

KANSAS FARMER

ONLY 25 CENTS TO JANUARY 1, 1889.

ESTABLISHED, 1863.
VOL. XXVI, No. 36.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1888.

TWENTY PAGES.
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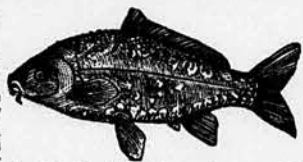
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TOPEKA : BUSINESS : INDEX

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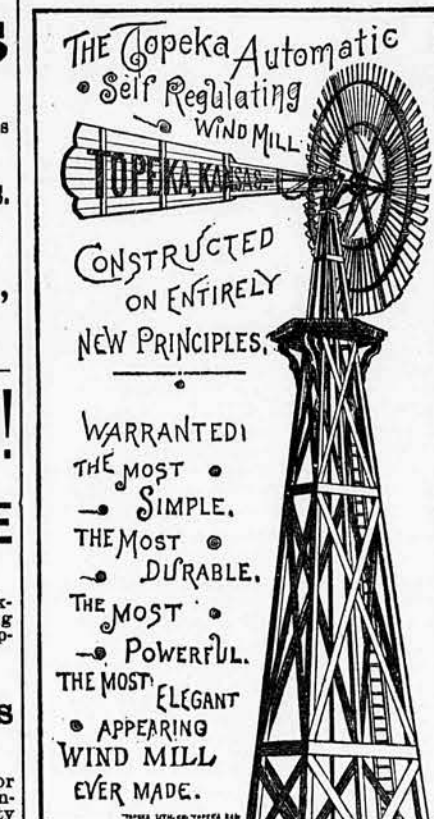
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Rest of the State in Fine Condition as to Crops and Stock.

Apples, Pears and Small Fruits a Fair Average Crop.

The KANSAS FARMER this week presents a very full report of crops, covering the entire State, made up of short letters from special correspondents. The State has not been in as good condition since 1884, unless it be in the number of hogs, which was reduced greatly last year. With the exception of half a dozen counties lying on and near the Great Bend of the Arkansas, the State is in good condition. Corn in many parts is very heavy, in some parts the heaviest ever raised in the history of Kansas. With all the shortages in certain localities, the crop for the State as a whole will, probably, prove to be the heaviest ever grown. Wheat, though somewhat injured by insects in places, will average eighteen to twenty bushels per acre, and the quality is generally good. Oats were a little short in some localities, but with the greatly increased acreage, the crop was very large. No accurate estimate of the yield can be made because a great deal is being fed without threshing. Sorghum is good wherever grown, and the same is true of milo maize, Kaffir corn and millet. Broomcorn has done very well in the western counties. Apples, pears, and small fruits have yielded well. Grass is growing well yet, and stock is in first-class condition. The wheat acreage will be increased in the western part of the State. Seeding is now in progress. The ground is in good condition. Kansas crops, with the exceptions noted above, are in prime condition.

Allen.—Corn in this immediate vicinity is on the whole considerably above the average crop. In some spots where fields were planted late and in others where the soil is high and light, fields have suffered from lack of rain. The oats crop is unusually heavy, in many instances making sixty bushels to the acre. Wheat yields on average eighteen bushels; acreage light.

Anderson.—Corn a full average crop. A great deal of extra good corn, but some pieces damaged by chinch bugs. Wheat was good, acreage small. Oats fair, about half a crop. Flax will average about seven bushels to the acre. Fruit of all kinds except peaches plenty. Tame grass fair. Prairie grass excellent. Ground in good condition for fall seeding. Stock was never in better condition at this season of the year.

Atchison.—Wheat about half threshed, yield twenty to thirty-five bushels per acre, quality good. Oats not very good. Corn never was better. Grass good; apple crop good. There will be a larger acreage of wheat sown this fall than last year. Ground is in fine condition for seeding; plenty of rain. Stock in fine condition; a little hog cholera.

Barton.—Corn in most of the county almost an entire failure. Sod has been an exception, making a fair crop. Southern part of county where there is almost pure sand the crop is from fair to good, much cut for fodder. Oats, some few cases a fair crop, but much was not cut, grain very light. Wheat spotted, running from five to thirty bushels per acre. Seeding for wheat will be large, but the ground will be corn ground to the extent of that crop, as there has been no chance to prepare other ground on account of dry weather. Rye is being sown quite extensively for pasture to lengthen the forage crop, which was never so short, and the shortage is felt more for lack of corn and oats. Stock in fine condition; hogs being sold off.

Brown.—Corn crop will be immense, was never better. Wheat very fine, but damaged some by rains during harvest and threshing. Rye was good. Oats very fine. Threshers estimate the wheat from twenty-four to twenty-nine bushels per acre, oats from fifty to seventy bushels. Recent rains have put the ground in splendid condition for plowing. Apple crop very fine; grapes only a partial crop; potatoes good; fall pasture very fine; stock healthy and in fine condition. Feeders are preparing to feed a large number of cattle.

(2) Corn is one of the heaviest crops ever raised in the county; will average over fifty bushels per acre. Spring wheat is not over

half a crop. Fall wheat is the best ever raised; will average twenty-five bushels per acre. Oats, the threshers report an average above fifty bushels per acre, though not as good as last year. We have had and are having abundance of rain, so grass and all late crops are splendid. Apples are an average crop. Stock generally healthy and doing well.

Chautauqua.—We have the largest crop of corn ever raised in the county and perfect in quality. Wheat is also extra good, but not a large acreage harvested; much more will be sown this fall. Oats also good. Fruit of all kinds a perfect success. Peaches are now in excess of the demands, a great many going to waste. The hay crop is large and fine. Stock in the best condition for years. Rains abundant all through this month; waters high now.

Cheyenne.—Two-thirds of this county had a good crop of wheat, oats, rye, corn, potatoes, sorghum, melons, and all kinds of vegetables. The average yield is, wheat, eighteen to twenty bushels per acre; oats, twenty to twenty-five; rye, twelve to fifteen; potatoes, fifty, and the prospects for corn, thirty-five to forty. The quality of the small grain is extra good. We have had frequent rains in all portions of the county except the southeast, along what is called the dry, or middle Beaver creek. Cattle and horses in fine condition.

Clark.—Corn crop is short; last of July and first of August too dry. There will be enough corn for home consumption, but very little surplus. Oats was fair and now sells for 25 cents. Wheat was light and poor quality. Rye was good. Farmers are plowing for wheat and considerable will be sown, though some will not be able to buy seed. Grass in fine condition. Buffalo grass usually is dry enough to burn long before this date, but not so this year. All classes of stock in fine condition. Ten carloads of fine grass steers shipped to-day.

Clay.—In some portions of Clay county the corn crop will be above an average, in others it was damaged seriously by drouth in July; I estimate the county at about two-thirds of a crop. All other crops, wheat, oats, hay, rye, etc., above the average. Vegetables abundant. Plenty of rain at this date, though it has been somewhat dry during the month. There will be an increased acreage of wheat sown this fall.

Coffey.—Corn more than half a crop; in some parts of county will go fifty to seventy-five bushels per acre—will average fair. Oats yielding from forty to one hundred bushels per acre. Wheat good quality, not a large yield. Apple crop fair; no peaches; some pears. Ground nearly all prepared for wheat and in splendid condition for sowing. Grass good. Stock looking well.

Cowley.—The corn is probably half a crop; it is very streaked; in some neighborhoods it is good, from forty to sixty bushels per acre, while in other places, from three to five miles away, on equally as good land, will not make more than ten to twenty bushels per acre. The early varieties planted early are good. Have had fine showers lately that keeps the pasture alive and growing. Stock of all kinds are in fine condition where they have had access to plenty of water. There will be a larger acreage of wheat sown this fall than usual.

Crawford.—Corn a very good crop, better than for the last eight years. Oats a fair crop, think about an average of forty bushels per acre. Wheat a light crop, a very small acreage will be sown this fall. Fall crops excellent. Grasses of all kinds very good, pastures holding out well. Stock as far as known all in good condition.

Decatur.—Too dry for corn. Half destroyed quite a portion of the corn and vegetable crop in certain localities. Some plowing being done for fall grain. Spring wheat was fair, fifteen to twenty bushels per acre. Oats medium. Stock fat and grass good for pasture.

Dickinson.—Drouth, hot winds, and chinch bugs injured the corn crop so much that our farmers feel despondent. Wheat in quantity and quality is first-rate, measuring from the threshing machine from twenty to forty bushels per acre. Oats range from thirty to seventy bushels per acre, quality excellent. Rye is yielding from twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre. Potatoes (late and early varieties) are disappointing the grower. A large area is plowed for wheat, and drills will be at work in every field as soon as the soil is sufficiently moist. Buckwheat has suffered much by the drouth. Stock of all kinds in good condition. Pasture on the uplands getting short. Have to feed milch cows with fodder corn and mangels. Plums in great abundance; grapes about two-thirds of a crop; pear trees bearing heavy loads of fruit; apples in abundance. To-day we are having fine showers which will materially help the fall crops of grain and fruit.

Dontphan.—Corn will be a heavy crop, all except that replanted is nearly matured. Oats a good crop, but owing to the heavy rains about 50 per cent. were damaged, either in shock or stack. Wheat is yielding well, of a good quality, but some of that is also damaged by wet weather. There will be an average crop seeded of wheat this fall; plowing is 75 per cent. done; seeding will begin about September 10. Pastures and stock in good shape. Apples and grapes will be a heavy crop except in a few cases damaged by late frosts.

Ellis.—Corn was slightly injured by the hot dry weather during the latter part of July and fore part of August, still the crop is a very large one. Oats are good and the wheat crop excellent, many fields yielding over forty bushels to the acre. The apple crop is large. The August rains are keeping

the grass in good condition and in consequence all kinds of stock are thriving.

Ellsworth.—Corn is badly injured; will not average ten bushels per acre for the whole acreage. Much of the corn is being shocked. Wheat in the valleys so far as threshed is averaging twenty-five bushels per acre. Oats are light, short straw, and much of the crop will be fed unthreshed. Millet and sorghum fair crops. Pastures dry. Potatoes very poor. Stock healthy.

Finney.—Corn will make a fair crop; the best under irrigation, it will be heavy, outside light. Same true of oats. The lands under irrigation have produced fine crops this year and have demonstrated that irrigation in Finney county is a success. Wheat crop was light. A fair acreage will be planted this fall, but not so much as if there was any fair prospect of the location of a flouring mill in the county before the next crop was ready for market. Principal grass crops—alfalfa and millet, both good. Stock in good condition. Having abundant August rains.

Ford.—Corn in south half of this county better than ever known; north half about half crop, but better than in 1887. Oats and wheat above average crop. Rye a full crop. Millet and sorghum best ever raised in the county. Fruit an average crop, but little old enough to bear. Grass better than for many years. Cattle, all kinds fat, and no disease; horses in good condition. Seeding has just begun, ground in splendid condition, as we have been having rain plenty within the last ten days.

Franklin.—Franklin county has more corn, millet and wild hay to the acre than ever before. Fair crop of oats and wheat. Early potatoes badly dried up in May. Fair amount of wheat being sowed. Stock in splendid condition. Grass abundant. Oceans of rain since June.

Garfield.—Corn is short and varies very much in different parts. Much of it will not make more than fodder. Grass has been good and stock is in good condition. The last two weeks in August have been quite wet. Ground is in good fix to work for wheat. The acreage to be planted can not be stated now, but it will be considerable.

Gove.—Corn crop is as varied as possible; some fields are good, some not good; some no corn at all. Oats were good; acreage small. Rye good. There will be a large acreage sown to wheat and rye this fall. Ground in good condition for seeding. Feed plenty and to spare in this (the southern) half of the county. Grass good. Stock of all kinds in splendid condition.

Graham.—Corn in some parts of county good, in other parts near total failure. Oats spotted, some good some bad. Wheat poor except in the northwest part of the county. Sorghum on new breaking good. Owing to the rain the last three days the ground will be in good condition for fall seeding and all the wheat and rye will be put in that possibly can be where seed can be obtained. Grass is short but stock is in good condition.

Grant.—There will be but little corn in the county owing to dry hot weather of June and July. Oats was light. Very little wheat was sown last fall, but a good acreage will be put in this year. Very little millet was worth cutting. Sorghum about half a crop. Rice corn did fine; neither heat nor dry weather seemed to hurt it. Kaffir corn will not come up to what was promised for it. There will be plenty of corn fodder to winter the stock as a large acreage of corn was planted. Pastures growing since the heavy, general rains of last week. Stock in good condition and healthy.

Greeley.—Corn far ahead of last year in quantity and quality. Wheat and oats fair for a new county, say half to two-thirds of a crop for best. Some fields were injured with hail. Farmers are sowing fall wheat and rye and will sow as much as possible. Tame grass good. Stock prime and will be in good shape for winter, with abundance of feed for a hard winter if necessary. There are spots in fields where crops were injured with drouth but not to an alarming extent. Greeley county has a good acreage of a fine quality of broom corn with good weather to cure it in. Judging from this and last year's crop, "this is the home of the broom corn," and it will be a staple crop in western Kansas.

Greenwood.—The corn, oats and wheat as well as the fruit crops are the best that this county has had for ten years. There are some spots where very little is raised, but especially the corn and apples are fine. This county is noted for fine stock and this year is no exception.

Harper.—Corn is a fair crop. Where planted too thick it was injured by the hot winds. Thinner corn will average fifty bushels per acre. Taking the county over the crop is good. Oats was a fair crop. Wheat are extra good crop; will average from reports of thrashers and others thirty bushels per acre. Some apples; not many peaches; plenty of grapes and plums. Millet was very good. Sorghum is extra good. Grass is in splendid condition. Stock are in fine condition. There will be a large acreage of wheat sown this fall owing to the fine condition of the ground. Plenty of cane.

Haskell.—Corn fair in north half of the county; south half no good. What wheat was sowed is good. Oats fair. A large acreage of wheat will be put in this year, as it is undoubtedly the crop for the southwest. Grass rather short. Stock in splendid condition.

Jackson.—The corn crop is one of the best ever produced in the county. Oats, injured some by rust, but are threshing out better than was expected; from twenty-five to fifty bushels per acre is common. Very

little wheat; some fields good others very poor. Apples above an average. Grapes and plums plenty. Ground in fine condition for seeding wheat. Prairie grass pastures very fine; stock never looked better.

Jefferson.—Corn is a heavy crop; some damaged by chinch bugs, but not material. Oats a light crop, average about twenty bushels. Wheat, yield light and poor. Very little will be sown. Apples a good crop, and quality excellent. Grass never better. Pasture good and stock in good condition.

Jewell.—Corn will average over half a crop. Some localities were badly damaged by drouth in July, while in some parts of the county there will be almost a full crop. Oats and wheat were good, and there will be an increased acreage of fall grain sown. Grass is fine and hay will be plenty. Stock healthy and in good condition.

Johnson.—Corn crop very good—a full crop. Oats a good crop but a large portion damaged in the shock and stack by excessive rains. Wheat a good crop; quality good. Where housed in time it was saved; some damaged by delay in housing. Fruit crop good though lessened by storms. Tent caterpillar on the increase, also codling moth and gouger. Preparing for wheat seeding. Grass very good. Stock in fine condition. Twenty and three-quarter inches of rain fall since June 20 to August 25.

Kingman.—Corn very poor. Not one farmer in ten will have enough to carry him through the winter. After the latter part of May corn was not wet to the roots until the first of August, and that was too late to be of benefit. Wheat made from thirteen to twenty-five bushels per acre. Oats from twenty to forty bushels per acre. Grapes a good crop, worth five cents per pound. Ground is in good condition from the numerous rains this month, for wheat seeding. There will be almost 50 per cent more sowed this year than last. Almost every one is going to sow that can get seed. Grass is too short in most localities to mow, but is growing nicely and will make a crop yet. Stock in good condition.

Leavenworth.—Corn was blown down some by storms the fore part of the month, but is not materially injured, and promises to be the heaviest crop we have ever raised. Early corn is ripening. Wheat is being rapidly threshed and is yielding twenty to thirty bushels per acre; oats forty to seventy five. Hay crop is good but was somewhat injured in making by the many rains during the past month. Pastures are in splendid condition and stock is looking well. The apple crop is heavy; several car loads shipped daily from this county to points west and north. Late potatoes promise a large yield. Much of the ground for fall wheat is already planted and the acreage sown to wheat promises to be large.

Lyon.—Late rains have made the corn crop all that could be desired. Fifty to sixty bushels per acre is not an unusual estimate put upon the yield. Oats are good in quality and large in yield per acre. Wheat is making a good yield. One field of fifty acres threshed out 1761 bushels. About the same number of acres will be sown this fall as last. Good supply of apples of good quality. Pastures could be no better, and stock in fine condition. But few hogs in the county. Stock is healthy and coming on rapidly for market. Prospects were never better.

(2) Corn in Lyon county is somewhat irregular; bottom ground was less affected with the hot winds; one-half the crop will make forty bushels per acre; some fields twenty-five others ten; perhaps it will be safe to estimate the crop for the county at twenty-five bushels per acre. Oats crop is threshing out an average of forty bushels. But few of our farmers try to raise wheat but what was sown is turning out twenty bushels per acre. There will not be a very great amount of wheat sown though the ground is in the best condition for planting and seeding. Grass will be a No. one crop, fully double what it was last year. Cattle and hogs are not so numerous as formerly, and are in good demand. Apples nearly a full crop, and of excellent quality, plums (native) are full crop; grapes were never so plenty. Altogether prospects are the best they have been for three years, and people are beginning to have new confidence in the country, and business generally.

Marion.—Corn is about two-thirds an average, and oats about the same. Recent heavy rains have injured hay in stack materially, not less than twenty-five per cent.; but they have fitted the ground finely for fall wheat, and our pastures were never better at this time of year. Other crops about the same as last report.

Marshall.—Corn full average crop; a little below in some sections, above in other parts. Wheat small acreage, but above average yield. Oats, full crop, some damage from rust reported. Abundance of rain for August, therefore grass and stock in fine state.

McPherson.—Corn about one-third crop for the county; oats about one-half crop; wheat about two-thirds crop; apples one-half crop; peaches none; plums good crop; cherries one-third crop; grapes one-half crop; grass about two-thirds crop—will all be cut for hay. Pastures cropped close, but starting again since rain. Had plenty rain from August 25th to August 28th. Ground in splendid condition for fall plowing and seeding. A much larger acreage of wheat will be sown than last fall, but very little rye. Stock in very good condition considering the dry summer and shortness of pasture. Seed wheat in great demand mostly turkey wheat.

(Continued on page 6.)

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

OCTOBER 11.—John Lewis, Poland-Chinas, Marshall, Mo.

ABORTION.

One of the most important matters for the consideration of the stock-breeder is the subject of abortion. The cow, mare, and ewe, are all liable to this trouble, and about in the order named; the sow very seldom suffers from it. It is not unusual to hear a cattle-breeder say: "I have had isolated cases of abortion in my herd frequently, and one year the whole of my cows aborted without any cause that I could discover." In taking a general view of this subject, we must remember that our domestic animals are kept, more or less, in an artificial condition—a condition that favors both structural and functional alterations and derangements—and this especially applies to purebred and fancy stock, to which particular care and attention is devoted. They are necessarily confined, to a greater or less degree, and surrounded by conditions far from natural. Occasional or isolated cases of abortion are not of themselves of much importance, and these isolated cases may be due to many causes, some that may be clearly traced, others that may be beyond discovery; and an animal that has once aborted is much more liable to do it again at the succeeding pregnancy. Technically, a distinction is drawn between abortion and premature birth, but in practice there is no accurately defined limit between the two; we will therefore consider them both under the one heading, as the expulsion of the foetus at any time before the natural and ordinary period for parturition. Abortion may occur at any time during the period of gestation, but it is much more frequent during the first than the second half of pregnancy, and this is more especially the case with the mare. When this accident occurs at a very early stage, it may make little difference in the health of the dam; the ovum may be expelled, and the trouble may even pass unobserved, but it is more serious when it occurs at a late period, and may even imperil the life of the mother, as the longer the foetus is retained within the uterus, the nearer it approaches the gradual stages of development that are arrived at when the time for natural parturition occurs.

The causes that may produce abortion are very numerous. Cows in the best condition are liable to it; in fact high feeding and insufficient exercise, producing an unnaturally plethoric state, may induce it. It may also be induced by debility, sudden atmospheric changes from heat to cold, a wet, cold storm, after confinement in a warm stable, or after a hot day, or a cold rain, are more to be feared than the continuous severe cold of the winter season. Accidents, undue excitement, being chased by dogs, etc.; slips on the ice, violent muscular exertion, or fatigue from a long drive; fighting with each other, or even slight exertion after long confinement in stable or stall, are frequent causes. Any sudden shock or blow may induce it, and stalls with very inclined floors should be avoided.

Accidental abortion may occur from any of these causes, even with the greatest care and attention. Then we must not forget the influence of improper or unwholesome food, impure water, or any impurity of the atmosphere and surroundings. The air is often loaded with exhalations from drains, manure, or other decomposing

material; and the water from any stream, pond, or pump, however polluted, is frequently thought good enough for cattle. Ergotted hay, or the smut or ergot of any of the grains or grasses has, no doubt, been a frequent cause of extensive losses from abortion, also food of bad quality, such as forage that has been improperly saved, and has become moldy. Frozen food or cold water taken in excess, or hay or forage covered with snow or frost, or any indigestible food that will cause a derangement of the organs of digestion; active purgatives may also be classed as a fertile cause, and serious diseases of all kinds frequently produce it. Cows that are badly fed and improperly cared for sometimes miscarry, but not nearly so frequently as those in a plethoric state. There cannot be a doubt that in some animals there is a special predisposition to abortion, and that from a very trifling cause, or perhaps none that we can discover, the accident will occur, and an animal having once aborted is much more liable to a recurrence. Abortion has not unfrequently been ascribed to the influence of the male, and abundant evidence has been brought forward showing that a male enfeebled by excess of use, is very likely to because of abortion. The smell of blood or carrion may also induce it. The sense of smell in the ox tribe is remarkably acute, and when once an accidental abortion has taken place in a herd of cattle, what may be called an epidemic of abortion may set in, and one after another—a majority or perhaps all the cattle in the herd—may abort. Here the question arises, how is this brought about? When abortion becomes frequent, or of the nature of an epidemic, and is not due to one common cause, such as ergot or other diseased food, or impure water or some well-defined cause, but appears to spread from one animal to another, after the manner of an infectious disease, it is due to some specific infectious or virulent principle, a micro-organism, as many authorities hold, or it is simply due to some sympathetic action. We all know how sensitive animals are and how easily and quickly they are excited, and that the sympathies are especially excited by certain smells there can be no doubt. That the uterine discharges of animals have some special scent recognizable by their own species is evident. Every one is aware with what keenness a herd of cattle will follow one of their number when oestrus is about to come on, and how excited the whole herd becomes. The smell of blood and carrion is claimed to be one of the causes of abortion, and there can be no doubt that the smell of the foetal envelopes and uterine discharges may induce it. Epizootics of abortion have been recorded from the earliest times, and are marked even up to the present day, frequently by the obscurity in which their causes are shrouded. They are peculiar in attacking all or nearly all the pregnant cattle, seldom occurring in sheep, and still more rarely in the mare. That a specific virus or infective principle exists in some of these outbreaks of an epizootic or enzootic character scarcely admits of a doubt. To sum up the causes of abortion we may conclude that it may occur from various accidental causes, from the effects of improper food or water, from improper hygienic conditions, from sympathetic influence, or from infection.

