
Little
is true of
JOLLY
TAR
CHEWING
TOBACCO

It's GOOD
AND
It's CHEAP.

Ask your dealer
for
JOLLY TAR
Everybody uses it.
Everybody likes it.

JOHN FINZER & BROS.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

FREE Sewing-Machine
To at once establish
trade in all parts, by
placing our machines
and goods where the people can see
them, we will send free a complete
line of our costly and valuable art
samples. In return we ask that you
show what we send, to those who
may call at your home, and after 2
months all shall become your own
property. This grand machine is
made after the Singer patents,
which have run out before patents
run out it sold for \$9.95, with the
attachments, and now sells for
\$5.00. Best, strongest, most useful
machine in the world. All is
free. No capital required. Plain,
brief instructions given. Those who write to us at once can secure
the best sewing-machine in the world, and the
finest line of works of high art ever shown together in America.
TRUE & CO., Box 101, Augusta, Maine.

Wagon and Springs.

The best and cheapest Farm Wagon Manufactured, complete with Springs, \$45 to \$50. Springs, without wagon, \$5. Any farmer can put them on. Send size and capacity, and money with order.

AMERICAN BOLSTER SPRING CO.,
220 N. Commercial St., St. Louis, Mo.

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 Busy Bee.

Laying in Winter Stores.

Mr. Moses J. Miller, a successful bee-keeper of Middleburg, said to us last spring, "As you are talking with those who keep bees you should urge upon them the necessity of providing good stores for the bees to winter on. Extracting good rich clover honey from the combs in the first part of the season and forcing them to winter on poor fall honey is the cause of many losses during the winter." Dr. Collins, of Mattsville, has recently enforced the same idea by saying that the winter problem is largely solved by providing good food for them. This plan of seeing that your bees are provided with proper food for winter we wish to urge upon all. When the hives contain much food gathered from decaying fruit, or from cider mills, the bees will be almost certain to have the dysentery badly and it will be noticed quickly by their spotting badly everything about the hives, on a pleasant day in the winter when they can fly. If they are confined to the hives for a very long period in the winter they are much more apt to die from this trouble than if they frequently have an opportunity for a cleaning flight. Mr. James Heddon has spent much more time in investigating the subject and declares that the bee-bread is a potent factor in causing this disease. He finds that those colonies which had no bee-bread in their hives but had been fed pure feed, made from granulated sugar, were free from the disease. This, then, is an important thing to do in preparing bees for winter. Instead of leaving them with a lot of poor fall honey give them combs of rich early honey, or feed them granulated sugar and water mixed in the proportion of two pounds of sugar to one pound of water. While very few go to the trouble of removing the bee bread, many place the combs having the most in at the outside of the brood nest, where it is not apt to be used until in the spring. It is now late enough for all surplus boxes to be removed and quilts or chaff cushions—something to absorb moisture placed on instead. Rather than cut holes in the combs, to provide passage ways for the bees, we prefer to lay a few corn cobs crossways of the frames before putting on the cushions. This gives ample passage over the combs in hives whose frames have a narrow top-bar—we would use no other. This much for inside the hive. The outside should have protection from storms by packing, or some such plan, or by carrying into the cellar when winter sets in.—*Indiana Farmer.*

A little salt is necessary to "bring out the flavor" in butter, but when any one says, "I want considerable salt in my butter," it is certain he does not know the flavor of the choicest butter.

German tribes regarded stag beetles as diabolic, and all beetles are destroyed in Ireland, more especially a bronze variety known as "gooldie." It is also believed that to see a beetle will bring on a rain storm the next day.

The number of eggs laid is less at the commencement and end of life. With hens, for instance, the number laid is less in the first and fourth year year than in the second and third, and after the fifth year they frequently cease laying, though there are exceptions to this rule.

A balloon of colossal dimensions, and said to be capable of being guided at will, has been for some time in course of construction in Berlin. The balloon is 500 feet in length and fifty feet in diameter. The total weight is about 43,000 pounds, the envelope and netting alone weighing 10,000 pounds. The

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propelling machinery consists of two steam engines of fifty-horse power each, and the entire cost is estimated at \$5,000.

