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Agricultural Matters.

Agricultural Colleges and Colleges of Agriculture.

From the beginning of efforts to establish a basis of education for farmers, suited to their varied wants, two prominent ideas have taken the lead. The schools themselves have to some extent divided from each other as one or the other stood first. In the one, education for the farmer as a man among men seems chief, and gives rise to the agricultural college. In the other, professional training is chief, and makes the college of agriculture one of a group of technical schools. Most of the national land-grant colleges have wavered between these two extremes, and settled at length into one or the other as circumstances or leaders have decided. We have, then, the two types in contrast.

The technical school of agriculture is naturally preceded by a general course of study, fitting for the higher research and extensive investigations required in a professor of agriculture. To be proficient in sciences applied to agriculture, one needs a long and thorough training in science and the literature of science, much of which is accessible only in German and French. The course of study is naturally limited in range to specialties in the wide range of science applied to tillage. One student becomes an agricultural chemist, another an economic entomologist, another a veterinary surgeon, and another uses his botanical tastes to advantage in the study of plant diseases, propagation of varieties, etc. Those who pursue such courses must aim at being experts in these special lines of work, such as the country needs for special experimental study of agricultural sciences.

The agricultural college accepts the present condition of agriculture in its neighborhood as a foundation on which to build a better agriculture. It supposes that the sons and daughters of farmers who expect to follow their parents in ownership of the home farm are in need of such acquaintance with the wisdom of the world as may help both directly and indirectly in their life work.

The traditional training in languages and mathematics has a bias largely professional. Ministers, lawyers and doctors have had the culling of facts, illustrations and problems for such training for centuries. Even the modern sciences have been studied rather historically than experimentally, and the applications are chiefly in the range of mechanical and artistic pursuits.

It has been found possible to so arrange the outline of a course of study that every step of progress is educational in the broad sense of awakening and developing youthful minds while it keeps up associations with the every day life of the farm. Each study in language, mathematics and science gains interest from its adjustment to the life of the people whose daily wants are met. Even logic deals with the puzzles of every-day reasoning, and rhetoric shows the art of persuading in common life.

But with such a course of study, among such students, in the hands of teachers thoroughly in sympathy with their work, there is room for a considerable training for farm life directly. Courses of lectures to students, with such general training in line with their life, mean more than to others. Agricultural and horticultural truths take the form of science by becoming explanations of the best methods, and the reasons for them. Practice upon farm and garden becomes as natural as practice in shop or laboratory or the field survey. The general drift of thought includes the every-day questions of practice as well as the theories of social life; and the tone of the college reaches out through all the students to the homes of the country from which they are not weaned by long separation from kindred thoughts and ways.

Such colleges have students in abundance, and furnish to the technical schools their meager quota of investigators. Indeed, they naturally gather the machinery best fitted to tempt into higher research the few whose talents and inclinations lead that way. The great mass of students go back to the work of life strengthened by both knowledge and practical wisdom. Such training is good for one year or four years, as the student may find means to pursue it. This is a real agricultural college in that it gives real education in lines that make the sons and daughters of farmers strong men and women without destroying their faith in the home life, its usefulness, honor and comfort.—*Pres. Fairchild, in Industrialist*

Shock-Tie and Weather Tables.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—With your permission I would like to make a few suggestions. Seven years ago when I talked to some of my neighbors and the local implement dealers about us needing a machine to cut fodder corn, they looked at me like I was a crank. This season some of those advertised in the FARMER were used in our neighborhood with some satisfaction, but we need a shock-tie made of suitable light rope about eleven feet long and a wire clasp at one end to lock the other end in after being tied. This rope might be saturated with something to add to its durability as well as to keep the hoppers and crickets from gnawing it. The use of cornstalks and weeds are not reliable and durable enough. These rope bands with proper care would serve for several seasons. I have used binder twine, same twine for three successive seasons, but it is hardly durable enough; it needs a three-sixteenths or one-fourth inch rope, and the shock the first day should be tied loose and gradually tightened the third and fifth day afterwards, then the fodder will not mould inside about where the band or tie is, as it is apt to do if drawn very tight

the first day. About the fifth day tightening would assure the shock to stand till late into the spring without wasting. I hope American genius will furnish this needed article in first-class style to be used next season.

I think Mr. Blake ought to issue his Weather Tables as far as five years ahead, then a farmer could make calculations what amount of expense he would be justified in going to to farm for several years in succession. Have a pamphlet for each year, for instance for 1890, '91, '92, '93, '94 and '95, then a man could order at once for as many years as he might be interested in. Such a privilege would be quite an advantage, even at an advanced price per copy. For instance, renters are getting numerous; suppose a man rents a farm, say for three years. Now he wants to know just what three seasons will be most favorable, then lay his plans and go ahead accordingly. To know only twelve months ahead, as now, one don't know so well how much expense to go to or how he had better make his plans; but several seasons in advance will enable one to plan and invest to be most economical and most profitable in the end. JOE PILGRIM. Naron, Pratt Co., Kas.

Correspondence.

The Hazzard Circular Again.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Mr. Leary's answer is neither an explanation nor confirmation of his extraordinary statements; in fact, he produces no evidence whatever. Let us go over once more:

1. "Who is Hazzard and 'which'?" That is, which Hazzard? I opined it was possible Mr. Leary had met a noted amateur buffoon and raconteur of racy stories of that name, and been as grossly hoaxed by him as he has evidently been by some one else. "Hazzard is the London banker," says Mr. L. Is he? What is his address in that little village? Would it surprise Mr. L. to hear that the lists of London bankers give no such name? Also what were the names of the English capitalists who "commissioned" this man, without an address and probably without an existence, to "propagate principles," etc?