The deleterious effects of the ergots of the different grains and grasses are admitted by all, and there can be little doubt that the different species of the ergots may differ somewhat in their action. Also, we are aware that the physiological action of drugs and medicines is modified by the dose. Much

diversity of opinion has existed as to the power of ergot to produce contraction of the uterus and expulsion of its contents, and thus produce abortion in the lower animals, even when given in very large doses; but in small and repeated doses, taken for a continuous time in the food, it no doubt frequently action the small blood vessels and capillaries of the uterus, by paralyzing them and rendering them unable to carry on the blood, in a similar manner to which dry gangrene of the extremities is caused. The death of the foetus follows, and in the natural course of events it is aborted.

In all outbreaks of abortion of an epizootic or enzootic character, and indeed in all isolated cases, the cause should, if possible, be discovered. And in all cases the affected animals should be removed as far as possible and isolated from pregnant animals. The foetus and foetal membranes should be carried away and deeply buried, and all excreta from the cow should be carefully kept out of the way. The shed from which the cow has been moved should be cleansed of all manure and other objectionable matters. Disinfect and continue disinfecting the place where the abortion took place, and particularly the stall occupied by the cow. Also disinfect the cow herself in her seclusion. A solution of carbolic acid is an excellent disinfectant for this purpose, or a 1 per cent. solution of sulphuric acid may be used; quick-lime freely sprinkled about the building is also beneficial. In fact everything should be conducted on the antiseptic principle as much as possible, even to the utensils and clothing, etc., of attendants, as although all cases may not be of an infective character, it is better to guard against any possible contamination. The precautionary measures to be adopted must consist in avoiding as far as possible all known causes of the trouble. Cows, even in the natural act of calving, should be kept in a separate, loose box, as we are all well aware of the peculiar sympathetic temperament of these animals; also that in a state of nature, or rather in that which comes nearest to it (being turned loose in the pasture), they invariably hide themselves in seclusion when the time of parturition arrives, if a place of seclusion can be found. Breeding animals, pregnant cows especially, should be kept in as near a state of natural life as possible; have pure air, pure water, wholesome food, varied and apportioned according to the condition of the animal and its various requirements, etc. Exercise is most important and should be allowed every day. Cleanliness must be scrupulously observed in buildings and enclosures, and special precautions should be observed in keeping the animals from proximity to decomposing or putrid matter, and from the sight and smell of blood, dead or butchered carcasses, flesh, or anything of that character. In cases where ergot may have been discovered in the grain, hay, or forage, it may be well to note that although the deleterious effects of moldy or imperfectly saved food, hay, etc., may be rendered innocuous by steaming or boiling, the poisonous effects of the ergots are not destroyed by those means.

Animals that have a predisposition to abortion, such as those that have previously aborted, should not, as a rule, be bred from; but in the case of some particularly valuable pure-bred cattle, it may be desirable to try them again. If it be determined to do so, they should not be put frequently to the male, and certainly not until a year or more has elapsed since the last miscarriage; and when pregnancy again occurs special care should be taken to continue it to a

successful termination, by scrupulously avoiding all causes that may lead to a recurrence of the accident, attending carefully to the general health, guarding against weakness on the one extreme, and plethora on the other, combating constipation, or the opposite extreme, by appropriate diet or mild remedies, and allowing regular but only gentle exercise towards the close of the period of gestation.

When abortion appears imminent, it is of the utmost importance to know that the foetus is still alive, and that the foetal membranes are not ruptured, as if these conditions have occurred efforts to check the abortion must on no account be attempted. The accident may be prevented or checked by the administration of narcotics, and keeping the animal in the most perfect quiet possible. The animal should be placed alone in a dark place, with doors and windows closed. Opium may be given in the form of the tincture (laudanum), by the mouth or as an injection (*per anus*). This may be repeated every half hour or hour, or both modes of administration may be adopted. The injections should be very small, diluted in water, not more than two or three ounces at once. Chloroform has by some been extolled for this purpose, given in about three-drachm doses as a drench in oil or mucilage. The abdomen should be gently rubbed for some time, and the stall well littered. If the animal will eat or drink, easily digested food, and water in small quantities should be given for a day or two, and it may then be gradually returned to its ordinary diet and treatment. When abortion is inevitable, which is indicated by the foetus being dead, and also by rupture of the foetal membranes and escape of the fluids in which it should be enveloped, the treatment must be different, as the object will then be to facilitate the expulsion of the foetus, and also the foetal membranes, as quickly as possible. In the majority of these cases nature's efforts are sufficient, as a rule, but occasionally it may be necessary for the hand to be introduced and the expulsive efforts gently assisted. The cow herself must also be attended to. If the foetal membranes have not been discharged they should be removed by the hand, and not allowed to decompose, and a mild solution of carbolic acid injected into the vagina and uterus. The membranes themselves should be buried or destroyed, and the cow herself should be kept isolated from pregnant cows as long as any uterine discharges exist. This period of isolation should extend at least two weeks. Whenever or wherever abortion occurs, whether at pasture, in the byre, or in the straw yard, it is of the utmost importance that the animal should be isolated from other pregnant animals, and that the foetus, foetal membranes, and all traces of uterine discharges be buried or destroyed.

There are many important questions in connection with this subject, classed in the sister profession, under the head of gynecology, which require consideration, that would be of interest to the professional, but would hardly be understood or appreciated by the general reader.—*National Live Stock Journal*.

Experience With the Mutton Breeds.

Here is something two years old, but is worth reprinting because of its suggestions. The author is a Michigan farmer and his letter was first printed in the *American Sheep Breeder*:

"I promised some time ago in an article written for your paper to give the results of my experience with the following breeds of mutton sheep, Cotswold, Shropshire and Southdowns. My experience is so different from

that of some others that I have hesitated to give the result, but I have concluded to, since it is a well-known fact that people placed under different circumstances have very different results. The Cotswold sheep have not proved hardy enough for my mode of farming; their wool gets wet with rain and then they take cold much more quickly than either of the Down varieties that I have. Their lambs grow very well, but do not fatten on grass as well as do the lambs from either of the above Downs. I have come to the conclusion that for mutton I can produce more pounds from the same care and food from Downs than I can from the Cotswold, but the Cotswold are a good sheep and I do not wish to discourage others from breeding them since there is no doubt in my mind but that there are farmers whose circumstances are such that the Cotswold sheep would be just what they want. Now, what can I say about the Shropshire and not offend some of the parties that claim that they are the only mutton sheep worth breeding? Acquit me of any ill-feeling toward any one when I say that whenever you see an article that holds one breed above all others in every respect, that the writer's experience is limited or that he wishes to exaggerate. We all are quite apt to have some hobby. Now, my hobby is in breeding any animal for meat. As a rule the less bone you produce after you get enough to sustain the weight of carcass you wish to produce, the better. My reasons are that small-boned animals mature earlier, fatten younger and require less food per pound than large-boned animals of the same breed.

"In regard to the Shrops, they are reasonably hardy, good breeders and shear quite a reasonable fleece of wool and I like them very well as far as I have tried them, but don't think they are all the mutton sheep there is in the world, for still, there is the little Southdown. They have been bred for years and have their admirers, because they are profitable. They shear a very desirable quality of wool, they are very hardy and I think as prolific as any breed that I am acquainted with. They are the earliest to mature and to sell for the top of the market as fat lambs or as yearling wethers, which I think is as old as we can afford to keep mutton wethers. But they do not shear quite as heavy as the Shrops."

In the Dairy.

Milk Tests and Standards.

"How do you test the quality of milk? and what is the legal standard?" asks a correspondent. We are not aware of any legal standard for milk; but 87½ parts water, not less than 12½ parts solid and 3½ parts fat is frequently adopted by analysts, as the normal condition of milk in its pure state. A lower standard, of 11½ per cent. for total solids, and 9 per cent. for solids other than fat, is sometimes adopted, and there is no doubt that the milk of poorly-fed or inferior cows does not come up to this lower standard; but Sir Charles Cameron and other eminent chemists have concluded that milk, on the average, contains more than 13 per cent. of solids; so that, of the two, the standard given first ought to be the more nearly correct. Indeed, it is notorious that pure milk often may be watered, and still be of a quality above the higher minimum standard we have given.

In the process of testing, various instruments are used, the simplest of these being the lactometer. It is a slender glass about fourteen inches in length, and figures marked one above

the other on the sides divide it into 120 deg. There is a small weighted bulb at the bottom, used to give it a certain gravity. The lactometer is used by dropping it into the milk, when it sinks to a depth governed by the specific gravity of the fluid. In pure milk it will register up to from 100 to 114, but if the instrument sinks deeper than 100 the milk is impure. This device is defective, however, for the reason that it will float higher in skimmed milk than in milk that has not been relieved of its cream.

To obviate the necessity of depending on the lactometer, a German professor named Feser invented a glass instrument which he called the lactoscope. It is dependent for its use upon the transparent quality of milk, and resembles the lactometer very much, having figures vertically arranged on the sides of a glass tube. In the bulb in the bottom, however, is a milk-white globe, also of glass, circled with black rings about the twentieth part of an inch in width, this protuberance being about an inch long. To make the test with the lactoscope, four centimeters of milk are measured out from a sample and poured into the tube. The pure milk is too dense to permit the black rings on the globe in the bottom, which it hides, to be seen. Water is then poured in and mixed with it, the object being to reduce the milk to a degree of partial transparency which will permit the circles to be faintly seen. About half a pint of water is used, poured in at different times in small quantities, a sharp eye being kept on the look-out for the circles in the bottom to appear. Water is poured in until these become barely discernible, when the figures on the sides of the glass at the top are consulted. If the mixture of milk and water shows an attitude below 100, at the time the circles become visible, the milk is bad; if above 100, it is good.

Various other instruments of a less simple, but probably not more effective kind, are used for testing milk. If the test is to be made for determining the amount of butter and cheese contained in the milk, and not merely to detect adulteration and outwit the pump, the oil-churn test, which was described some months ago in these columns, is better than anything short of a regular analysis. The latter is a tedious and protracted process, but should be employed in all cases where there is the shadow of a doubt as to the quality of the fluid.

To make an analysis, a small quantity of the milk, say five cubic centimeters, is put into a little platinum crucible as a beginning. The milk is then evaporated by a slow heat, supplied by a steam radiator, until the residuum is solid, comprising principally cream or fat, sugar, casein, and salts. The platinum dish, which is weighed before being used, is again placed upon the delicate scales, after evaporation is complete, and the difference in weight gives the total solids, the standard being given above. Then the solids are taken, and the fat washed out of the pan with ether. The fat is then separated through a delicate paper filter into a small beaker, which has previously been weighed, and a second weighing determines its amount. Some milk shows as high as 4½ parts fat, but this indicates an extremely high quality.—*Farming World (Scotland).*

Dairy Influence in Agriculture

From a communication in *Jersey Bulletin*, by James Cheesman, of Toronto, we make two extracts, the following:

"Of the obligations of the dairy profession to Dr. Goessman, of the Massachusetts Experiment Station,

Amherst, one can not speak too strongly. Early recognizing the altered condition of the craftsman of the soil, he set out to investigate the cost of milk-production and pork-making as the most economical method of using the by-products of the dairy—skim-milk and buttermilk. The director wisely set out with a thorough appreciation of the value of the manurial residues of feeding stuffs. As nitrogenous foods are richest in fertilizing constituents, and rateably much higher in value, so also are they as butter and flesh-forming foods. By feeding gluten meal, bran, corn meal, and Southern cow-pea and serradella, a mixture having a high nutritive ratio, the net cost of milk has been as low as 1.18 cents per quart or 18 1-5 cents per 100 pounds on three grade animals picked up on the open market.

"The pig-feeding experiments seem to eclipse those on milk-production in point of value to the dairyman. The skim-milk and meals were fed to three animals in one lot, and buttermilk and the same combination of gluten meal, corn meal and wheat bran. By feeding a high proportion of nitrogenous compounds there was necessarily a higher value in the manurial residues, and the ultimate result of the works shows that pork-production cost 3.72 cents per pound net, dressed weight. The food prices were as follows: Bran, \$22.50; corn meal, \$24; gluten meal, \$22.50; skim-milk, 1.8 cents per gallon, and buttermilk at 1.37 per gallon. The pork was sold at 5½ to 7½ cents per pound, dressed weight.

"Now the point of these observations, and the conclusions of the argument suggested by my rambles is this: Dairying is fast modifying the agriculture of the United States; that this modification is most forcibly expressed in the large increase of nitrogenous crops; that the nitrogenous food grown on the farm is fast replacing pasture grass, and is more economical; that the increase of nitrogenous crops favors the intrication of soils by reducing the area of grain and fallows; that the more we crop the greater the manure pile, and the richer the manure the heavier and more valuable the crops and the higher the value of land. That the interests of economic dairying demands a proper use of all wastes, and that pig-feeding is one of the best. That pork-making is most economical when conducted on a high nutritive ration, and especially during the early period of growth. That the profit of the operation is governed by the time taken to prepare a pig for market, the cost of production advancing rapidly with the increasing growth of the animal. One of the greatest considerations for the dairyman is the economical production of food, and the best use he can make of his land is to conserve its fertility by careful cultivation."

How to Milk a Cow.

A correspondent of the *Wisconsin Farmer* says:

The time, manner and circumstances under which cows are milked exercises a greater influence, not only on the quantity of milk produced, but also on its quality, than most farmers would be willing to believe. To milk a cow properly requires care, precision and solicitude on the part of the milkers. Force and rapidity are both necessary in milking, but the former should be so applied as to cause the animal as little pain as possible, for the animal should regard it as a favor and relief, not as a torture or punishment. This is especially true of young cows and such as yield a large quantity of milk, as not only their udders, but their whole being

in general is the most sensitive and consequently are most easily ruined.

Regularity in milking is essential. Cows should be milked at fixed intervals, and if the time set aside for milking is closely adhered to, the animals will soon be so strongly impressed by the custom that they will be promptly on hand at the appointed hour to be relieved of their burdens. Not only for this reason, however, should they be milked regularly, but more especially because irregularity in milking has an unfavorable effect upon the quantity of milk produced, in short, irregularity in milking makes an irregular cow.

The udder of cows is a very delicate organism and, therefore, subject to a great many disorders. It happens frequently that the whole or part of the udder is "out of order" and does not perform its functions properly. Though these evils generally are of themselves of small significance, they may—and often do—through neglect or deficient treatment, develop diseases of a serious character; often resulting in the total ruin of one or more teats. These disorders are generally attributed to some unknown cause, while they are not unfrequently the result of bad milking or ill-treatment. It is, therefore, very important and a prime qualification of a milker to be able to detect, properly and promptly treat all such disorders as the udder is frequently subject to; or better, to prevent them, which is readily accomplished by proper care and management.

The milker should take hold of the teat near the udder with the whole hand and uniformly press all the milk out of the same, and not as it is usually done by rubbing downward or "stripping." The latter process is usually employed when the cow is nearly milked clean or in giving the "finishing touch," or with the firstling whose teats are yet too short to be taken with the whole hand. With firstlings the latter mode of procedure is often unavoidable, but it should be dispensed with as soon as possible, as it causes the animal more pain than the former method. The theory that cows will yield a larger quantity of milk if the milk is drawn from two teats simultaneously instead of alternately is, I think, without foundation. After several extended trials I failed to discover an increase.

It is highly important that the cows be milked clean or diminution will be the result. This should especially be observed with firstlings, as it will do a great deal toward promoting their milking qualities and consequently their future value. Numerous experiments made in this direction also tend to show that the milk drawn last is at least from three to five times as rich as that which flows at the beginning of milking. The farmers' interests, therefore, are promoted two-fold by invariably observing this rule.

All of our domestic animals suckle their young only when at perfect ease. This is a hint from nature that is well worth imitating, and cows should not be milked while feeding, but should be milked first and fed afterward. The cows will soon become accustomed to this and will keep their feed if they have some before them to be the more quiet while being milked.

The milking should be done quietly. Harsh words should never be indulged in and kicking and striking should be avoided. To excel in milking, as in everything else, one should excel in patience and solicitude. Rough treatment exercises as great an influence both on the quantity and quality of milk, as mental affliction does on digestion in man. Besides, if restraint is resorted to, as is only too often the case with perverse cows, they are very apt to become fractious, hold their milk and form other habits hard to eradicate afterward. Many a valuable cow has been driven to the shambles for none other reason than that she was milked badly, left to dry up badly, or ill-treated.

Let a cow be milked rapidly, quietly, and well treated, and she will be found ever ready to be milked for the relief it affords.

KANSAS FARMER REPORTS

(Continued from page 3.)

Miami.—Corn a good crop, badly blown down. Oats a fair crop only. Wheat was generally very good. Flax a fair crop, with damage by rain. Fine crop of apples, peaches; good crop of grapes and pears. No wheat will be sown. The grass is very fine and all stock doing well. Early potatoes are rotting and about a one-third crop, while late ones are very promising. The whole month has been raining.

Mitchell.—Corn average one-fourth crop for county. Wheat ten per cent above in quantity and quality. Potatoes scarcely up to an average. Pastures fed down close, though stock is in good condition; much of it fat, no disease. Prairie meadows will give an average yield. Fruit crop very light except apples, which are good on high locations. Indications favorable for the sowing a large acreage of wheat and rye.

Montgomery.—Much of the corn is cut up and in shock. It has been quite dry until within a few days plenty of rain. Grass crop very fair and haying well under way. Fruit coming on well; apples abundant, and plums and grapes ripening unevenly. Stock in very good condition and coming to the feeding season better than usual.

Morris.—Large yield of corn in this section; west of here drouth injured it very much; many fields none. Oats one-half crop. No wheat will be sown in this section. Fruit plenty. Potatoes not half of crop. Grass good and cattle never looked better. Very few hogs.

Morton.—Corn in most parts of the county is very light as a result of dry weather which struck it at a critical period, but there are some fields which will furnish a good yield. Very early planted corn or that planted late will make the best yield. Take the county through about a half crop. Oats made a fair yield only. Wheat was light. A large acreage is being put in for the next years crop and recent copious rains have put the ground in good condition to give it a good start this fall. A small crop of rye was raised and the yield was good, making probably twenty-five bushels to the acre. Grass is very good considering the season, and stock is in excellent condition as a rule. Millet yielded well. Sorghum and broom-corn are doing well, also kaffir corn and milo maize of which a considerable is planted.

Nemaha.—Corn eared splendidly and a heavy crop will be gathered. A few places adjacent wheat or rye fields damaged slightly by bugs. Oats generally runs from forty to sixty bushels per acre, with exceptions both ways. Wheat made a good average crop, though some is not very plump. Very little will be sown this fall. Fruit, fair crop; no peaches. Good fall for grass; frequent rains. Fine crop of prairie hay is being stacked. Stock, as a rule, in good condition.

Neosho.—Corn, a full average crop in most localities, other localities will average about a half crop. Oats, a much larger acreage than usual with an average yield of fifty bushels per acre. Wheat, acreage on bottom land about the same as last year; on upland less; yield, bottom an average while the upland turned out better than for several years. An increased acreage will be sown to wheat this fall on the upland. Grass is good, never better at this season of the year. Stock in good condition, no disease. A full crop of apples, pears and grapes. Small fruits cut a little short by dry weather.

Osage.—The corn crop is the best for years; it was never better. Oats only middling; yielding from ten to fifty bushels per acre. In a considerable portion of the county no wheat was sown, but where sown was first-rate, yielding from twenty to forty bushels per acre, and of excellent quality. Apples, plums and grapes good; no peaches. Grass is good. Fall feed abundant, and stock in splendid condition.

Osborne.—The corn crop is so spotted that it is impossible to make an estimate yet. In the south part of the county I am told there is an average crop; in the north part of the county on the river and creek bottoms corn will make perhaps a half crop; upland not so good. Oats turning out well, from twenty to fifty bushels per acre. Wheat excepting in hail district yielding from twenty to forty bushels per acre and of splendid quality. Fruit mostly killed by late frosts, hail, etc. I think the acreage, for wheat will be more than doubled this fall. Stock generally is looking well; fall pasture improving with the late rains.

Ottawa.—Corn is very light in this locality. Oats and wheat are fine crops. About the same amount of wheat will be sown this fall as usual. Stock are doing fine. Fruit light.

Pawnee.—Wheat turning out very poorly average yield probably four bushels per acre. Oats no better. Corn on the hard land almost a failure, some fair crops on sandy soils. Potatoes almost a failure. Very little fruit of any kind. Grass for making hay is short and scarce. Cattle are looking fine. Very little preparation for seeding yet and I do not think that much will be sown. Some early rye is already in. The weather has been extremely warm and dry with rains in places. The season has been worse than last year.

Phillips.—Corn in the north, northeast and northwest part of the county excellent; in the southern part very much damaged by the hot dry weather. Farmers are plowing for fall grain, but the ground is hardly damp enough.

Pottawatomie.—Oats and corn will average from one-half to two-thirds of a crop. Spring wheat a total failure on account of chinch bugs. Rye badly damaged

by bugs; very little wheat of any kind raised in this vicinity. Apples half a crop. Late rains has improved grass, and cattle are looking well; no disease among cattle or hogs.

Pratt.—Wheat and small grains in the south part of county were injured by a hail storm; the north part we had fair wheat. Oats were a little short. Our corn crop is very good with the exception of a strip two miles wide in the central and northern part of county. There will be quite an acreage of wheat put out this fall. We have had good soaking rain for the last two days and it is still raining. Hay was an excellent crop. Cattle are doing fine.

Rawlins.—Early corn in bad condition, excepting a small strip in the northwest. Corn that was planted late is good, and if we do not have an early frost, will yield heavy, as we had rain in the last few days that came in good time. Some chinch bugs at work, but doing no damage. Oats are turning out from fifteen to forty bushels per acre; wheat from ten to thirty bushels per acre; threshing is about finished. There will be double the amount of ground put into wheat this year, but will all be planted late so as to get the benefit of the rains in the last of June and in first of July. Grass in good condition and in fair quantity; there will be a large amount of fodder cut and stored. Early potatoes good; late potatoes run uneven.