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

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

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

THE GOLDEN BELT HERD OF Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas

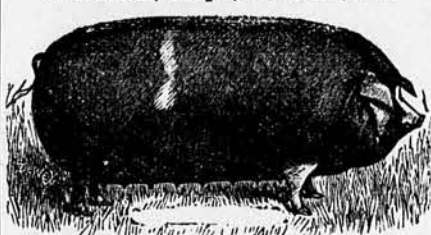
One hundred and fifty choice Spring Pigs now ready to ship, at prices lower than ever. Order now, and secure selections from either sex, or pairs, trios, or small herds, not akin. Stock shipped from here over either the A. T. & S. F., Mo. Pacific or St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. All breeders registered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

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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 Steinwinder 4701, Daisy's Corwin 4697. Dams—Mazy 2d 6214, Zelds 3d 8250, 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. L. L. WHIPPLE, Box 270, Ottawa, Kas.

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J. S. RISK, Prop'r, WESTON, MO.



I have 100 Pigs for sale, sired by such noted boars as Gov. Cleveland 4529, Royalty 6469, John 690, King Klever 2d 1809, and other equally noted sires. I can supply very choice pigs. Write for prices or call and see stock.

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Jas. Mains, Okaloosa, (Jefferson Co.), Kas., is located two and a half miles southeast of Okaloosa, 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.

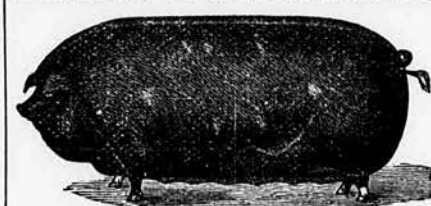
Gold Dust Herd of Poland-Chinas.



J. M. MOKEE, WELLINGTON, KANSAS.

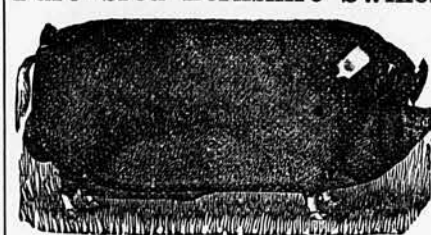
Tom Corwin 3d 5293 A. P. C. R. at head of herd. Strains representing Model, Give or Take, Gold Dust, Black Bess and Black Beauty. Have some choice male pigs for sale. Also eggs of P. Rock, Brown Leghorn and Light Brahmas, \$1.25 per 13; Toulouse Geese, 15c.; Pekin Duck 10c. each. Write; no catalogue.

Sunflower Stock Farm.



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

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD OF Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



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

LOCUST & GROVE & HERD

OR LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SWINE.

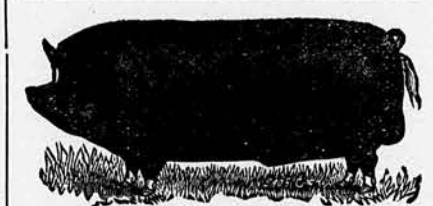
Nothing sent out but what is a credit to Locust Grove Herd. Individual excellence combined with purity of breeding, is my motto. Prices to suit the quality of stock offered. Correspondence and inspection solicited. Orders booked now for spring pigs. Address as below, or better, come and see.

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

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Owned by G. W. BERRY, Berryton, Shawnee Co., Kas. My sows represent the Royal Duchess, Sallie, Hillside Belle, Charmer, Stumpy, Fashion, Queen Betsy, and other families of fine, large fleshy qualities. Herd headed by British Champion III 13481, Dauntless 17417, and the noted young show boar Peerless.

Berryton—Is located nine miles southeast of Topeka, on the K., N. & D. R. R. Farm adjoins station. Come and see me and all my hogs at home, or address as above.



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Write for now Catalogue of breeding stock. SPRINGER BROS., Springfield, Ill.

