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Agricultural Matters.

KANSAS AND DEEP WATER.

Hon. Martin Mohler, Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, read an interesting paper before the National Farmers' Congress, at Montgomery, Ala., last week, advocating the deep harbor movement. We quote some of his figures and conclusions, as follows:

In estimating the consumption of wheat, as well as corn, hogs and cattle, the population of the United States is estimated at 64,742,213, and the population of each section is given as follows:

Eastern section.....	46,499,362
Central section.....	15,723,970
Western section.....	2,528,881
Total.....	64,742,213

WHEAT.

Table showing the total number of bushels of wheat grown and consumed annually by sections in the United States and Territories and the total annual surplus for export:

Number bushels grown east of the Mississippi river.....	211,579,200
Number bushels consumed east of the Mississippi river.....	216,997,022
Deficit.....	5,417,822
Number bushels grown between Mississippi river and Rocky mountains.....	171,784,000
Number bushels consumed between Mississippi river and Rocky mountains.....	73,378,526
Surplus.....	98,405,474
Number bushels grown between Rocky mountains and Pacific coast.....	58,087,600
Number bushels consumed between Rocky mountains and Pacific coast.....	11,801,444
Surplus.....	46,286,156
Bushels grown annually.....	441,450,800
Bushels consumed annually.....	302,176,062
Surplus.....	139,273,808

CORN.

Table showing the total number of bushels of corn grown and consumed annually by sections in the United States and Territories and the total annual surplus for export:

Number bushels grown east of the Mississippi river.....	944,064,000
Number bushels consumed east of the Mississippi river.....	1,255,482,774
Deficit.....	311,418,774

Number bushels grown between Mississippi river and Rocky mountains.....	848,773,000
Number bushels consumed between Mississippi river and Rocky mountains.....	423,547,100
Surplus.....	425,225,810
Number bushels grown between Rocky mountains and Pacific coast.....	5,123,400
Number bushels consumed between Rocky mountains and Pacific coast.....	68,279,789
Deficit.....	63,156,389
Bushels grown annually.....	1,797,900,400
Bushels consumed annually.....	1,747,309,753
Annual surplus.....	50,590,647

In the report of Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for 1888, we learn there are about 45,000,000 head of hogs in the United States, and that two-thirds of that number are annually grown, which is 30,000,000, and this number is consumed at home and exported to foreign countries.

The annual consumption of pork per

sumption of beef per capita in the United States, we have investigated the subject thoroughly, and have ascertained that the number of cattle slaughtered annually for home consumption (and for export) is about one-fourth of the total number of cattle in the United States outside of milch cows, that is, the class denominated as "oxen and other cattle."

Figuring on this basis, we find the annual consumption per capita is about seventy-five pounds.

On the above as a basis, we construct the following table showing the total annual production and total annual consumption of beef in the United States by sections, which we believe to be approximately correct:

CATTLE.

Table showing the total number of beef cattle grown and consumed annually by

plus of each in Kansas for five years, 1885 to 1889 inclusive:

CORN.	
Number bushels grown.....	162,301,075
Number bushels consumed.....	39,552,978
Surplus.....	122,748,397
WHEAT.	
Number bushels grown.....	17,514,868
Number bushels consumed, including amount used for seed.....	8,245,400
Surplus.....	9,269,468
HOGS.	
Number head grown.....	1,245,366
Number head consumed.....	585,965
Surplus.....	659,401
CATTLE.	
Number head grown.....	472,743
Number head consumed.....	183,114
Surplus.....	289,629

According to the above table, the average annual surplus in Kansas of corn, wheat, hogs and cattle is as follows:

Number of bushels corn.....	122,748,397
Number of bushels wheat.....	9,269,468
Number of head hogs.....	659,401
Number of head cattle.....	289,629

This surplus in each case goes either to supply the deficiency in the Eastern States or it goes to foreign markets.

With a deep harbor on the Texas coast the distance from central Kansas to tide water is just half the distance it is to New York, and the cost of transportation to the gulf should not be much more than half the cost to New York; and with competing lines of railroads, and in time when the resources of the immediate territory become more fully developed, there is no reason why the cost of transportation should be any more than half as much as it is to New York.

The present rates from Topeka to New York are as follows:

Corn in carload lots.....	38 cents per 100 lbs.
Wheat in carload lots.....	46½ cents per 100 lbs.
Hogs in carload lots.....	\$75.50 per carload.
Cattle in carload lots.....	\$87.17 per carload.

That is, it costs 21½ cents per bushel to ship corn from Topeka to New York. It costs 27.9 cents per bushel to ship wheat. Sixty-five head of hogs are counted a carload, costing \$75.50, and eighteen head of cattle, costing \$87.17 to New York.

On the assumption that the entire surplus in Kansas of corn, wheat, hogs and cattle is exported to foreign countries, it is easy to approximate the saving such a harbor would be to Kansas. Further on I will show that a first-class harbor on the gulf will raise the price of all those products equally, whether all or only a portion of them are exported.

A conservative estimate places the saving in freight on a bushel of corn at 8 cents, on a bushel of wheat 10 cents. On hogs and cattle we estimate the cost of a car to the gulf two-thirds the cost to New York. On this basis the saving to Kansas would be as follows:

Corn.....	\$9,819,871
Wheat.....	920,946
Hogs.....	255,290
Cattle.....	762,973
Total.....	\$11,759,070

On the same basis, the saving to the entire Central section of the United States, which is naturally tributary to the gulf coast, is as follows:

Corn.....	\$34,018,064
Wheat.....	9,840,547
Hogs.....	2,270,829
Cattle.....	2,637,914
Total.....	\$48,776,354

Now the above amount of \$48,776,354 is the amount saved to the Central section of the United States by a deep harbor on the Texas coast, on the principle that the rate of saving in transportation in Kansas represents the average rate for the entire section, but to guard against any overestimate of advantages we will cut down the amount to \$40,000,000 in round numbers.



The Stock Interest.

SOME DETAILS OF A GREAT WRONG.

The Low Price of Cattle, How it Was Brought About.

The cause for depression in the prices of cattle which is under consideration by a Senate committee, is so remote and complicated, as to be somewhat difficult of comprehension, the method which caused the decline was of such an extraordinary nature that its effect is not understood, and the heresy of overproduction is put forth instead of the true cause. Facts are entitled to more consideration than hypothetical assumptions which it is sought to substitute as a reason for the depression.

It is somewhat singular that as yet no cattle-grower examined by the committee admits overproduction, but all the evidence of this kind comes from buyers.

The cause of the decline dates back fifteen years. There was no pretext for its exercise other than the difficulty in maintaining rates of transportation, and much better methods might have been applied than the cowardly one which was adopted.

From competition between the roads for the business, or from strife between a few large buyers for control of the trade, or from general pressure from all shippers for reduction of rates, the tendency downward usually prevails, but regardless of responsibility for this, even if the fault was all chargeable to the shippers, it was no excuse for the extraordinary method that was adopted for maintenance of rates.

It is not likely that the parties responsible for the action that was taken had any proper comprehension of the calamity their action was to bring upon cattle-growers. If so, it is not likely they would have resorted to the scheme which they adopted, and yet considering their reputations for sagacity, they could not have been wanting in general knowledge as to the effect that such an unbusiness-like act must have upon producers. If the desire and intent was the shutting out of cattle producers from the head of the market, by putting obstructions in the way of their shipping, and to so arrange matters that they would have to deal with only a limited number of shippers, and forcing the producers to sell only to these, they were eminently successful, for this was effectually accomplished.

The wrong and resulting damage to producers was in lessening the number of buyers—substantially for the bulk of the business for seaboard cities. These were reduced from hundreds to a very small circle of not over one dozen, and if the object had in view was the financial ruin of producers, no more certain and effective method could have been devised.

Many seem to have difficulty in clearly apprehending what effects are due to, or spring from the causes, but there are those who are familiar with the facts as here stated.

THE FIRST METHOD AS PRACTICED.

In the year 1873 the competition between the trunk lines or seaboard roads became so severe, that an agreement was made between three of them, and a limited number of shippers, that if the latter would divide their shipments as directed by the said three lines, and ostensibly pay the published rates, that they should be paid a rebate of \$15 per car on all live cattle transported from west of Dunkirk, Buffalo and Pittsburg to New York, regardless of ownership.

Now, estimating that the favored few were shipping as owners one-third of all the cattle going forward at, or previous to the date of the agreement, (no one familiar with the matter believes that they were owners to this extent), the rebate on what they actually owned amounted to \$45 per carload, or about one-half the tariff rates. One can readily comprehend the effect, which was that the buyer who was paying full tariff rates soon ceased business as a shipper. Nor could any producer go as formerly to Eastern markets with his cattle. The inevitable result was the concentration of the bulk of the cattle trade in the hands of the favored few, and mainly at one point in the West, where there were hundreds of sellers to one buyer. The natural result of this sale of privilege was a decline in the price of cattle to the producers. The reduction to producers was not immediate, but as soon as effect could naturally follow cause, in a case of such magnitude.

The exercise of discrimination in favor

of a few buyers has brought 2,500,000 head of cattle into a single market per year, while the trade has remained stationary at some points and largely decreased at others.

The enormity of the wrong perpetrated in shutting out hundreds of thousands of cattle-growers from the open and competitive markets of the East, and giving so limited a number of buyers the privilege of fixing prices for producers, cannot be appreciated by the general public, only those who have toiled for years without return for effort, and those who have been stripped of a lifetime's earnings, have any just conception of the monstrous wrong that was perpetrated.

The discriminating method we have detailed was in force long enough to concentrate the bulk of the cattle trade at one point, and to make the existing opportunity which enables a half dozen men buying at their own price and shipping alive, dressed, or canned, so large a portion of the whole output of Western cattle, long enough to have ruined large numbers and to have lessened the value of the output and property used in cattle production one-half in value during the last six years, prices having steadily declined since 1882.

It must be further explained that the reason why these few buyers still control the trade is, that while they had the \$45 per car rebate, they were paid millions with which they placed themselves in possession of facilities in the way of cars, packing houses and appliances beyond the reach of the ordinary buyer, and had in addition millions of cash capital with which to operate and break down all opposition.

Thus we have given an outline of the causes which not only broke down the cattle market of the United States, but finally led up to the passage of the interstate commerce law by Congress, which stopped this drawback discrimination in favor of the few shippers. As already stated, however, the outrage had gone on long enough to enable certain parties to entrench themselves with great capital, by which they supplied themselves with great packing houses, refrigerator warehouses all over the country, and lines of refrigerator cars. With these they took the other step, and throwing great bulks of dressed carcasses of beef into all parts of the United States, said to the small buyers and butchers, "take our dressed beef, or we will drive you out of the consumer's market." And thus they cut off the hundreds of local markets, and compelled cattle-growers to ship their surplus to their own markets and where they now buy at their own prices, because there is no adequate capital, facilities and competition. This is the situation to-day, and these are the steps which were taken to reach it. As the *Farmer* has before stated, it seems now that only the embarkation of new capital in the business and competition on their own ground can so adjust the cattle business as to assure justice to cattle-growers. The immense profits to the great packers and dressed beef shippers must come to the knowledge of capital soon, and induce it to compete in the business and become competitive buyers in the markets. These profits are palpable to all who will reflect, that while cattle are one-half lower in price than formerly, beef to the consumer is as high as ever.—*Indiana Farmer*.

Feeding Breeding Animals.

There is a vast amount of good sense and philosophy in the following from an English paper:

"We have no desire to excite alarm; we have no object to serve in putting these notes together except the well-being of the stock-owner. And we are assuredly so prompted when we say, as we do advisedly, that the prevailing intensely artificial and indiscriminate high pressure system of feeding all kinds of farm live stock, whether intended for the procreation of the race or merely for the direct production of butcher meat, is fraught with the greatest danger to the stamina, the hardiness, the thrift, and the continued fecundity of our herds and flocks.

"Stock-owners, as a rule do not, with sufficient intelligence and consideration, adapt the ration of food to the purposes for which each particular lot of animals is being kept. Animals which are to be depended on for the perpetuation of the race, for handing down with unabated vigor, with unimpaired efficiency, and, if possible, with increasing usefulness, the breeding

and milk and meat-producing properties of the race from one generation to another, must of necessity be sustained with food substances substantially different from those foods best adapted for the rapid production of beef and mutton. In the latter case the one sole object is to fatten the animal with all possible speed, to store up in his carcass all the flesh and fat it can be induced to assimilate. As a matter of fact, by this very process of excessive feeding, the animal is being slowly but surely killed. By the time it is brought to the slaughter house it is almost ready to die. Its kidneys, its liver, and other vital parts have been so impaired in vigor as that a prolonged life with health and hardiness could scarcely be looked for. Do stock breeders as a body realize, and if they realize do they keep in view in practice, the marked differences in the bodily functions involved in the development and maintenance of the muscular system, and in the functions involved in the excessive accumulation of flesh and fat? To some extent indeed these functions are opposed to each other, the one going on at the expense of the other. In the clear light of modern physiology we see and can trace distinctly the principles of alimentation, of the waste and repair of tissue, the accumulation of fat, the building up of muscle, and the general maintenance and relation of the animal functions. We see that the want of exercise and excessive feeding with fattening foods are emphatically antagonistic to muscular development. We know that the constitutional strength, hardiness, and sustained fecundity of a race of stock are dependent upon muscular development rather than upon the accumulation of adipose tissue. Fatty degeneracy and muscular development are diametrically opposite terms. Do breeders realize that when they are stuffing their valuable animals full of forcing, rapid fattening foods they are promoting the former, and discouraging, aye, even opposing the latter? We cannot believe that they do realize this, and yet it is a well established fact.

"We believe in a liberal diet to breeding as well as to fattening animals, but care should be taken to adapt the ingredients of the food to the purposes in view. Breeding and growing stock want muscle rather than fat; fattening animals the reverse. Arrange the food ingredients accordingly."

Value of Oil Cake Meal.

Commenting on the fact that a small percentage of the oil cake product is used in Minnesota and other Northwestern States, an exchange quotes from an article written by an Iowa farmer in 1882, in which he said:

"I have just finished an experiment with oil cake and meal. I had a bunch of grade steers, heifers, and cows last fall, that I resolved to feed. The high price of corn turned my attention to oil cake meal. Corn cost about a cent a pound. A carload of oil cake meal was delivered to me at Traer, Tama county, Iowa. My cattle began feeding when grass grew scarce, at the first of December. I fed them in a yard on snapped corn a month, and from January 1 to March 12 they got shelled corn, five bushels each of oats, and 150 pounds each of oil cake meal with clover hay. They gained 300 pounds each, and the steers were mostly ready for Liverpool at about twenty months old, averaging 1,370 pounds at Traer; not an unusual weight, but the point I desire to make is, I never put on 300 pounds in three months and twelve days before, and feeders know that it usually takes five months with corn alone. But to be safe, I am sure the oil cake meal hastened fattening a month, or was equal to one-third of the corn the cattle had eaten. I fed forty bushels of the corn to the head, and if the oil cake meal saved one-third for the fourth month, or nearly \$7, it more than twice paid for the corn I did not have to feed. The cattle were high grades mostly, it is true, but I have been feeding that kind for years, and never got off with so short feeding on two-year-olds. Each animal got about two pounds a day, beginning with one and ending with three. I intend to feed it always in future when preparing cattle for market, no matter what the price of corn is. It keeps the cattle healthy. I am feeding it to stockers now with hay, and have well satisfied myself that the American farmers can afford to feed all the oil cake meal in the country. The market for it abroad is among the farmers who feed it to similar cattle of the Short-

horn grades. If it takes six or seven pounds of it to make a pound of beef, it is cheaper to pay the freight to Europe on a pound of beef than so much oil cake meal. I am persuaded that if all our meal was fed to the half-finished cattle that are shipped out of the State, immense gains would come to us from more weight and higher grades in the market. It enables the animal to assimilate the nutriment in the corn, being of different nature. Corn gives a large percentage of carbon, oil cake meal of nitrogenous nutriment. I need not parade prices, as I only desire to call attention to what has made money for me—more, indeed, than I ever got from the feed yard. The hogs that followed the cattle made no objections to the surroundings.

"I advise every farmer in Iowa to try this auxiliary. Get prices from your nearest flax mill. They will be fixed according to the value on the cars at New York. No farmer in Iowa need be told this; it is time we consider it. The severest taunt the Iowa farmer's worst enemy could offer him would be, 'You don't know enough to feed oil cake.'"

History of the Prairie Cattle Company.

A late number of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, England, gives an "inside view" of the Prairie Cattle Company, as seen by the committee of investigation, as follows:

The report of the committee of investigation into the affairs of the Prairie Cattle Company lets the light in upon some most extraordinary transactions. With these disclosures before them, those who embarked their money in the undertaking will have no difficulty in accounting for its disappearance. It was the pioneer company in the range cattle business, and for a time everything went booming, dividends as high as 27 per cent, being divided, and the shares being run up to a magnificent premium. The dividends, however, were simply paid out of capital. The cost of fresh purchases of cattle was always put down to capital account, and the whole proceeds of the annual sales credited to revenue account. The cattle were sold without regard to the proper maintenance of the herd. There is even a letter extant from the managing director in Edinburgh instructing sales to be made "so as to pay a dividend of not less than 25 per cent., which is the expectation here." Needless to say, extensive realizations of their shares were made by certain individuals under these circumstances. The then chairman, who is no longer a shareholder, realized a profit in this way of \$33,000, the managing director upwards of \$45,000, another director about \$85,000, and the American vendors upwards of \$100,000. The last-named appear from first to last to have netted a magnificent sum. They were paid \$400,000 for so-called "deferred interest," a sum of money, the committee of investigation say, since proved to have been absolutely thrown away, and \$101,000 was paid twice over for the same cattle. When the mistake was discovered some years afterwards, \$5,000 was paid back in cash and promissory notes given for \$60,000, but so far they have not been met. What with these losses and lavish expenditures in management, it is not surprising that the assets of the company have diminished with amazing rapidity. In 1882 the number of cattle was returned at 139,770, and the value at \$3,614,000. According to the count of a representative who was sent out recently to investigate, the herd only numbers 56,168, which, at an average of \$15 per head, represents a total value of \$842,520. It is now proposed to write down the capital accordingly, and the pen is to be put through \$25 per share, or \$1,470,275.

"This," says the *Homestead*, "is the old, old story of human greed taking tremendous risks for the sake of enormous prospective profits, the greedy ones being gulled and duped by sharpers both in Great Britain and America. It will be a long time before our British cousins will put their hard-earned dollars in cattle companies. If they would put their money in mortgages on Western farms, through some perfectly responsible investment company, they would have no cause to mourn over either interest or principal and would get their full share of the legitimate profits of Western farming."

To Breeders.