Reino.—Wheat will average twenty bushels to the acre. Corn will be rather light; will probably average fifteen bushels to the acre; damaged by hot winds, dry weather and chinch bugs. Listed corn suffered equally with planted corn. There will be a large acreage of fall wheat sown; ground in good condition for sowing. Stock of all kinds in good condition, stock hogs scarce. Good crop of apples and pears; pastures good. Hay will be scarce.

(2) The last half of July and first part of August were very dry in most parts of the county and the corn burnt up in many cases without earing. Local rains saved some localities. Heavy rains recently. Ground in fine order for fall seeding. There will be more wheat and rye sown than last year. Corn will average about twenty bushels per acre; wheat and rye ten; oats fifteen; potatoes twenty-five; millet two tons per acre. Wild grass and hay good. Stock in fine condition. Hogs scarce and demand. Apples, pears and plums very full but size and quality lowered by the drouth. Chinch bugs in places.

Republic.—Corn was damaged in some localities by hot winds of July 30, 31, and August 1 and 2. On the 4th we had a fine rain which cooled the air and revived much of the corn. I think the crop will be the heaviest ever grown in this county. From what I see and hear I think the county will average forty to fifty bushels per acre. Oats crop threshing from thirty to sixty bushels. Some are sowing rye for pasture, intending to list the ground to corn in the spring. Grass crop extra. Some are haying; all will be put up that can be cut. Stock healthy and in good condition. Apples, much shock off the trees by winds. Potato crop will be poor. You can get a forty-pounder almost anywhere for a dime. Later—I am told the corn crop in west half of the county will average about twenty bushels per acre and the east half, perhaps 50 bushels.

Rice.—Corn quite, if not shorter than 1887; a strip adjacent to the Arkansas River and in the low sandy land of the county, being all or about so, that the county can show. It is raining now and has been for several hours, so that the outlook for pasture, wheat-sowing, etc., are fair. Stock in good condition. There will be sufficient hay, straw and fodder for stock to go through winter on. Much of the corn fodder is being cut and put in shock, which will keep it much better than if left standing.

Roos.—Very dry most of time since last report; some local showers and August 27, a good general rain. Corn very uneven; some good heavy corn, but much of it is dead and without ears. Oats variable, ten to forty bushels per acre. Wheat under average, five to twenty-five bushels, average about fifteen. Fruit mostly winter killed; some trees killed by drouth. About the usual amount of fall grain will be sown. Grass short.

(2) Corn crop badly damaged by dry weather. There are a few fields that will make a fair crop. Taking the county over I think there will be about seven-eighths of a crop. Wheat yield will average about eighteen bushels per acre of good No. 2 wheat; rye average about twenty-five bushels and oats about thirty bushels per acre. We had a good soaking rain the first of this week, which has put the ground in excellent condition for the sowing of the fall crop. Farmers are now sowing rye for feed, and expect to put in the largest acreage of wheat that has ever been in this county.

Rush.—Corn, almost a total failure. Oats about one-third crop, but good quality. Wheat about one-third average crop, poor quality. No prospect yet of fall seeding, too dry to plow. Grass fair to good. All live stock in good condition.

Rush (2).—Owing to excessive heat (108 degrees for five days before any hot winds, twelve days 102 to 110 degrees) will not be more than one-eighth of crop of corn. Wheat average (to acre sown) about five bushels, to acres cut, about seven bushels. Oats one-tenth of crop. Potatoes practically a failure. Will be about the same acreage of wheat sown as last year. Fruit all frozen 25th May, except sand plums and a few chokasaws. Stock of all kinds in good condition. Not a much grass cut and stacked as last year, but will be feed to winter our stock.

Russell.—Oats half crop, corn two-thirds crop, wheat and rye, a fair crop; grass is good. Very little fall grain sown yet, but will be considerable sown if the fall is favorable.

Sedgwick.—Oats was a fair crop and all saved. Wheat very small acreage, but good in quality and yield, and all saved. Corn—about one-third of it, a fair crop; the other two-thirds from medium to nothing; acreage very large. There will be more wheat sown this fall than last. Are having fine rains the last three weeks. Meadows making a nice second growth.

Sheridan.—Corn will average about twenty bushels per acre; oats about thirty; wheat about twenty. A great many fruit trees set out this spring and they look well. There will be considerable of small grain sown this fall. Grass is good and stock looks well.

Smith.—Corn is ripening well, will average about one-half a crop and will be of good

quality. Oats were a good crop. Wheat good; none sown yet, too dry. Apples and grapes are of good quality. Grass is getting dry. Stock is in good condition and generally healthy.

Stafford.—Corn about one-half crop, burned badly. Oats none. Wheat average about seven bushels per acre, fair quality. Apples good. Not as large an acreage of wheat will be sown as usual. Will commence sowing in a few days. Ground in pretty good condition now. Good crop of millet and sorghum. Prairie grass very short and poor. All stock healthy and in good condition.

Stevens.—Corn will not average over one-fourth of a crop throughout the county. Wheat exceeds twenty bushels per acre. There is a movement on foot to furnish the farmers of this county with seed wheat this fall as the majority of them are unable to supply themselves. Oats will average about three-quarters of a crop—a small acreage only was sown. The recent rains have put the ground in good condition for sowing wheat, and there will doubtless be a good acreage put out. The pastures, though severely scorched by the dry weather, are reviving and stock is looking well. I will say in regard to the corn crop, that wherever it was not too thick on the ground the yield will be satisfactory. Let the farmers of Western Kansas make a note of this.

Sumner.—This county has an average crop of corn. Wheat above an average, twenty bushels to the acre, quality good. Oats forty bushels and heavy. Fruit crop, with exception of peaches, first class. Considerable ground plowed for wheat. Grass, a little dry, but stock not suffering; cattle in fair fix; in fact this county is in good shape and have no reason to complain. The month has been very hot, but more pleasant now.

Sumner (2).—Corn, two-thirds of an average crop. Oats an average of fifty bushels per acre. Fruit of all kinds grown in our county, except peaches, above an average crop. Wheat seeding will commence about September 10, an average acreage will be sown; soil in good condition. Prairie grass on upland is short. All kinds of stock are in good shape. Sumner county farmers have no cause for complaint.

Wabash.—The present corn crop is the best for years; estimate yield forty bushels per acre, leaving out the seed corn. The late storm blew the corn down very badly, yet but small damage was done to the yield; acreage large. Wheat was good but a small acreage grown; yield estimated seventeen bushels. Oats yield light, say 60 per cent of a full crop; acreage large. Potato crop light owing to the dry weather in the first of June. Prairie hay good; pasture good—the best for years. Sorghum came good. Increased acreage will be sown in wheat; soil now in fine condition for summer plowing. Apple crop fair. Peaches a failure. Grapes 60 per cent of a crop; frost in the spring injured them.

Wallace.—The corn crop has been a success in every respect with prospect of a yield from twenty to forty bushels per acre. Sorghum has made a heavy crop, both for feed and syrup. Oat crop medium. Rye and wheat good, with prospect of a much larger acreage to be sown this fall. The grasses will furnish abundance of feed for fall season. Stock of all kinds in good condition.

Wichita.—Plenty of rain during August. In north half of county will have at least one-half corn crop; south has suffered more from drouth. Cane, broom corn, rice corn and pastures now growing finely; corn crop particularly heavy. All stock in excellent condition. Comparatively large acreage of wheat and rye will be put in. Broom corn will probably be the best paying crop this year. Young fruit trees and forest trees upon timber claims making good growth. All farmers in north half of county in good shape for winter.

Wilson.—Corn is a good two-third crop, of good quality; large acreage planted. Oats full crop. Wheat threshed out better than was expected at harvest, and is of fine quality. Millet a fair crop. Wild hay good. Pasture was never better. Stock in fine condition. Weather wet during the month; excess of rain during the last half.

Woodson.—Corn will average twenty-three bushels, a great deal being cut. Oats an average crop. Wheat threshing out from fifteen to thirty bushels per acre. Apples fine and good crop. Ground in fine condition for seeding. Grass never better at this time of year. Stock doing well. A great deal of rainy weather. Last month poor hay weather.

Another Rare Opportunity.

Owing to the fact that the proprietor of the famous Manhattan Herd of Large Berkshire Swine is about to make a change in location and business, the entire herd, without reserve, is offered for sale, either collectively or singly. The right party can with the herd secure the good will of a paying business. This collection is the result of many years of careful breeding and selection, and at the present time contains no culls, but every individual is in the highest thrifty breeding condition. The famous record of the Manhattan Herd a few years since at the leading fairs in the United States is too well known to the public to require mention in detail. Many grand show animals, both young and matured, are offered, among which are some choice yearling and matured sows due to farrow in September, October and November. Young show sows and boars just right to show in class under 1 year this fall and in yearling class next year may be had. Everything will be guaranteed in perfect health and as represented, while prices will be reasonable for class of stock offered. If you want something extra and the foundation of a grand herd, lose no time in corresponding with A. W. Rollins, Manhattan, Kansas.

Be thoroughly equipped for good paying work by attending Ritner's Commercial college this winter.

Garfield University.

It is with much pleasure that we call the attention of our readers to the advertisement (found elsewhere in the KANSAS FARMER) of this young educational giant of the Great West. Although only one year old, it has nearly 800 students, and is one of the greatest surprises in this most wonderful, progressive State.

Five of the founders of Garfield university have stood at the head of the famous Hiram college, in Ohio, the *alma mater* of the beloved and illustrious James A. Garfield, and the institution is intended as a grand and useful monument to our martyred and lamented President.

The illustration on the first page of the KANSAS FARMER of the 16th of August is a fair representation of this magnificent building. It is built of the best quality of brick and freestone, and of the greatest architectural beauty. It is 344 feet wide and 200 feet deep, and four and five stories high, covering three-quarters of an acre and containing about seventy halls and recitation rooms. The main chapel is the largest in the West, and has a seating capacity of 3,000. It is a modern building, well arranged, heated with steam, furnished with an elevator and supplied with every convenience. The rooms are well equipped, finished with white walls, natural woods, and large, artistic windows of crystal and stained glass. The main building when completed and finished will have cost \$200,000. The wing towers are ninety-eight feet high, and the central tower will be nearly 150 feet high. Truly, it will be one of the grandest structures in the West and a credit to the State.

The departments are collegiate, preparatory, theological, medical, law, business, art, music, telegraphy and model school.

While the university is under the direction of the Christian church, it is entirely denominational, and its students are classed among all creeds. It is a school for all the people, liberal, modern, progressive, moral and religious. The old will not be discarded simply because it is old, nor the new adopted because it is new. Students will be permitted to study *things and processes*, and not merely about them. Not the longest, but the shortest and most effective will be chosen. The management is in the hands of shrewd, careful, Christian business men, who will use wise judgment in the direction of such an institution.

Two large boarding halls are also located on the college campus, and are called North and South halls, the latter for the ladies and the former for the gentlemen. These buildings are large, well lighted and ventilated and heated by furnaces. All efforts are used to make these homes as attractive and pleasant as possible. The South hall is under the supervision of a board of lady managers, and is conducted after the Mount Holyoke plan. A matron will be in charge of the hall, and the ladies will do their own work. This will give board at club rates (actual cost), and permit the ladies to help themselves by doing part of the work, as well as give them valuable training in household duties.

As it is impossible to do justice to this young and growing institution in so short an article, I will simply add that it should be visited in order to be appreciated.

The State of Kansas will place a memorial tablet in a niche in the main entrance to the university. It is of red granite, thirteen by five feet, and eight inches thick, and will bear the inscription: "Kansas honors the name of James A. Garfield, the student, teacher, patriot soldier, Christian statesman and martyred President. 'God reigns and the government at Washington still lives.' *Strangulatus pro republica.*"

Try a course of short-hand lessons by mail from Ritner's Commercial college.

Our young people can not do better than attend Ritner's Commercial college, St. Joseph, Mo., and fit themselves for business.

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

I am prepared to give medical treatment and lodging at my cottage, No. 817 West Tenth St., Topeka, to ladies living in the country. Massage treatment, including electricity, will be furnished to those who have taken medicine without receiving any benefit.

MARGARETTA NEFF, M. D.

FROM THE FAIRS.

THE COMING CULTIVATOR.

Undoubtedly the most valuable agricultural implement on exhibition at the Sabetha District Fair last week was the Adamson's new patent combination roller, barrow, meadow pulverizer, stock cutter and cultivator. This wonderful implement has to be seen to be appreciated. It is a new departure, and consists of several disc cutters, which completely pulverize the soil, followed by narrow shear-shaped knives that run underneath the surface and lifts and loosens it without turning over the soil, thereby saving the moisture that would otherwise escape, and it also leaves the ground in a fine, level condition.

Trial has proven that one man with four good horses and this machine can thoroughly cultivate 100 acres of listed corn. It is also claimed that by the use of this implement meadow land will produce from one-half to one ton extra per acre.

A large number of farmers have tested this new invention and are quite enthusiastic in their praises of the machine.

For further information address A. J. Adamson, the inventor and sole owner, at Sabetha, Kas. Good agents wanted to sell territory.

POPLAR GROVE STOCK FARM.

Among the fine stock breeders at the Sabetha District Fair last week, I desire to call the attention of our readers to that well-known live stock auctioneer and breeder, E. Zimmerman, proprietor of the famous Poplar Grove Stock Farm, which is so beautifully and conveniently located in Brown county, this State. As a breeder of Poland-China and Big English Berkshire swine, Holstein-Friesian cattle and Clydesdale horses, he certainly has but few equals in northeastern Kansas.

As proof of this statement it is with pleasure that I announce through the columns of the KANSAS FARMER that Mr. Zimmerman captured the following premiums at the Sabetha District Fair, viz.:

Swine.—Poland-China—Boar, 12 months and over, first premium; boar, 6 months and under 12, first and second; sow, 12 months and over, first and second; sow, 6 months and under 12, first and second; sow, 3 months and under 6, second; sow and litter under 3 months, second.

Berkshire—Boar, 6 months and under 12, first and second; sow, 12 months and over, first; sow, 6 months and under 12, first and second.

Sweepstakes—Boar any age or breed, first. Breeders' Stakes—Herd of hogs of any one breed, 1 year old and over, first; sow, 1 year old and over, first.

Draft Horses.—Mare (Clydesdale), 3 years old and under 4, first premium; horse colt (Clydesdale), 1 year old and under 2, first; sucking colt (Clydesdale), first.

Horses of All Work.—Colt (Clydesdale), first.

Mr. Zimmerman may well feel proud of such success and fine stock as the above record would indicate, especially when it is remembered that his worthy competitors were among the best in all the surrounding country, and it is with much pleasure that we recommend him to all lovers of fine stock, and especially those who desire to purchase the best blood.

For further information, we refer our readers to the worthy proprietor of the Poplar Grove Stock Farm, Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas.

SABETHA DISTRICT FAIR.

The fourth annual fair of the Sabetha District Fair Association convened at their beautiful and well-arranged fair grounds at Sabetha, Brown county, Kas., on Tuesday, August 23, and closed on Friday, the 31st.

Surrounded as it is with as charming a landscape, fertile soil, sober, industrious citizens as can be found in the "Great West," it would be but natural to look for an exhibition unsurpassable both in quality and quantity. Yet notwithstanding all of these surrounding resources it was acknowledged by all to be the smallest in attendance since the foundation of the association. While this may be painfully true, we think the cause is easily traceable to the earliness of the exhibition. Had this fair been held two weeks later it would undoubtedly have been one of the most well-attended and successful of the season. Yet I am pleased to say that what was lacking in quantity was well made up in quality. In fact, I never witnessed a finer display in quality of agricultural products anywhere or at any time.

What is true of the agricultural department is also true of the live stock. Although the stalls were not much more than half filled, some of the most valuable horses, cattle, sheep and swine of either Kansas or Nebraska were on the grounds. Among the most notable exhibitors we will mention Col. White, with his famous herd of Short-horns; the well-known Judd Bros., of Nebraska; A. H. Viles, of Sabetha, and E. Zimmerman, of Hiawatha. All of the above-named gentlemen carried off most of the blue and red ribbons.

THE FAIR AT GARNETT.

The Anderson County Fair, held at Garnett last week, terminated successfully, both financially and otherwise, notwithstanding the rain. All departments were well filled and in several instances additional space had to be provided, notably so in the horse, swine, sheep and poultry allotments.

In the farm product department there were four wagon-loads of corn that created much praiseworthy comment, every ear of which being large, long, well-filled and deep-grained.

The fruit display was excellent. In fact, every exhibit in agricultural hall was far ahead of any previous display, and all owing to the energetic efforts of Messrs. Darsche & Paxton, nurserymen of Garnett. These gentlemen and Mrs. L. W. Beck have the writer's thanks for a supply of choice fruits.

The cattle exhibit contained Holstein-Friesians, Jerseys and Short-horns. On Holsteins, P. J. McEchron, of Richmond, secured everything shown for, and W. A. Powell, with his superior herd of Short-horns, captured eight prizes, and sweepstakes on best cow and bull, and herd premium.

The hog show was greater than ever before, and consisted of Poland-Chinas, Berkshires, Chester Whites, Jersey Reds and Small Yorkshires. H. G. Farmer, whose advertisement appears in this paper, was the leading exhibitor, and got twenty-eight first, one second, and sweepstakes on best sow any age or breed and herd premium on best boar and four sows. This makes the eighteenth fair that he has shown his sow. Sweepstakes, at, and she has never yet failed to get first on sweepstakes. Mr. Farmer had thirty-three head of swine at this fair and the display was grand. Wm. B. Higdon, of Richmond, had Poland-Chinas, and got four first, five second, sweepstakes on best boar any age or breed, and second prize on best herd. Of sheep, Mr. Farmer showed Merinos and won prizes. He also had a fine display of poultry, and on same was awarded the majority of premiums. Of farm products he had the largest and greatest variety of ear and stalk corn grown by exhibitor, and his wife furnished the culinary department with dozens of the many displays, and secured a choice lot of prizes for her pains. Mr. J. W. Hall, of Garnett, won six first premiums on his fine display of poultry, sweepstakes on best hen and best rooster, and sweepstakes on best fifteen fowls of three varieties. His advertisement appears in our 2-cent column. M. H. Cleveland, of Garnett, showed poultry, too, and secured prizes on everything exhibited.

The taxidermistic display by H. K. Winans, of Garnett, was a winning card for the show management, as in it was to be seen scores of birds, insects, animals and reptiles of this and other countries. He expects to show his collection at the State Fair in Topeka, September 17-22. A valuable exhibit was that of Mr. H. B. Kelling, consisting of an apparatus for watering stock from ponds or other devices and not have the water to freeze. The success of the fair is attributed to the able and efficient management of President J. M. Stonecker, Secretary Joseph Carey and their faithful assistants.

There will be a fair at Humboldt, Kas., September 11, 12 and 13.

Springfield, Colorado, will have a fair on the 2d and 3d of October. It will be the first exposition of this nature ever held in eastern Colorado.

G. M. Scott, of Okolona, Miss., wrote to Dr. Shallenberger: "Your Antidote for Malaria is certainly the best thing for chills and fever that has ever been sold in the South. I have been selling it for twelve years, and know it to be the best medicine I have ever dealt in. It is perfectly harmless, and a sure cure in every case. Sold by Druggists."

Gossip About Stock.

J. W. Hall, of Garnett, Kas., has some choice poultry for sale. See his advertisement elsewhere.

John Lewis, of Miami, Mo., claims the date of October 11 for a public sale of Poland-China swine.

Breeders and travelers who visit Manhattan should patronize the hotel run by our old friend, C. E. Miller, who is deserving the growing patronage that he receives.

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

Mr. A. Hurst, a wealthy citizen and prominent stockman of Holton, Kas., was killed last Friday morning by his stallion. He had gone to the stable and was found about an hour later, under the horse's heels, literally stamped to death.

A. W. Rollins, Manhattan, Kas., the expert swine judge and breeder of celebrated Berkshires, advertises to close out his entire herd in lots to suit breeders. Having sold his farm, he now retires from the business. Breeders should avail themselves at once of this unusual opportunity.

In another part of this paper you will find the sale advertisement of Mr. F. H. Severance. He has in all thirty-five head of registered animals, representing the best families of Short-horns. His bull is Gray Lock, by Oxford Bloom's 3d Duke 63800, out of Lady Greenwood 15905, Vol. 20. The sale takes place on Thursday, September 27.

The joint public sale of Short-horn and Holstein-Friesian cattle advertised in this paper by Messrs. A. H. Lackey & Son and C. F. Stone, to be held at Peabody, Kas., last week, did not take place, owing to a very heavy rain which lasted all day. The sale has been postponed until September 22. Let everybody turn out on that date and secure stock that is bound to make money for the purchasers.

J. M. & F. A. Scott, of Huntsville, Mo., write that they have received an importation of Southdown sheep, which they think will compare with the best anywhere. This firm have a prize-winning herd of Berkshires, having attended the fairs at Marshall, Mexico, Moberly and Sedalia, and won thirty-four first, nine second and two silver medals. On sheep, ten first, three second and two silver medals.

The Kansas Farmer's Insurance Company.

This well-established company merits the place it has gained in the estimation of its patrons. During its seven years existence it has dealt honorably and fairly by the farmers who have insured with it. The losses have always been promptly adjusted to the satisfaction of the insured. The policy is a straightforward agreement, the conditions of which are plainly set forth and are not filled with subtleties behind which the company may escape its liabilities. It does business strictly with the farming class; no risks in town or city are taken. Thus it is easy to discern that where a loss occurs it is not liable to cause a second or third loss, as is often the case where companies mix their risks. In this respect the Farmer's company stands alone. It is also a strictly Kansas institution. It had its birth here and every dollar of insurance ever taken was on Kansas property. Another feature peculiar to this company is, that it insures live stock as well as houses and barns against fire, lightning and tornadoes, giving in one policy the security the farmer needs in all of these lines.

Some may suppose that being a Kansas institution it would on account of its youth be lacking in the practical elements of a sound business. On this point all may rest assured. The management of the company's affairs is in the hands of most judicious and careful business men in the State, men who have reputation for business integrity that any man might covet. Their promptness is well illustrated by the work of the past month. On the 4th of August the company sustained some twenty losses; before the 28th of the same month every loss had been paid in full.

The rates of the company are as low as they can be made and maintain a safe business.

The company is desirous of securing reliable, experienced agents in every county. The commissions paid are liberal, and we commend the company to the patronage of our readers, whether they need insurance or wish to act as agents and do so without hesitation. The gentlemen composing the company are well known, the plan of insurance equitable, and there are no tedious delays in adjusting losses. Try it and secure the best insurance from a home institution, organized for your special benefit, and composed, for

the most part, of men of your own class. The offices of the company are at Abilene. Send for circulars giving full information to Kansas Farmer's Insurance company.