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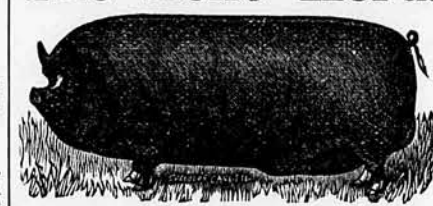
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My herds are composed of the richest blood in the United States, with style and individual merit, representing such families as Corwins, U. S., Black Bess, I. X. L., Sallies, Dukes, Duchesses, Belladonnas, Hoods, Champions, etc. Show pigs a specialty.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

The Echo Herd.

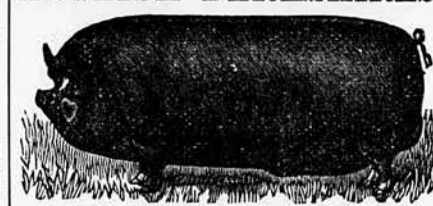


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BERKSHIRE SWINE AND SOUTHDOWN SHEEP

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

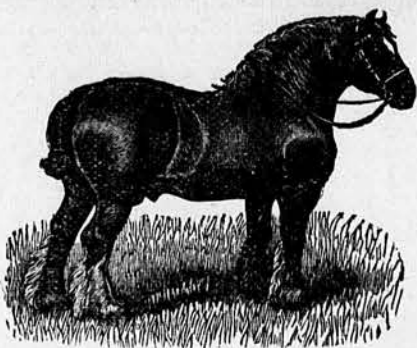
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Our horses are selected by a member of the firm from the most noted breeding districts of Europe. The lot now on hand have won fifty-four prizes in the old country, which is a guaranty of their superior qualities and soundness. Every animal recorded,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

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

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

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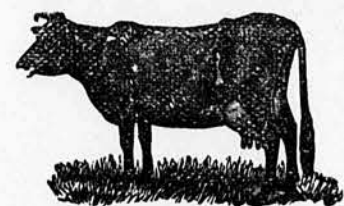
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A. J. C. C. JERSEY CATTLE,

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

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

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Tested on Island of Jersey at rate of 33 pounds 12 ounces in seven days.

HANCOCK COUNTY IMPORTING COMPANY, WARSAW, ILLINOIS, IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Percheron and English Shire HORSES.



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

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



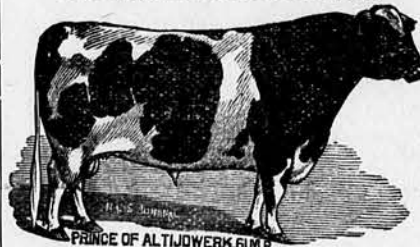
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KNIGHT OF HARRIS 995 (2811),

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

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The sweepstakes bull PRINCE OF ALTIJWERK (61 M. B.) at head of herd, has no superior. Cows and heifers in this herd with weekly butter records from 14 pounds to 19 pounds 10 1/2 ounces; milk records, 50 to 80 pounds daily. The sweepstakes herd. Write for catalogue. M. E. MOORE, Cameron, Mo. [Mention this paper.]

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

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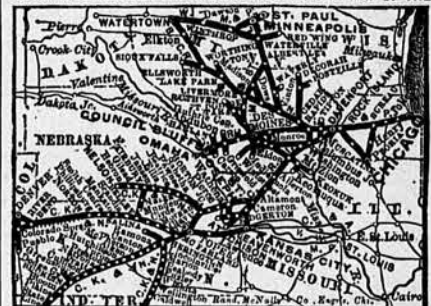
Of nearly 6,000 miles of steel rail, well-ballasted, with iron and steel bridges, an equipment unexcelled with over 300 passenger trains daily, traversing the great States of Missouri, Illinois, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Colorado, Minnesota and the Territories, with trains made up of Pullman Palace Sleeping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

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The line carrying the government fast mail between the East and far West. Any ticket agent can give you maps and time table of this well-known route, or you can address H. C. ORR, Gen'l Southwestern Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo.
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Day Train, leaving St. Joseph daily at 10 a. m., has FREE Reclining Chair Cars attached, running through to Grand Island.

Same service on East-bound train.