The breeders of improved stock in Kansas should send for a sample copy of *Western Resources*, published at Lincoln, Neb. It is a representative live stock journal. For samples address the publisher, H. S. Reed, Lincoln, Neb.

In the Dairy.

E. A. Powell on Holsteins as a Butter Breed.

Mr. E. A. Powell, of Lakeside herd, Syracuse, N. Y., in reply to an article in the *Jersey Bulletin*, writes that journal:

In your issue of April 17, on page 244, I observe what purports to be a quotation, which is given as a "published statement" of mine. Although your columns are, of course, devoted to the Jersey interests, yet in justice I presume you will permit me to answer the criticism through the columns where it appeared. Allow me to say that I never published such a statement. These quotations were doubtless made from an incorrect report of my remarks at a public meeting, wherein the reporter, in his attempt to concentrate, unintentionally conveys ideas which my language, with its qualifying connections, would not.

My remarks, without going into all the details, were in substance as follows:

"The Holstein-Friesian unquestionably surpasses all other breeds for milk and cheese. It is also, I believe, proving to be the best butter breed on earth. When only six years ago I predicted that they could be made a great butter breed, the statement was ridiculed in some of the stock journals, but all my predictions have been more than realized. I am not familiar with all the records made by the various breeds, but from those I have seen published, my belief is that there are more cows of the Holstein-Friesian breed that have made over 100 pounds in thirty days than of all others. I also believe that there are more cows of this breed that have made over twenty pounds a week, in proportion to the whole number tested, than of any other breed."

These, in concise form, were the remarks which I made. I did not say that other butter breeds were waning; such is not the fact. The Jerseys and Guernseys are both being improved by scientific breeding and by the proper combination of the best blood. In referring to them I did not express the opinion that they were waning, but that the Holstein-Friesians were making more rapid advances as a butter breed, and were destined to take the front rank. I admire the beautiful little fawns of the Jersey Isle, but in the staunch, vigorous black-and-whites they have found a strong rival, even at the churn, one which is worthy of their respect, and one which is destined very soon to challenge admiration.

I have not the necessary data to satisfy myself fully regarding the thirty-day records, but of the accuracy of all the other claims, I am well convinced. In view of the great number of large butter records made by the black-and-white breed during the last few years—in view of the fact that a large majority of the public tests made throughout the country during the last three years have been won by cows of this breed—that the largest thirty-day record, the largest ninety-day record, the largest average herd record of any herd of twenty cows, have all been made by this breed, and in view of the fact that the bull whose entire list of tested daughters surpasses all others, according to numbers and age, was of this breed, no intelligent man can henceforth state with candor that the Holstein-Friesian is not a great butter breed. The day has passed when an intelligent, reading, thinking dairyman will receive such statements as the candid opinion of an unprejudiced writer.

In your article, referred to above, you state (and I presume correctly, your paper being the highest recognized authority on Jersey records) that "during the past year over ninety Jersey cows have made more than fourteen pounds per week, twelve of them making twenty pounds and over." I cannot give the number of Holstein-Friesian cows that have made fourteen pounds in the same time, for, as such a butter record will not admit a cow to the advanced registry, such results are not generally published. I can, however, say that in one herd thirty-two cows have made authenticated records of fourteen pounds and over, during the year, and I am confident that a full list would considerably exceed 100.

You say that twelve Jersey cows have made twenty pounds or over during the past year. These, of course, were the select cows from the many thousand Jerseys in this country. In comparison, or rather contrast, I will state that in a single herd of Holstein-Friesians, fourteen

have made authenticated records which exceed twenty pounds per week, during the past year—two more than you claim for the entire Jersey breed. From these figures it is doubtless safe to conclude that from three to four times as many cows of the Holstein-Friesian breed have made over twenty pounds per week, during the past year, as of Jerseys. Does this look as if the claim made for the "black-and-whites for butter-making is mythical and without foundation?" This question of the superiority of breeds must be settled by actual facts, not by mere assertions.

Cow Ethics.

A cow of mine has well settled convictions respecting rights of animals. She firmly believes she is as much entitled to meal as I am to milk. She has converted me to her opinion, or, rather forced me to acquiesce, writes H. T. Brooks to *New York Tribune*. In the spring after she calved I gave her night and morning, at milking time, a feed of bran and meal. When the grass improved I omitted the bran and meal, but proposed to milk her all the same. She objected to this arrangement, kicked and walked spitefully away. My man and I got her into close quarters, held her fast, determined to have milk on our own terms, but Crumple Horn was just as determined that we shouldn't have it. We soon found that the cow controlled the supplies; she wouldn't "give down" her milk. We took to coaxing and patting her; persistently, but gently squeezed her teats; it availed little; we retired worsted, thinking we would get a double portion in the morning; but in the morning she gave us little more than half her usual quantity, and so on for a week. I saw that without meal she would diminish her milk and soon dry up. I said to my hired man, "Bad luck to the fellow that quarrels with his cow; we should remember that in all milking arrangements the cow is a party concerned—in fact, the party of the first part. Unless we can be on good terms with our cow we had better not have one. Thinking it all over, I believe the cow is in the right. She gave us a good mess of milk for a moderate feed of meal, and we have no right to ask her to do better than that; we will give meal night and morning as long as we milk her." This we did and she nearly came back to her former quantity—a cow allowed to fall away doesn't entirely recover. I record the particulars of this controversy with my cow because it suggests several important considerations. (1) A cow has almost unlimited control over her milk; she bestows or withholds it at pleasure.

It is therefore essential that the cow have no cause for complaint; she should sustain amicable relations with her milker; anything offensive in his deportment, an angry word, rough, uncourteous manners, sharp finger nails; any annoyance whatever, such as a sore teat, troublesome flies, everything that is disagreeable, in a greater or less degree lessens the flow of milk and prematurely dries up the cow. A cow taken to a new place shrinks in her milk, and seldom recovers for a whole year. A cow should be uniformly milked by the same person. (2) The great liking cows have for bran and meal shows they are adapted to the animal's necessities. While no single food is better than grass, fed alone it does not give the best quality of milk nor the greatest quantity. A little meal may be profitably fed, even when grass is abundant and in its best condition—my cow demanded it, and she was right. As the grass grows less in quantity and poorer, I increase the meal and put it on green corn stalks cut fine. Some persons object to feeding cows at milking time because they are uneasy and troublesome if the customary allowance is withheld. Then don't withhold it. It pays to feed meal to cows giving milk, and if a cow insists on having it every time, as mine did, she does a good turn by forcing us to be regular. Of all losses incurred by American farmers scarcely any one is greater than that which comes from allowing cows to fall in their milk for want of sufficient food of a kind that answers their requirements.—*Pennsylvania Farmer*.

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.

Farm Record.

We have made arrangements with that well-known book-binding establishment, the Hall & O'Donald Lithographing Co., of Topeka, to supply us with a limited number of Farm Records, a blank book nicely ruled, printed and classified with the following contents: Directions and Explanations, Introductory, Diagram of Farm, Inventory of Live Stock, Inventory of Farm Implements, Inventory of Produce on Hand, Cash Received from all Sources, Cash Paid Out, Field Account, Live Stock Account, Produce Account, Hired Help per Month, Hired Help per Day, Household expense, Accounts with Neighbors, Dairy and Fowls, Fruit Account, Notes and Obligations Owning, Notes and Obligations Due You, Interest, Taxes, Insurance, Physician and Druggist Account, Miscellaneous Accounts, Improvement and Repairs, Weather Report, Recapitulated Annual Statement, Tables of Useful Information, etc., etc. This book contains 220 large pages 8x12½ inches in size and is sold regularly at \$2 and is well worth many times that price to any farmer who desires to keep run of his business. We will supply this "Farm Record" and the KANSAS FARMER one year for \$2, the book delivered by express or mail. Or we will send the Farm Record free to any one sending us a club of ten yearly subscriptions and ten dollars (\$10.) Address KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

The Elixir of Life.

Is agitating the public mind at the present time, but we would remind the public, especially those who contemplate a trip to Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, or anywhere else in the east or north, to be sure and travel over the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railway, celebrated for magnificent equipment, fast time and punctual service. Write for rates, time tables to any agent of the company, or to W. R. Busenbark, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Chicago.

An Exquisite Engraving.

A very costly and elegant steel plate engraving has just been executed in the highest style of the art, copies of which from a limited supply, are now ready for delivery, and will be sent to any part of the world on receipt of 25 cents each, in stamps or coin. The noble grandeur of the "Entrance" to the "Garden of the Gods" is the favorite theme of poet and painter. The outer parapets are of pure white, while the interior columns spring boldly from the plain to a height of 350 feet—the whole suggesting the ruins of a vast temple. These towering walls form a majestic frame-work for the snow-capped summit of Pike's Peak, which reveals itself among the clouds in the far distance. To secure an early copy of this admirable work of art, address JOHN SEBASTIAN, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY, Topeka, Kas., enclosing the price, 25 cents.

Free Reclining Chair Cars Between Kansas City, Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver.

The "Santa Fe Route" is now running free reclining chair cars between Kansas City and Denver on daily trains Nos. 5 and 6, leaving Topeka at 2 p. m. and 3:20 p. m., respectively. These cars are entirely new, and have been built expressly for this train, are fitted with all the modern appliances for both convenience and safety, and are unequaled by any cars run between these points heretofore. No line can offer you better accommodations than the old reliable "Santa Fe Route." For any information desired regarding rates, through car accommodations, time of arrival and departure of trains, etc., call on ROWLEY BROS., Agents, Sixth and Kansas avenues, W. C. GARVEY, at the depot, Topeka, or any agent of the Santa Fe, or address GEO. T. NICHOLSON, G. P. & T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kas.

The Handsomest Train in the World.

Leaves Union Depot, Kansas City, every day at 6 p. m. for Chicago and Eastern cities. This train is the Pullman Vestibule Express that has created so much talk among travelers, and is recognized by all as the completest, safest and most comfortable train in the world. The service in the Dining Cars is remarkably good and constitutes a strong attraction for people who are fond of the good things of life. A select library for the use of passengers, properly appointed smoking accommodations and handsome Sleeping and Reclining Chair Cars (free) are in this train, which is lighted by electricity and heated by steam. A competent electrician accompanies each train to attend to the lights and signals. It connects in Chicago with the new fast Express trains on the Eastern Lines, which all leave Chicago after 10:00 a. m.

H. A. BONN, Western Pass. Agent, 812 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.
J. J. BYRNE, Asst Gen'l Pass. Agt., Chicago.

Spokane Falls New Line.

The Union Pacific Railway, having completed its line to Spokane Falls, Washington Territory, is running its trains direct to that point, thus forming the most desirable route from the East on account of its Pullman Palace sleeping cars, Pullman Dining cars, and Free Pullman Colonist Sleepers. Spokane Falls is situated in the Palouse country and is the distributing center for a section of the Northwest, the resources of which are unlimited. As an illustration: 50,000 bushels of wheat have been raised from 1,000 acres of land. Another feature of the country greatly conducive to the raising of crops, is the rainless harvests, no rain falling while crops are being harvested. Many desirable farms may yet be had in this remarkably productive region on reasonable terms, and a more favorable opportunity for procuring a farm cheap will not soon present itself again. For pamphlets descriptive of the country, or for rates, time tables or maps pertaining to the Union Pacific Railway apply to your nearest Ticket Agent, any Agent of this company, or the undersigned. E. L. LOMAX, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

TO MONTANA, OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

If you are going West, bear in mind the following facts: The Northern Pacific railroad owns and operates 987 miles, or 57 per cent. of the entire railroad mileage of Montana; spans the Territory with its main line from east to west; is the shortest line to Helena; the only Pullman and dining car line to Butte, and is the only line that reaches Miles City, Billings, Bozeman, Missoula, the Yellowstone National Park and, in fact, nine-tenths of the cities and points of interest in the Territory.

The Northern Pacific owns and operates 621 miles, or 52 per cent. of the railroad mileage of Washington, its main line extending from the Idaho line via Spokane Falls, Cheney, Sprague, Yakima and Ellensburg, through the center of the Territory to Tacoma and Seattle, and from Tacoma to Portland. No other transcontinental through rail line reaches any portion of Washington Territory. Ten days stop over privileges are given on Northern Pacific second-class tickets at Spokane Falls and all points west, thus affording intending settlers an excellent opportunity to see the entire Territory without incurring the expense of paying local fares from point to point.

The Northern Pacific is the shortest route from St. Paul to Tacoma by 207 miles; to Seattle by 177 miles, and to Portland by 324 miles—time correspondingly shorter, varying from one to two days, according to destination. No other line from St. Paul or Minneapolis runs through passenger cars of any kind into Idaho, Oregon or Washington.

In addition to being the only rail line to Spokane Falls, Tacoma and Seattle, the Northern Pacific reaches all the principal points in northern Minnesota and Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington. Bear in mind that the Northern Pacific and Shasta line is the famous scenic route to all points in California.

Send for illustrated pamphlets, maps and books giving you valuable information in reference to the country traversed by this great line from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and Ashland to Portland, Oregon, and Tacoma and Seattle, Washington Territory, and enclose stamps for the new 1889 Rand-McNally County Map of Washington Territory, printed in colors.

Address your nearest ticket agent, or CHAS. S. FEE, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

The Popular Line

To the East is the Burlington Route (Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R.). The service by this line has been constantly improved until it has reached a degree of excellence surpassed by none, and equaled by few. The Burlington's "El" is probably the finest and most popular train running between the Missouri River and Chicago, being a solid through Vestibule train of Pullman Sleepers and Free Chair Cars. Leaving Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joseph after supper, the passenger arrives in Chicago at 9:15 in the morning. Having taken breakfast on one of the Burlington's World-renowned Dining Cars, he is ready for the day's business, or in ample time to make all Eastern connections.

For the convenience of passengers from Kansas City the "El" takes a Dining Car out of Kansas City on which East-bound passengers are served with a supper which is equaled by few hotels.

The Burlington's St. Louis line, though comparatively new, is becoming better known and growing in popular favor every day, until it bids fair in the near future to be the favorite line between the Missouri River and St. Louis. This train, consisting of through Sleepers, Chair Cars and coaches, leaves Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joseph after supper and puts the passengers in St. Louis for breakfast, and ample time to make all connections.

You are also requested to bear in mind that the Burlington (Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs R. R.) is the only line running through Pullman Buffet Sleepers between Kansas City and St. Joseph and St. Paul and Minneapolis. This is the short line between Kansas City, St. Joseph and Omaha. Through daily trains with Sleepers and Chair Cars.

In whatever direction you travel be sure your tickets read over the Burlington Route, thereby insuring yourself the greatest amount of comfort, with the least expense of money and time.

Write for information, circulars, etc., to H. C. ORR, Gen'l Southwestern Pass. Agent, 900 Main St., Kansas City, or

A. C. DAWES, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agent, St. Joseph, Mo.

The Diagonal.

The Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City is a comparatively new comer among the great railroad lines of the West, but none the less it ranks with the oldest and best. From the time it leaves Chicago it passes through the very garden of the West. Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, furnish for the best choicest sections. It passes through the best agricultural lands of four great States. The management of the road is most liberal, while its equipment is one of the best. As a sample of the vigor with which it is operating may be mentioned the fact that a traveler can by its north-bound train eat dinner in St. Joseph, supper in Des Moines and breakfast the next morning in St. Paul. Elegant dining and sleeping coaches are run on all passenger trains. The Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City will never in all probability, outlive the appellation Diagonal. A better term would be air line, for, while it crosses all the States it traverses diagonally, it takes the shortest possible line between the termini. Mile after mile is traversed without a curve. It passes over or under most of the roads it meets, thus avoiding all danger from collision. Its road-bed is substantially constructed, its rails heavy steel, and its motive power the best obtainable. The Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City is a favorite road with all travelers that know it.—*Editorial in St. Joseph, Mo., Gazette, Aug. 22, 1889.*

A Great Offer.

The publishers of the KANSAS FARMER have made arrangements by which we can offer this paper and the Kansas City Evening News together for one year for \$2.60. This is only about half the regular price of the two papers. The Evening News is published every day in the year except Sunday, and is one of the brightest papers in the Great Northwest. It regularly gives all the news from both home and abroad. It is bright, crisp and entertaining. Sample copies will be sent on application to the publishers of this paper. Send in your orders at once.

Affiance Department.

NATIONAL DIRECTORY.

FARMERS' AND LABORERS' UNION OF AMERICA.

President.....Evan Jones, Dublin, Texas.
Secretary.....A. E. Gardner, Dresden, Tenn.

NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF AMERICA.

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L. L. Folk, First Vice President.....Raleigh, N. C.
E. B. Warren, Secretary.....Dallas, Texas.
H. C. Saffel, Deputy Secretary.....1015 G. street, Washington, D. C.

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Master.....William Sims, Topeka.
Lecturer.....J. G. Otis, Topeka.
Secretary.....George Black, Olathe.

Officers of alliance meetings will favor us and our readers by forwarding reports of proceedings early, before they get old.

THE ST. LOUIS MEETING.

The action of the Farmers' and Laborers' Union of America, which meets in St. Louis, December 3d, will no doubt tend to secure harmonious action of the entire industrial population in the endeavor to protect and maintain their inalienable rights, establish justice and equality, and purify political institutions and methods, and probably mark a very important epoch in the history of this nation.

The gradual development of the conditions which have brought about the necessity for such action is but the repetition of the experiences of all nations which have grown to great prominence, power and wealth, and these conditions have inevitably and invariably brought about the utter ruin of the societies where the intelligence and patriotism of the people was not equal to the enormous demands made upon them. It remains now to be seen if the cast of character which is the creation of American institutions, has sufficient strength and stability to grapple successfully with this great problem, and by a wise solution open the gates of progress and allow man to go forward on his march toward that grand future which is surely his destiny, and from which he has so often in his history turned back baffled and discouraged by his failure to master the very questions now presented for our consideration.

Although the crisis which has arrived in social and political development is one which has so often and fatally recurred in the history of civilization, it may be said truthfully that never before have a people been so well prepared intellectually to meet it as those of the United States at the present time.

These crises have invariably occurred after an era of great prosperity, and are the result of the development of the greatest inequality among the people, the final growth of two extremely opposite classes, through the absorption of the great bulk of the wealth produced by the industry of the people by a small class of unscrupulous non-producers, who, by means of the great power which accompanies concentrated wealth and by unscrupulous and corrupt measures, gain control of the government machinery which they pervert to their own benefit and advantage, and thus reduce the masses to a condition where they can be compelled to create wealth to be added to the already plethoric fortunes of the exploiting class.