Now is the time to enter Ritner's Commercial college, St. Joseph, Mo. See advertisement in another column.

The farmer who thinks that to make money he must go where land is cheaper should consider well if he would not make more money by making the land he has deeper and richer.

See advertisement in this issue of the People's Supply Co., of Chicago. This concern stands high commercially, and those of our readers wishing to order supplies from them are assured of fair treatment and square dealing. Try them.

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

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



To introduce our Solid Gold and Silver Watches and Jewelry we offer as a Leader our New Genuine Solid Silverine Dust-Proof Watch, 3-ounce open face, finely finished, smooth, full bassine case; warranted not to tarnish; 20 per cent. silver; wears better than a silver watch. Why? Because it is harder, stronger and heavier; with patent lever movement of Harlem Watch Co., and known the world over for their excellence and fine finish. Having 11 jewels, cut expansion balance, quick train, 1,800 beats to the hour, dust-proof. This is a regular \$15.00 Watch and will not be sent for \$4.00 unless the person ordering will honestly endeavor to make sales from our large illustrated catalogue that we send with it. Will send C. O. D. subject to full examination if 50 cents is sent with the order as a guarantee of good faith; if found perfectly satisfactory and take the watch, otherwise you do not pay a cent. This is the best selling watch in the market, all complete and fully warranted, only \$4. same watch as above with hunting case only \$4.75. Fine Plated Chain and Charm free with every order. Chain is full length.

OUR GRAND OFFER! If you order five Harlem Watches within the next 30 days we will send you one Watch free. Every Harlem Watch is fully warranted by the company to be a perfect time piece. The Harlem Watch should not be compared with the cheap trash called Bristol, Ohio or Rockville, largely advertised by other firms for \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00. We will sell you the Bristol, Ohio or Rockville in Silverine Case for \$3.35.

WM. WILLIAMS, 121 Halsted Street, Chicago.
We recommend this watch to any one who desires a low-priced watch that combines SERVICE with DURABILITY. It is the only watch that combines SERVICE with DURABILITY. It is the only watch that combines SERVICE with DURABILITY. It is the only watch that combines SERVICE with DURABILITY.

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.

Only a Little Way.

A little way—I know it is not far
To that dear home where my beloved are,
And yet my faith grows weaker as I stand
A poor, lone pilgrim in a dreary land,
Where present pain the future bliss obscures,
And still my heart sits, like a bird upon
The empty nest, and mourns its treasures gone;

Plumed for their flight,
And vanished quite.
Ah! me, where is the comfort—though I say
They have but journeyed on a little way!

A little way—at times they seem so near,
Their voices ever murmur at my ear;
To all my duties loving presence lend,
And with sweet ministry my steps attend
And bring my soul the luxury of tears.
'Twas here we met and parted company;
Why should their gain be such a grief to me?
This scene of loss!
Thou heavy cross!

Dear Savior, take the burden off, I pray,
And show me heaven is but—a little way.

These somber robes, these saddened faces, all
The bitterness and pain of death recall.
Ah! let me turn my face where'er I may,
I see the traces of a sure decay:
And parting takes the marrow out of life.
Secure in bliss, we hold the golden chain
Which death, with scarce a warning, snaps in twain.

And never more
Shall time restore
The broken links. 'Twas only yesterday
They vanished from our sight—a little way.

A little way! This sentence I repeat,
Hoping and longing to extract some sweet
To mingle with the bitter. From thy hand
I take the cup I cannot understand,
And in my weakness give myself to thee,
Although it seems so very, very far
To that dear home where my beloved are,
I know, I know
It is not so.

Ah! give me faith to feel it when I say
That they are gone—gone but a little way.

A Study of Noses.

As a general principle large noses are indicative of active, energetic characters, apt to be proud, pompous, impatient, desirous of being leaders and commanders, and often overbearing and tyrannical. On the contrary, small low noses denote weak characters, deficient in government, even of themselves, and slaves of their appetites, loves and hates, rather than persons guided by reason and judgment. The large-nosed, in critical positions and circumstances of excitement, will be cool and self-possessed and competent to act more prudently than the small-nosed. Large noses are found chiefly among the inhabitants of mountain regions and their descendants; small ones originate in low, flat countries. When the nose is long in proportion to its general size it bears the impress of discretion, timidity, caution and thoughtfulness. Noses relatively short from the forehead to the point evince rashness, carelessness and self will, while noses that stand out prominently represent characters that are discontented with their present lot and are anxious and aspiring. But when the point of the nose clings to the upper lip the tendency is to be miserly and to love earthly things.

The nose that is thin as well as generally small, prefigures a poor, weak constitution and feeble character, with a tendency to consumption, presaging an early death. On the other hand, if the nose is thick where it joins the face we feel assured of a strong constitution and strong passions, and have good reason to expect long life if proper care and prudence be exercised. Persons with sharp-pointed noses are keen, intense, penetrating and mostly quick-tempered. A nose that is prominent and almost straight, seeming to have two points formed by a vertical depression through the end, signals a logical and meditative mind. A person whose nose reaches toward the mouth is cautious, but is specially considerate about bodily wants. Noses projecting in a straight line forward at the base imply that their possessors are of quiet disposition, regular habits, especially in middle life. Round, knobby noses are mostly connotative of speculative minds, retentive memory and musical tastes. The small, low, round nose generally known as the pug, turning up a little at the point, signifies a pert, forward, saucy, conceited individual.

A nose that shows a large proportion of bone in its size denotes a stable character,

slow deliberate judgment, firm and reliable; while the soft, fleshy or gristly nose is expressive of a sly, deceptive, cunning, treacherous character. The bony nose originates generally in temperate climates, and the gristly fleshy in the torrid zone. Examples of the gristly nose may be seen in the cat and all other members of the feline species. The straight nose inclines to science, art, polite literature and political economy if duly educated thereto. But the nose of convex form from the forehead to the point is emblematic of the inclination for commercial pursuits and true speculative talent. A dull, obtuse intellect, with much physical power and destructive inclination, is typified by a nose very broad at the base. When the lower portion of the nose forms an obtuse angle with the face, and the point is elevated about 45 degrees, we see a person inclined to snobbery and fashion. If the septum is longer than the sides we may infer an original and suggestive mind, as well as a penetrating and sagacious one. The nose that is high and thin in the upper part bespeaks moral courage, love of argument, quick apprehension, capacity to use to the greatest advantage what is known or at hand.

Wide-spread nostrils argue strong lungs, while the closing of them betokens pulmonary weakness. Wrinkles across the top of the nose are signs of thoroughness in every sense. A fiery, red, warty and enlarged nose betrays a diminution of energy through disease or strong drink, or scrofulous inherited tendencies, or excessive study while living principally on animal food, without sufficient vegetable diet. Long, sharp and well-formed noses have an acute scent, if not subject to catarrh. As a general rule, square noses symbolize a masculine, and round ones a feminine character. The lower animals, as well as human beings with long noses, are uneasy, watchful, suspicious, and prone to travel. Those with short noses are slow of movement. If the bridge of the nose is high, it evinces a disposition to assail those that are considered to be doing wrong.—J. Simms, M. D., in *Hall's Journal of Health*.

Good Cooking and Temperance.

The condition of the poor in so-called civilized countries is for the most part wretched chiefly because the masses know nothing of the proper methods of preparing food, or of the selection of it. They, as a rule, waste their food fund in extravagant and injudicious purchases, and then they spoil half they buy through their culinary incapacity. Out of these spoiled meals—out of all this indigestible, unpalatable food; out of the disgust which such barbarous cooking breeds—arises the craving for drink which drives thousands and tens of thousands to the saloon for comfort and compensation.

It may confidently be asserted that not 10 per cent. of the men who drink do so solely because they relish liquor. When such a positive love of drink exists it is generally a symptom of disease. Men are led to drink or driven to it by external conditions most often, and nothing is more conducive to this end than the miserable dieting which is the common lot of the poor. The man who knows that he has a wholesome, savory meal awaiting him at home is not likely to linger at the saloon. The life which grows up about the latter place is not a natural one. The customers of the bar seek that place as an alternative quite as often as because they like it. They are fugitives from discomfort, from bad and repulsive food, from dirt and evil smells; not seldom from the foul moods bred in their womenkind by misery and rum and beer. Women are driven to drink by the hopelessness of making homes for their husbands and children. Their ignorance of cooking and housekeeping thwarts all their efforts, and they attribute the squalor in which they vegetate to their poverty, and fall back on the saloon as a source of forgetfulness.

Teach them or their daughters to cook, and at once light is let in on their darkened lives. They then hold a talisman which will bring their husbands from the rum shop, and keep them at home, which is more. They can then establish something like a family circle, and the nucleus fixed, new means of extending the wholesome influence will develop of themselves. The whole character of the average workingman can be improved, elevated, sweetened, by this one instrumentality. Teach the girls to cook, and an immense deal of friction will be eliminated

from modern life. Temperance and wholesome food are natural allies and partners, and bad food is the greatest incentive to drink that can be named. By all means, therefore, let the cooking schools be heartily approved and supported.—*New York Tribune*.

Suggestions for Jelly-Makers.

Several requisites are necessary for successful jelly-making. First among these is the using of vessels upon which acids, found more or less in all fruits, will have no effect. For this purpose earthenware is always preferable, and wooden or silver spoons for skimming, etc. The best granulated sugars, pint for pint, always give the most satisfactory results. Fruit intended for jelly must not be over-ripe; rather the reverse. Do not undertake to boil more than two or three glasses at one boiling, since too large a quantity involves longer cooking, which makes jelly tough and ropy, instead of crisp and firm. Boil and skim the juice before adding the sugar, which should be heated before incorporating it with the juice. White Shaker flannel makes the best bag for straining the juice.

The process of jelly-making should be completed the same day, bearing in mind that bright, fair weather improves the color and flavor of jelly. To test jelly for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is cooked sufficiently, drop a small quantity into ice-cold water, and if it sinks to the bottom at once and does not spread, it is done. When a clear, transparent color is desired, only such juice as drips through the bag without squeezing should be used.

When ready to put away, cover the surface with paper previously dipped in alcohol, brandy or wine; or rub the under side of paper with a little fresh butter, which is equally good for keeping off the mould. Jelly keeps best in a dark, cool, dry place.

Ribbon jelly, or that made in two colors, is done in this wise: Fill one-fourth of a jelly glass full of some light-colored jelly, such as green grapes. When set, color a similar quantity with a few drops of prepared cochineal; carefully pour over this red layer, and so continue till the glass is full. Or make plum and green grape jelly at the same time, and alternate till your mould is full.

It is not generally known that the gelatinous substance in grapes is in its prime about one week before they are ready to turn, and at that time make a most delicious, delicately flavored, amber-colored jelly, requiring only a few minutes' boiling, provided the sugar is first heated.

The parings of quinces, apples, pears, when thoroughly boiled in water enough to cover, make an excellent jelly. This is an item worth remembering when fruit is high and scarce. Jelly which is not very firm can be set aside for spreading on jelly cakes. Bits of jelly left over from the table may be whipped with the white of an egg and a little lemon juice, until quite white and stiff; then set away in a cool place and use on pudding as a meringue.—*Good Housekeeping*.

A sunshiny husband makes a merry, beautiful home worth having, worth working in and for. If the man is breezy, cheery, considerate and sympathetic, his wife sings in her heart over her puddings and her mending-basket, and renews her youth in the security she feels of his approbation and admiration. You may think it weak or childish, if you please, but it is the admired wife, the wife who hears words of praise and receives smiles of commendation, who is capable, discreet and executive. I have seen a timid, meek, self-distrusting little body, fairly bloom into strong, self-reliant womanhood under the tonic and the cordial of companionship of a husband who really went out of his way to find occasion for showing her how fully he trusted her judgment and how fully he deferred to her opinion. In home life there should be no jar, no striving for place, no insisting on prerogatives, or division of interests. The husband and wife are each the complement of the other. It is as much his duty to be cheerful as it is hers to be patient, his right to bring joy into the house as it is hers to sweep and garnish the interior. A family where the daily walk of the father makes life a festival, is filled with something like a heavenly benediction.

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

Politeness of the Japanese.

The petty tradesman whose shop you enter carries on the process for about two minutes before he can be induced to begin business; the rickshaw coolie to whom you pay a mere trifle for a tollsome drive, stands at the railway station, dripping from heat, mopping and bowing, until, if you be a new comer, you rush away in convulsions of laughter.

On leaving the hotel, I distributed back-sheesh through the landlord to the various employees. One after another they came trooping up, smiling, and flopping down on the floor, thumping their heads repeatedly against the ground, mumbling their gratitude; while as for beggars—who, by the way, are not numerous—they sprawl on the earth, and in an extremity of self-abasement literally rub their heads in the dirt.

Again, on arriving at a tea house, the landlady first brings in tea, which she delivers crouching on the floor, and then the entire family come on in succession, and kneeling at your feet, go through the process of bumping their foreheads.

Nor is the bowing restricted to inferiors or to the lower classes. Many a time have I watched the ceremonial of two friends, from among the upper orders, parting in the street. Backward and forward they sway their bodies at right angles, as if they worked on pivots, until one wonders when they will cease. Over at last, I think. Not a bit of it. They separate for a few paces, and then, as if a sudden omission had struck them, they rush back, and go through the whole ridiculous business again.—*Japan Letter*.

The Temperature of the Skin.

The experiments of Davy long ago demonstrated irrefutably that the temperature of the interior of the body varied little in man with race, climate or season; yet it is familiar to all that the temperature of the skin varies considerably in different parts, the extremities, for example, and those parts of the skin in which the circulation is feeble being cooler than other parts. Quite recently some interesting experiments to determine these variations of the surface have been made by Prof. Kunkel at Wurzburg. Taking the skin of the face in the first instance, he finds that in men from 20 to 30 years of age it varies from 85 to 89 deg. F., with an approximate average of 88 deg. The skin of the more exposed parts of the body, as the tip of the nose and the lobules of the ear, in which the circulation is slow and feeble, exhibited a lower temperature, not exceeding in many instances 75 deg., or even descending as low as 71.5 deg. The skin covering the muscular portion of the body is warmer than that over the bones and tendons. Contraction of the muscles caused the temperature of the superadjacent portion of the skin to rise 1 deg. or more. The decrease of temperature from the skin to the outer covering in a room at a temperature of 63 deg. was as follows: On the skin 88 deg., on the linen shirt 82 deg., on the vest 75 deg., and on the coat 72 deg. The highest temperature was found to occur in men in the full vigor of life. As a singular fact, Dr. Kunkel states that children otherwise in perfect health showed a much lower degree of surface temperature—from 77 to 84 deg.—than adults. He does not appear to have followed out Prof. Lombard's observations on the temperature of the head.—*Lancet*.



BEAUTY
OF
Skin & Scalp
RESTORED
by the
CUTICURA
Remedies.

NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT all comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvelous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin and in curing torturing, disgusting, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair.

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

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

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

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The Young Folks.

Good-Night and Good-Morning.

The quiet, peaceful night has passed,
And welcome is the day at last.
"Good-morning!" we each other greet,
When at the breakfast board we meet.

And at that table neatly spread
The white-haired grandsire bows his head,—
First having seen each one in place,—
We reverent bow to hear the grace

From aged lips, in grateful tones,
Go up unto the throne of thrones,—
Glad thanks for what kind heav'n doth send
Of plenty—mercies without end.

That early meal, of all the best!
When, after sweet, refreshing rest,
Dear faces, bright with loving smiles,—
Some full of childhood's dimpled wiles,—

Now radiant gaze, each one at each,
While bubbling o'er in merry speech;
The thoughts of all, as free as air,
Find happy play-ground then and there.

Since thus begins our cheerful day,
Rich blessings follow all the way;
Benediction on the night descends,
And as the light with darkness blends,

So blend our day and evening dreams,
That when we say "Good-night" it seems
Again "Good-morning," o'er and o'er
On slumber's fair, enchanted shore.

And when our life's short day is done,
Good-night, Good-morning thus are one;
'Tis Good-night here, Good-morning there,
But God's dear presence everywhere.

—Good Housekeeping.

Without our hopes, without our fears,
Without the home that plighted love endears,
Without the smile for plighted beauty won,
Oh! what were man? a world without a sun.

—Campbell.

Symbol of youth and life! clear, bubbling
spring,
That pour'st perennially God's crystal wine
That all may quaff—I worship at thy shrine,
The whole wide earth holds not a purer thing!

—W. Wilsey Martin.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

John Jacob Astor, the founder of the American branch of the family, was born at Waldorf, Baden, on the 17th of July, 1763. His father was a small farmer with a large family. Jacob was the youngest of four sons. When 17 he left home and walked to the nearest seaport, where he embarked for London. Soon after his arrival Astor determined to carry out his long-cherished desire of establishing himself in the New World. One-third of his fortune was paid for steerage passage on board a vessel bound for Baltimore. The vessel left London early in November, 1783, and after a long and stormy voyage arrived in the Chesapeake about the middle of January. The winter was a very severe one and the bay was completely frozen over. For nearly two months the vessel remained ice-bound, and it was not until the 10th of March that the harbor of Baltimore was reached.

THE PROVERBIAL ILL-WIND.

This long detention in the frozen waters of the Chesapeake Bay, which, perhaps, was regarded as a great hardship at the time, was the origin of John Jacob Astor's fortune. On the passage out he made the acquaintance of a German employed in the fur trade. Over their pipes during the long winter nights in the bay, he beguiled the tedium of the hours by relating to John Jacob his adventures among the Indians in search of furs. With German frankness he imparted to the young emigrant the secret of the business—how, for a few trinkets, skins could be bought from the Indians and sold with great profit to the furriers of New York, but that the most profitable mode of dealing in furs was to buy in America and sell in London, where skins were worth five times more than in New York. Astor treasured up this information, resolving at no distant day to avail himself of it. Soon after landing in Baltimore, Astor and his companion hastened to New York.

Early in the summer of 1784 he hired himself to one Robert Bowne, who is mentioned as a "kind-hearted old Quaker." His principal duty was to beat furs day after day, summer and winter. His wages were \$2 a week and his board. He worked hard, and at the end of the first month his wages were raised. This was the first introduction to the fur business, to which he was indebted for the commencement of the largest fortune ever accumulated by a single individual in America half a century ago. He loved furs, and in his latter years was accustomed to have handsome specimens hung up in his counting-room, as other men have pictures. He took pleasure in seeing, showing and

admiring them. He was not satisfied to remain long a worker for another. In 1786, with a few dollars capital, he set up for himself in a little shop on Waterstreet. He did everything for himself, for he was too poor to employ others. He bought, cured, beat, sold and packed his skins, laboring from dawn to dusk. With a pack on his back and on foot he made long and dangerous journeys to the Indian country, climbing mountains, wading or swimming rivers, until he reached the home of the Mohawks, Senecas, Oneidas and other Indian tribes.

ON THE ROAD TO FORTUNE.

On Astor's first business voyage to London he found a ready market for his furs, at an immense profit, and invested the proceeds in goods suitable for the American market, which he put on board a ship bound for New York. Having a few days of leisure he amused himself by visiting the objects of interest. Among other places he went to the East India house, and, ascertaining that the governor was a German with a name very familiar to him, he sought an interview and was admitted. When he entered he said to him: "Is not your name William —, and did you not go to school in the town of —?"

"I did, and I remember you very well; your name is Astor," replied the financial magnate.

This led to a long talk over old school days. The governor invited Astor to dine with him and asked if there was anything he could do for him. He said no, he needed neither cash nor credit. The governor pressed him to mention what present would be acceptable. Astor again declined his friend's offer. Finally, two days before he sailed, Mr. Astor called to bid the governor good-by and was handed two papers with the quiet remark: "These may be of use to you." One of the papers was a Canton price current, the other a handsomely engrossed parchment authorizing the ship that bore it to trade freely and without molestation at any of the ports monopolized by the East India company. This was the origin of John Jacob Astor's splendid commercial transactions with China, which he continued with immense profit for seventeen years. His first ship sailed for the East in the year 1800 and his share of the profits amounted to \$55,000. On the outward voyage the ship touched at the Sandwich Islands to take in water, fire-wood and fresh provisions. When the vessel arrived at Canton a mandarin came on board and noticing the fire-wood asked the price of it. The captain laughed at the question, but the mandarin said he wanted to buy it, and offered \$500 a ton for it. He bought all the "fire-wood" at that price. It was sandal-wood. For nearly twenty years Astor enjoyed the monopoly of the lucrative sandal-wood trade.

As the Chinese trade developed his enterprise increased. His vessels were sent to Oregon to purchase furs, which were obtained in great abundance and at low prices; thence they were taken to Canton and sold at great profit, and the money invested in teas which were brought back to New York, where his money was again doubled. Astor made by these speculations four times as much as the regular tea merchant in the most prosperous days of the trade. The grandest commercial enterprise ever undertaken by an American was Astor's attempt to establish the trading post of Astoria on the Pacific coast. It failed, but not from any want of foresight on the part of its founders, but because the war of 1812 prevented the government from sending an armed vessel to protect the infant settlement.

"But for that war," Mr. Astor used to say, "I would have been the richest man that ever lived."—New York World.

The City of New York—A Ship that Carries 2,100 People.

The immense size of the City of New York is not appreciated when you see her alone at even a short distance. Her form is so symmetrical that it dwarfs her great dimensions. But when she is near some other vessel then it is easy to observe the hugeness of the courser, which, though the Germanic left her helpless at Queenstown with out-of-order machinery, beat the Germanic over here, and, this, too, notwithstanding an additional delay of twelve hours on the second day at sea. When the Germanic lay near the City of New York, off Pier 43, yesterday morning the old boat seemed, when compared with the new, like a four-foot boy try-

ing to size himself up back to back with a six-foot man. When the new steamer had got into her dock the promenade deck was on a level with the roofs of the big pier shed, and her upper bridge seemed on a level with the smoke-stacks of a Troy and Albany boat hidden on the other side of the pier. She has ten floors. From the water to the high bridge and the top of the promenade deck the ship is as high as a four-story brown-stone house.

She is furnished better than many a brown-stone front, and altogether she holds more people than any New York hotel. Her best rooms, for the first-class passengers, are on the upper or promenade deck. Some of these are fitted in suites accommodating four passengers. Each suite has a bathroom attached. Most of the first-class passenger-rooms are on the main and lower saloon decks. There are two sections of rooms on each deck in front and two aft. The total number of passengers possible to carry is 800 steerage, 200 second cabin, and 720 first cabin, making 1,720 in all. These, with the crew, make the population of the floating town over 2,100.