Take the Old Overland Route, The Direct Line from ST. JOSEPH to DENVER, CHEYENNE, OGDEN, SALT LAKE CITY, BUTTE, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SAN DIEGO, PORTLAND, and all Western Points.

Through Tickets on sale to all Railroad Stations in the West. W. G. WILKINS, Ticket Agent, Pacific House.

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THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FINE, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1886, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker-up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 11, 1888.

Stafford county—H. M. Woolley, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by L. E. Woolley, in Cooper tp., September 13, 1888, one brown horse, white in forehead, weight 800 pounds; valued at \$15.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by David Biggers, in Salt Springs tp., September 9, 1888, one dun mare, black mane and tail, about 15½ hands high, 11 or 12 years old, branded C.C. on left shoulder, left chest on left hip, has a scar on her left shoulder, about six inches long, which appears to have been recently made.

Elk county—W. H. Guy, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by T. J. Sullivan, in Pawpaw tp., September 17, 1888, one bay horse, star in forehead, weight 800 pounds, about 12 years old, saddle marks; valued at \$18.

Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Robt. F. Hill, in Tonganoxie tp., one bay mare, black mane and tail, 7 or 8 years old, collar marks on neck; valued at \$40.

Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Aaron Archer, in Jackson tp., September 21, 1888, one pony mare, 10 years old, brand similar to V6 on shoulder and A on hip, blind in right eye, collar marks; valued at \$20.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 18, 1888.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. J. Glover, in Gardner tp., October 1, 1888, one gray horse, 4 years old, collar and breeding marks; valued at \$40.

MAKE—Taken up by M. D. Bowman, in Shawnee tp., (P. O. Shawnee), September 20, 1888, one bay mare, 9 years old, 16 hands high, left hind foot white, white spot in forehead, thin in flesh, barefooted; valued at \$15.

Wilson county—D. N. Willits, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by A. M. Johnston, in Fall River tp., (P. O. New Albany), September 1, 1888, one sorrel horse, 14 hands high, 8 on left shoulder, 111 on right shoulder, 111 on left hip, collar and saddle marks; valued at \$15.

Crawford county—J. C. Gove, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by R. M. DeGarned, in Sheridan tp., (P. O. Beulah), October 4, 1888, one brown horse; valued at \$22.50.

Elk county—W. H. Grey, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by J. N. Gann, in Painterhood tp., September 26, 1888, one dark iron-gray horse colt, 1 year old, 14 hands high; valued at \$30.

Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.

COW—Taken up by L. M. Johnson, in Americus tp., September 9, 1888, one 8-year-old red and white cow, brand similar to 7 on left hip; valued at \$15.

COW—By same, one 9-year-old red cow, no shell on horns, branded 7 on left hip; valued at \$15.

Harvey county—R. H. Farr, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by William Wayne, (P. O. New-

ton), September 25, 1888, one dark gray mare, wire cut on right front leg, 5 years old; valued at \$60.

HORSE—By same, one light gray horse, 10 years old; valued at \$40.

MULE—By same, one bay mare mule, age unknown; value not stated.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 25, 1888.

Clay county—W. P. Anthony, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Monahan, in Chapman tp., September 5, 1888, one dark brown mare, no marks or brands, 3 years old; valued at \$50.

Anderson county—S. Durall, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. B. Brownrigg, in Welda tp., October 6, 1888, one bay mare pony, 15 years old, about 13 hands high, hind feet white and some white on left fore foot, saddle and harness marks, no other marks or brands; valued at \$10.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.

COW—Taken up by E. B. Little, in Spring Valley tp., one red and white cow with ear-marks, has red calf.

HEIFER—By same, one red heifer, no marks or brands.

Marshall county—J. F. Wright, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by A. Z. Gates, in Richland tp., (P. O. Beattie), September 8, 1888, one red and white spotted 2-year-old steer; valued at \$20.

COW—By same, one red and white spotted cow, 6 years old, has roan calf; valued at \$15.

Finney county—O. V. Folsom, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by E. C. Swab, in Garden City tp., October 10, 1888, one bay mule, four feet high, X on left hip.

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