In every instance heretofore where this condition has developed ignorance and passion have led the people so oppressed, in their fierce resentment of the unbearable injustice put upon them, to wreak their vengeance by the utter destruction of all that their former patience and industry had accomplished, and all went down to-

gether in one red ruin, where equality was re-established upon a common misery and a common destitution. Such inequality exists with us to-day, and it rests with the people to avoid this ruinous giving way to blind fierce passion, and to readjust our affairs in such a way that equality and justice may be re-established amid peace and plenty, amid a common prosperity rather than a common ruin. A less intelligent people would seek their remedy in violence, but the masses of America have shown the cast of character which makes them a marked people amid the races of men.

Instead of giving way to blind passion and a reckless spirit of revenge, the producers have patiently set themselves to work to educate themselves to a proper understanding of the situation, and are now to meet together to consult intelligently and dispassionately upon a plan of action intended to purge our institutions of the evils which have crept in, and restore them to a pure and healthy state without wrong or injustice to any. This is the strongest proof of the progress of civilization any age has ever offered; is a strong assurance of future prosperity and stability, and an unquestionable evidence of the fitness of our people for self-government. For the first time in history the people have risen superior to petty passions and the brutal spirit of revenge that have so often wrecked societies, and chosen with dignity the means of deliverance which is best suited to accomplish the desired result. This action alone is an assurance of success, and places the people of America far in the lead of any other who have made a history.

Bees sting the drones to death; ants exterminate the idlers; gregarious animals destroy those useless or objectionable; ignorant societies resort to bloody revolution and reckless destruction when evils afflict them beyond their ability to comprehend, but it remains for intelligent and highly civilized men to patiently bear the ills from which they suffer until they can, by careful study of conditions, apply remedies which will be effective without injury or injustice to any.

What is to be the nature of these remedies is the great question now to be decided, and which will present itself before the assembly about to come together.

The work of organization has proceeded without passion, without excitement, with cool deliberation, but the most uncompromising determination. The very absence of boisterous enthusiasm, the deep unruffled flow of determined investigation, the calm and rational conduct of those so deeply concerned evidence an unswerving determination that will defy all opposition, and is ominous to all measures not in strict harmony with the rules of rigid justice and the most perfect equality under the law.

Personal ambitions must be closely watched and promptly strangled. Measures and not men must always be considered. All propositions must be weighed in the scale of exact justice and no unjust desires be allowed to build a hope upon the power to force their realization. The wrongs by one class must not be regarded as justifying wrongs by another; the domination of one does not excuse the domination of another, but all action must be measured by the rule of exact and rigid justice. Realization of the power possessed should not be allowed to unbalance the sense of justice, excite a dishonorable ambition, or induce the making of demands not in strict conformity with the true spirit of political and civil equality. All demands should have for their object merely the removal of evils that have crept into our institutions by corrupt means, and the manner of removal should be such as to make it prompt and effective. Nothing impracticable or extreme should have consideration, and all be so just, so generous, so reasonable that no excuse can be found for opposition. Having once decided on the manner of the requirement let no thought of going back ever be allowed to arise, but, like the Spartan phalanx, let all stand together until victory smiles or all fall together in one common death.

Let the dignity and manliness which has so far characterized this movement be not for a moment forgotten, and no shade of passion or undignified action soil the record that is so far so clear and creditable; but let the quiet, firm, unalterable determination to secure justice be preserved and continued.

A victory thus gained will be for all

time, and the human race will by means of it have passed the stage which has ever before been fatal to further progress, and by these efforts and triumphs the future will present a picture of social development which even in this high state of advancement can not be comprehended; while generations dwelling in an era of universal justice, strict equality, and the most perfect liberty will look back upon the achievement of the allied farmers as the grandest, the noblest, the wisest recorded in the history of man.

Attention, Farmers.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It is a well recognized fact that the farmer is not in the full enjoyment of his rights. This is evidenced by the general discontent that prevails on the part of the wealth producers. They have suffered from a poverty which has forced most of them to mortgage their farms, which in the majority of cases have been and will be wrenched from their possession by foreclosure of the mortgages; the products of the farm being reduced to so low a figure that it is an impossibility for the farmer to redeem his farm. Thus more owners of the soil are becoming tenants every day and the land monopoly flourishes as it never did before in the history of the United States. The great transportation corporations still continue to extort unjust charges; all other classes are combined to prevent the farmer from getting the fruits of his labor; the law-making branch of government has become an open scandal, its members being purchased by the rich in open defiance of the popular will. Under these and other alarming conditions we find the downtrodden farmer writhing to-day. Do you ask what has brought about this state of affairs? It has been done mainly through class legislation. What is to be done, brother farmers? There is but one way by which you may hope to avert this alarming condition of affairs now forcing itself on you for your immediate and prompt action. Comprising as you do, 60 per cent of all the votes cast, this needed reform can be secured through the intelligent casting of the ballot. But you say, "Can the vote of the farmer be brought to bear with force enough to be effective?" That is where the rub comes. It is left with you to decide whether you shall still be ground under the "heel" of tyranny or rise and assert your rights as men; while you yet have the power and while there yet remains a spark of hope. This is an age of centralization of population, of wealth and of power. Modern invention does much to create this new order of things, and unless the producers of the wealth of the country adjust themselves to the new order of things, what they produce will continually be swallowed up in the centralization of wealth. Therefore we must organize. The watchword of every farmer should be *organization*. This can be effected through the Farmers' Alliance movement, which I am glad to note is already doing a noble work in this county and likewise throughout the state. Once we are thoroughly organized success is ours in whatever we may undertake; so let every farmer put his shoulder to the wheel and push and push hard. If you have not an Alliance organized in your neighborhood, you can organize one by seven or more practical farmers assembling and voting to form an Alliance. You then elect a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and then send to the Secretary of the State Alliance, T. J. McLain, Peabody, Kas., for a charter. The secretary will forward a form of constitution, and all necessary instructions for organizing and conducting an Alliance.

The value of these organizations can not be overestimated. It gives the farmer and his family social advantages for intellectual improvement, and is the most potent force for self-protection. It is the farmer's perfect defense against the evils which assail him. Without organization farmers are in constant danger of being the victims of scheming scoundrels who organize capital into "trusts" and "combines." The farmers must save themselves through organization and act as one man in the interest of American agriculture. The charges (mostly of a local character) that have been brought against the Farmers' Alliance in regard to politics, is entirely unfounded. Every member is guaranteed the free and full exercise of his political views. It is not a party organization in any sense of the word, consequently any one desiring to become a member of the Farmers' Alliance

need not, for a moment, entertain any fear of his political rights being abridged thereby. I again repeat, organize! organize! G. W. HILL.

Sunnyside, Rice Co., Kansas.

Alliances Recently Organized.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have to report charters issued to the following alliances since November 6:

Star, No. 757, F. C. Sutherland Secretary, Parker, Linn county.
Tell, 758, R. T. Lehman Secretary, Tell, Geary county.

Industry, 759, T. M. Nicol Secretary, Industry, Clay county.

Exeter, 760, F. O. Losey Secretary, Exeter, Clay county.

Athelstone, 761, C. F. Moran Secretary, Industry, Clay county.

Hayes, 762, W. H. Phillips Secretary, Chapman, Dickinson county.

Union Center, 763, J. D. Freed Secretary, Abilene, Dickinson county.

Buffalo, 764, J. A. Warmbrodt Secretary, Sedan, Chautauqua county.

Grand View, 765, J. M. Edwards Secretary, Coeyville, Wilson county.

Liberty, 766, H. E. Wright Secretary, Goodrich, Linn county.

Prairie du Chien, 767, E. L. Rice Secretary, Climax, Greenwood county.

Granada, 768, A. A. Crist Secretary, Granada, Nemaha county.

Burnett, 769, A. J. Bruce Secretary, Lawrence, Douglas county.

Hesper, 770, C. Pearson Secretary, Hesper, Douglas county.

Union, 771, G. Breithaupt Secretary, Clearfield, Douglas county.

Kanwaka, 772, E. L. Saylor Secretary, Lawrence, Douglas county.

Vinland, 773, H. E. Campbell Secretary, Vinland, Douglas county.

Banner, 774, A. Smith Secretary, Harper, Harper county.

Pleasant View, 775, Mrs. E. G. Jones Secretary, Goddard, Sedgewick county.

Goddard, 776, W. D. Strong Secretary, Goddard, Sedgewick county.

Friendship, 777, L. Roy Thompson Secretary, Osage City, Osage county.

Salt Creek, 778, Jas. Kibby Secretary, Osage City, Osage county.

Dry Creek, 779, L. J. Boruff Secretary, Peter-ton, Osage county.

Smith Creek, 780, J. C. Mills Secretary, Burlingame, Osage county.

Center, 781, W. K. Stone Secretary, Nortonville, Jefferson county.

White Hall, 782, J. C. Fitzpatrick Secretary, Baker, Brown county.

Crisfield, 783, F. A. Harrison Secretary, Attica, Harper county.

West Liberty, 784, J. C. Thiesing Secretary, Cherokee, Crawford county.

Mineral, 785, Mrs. S. Scammon Secretary, Cherokee, Crawford county.

Limestone, 786, F. E. Smith Secretary, Cherokee, Crawford county.

Willow Creek, 787, J. F. Stilson Secretary, Baxter Springs, Cherokee county.

Timber Hill, 788, J. T. Pickering Secretary, Columbus, Cherokee county.

Otter Creek, 789, R. D. Norris Secretary, Newport, Chautauqua county.

River Side, 790, W. T. Hunt Secretary, Vining, Clay county.

Sheridan, 791, S. Stine Secretary, Palmer, Washington county.

Dry Creek, 792, J. H. Martin Secretary, Morganville, Clay county.

Pleasant Hill, 793, R. E. Short Secretary, Marydel, Saline county.

Bavaria, 794, T. C. Wallace Secretary, Bavaria, Saline county.

Magnolia, 795, W. S. Farrar Secretary, Salina, Saline county.

Eureka, 796, A. B. Gillum Secretary, Chico, Saline county.

Sunflower, 797, B. P. McKee Secretary, Bluff City, Harper county.

Chicaska, 798, F. Bruce Secretary, Danville, Harper county.

Bush Creek, 799, Miss Minnie Held, Secretary, Anthony, Harper county.

Carmel, 800, Walter Furry Secretary, Carmel, Cloud county.

J. B. French, Secretary F. & L. A. of Kansas.

Ben. Terrell's Appointments.

McPherson county—McPherson, November 22.

Saline county—Salina, November 23.

Pratt county—Pratt, November 25.

Kingman county—Kingman, November 26.

Harper county—Anthony, November 27.

Montgomery county—Elk City, November 29.

Wilson county—Fredonia, November 30.

J. B. French,
Sec'y F. & L. A. of Kansas.

Organization Notes.

The meeting of the National Farmers' Alliance will be held Tuesday, December 3, at St. Louis.

T. W. Hill, Lyons, writes that the alliance movement in Rice county is fast gaining strength. They are now on the eve of starting a co-operative store in Lyons.

"Anti-trust sugars" is the title of the new advertisement of H. R. Eagle & Co., Chicago, and organized farmers will be interested in the matter. Farmers who are in earnest in their fight against monopoly will appreciate this independent action of an enterprising firm.

Secretary Thompson, Howard, writes: The sub-alliance trustee stockholders of Elk county, pursuant to an adjourned meeting of October 3, met in the court house at Howard, November 2, and effected a permanent organization with the following officers: F. H. Resli, President and County Trustee Stockholder; W. C. Thompson, Secretary; T. W. Hannagan, Doorkeeper; J. T. Graham, Assistant Doorkeeper. Adjourned to meet the first Saturday in December, to talk up the feasibility and if possible establish a county exchange.

From every part of the State the good word comes that large clubs are forming for the KANSAS FARMER. Prompt and general action should be taken to get the paper into the hands of readers now, as important matters are taking place that every alliance man should be informed. To assist our club agents or others who desire the FARMER without further delay, we make this offer: To members of the alliance who subscribe between now and January 1st next, we will give the balance of 1889 free. The KANSAS FARMER is now only \$1 per year.

which gives everybody club rates. Roll in the names now without delay.

J. H. Kibbe, Secretary of Salt Creek Farmers' Alliance, Osage City, recently organized with twenty members. Several new organizations have been made in Osage county, and general interest is manifested regarding the objects of the order. They desire to bring the producer and the consumer into closer relations. They regard the FARMER as a paper more interested in agriculture than any other paper in the State, and the information and advice it gives is indispensable.

R. B. Mahan, Glendale, writes: "We have fifteen alliances formed in Saline county. We organized our county alliance Saturday, the 16th. Brother Tyler, State agent, was present, and gave us a two hour's talk, in which he explained everything as to the purposes and aims of the order. We had a very pleasant time, indeed. Every one in good spirits; the order is booming in our county, and every township will soon have an alliance. Sample copies of your paper have been received, and will do all I can to aid you in circulating the KANSAS FARMER, which should be in every farmer's home in the land. I regard your article, 'Beef Combine Laid Bare,' in issue of November 13, as worth all the cost of the paper for one year."

Correspondence.

The Texas Deep Harbor.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As I promised you, I have gathered all the facts in regard to deep water on the Gulf of Mexico that I could. I first consulted the government engineer's report on Southern harbors for the year ending June, 1887, officers of boats and citizens in some of the places I visited. There are six prominent points on the gulf that have been talked of for harbors. While all are expected to be deepened by the aid of jetties (embankments), the conditions are altogether different. The first is at the mouth of the Mississippi, the bar there being caused by the alluvial that the river carries down and is deposited at the mouth. The jetties are made by either weaving willows into a net and sinking them one on top of the other, or are made by driving piles in rows and filling with brush and stones. At the mouth of the Mississippi two main lines extend from inside the mouth out into the sea, with laterals on each side, which forces the water into a narrower channel, the current washing the alluvial farther out to sea. By it the channel has been deepened from ten to twenty-six feet between the jetties.

The second place is at the mouth of the Calcasieu river, directly south of Kansas City 640 miles. Two branches of the river come together, sixty miles by river north of the mouth, at Lake Charles, one of the greatest lumber points in the South. When within twenty-five miles of the coast, the river spreads out, forming Lake Calcasieu, seven miles wide and eighteen long. At the south end the water flows on seven miles to the gulf, with a width of 200 to 300 yards, and a depth of water eighteen to twenty-four feet all the way. The crest of the bar is one and a half miles out to sea, with seven feet of water at high tide. Banks of river and ocean clay soil down ten or twelve feet and underneath sand. The estimate here for jetties to have twelve feet on the bar is \$600,000, and a depth of twenty-four feet \$1,000,000, to work on the same principle as the Mississippi. From here clear around to the Mexican border, there is a sandbar from one to two miles from the coast, running parallel with it, sometimes below the water seven to ten feet, as at the passes, while at others long islands are formed, like Galveston. This bar was probably formed by the gulf stream, and is composed entirely of sand. At the other points there are no currents but the tides, which raise about two feet all along the coast.

The third point is Sabine Pass. Thirty or forty miles up the river is another great lumber point, and there the river spreads out into a narrow lake, reaching down to the pass, where there used to be a town, till three years ago it was destroyed by a storm that swept most of its inhabitants into the gulf, and it has not been rebuilt. There the estimate for twenty-four feet of water on the bar is \$6,000,000, it taking a large sum to dredge out the channel after the jetties are made.

The fourth place, Aransas Pass, is 200 miles or more southwest of Galveston, lays between two islands, the difficulty there being, while the pass is shallow, the tide changes the pass 300 feet a year by washing off one end of one island and raising the end of the other. Estimated cost \$2,000,000, with considerable risk.

North of here is the Brazos. The conditions are similar to the other points, but a private company is trying to make a channel, with a probability in the end of the government taking it off their hands in the usual way.

In the northwest corner of the gulf is the sixth place, Galveston Pass, near the island of that name, where the city of Galveston is situated, on the northeast point of the island. East of the city a sandy point runs out about a mile and a half, where the tide washes over, and farther east you can see the yellow sand just under the water. Years ago jetties were built on the north side of the point, but the Teredo and the waves have destroyed or covered up all but a few posts. About the same time a canal was dredged up out of the bay, towards Houston, eighteen miles or so, but the report of the examining engineer says that the water is shallower than it was before any dredging was done. A year or two ago work was commenced on another jetty, starting from the northeast point of the city, and was built out in a northeasterly direction a mile and a half, using brush

and rocks, but as the railroad track was just above the sand they concluded it was too low. Another one was built out north of it and has been extended out from main land over three miles, coursing around to the southeast, five miles being necessary to reach deep water. The present jetty is made by building trestle-work seven feet above the water, then backing out trains loaded with granite and dumping it off between and outside of track, thirty feet wide at bottom, rounding up to the rails, costing, at a rough estimate, \$1,000 a rod, or \$300,000 per mile for rock. The estimated cost for two lines of jetties and dredging to deep water is \$8,000,000, and \$500,000 a year to keep it dredged, so it will be passable. Those who have dredged out quicksand can see the feasibility of such an undertaking. While watching them out at the eastern point unloading a train, I thought why not, when they reach deep water, make a breakwater 100 feet wide and 1,000 long, and tie up ships to it and unload with machinery right on to the cars. Vessels stay out there for weeks unloading and reloading, where, with suitable machinery, they could be unloaded onto cars in a day, and it looks about as safe there as the city does, which is only five or six feet above the water. E. W. BROWN.

Irrigation Again—Questions Answered.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Numerous letters of inquiry have come to me in response to my brief article on irrigation in the FARMER recently (the one of them with stamp for return postage), which seem to warrant a published answer, since the topic is of general interest.

The wind-pump must not be depended upon, except, possibly, for a small family garden; even then it will be a precarious dependence, because, first, the power must be great enough to throw a large quantity at a stroke, for we cannot force water as we may run a saw; the pump must work slowly compared with other machinery. Second—It must run when we want the water, because it is practically impossible to store enough in tanks to do much good at one time; they would cost too much, 50,000 gallons being required to soak well one acre once. Third—In a country where it rains partly enough, irrigation being used only to supply unforeseen emergencies, the whole crop would need it at once, and hence, to get the full benefit, a large quantity of water would be required. No system of wind-pumps and tanks could supply the need, except in favorable locations (I remember two or three such in my walks in Kansas) here and there where a large reservoir or pond can be made on higher ground, the land to be watered lying below it; but even then, an ordinary pump would but little more than supply leakage and evaporation. Fourth—Although there is lots of wind in Kansas, its main season reaches but a little way into the season when water would be most needed, the latter part of summer and early autumn. The wind-pump will do some good on a small scale, sometimes lots of good, but it is not a safe dependence.

Wells, not very deep, if they will stand the draught of a steam-pump, will answer. The low temperature will not be a serious impediment, because the soil will instantly begin to warm it. In such case, the quicker the necessary water can be applied and turned off the better.