The main saloons on the promenade deck are the library, filled with 800 volumes, and the drawing-room. The drawing-room has a window bow-shaped and looking down into the dining-room, which is on the upper deck. The dining-room is as wide as the ship, and has six tables in the center and fourteen in the four side alcoves. It can seat 300 people. It has no low ceiling, as in other steamers, but is twenty feet high, with

a stained-glass roof, over which is a steel frame filled in with heavy weather-glass, roof is fifty feet above the water level. The promenade deck is fifteen feet wide on each side of the deck house, and gives passengers a straight walk of 500 feet. The smoking-room is on the upper deck. It has stationary seats and marble tables for ninety-one, and can hold 150 people. There is a bar and a barber shop off it. Altogether there is not a public room or convenience to be found in a big hotel that is not on the City of New York, and the richness of the furnishings and the decoration is on the scale of Fifth Avenue hotel splendor.

One of the oddest things on the ship is the rolling chamber abaft the engine-rooms. It is a big compartment, like an hour-glass in shape lying on its side. When in use it is half full of water. The theory is that when the ship starts to roll this water will run across the narrow center toward the side, going downward. When the ship has reached the extreme downward roll the water in the huge hour-glass has not all run down there. Then, as the ship rises to roll over on the other side, the water continues flowing powerfully in the opposite direction, and thus offsets in large part the counter movement of the ship. When she rolls on the other side a like result is brought about, and thus the tendency to rolling is reduced. Captain Watkins didn't have any water in this trip. —New York Sun.

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should reach this office not later than Monday.
Electros must have metal base.
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will not be accepted at any price.
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Address all orders,
KANSAS FARMER CO.,
Topeka, Kas.

Kansas State Fair at Topeka, Septem-
ber 17 to 22, inclusive. E. G. Moon,
Topeka, Secretary.

The "Abilene country" will be well
represented at the district fair which
opens at Abilene on the 3d day of next
month, October, continuing three days.
Mr. Secretary Hughes expects a mag-
nificent exhibition all through. Gov-
ernor Ross will deliver the opening
address on the first day.

Governor John A. Martin recently
had published in book form a collec-
tion of his public addresses (other than
political) delivered before various bod-
ies and assemblages in Kansas. They
form not only an interesting volume,
but an instructive one. Gov. Martin is
a Kansas man. He writes for Kansas,
he speaks for Kansas and he votes for
Kansas. With this to begin with, he is
eminently a practical man, and he
never sends a trumpeter in advance to
announce his coming. The thoughts
and facts and sketches in this book
were inspired by conditions and events
in Kansas. It will be a feast to lovers
of the historic State. The Governor
will accept our thanks for the copy he
was kind enough to present in person.

November 12 has been set apart for a
National Agricultural convention, to
be held in the main hall of the Exposi-
tion building, at Augusta, Ga. The
Augusta Exposition will be the most
conspicuous industrial gathering in the
South this year. Low railroad rates are
granted from all sections, and an at-
tendance of 200,000 to 300,000 is ex-
pected. Augusta is the largest inland
cotton market of the Atlantic States,
and the largest cotton manufacturing
city in the South. This Exposition is
the work of her own citizens, without
outside aid, and no city North or South,
it is said, has ever given such a large
sum of money for such a purpose as the
people of Augusta have applied to this
Exposition.

STICK TO THE TEXT, PLEASE.

Our article on farm mortgages a few
weeks ago attracted unusual attention.
It was copied in many newspapers and
commented upon variously. We have
received some personal letters refer-
ring to it, and persons have sought op-
portunities for personal conversation
about its substance. This morning
(Monday) the mail carrier laid upon our
table a package under the frank of Jos.
Wheeler, M. C. containing a separate
copy of that gentleman's speech which
we had criticized. It is a noticeable fact,
however, that in every unfavorable crit-
icism of the article which has come un-
der our observation, whether in letter
or in print, the writer assumed that the
figures which gave rise to the discussion
were intended to represent the aggre-
gate indebtedness of the people of Kan-
sas. But that is a mistake, the figures
relate to farms and only to farms. In
order that there may be no further
misapprehension or misrepresentation,
or misinterpretation in the matter, we
will here quote verbatim from Mr.
Wheeler's speech what was given sub-
stantially and plainly, as we supposed,
in the article referred to.

The speech was delivered in the
House of Representatives July 9, 1888,
by Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, discuss-
ing the tariff, and will be found spread
out in full in the *Congressional Record*
of the next morning beginning at page
6554, second column. The particular
phase or feature of the subject which
Mr. Wheeler discussed in the speech re-
ferred is expressed by himself in the
title prefixed to the speech as distrib-
uted separately among the people as
a campaign document—"The Tariff
and the Farmers." His object was to
show how farmers are affected by pro-
tective tariff legislation, and the whole
force of his argument was applied to
farmers and to no other class. He was
not talking about residents of cities, nor
about corporations, private or public,
nor about persons whose debts are se-
cured by mortgages on chattels. And
in order that he might the more plainly
draw the line and make the application,
he considered manufactures and agri-
culture as two of the great industries
and gave his views upon what he be-
lieves a fair comparison shows. After
presenting some facts. Mr. Wheeler
presents "a table which will show at a
glance the marked difference between
the condition of an industry which for
twenty-five years has borne all the bur-
dens and received none of the benefits
of legislation as contrasted with indus-
tries which have been developed by
partial laws into powerful monopolies."
(Page 6555, first column.) Comment-
ing on the table, he adds—"Palaces and
untold wealth concentrated in the
hands of the highly favored few, while
a leaky roof and a mortgaged home is
all that is left to the once proud, in-
dependent, and happy American farmer."

Then he introduces the *Republican*
article as evidence in support of his
argument, prefacing it with the remark—
"I have no personal knowledge of the
accuracy of these assertions, but I will
give as my authority in one instance an
article from the *Missouri Republican*,
one of the leading papers of the United
States." Here is part of the article as
quoted by Mr. Wheeler:

But, they tell us, the agricultural States
have grown rich, too. They also have pros-
pered under protection. See how farms have
multiplied in the West and Northwest, and
see how railroads have been built in Illinois,
Michigan, and Wisconsin, and the States and
Territories west of the Mississippi, even to
the Pacific, and how this vast region has been
subdued to settlement.
All true. But who owns these farms and
railroads in the Western States? In one word,
who owns the West? The people of the West
it might be answered. But the answer would
not be true, as a few indisputable figures will
sufficiently prove.

First, as to farms. In 1880 there were 138,
500 farms in Kansas, 256,000 in Illinois, 194,000
in Indiana, 247,000 in Ohio, 185,800 in Iowa,

154,000 in Michigan, and 134,800 in Wisconsin—
making a total of 1,309,100 in the seven States
named. Recent statistics collected by
Granger associations and printed in farm
journals make the following exhibit of farm
mortgages in these same States:

Kansas	\$ 235,000,000
Illinois	1,000,000,000
Indiana	635,000,000
Ohio	1,227,000,000
Iowa	567,000,000
Michigan	500,000,000
Wisconsin	357,000,000

Total.....\$4,521,000,000

These figures are so startling in their enor-
mity as to seem incredible. We do not vouch
for their accuracy. They present the 1,309,100
farms in seven Western States as incumbered
with an aggregate of four and a half billion
mortgage indebtedness, or an average of over
\$3,400 for each.

That, surely, is plain enough. It is
farms and farm mortgages that the *Re-
publican* and Mr. Wheeler were writing
and talking about, and our harsher
critics will discover two facts of some
interest in the matter quoted: (1) That
the *Republican* does not believe what it
publishes figures to prove: (2) That it
gives as its authority, not Mr. Atkin-
son, but "Granger associations" and
"farm journals." Mr. Wheeler admits
that he does not know anything about
the facts himself. Here we have a
member of Congress lending the influ-
ence of his name and place in extend-
ing the circulation of a statement which
injuries Kansas and unfairly presents
the condition of Kansas farmers in an
unfavorable light, a statement so "in-
credible" that even Mr. Wheeler's au-
thority does not believe it.

Now, having settled the fact that
farms and only farms are being consid-
ered, let us, once for all, review the sit-
uation in the light of such facts as we
have, remembering that as to Kansas
the amount set against our farms in
the above quoted matter is \$235,000,000.
In 1880 the number of farms in Kansas
was reported at 138,500, and the num-
ber of acres in them was equal to an av-
erage of 154 acres to the farm. Since
that time there has not been any enu-
meration of the farms in the State, but
we have the number of acres in farms
reported for 1886 at 25,607,413, which,
according to the foregoing statement of
indebtedness would show a mortgage
debt of \$9.18 on every acre in every
farm in the State; and if we take 160
acres as the average farm, we have 160,
046 farms with an indebtedness of
\$1,406 on every farm. If we should
take one-half the farms and put the
debt charged as above, it would be
equivalent to an incumbrance of \$2,812
on every second farm; or if we take
one-third the farms it would show
\$4,218 on every third farm. Every per-
son, it would seem, must recognize the
unreasonableness of such a statement.
It is wholly outside of business possi-
bilities.

But let us take another view. The
value of all the farms in Kansas in
1886, as estimated by the owners and
their neighbors for commercial pur-
poses, was \$431,305,347. The valuation
of the same farms at the same time and
by the same persons for taxing pur-
poses was \$142,657,058. It is probably
very nearly accurate to put the actual
value of farm lands in Kansas, that is,
what the owners and persons in general
regard as the value of the lands for any
purpose other than taxation, at four
times the taxable value. Taking that
as our standard, we have (four times
\$142,657,058) \$570,628,232 as the com-
mercial value of Kansas farms in 1886,
our latest report. Applying the lender's
rule of one-third the appraisement as a
basis for loans, (one-third of \$570,628,-
232) and we have a valuation of \$190,-
209,410 to secure loans, which is less by
\$44,790,590 than the amount charged
against us in the *Republican* article.
And that includes every farm in the
State, mortgaged at its highest valua-
tion for securing loans.

If we assume that only one-third of
the farms are thus mortgaged to their

full carrying capacity, we will have
(one-third of \$190,209,410) an actual in-
debtedness, on one-third of the farms,
of all they will carry, \$63,403,136. And
then, if we assume that one-half the in-
debtedness is paid, we have left of act-
ual impending debt on Kansas farms,
one-half of \$63,403,136, which is \$31,-
701,568.

There is another consideration perti-
nent here, the fact that most of the
mortgages were given to secure the
payment of purchase money or to se-
cure the payment of debts voluntarily
incurred in making improvements on
farms or adding to their stock of ani-
mals or machinery. There are some
cases where misfortune overcame fam-
ilies and money was borrowed simply
to help catch up dropped stitches, but
that class of cases is small when com-
pared with the others where men went
into debt for land, for stock, or for im-
plements and machinery. There is
nothing unusual in this, nor is there
anything culpable in a case where land
is mortgaged to secure purchase money.
It is only where men rush needlessly
and recklessly and foolishly into debt
that the transaction merits general
condemnation. The point we make
and what we desire to show is, not that
our farmers are all or even most of
them out of debt, nor that they are not
indebted largely in excess of some of
the older communities, but that the
Missouri Republic, and Congressman
Wheeler and all other persons who re-
peat the charge are greatly mistaken
when they allege that Kansas farms
are mortgaged to secure unpaid debts
amounting to \$235,000,000. We care
nothing whatever about the political
use to which the charge is put. The
charge is not true. It is unreasonable.
The exact truth cannot be ascertained;
but men do not lend money on a high
valuation of land. Money is never lent
on the commercial or appraised value
of lands, but on about one-third of it,
and that as we have shown, would
make an aggregate indebtedness for all
the farms of the State of \$44,790,590 less
than the amount published as the act-
ual debt. And that includes every
farm at its full borrowing capacity,
and it assumes that no part of the debt
has been paid. The truth is, however,
that the farms are not all mortgaged,
and that a large part of the debt shown
on the records has been paid. It fre-
quently happens that debts are paid at
different times, but the mortgage exe-
cuted to secure all of them is not re-
leased until the last dollar is paid; and
then, often, the record is not satisfied
immediately.

Kansas farmers are in as good condi-
tion as those of any other new State not
any older than ours, and they are in
better condition than those of Ohio,
Indiana, Illinois and Iowa were when
those States were as young as Kansas
is. This idea of pauperizing Kansas
will pass unchallenged only, we sup-
pose, by persons who expect to gain
some personal, whimsical or partisan
advantage. Go to a convention of Kan-
sas farmers, go to a Kansas county fair;
go to a Kansas country church, and you
will see as well dressed a body of men
and women as can be found in commu-
nities of equal age anywhere. The 40
and 50 per cent. interest period for
money lent on land is passed; we are
now getting money on long time at 6, 7
and 8 per cent. and low commissions,
and nine-tenths of us will pay out in a
few years if it be the Good Master's
will that we have fruitful seasons; and
when we get through this will be the
grandest commonwealth of all.

The Morris county fair will be held at
Council Grove, September 25 to 28 in-
clusive. The management advertise
extensive preparations and promise an
exposition worthy of the county. Sec-
retary F. A. Moriarty will give all
desired information if addressed.

THE FARMER'S COMPLAINING.

A friend sends us without comment the following clipping from the *North-western Lumberman*:

"I would prefer being almost anything to being a farmer. He has to take chances on the weather, guess whether every other farmer will put in the same crops he does, and everybody has a dig at him. When he sells his crops he has to look out that he don't get beat on the price, and everybody who sells him anything wants to get big money out of him. It is drouth, too much rain, cyclones, hail storms, bugs, worms, poor seed, or something similar all the time, and the farmer never knows whether he owns a cent or not. Besides, he's always in debt, and the store-keepers cuss him because he is such infernally slow pay. Yes; it must be fun to be a farmer. But, after all, the farmers are everlastingly overestimating their adversities, and things never turn out half as bad as their prognostications. The farmer is the arch grumbler, and when he hasn't got enough trouble to make him feel at home, he borrows a supply from his neighbors, and it is the one thing he always manages to pay back."

The paragraph is suggestive and has foundation enough to justify a remark as to what is really the groundwork of the farmer's complaining. The farmer's necessary supports are the earth, the air, the rain and the sunshine. He may have his land, enough to make him rich if it were every year fruitful to the extent of its capacity, but if he lack any of the other three items named his land will not be fruitful. In this respect his vocation is different from that of all other men; his success, even his daily subsistence, depends on the weather. A letter received by the writer of this a few days ago from a friend in Great Britain says the condition of the farmers there was pitiable; he saw large quantities of hay actually rotting in the field, because there had not been sunshine enough to dry or cure it since it was cut. Every farmer of considerable experience at some time or times in his life had similar misfortune befall him as to one thing or another. His corn or his grass or wheat or oats was overflowed, or it was rotted by excessive rain, or the ground he would prepare for corn or wheat or grass was too dry and too hard to work, or the seed he planted would not germinate until too late for a full crop because of dry weather, or when his corn was tasseling and gave promise of fruitage a day or two of hot, dry wind swept over it so that no pollen appeared and no corn came, or when his wheat fields were green and waving and glistening in the spring sunshine, an army of insects quietly crowded upon the stocks and in a few days destroyed the entire crop, or—but why enumerate, when a moment's thought will satisfy even a lumberman that the farmer's complaining has at least some excuse.

Last spring the writer hereof rode with a friend over a 1,700 acre farm in Jefferson county. During an hour's ride, the owner looked at the sky a dozen times probably, and wished for a "shower on that oats." He excused his demonstrations of anxiety by saying he had "so much out." And so it is with all. A small farmer has the same anxiety precisely, for one acre to him is as much as ten or twenty acres is to the man who owns a large farm. It is well always to cultivate a habit of self control. Grumbling and scolding and fretting are offensive to others as well as utterly useless and badly demoralizing to the person who permits himself to be thus led into bad habits. But when one reflects that upon the influence of weather on crops, and upon the dreadfully destructive habits of certain insects which visit farms and do their deadly work on the farmer's hopes, it is not strange that weather and bugs occupy a good deal of the farmer's attention.

And then, when one reflects a dollar in tax or a dollar in debt grows larger as crops grow less, and that a man's inability to realize on what he had good reason to expect as the fruit of his labor does not lessen his liability though

it increases his helplessness, we should willingly allow a wide margin for the escape of feeling occasioned by circumstances attending the farmer's calling.

A New Farmers' Movement.

A Centralia (Ills.) correspondent of the *Globe-Democrat* says it is estimated that more than one-half of the farmers of southern Illinois are now enrolled in the lodges of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association and are purchasing their supplies under its contract. This organization, of which little or nothing is known by the public, has had a wonderfully rapid growth. Farmers are pleased with its workings so far, and claim that it supplies a co-operative system which is free from the drawbacks of previous attempts in the same direction. The Grange stores and the purchasing and shipping agencies of various kinds proved unsatisfactory. Through the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association the buying and selling is done under a plain contract. Representatives of the lodges of a county or a section go to some store-keeper and submit a proposition to give him all of their trade and to sell him all of their produce if he in turn will enter into a contract to sell them his goods at 10 per cent. above the cash cost price to him. The advantage to the farmer is that he pays for his groceries, dry goods and other supplies an advance of 10 per cent. on the wholesale rate instead of an advance of from 20 to 30 per cent., the usual profit asked by country store-keepers. The advantage to the store-keeper is that he gets an increase of trade, which more than compensates for decreased profits.

Here is a copy of one of the contracts:

This agreement, made this 28th of March, 1888, to be in full force for one year from the above date: I, Lyman Morgan, hereby agree to sell for cash any and all articles in my store, at an advance of 10 per cent. on the first cash cost price, to the members of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association; provided, they give to me or my clerks the "trade sign" of said association. I further agree, that my store shall contain all kinds of first-class groceries and provisions, together with all kinds of garden seeds and grass seeds needed by farmers. I also agree that I will not sell to others than members of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association at so low a profit, and that I will faithfully keep all trade signs entrusted to my confidence, and I will see that the above is strictly adhered to by my clerks.

I will pay the highest cash price in cash for all merchantable forms of produce brought to my store by members of the F. M. B. A., with the exception of strawberries; provided, that if more merchantable produce should be brought in than I can use in my store, I will pay 75 per cent. of the cash price in cash, retaining the 25 per cent. to guard against loss, and I will ship the produce; and I will, on receiving returns, turn over account of sales of the produce, together with balance due. However, I will not be responsible for any losses.

I further agree to furnish to each member of the F. M. B. A. one "pass book," in which I will record the amount of produce shipped for him, giving the exact date.

I also agree that I will sell to the small buyer at the same price I do to the large one. I agree that if at any time, upon due investigation and consideration with the committee appointed for that purpose, it is found that I am deceiving, by giving them false bills, or false information as regards the cost of articles, or that I am exacting more than the prescribed 10 per cent. on any article to any member, said association can close their contract with me at once.

I also agree to furnish to one member of each lodge one written list of cash cost prices of each and all articles in my store, the first of each month, together with my affidavit that the list is true and correct; and that in buying goods by wholesale I shall use diligence in buying, and buy as low as possible for cash. I also agree to make a bill of all goods sold to each purchaser.

The officers of the lodges also sign a contract which is to the effect that "the undersigned agree to buy all of their goods of the said Lyman Morgan."

Mr. Morgan says that he is entirely satisfied with the operation of the contract thus far, and knows no reason why the arrangement should not continue permanently. In April, 1887, he did a business of \$1,425, and in April, 1888, under the contract his account of sales showed \$2,800. "The produce I spoke of," said he, "is nearly all eggs, butter and chickens. Before my connection with the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association I did not ship any eggs or butter and only a few chickens, not to exceed \$200 a year. I never heard of the association until last winter. Its organization has gone on very quietly, but very thoroughly.

The association has an agreement, similar to that given above, with a clothing store in Centralia, and the plan seems to be to enable the lodge farmers to buy almost everything they need under contracts which will give them lower prices than other people. The growth of the association is causing a great deal of talk among southern Illinois store-keepers. If the lodges keep on multiplying in

numbers for the next year as they have in the past year they will cause a revolution in trade. The store-keepers who have not gone into the agreement will "peter out," as so many like movements have done before it. On the other hand, the farmers argue that they have got a scheme which will stick this time. They think that its simplicity will save it. The only cumbersome thing about it is the amount of swearing involved. Affidavits without number are considered necessary to make the contracts binding on both sides. There are now over 600 of these lodges.

Cutting Up the Corn.

It is gratifying to note that every year in Kansas the farmers cut up more of their corn stalks than they did the last preceding. Leaving stalks on the ground is slovenly farming, though a great many good farmers are guilty in that respect. If the number of their acres was less, they would take better care of what they raise. Corn leaves are first-class fodder, good as timothy hay for cattle or horses, and a large quantity of them are produced on an acre of ground. In Kansas we have a great deal of wind, and as soon as the corn stalks approach maturity the leaves dry, soon becoming brittle, and are whipped off. If the stalks are cut up at the proper time, while the leaves are green, they can be cured well in shocks, making as good rough feed as any that is grown on the farm.

Another advantage of much importance is the gathering together of the stalks (while feeding stock) where they will be or may be, made into first-class manure. A dry corn stalk, of itself, is worthless for any purpose except to assist in temporarily stopping washes on the farm lands; but when corn stalks are cut up in good season for saving the blades, and when they are daily mixed in a small space with the animal droppings, and where rain water can fall upon it and not run off, these same stalks rot into manure of good quality and may be put into the ground and mixed with it, doing good in every foot of soil which it touches.

Still another advantage is, that by cutting the stalks and removing them, the ground is left clear for subsequent tillage.

The only benefit to be derived from leaving stalks standing on the ground in any portion of Kansas is, that in some instances they serve as a sort of wind-break, thus protecting to some extent wheat that is growing between the rows. If wheat seed is sown at the proper time in good ground which is in good condition, the growth will be heavy enough to protect itself. When wheat is sown among stalks, if they were cut down and let lie on the ground, they would do more good as protecting agents, than if left standing.

Out in Wichita County.

The following letter, sent us by D. W. Cozad, of the La Cygne Nursery, was received by him in the course of business, but he thinks it worthy of wider publicity, and so do we:

CORONADO, WICHITA CO., KAS.,
August 25, 1888.

D. W. Cozad, La Cygne, Kas.:—Dear Sir:—Yours received, also circulars. In regard to crops in this county will say they are better than ever before, and those who are farmers and plowed and planted as farmers in the East do have fair returns for their labor; those who plowed shallow and half planted seed, howl and complain the country is no good. My corn will make twenty-five bushels to the acre. I am on Beaver creek. Other parts of the county are burned some and had less rain. A neighbor of mine got a threshing machine and has been busy for a month on rye and wheat. Rye from nine to twelve bushels and wheat five to nine per acre. But remember that is on ground that has only been plowed twice and some only once—sowed on sod. I have twenty-five acres cane that will be hard to beat, all on sod.

Of the sixty trees I got from you last spring only one failed to grow, but hail and hard rains crusted the ground so that the seeds did no good. That is why I am so anxious to get some seed to plant on tree claim about September 1.

Yours truly,
R. J. TRAVER.
Coronado, Wichita Co., Kas.