Another source of water would be deep, strong dams of earth across the mouths of ravines and watersheds to hold the surplus during melting snows and dashing rains. They should be made wide enough so that muskrats will not bore holes clear through them. Wooden boxes a few inches square, reaching from inside to outside, may be planted in the bank at different heights, the inside ends securely stopped and covered with something to keep out vermin. These are cheaply made and may be numerous, in many locations enough to carry crops lying adjacent below over a critical period of drouth. The banks may be made solid, and the water drawn over the top of the bank through syphons of condemned fire company's hose.

Still another way is to plow and subsoil the land with heavy teams eighteen or even twenty inches deep if possible, so as to make room by absorption for the surplus water of dashing rains. For western Kansas this would be the best possible thing to do first, repeating it every two or three years. Do not attempt irrigation as an experiment on ordinary field crops. It is costly, and to be sure to make it pay, use it first on crops of exceptional value—the family garden, small fruits, the lawn, food crops, and lastly, feed crops for stock, in that order. Provide plenty of water as far as you go.

In a future letter I will give some simple but explicit directions in the mode of operation, if desired, if I should not come to Kansas to live; if I do, I can speak more directly.

J. G. IRWIN.

Poncha Springs, Colo.

Land Tax Won't Do.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your issue of October 23, Rev. James B. Converse advocates the placing of all taxation on land values. One prominent fallacy in his theory must appear conspicuous to every close reader. He says "this system will interest all tax-payers in the economical administration of public affairs, diminish expenses and purify politics." Is not now, I ask, every every tax-payer interested in economical government? By putting the taxes on the few land-owners, it is not likely that politicians will economize, as there will be untaxed voters enough to carry elections. Or does Rev. C. propose to disfranchise all but land-owners?

He must do either that or give up that principle for which our forefathers fought and bled, viz.: that taxation and representation must go together. The manufacturer and his goods, as well as the farmer and his land, enjoy the protection of government, and it is right and proper that they should share the burdens as well as the privileges.

It is the general impression of farmers that we are paying now already more than our share of the taxes, and as a consequence land values are depressed. It is claimed that such taxing of land would cause farmers to retain no more land than they can work with profit. This reminds me of the tenants of Ireland. I suppose the rents there are high enough tax to make it work somewhat that way. But is it a source of happiness to that class or to that country in general? I think not. It is a lamentable fact that farmers, as a class, are often blind to their own interests, yet I do not think that they are blind enough to imagine that the putting of the whole burden of taxation on land is for their own or their country's good, either present or future.

H. F. M.

Hiawatha, Kas.

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Jewel 5610.

Our first-page illustration is a correct cut of Jewel 5610 S. R., the noted sweepstakes winner at Omaha, Nebraska State and Kansas State fairs in the fall of 1888; owned by D. F. Risk, of Weston, Missouri. Jewel was shown nine times at the above named fairs and won nine first premiums. She is but one of the many prize winners in Bear Creek Herd, as the following record will show: Omaha Fair—Boar two years and over second premium, boar six months and under twelve first premium, boar under six months first premium, sow two years and over first premium, sow one year and under two first and second premium, sow six months and under twelve first premium, sow under six months first premium, sweepstakes boar first premium, sweepstakes sow first premium, grand sweepstakes boar and four sows first premium. Nebraska State Fair at Lincoln—Boar two years and over second premium, boar six months and under twelve first premium, sow two years and over first premium, sow one year and under two first and second premium, sow six months and under twelve first premium, sow under six months first premium, sweepstakes boar first premium, sweepstakes sow first premium, grand sweepstakes boar and four sows first premium. Kansas State Fair at Topeka—Boar two years and over second premium, boar one year and under two first premium, boar six months and under twelve first premium, sow two years and over first premium, sow one year and under two first premium, sow six months and under twelve first and second premium, sow under six

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months first premium, sow and litter of pigs first premium, boar and five of his get first premium, sweepstakes sow first premium, grand sweepstakes boar and four sows first premium. It will be seen that at these three large fairs Bear Creek Herd won grand sweepstakes on herd wherever exhibited. At the Nebraska State Fair there were over 600 hogs on exhibition, at Omaha over 400, and about the same at Topeka.

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Wells Machine Co. Well Drills.

Patents.

Higdon & Higdon, Patent Lawyers, solicitors for American and foreign patents, office rooms 55 and 56 Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo., and room 29 St. Cloud Building, opposite United States Patent Office, Washington, D. C. report the following inventions patented for week ending November 12, 1889. [By applying to them at either office a printed copy of any patent here named can be obtained for 25 cents. Send for book of instructions, free of charge].

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Churn power—John W. Johnson, St. Elizabeth.
Truss—John O. Stephens, St. Joseph.
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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.

The Little Grave.

There's a spot on the hillside far away,
Where in summer the grass grows green;
Where beneath a rustling elm tree's shade,
A moss-covered stone is seen.
'Tis a quiet and unfrequented spot,
A solitude lone and wild;
Yet—somebody's hopes are buried there—
'Tis the grave of a little child.

In winter, alas! that mossy stone
Is hid 'neath a shroud of snow;
But around it, in springtime, fresh and sweet,
The daisies and violets grow;
And o'er it the summer breezes blow,
With a fragrance soft and mild,
And the autumn's dead leaves thickly strew
That grave of a little child.

And every year there's a redbreast comes,
When the month of May is nigh,
And builds her nest in this quiet spot,
'Mid the elm tree's branches high;
With her melody sweet by the hour she trills,
As if by the scene beguiled;
Perhaps—who knows?—'tis an angel comes
To the grave of that little child.

Yes, somebody's hopes lie buried there,
Some mother is weeping in vain,
For, though years may come and years may go,
'Twill never come back again;
Yet blessed are those who die in youth,
The pure and the undefiled;
Some road to heaven, perchance runs through
That grave of a little child.

Lean not on one mind constantly,
Lest where one stood before, two fall.
Something God hath to say to thee,
Worth hearing from the lips of all.
—Owen Meredith.

True hope is swift, and flies with swallows' wings,
Kings it makes gods, and meaner creatures kings.
—Shakespeare.

COURTESY VS. SINCERITY.

In the *Household* of the 12th inst., Eunice asks this question: "Is true courtesy always consistent with perfect sincerity?" I shall take the affirmative of the proposition, and depend on that little qualifying adjective *true* to help me out. True courtesy always is genuine, hence sincere and from the heart. It is the expression in manners of good-will, of friendliness and kind feeling toward the world at large; to our friends it means more than this; to our enemies somewhat less, but is even to them indicative of self-control and Christian charity. "Courtesy," says St. Francis, "is one of God's own properties. Verily courtesy is the sister of charity, who banishes hatred and cherishes love."

Many people make sincerity an excuse for saying and thinking disagreeable and unkind things of others; or for speaking unpalatable truths personally. Is it essential that we unveil our hearts to our friends, or give words and wings to our estimate of them made before the *vehement* of our inmost hearts? It certainly is not necessary; it is always unwise, and often cruel. Had you ever a friend who had not some weakness you deplored, some trait of character you would have had amended? Yet you loved that friend for the good qualities he or she possessed, overlooking those you could not admire. Before the strict tribunal of your own consciousness you judged—yet loved. Is there anything inconsistent with friendship, sincerity or courtesy in this?

As I have said, many think that to be sincere they must notice faults if any exist, and who is free from blemishes? Not infrequently these are talked over—in the interests of sincerity?—and no mention made of the many counterbalancing good qualities. Is not this a meaner form of insincerity, that picks flaws, but forgets the merited praise. Dr. O. W. Holmes says: "Don't flatter yourself that friendship authorizes you to say disagreeable things to your intimates. On the contrary, the nearer you come into relation with a person, the more necessary do tact and courtesy become. Except in cases of necessity, leave your friends to learn unpleasant truths from their enemies; they are ready enough to tell them."

The trouble is that we are altogether too ready with our measuring-tapes, too anxious to measure our neighbor's corn in our own bushel baskets; altogether too quick to forget that men and women are not all alike, like a gross of button-moulds. Courtesy does not demand that we sit in judgment on our friends, nor perfect sincerity require us to pronounce our verdict.

I think, then, that true courtesy, proceeding as it does from a kindly good-will

and friendliness toward every one, is the very essence of sincerity. But I know very well Eunice means those people whose courtesy is assumed, not heartfelt; whose courteous manners cover inward dislike and aversion, as a veneer of costly rosewood sometimes is made to conceal the coarser grain of common pine—people who do not feel the friendliness they simulate in our presence, but speak bitterly and act treacherously in our absence. But this is a sham courtesy, insincere, to be mistrusted. Yet, is it not better that people should "assume this virtue though they have it not" than that they should give free rein to their unkindly, hateful, ill-tempered feelings? If we practice courtesy we soon find it has an appreciable effect not only on our manners, but also on our minds and hearts; it makes us more gentle, more moderate, much more considerate of the rights and feelings of others. Did you ever think what kind of a world we would have if politeness were not practiced and everybody availed himself of the privilege of saying "just what I think?" Your neighbor calls at an inopportune moment; you greet her with, "I wish you had stayed at home; I have no time to spare this morning." Somebody begs leave to tell you: "Of all the disagreeable young things in the world your son Tommy is the meanest, he's a perfect little cur." You love your husband dearly, honor and esteem him, yet some day your intimate friend electrifies you by telling you frankly that she does not see how you can live with such a man, that his manners are boorish, his mind uncultivated, he is in appearance a Caliban. What friendship would survive the test? Half the trouble between husband and wife begins in the liberty each assumes in the intimacy of the marriage relation of saying "just what I think" of the other's acts, appearance and opinions. The alienation and unfriendly feeling in families is often traceable to the same want of courtesy and courteous reserve between the members, who think their relationship excuses uncomplimentary frankness.

It is not evidence of insincerity to reserve our judgments and be courteous even to those we do not wholly approve. We need not overdo or exaggerate our politeness, that is uncalled for; we need not seek them or be intimate with them, but they have a right, as fellow beings, to our courtesy. Many a time when I have been tempted to express an adverse opinion of the conduct of others I have remembered these words, "He that judgeth me is the Lord," and that the same unerring authority is my neighbor's judge as well. What right have we to judge the motives of others? If we do not thus transcend our bounds there are few people we will meet to whom we may not be truly courteous with perfect sincerity.—*Beatrice, in Michigan Farmer.*

Flannel for the Baby.

If mothers knew the immense saving of trouble that there is in dressing a baby in flannel altogether, even putting out of the question its great physical benefit to the child, it would be a strong argument in its favor. Every mother knows the quantity of washing there is to be done where there is a baby, of which the starching and ironing is not the least part of the trouble. All this is done away with where flannel is used. Half an hour or less will suffice to wash a baby's whole flannel wardrobe. Some will think that to provide a "layette" entirely of flannel must be a very expensive proceeding; but it need not be so. There will not be required so many garments of flannel as there are of cotton or linen, and they last much longer, and they do not require anything like the same amount of fine sewing in the making. It is ridiculous the amount of time some young mothers spend in preparing their first layette. Hours are passed with head bent, shoulders stooped and eyes strained, manufacturing countless tucks and frills to linen shirts and petticoats and robes, that, after all, are only to injure the little creature for whom they are prepared. There is often as much spent in the purchase of useless lace for the adornment of these unsanitary garments as would purchase a year's supply of comfortable, health-preserving flannels. And it need not be supposed that flannel garments must be ugly ones. They will bear a great deal of ornamentation if the maker of them feels so disposed. They can be shaped prettily, and can be embroidered either with silk or that flax thread known

as flourishing cotton. But let them be made rationally. What grown-up man or woman would go about with bare legs, arms and neck? And if grown people would not wear this kind of dress, why should we make young children adopt it? It is a relic of barbarism. Because the child's arms look pretty, no account is taken as to how it may suffer from this absurd vanity. Even women who go to parties with their necks and shoulders bare have some wrap to throw round them when coming away, but children run from one room to the other in cold weather when the house is not heated; they run out on the hall door-steps with their throats and chests exposed to the cold, and what wonder then when illness follows.—*The Lady.*

The Real Worth of the Kindergarten Idea.

It seems to me to manage this crisis in the child's life altogether well, for it endeavors to regulate, to select, to harmonize the ideas that throng upon his mind. These impressions, it well understands, are of tremendous importance; when, therefore, they are properly controlled, the plastic intellect of a child can, within large limits, be molded according to the teacher's will. "To give a child little to observe," says a distinguished writer on educational topics, "but to make it observe that little well, is the true way of storing and forming a child's mind."

The little games and exercises through which the child passes, have an influence of far greater import than the immediate pleasure they afford. While he is absorbed in imitating the birds, the rain-drops, or the snow-flakes, his horizon is unconsciously expanding, he is beginning to feel and become part of the vast life of nature. He watches the growth of a little flower, or the movements of an insect with an interest that is not only scientific, but emotional, and his perception is all the truer and deeper for its twofold basis. Things are, in a word, presented simultaneously to his intellect and his feelings, and in this union is found the surest guarantee of mental and spiritual health. They are, indeed, the two elements which our ideal comprehended. The kindergarten is, therefore, laying the foundation broad. If the remainder of our education only followed out these lines, we could not but attain a far more evenly-balanced and developed intellect.—*Abraham Flexner, in Kindergarten.*

Good Things from Good Housekeeping.

Lamp-shades can be made of most anything. A very pretty one is of red tissue paper; it can be made over a frame of bonnet wire. First of all take a sheet of tissue, make a box plait an inch deep in the center all the way across, then three side plaits on either side of the box plait, cut each plait a little shorter than the last, so as to make a point of the whole. Five of these are made, and where they are joined put a row of poppies, and around the top are a row of poppies.

One needs a variety of resources for the morning meal, for the appetite is most likely at this meal to be dainty and capricious. The prescriptions in the books are limited in their usefulness, and during the changes of seasons the appetite and general health should be especially studied to the end that the breakfast be both relishable and nourishing. Never try to eat at breakfast anything that does not relish well. The appetite and vigor for the whole day may depend on the breakfast, and whatever is served at that meal should be the best of its kind that it is possible to obtain.

Tissue shaving balls are almost too pretty to use for the purpose for which they are intended. Cut from seventy-five to one hundred circles of tissue, either pink or yellow, that shall be the size of a coffee saucer; take each circle by the center and crimp slightly between the fingers. String these circles by the center on a fine wire, having a small loop turned up at the end to prevent them slipping off. In threading them arrange them so they will form an evenly-shaped ball; when perfectly round turn the other wire end in a loop through which a narrow satin ribbon is drawn and tied in a bow to hang it up by.

A very promising industry is growing up at New York, in the canning of cod-fish balls. The persons engaged in it experimented for several years before they were able to put up the combination of fish and potatoes so that it would preserve its freshness and flavor, but perseverance

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154 Monroe Street, Chicago.

conquered, and the product has met a good demand. The fish are carefully prepared for the canning, and butter is used instead of pork fat in making the mixture. Cod-fish balls have been held to be distinctively a New England dish, but these canned ones are shipped to all parts of the United States, and orders have been received from abroad.

The possibilities of tissue paper seem without end, and very lovely are the butterfly lamp-shades made of it. Cut a pattern of a large butterfly that shall measure twelve inches across the top wings; cut this out in thin pasteboard, cutting out all the inside of the wings, except a quarter-inch body and a small strip for the foundation of the body, thus having a skeleton frame to stretch the paper on. Select two shades of tissue paper, blue greens of light shades being very pretty; crinkle these sheets between the fingers, as for lamp-shades; stretch the darkest across the top wings and paste neatly over the frame on the wrong side; cover the lower wings in the same way with the lighter shade. Paint spots and crescents of gold paint on the wings. For the body, make a compact roll of cotton batting, six inches long and the size of a clothes-pin; cover this with black tissue paper and tie tinsel around the body at intervals to shape it; put black beads for eyes and strands of black ostrich feathers for the feelers. Cover the back with a plain piece of the green paper, and finish with a loop of fine wire run through the body, and used to pass round the top of the shade.

CATARRH,

Catarrhal Deafness -- Hay Fever -- A New Home Treatment.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result of this discovery is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. N. B.—This treatment is not a snuff or an ointment; both have been discarded by reputable physicians as injurious. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent on receipt of stamp by A. H. Dixon & Son, 337 and 339 West King street, Toronto, Canada.—*The Globe.*

Sufferers from Catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully.

Look Here, Friend, Are You Sick?

Do you suffer from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Liver Complaint, Nervousness, Lost Appetite, Biliousness, Exhaustion or Tired Feeling, Pains in Chest or Lungs, Dry Cough, Night Sweats, or any form of Consumption? If so, send to Prof. Hart, 88 Warren St., New York, who will send you free, by mail, a bottle of *Florapecton*, which is a sure cure. Send to-day.

The Young Folks.

A Legend of the Sky-Watchers.

"Twas God who in the olden time
Fashioned a great red sun.
"And this," He said, "shall be the eye
That daily from the silent sky,
For good and evil done,
Shall watch, and up the heavens climb."

And all obedient to the word,
Unwinking from his place,
Looked out the watchman at his post,
And saw the ever-moving host
That with or grief or grace
The changing landscape blest or blurred.

But when the daylight fades to eve,
Full heavily the wight
Leans his great head upon his hands,
And like a tired sentry stands,
And wears for the sight
Of one who shall his watch relieve.

"Twas God was who in the olden time
Fashioned a silver moon.
"And this," He said, "shall be the eye
That, when the midnight of the sky
Has overwhelmed the noon,
Shall search the earth for love or crime."

And all obedient to His word,
But with a pallid fear
Of what the dreadful night would bring,
When every fierce and hidden thing
Might suddenly appear,
The blanching moon looked forth and heard.

And what she saw we do not know,
Or whether 'twas the sight
Of Abel lying stiff and cold,
Half trodden in the trampled mould,
That filled her with affright,
Until she feared her face to show.

We cannot tell, but even now,
When mortals are asleep,
Across her visage, fixed and pale,
She hasteneth to draw a veil,
And only dares to peep,
But fears to bare her marble brow.

And only when the month has rolled
Right round upon its wheel,
Full cautiously, with anxious dread,
She lifts the shadow from her head,
One moment to reveal
Her glory, and her face unfold.

The stars that are her children dear,
And learning to be moons,
Hang out their little lamps to burn,
And quake and tremble in their turn,
Or fall in sudden swoons,
Infected by her grievous fear.

And though to watch the ways of men
Sun, moon and stars are told,
The sun alone, with open stare,
Upon the guilty world doth dare
To cast his eye of gold,
And clouds enfold him even then.

Perchance One brooding o'er the land
Of purpose willed it so,
And hath not been extreme to mark
The crooked ways that fit the dark
His stumbling children go;
And even Cain shall have his brand.

And if the moon her secret keep
He may his brother find,
And kiss away the dreadful blue
That changed his body's goodly hue
By sudden stroke unkind,
And left him dead among his sheep.

Perchance at lifting of the lid
Of the resurrection day,
Sweet Abel, with his brother's hand
Fast locked in his, shall meekly stand,
And for that other pray,
"Behold, he knew not what he did!"

And for the brightness of that blood
That covers every stain,
The brothers two, in fields afar
United, may forget they are
The slayer and the slain,
And emulate each other's good.

—Nina F. Layard, in Harper's Magazine.

THE FIRST KENTUCKY FAIR.

The nineteenth century opened gravely for the Kentuckians. Little akin as was the spirit of the people to that of the Puritans, life among them had been almost as granitic in its hardness and ruggedness and desolate unrelief. Perhaps the one creature in the country that had been perfectly free to dance when it chose was the bowing and retiring buffalo. The only thing in the log cabin that had sung from morning till night was the spinning-wheel. Not much behind those women but danger, anxiety, vigils, devastation, mournful tragedies; scarcely one of them but might fitly have gone to her loom and woven herself a garment of sorrow. Not much behind those men but felling of trees, clearing of land, raising of houses, opening of roads, distressing problems of state, desolating wars of the republic. Most of them, perhaps, could remember the time when it was so common a fact among them for a man to be killed that for one to lie down and die a natural death seemed almost an unnatural occurrence. Many must have had in their faces the sadness that was in the face of Lincoln.

Nevertheless, almost from the first, there had stood among the Kentuckians some broad, outspoken, outacting exhibitions of exuberant animal vigor, of unbridled animal spirits. Some of these were singularly and faithfully enough in the ancestral vein of English sports and relaxations—dog-fighting and cock-fighting, rifle target-shooting, wrestling matches, foot-racing for the men, and quarter-racing for the horses. Without

any sense of making spectacles or of becoming themselves a spectacle in history, they were always ready to form an impromptu arena and institute athletic games. They had even their gladiators. Other rude pleasures were more truly characteristic of their local environment—the log-rolling and the quilting, the social frolic of the harvesting, the merry parties of flax-pullers, and the corn-husking at nightfall, when the men divided into sides, and the green glass whisky bottle, stopped with a corn-cob, was filled and refilled and passed from mouth to mouth, until out of those lusty throats rose and swelled rhythmic choral song that could be heard in the deep woods a mile or more away: at midnight those who were sober took home those who were drunk. But of course none of these were organized amusements. They are not instances of their taking their pleasures sadly, but of attempts to do much hard, rough work with gladness. Other occasions, also, which have the semblance of popular joys, and which certainly were not passed over without merriment and turbulent, disorderly fun, in reality were set apart for the gravest of civic and political reasons; militia musters, stump-speakings, county court day assemblages, and the yearly July celebrations. Still other pleasures were of an economic or utilitarian nature. Thus the novel and exciting contests by parties of men at squirrel-shooting looked to the taking of that destructive animal's scalp, to say nothing of the skin; the hunting of beehives in the woods had some regard to the scarcity of sugar; and the nut gathering and wild-grape gatherings by younger folks in the gorgeous autumnal days were partly in memory of a scant, unvaried larder, which might profitably draw upon nature's rich and salutary hoard. Perhaps the dearest pleasures among them were those that lay closest to their dangers. They loved the pursuit of marauding parties, the solitary chase; were always ready to throw away the ax and the mattock for the rifle and knife. Among all pleasures, at the very extreme of peacefulness, were the weddings. For plain reasons these were commonly held in the daytime. And as it was, the men often rode to them armed, and before leaving too often made them scenes of carousal and unchastened jocularities. After the wedding came the "infare," with the going from the home of the bride to the home of the groom. Above everything else that seems to strike the chord of common happiness in the society of the time, stands out to the imagination the picture of one of these processions—a long bridal cavalcade winding slowly along a narrow road through the silent primeval forest, now in the sunlight, now in the shadow of mighty trees meeting over the way; at the head the young lovers, so rudely mounted, so simply dressed, and followed in their happy wake, as though they were the augury of a peaceful era soon to come, a straggling, broken line of the men and women who had prepared for that era, but should never live to see its appearing.

Such scenes as these gave a touch of bright, gay color to the dull homespun texture of the social fabric of the times. Indeed, when all the pleasures have been thus enumerated, they seem a good many. But the effect of such an enumeration is misleading. Life remained tense, sad, barren; character moulded itself on a model of Spartan simplicity and hardihood, without the Spartan treachery and cunning.

But from the opening of the nineteenth century, things grew easier. The people, rescued from the necessity of trying to be safe, began to indulge the luxury of wishing to be happy. Life ceased to be a warfare, and became an industry; the hand left off defending, and commenced acquiring; the moulding of bullets was succeeded by the coining of dollars.

It is against the background of such a strenuous past that we find the Kentucky fair first projected by the intensely practical and progressive spirit that ruled among the Kentuckians in the year 1816. Nothing could have been conceived with more sober purpose, or worn less the aspect of a great popular pleasure. Picture the scene! A distinguished soldier and honored gentleman, with a taste for agriculture and fine cattle, has announced that on a certain day in July he will hold on his farm a "Grand Cattle Show and Fair, free for everybody." The place is near Lexington, which was then the center of

commerce and seat of refined learning in the West. The meagre newspapers of the time have carried the tidings to every tavern and country cross-roads. It is a novel undertaking; the like has never been known this side of the Alleghenies. The summer morning comes, you may see gathering a very remarkable company of gentlemen; old pioneers, Revolutionary soldiers, volunteers of the war of 1812, walking in picturesque twos and threes out of the little town to the green woods where the fair is to be held; others jogging thitherward along the by-paths and newly opened roads through the dense forest, clad in homespun from heel to head, and mindful of the cold lunches and whisky bottles in their coat pockets or saddle-bags; some, perhaps, drawn thither in wagons and aristocratic gigs; on arrival all stepping around loftily on the velvet grass, peering curiously into each other's eyes, and offering their snuff-boxes for a grand sneeze of convivial astonishment at the turn affairs were taking, whereby they could venture to meet under the clear sky for so bucolic and benign an undertaking; the five judges of the fair, coming from as many different counties, the greatest personages of their day—one, a brilliant judge of the Federal court; the second, one of the earliest settlers, with a sword hanging up at home to show how Virginia appreciated his services in the Revolution; the third, a soldier and blameless gentleman of the old school; the fourth, one of the few early Kentuckians who brought into the new society the noble style of country-place, with park and deer, that would have done credit to an English lord; and the fifth, in no respect inferior to the others. These "perform the duties assigned them with assiduity," and hand over to their neighbors as many as fifteen or twenty premium silver cups, costing twelve dollars apiece. After which, with many interchanges of high-toned felicitations, the dignified assemblage variously disperses—part through the woods again, while part make up a goodly company and return to the little town. Here some inspect the manufactures, and predict that Lexington will rival Manchester or Birmingham; others find the taverns, and there, mellowed by their whisky and their pipes, talk over their wars and wounds—as fine and rich a motley of modern Canterbury pilgrims as anywhere else in the world could have gathered together at the sign of a village inn. Such, then, was the first Kentucky fair. It was a transplantation to Kentucky, not of the English or European fair, but of the English cattle-show. It resembled or suggested the fair only in being a place for buying and selling. And it was not so much as thought of as a merry-making or great popular amusement. It seems not even to have taken account of the manufactures—then so important an industry—or of agriculture.—James Lane Allen, in Harper's Magazine.



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Coffee is "up" on account of the revolution in Brazil.

English capitalists are negotiating for the flouring mills at Lawrence.

Missouri State Horticultural Society meets at Lebanon, December 3, 4 and 5.

A consolidation of all the barbed wire factories is reported. The new name "The Federal Steel Company."

The State Dairy and Food Commissioners will meet in general assembly at Cleveland, Ohio, the 27th, 28th and 29th days of the present month. Headquarters will be at the American House.

We are promised a letter from the dairy department soon from T. C. Murphy, of Thayer, Neosho county, giving an account of his new silo and ensilage. He commenced feeding a few days ago, and in his letter he will give results.

There are thousands of bushels of potatoes in the country along the Central Branch railroad which can not be shipped because of the low price for that article in market. Oats is selling at 10 cents a bushel and corn at 10 to 15 in the same section.

A revolution is reported in Brazil by which a republic is established—The United States of Brazil. The movement was so well organized that the change was made in a day and without a battle or the loss of a single life. How much the report is colored we cannot yet state.

The Knights of Labor in convention at Atlanta, Ga., adopted this resolution: "That land, including all the natural sources of wealth, is the heritage of the people, and should not be subject to speculative traffic. Occupancy and use shall be the only title to the possession of the land. The taxes on land should be listed upon its full value for use, exclusive of improvements, and should be sufficient to make for the community all the unearned increment."

A farmer named Kelly, in Pawnee county, went there in 1886, and took with him three ewes and one pure-bred Shropshire ram. Taking account of stock October, 1889, he found he had raised \$200 worth of sheep and wool, and was offered \$500 by G. H. Wade for his flock of twenty-five ewes. Seven hundred dollars in three years from such a beginning is encouraging to persons who want to know what can be made raising a few sheep.

WATCH THE RESUBMISSION MOVEMENT.

There is a great deal being said now about resubmitting the prohibitory amendment to the people. A resubmission movement is already under way, and the workers are making noise enough to run a regular party campaign. Judges, senators, members of congress, ex-governors, and prominent politicians of all shades are being interviewed, and enthusiastic resubmission editors are boiling over in rejoicing at the blubbers they are throwing up in the political cauldron.

We want to caution our readers to beware of the active spirit in this resubmission movement. It bodes no good for the farmer, the mechanic, the laboring man, the teacher, or the man who wants to live in a clean, social and political atmosphere. The restoration of the dram shop is to restore the rule of rum and perpetuate the bondage of men who live outside of towns; it would wrest from the grasp of farmers the new hope of emancipation which is now coming to them. It would reassure the politician, it would place him in command of party affairs, it would make certain again the power of town over country, it would re-enslave the farmer by putting him again under tribute to men in towns who live by their wits. Farmers are on the threshold of great things for themselves, and will surely soon be free and able to take care of themselves if they only hold on to what they have. They are headed in the right direction and have taken hold of their own destiny. Let them hold their grip. They are studying citizenship, and that will make any man free. Citizenship lies at the bottom of good government; it is the foundation of the best civilization. Our citizenship must be made and kept pure or the end of the republic is near. To be a good citizen is to be a free man, loving country more than party. Farmers are learning this. They have been despoiled until they are poor. They have been subject so long to financial phlebotomists and political leeches that they are well nigh bloodless. At last they have rebelled; they are organizing for action. Let the fight go on. Don't let this resubmission movement divert your attention from the work you have undertaken.

When a man goes among farmers pleading for resubmission he is pleading for the establishing of a drunkard factory in every town of the state, for the opening of drinking rooms where men sitting over their liquors will gamble away the rights of rural people. The resubmission movement means no good to the farmer, we repeat, and for that reason every farmer ought to have nothing to do with it. In Kansas nearly three-fourths of the population are living on farms. They can control the politics of the state after they become well organized, if they keep the dramshop away. Once restore drinking places in towns, and the farmers' movement will receive its heaviest blow.

NATIONAL FARMERS' CONGRESS.

This body met in annual session last week at Montgomery, Ala., about 180 delegates being present. Kansas was represented by the following-named gentlemen: A. W. Smith, John Kelly, John Johnson, N. W. Taylor, A. P. Forsythe, Nick Reitz, Joshua Wheeler, J. W. Shrader, M. Mohler, and William Simpson.

Of the resolutions adopted the following were sent out by the associated press:

Resolved, That while Congress maintains the policy of a protective tariff we demand that all farm products shall be as fully protected as the most favored of the manufactured industries.
Resolved, That while as now a protective tariff is maintained which substantially protects imports of foreign carpets and many other articles of manufactured goods, we demand that the duties on mutton, sheep and wool of all kinds be so increased as to equally prohibit the importation of mutton, sheep and wool of every kind which can, under protection, be sufficiently produced at fairly remunerative

prices in the United States to supply all American wants, including the best class of carpet wools, especially as carpets are luxuries and are entitled to less favor than farm and ranch products.

Resolved, That the tariff on wool imports to make carpets should at least be as high as that imported to make coats.

Resolved, That if protection to this extent be denied, we will call upon the farmers of the United States to assert their power at the ballot box and otherwise to right this wrong and injustice of discrimination against them. If they fail in this, the wool and mutton producing industries will be so seriously crippled that they will be, in a large measure, destroyed and the farmers will no longer have any interest in protection for the manufacturers of woolen goods, but will insist that they shall have no larger measures of protection than is accorded to the wool industry, including any kind of wool.

Resolved, That the farmers of the United States are not called upon to support the nomination of any man for President, Senator or Representative in Congress, who will not, to his utmost ability, aid in carrying out the objects of the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That we favor commercial treaties which will discriminate in favor of the nations which accept silver as legal tender money as well as gold, and against those which have demonetized silver.

Resolved, By the Farmers' Congress, that it favors a comprehensive scheme for the improvement of the Mississippi river and the building of a ship canal across the State of Illinois connecting the Mississippi river and Lake Michigan; and it is recommended that the United States Congress make a liberal appropriation therefor.

A division was asked on the tariff and silver resolutions, and the vote was taken by States, with the following result. Tariff resolutions, for—Colorado 5, Florida 2, Illinois 28, Idaho 2, Indiana 10, Iowa 15, Kansas 11, Kentucky 7, Maine 11, Michigan 15, Ohio 24, Pennsylvania 23, Missouri 1, Rhode Island 6. Total 160.

Nayes: Alabama 12, Florida 5, Georgia 15, Indiana 7, Kentucky 7, Texas 14, Missouri 18, North Carolina 1. Total 89. The silver resolution was then carried unanimously.

The Congress was in session three days and the telegraph reports interesting discussions on important subjects.

On invitation of the Louisville & Nashville railroad company, the Congress enjoyed an excursion to New Orleans.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

The following article taken from a recent issue of the Topeka Capital expresses our views on the subject:

"In our local columns yesterday morning were published names of twenty prominent and honorable citizens of Kansas who had been appointed delegates to the convention which is called to meet at St. Louis the 26th inst., to consider the 'Silver question.' While the work of the convention will be limited to a general discussion of the subject and a presentation of a general report treating particular points in a general way, still it will not do for delegates to go expecting that no details will be presented or that the subject will not be treated exhaustively, for there will be men there prepared and able to handle it well, to turn it over and show every phase as the revolution proceeds. Kansas delegates ought to see that the reputation of their State does not suffer by reason of their silence, nor yet by reason of their much speaking. The thing needed is information concerning the vital nature of the subject and such a clear understanding of its relations to the business world, that a truthful statement of facts may be given and a forcible as well as creditable argument delivered.

"It is important to the interests of Kansas and of the entire country—speaking for the masses—that silver be placed on an equality with gold in our monetary system, that both metals be coined freely and in unlimited quantities at present standards of weight and fineness. Our experience the last ten years proves that there is no danger in coining silver. The idea of danger from such a source is baseless, as if the government any more than an individual could make too much money honestly. Silver was money in this country equal to gold, until in an evil hour, its function as money was taken from it. Silver ore exists in our mountains; let it be taken out with gold and made into money as fast as it is presented at the mints. The argument is made that such

a policy would enrich men engaged in silver mining. In answer it may be inquired, is it any worse to enrich silver men than it is to enrich gold men? And are not men who are dealing in gold growing richer every year? And is it not these same gold men—monometalists—that are opposing the restoration of silver to its old-time place in our financial affairs? It is the opinion of many of the deepest thinkers and best informed men of the time that silver, as we have it now, and that only, has saved the country from a supplement to the panic of 1873. In the last five years our population has increased about 15 per cent., the production of wheat (compared with an average of the last preceding five years) has fallen off 2½ per cent. and its average price has fallen 28½ per cent. How is that to be accounted for? Has the money market anything to do with it? If silver coinage had been free all these years would not wheat be higher, and would the farmers everywhere be complaining of low prices?

"By way of showing how much has been lost to the people of the country and their business, we append some figures prepared by Ivan C. Michels, of Washington City, and printed first in the *Silver Dollar*. This shows how much money would have been put into circulation if all the silver produced in our own mines had been coined into money—over \$100,000,000.

	Production in ounces.	Sold at per oz.	Amount realized.	Loss to producer.
1874..	28,692,300	\$1.2780	\$36,668,817	\$ 631,185
1875..	24,384,615	1.2400	30,383,280	1,316,770
1876..	29,846,154	1.1580	34,392,154	4,297,846
1877..	30,615,390	1.2000	36,760,083	3,630,917
1878..	34,715,385	1.1520	39,992,123	5,299,677
1879..	31,384,615	1.1230	36,935,354	4,894,158
1880..	30,153,847	1.1400	34,315,077	4,884,923
1881..	33,076,923	1.1380	37,441,538	5,558,462
1882..	36,005,500	1.1360	40,902,248	5,897,752
1883..	35,538,469	1.1100	39,447,700	6,752,300
1884..	37,538,461	1.0648	41,780,307	7,019,693
1885..	39,092,308	1.0648	42,204,369	9,335,631
1886..	39,230,770	.9650	38,834,616	12,065,384
1887..	38,753,846	.9650	37,099,923	13,370,577
1888..	45,702,682	.9650	42,816,107	16,390,533
Tot.	515,421,315	.....	\$565,153,646	\$100,633,008

Not One Farmer Among Them.

Commenting on a call issued in Wichita for a resubmission convention in that city, a Topeka resubmission paper—the *Democrat*, calls attention to the prominence of the persons whose names are subscribed to the call, men well known in political circles, and adds: "Nineteen capitalists are also represented on the call, ten manufacturing concerns, eight wholesale houses, eight contractors, three hotels, while merchants and professional men—doctors, lawyers and ministers, all Republicans, make up the balance of the list."

Some 300 names in all and—not one farmer among them.

The *Orange Judd Farmer*, Chicago, commenting on the market situation last week said: "There has been a great falling off in the receipts of cattle and sheep, the cattle numbering for the past week only 56,746 head, against 73,267 the previous week—a decrease of 17,561. Despite the fall in value in England, first-rate steers for export, and for Eastern city demand, have sold at some advance. But even with the smaller receipts, the medium or half-fat grades have declined below the previous low rates. These are too valuable for canning, and too poor for the kind of beef most in demand. Lesson: Give 'em more corn.—Sheep dropped off 12,000 head, and the better grades of both sheep and lambs have advanced.—Hogs abundant, but there are now thirteen different packing firms (three new ones) competing in buying, and prices are steady and tending upward.—Exports of beef from New York last week, 2,209 live bullocks, and 10,800 fresh quarters, equal to a total of only 91 less than 5,000 from that port alone."

The sugar factory at Medicine Lodge is reported a "grand success."

DESERTED FARMS IN NEW ENGLAND.

We have seen a good deal lately about deserted farms in the New England States, and in order to obtain some reliable information as to Vermont, we addressed a letter to the Commissioner of Agriculture of that State and received, in reply, a circular letter prepared by the Commissioner. Here is the letter:

BENNINGTON, VT., November, 1889.