N. B.—The corn I got of you is doing fine. Am feeding to horses now; hard and in good condition.

August Weather.

From the August report of Prof. Snow, at the State University, we extract the following:

This month enjoys the proud distinction of having a greater rainfall than that of any other August of our record. It also closes a summer whose aggregate rainfall exceeds that of any preceding summer. Its maximum wind velocity surpasses any preceding register. The temperature was low and the cloudiness excessive.

Mean Temperature.—Seventy-two and ninety-one hundredths deg., which is 2.65 deg. below the August average. The highest temperature was 99 deg., on the 2d; the lowest was 52 deg., on the 24th, giving a range of 45 deg. The mercury reached 90 deg. only three times. Mean temperature at 7 a. m., 68.02 deg.; at 2 p. m., 81.18 deg.; at 9 p. m., 71.22 deg.

Rainfall.—Nine and seven-hundredths inches, which is 5.47 inches above the August average. Rain in measurable quantities fell on twelve days. There were six thunder showers and two light hail storms. The entire rainfall for the eight months of 1888 now completed has been 33.88 inches, which is 9.24 inches above the average for the same months in the preceding twenty years, and is only 0.78 inch below the average annual rainfall of this station.

St. Louis Fair Program.

The twenty-eighth annual St. Louis Fair opens Monday, October 1, and closes Saturday, October 6. \$70,000 is offered in premiums, which will be distributed among the exhibitors of horses, cattle and sheep, swine and poultry; machinery and mechanical displays; works of art; textile fabrics; produce, fruits and vegetables, and mineral specimens.

New Improvements on the Fair Grounds.—300 additional cattle stalls, 100 horse stalls, 400 sheep and swine pens, have recently been erected in order to accommodate the large number of exhibitors in these departments. Besides this each exhibition building has been wonderfully improved.

Races.—Trotting purses close September 15. Two trotting races will be given on the new mile course each day, and the horses contending are the most celebrated in the country.

Veiled Prophets' Pageant and Grand Illumination.—On the night of Tuesday, October 2, the grand annual nocturnal pageant of the Veiled Prophets will be given at a great expense. The streets of the city will be illuminated by 500,000 gas jets, thus presenting one of the most realistic sights imaginable.

Greatly Reduced Rates.—All railroad and steamboat companies have made a rate of one fair for the round trip, during the entire week.

Zoological Garden.—Fair Grounds.—Many additions of wild beasts, birds and reptiles have been made during the past year, and the garden will be open free of charge to all visitors attending the fair.

Premium List.—Any of our subscribers desiring a copy of the premium list will receive one free by addressing Arthur Uhl, Secretary, 718 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

How to Get a Useful Little Book for Nothing.

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

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

Horticulture.

RELATION OF HORTICULTURISTS' WIVES TO HORTICULTURE.

An essay read by Mrs. W. E. Kibbie, at the July meeting of the Franklin County Horticultural Society.

No great undertaking has ever been successful, no achievement has ever been prosperous, no great good accomplished, without the aid and co-operation of woman. But if she unites in mutual endeavors, either encouraging with advice, criticism, or other assistance, any enterprise will be sure to flourish.

So we as a society, and as individuals aiding and helping each other, may look forward to greater improvements, higher aspirations, and better results.

Very many successful horticulturists are women, who own and tend orchards, and vineyards, have built up reputations in their calling, have beautiful homes, live comfortably and even elegantly, support invalid mothers, sisters or husbands, assist in educating younger brothers, accumulate wealth and are in every way just as prosperous as men in the same business. I would advise young ladies wishing to be independent not to peril your lives by too strict confinement in school or store, but rather, part of the time, engage in raising small fruits and flowers, and you will not only succeed financially, but will also gain beautiful flowers, healthful exercise, out-door air, love for nature and all growing things, and thus make life more enjoyable and happy.

But all women may not be horticulturists; some must be merely horticulturists' wives, and then they have duties oftentimes to perform that others know not of. For in addition to housekeeping, home-tending, pudding-stirring and stocking-mending, they have berry-picking, apple-gathering and fruit-canning; for when fruit is ripe it must be cared for, and wives and children all must help or else stay indoors to cook for scores of hungry pickers, which is even worse. Always and ever she must be ready to meet any of her husband's friends with a sweet and stereotyped smile, her house must be surrounded with ever-blooming flowers, her table supplied with an abundance of preserves, fruits and pickles, in season and out of season, or else she is not a proper help-mate for her husband, and as a horticulturist's wife is a failure. All women who have kept house uninterruptedly for fifteen or twenty years, sometimes sigh for a change; but during the sweltering, suffocating heats of summer, when her more fortunate sisters hie to the mountain, shore or frozen lands, the horticulturist's wife must stay at home, stand over the hot stove to preserve, pickle and can, and often she does not receive much else than a consciousness of duty well performed. Yet we all know that the great alleviator of physical discomforts is money, and if she sometimes shared in her husband's profits she might take time to travel or study, broaden her mind, enrich her soul, and keep herself mentally and physically more fresh and vigorous, instead of often worn out and tired, falling into disheartened ruts of living and thinking. The old idea that a horticulturist's life was the freest, happiest and healthiest of lives, is exploded; statistics show that her days upon earth are fewer, on an average, than those of her sisters' in the cities, and also that although in girlhood she may be rosy and hearty, middle age finds her dragging out a weary existence, full of pain and misery. If she comes to old age, it is rarely of that beautiful kind in which

the light of the golden beyond seems to shine back in a glory on the peaceful face, an index of a spirit and body resting on earth preparatory to that other glad, glorious life; but the bowed form, and withered, pain-struck features tell the story of years of toil and care and physical suffering.

But fortunately, horticulturists are nearly always broad-minded, public-spirited, high-souled gentlemen, and care more for the welfare of wives and children, than of getting and hoarding up wealth; live in tasteful homes, surrounded by trees, flowers, lawns and gardens; and their children have air and space in which to grow naturally and healthfully. His trees will testify to his wisdom in providing for his family a country home. For instance, he will observe that if sound plums are left in contact with stung and decaying specimens, they, too, will be infected; he will see that too close crowding renders the prospect for good fruit doubtful, and by natural transition of thought he will be glad that his boys and girls are not shut in to the uncertain association of hall-way and street, but are placed in communion with nature, and taught to observe, think and examine, and to find "books in running brooks, sermons in stones, and good in everything."

Such close observers as horticulturists must soon see that though out-door work for women may be very beautiful, it is not at all beautifying, and if they want to have happy, pleasant, Eden-like homes, they will see that their wives have plenty of sunshine and air without working in field or garden. Horticulture does not always yield a cash profit for the labor and capital employed. But cash is not the only result of all the toil, care and energy, therefore that man or woman whose sole aim in life is cash, and nothing but cash, should avoid being a horticulturist or a horticulturist's wife, and select some more cash-paying business. But the horticulturist and his family enjoy many comforts, many blessings, many luxuries even, which are the legitimate results of his calling, and which money will not purchase, and his home may be, as it should be, a very paradise of happiness and content.

Ailanthus Trees.

For certain positions there is no better or more attractive shade tree than the ailanthus. Its rapid growth and tropical-looking foliage render it particularly well adapted for streets. It is not a long-lived tree, and should be planted alternately with other varieties of slower growth that will fill the space it occupies after it has gone. As a tree for fuel or lumber it cannot be recommended. It does not branch sufficiently to make its cultivation for the former profitable, although there is no better wood than it for the open fire-place, as it does not snap, and although it is fine-grained, and takes a good polish, it warps and springs so readily as to unfit it for use as timber.

I am told that occasionally an ailanthus tree is found that bears both flowers and seeds, but I have never seen one so far as I know. The staminate and pistillate trees are usually distinct. The staminate should be abolished at once and for ever. The pollen from the flowers is offensive and poisonous, and trees of this kind should not be permitted to grow, as they are entirely unnecessary. Much as I admire the beauty of the ailanthus, had I the power I would have every staminate tree at once destroyed and the propagation of more made a misdemeanor. The trees are readily—too readily—grown from seed, but never should be. They should be propagated by root cuttings, taken from

pistillate trees. Those from a quarter to half an inch in diameter, two to three inches long, planted so that the upper end will be just below the surface of the ground, grow rapidly, and will be true pistillates, and he who raises any other should be punished.—*Exchange.*

Black Grape Rot.

Hon. E. J. Holman, President Leavenworth County Horticultural Society:—In my last note, in which reference was made to a system of training the grape vine, I had adopted to counteract black grape rot, has elicited inquiry as to the methods. That my answers may be more clearly understood by amateurs of your society and others that may be interested in the subject, I will prelude the simple process with a brief relation of the incidents which led me in that direction.

After exhausting my stock of science and other "sure remedies" by outward applications for preventing or arresting parasitic growths without the least effect, and from the versatile atmospheric combinations in which this pest develops, which in every instance were repression of the normal functional activities of the vine and fruit, and that this disturbed condition for the time being made parasitic attacks possible. An exhibit of the different and opposite atmospheric conditions in which grape rot has developed might be interesting if space would admit, but may make it a special subject of note at some future time.

After abandoning the old lines of research for the cause of the grape rot, and entering on the new, I found a single vine of Concord in my vineyard entirely free from rot, while my other vines, and those of my neighbors, and from reports to your society, a general and disastrous rot prevailed. This solitary vine stood near a pool of water rarely dry for days in succession, and so rainy was the season that the furrows of my vineyard were rarely dry during the crisis of the rot. So active was parasitic growth in this humid atmosphere that mildew attacked and destroyed the leaves of this solitary vine before the fruit arrived at perfect maturity, an incident that had never occurred before on the Concord leaf, yet not a rotten grape was found on any of the clusters, some of which might have weighed a pound.

In examining into the cause of this exemption I found that pruning in the previous year I had cut the vine down to the ground to bring it into a better shape, and the new canes of the subsequent growth produced the exceptional fruit. This led to further experiments on this line, which finally terminated in reducing the whole vineyard to this system. During this transition, wherever a vine was subjected to this treatment during the nine years through which the experiments were conducted, the loss from rot did not amount to 2 per cent. in any one year, though losses outside of this mode were never less than 30 per cent. and in one or two years nearly total.

It is a supporting system, that tides the grape over until the grape rot crisis has passed. The vine must be kept in a nominally healthy condition. The number of canes depends upon the strength of the root, which the practical vine-dresser understands, and no others should attempt it. Where one year's growth of cane are not at hand use the next youngest vines. Leave but two clusters on a lateral, and only one if they are weak. The weak and dangling clusters most always are destroyed by rot. The necessity then will be seen, for pushing the fruit by every means, to a robust early maturity. On strong organic soils a liberal use of wood

ashes will aid this process and hasten maturity a week or ten days. On stiff clay soil use well-rotted stable manure plowed under late in the fall, and a heavy top-dressing in the spring with mineral coal ashes.

The foregoing remarks mainly apply to the Concord variety. Whether these results are attainable with other varieties, and on various soils, is yet to be definitely ascertained, though I learned that at the East the method has been applied with success to some European varieties which has hitherto failed under all the old systems of treatment.—*Prof. Hawn, in Leavenworth Times.*

Our Apples and Canned Fruits.

The shipment of apples from the United States to Europe began in 1845, when five barrels were shipped from Boston to Glasgow. The trade grew rapidly, and is now mainly carried on at Boston and New York, the latter city doing by far the larger part of the entire trade. There is also an export of apples from Canada which is something like one-fifth of the entire export to Liverpool, at which port most of the fruit from this country and Canada is received. In ten years (1876-86) the receipts of apples at Liverpool were about 3,500,000 bushels, of which Canada contributed 721,000 bushels. The exports of apples and of dried apples from the United States alone for the three last fiscal years, and for ten months of the present (the fiscal year ending with June), are as follows:

	Apples, bushels.	Dried Apples, pounds.
1884-5.....	668,887	18,417,000
1885-6.....	744,539	10,473,000
1886-7.....	592,000	8,000,000
1887-8 (ten months of).....	485,858	11,192,995

The value of these apples was \$6,132,733, and of dried apples \$2,802.3 8. The value of the canned fruit exported in the same period was \$2,238,495, an aggregate of more than \$11,000,000, to which may be added a million and a quarter more for the item of "other green, ripe, or dried fruits." These figures show an average of about \$4,000,000 a year in fruit export, or about one-thirteenth of the entire orchard product as given by the census of 1880. This, as compared with the export returns of other crops, is a very favorable exhibit, and when the wonderful growth in exportation of apples to England—from five barrels in 1845 to more than 700,000 forty years later—is considered, the promise of the future is very great. A London journal in February last noticed the increased demand for American and Canadian apples as "simply astonishing," and as happening "season after season," and begged the home-grower to take the remedy in his own hands. It must not be forgotten that while the export trade in apples is large, it is regulated to a considerable extent by the proprietors of the crop both in this country and in Europe. England pays other countries \$40,000,000 a year for fruit that can be raised on her own soil, and her established policy is to raise within her own area, home and colonial, every possible product that the earth yields. Our exported orchard products, however, are by no means limited to the narrow field of Great Britain, although she is our largest customer. They are wanted in other countries of Europe, in the West Indies, and in Australasia. The dried apples go to thirty-six, the fresh apples to thirty-three, and the canned fruit to sixty-one of the seventy-four countries with which the United States holds commercial relations. Last year Spain took one barrel of apples, and paid \$5 for it. France took five at a cost of \$20. "All other French possessions" had twenty-six barrels for \$114. Cuba only received fifty pounds of dried apples worth \$4, and Ecuador paid \$8 for the same quantity. But small as is the trade in some of these benighted countries, it is growing elsewhere, and by and by they will all eat American fruit, and rejoice in the opportunity to do so.—*American Agriculturist.*

The Poultry Yard.

EARLY CULLING.

Of the necessity, to the breeder of fine poultry, of carefully culling his stock, there is little need of discussion. The necessity is known and is acted upon. But the advantages of early culling have not been sufficiently urged.

In the case of the person who has but limited accommodation, early culling possesses peculiar advantages. Large numbers of chickens can be hatched and reared to an eatable size upon a small plot of ground. By culling them when they are ready for use, although possibly a few may be sacrificed that eventually would make fair breeding stock, a much larger number of really fine birds can be reared than by adopting a system of late culling. If a person has room, for example, to raise to maturity but fifty birds, any process which will enable him to raise fifty birds, all of which will be fine ones, ought to be welcomed. Early culling will do this. Granting that but 25 per cent. of the birds will be A 1 in all respects, he needs to hatch about two hundred, and as fast as defects appear cull out the defective ones until he has reduced the number to fifty. He will, doubtless, in this process kill some that might turn out fine birds, but he can afford to keep only those that are certain to be fine. His rule is something like that given by a celebrated lecturer to some law students on the subject of drawing wills. "Never be satisfied," he said, "when the instrument expresses the meaning intended to be conveyed; be sure it can express no other." By adopting the principle upon which this advice is based—that is, the absolute certainty of results—in culling, the breeder with limited space at his command can secure his fifty fine chicks.

Early culling has this advantage common to all breeders—those with narrow quarters and those with ample room—that it raises the appearance of the flock and creates a desire to purchase in those who visit the breeder's establishment. A flock in which the culls are left, though possessing a large percentage of fine birds, always creates an unfavorable opinion. The good birds seem to lose caste by their association with inferior specimens. They seem less fine than they really are. But if culled early, the inferior specimens no longer disfigure the flock and the birds show just what they are. An uncultured flock also creates a feeling that the breeder is a careless or indifferent person, and that he is ignorant of what really is a good bird. The would-be buyer hesitates about purchasing for fear that the stock he buys may not breed well, that even the best specimens may be the chance result of the mating of culls, and that their progeny will take after the culls rather than themselves. All these unfavorable impressions, doubts and suspicions are removed by early culling.

Early culling, again, actually results in better birds being developed from those that remain. As the numbers are reduced better care is unconsciously given to those that remain, and they develop into finer specimens because of the better care they receive. No matter how good the intentions of the breeder are, it is a fact that the fewer fowls or chickens he has to take care of the better care they will get. There is, it is true, much in the breed, but there

is a great deal in the feed. We can give no better illustration of this fact than the following told us by Mr. H. S. Babcock:

"Some years ago," said he, "I was breeding Single-combed Plymouth Rocks. That season, in addition to the fowls I raised at my own place, I had four other persons raising chickens for me. I supplied the eggs to these four persons, and they all received eggs from the same fowls. In the autumn, when I got my chickens home, one party gave me some of the finest P. Rocks I had then ever seen, large, strong, vigorous birds, with remarkably fine plumage. Another gave me chickens that were fairly good but not equal to those of the first-mentioned person. The third sent me very inferior birds, and the last had nothing but a lot of culls, small in size, inferior in plumage and imperfect in proportion. Between the chickens of the first and fourth rearer there was such a difference that had I not known the facts of their origin I should not have hesitated to declare that it was impossible for them to have been hatched from eggs laid by the same fowls. It makes a good deal of difference what kind of feeding and care is given to chickens."

What Mr. Babcock says is true, and the breeder who keeps his culls is likely to have a larger proportion of culls than he would have had if he had acted upon the advice to cull early.

Early culling and close culling are the two pillars upon which rest, at least to no small degree, the success of the breeder of fine fowls, and the wise breeder will cull his flocks closely, and begin now to do it. "Well begun is half done," says the adage, and early culling is more than half the battle.—*American Poultry Yard.*

Tumbler Pigeons.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Pigeons tumbling, is the action voluntary or involuntary? The writer has for years asked himself this question, while observing these birds flying and revolving in the air like footballs. While looking at the high-flying tumbler perform one would come to the conclusion that the action is voluntary, from the fact that they seem to have control of themselves, when all at once the flock will drop and roll or tumble, and then catch themselves up and fly again in a circle closely together, and seem to enjoy themselves highly.

This is not the case with the house tumbler, which has a constant fear of tumbling, which at times seems to impede flight altogether, even for so short a distance as twelve inches. I have birds that will perform on as close as eight inches of floor. I shall have these birds on exhibition in suitable coops for performing at the Kansas State Fair, September 19th to 22d, where those interested upon the subject can see and investigate for themselves.

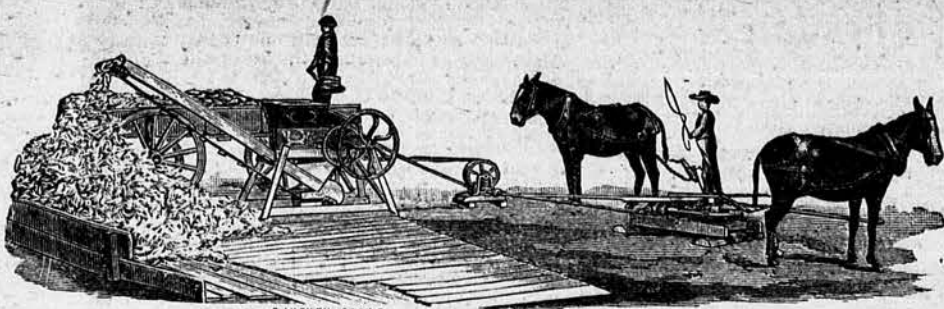
GEO. H. HUGHES.

North Topeka, Kas.



LOG CABINS are neither fashionable nor in demand, but they were more comfortable and more healthy than are many modern dwellings. Warner's Log Cabin Hops & Buchu is a reproduction of one of the best of the simple remedies with which Log Cabin dwellers of old days kept themselves well. Did you ever try "Tipecanoe?"

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



CATTLE-FEEDING MACHINE, MANUFACTURED BY E. A. PORTER & BROS., BOWLING GREEN, KENTUCKY.

The above illustration shows the celebrated Porter Corn Crusher at work, and all cattle-feeders would do well to investigate the merits of this wonderful machine, which is acknowledged by those who have tried it to be the best ever made for the purpose of cattle-feeding. The manufacturers are feeders of large and practical experience and advise all feeders to leave the husk on the corn. With their improved machines ear-corn can be crushed with their husk on or off, wet or dry, hard or soft, at the rate of one hundred bushels per hour with two-horse-power. Can crush shelled corn, peas, beans (shelled or in hull), cotton seed, oil cake, roots, apples, etc., etc., in double the quantity of any machine made with the same power. Machines sold on trial and shipped from storehouses located throughout the country. For full descriptive circulars and location of nearest shipping points, address the sole manufacturers.

E. A. PORTER & BROS.,
Bowling Green, Ky.

Rub your lamp chimneys after washing with dry salt, and you will be surprised at the new brilliance of your lights.

Buy perfectly fresh fruit and vegetables free from sprouts and only in quantities that admit of immediate use.

Persons prematurely gray can have their hair restored to its youthful beauty, by using Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, the best article in the market.

Grapes are good for that mysterious disease known as malaria. Eat all you can, several pounds per day, but be sure they are ripe. There is no more healthful fruit than the grape, unless it be the strawberry.

Sufferers from indigestion, loss of appetite, liver or kidney complaints, rheumatism or neuralgia, would do well to give Ayer's Sarsaparilla a trial. For all such disorders no medicine is so effective as this, when faithfully and perseveringly used.

The orange-colored rust on the raspberry and blackberry bushes is a fungus which spreads rapidly and will soon ruin an entire plantation unless prompt measures are resorted to. The digging up and burning of all affected plants is the only known remedy.

\$400 REWARD FOR A LOAF OF BREAD.

This sum will be given to the first 10 persons who write and tell us where the word BREAD is first found in the Holy Bible, mention book, chapter and verse. The first person who answers this correctly will receive \$25. The second will receive \$20. The third \$15. The fourth \$10. The fifth \$5. To the next twenty (if there are as many \$5. will be given if answer is correct. To the next twenty-five people who answer correctly \$2. each. The next twenty who answer correctly \$1. each. If your answer does not arrive in time to entitle you to the first prize, recollect you have 69 chances left. Your chance is good for the first premium if you answer at once, and don't wait for some one more enterprising and diligent to get ahead of you. Each competitor must send with answer \$50. Postage stamps or postal note to pay for one year's subscription to our mammoth A splendid journal chockful of interesting stories short and serial, story paper, poems, romances, household, fashion and fancy work notes, amusing articles, condensed notes on art, religion, politics, news, mechanics, literature, agriculture and kindred topics. Our medical department is edited by one of the most able physicians in Mass. All questions pertaining to health, etc. will be answered free of charge by the doctor. Every yearly subscriber is also entitled to a beautiful triple plate Butter Knife or Sugar Shell. These goods are strictly first class and cannot be bought for less than 75c. each at any store. Recollect \$50. pays for all. This offer is open until Jan. 1st only. Don't wait, write at once. Address Fireside and Farm, 248 Franklin St., Boston, Mass. (P. O. Box 1218.) Please mention this paper.

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

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Should be kept in
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Kills Pain. Rub it
in very vigorously!

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Kills Pain. Rub it
in very vigorously!