It is deemed best to issue from this office this statement, in answer to the many letters of inquiry relative to the unoccupied lands in Vermont.

The letter to the town listers, under date of August 5, relating to this subject, seemed to excite much interest through this and neighboring States, and the Commissioner sees no better way to answer the numerous inquiries for information, than to quote some of the communications received from town listers, and other prominent men who have made the subject a study, and whose opinions ought to have much weight.

A letter from the town of Reading, Windsor county, says: "I can safely say that 4,000 acres can be purchased in this town alone, adjoining, and of this amount about one-half are in farms of from seventy to two hundred acres, and several with buildings, many of them occupied, which could be bought for from \$3 to \$4 per acre. The remaining one-half are lands which formerly comprised good farms, but with buildings now gone, and fast growing up to timber. Some of this land is used for pasture and on other portions the fences are not kept up, leaving old cellar holes and miles of stone walls to testify to former civilization. Such lands can be purchased from \$1 to \$2 per acre." For further information write to E. W. Goddard, Lister, South Reading, Vermont.

From Chelsea, the county seat of Orange county, a gentleman writes: "I know of some farms that can be bought at from \$2 to \$5 per acre, and rumor tells me of one farm of 200 acres which can be bought for \$100, with fair buildings and 'good soil'—grass lodged." I, as administrator, have just sold one farm of eighty acres, good land and passable buildings, for \$250; another farm of 300 acres—good soil and good buildings—for \$1,100, because there were no buyers to pay more." Other information will be given (no doubt) by addressing E. N. Bacon, Chelsea.

From Vershire, in the same county, comes the following information: "I will say that in the south part of our town, and in the towns of Strafford and Chelsea, there are from thirty-five to forty farms contiguous or nearly so, abandoned and unoccupied. Many of these farms have a fair set of buildings on them, and others could be comfortable with a small outlay. As to the price of these lands or farms, I think, without doubt, they could be bought of the different owners for a sum not to exceed \$5 (five dollars) per acre in any case, and at considerably less for most of the land. We have many other abandoned farms, in different parts of our town, with good buildings on them, that could be bought for \$5 or less per acre. All of this land was once occupied by thrifty and prosperous farmers. The cause of this state of things is simply this: Of the people who once occupied these farms, some have died, others have gone West and to the cities, and NONE came to fill their places." The reader is referred to E. B. Fuller, Town Clerk, Vershire, for further particulars.

A gentleman in Jamaica, Windham county, has compiled a list and description of farms in that town, from which is taken the following examples: "(1) A farm of 200 acres, fair buildings, good sugar orchard, plenty of wood and timber, has been one of the best in town, listed at \$810. (2) A farm of 135 acres, good buildings, sugar orchard, fruit orchards, in a good state of cultivation, listed at \$700. (3) Another of ninety acres, with good buildings, vacant only one year. Timber enough on this farm to pay for it. (4) Twenty-two acres, listed at \$225, with good buildings, vacant one year. (5) Ninety-seven acres, good buildings, sugar and fruit orchards, listed at \$700—a good farm. (6) Ninety acres listed at \$765. This is a good farm in a high state of cultivation—must be sold. (7) One hundred and fifty-five acres—the finest location in town—has got to be sold." For further particulars write to F. L. Sprague, Jamaica.

A gentleman in Essex county writes: "In the town of Norton are 20,000 acres of good farming land, and once standing on a considerable portion was spruce and hard wood timber, now taken off. This land is selling for \$5 per acre. The soil is blue clay—not sandy—some parts are stony, but the stones are small and easily removed. I have heard different men say that there is no better land for farming in the State." Magnus E. Nelson, of Norton Mills, will give further information.

The Essex county Herald of Island Pond says: "There are in this county three unorganized townships and three large gores of land, in which there are probably all told, not more than fifteen or twenty families. They are Averill, containing 22,716 acres; Ferdinand, 27,264 acres; Lewis, 21,200 acres; Avery's Gore, 10,625 acres; Warner's Gore, 5,696 acres; Warner's Grant, 2,000 acres.

"We feel safe in making the assertion that there are in Essex county more than 125,000

acres of unoccupied, contiguous lands, which are or soon will be open to settlement. Good lands; lands that will make good, productive farms; well watered; and with timber sufficient for home consumption; wanting nothing but the energy, the bone and muscle to clear them up."

A town lister from Newark, Caledonia county, says: "There is in this town as good land as there is in the county. It is situated in the center of the town, six miles from railroad; there is another tract of land only three miles from railroad, * * * twenty-five farms which can be bought for from \$3 to \$4 per acre." If further information is desired, address C. M. Bruce, Newark.

There is no official information relating to lands in some sections, where unoccupied, and so-called abandoned lands are known to be located. For instance, the Commissioner, on a visit to towns in Windham county, found that, in the town of Wilmington, over 5,000 acres were available for occupancy by those desiring them. Some of the farms are centrally located, with habitable buildings. Further information may be obtained by addressing Hosea Mann, Jr., Wilmington, Vt.

From the foregoing, there appears to be no doubt about there being, in this State, large tracts of tillable, unoccupied lands, which can be bought at a price approximating the price of Western lands, situated near school and church, and not far from railroad facilities. The Commissioner has not visited all of the counties in the State where these lands are reported, but he has visited enough to satisfy him that, while much of the unoccupied, and formerly cultivated land is now practically worthless for cultivation, yet very much of it can be made to yield a liberal reward to intelligent labor. A good portion (of these lands) is especially adapted to dairy purposes.

It is hoped that the information as to the quality and price of the lands of Vermont will attract to our State tillers of the soil, both native and foreign born, who will become good citizens of our commonwealth, and the Commissioner will gladly give all the information possible, though information in detail can be best obtained by writing to the gentlemen whose names and residences are indicated above.

Weather Predictions for December.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The weather during the month of December, 1889, will be very severe in the United States, Canada, and most of Europe. Part of the time it will be pretty stormy with high winds, and the rest of the time it will be very cold. The wealthy should make extensive preparations for personal comfort, then pray for the poor. The precipitation (except from the eyes of the poor) will be in the form of snow, in nearly all of the Northern States and Canada. It will be pretty heavy in the Atlantic and Gulf States, but in the interior the precipitation will fluctuate, being heavy in some places and small in others, averaging normal. On the Pacific coast the temperature and rainfall will average about normal. In Europe it will be cool to very cold, with small precipitation in Russia and large in parts of western Europe. In the wheat regions of India it will not be as warm as usual, and the rainfall will be larger than the average for that month.

The present moderate spell, which I predicted for the middle of November, will soon terminate, and winter weather will begin by the 25th of November.

Yours truly, C. C. BLAKE.

Adulteration of Butter.

The following letter from a well-known dairyman touches the marrow:

THAYER, KAS., November 19, 1889.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In the FARMER of last week you say that you know of farmers who are using the greasy mixture in butter-making. If you know of any honest farmers using oleo to adulterate butter blister them with a hot iron (the FARMER.) Give their names to the public. The Kansas Dairy Association cannot help the case. Why? Because our last Legislature was not looking after the interests of the farmer. Only a few of them had any interest in the farmer after they got his vote. A farmer who uses oleo or cotton seed oil to mix with butter is a thief. I hope to see the time when all men who violate the laws will be called by their proper names and receive their proper punishment, when all must obey the laws of our land whether they are members of the "Big Four" or street sweepers. But, Mr. Editor, it looks bad for farmers to cry out against monopoly, "Big Four's" and other frauds, and then go into competition with the scrub cow, making bogus butter. Again, turn the light on them.

Thayer, Kas. T. C. MURPHY.

We have information from a reliable

farmer whose name and address will be given to any responsible person who wants to investigate the subject for the purpose of finding and punishing the guilty parties, that a "greasy compound" is being sold—at any rate offered to farmers with which to adulterate butter. We do not know of any farmers dealing in the stuff, but we can point out a farmer who knows about the proceeding. The name is withheld only for prudential reasons.—EDITOR.

Hospital Thanksgiving Donation.

We would remind our readers that the annual Thanksgiving donation to Christ hospital in this city will occur next week on Tuesday and Wednesday. Committee of ladies will be in attendance to receive gifts at Bartholomew's office on Kansas avenue, and at Jonathan Thomas' office on the north side, also at the hospital itself on Tenth street. We would call the special attention of our farmer friends to this subject. Donations of hay, grain, corn, potatoes, apples, and farm products generally will be thankfully received. Not a few of the beneficiaries of the hospital have been from the farming community, and we are sure that many of our readers will be glad to contribute to this worthy charity.

A dispatch from Denver, Col., dated the 16th inst., says: After an almost unprecedented struggle of two weeks with snow and wind, the Denver & Ft. Worth road is open for business. The company succeeded in releasing the imprisoned travelers and freight the first of the week, only to have the line closed again in a few hours. It is believed now that the backbone of the terrible storm is broken, and traffic will be uninterrupted. Stories from the blizzard-stricken section continue to arrive. In the Mora Valley, New Mexico, for the past ten days the snow has been from three to four feet deep. This section is thinly settled, but the Mexican families are in destitute condition, and owing to heavy snow are unable to move from their plazas.

In an interesting letter from "Old Joe Brown," referring to the late communications of Mr. Seabrook, he asks: "Why is it when the government borrows money of the people (the bondholders) that it has to pay 4½ per cent. interest, and when the people (the National bankers) borrow of the government they pay only 1 per cent., the simple cost to issue it? Don't this look a little like a one-sided affair? It seems like poor financiering on the part of the government. Bankers don't do that style of business; why does the government do it? When the farmers, the very foundation of our prosperity, ask for necessary funds on the same terms, then comes the cry from Mr. Shylock and his tools, 'Impractical! Impractical! that will never do,' and as long as the reins of government can be held in their hands it never will be done."

An exchange, sagely commenting on the probable future of the wheat market, says the only advice it can give is this: "For ordinary years, where there is no very great divergence from a normal or usual crop in the world, and no early impending or actual war on a large scale, the time to sell is when one has his wheat ready for the market, and wants the money for it. The probable future price is what the market prices at the time say it will be. It may go higher, and is just as likely to go lower. Besides the market uncertainties, one must take into account his other work at the time, his conveniences for safe storage, the risk of deterioration by fire and insects, loss of interest, and the condition of the roads over which it must be hauled, which often adds several cents per bushel to the cost of marketing at some periods and which must be deducted from the price obtained at such a time."

The Business Situation.

We quote from last week's trade review of R. G. Dun & Co., New York city:

"Business continues healthy, confident and unprecedented in volume. Long ago it was held that the year's results would turn upon the crops, and it is now certain that the yield has been on the whole about the largest ever known."

"The question, whether the wheat yield is 20,000,000 or 30,000,000 bushels below the maximum, is not important. The cotton crop will much exceed any previous one if the latest official figures are correct. The corn crop will exceed any previous crop by one to two hundred million. The oat crop is also the largest ever known, and the shortage in potatoes and fruit is immensely overshadowed by gain in meats."

"The exports of provisions and cattle in October showed against last year a gain of 65 per cent."

"The bank clearings showed that the increase at New York was 30 per cent. for last week; at Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago, 17 per cent., and at all other cities 18 per cent."

"The capacity of iron furnaces in blast November 1 was much the greatest ever recorded; no less than 165,765 tons weekly, against 151,059 October 1, a gain of nearly 10 per cent. for the month, and against 140,041 November 1, 1888, a gain of 17.5 per cent. for the year. The weekly production is now greater than that of Great Britain and close to the greatest ever recorded in that country, being at the rate of about 8,300,000 tons yearly, after allowance for difference between capacity and actual output. Yet no excess of production has been perceived and prices are firm at the recent advance, an actual sale of rails being reported at \$35. Bar iron is strong at \$1.95; nails in fair demand at \$2.10, and plate structural iron and sheet mills full of orders. The one point of doubt is whether the warrant system may not operate for the time to conceal an excess of output over real consumption and thus prepare for disastrous reaction later."

"Lead is dull and tin weaker at \$2.13½."

"Woolen goods are moving fairly and at concessions in prices. Manufacturers have been buying more freely. It is also reported that importers' sales of spring goods have been the heaviest ever known, which, if true, threatens more competition than the manufacturers have anticipated."

"The boot and shoe trade continues large with steady prices, and leather is steady."

"The clothing business is dull at Philadelphia, with hard collections, and dull at Chicago also."

"Speculation in products has been more active with some advance in prices. Foreign reports helped a rise of 2 cents in wheat, but it came out on Thursday that heavy operators who were buying at Chicago were selling here, and the sales at New York were over ten million bushels that day."

"Corn is but a quarter stronger. Pork unchanged, with a slight advance in lard, petroleum only a shade higher, and oats 1 cent higher."

"Coffee has been advanced ½ cent, but the distribution is dull. The speculation in stocks has made small progress."

"Railroad earnings are most encouraging, showing gains of 12½ per cent. for October."

"There is more than usual uniformity in accounts from all parts of the country, for though Milwaukee finds business not very satisfactory, owing to open weather and the demand for money decreasing, and some lines of trade are slow at Cleveland, as at Philadelphia, the reports from other points are all favorable as to the volume of business, and in the main as to collections."

"The money market is easy at Chicago and Philadelphia, but firm at 6 to 7 per cent. at Boston for ordinary commercial paper, and unchanged here at 6 per cent. on call. Foreign exchange is a shade higher, and the Bank of England lost \$1,385,000 last week and the Bank of France \$260,000 gold. But the large exports lessen demands on this market, the increase in merchandise values sent out from this port having been 24.7 per cent. for two weeks of November, though the imports are also large. The treasury has again avoided accumulations of money, having paid out during the week \$550,000 more than it has taken in. If the national hopefulness does not engender excessive production in some branches, and a mischievous revival of speculation, the prospect for healthy business is excellent."

"The business failures number 295, as compared with 287 last week and 261 the week previous. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 237."

Horticulture.

A Small Greenhouse.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Being in want of more space for plants I concluded to make a small greenhouse on a cheap scale. People who keep house plants often find themselves somewhat cramped for room in which to winter their surplus stock when removing them from the open ground to their winter quarters. It is impracticable to keep too many in the living room, and although some varieties winter nicely in a dry cellar, some must have light and air; besides plants we select for the window garden will sometimes have a provoking way of not blooming just when we think they should, and it is convenient to have a stock of blooming plants to change places with them. Last summer I bought the windows in an old house in town that was being remodeled, and with the glass made 3x6 sash enough to cover my greenhouse. I made an excavation in the ground three feet deep, eight feet wide, and seventeen feet long, running east and west. I walled the pit up with stone, making the wall a little over six feet high on the north side and four and one-half feet high on the south side. On top I placed a frame with cross bars and the sash. In one end I made a double door. Starting on the bottom in one corner I put in an underground drain to carry off any water that might run in. The soil thrown out in digging the excavation was sufficient to bank it up to the frame-work all around outside. In the wall on the north side I put in a flue so that I can use a small stove for warming it up in severe cold weather if necessary, but I think two large lamps or a small oil stove will suffice. The sash are movable for ventilating in mild weather. On the south side and across the end opposite the door is the plant bench three feet high and four feet wide which leaves an alley to walk in on the north side. I now have the house filled with a general assortment of about 500 plants, and they are doing splendidly, many of the plants being in bloom and hundreds of buds showing themselves. Under the benches I can start bulbs in pots and winter caladiums, cannas, etc. Overhead, hanging to the cross bars, I have several hanging baskets. I have a number of the different varieties of bulbs potted for winter blooming. There is no class of plants that excel them in beauty, and for church or table decoration they are exceedingly beautiful. The bulbs should be potted in five-inch pots in a rich loose soil. After potting place the pots on the cellar bottom away from the light and cover with coal ashes until the roots start and the flower spike begins to show itself, when they can be gradually brought to the light. Now is a good time to root rose cuttings if they are got in before freezing cold weather comes in. I make a hot-bed by excavating a pit eighteen inches deep, which I fill with manure, put on the frame and fill up with sand inside, the frame to within two inches of the glass. Make the cuttings four inches long out of well ripened new wood; set in the sand in rows three inches apart, with one or two buds showing above the sand. Keep the sand moist and cover the sash with boards in freezing weather, and air the bed on mild days.

The chrysanthemums are now our most beautiful flowers and in every home there should be several choice varieties. As the flowers open pinch off all the imperfect buds and don't let the plant suffer for water. The dark varieties are much finer if shaded from the sunlight.

Iola, Kas.

A. L. HARMON.

Wintering Seed Sweet Potatoes.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have been packing sweet potatoes for bedding in the spring, and as it is somewhat of a puzzle with a great many how to keep sweet potatoes, I will give my *modus operandi*. In the first place, we must follow this rule: Keep dry and above the freezing point. Before digging time or when the roads are dusty, gather up and store away under cover as much fine road dust as will be wanted. Dig the potatoes on a bright sunny day and handle carefully without bruising them. After laying in the sun a few hours, spread them out somewhat on the floor in some airy loft or out-building, and leave them until they become thoroughly dry and somewhat shriveled. When ready to pack, take a dry-goods box

large enough to hold the potatoes and in the bottom spread five or six thicknesses of old newspapers; tack the same amount of paper on the sides all around on the inside; put in about six inches of dust, then a layer of six or eight inches of potatoes, leaving a space of five or six inches between the potatoes and the box all around to be filled with dust. Cover the first layer of potatoes with dust to the depth of an inch, then continue with more potatoes and dust until the box is full to within six inches of the top; I cover the last inch layer of dust with paper, then fill the box level full with the dust. Potatoes packed in this way will keep in an upper room through the coldest weather and come out all right in the spring. I have just filled a large box in the loft of my horse barn, which I expect to go through all right, but of course I have used an extra amount of paper. Where the cellar is dry they can be kept without the use of the paper. Large potatoes for cooking can be kept in paper-lined boxes or barrels in the cellar nearly all winter. I grow a great many thousand sweet potato plants every year and winter my own seed. Last winter my loss did not exceed one potato in a bushel.

Iola, Kas.

A. L. HARMAN.

Picking and Keeping Winter Apples.

Some have an idea that winter apples should not be gathered till very late in the season, and they leave them too long, and then wonder why it is they do not keep well. An apple to keep well should never be allowed to get too ripe before it is pulled, as the ripening process goes on after the fruit is picked, and in the case of winter apples this process goes on all winter until it reaches a certain point, and then the fruit begins to decay. Therefore, our object should be to pick the fruit at the proper time, and then keep it in such a condition as will retard the ripening process as much as possible.

First, then, gather the apples early in October (perhaps farther south they would ripen earlier), as soon as they have attained their full size and color and the seeds have all turned black. And just here one very important point comes in, and that is, in picking, to handle the apples just as carefully as you would handle eggs. Never allow them to be shaken off or to get the least bruise. Use a basket with a hook to hang it on a limb. Then you can use both hands to pick and lay the apples carefully in the basket; do not throw them in. I use a folding ladder, by means of which I can reach most of the fruit without climbing the tree. But where it is necessary to climb up into the tree have something soft on your feet, as with thick, heavy boots you are sure to damage the tree, though you may not notice it at the time. I find that picking apples is really tiresome work, but with a little practice one soon gets used to it and becomes very expert at it. After the fruit is picked it should be put into barrels or boxes, and kept dry and as cool as possible until stored away for the winter.

It is a very prevalent custom to leave them in piles under the trees for a time, to allow them to sweat, as they call it. But an apple never sweats. It is simply the air coming in contact with the surface of the apple, which is warmer than air. This precipitates a moisture which is commonly called sweating. I do not think, from my own experience, that any benefit is derived from this system, although many of our large orchardists practice it. I prefer to put them in barrels as soon as picked, and keep them in a cool, dry place till stored for winter.

As to keeping through the winter, two conditions are required to be observed, in order to hinder the ripening process, and keep the fruit sound and in good condition till spring. And those are, to keep it dry and cool, as cool as it can be kept without freezing. Apples will stand a very low temperature, and if in barrels or boxes and covered, or the barrels headed up, then a temperature a few degrees below the freezing point will be the best for them. Russets should never be stored in a cellar under a house, as they will shrink. They are more susceptible to heat than any others. The red colored kinds, such as Kings and Ben Davises, will do fairly in a cellar if it can be kept moderately cool; but it is far the best to have a fruit cellar by itself, where no fire is used near it.

Where this is not available, they may be put in pits, or if bevelled up they may be laid in trenches and covered over with just sufficient earth to keep from freezing. I

have had good success in keeping apples in pits. The pits are dug in a dry location, and about three feet apart; they are lined with boards to keep the fruit from coming in contact with the damp earth; then a space of several inches is left between the apples and the top covering; one end is left open as late as possible till there is danger of freezing, and then closed for the winter. Russets keep very well pitted in this way. But I believe that the best way to keep the fruit in the very best condition is to put it up in air-tight barrels or boxes; or if common grocers' barrels are used, where you have only one head in them; cover with cloth or paper, and put some dry earth or sawdust on top, to exclude the air, and then subject the barrel or package to a low, even temperature during the winter. I have had very little experience with pears; but the same conditions will be required for them, though they would not stand quite such a low temperature as the apple. But our success in keeping winter fruit will depend on the conditions I have named, viz., picking at the proper time, careful handling, and keeping in a very cool, dry, even temperature.—*Farmers' Advocate.*

Culture of Chrysanthemums.

It would be well to know the treatment plants or bulbs have received previous to their decided failure in health, although I surmise our "Maybelle" has a pot-bound set of chrysanthemums on hand at present, with perhaps a dozen or more stalks to each. I fear they will not give her bloom this season, but if she knows them to be of good varieties, set them in the cellar for the winter and in spring proceed in this manner: The last of April or first of May turn them out of the pots, fill the requisite number of six-inch pots with rich earth and plant one, not more than two, sprouts with a trifle of root attached from each old plant in those pots; water and set in the shade until started in growth, pinching in the tops and side shoots if not in good form. Most varieties can be made as well formed as you please, especially the Pompons. I have had them like miniature trees. When the pots are nearly filled with roots shift into larger ones, and again if necessary, bearing in mind the fact that they require rich and abundant fare, plenty of water, and a cool, moist place to stand. I think the place most suitable for them is where they get the morning sun, but not the fierce noon-day heat of summer. Such a situation, with attention to potting and pruning, and treats of liquid fertilizers, will achieve wonders of beauty to bless you when all out-door verdure and bloom are gone. I have often had the flowers for Christmas by keeping them out-of-doors as long as possible to retard the bursting of buds; and then when the cold weather made it necessary to house them, giving them cool quarters yet a while longer, admitting warmth gradu-

ally, they flower beautifully. By cutting the blossoms when they begin to fade and placing in water, their stay may be still further lengthened.

When the treatment of chrysanthemums is well understood, it is very simple; you see there is no reason why any one should not possess these glorious flowers. Fine plants may be raised early from a tiny slip in spring with a certainty of reward—if well treated. I forgot to say, do not prune after the first of August, as buds even then begin to form. Small fruit-cans punctured for drainage will do for beginning, and paint-kegs or boxes for last transfer of plants, so you see how accommodating a plant is; only feed it well and give fresh air and it will surely flourish.

One of our *Household* friends sent me a specimen leaf of a Japan lily which showed disease, indicated by a brown, rusty appearance, but I think not the work of insects. I would advise removing the bulb and placing in a dish of dry sand, then on a shelf in the cellar until spring; plant in rich sandy garden soil, in a pot or box for veranda adornment, and I trust the difficulty may be overcome; any of the Japan lilies are fine for this purpose.

I am very glad to be remembered by E. L. Nye, and my flowers also, which are still in fragrant bloom. Honor Glint has proved the past season that a city yard may produce wonders in the way of a flower garden. I think the *Household* has been very interesting this year, all through; I only regret not doing more myself.—Mrs. M. A. Fuller, in *Michigan Farmer*.



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THE GREAT ENGLISH **PILLS** WORTH A GUINEA A BOX
MEDICINE

For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulsness, and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scoury, Blisters on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. This is no fiction. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be a Wonderful Medicine.—"Worth a guinea a box."—BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore females to complete health. For a WEAK STOMACH; IMPAIRED DIGESTION; DISORDERED LIVER; they ACT LIKE MAGIC—a few doses will work wonders upon the Vital Organs, Strengthening the muscular System; restoring long-lost Complexion; bringing back the keen edge of appetite, and arousing with the ROSEBUD OF HEALTH the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are "facts" admitted by thousands, in all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that BEECHAM'S PILLS HAVE THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PATENT MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Full directions with each Box.

Prepared only by THOS. BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.
Sold by Druggists generally. B. F. ALLEN & CO., 363 and 367 Canal St., New York.
Sole Agents for the United States, who (inquire first), if your druggist does not keep them,
WILL MAIL BEECHAM'S PILLS ON RECEIPT OF PRICE, 25 CENTS A BOX.

The Poultry Yard.

POULTRY EXHIBITIONS.

Kansas Poultry and Pet Stock Association, Wichita, Kas., Dec. 1889. Harry Swift, Secretary, Marion, Kas.
Cowley County Poultry Association, Winfield, Kas., November 26, 27, 28 and 29, 1889. C. W. Farr, Secretary, Winfield, Kas.

Poultry Notes by a Correspondent.

Do not permit your poultry to be crowded; give them more space, and remove and market every "cull," and feed no stock over winter. Any farmer knows when such measure is necessary, and it is wise to see to it promptly and avoid disease.

Thanksgiving should be celebrated on the farm with abundance of turkey, and it never is second class either at a good farmer's table. You should be prepared to thank your Maker for all you possess, and receive his aid in the future as in the past.

The proper material for nests is straw, hay or leaves, and some breeders use sawdust, but farmers can't always secure it. Sawdust does not as readily harbor lice as hay and straw. The nest should be freshly made every week; it will be more inviting to a hen if fresh material is substituted often.

For leg weakness lime in the drinking water and bone dust in the soft food are good. Old iron should also be kept in their drinking vessels. If you have any number of fowls, and if their returns will warrant it, have a bone-mill to crush the bones, for unless they have something of the kind they will not make strong fowls or good layers.

This is the season to see how well you can get the hens to shell out. Feeding for this purpose means regularity and moderate in quantity as well as a variety. You must learn the difference between the time when they are hungry and when they are not so. Many times they will run to meet you and simply do so as a greeting, when probably an hour before they had a bountiful feeding.

It is unwise to permit the hens to lay in their sleeping quarters. Have a separate house for this purpose or else place suitable nests about the yards, boxes answering well. Reserve the sleeping house solely for this purpose, then it is an easy matter to keep away lice. This is quite an important matter and the farmer will readily see the wisdom of pursuing this course in his poultry quarters and save himself much trouble hereafter.

The Spangled Hamburg is a very beautiful and attractive fowl. They are good layers, and before the Leghorn was introduced they were every-day layers and could always be relied upon. Their admirers are many among all classes and not more beautiful fowl in plumage exists to our knowledge. The Penciled Hamburg is also considered a very handsome and useful variety, and it would be hard to choose between them and the Spangled variety. They are not as hardy as some other breeds, and this is at times an objection that is raised to keeping them.

The most potent remedies for the cure of disease have been discovered by accident. The first dose of Dr. Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria was given, as an experiment, to an old lady almost dying from the effects of Malaria, on whom Quinine acted as a poison. One dose cured her; and a single dose has cured thousands since. It is the only known antidote for the poison of Malaria. Sold by Druggists.

CECIL'S FRUIT FARM AND NURSERY.
J. F. CECIL, Prop'r, North Topeka, Kas. Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Plants and Shrubs. Cherry Trees and Small Fruits a specialty.

STAYMAN'S No. 1 Strawberry.
Large and fine. Produced at the rate of 30,000 quarts per acre. Price \$1 per dozen; \$5 per hundred.

JEWEL The earliest and best Black Grape known. Equal to the Delaware in quality. Price \$1 each. Send for testimonials. **STAYMAN & BLACK,** Leavenworth, Kas.

Hart Pioneer Nurseries

FORT SCOTT, KAS.

Established 1865. 460 acres. Full line of Nursery Stock. Forest Seedlings for Timber Claims and Apple Trees for Commercial Orchards a specialty. Large Premium for planting forest trees in spring of 1889. Treatise on cost and profit of apple orchard, free on application. Good salesmen wanted.

Douglas County Nursery.

Established in the county in 1869. For the coming fall and spring, we present a full line of nursery stock for the market. We have a large surplus of 1, 2 and 3-year apple trees; 25,000 1-year Concord grape vines—No. 1; 8,000 of other varieties, by the 100 or less—Elvira, Dracat, Amber, Catawba, Worden, Niagara, Ives, plant by the 1,000; 750,000 No. 1 hedge plants. Everything at hard-time prices! Send us your list and let us give you rates. Write for price and variety list. **WM. PLASKET & SON,** Lawrence, Kansas.

ATTENTION FARMERS!

And all who are interested in reform.
The Home Nursery Co.

AND
FRUIT GROWERS' EXCHANGE.
Incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois.
—Capital \$25,000.

NORMAL, - - ILLINOIS.
Takes the lead in offering to the general public a system of membership by which the member is entitled to purchase nursery stock at wholesale, direct from the grower, delivered subject to examination and approval before payment is made. This system is fully endorsed by the State of Illinois, and many prominent citizens of this and other States. Every member receives a certificate, for a nominal sum, entitling him to the benefits of the Exchange and a copy of the *Home Journal* for two years. Also a complete price list, order blanks, etc. Correspondence solicited. Address **W. H. SCHUBERT,** Manager, Normal, Ill., or **J. M. HOLBERT,** Manager Western Dept., Kansas City, Kas.

MILLIONS —OF— FRUIT TREES, SHADE TREES, Small Fruits, Vines, Ornamental Trees, Etc.

Ten Million Forest Tree Seedlings.
One Million Hedge Plants.

D. W. COZAD,
Box 25, LA OYNE, LINN CO., KANSAS.

Mount Hope Nurseries

For the Fall of 1889 and Spring of 1890, we call attention to our IMMENSE STOCK of Nursery Stock in all its branches, especially of Cherry and Pear Trees, Standard and Dwarf. This is native stock and is worth twice that of Eastern grown. Wholesale trade a specialty. Catalogue in August. Agents wanted. Correspondence. **A. C. GRIESE & BRO.,** Lawrence, Kas.

Special Club List.

A SAVING OF 25 TO 50 PER CENT.

Prices given below are for both papers, the *KANSAS FARMER* and any one named in the following list. The *FARMER* alone is \$1 a year.

The *KANSAS FARMER*, one year, and the *Breeder's Gazette*—both.....\$3.00
Kansas Democrat (Topeka).....1.50
Quincy Breeder's Journal.....2.00
Weekly Capital.....1.50
Weekly Kansas City Times.....1.75
Poultry Monthly.....2.00
Popular Gardener and Fruit-Grower.....1.50
Kansas State Journal (Topeka).....1.50
National Horse Breeder.....1.50
Ladies' Home Companion.....1.25
The Home Magazine.....1.25
National Economist.....1.50
American Agriculturist.....1.25
American Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower.....1.75

Future by the Past.

I ask readers of the *KANSAS FARMER* to try my book one year. If not true in general terms, I will refund your dollar. It is a perpetual calendar. **J. C. H. SWAN,** POTWIN, KAS.

1890. Harper's Magazine. ILLUSTRATED.

A new Shakespeare—the Shakespeare of EDWIN A. ABBEY—will be presented in Harper's Magazine for 1890, with comments by ANDREW LANG. Harper's Magazine has also made special arrangements with ALPHONSE DAUDET, the greatest of living French novelists, for the exclusive publication, in serial form, of a humorous story, to be entitled "The Colonists of Tarascon: the Last Adventures of the Famous Tartarin." The story will be translated by HENRY JAMES and illustrated by ROSSI and MYRBAUGH.

W. D. HOWELLS will contribute a novelette in three parts, and LAFCADIO HEARN a novelette in two parts, entitled "Youma," handsomely illustrated.

In illustrated papers, touching subjects of current interest, and its short stories, poems, and timely articles, the Magazine will maintain its well-known standard.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Per Year:
HARPER'S MAGAZINE.....\$4.00
HARPER'S WEEKLY.....4.00
HARPER'S BAZAR.....4.00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE.....2.00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada or Mexico.

The Volumes of the Magazine begin with the Number for June and December of each year. When no time is specified, subscriptions will begin with the Number current at time of receipt of order.

Bound Volumes of Harper's Magazine for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of \$3.00 per volume. Cloth Cases, for binding, 50 cents each—by mail, postpaid.

Index to Harper's Magazine, Alphabetical, Analytical, and Classified, for Volumes 1 to 70, inclusive, from June, 1850, to June, 1885, one vol., 8vo, Cloth, \$4.

Remittances should be made by Postoffice Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

1890. Harper's Young People AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

The Eleventh Volume of Harper's Young People, which begins with the Number for November 5, 1889, presents an attractive programme. It will offer to its readers at least four serials of the usual length, and others in two or three parts, namely, "The Red Mustang," by WILLIAM O. STODDARD; "Phil and the Baby," by LUCY C. LILLIE; "Prince Tommy," by JOHN RUSSELL CONYALL; and "Moth's Way," by MARGARET E. SANGSTER; two short serials by HJALMAR HJORTH BOYSEN. Two series of Fairy Tales will attract the attention of lovers of the wonder-world, namely, the quaint tales told by HOWARD PYLE, and so admirably illustrated by him, and another series in a different vein by FRANK M. BICKNELL. There will be short stories by W. D. HOWELLS, THOMAS NELSON PAGE, MARY E. WILKINS, NORA PERRY, HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD, DAVID KEN, HEZEKIAH BUTTERWORTH, SOPHIE SWETT, RICHARD MALCOLM JOHNSTON, etc.

A subscription to Harper's Young People secures a juvenile library. There is useful knowledge, also plenty of amusement.—Boston Advertiser.

TERMS: Postage Prepaid, \$2.00 Per Year.

Vol. XI, begins November 5, 1889.

Specimen Copy sent on receipt of 2-cent stamp. SINGLE NUMBERS, Five Cents each.

Remittances should be made by Postoffice Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

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Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

CATARRH

THE CURE FOR
CATARRH
COLD IN HEAD
HAY FEVER
DEAFNESS
HEADACHE

ELY'S
CREAM BALM

50c

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Cleanses the
Nasal Passages,
Allays Pain and
Inflammation,
Heals the Sores,
Restores the
Senses of Taste
and Smell.

HAY-FEVER TRY THE CURE.

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



SWOGER'S

GREAT OFFER!

PIANOS + \$35. + ORGANS

Direct from the Factory at Manufacturer's Prices. No such offer ever made before. Every man his own agent. Examine in your home before paying. Write for particulars. Address **THE T. Swoger & Son Pianos & Organs** BEAVER FALLS, PENNSYLVANIA.



SWOGER'S

CAUCHEY

FINE DESIGNING AND ENGRAVING,
HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS & POULTRY A SPECIALTY.

Send for samples of Electrotype—we have for sale. Nothing sells stock as quickly as a fine cut.

49 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ENGRAVING for Stockmen, Manufacturers and all who require cuts. A fine line of Electrotype of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry for sale. Send stamp for samples. We have the best and cheapest. Send for prices.

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Obtained in the United States, Canada, and all foreign countries. Official Gazette of the Patent Office received weekly, and all Patent Laws on hand and free for consultation to clients. The largest and best selected Patent Library west of Washington, D. C., embracing a complete list of all patents issued from the organization of the office, 1790, to the present time.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, SOLICITOR OF PATENTS, and UNITED STATES CLAIM AGENT,
Office, Rooms 62, 68 and 64 Hall Building, 9th and Walnut Streets.
Telephone 1829. Kansas City, Mo.

| GUARANTEED. |



(TRADE MARK)

Bragdon's Specific

FOR THE
PREVENTION and CURE
OF HOG CHOLERA.

It is no longer a debatable question as to whether HOG CHOLERA can be prevented and cured. It has been proven over and over again that BRAGDON'S SPECIFIC for the prevention and cure of the Swine Plague or Hog Cholera will cure and prevent his heretofore unquestionable and devastating disease, when used in strict accordance with our directions. Read testimonials, written by honorable and intelligent men which will appear in this paper from time to time.

THE BRAGDON CHEMICAL CO.,
FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.

GENTS:—For several years past I have been extensively engaged in breeding and raising fine stock. I have lost a large number of valuable hogs with Cholera. Your agent, John S. Townsend, called upon me and introduced your Specific for the prevention and cure of Hog Cholera. I permitted him to treat a number of hogs that were sick, and I cheerfully say he has cured my hogs, which were afflicted in all stages of the disease. After such a thorough test I recommend it to all farmers and stock-raisers, as it will positively cure Cholera, and I am fully satisfied it will do all you claim for it.

Edinburg, Ill., April 26, 1887.
Respectfully yours, **GEO. Q. WILKINSON.**

Gossip About Stock.

J. D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kas., desires to call the attention of farmers to his prices for Poland China swine as per his advertisement.

The Plattsburg, Mo., poultry and pet stock show occurs this season December 17-21. They have always been very successful with their exhibitions, and this show promises now to be the best one ever held by the association. W. A. White, secretary, Plattsburg, Mo.