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

By Prof. C. O. Blake, Topeka.

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

KANSAS WEATHER FOR WEEK ENDING AT 9 P. M., SEPTEMBER 13.

In the east third of the north half of the State the rainfall for the week will average a little over one inch. In the middle third of north half it will be about one and three-fourths inches; and about one and one-half inches in west third of north half. In west third of south half about three-fourths of an inch. In middle third of south half two and one-fourth inches; and in east third of south half about one inch. While the rain will be pretty general, yet there will be a few spots that will have none. The week will be pretty cloudy; but there will be no tornadoes in the State during the week, and no excessively high winds. The temperature will be about normal, and part of the time not as cool as might be expected considering the cloudiness. There will be no frosts in the State, except a probability of very slight touches in spots in the northern part about the 13th, at which time heavier frost will appear in States north and northeast of Kansas. We are of the opinion, however, that these frosts will do no serious damage to the corn, and none at all in Kansas. As to the rainfall we do not want our readers to expect that each township in the sections named will have the exact amount we have indicated. Rain is never thus evenly distributed. If your township has none, or if it has six inches, do not therefore conclude that we are wrong, but wait till you get the report of the Kansas Weather Service for the week, and then you can judge better as to how far we are wrong. We have made our predictions end Thursday, the 13th, at 9 p. m., because the Kansas Weather Service make their weekly reports end then; and we need their reports with which to verify our predictions.

In the above we have gone into details to an alarming extent, which results may not justify; but if we meet with a reasonable per cent. of verification we shall be encouraged to continue. We know that even a low per cent. of verification cannot be made by any one who guesses as to what the weather will be. If we meet with the success we expect, we shall publish these weekly predictions for two weeks in advance, so that all our readers can obtain them in time. Next week we shall publish our predictions for October, for all the States in detail.

WEATHER APPROPRIATION.

In the last issue of this paper there was an article from a correspondent suggesting that the State make an appropriation to support our weather predictions. We do not ask that, as we think we can make our work so nearly perfect that it will be able to stand upon its merits before the people. The KANSAS FARMER is a large paper, containing twenty pages. Fifty-two numbers are issued each year, and the price is only \$1 per year, making the cost less than 2 cents per week. Every farmer in the State can surely afford to pay that sum, for which he gets a splendid agricultural paper, as well as all our predictions, and scientific articles on climate, meteorology and crop prospects. If our writings have not merit enough to obtain the support of the people then we ought to fail. There are probably some of our readers who do not appreciate that they are now receiving for \$1 what others have been glad to pay us \$600 per year for.

When we first published our predictions in 1876 we obtained but little support from the public, though all admitted that our predictions were wonderfully correct. We were forced to quit, as we could not make it pay expenses. After we announced that we should publish no more predictions we turned our attention to other business, never intending to make weather calculations again. But in a short time a gentleman came 200 miles to see us, and said that it was indispensable to the success of his business to have our predictions; that he was willing to pay liberally if we would make special calculations for him. We told him that no one man could afford to pay us, as it was as much work to calculate the weather for one man as for 100 men. He insisted. We asked what he would pay. He said \$50 per month. To say that we were astonished is putting it mildly. We had no idea that he would pay more than \$20 per year. We closed a contract, but thought he would be tired of it at the end of two or three months. He continued to pay us promptly for over two years. In the meantime a number of other gentlemen and firms wanted calculations with reference to special locations. We charged each of them \$50 per month, and they all paid it willingly, saying that they made big money by so doing. Our work was such that no one we knew of could help us, and we had to do all the work alone. We were severely wounded at the battle of Antietam, and our wound breaking out anew caused us much trouble, as we had overworked ourselves. Our condition was such that our physicians demanded that we cease all mental labor or die. As we were not ready for the latter we concluded to obey

the doctors. All of our patrons were sorely disappointed, and the gentleman with whom we first contracted offered to pay \$1,000 per year, all cash in advance, if we could find strength to make the calculations for him, but we were forced to decline. It was four years before we were again able to make weather calculations. We afterwards started *The Future*, and finally merged it with the KANSAS FARMER.

Since we started *The Future* we have had many tempting offers to make private calculations for individuals, firms and corporations; but we have declined them all, as we feared our health would break down again if we attempted too much. We have made very much more money by making private calculations; but those who have read the articles we published in *The Future* know that our sympathy has all the time been with the people at large rather than with individuals. We prefer to work for and with the people all the time, unless the people fail to reciprocate and dire necessity should constrain us to a contrary course in support of our little ones. We see no necessity for that as yet, as we are doing very well; our patronage from Europe and America is increasing all the time, as mankind recognize the fact that our weather calculations and predictions are rapidly improving the financial condition of the people. But as the people want weekly predictions, and as we are constantly in receipt of letters asking what we will charge to make special calculations for certain towns or counties, we have concluded that we may be able to so combine the two as to make one assist the other, and thus help all with no injustice to any. To help others to help themselves is better than a gift of gold. A large per cent. of those thus assisted will reciprocate in proportion as their condition is bettered. If this proposition is not true then the doctrine of total depravity is the only correct one; though the parties who paid \$50 per month for our predictions did not do it to assist us or the weather cause. They did it simply because they could make money out of it. We are better prepared to do this extra work now than ever before, as we have our tables so far perfected that we can make a calculation for any one locality in less than half the time it took ten years ago. We have also made arrangements with skilled experts from foreign countries to assist us in making the computations. But if we thus use the time and skill of others it will be expensive, and we shall expect corresponding support from the public, for which we shall give full value. The public, however, are very uncertain. It is much easier to predict what the weather will be than to predict what the public will do. But we cannot, at present, undertake to make weekly predictions for all the States as we did in June. We shall confine the weekly predictions to Kansas, though we may eventually be able to extend them to other States.

In order to obtain revenue to help support our work, and to accommodate those who desire special calculations for specific localities, we will make special calculations and predictions for any one county in any part of the United States, for thirty days at a time, for \$15, or *pro rata* for a longer or shorter time; no special calculation to be made for less than \$5. That is, our price will be \$5 for each ten days or fractional part thereof, as it requires more work to predict for one county for ten days, or even for one day, than to predict the average for a whole State for a month. Most parties desire to know what the rainfall will be during the week of the county or State fairs, in all States. We made many such calculations successfully in Illinois, but have not undertaken it of late years till now. Builders, contractors and others often want calculations for specific localities, and have heretofore offered to pay us liberally therefor. But hereafter our price will be uniform to all, as stated above. In making these calculations we shall state whether it will be cold, cool, warm, hot or ordinary, and on what days it will be likely to rain or snow in the locality named. But to make such predictions as the above for each of the 5,000 counties in the United States would be a great task, though it is just what is needed, and what will be done as fast as the people in the different counties are willing to support it. While we cannot guarantee to make such calculations as will be always infallible, yet we have in the past generally succeeded in making them so nearly correct as to so far satisfy those who paid for them that they desired to continue at the same price.

Kansas Weekly Weather Report.

[We have no State report this week.]

TOPEKA REPORT.

Abstract for the week ending Saturday, September 1, 1888:

Temperature.—Highest at 2 p. m., 79° on Monday, August 27, and Tuesday and Wednesday, the 28th and 29th; lowest at same hour, 74° on Saturday, September 1. Highest recorded during the week, 81° on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Rainfall.—Rain fell Sunday, Monday and Thursday, a total for the week of 2.33 inches.

"Golden at morning, silver at noon, and lead at night," is the old saying about eating oranges. But there is something that is rightly named Golden, and can be taken with benefit at any hour of the day. This is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, literally worth its weight in gold to any one suffering with scrofulous affections, impurities of the blood, or diseases of the liver and lungs. It is unfailing. By druggists.

KANSAS FAIRS.

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

Kansas State Fair Association—Topeka, September 17-22.
Western National Fair Association—Lawrence, September 3-8.
Anderson County Fair Association—Garnett, August 28-31.
Bourbon County Fair Association—Fort Scott, September 11-14.
Brown County Exposition Association—Hiawatha, September 4-7.
Cass Valley Fair Association—Grenola, September 25-29.
Chase County Agricultural Society—(Cottonwood Falls), Elmdale, September 25-28.
Cherokee County Agricultural and Stock Association—Columbus, October 11-14.
Cheyenne County Agricultural Association—Wano, September 15-18.
Clay County Fair Association—Clay Center, September 4-7.
Coffee County Fair Association—Burlington, September 10-14.
Crawley County Fair and Driving Park Association—Winfield, September 3-7.
Marion County Agricultural Society—Junction City, September 25-27.
Ellis County Agricultural Society—Hays City, October 2-4.
Franklin County Agricultural Society—Ottawa, September 24-28.
Harvey County Fair Association—Newton, September 11-14.
Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association—Oskaloosa, September 11-14.
Jewell County Agricultural and Industrial Society—Mankato, September 18-21.
LaCygne District Fair Association—LaCygne, September 4-7.
Linn County Fair Association—Mound City, September 17-21.
Pleasanton Fair Association—Pleasanton, September 18-21.
Marion County Agricultural Society—Peabody, September 5-7.
Montgomery County Agricultural Society—Independence, September 4-8.
Morris County Exposition Company—Council Grove, September 25-28.
Nemaha Fair Association—Seneca, September 18-21.
Sabatha District Fair Association—Sabatha, August 28-31.
Osage County Fair Association—Burlingame, September 11-14.
Osborne County Fair Association—Osborne, September 11-14.
Ottawa County Fair Association and Mechanics' Institute—Minneapolis, October 9-12.
Phillips County Agricultural and Mechanical Association—Phillipsburg, September 18-21.
Pratt County Agricultural Society—Pratt City, September 4-7.
Hutchinson Fair Association—Hutchinson, October 2-5.
Blue and Kansas Valley Agricultural Society—Manhattan, September 18-21.
Plainville Fair Association—Plainville, September 25-28.
Rush County Industrial Fair Association—LaCrosse, September 19-21.
Saline County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association—Salina, September 11-14.
Smith County Agricultural Society—Smith Center, September 19-21.
Washington County Live Stock, Agricultural and Mechanical Association—Greenleaf, September 12-14.
Neosho Valley District Fair Association—Neosho Falls, September 24-28.

An ordinary milch cow in India is supposed to be doing fairly well when she yields three or four pints of milk daily for a period of six months.

Shade is necessary for the currant. A good crop cannot be successfully grown on an open space, unless the ground is deeply worked and then mulched.

"Some years ago Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cured me of asthma after the best medical skill had failed to give me relief. A few weeks since, being again troubled with the disease, I was promptly relieved by the same remedy."—F. S. Hassler, Editor *Argus*, Table Rock, Neb.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says rats and mice will eat harness greased with neatsfoot oil, while they will not touch that on which cod oil is used. And the latter, he says, has more body and lasting quality than any other grease for the purpose.

Beautiful woman, from whence came thy bloom,
Thy beaming eye, thy features fair?
What kindly hand on thee was laid—
Endowing thee with beauty rare?
"Twas not ever thus," the dame replied,
"Once pale this face, those features bold,
The 'Favorite Prescription' of Dr. Pierce
Wrought the wondrous change which you behold."

Mr. Springer once made a good point by saying that the draft horse is the only thing produced on the farm that the farmer is allowed to price. When you have cattle, hogs or sheep for sale the buyer prices them; when you take your grain to market the buyer prices it; but when you have a draft horse, whether it is for sale or not, the buyer hunts you up and asks you what you will take for it.

"There is nothing you require of your agents but what is just and reasonable and strictly in accordance with business principles." That's the sort of testimony any house can be proud of, and it is the testimony of hundreds of men who are profitably employed by B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va. Write for full particulars.

Attention, Farmers!

The Woman's Exchange, 117 West Seventh street, has become the most popular place in the city as a resort for the hungry. Transient rates 50 cents per meal; lunches from 25 cents upward.

Common Sense

In the treatment of slight ailments would save a vast amount of sickness and misery. One of Ayer's Pills, taken after dinner, will assist Digestion; taken at night, will relieve Constipation; taken at any time, will correct irregularities of the Stomach and Bowels, stimulate the Liver, and cure Sick Headache. Ayer's Pills, as all know who use them, are a mild cathartic, pleasant to take, and always prompt and satisfactory in their results.

"I can recommend Ayer's Pills above all others, having long proved their value as a

Cathartic

for myself and family."—J. T. Hess, Leithsville, Pa.

"Ayer's Pills have been in use in my family upwards of twenty years, and have completely verified all that is claimed for them."—Thomas F. Adams, San Diego, Texas.

"I have used Ayer's Pills in my family for seven or eight years. Whenever I have an attack of headache, to which I am very subject, I take a dose of Ayer's Pills and am always promptly relieved. I find them equally beneficial in colds; and, in my family, they are used for bilious complaints and other disturbances with such good effect that we rarely, if ever, have to call a physician."—H. Vouliemé, Hotel Vouliemé, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

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

KANSAS PATENT OFFICE. LEHMAN & CONE, 316 N. Main St., Hutchinson, Kas. Twenty years experience as Patent Attorneys. Will devote exclusive attention to encouraging and developing Kansas inventions. Owners and inventors of Kansas patents will save time and money by conferring with us. "Genius is wealth."

WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY!

On your supplies of General Merchandise. Write for prices on anything you wish to buy in this market. J. W. LUSK & CO., WHOLESALE FARMERS' SUPPLY HOUSE, 25 North Clark street, Chicago.

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SHORT-HAND BY MAIL a specialty. Send 25 cts. for Primer and three trial lessons.

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For full information send 10 cents in stamps for circulars and a copy of *The Statesman*.

ORGANIZERS WANTED.

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WALTER THOMAS MILLS, A. M.,
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NOW IS THE TIME!
CHICKENS ARE "RIPE."
DUCKS ARE COMING.

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

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53 STATE ST., CHICAGO.

The Veterinarian.

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

[Dr. Armstrong is still down with fever, but is improving slowly. The inquiries below were by him referred to Dr. J. J. Streets for answer.—EDITOR.]

FLESH WOUND.—A colt 4 months old cut its ham about three inches long ten days ago; has proud flesh in it. Is also wormy. Eats hearty and is doing well other ways. R. F. B. Coldwater, Kas.

—Touch the unhealthy parts in the wound daily with a crystal of copper sulphate. (2) Keep colt on grass with access to salt. If worms are present in large numbers give one-half drachm doses of oil of turpentine in milk twice a day for a few days.

BARB WIRE WOUNDS.—One of my valuable mules got a barb wire around the fore leg below the knee and where it crossed the barbs seemed to go into the cords on the back side of the leg. The cords are not badly swollen, but seem very sore to touch them. The wire never broke the skin. Seems very lame to trot, but to walk you would not notice it much. It happened two months ago. W. S. Derby, Kas.

—Reduce any existing inflammation in the parts by the application of hot water two or three times a day. After which use the following liniment: Equal parts of aqua ammonia, oil of turpentine, spirits of camphor and olive oil. Rub the liniment in well. Give the animal absolute rest.

NAVEL HERINA.—Dr. F. H. Armstrong, V.S.: I would like you to tell me what to do for my colt and what is the matter. It was foaled the 10th of June. In a week or ten days I noticed a knot about the size of a hen's egg on its abdomen, situated right at the navel. It is soft and upon pressure it goes up in belly; it seems as if its walls is burst.

Chillicothe, Mo.

—Umbilical or navel hernia is commonly met with in all young animals, often appearing at time of birth or a few days after. It is readily detected by a soft fluctuating tumor at navel. Treatment.—Pad with bandage or truss so as to get constant pressure over seat of rupture. Keep pad on several weeks. Again, you can produce constriction of the parts by the wooden clamps, ligature or suture. Care is needed in their application.

CYSTIC TUMOR.—I am a subscriber to your valuable paper and would like the opinion and prescriptions of Dr. Armstrong in regard to a case that baffles the skill of our veterinarians here. I have a mare (now 4 years old) that at weaning time was found to have a bunch about the size of a walnut with the hull on, upon her shoulder about eight inches below top of withers at center of the shoulder blade; this bunch seemed to be of the nature of a callous, quite hard but loose between the skin and scapular muscles. It did not affect the mare in the least (nor does it now) but was an eye sore and I concluded to cut it out. Accordingly she was thrown down and a surgeon here went to work to dissect it, but was surprised to find the bunch to consist of whitish stringy matter. This was entirely removed and the cut treated as a common sore, but from that time to this (eighteen months) it has been a running sore; not continuous, but breaks out and runs, then heals up tolerably clean, then swells and breaks again. The discharge is not putrid, but seems to be between a white and water-colored mucilage; the sore seems to extend upwards as it always fills above and breaks at the lowest part. We have had a seton through it, and have also used caustic medicines that have taken out large pieces of the sore, but still it gets no better. C. W. S. Atchison, Kas., August 19, 1888.

—The nature of the growth was that of a cystic tumor. The wound failing

to heal after the operation indicates that a portion of sac or secreting membrane was not entirely removed, consequently a fistula was the outcome. From the length of time it has been running, in all probability sinuses have formed or the bone has become diseased. Would advise you to have the parts thoroughly examined and all sinuses laid open. Then apply to the parts a paste composed of chloride of lime one part to flour two parts. After treatment would consist in keeping parts clean by the daily use of carbolyzed washings.

\$500 Reward.

If you suffer from dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; if the eyes are weak, watery and inflamed, and there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice being changed and having a nasal twang; the breath offensive; small and taste impaired; experience a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough, and general debility, then you are suffering from chronic nasal catarrh. Only a few of the above named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case at one time, or in any one case at one time, or in one stage of the disease. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, less understood or more unsuccessfully treated by physicians. The manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy offer, in good faith, \$500 reward for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure. The Remedy is sold by druggists at only 50 cents.

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.

Creameries and Dairies.

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

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, September 3, 1888.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 2,970, shipments 1,375. Market lower. Choice heavy native steers \$5 10a5 60, fair to good native steers \$4 00a5 15, medium to choice butchers' steers \$3 40a5 00, fair to good stockers and feeders \$2 40a3 60, corn-fed rangers \$3 50a4 40.

HOGS—Receipts 1,580, shipments 125. Market 5c higher. Choice heavy and butchers' selections \$6 50a8 75, medium to prime packing \$6 35a8 50, ordinary to best light grades \$6 20a 640.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,650, shipments 1,620. Market steady. Fair to choice, \$3 30a4 60.

Chicago.

CATTLE—Receipts 14,000, shipments 2,006. Market slow and 10a15c lower. Steers, \$3 30a 5 60; stockers and feeders, \$2 00a3 10; cows, bulls and mixed, \$1 40a2 90; Texas and Indians, \$1 90a3 80; Western rangers, \$3 50a4 75.

HOGS—Receipts 10,000, shipments 4,000. Market slow but steady. Mixed, \$5 90a6 40; heavy, \$6 00a6 60; light, \$5 80a6 35; skips, \$4 00a 5 40.

SHEEP—Receipts 8,000, shipments 2,500. Market active and 10c lower. Native sheep, \$2 65a4 25; Western shorn, \$3 30a3 60; Texas shorn, \$2 75a3 35; lambs, 3 30a5 00.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday 4,468. There were very few native beefs on sale and the market for that class was steady. Grass range steers were weak to 5a10c lower; range cows strong and 5a10c higher; stockers and feeders quiet. Sales at \$3 80a4 52½ for dressed beef and shipping steers.

HOGS—Receipts since Saturday 1,032. Owing

to the light receipts there was not much competition and values about steady. Extreme range of sales \$4 50a6 25, bulk at \$6 15 and above.

SHEEP—Receipts since Saturday 3,456. The bulk of the receipts were held above the market and trading was light. Sales at \$2 75.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

St. Louis.

FLOUR—Steady.
WHEAT—No. 3 red, cash, 96c.
CORN—No. 2 cash, 40½c.
OATS—No. 2 cash, 25a25½c.
RYE—Firm at 52c.

Chicago.

Cash quotations were as follows:
FLOUR—Firm; patent, \$4 60a4 75.
WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 94a96c; No. 3 spring, 82a87c; No. 2 red, 94½c.
CORN—No. 2, 44c.
OATS—No. 2, 23½c.
RYE—No. 2, 52½a53½c.
BARLEY—No. 2, 70c.
FLAXSEED—No. 1, \$1 23.
TIMOTHY—Prime, \$1 68a1 70.
PORK—\$14 50.
LARD—\$9 80.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts at regular elevators since last report 23,746 bushels; withdrawals, 5,500 bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 159,279 bushels. There was a stronger market on 'change to-day, and values higher. On the call No. 2 red, cash, sold at 79½c against 78½c asked Saturday; December sold at 83c against 80c bid Saturday when 81½c was asked. No. 3 red and No. 2 soft were entirely nominal.

CORN—Receipts at regular elevators since last report, 406 bushels; withdrawals, 820 bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 58,728 bushels. The market on 'change to-day was quiet. No. 2, cash, September and October, no bids nor offerings; year, 28c bid, 29½c asked; May, 31c bid, 31½c asked. No. 2 white, cash, no bids, 38c asked.

OATS—No. 2 cash, 20½c bid, 21c asked.
RYE—No. 2 cash, 45c bid, no offerings.
HAY—Receipts 11 cars. Market firm. New, \$6 00a6 50.

SEEDS—We quote: Flaxseed, \$1 07 per bu. on a basis of pure. Castor beans, \$1 10 per bu. for prime.

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

FLOUR—Demand good and market firm for top grades. Sales: 3 cars by sample at \$1 90. Quotations are for unestablished brands of new in car lots, per ½ bbl. in sacks, as follows: XX, 90c; XXX, \$1 00a1 05; family, \$1 05a1 10; choice, \$1 45a1 55; fancy, \$1 60a1 70; extra fancy, \$1 75a1 85; patent, \$1 90.

BUTTER—Market steady with good store-packed in better demand. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 16c; good, 14c; dairy, fancy, 15c; good to choice store-packed, 10a11c; poor, 8c.

CHEESE—We quote: Full cream, twins, 10c; full cream, Young America, 11c.

EGGS—Receipts fair and market steady at 11½c per dozen for strictly fresh candled.

GREEN FRUITS—Peaches, clings, common, 15a25c per ½ bu. box; choice, 40a50. Free-stones, 45a55c; fancy, 60c. Apples, \$1 00a1 50 per bbl. Grapes, Ives, 50c per 10-lb. basket.

POTATOES—Home-grown, 35a40c per bushel.

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

PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually ¼c higher. Sugar-cured meats (canned or plain): Hams 12½c, breakfast bacon 11½c, dried beef 9c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides \$8 95, long clear sides \$8 45, shoulders \$7 75, short clear sides \$8 40.

Smoked meats: clear rib sides \$9 75, long clear sides \$9 25, shoulders \$8 50, short clear sides \$8 20. Barrel meats: mess pork \$14 50. Choice tierce lard, \$8 50.

Topeka Markets.