L. A. Knapp, of Dover, Kas., reports the following sales: A bull calf to R. F. McGill, Vidette, Kas.; bull calf to Jas. Taylor, Maple Hill, Kas., and a yearling bull to Mr. Reinhart, of Maple Hill. The fall round up is being very energetically prosecuted, potatoes and apples mostly secured.

H. G. Farmer, Garnett, Kas., writes that his public sale was a success, although the weather was unfavorable. The highest price realized was \$90 for a 2-year-old prize-winning sow; the lowest price \$5 for pig-making a total average of \$28.83, which is a very creditable showing, everything considered.

Denver, Field and Farm: Dr. Collier, one of our subscribers at Pueblo, is winter-feeding a bunch of 500 head of beef cattle on his farm, near Syracuse, Kansas, and intends to hold them for better prices, which he feels are sure to come within the next two years. His advice is: "Hold on to your cattle, and prices will double inside of two years."

Geo. Harper, living in the vicinity of Wakarusa, Kas., has lost three horses in the past two weeks from cerebro spinal meningitis. The cause of the death of the horses was not understood, and considerable alarm was felt in the vicinity. Dr. Pritchard went down and prescribed for the other cases, and he states that the disease has about run its course.

Messrs. Rix and Goodenough, Topeka, have out one of the finest catalogues of English Shire, Percheron, Clydesdale and Cleveland Bay horses ever issued by any western breeder and importer. The catalogue contains illustrations and pedigrees of a grand consignment of horses that breeders who desire quality and good breeding will do well to investigate.

The outlook for the sheep business is brightening, and the demand for feeding and breeding sheep is lively. The depression of the cattle industry has a tendency to help stimulate matters. The present price of wool and mutton encourages the sheep man not only to hold on to present flock, but to add to it, besides other stockmen and general farmers are making preparation to do something with sheep.

H. H. Haaff, of Chicago, advertises in this issue his new chute for dehorning cattle, and at the same time enclosed a Kansas testimonial from H. H. Patton, superintendent of Wiser's ranch, in Lyon and Wabunsee counties, in which he thinks Haaff's chute superior to others for the reason of its simplicity in construction and working and its perfect security to the operator as well as the animal. Mr. Patton, an old Texas man, gives it otherwise strong endorsement.

Samuel Jewett, Lawrence, Kas., writes very encouragingly of the sheep as follows: "Don't think we will need further advertising for this season. We have sold four car loads, 350 Spanish or American merinos this season, and still have orders for more. The sheep business seems to have taken the lead of all stock, and the prospect for a few years to come looks very favorable. Good sheep will bring higher prices another year and hard to get. Those who have good sheep want to take good care of them."

Parties desiring some choice Merino rams should consult the breeder's card of E. D. King, Burlington, Kas., who has some of the best ever bred in the West. Mr. King stayed in the business when other breeders gave it up, and as a consequence had opportunity to buy the cream of other celebrated flocks, and as a result to-day, on the eve of a prosperous epoch for sheepmen, he has one of the best flocks in the country. Any of our readers needing fine rams should write him in time, and say to him that the KANSAS FARMER advised it, and you will secure an animal that will make you money.

Sheep, of all stock, must have dry and comfortable quarters.

Boll the potatoes and mix with bran or meal, before feeding them to the hogs.

A bald headed woman is unusual before she is 40, but gray hair is common with them earlier. Baldness and grayness may be prevented by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

A Canadian farmer who has followed the practice of top-dressing his wheat in the fall as a protection during the winter, says he much prefers well rotted manure, spread thin, to that freshly made. He believes the application of the mulch largely increases his yield of wheat, because of the protection and the fertilizing properties of the manure.

I have just traded for a large stock of Hard ware, which I have put on sale at 100 E. Sixth street, and will sell anything in the house, for the next thirty days, by retail at wholesale prices. The stock is very complete and good, and I mean just what I say. Come and see me and you will never regret it.

Yours, very truly, L. W. LAWRENCE,
100 E. Sixth street,
Do not forget the number—100 E. Sixth street, Topeka, Kansas, U. S. A.

Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, November 16, 1889.
Furnished by the United States Signal Service,
Sergeant T. B. Jennings, Observer.

Date.	Thermometer.	Max.	Min.	Rainfall.
November 10	64.8	25.0	..	..
" 11	55.0	30.0	..	..
" 12	54.3	25.0	..	..
" 13	54.3	17.9	..	..
" 14	41.2	18.0	..	..
" 15	38.3	17.8	..	.03*
" 16	46.4	20.0	..	.04*

* Melted snow.

THE MARKETS.

(NOVEMBER 18.)

	Wheat—	Com—	Beef	Pork	Sheep	Horses
	No. 2 red.	No. 2.	Cattle.	Hogs.		
New York	\$ 84 1/2 @ 85 1/2	\$ 40 @ 41 1/2	\$ 15 00 @ 16 00	\$ 6 00 @ 6 50	\$ 3 00 @ 3 50	\$ 20 00 @ 25 00
Chicago	81 1/2 @ 82 1/2	38 1/2 @ 39 1/2	14 00 @ 15 00	5 50 @ 6 00	2 50 @ 3 00	18 00 @ 20 00
St. Louis	81 1/2 @ 82 1/2	38 1/2 @ 39 1/2	14 00 @ 15 00	5 50 @ 6 00	2 50 @ 3 00	18 00 @ 20 00
Kansas City	81 1/2 @ 82 1/2	38 1/2 @ 39 1/2	14 00 @ 15 00	5 50 @ 6 00	2 50 @ 3 00	18 00 @ 20 00

Topeka Produce Markets.

Corrected weekly by W. G. Frazier, wholesale produce commission merchant at 213 West Fifth street, Topeka, Kas. Prices subject to commission.

Choice dairy butter—15 @ 16c per lb.
Eggs—20 @ 21c per doz.
Spring chickens—22.25 @ 23.50 per doz.
Hens—22.50 per doz.
Turkeys—6 @ 7c per lb live weight.
Prairie chickens—33.50 per doz.
Quails—22.00 per doz.
Mallard ducks—22.00 @ 23.25 per doz.
Squirrels—1.00 per doz.

A NEW BOOK "Horns and Spavins" How to remove them and Curbs, Splints and Ringbones. Book sent free to any address. Send Postage Stamp to H. H. HAFF, Chicago, Ill.

SAFE INVESTMENT
FARRAND & VOTEY
ORGANS
DETROIT, MICH. U. S. A.

ASK YOUR DEALER



For NELSON'S Carriage Belt. The only PRACTICAL contrivance for carrying ammunition in the field. For Shot Guns, Rifles and Pistols. Nothing like it in the market. Patent lateral action.

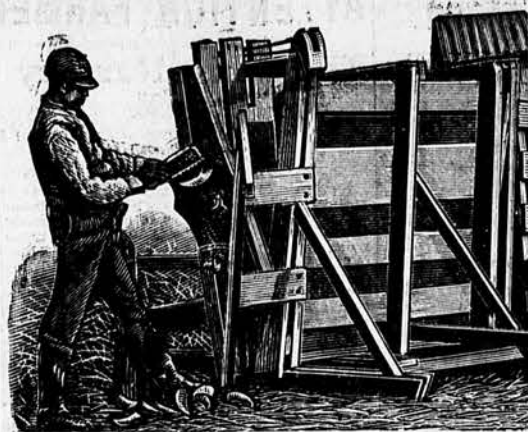
IT WILL PREVENT HOG CHOLERA.
THE WESTERN STOCK FOOD

Is the Greatest Discovery of the Age for Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and Poultry.

It is a natural remedy and preventive of all diseases of the blood and digestive organs. It acts freely on the Liver and Kidneys; tends to tone up the whole animal system, and is a sure preventive of Hog Cholera and Chicken Cholera. One-pound, 2 1/2-pound and 5-pound boxes at 25 cts., 60 cts. and \$1.00, respectively. Manufactured only by

WESTERN STOCK FOOD COMPANY,
Bloomfield, Iowa.

LADIES
Stanton's American PENNYROYAL PILLS
Secure regularity in the most obstinate cases. Married Ladies and others using them according to directions will find them safe and infallible. Guaranteed 50 per cent stronger than the so-called English article and absolutely harmless. Stanton's American Pennyroyal Pills are green in color, in round boxes, stamped with red Trade Mark. At Druggists' everywhere or by mail, \$1. Full particulars, etc., SPECIFIC MEDICINE CO., Phila., Pa.



HAAFF'S

"Common Sense"

Dehorning Chute

PATENTED JUNE 18, 1889.

This Chute is so much superior to any and all others, that I bought the patent right for the United States County and farm rights for sale very cheap.

Address for circular,
H. H. HAAFF,
Chicago, Ill.

OUR NEW U. S. MOWER GRINDER

PRICE \$6.00 The Most Complete MOWING MACHINE KNIFE GRINDER made. Small, Light. Weighs only 13 pounds. Can be carried into the field, and attached to Mowing Machine Wheel.

ENTIRELY NEW. **CLARK'S CUTAWAY HARROW**
SUPERSEDES the PLOW! BEATS the WORLD! Ground Made into a PERFECT SEED BED. HAS A SEEDING ATTACHMENT FOR SOWING ALL KINDS OF GRAIN. Send for New Circular, with full description, FREE. HIGGANUM MAN'G CO. HIGGANUM, CONN.: 189 AND 191 WATER STREET, NEW YORK.

Swine Breeders, Attention!

The Wonderful Performances of
HOROZONE
—In curing—



During the past sixty days in the great outbreaks in central and western Ohio, southern Indiana and central and northern Iowa are personally known to the editor of the KANSAS FARMER, to whom we refer.

HOROZONE
variably destroys both the latent germ and the full-fledged bacteria. Therefore professional breeders of Fancy Hogs, all over the United States now give it to their entire herds as a

UNFAILING PREVENTIVE

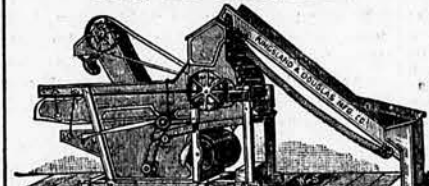
HOROZONE is daily saving THOUSANDS OF HOGS. Entire herds are cured in five days. As a Cure or a Preventive this marvelous liquid, HOROZONE, stamps out every vestige of actual HOG CHOLERA.

THE HOROZONE COMPANY,
145 Broadway, New York.

If your dealer has not got it, write or telegraph to WOODWARD, FAXON & CO., 1206 to 1210 Union Ave., Kansas City, Mo., General Western Agents

KINGSLAND & DOUGLAS
MANUFACTURING CO.

ST. LOUIS, MO.



SHUCK SHELLER.

Shells Corn with the Shuck on as well as off. Also separates Shuck from the Cob.

HORSE POWERS, ENGINES.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE. Mention this Paper.

G. GIVEN HAGEY, FOUNT P. HAGEY, FOREST HAGEY, BEN M. HAGEY, THOS. J. HAGEY, LEWIS W. HAGEY

HAGEY BROTHERS,
BROOMCORN

Commission Merchants.

220 North Commercial Street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

OAKLAWN FARM

4435
REGISTERED PERCHERON
FRENCH COACH HORSES,
Imported and Bred.



346 IMPORTED and Bred in 1889, Being 100 more than were imported and bred this year by any other man or firm in America.

First choice of all leading Studs of the Percheron, 100 bought before any purchase was made by other American buyers. Among Oaklawn's importations this year are THE WINNERS OF 88 PRIZES at the great Shows of France, and of these were 42 FIRST PRIZES.

At Universal Exposition, Paris, 1889, 13 FIRST PRIZES.

STOCK ON HAND: 370 HEAD

180 IMPORTED BROOD MARES, 100 in foal by brilliant, the most famous living sire.

ALL STOCK SOLD FULLY GUARANTEED.

Best quality. Prices reasonable. Terms Easy. Don't buy without inspecting the greatest and most successful breeding establishment in America. Address, for 500-page catalogue, etc., M. W. DUNHAM, WAYNE, ILLINOIS. Thirty-two miles west of Chicago, on N. & W. R. between Turner Junction and Elgin.

500 PRINTING OUTFIT

and 100 MAGIC HAT RACK, 25c. To get Agents and buyers we will, for 60 days only, send three valuable articles postpaid on receipt of 50c. silver or stamps. 3 sets 50c., 6 sets \$1.00. THIS IS A WONDERFUL OFFER. Quits used for setting up names, printing cards, marking linen, books, envelopes, papers, etc. contains 3 alphabetic next type holder, indelible ink, pen, tweezers, all in neat case with Directions, full Catalogue and terms. YOU can make MONEY at printing or selling outfits. Agents Wanted. Catalogue Free. Address INGERSOLL & BRO., 45 Fulton St., N. Y. City.



"IDEAL" DRILLING MACHINE

Steam Outfit Complete for Wells 300 feet. \$295

Same with Horse Power \$195

Large Catalogue Free Wells Machine Wks

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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 6, 1889.

Clay county—W. P. Anthony, clerk.

MALE—Taken up by Wm. Knowlton, in Grant tp., September 10, 1889, one bay mare, right hind leg white, 8 years old; valued at \$60.

Covley county—S. J. Smock, clerk.

COW—Taken up by J. E. Grove, in Liberty tp., P. O. Eatonville, September 6, 1889, one roan cow, dehorned; valued at \$10.

Douglas county—M. D. Greenlee, clerk.

BULL—Taken up by John O'Sullivan, in Marion tp., September 23, 1889, one red bull with white spots, 2 or 3 years old; valued at \$12.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 13, 1889.

Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Andrew Keegan, in Clear Creek tp., P. O. Axtell, October 8, 1889, one brown mule, 4 feet 8 inches high, 20 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Harvey county—R. H. Farr, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by George Seward, P. O. Sedgewick, October 21, 1889, one brown mare mule, about 15 years old, white spot on neck.

Shawnee county—D. N. Burdge, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by John W. Tillman, in Dover tp., P. O. Dover, October 28, 1889, one black mule, 2 years old, 4 feet 10 inches high, no marks or brands.

Geary county—P. V. Trovinger, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Louis Enlert, in Jefferson tp., October 13, 1889, one light red steer, 3 years old, star in forehead, white spot on breast, white stripe on left hind leg, tip of tail white; valued at \$30.

Brown county—N. E. Chapman, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by E. M. Brown, in Walnut tp., one red and white steer, 1 year old, crop off right ear and under bit out of left ring in both ears.

COW—Taken up by John Hagg, in Washington tp.

one red cow, 5 years old, marked 1 on left hip, split in right ear, white on belly.

STEER—By same, one red steer, 2 years old, T on left hip.

CALF—By same, one red calf.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 20, 1889.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk.

MALE—Taken up by John Welder, in Shawnee tp., P. O. Rosedale, October 15, 1889, one dark bay mare, 18 hands high, weight 1,000 pounds, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

PONY—Taken up by M. H. Kelly, in Olathe tp.

P. O. Olathe, October 23, 1889, one sorrel mare pony, 12 or 13 hands high, saddle marks on right side; valued at \$12.

Montgomery county—G. W. Fulmer, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by R. H. Sweetman, in Fawn Creek tp., P. O. Fawn Creek, October 17, 1889, one white heifer, 2 years old, crop off right ear; valued at \$10.

HEIFER—By same, one roan heifer, 2 years old, crop off right ear; valued at \$10.

HEIFER—By same, two red heifers, 2 years old, crop off right ear; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—By same, one red and white heifer, 2 years old, crop off right ear; valued at \$10.

STEER—By same, one pale red steer, 2 years old, branded 414 one foot long on right side; valued at \$15.

COW—By same, one speckled roan cow, 7 years old, crop off right ear; valued at \$10.

CALF—By same, one speckled roan heifer calf, 2 months old, no marks; valued at \$5.

Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Edwin McMillen, in Pike tp., November 1, 1889, one dark red heifer, 3 years old, little white on bush of tail, branded G, split in right ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$14.

STEER—Taken up by A. Christensen, in Reading tp., November 11, 1889, one red yearling steer with some white; valued at \$12.

HORSE—Taken up by J. E. Sanders, in Fremont tp., November 12, 1889, one light bay gelding, 16½ hands high, no marks or brands; valued at \$75.

Wyandotte county—Frank Mapes, clerk.

MALE—Taken up by H. Reimer, one dark bay mare, about 10 years old, 14 hands high; valued at \$25.

MALE—By same, one dark bay mare, 18 hands high; valued at \$15.

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Jennings' Horse Training Made Easy.....1.00
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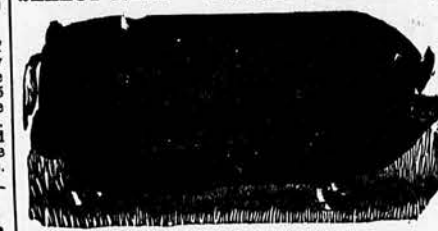
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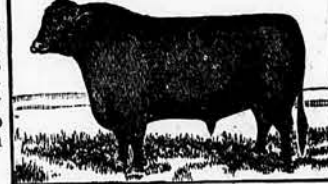
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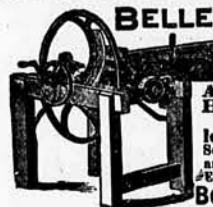
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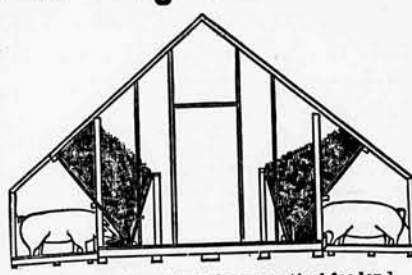
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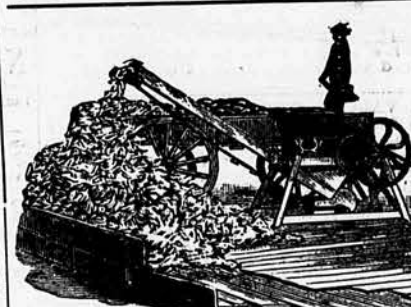
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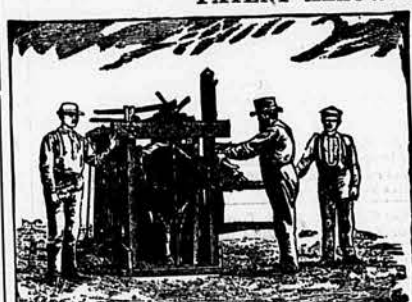
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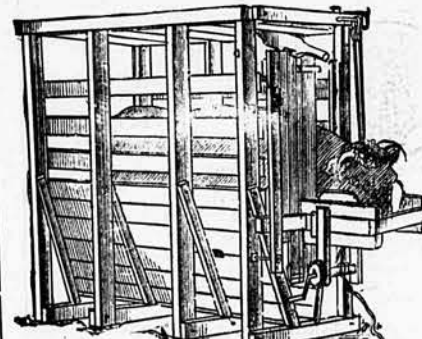
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