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

Butter, per lb.	12½a15
Eggs (fresh) per doz.	12
Beans, white navy, H. P., per bus	2 85
Potatoes (new)	30a40
Beets	" "

Remember the FARMER is now \$1 a year.

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 2.

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

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

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

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

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

Approved February 28, 1887.
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book, June 20, 1887.

E. B. ALLEN, Secretary of State.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 6.

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

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

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

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

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

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

E. B. ALLEN, Secretary of State.

WINDMILLS The famous JOKER WINDMILL reduced from \$45 to \$25. Every Mill fully warranted. Thousands in use—eight years standing. Write for circulars and testimonials.
PEABODY MFG CO., PEABODY, KAS. **\$25.00**

CONSIGN YOUR CATTLE, HOGS & SHEEP TO
Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford,
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Kansas.

Highest market prices realized and satisfaction guaranteed. Market reports furnished free to shippers and feeders. Correspondence solicited. Reference:—The National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City.

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

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

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

The Busy Bee.

How Bees Know One Another.

When I first began to study bee-books and bee-keeping, I was taught that bees recognize one another by the sense of smell. I took it for granted that that was true, for that seems to be the general assumption. After awhile I saw doubts of the theory expressed, and at length decided, from watching the habits of bees, that the view could not be sustained. I have never seen the assumption proven. M. Schachinger, on page 422 does not prove it. He leaves some very broad chasms between premise and conclusion.

It may be the opinion of the reader that I can no more logically draw my conclusions from the premises, but I am certain I have a theory just as reasonable as the above, and, in my opinion, much more so. My view is that bees recognize one another more by actions than by all things else. Two facts in bee-nature are well-known, first, their senses are far more delicate than ours. They and their little world are so much less than we and ours, that what to us is so infinitesimal as to escape notice, to them is a matter of some magnitude. They can perceive what we cannot, and it may be that in some way we would scarcely imagine all their senses aid in mutual recognition.

Certainly we know that, second, bees know their own home, and that chiefly by sight. They carefully study their hive and its surroundings; every little mark is cognized and remembered. Now, when a bee enters her home, she knows it; she feels at home and acts accordingly. Her sisters know by the way she acts that she is at home. If she goes into a strange hive, she goes either designedly or by mistake.

Now nature is spontaneous. In whatever form manifested, it wells out as a matter of instinct. A plant or an emotion springs up with the same spontaneity. The man or bee that follows his instincts, shows guilt or innocence, caution or fear. It is generally to be supposed that no bee will enter a strange hive except for purposes of plunder. The bee that seeks ingress to a hive for the purpose of robbing, knows that he is a robber; she seeks to steal her way with fear and dread. The home bees perceive the signs, recognize her as a robber, and treat her accordingly.

M. Schachinger thinks that, after the robber has been successful a few times in entering and leaving a hive, that she can go and come with impunity, because she has acquired the scent of the colony. If so, why do not her sister bees perceive the foreign scent, and, if governed by that in recognizing one another, repel her as an intruder? Likewise, how can she succeed that few times until she acquires the scent? Evidently they do not judge by smell alone, if at all. It is easier to assume that the bee can walk in as though she belonged there—makes herself at home can go and come in safety. To attribute so much design to a bee may be assuming a great deal, but bees are certainly creatures of volition. They will, and do. Hence, it is reasonable to conclude since some do enter, load and return, that partly perhaps in obedience to the instinct that prompts her to steal, the bee wills to go into the hive she means to rob, with an air of business and familiarity that disarms the inmates. If there is anything suspicious about her, the home bees simply examine her carefully, she submitting innocently, and if they do not find sufficient evidence of imposture, she is allowed to pass.

But if a bee or bees go into a strange

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Live Stock Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

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KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

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

hive with no intention to steal, what then? In certain cases they often do, and generally with perfect safety. It is safe to say that bees never fight except in case one party has reason to regard the other as robbers or trespassers. The entire secret of uniting successfully is to do it at a time or under circumstances when that will not occur. I never could unite two colonies safely at a time when bees are flying. Each party takes the other to be intruders, and they will fight to the death. But on a cool or cloudy day, or in early morning or late evening—any time when bees remain quietly at home—I may unite them in any way I may desire. The fact that no bees are flying—that it is no time to be cut—seems to preclude the idea that either party can be intruders. If they recognize one another as strangers at all in such cases, they can at least do so as readily by actions as by odor. But the following examples indicate, if they do not prove, that bees do not recognize one another by scent: I can put a new swarm into a hive with another colony generally with perfect safety. They know no home, and they go into the hive with the intention to make it their home—not as enemies. I have often known a swarm that issued and then returned to the same hive, in returning be joined by another swarm, and no fighting be done. Young bees out of the hive for the first time, often by mistake go into the wrong hive unmolested. If I move a hive to some other location, and leave the old stand vacant, the flying bees, when they return and find their old home gone, after soaring around the place awhile, will quietly and safely enter some contiguous hive. They apparently think either that this must be their home, or they will, like the homeless swarm, make it their home.

In the above cases, they at least, do not act like intruders. We have no certain evidence that they are recognized as foreigners. If they judge by odor alone, strangers would be certainly known as strangers, and promptly met as trespassers.—Geo. F. Robbins, in *Bee-keeper's Magazine*.

Maple Grove Duroc-Jerseys.

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

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

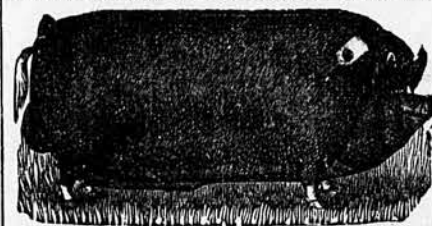
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OF
LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SWINE.

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

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Hartwell, Henry Co., Missouri.

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD OF Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



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

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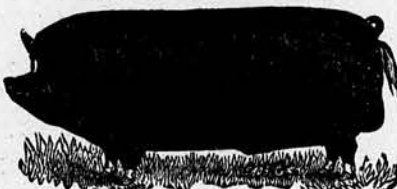
G. W. BERRY,
BERRYTON, Shawnee Co., KANSAS.

My sows represent the Royal Duchess, Sallie, Hillside Belle, Charmer, Stumpy, and other families. These Swanwick and Humfrey families are larger, thicker-fleshed, set on shorter legs, and possess finer qualities than other hogs. Herd headed by British Champion III. 13481 and Bauntless 17417. My aim is to produce a type of Berkshires honorable to the Select Herd and the breed. Correspondence in regard to spring pigs invited.

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

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

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The Echo Herd.



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BERKSHIRE SWINE AND SOUTHDOWN SHEEP or money refunded. Come and see or address

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Mention Kansas Farmer.]

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

M. B. KEAGY, Wellington, Kas.

W. T. DOYLE,

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POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

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

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100 PIGS FOR SALE!

NEW BOARS:—Young America 3811, C. R., noted show hog and breeder; nine sweepstakes; sire of sweepstakes hog at Chicago fat stock show. Lord Corwin 4th, 1851; daisy show hog, of the highest premium blood. Lampe's Tom Corwin 6207; gilt-edge premium pedigree. SOWS:—Black Rosas, Gold Dust, Double Corwins, Black Bess, Black Beautys, Buckeyes, Dimples, Stemwinders, etc. Royal blood, gilt-edge pedigrees.

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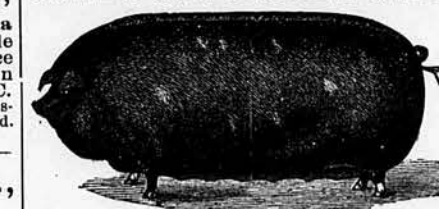
Gold Dust Herd of Poland-Chinas.



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

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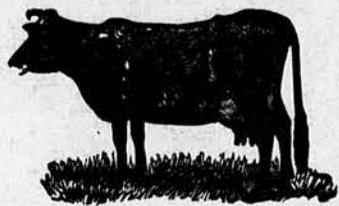
We are breeding Poland-Chinas, the Improved Chester Whites, Berkshires, Small Yorkshires and Duroc-Jersey Swine, and have secured more premiums than any other breeder in the State—last season getting 120 first and sweepstakes and 15 second. We breed from the very best strains, hence our remarkable satisfaction.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

Ohio IMPROVED Chesters
WARRANTED CHOLERA PROOF.
EXPRESS PREPAID. WINS 1ST PRIZES IN U. S. & FOREIGN COUNTIES. 2 WEIGHED 2800 LBS.
SEND FOR DESCRIPTION & PRICE OF THESE FAMOUS HOGS, ALSO FOWLS.
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(This Company sold 973 head for breeding purposes in 1887; send for facts and mention this paper.)

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Home of HASKELMAN'S BROWNIE 28777.
Tested on Island of Jersey at rate of
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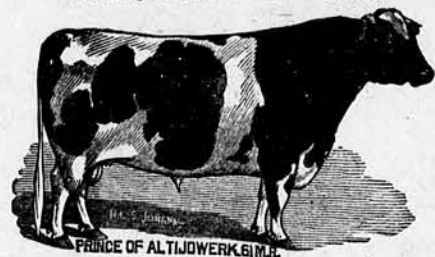
Offer a few choice-bred Bull Calves by such noted sires as the St. Lambert Duke 78 bull, ST. VAL-
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Several of these Bulls are old enough for service, and are out of tested cows. To responsible par-
ties, will give time or exchange for cows or heifers.

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The sweepstakes bull PRINCE OF ALTIJWERK (61 M. R.) at head of herd, has no superior. Cows and
heifers in this herd with weekly butter records from
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80 pounds daily. The sweepstakes herd. Write for
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[Mention this paper.]

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I have a choice herd of these justly-cele-
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Substance, flesh, early maturity and good feeding quality the objects sought. The
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LINWOOD—Is twenty-seven miles from Kansas City, on Kansas Division Union Pacific R. R. Farm
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Importers and Breeders of English Shire,
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Our horses are selected by a member of the
firm from the most noted breeding districts of Europe.
The lot now on hand have won fifty-four prizes in
the old country, which is a guaranty of their superior
qualities and soundness. Every animal recorded, with
pedigree, in the recognized stud books of Europe and
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and horses that induce people to buy of us. Write for
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Farm and stables four miles southeast of city.

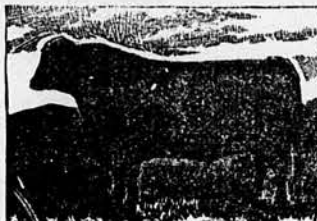
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STERLING.
4713.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

We have on hand a very
choice collection, includ-
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horses, several of which
have won many prizes in
England, which is a special
guarantee of their soundness
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AN IMPORTATION OF 125 HEAD,
Selected by a member of the firm, just re-
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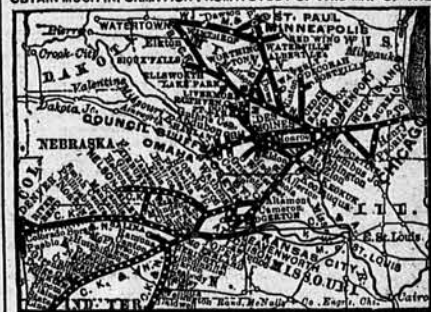
Terms to Suit Purchasers. Send for illus-
trated catalogue. Stables in town.

E. BENNETT & SON.



IA MAN

UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY, WILL
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Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska R'y

(GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE.)

It affords the best facilities of communication
between all important points in KANSAS, NE-
BRASKA, COLORADO, NEW MEXICO, the IN-
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Main Lines and Branches include ST. JOSEPH,
KANSAS CITY, NELSON, NORTON, BELLE-
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WICHITA, HUTCHINSON, CALDWELL, DEN-
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tributary thereto offers rare inducements to farm-
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class. Lands cheap and farms on easy terms.
Traverses the famous "GOLDEN BELT" whose
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at Kansas City and St. Joseph for Chicago, St.
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ISLAND ROUTE for Davenport, Rock Island, Des
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ROUTE for Spirit Lake, Watertown, Sioux Falls,
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Southwest to Texas and Pacific Coast States and
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Strictly First Class, entirely new, with latest
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Sleeping Cars. Solidly ballasted steel track; iron
and stone bridges, commodious stations, and
Union Depots at terminal points.
For Tickets, Maps, Folders, or desired infor-
mation, apply to nearest Coupon Ticket Agent,
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THE SOUTHEAST!

Cheap Land Excursions.

Recognizing the popular tendency toward
the rapidly-developing but comparatively un-
improved sections in the South and Southeast,
another series of low-rate excursions is an-
nounced by the Memphis Route (K. C., Ft. S. &
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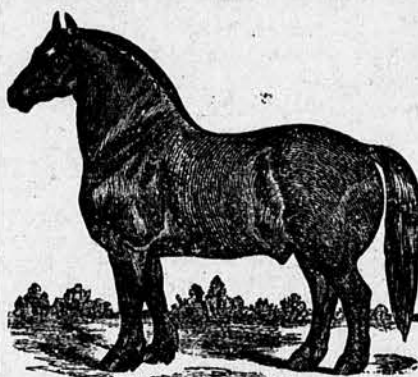
The unexpected success of a similar move-
ment last spring makes it plain that those who
wish to invest in the South before values
shall advance as rapidly as they certainly will
in the near future, should take advantage of
this opportunity.

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

The Excursion dates are as follows:

August 21,
September 11 and 25,
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Everything will be first-class. Reclining
Chair Cars and Pullman Buffet Sleepers in
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lowed. Tickets to points west of Mississippi
river good thirty days from date of sale; those
to points beyond Memphis, sixty days.
For map and full particulars, address
J. E. LOCKWOOD,
Gen'l Passenger Agent Memphis Route,
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The Imported CLYDESDALE Stallion

KNIGHT OF HARRIS 995

(2211),

The property of H. W. McAFEE, will make
the season at Prospect Farm, three miles west
of Topeka, Sixth St. and 10th St. Topeka, Kas.

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—TAKE THE—

St. Joseph & Grand Island R. R.

(UNION PACIFIC ROUTE)

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

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

NOW IS THE TIME TO GO,

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

For full information regarding rates, time,
etc., call on or address

G. M. CUMMING, FRANK MILLIGAN,
General Manager. G. F. & P. A.
ST. JOSEPH, MO.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.

DIRECT LINE TO

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

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

COLORADO SHORT LINE

5 DAILY TRAINS | DAILY TRAINS
KANSAS CITY TO ST. LOUIS. 5

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The Burlington System

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

Three Daily Fast Trains between Kansas City, St.
Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth and Quincy, Bur-
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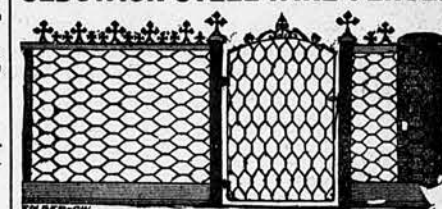
Two Daily Fast Trains between Kansas City, Coun-
cil Bluffs, Omaha, Sioux City, Des Moines, Minneap-
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Two Fast Daily Trains between Kansas City, St.
Joseph, Atchison and Denver without change.

The line carrying the government fast mail be-
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route, or you can address

H. C. ORR,
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The best Farm, Garden, Poultry Yard, Lawn,
School Lot, Park and Cemetery Fences and Gates.
Perfect Automatic Gate. Cheapest and Neatest
Iron Fences. Iron and wire Summer Houses, Lawn
Furniture, and other wire work. Best Wire Stretch-
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THE NEW DOCTOR BAILEY CUTTER.

For Ensilage and Dry Forage.
Six sizes, for hand,
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Only machine made
with a drawing and
shearing cut. Great
saving of power and
increase of capacity.
Made only by
AMES PLOW CO.,
Boston and New York.

Send for circulars and catalogue.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FINE, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive or cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered; also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the State of double the value of such stray.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 23, 1888.

Sumner county—Wm. H. Berry, clerk.

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

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

Smith county—John H. Ferris, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by George M. Sprague, in Webster tp., July 21, 1888, one yellow and white steer, 2 years old; valued at \$24.

Sherman county—O. H. Smith, clerk.

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

Jefferson county—E. L. Worswick, clerk.

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

Brown county—N. E. Chapman, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Silvester Wilfong, in Hamlin tp., July 20, 1888, one white steer with red ears, 2 years old, branded K on left hip; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 30, 1888.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk.

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

Ness county—G. D. Barber, clerk.

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

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 6, 1888.

Douglas county—M. D. Greenlee, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by E. D. O'Bryon, in Wakarusa tp., (P. O. Lawrence), August 19, 1888, one gray horse colt, about 13 hands high, H on left front fore foot, slit in right ear, right hind foot white; valued at \$20.

Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Michael Pfaff, August 18, 1888, one roan mare pony, 12 hands high, branded M on left hip, supposed to be 8 years old; valued at \$15.

Franklin county—T. F. Ankeny, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by James Lafallette, in Ohio tp., (P. O. Princeton), one sorrel horse colt, 2 years old, blaze in face, right hind foot white, small in size for a 2-year-old; valued at \$25.

Allen county—R. W. Duffy, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Wm. Kennedy, in Elmore tp., July 31, 1888, one red cow with white on belly, points of horns sawed off, supposed to be 10 years old; valued at \$15.

Sedgwick county—S. Dunkin, clerk.

CALF—Taken up by D. F. Brown, in Afton tp.,

(P. O. Goddard), June 24, 1888, one light roan spring steer calf; valued at \$3.

CALF—By same, one dark roan spring steer calf; valued at \$3.

PONY—Taken up by A. L. Shepherd, in Grant tp., (P. O. Sunnydale), August 8, 1888, one bay horse pony, saddle marks; valued at \$20.

PONY—Taken up by G. S. Robertson, in Eagle tp., (P. O. Bentley), July 20, 1888, one brown mare pony, about 13 hands high, 9 years old, branded 4 on left thigh and P C O on left hip, saddle and bridle on when taken up; valued at \$25.

Montgomery county—G. W. Fulmer, clerk.

COW—Taken up by J. C. Emil, one red and white cow, 12 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$8.

HEIFER—By same, one red and white heifer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$8.

Too Late to Classify.

WANTED—A good farm hand; must be a good milker. Also, a man and wife without children, to work on farm—wife to do house-work. Steady work and good pay. Wm. Booth, Jr., Winchester, Kas.

A Public Sale!

Thursday, Sept. 27, 1888,

At 1 o'clock p. m., I will offer at public auction at my place, known as the Barr farm, five and one-half miles southeast of Garnett and two miles northwest of Bush City, the following

SHORT-HORN CATTLE:

Twenty Cows and Heifers, twelve Cows with calves by their side, eight yearlings and two-year-olds. Principally Duchess and Bates blood. Two Bulls for sale—well-bred.

TERMS:—Six months time without interest, if paid when due; otherwise 12 per cent. from date.

F. H. SEVERANCE,

GARNETT, KAS.

200,000 TWO AND THREE-YEAR APPLE TREES, Hedge Plants and Apple Seedlings, at low prices. BABCOCK & STONE, North Topeka, Kas.

TREES Vines, Root-Grafts, Everything. No larger stock in United States. No better. No cheaper. PIKE CO. NURSERIES, LOUISIANA, MO.

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS FOR SALE Forty acres in Small Fruits. 100,000 plants sold this year. 990,000 to sell in fall of 1888 and spring of 1889. To those who desire to plant small fruits, my 1888 Small Fruit Manual will be sent free. B. F. SMITH, Box 6, Lawrence, Kas.

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

A. H. GRIESA, Drawer 28, Lawrence, Kas.

Douglas County Nurseries, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

WM. PLASKET & SONS.

Rose Lawn Fruit Farm Netawaka, Jackson Co., Kansas.

MESSRS. DIXON & SON, PROPRIETORS.—Have for sale 40,000 Raspberry and 150,000 Strawberry Plants of tested varieties. Raspberries—Ohio, Southerland, Gregg and Nemaha, \$1.25 to \$2.50 per 100, or \$10 to \$15 per 1,000. Strawberries—Crescent, Minor, May King, Bubach, Summit and Windsor, 75 cents to \$2.50 per 100, or \$6 to \$15 per 1,000. Send orders early, and always mention KANSAS FARMER. Descriptive price list furnished free.

Hart Pioneer Nurseries OF FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.

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

Reference: Bank of Fort Scott. Catalogue Free on application. Established 1857.

WINTER TURNIP SEED. Large white, 4 to 8 pounds, fine table or stock turnip. Will stand all winter in patch and guaranteed not to freeze or spoil if ground freezes five feet deep. Extra early fine spring salad. Now is the time to prepare well, rich soil, to sow July to October—earlier the better. \$1 per pound; ½ pound, 50 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents. Postage prepaid. LARGE QUANTITY AT REDUCED RATE.

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

Mount Hope Nurseries ESTABLISHED 1869.

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

A. O. GRIESA & BRO., Drawer 18, Lawrence, Kansas.

LA CYGNE NURSERY.

MILLIONS

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

TEN MILLION FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.

ONE MILLION HEDGE PLANTS.

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

FIVE THOUSAND IRISH JUNIPERS—Two-

feet, SPLENDID WALNUTS, and other forest tree seeds and nuts, prime and fresh.

Full instructions sent with every order, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Send for full list and prices. Address

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Headquarters for Fine Nursery Stock

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HARD-TIME PRICES!

Dealers and Nurserymen supplied at lowest wholesale rates.

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

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Write for Prices.

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600 ACRES. 13 GREENHOUSES.

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We offer for the Fall trade a large and fine stock of every description of FRUIT and Ornamental TREES, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, SMALL FRUITS, Hedge Plants, Fruit Tree Seedlings and Forest Tree Seedlings. Priced Catalogue Fall of 1888, mailed free. Established 1853.

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FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES of every description at one-half the usual price. Write for circulars and prices to

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

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ARE BY FAR THE

Most Commodious and Best Appointed in the Missouri Valley,

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

Higher Prices are Realized Here than in the Markets East,

Is due to the location at these Yards of EIGHT PACKING HOUSES, with an aggregate daily capacity of 8,300 cattle, and 27,200 hogs, and the regular attendance and sharp competitive buyers for the Packing Houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston. All the thirteen roads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the Yards, affording the best accommodations for stock coming from the great grazing grounds of all the Western States and Territories, and also for stock destined for Eastern markets.

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

O. F. MORSE, General Manager.

E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

H. P. CHILD, Superintendent.

COTSWOLD AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Imported and home-bred, of different ages—the farmer's general-purpose sheep. Spring crop of lambs, both breeds, very promising.

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

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

Bronze Turkeys and Plymouth Rock Chickens, pure breeds.

Also Berkshire Hogs.—For prices or catalogue, address

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Oh how cheap.

Large size.

Low price.

You want it.

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ASK FOR IT,

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Double Working. Easy on man and beast. Uses no doors.
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Full circle. Steel. Most rapid and powerful.
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