2. The circular was "secret" (vide paper), and was not (according to his letter). Which is true? One assertion must be incorrect. Mr. L. first speaks of this alleged circular as secret and now says it was known to a comparatively obscure "professor" of dead languages and also to a Mrs. Emery, of Michigan. Verily it must have been very secret. "Mrs. Emery is very intelligent," Mr. L. says, because she challenges the contradiction of any statement in her book, and he requests me to read the rubbish. Did it ever occur to Mr. L. that obscure authors of ridiculous books but rarely obtain even that notoriety they are striving for, leave alone disproof from authorities on the subject treated? The idea of a professor of dead languages (not even of Yale or Harvard) being an authority on finance is too utterly absurd. To this "professor" I will say: "Ne sutor ultra crepidam." These two witnesses (?) contradict each other in a beautiful manner. Mrs. Emery "avows" (on what authority not stated) that this alleged circular was "issued by English capitalists." The dead languages professor says it was suggested by "British bankers." Which statement is false and which true, if either?

3. "Why did the alleged circular abound in American phrases?" The answer to that is obvious. The thing was written by an

American—I hear in Chicago, but I cannot trace it home; these frauds are difficult to be fathered, the perpetrators always cover their tracks as much as possible. I am not going to argue with Mr. L. in the matter of American phrases, *in extenso*, for he is perfectly incompetent to give an opinion as to what is or is not "old country" English. Educated English people would not have written either "I and my European friends," or "My European friends and I," but "My European friends and myself." As I said before, the alleged circular has not only Americanisms, but Western Americanisms. Mr. L. being accustomed to that sort of diction and knowing no other, cannot detect what is evident to one educated in select English schools, at a glance. (Not but what Longfellow, Washington Irving, Motley, Hawthorne and Maury furnish examples of "the well of English undefiled," the careful reading of which standard works would do Mr. L. no harm.) "Chattel slavery," for instance, is a phrase never used, and I may say that the two words in juxtaposition are quite unknown in England; but I do not wish by pointing out these discrepancies to lessen the chances of ready detection when forged circulars and "extracts" from British papers are careering around.

4. Another conflict of statement, this time between Mr. L. and his beloved circular. Mr. L. is reported as saying that "British bankers evolved a scheme." Now he says "that circular did not say so," but that it was "I and my European friends." Which is true, if either? There was no trouble in my mind (neither did Mr. L. think so) about Great Britain including Europe. Mr. L.'s statements implied that absurdity, that was why I asked how long it had obtained. When Mr. L. speaks of "I and my European friends" being British, he used British as an inclusive and collective term; whatever he may have meant, that is quite clear. Mr. L. need not "play to the gallery" anent the readers of the KANSAS FARMER. As a mass they know as much of the subject as he does, and seeing that farmers of Kansas always were and are styled intelligent in all the current reports and books, I fail to see why Mr. L. should object to the term. He is the man who measured their intelligence by that paper he read to them!

5. Mr. Leary certainly did not say anything about the financial center of the world, but the constant repetition of British capitalists, British bankers, etc., when European was apparently meant by the context, evidently shows the date of the concoction of that Hazzard fraud. Had it been genuine it would not have assumed London to have been then, as now, the undisputed center of the money market. This is a strong point, in a critical point of view.

6. Mr. L. himself, by accusing the British of doing what he subsequently alleges Europeans to have done, is one example of the detestable vice of abusing England *ad nauseam*. Mr. Haaff, the dehorner, in writing to the *Breeder's Gazette*, can't do so without introducing a false and disgraceful attack on British farmers—perfectly unprovoked by the latter—furnishes another example. Some of the Kansas State Legislature, in denouncing the tenancies on the "Scully estates," go out of their way to make false and ignorant statements anent British landlordism (of which they know as much as a cat does of its grandfather), although the alleged offenses were committed by an Irishman who has long been an American citizen and who acted well within his legal rights as a citizen of Kansas—another example. Need I multiply instances? But I will refer to the latest defense given out in that Cronin

(Continued on page 4.)

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

OCTOBER 22 AND 23—Orville Huntress, assignee Wm. P. Higinbotham, standard-bred horses, etc., Manhattan, Kas.

Stock Notes From Phil Thirfton.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In a recent letter referring to the \$50 prize offered by the American Southdown Association for the best Southdown wether two years old at the Chicago Fat Stock Show in November next, John Hobert Warren, of New York, says: "To have a fat wether in perfection, I think he should be between three and four years old. To have thick muscle or lean meat nicely intermixed with fat it takes time. Such mutton is not profitable to raise for market, but you can get it in England, though rarely in this country. Well cooked, such mutton, to my mind, is the most delicate of meats."

Friend Warren may be correct in all he says, but if the three or four-year-old mutton cannot be raised profitably, it is not the kind on which to offer prizes at the stock show. In experimental station work the question of profitable production need not always be considered, but in practical stock-raising on the farm the matter of profit must not be lost sight of.

Not long since it was the prevailing opinion that beef of the best quality could not be made under four or five years. The fat stock shows have taught us differently. It is provided that the Southdown sheep may be found capable of producing first quality of meats, and profitably too, at two years old or under.

The attention of a leading agricultural paper was recently called to the very questionable ways of advertising pursued by a certain live stock breeder. One impression seemingly intended to be conveyed by his advertisement was that his sheep were recorded, when in fact they were not. Our editorial friend had the money so close before his eyes he could see no great wrong in such an advertisement; though to make it look better he suggested that the party be written to and urged to place his sheep on record! No, Mr. Editor, such men are not the kind to be invited into the American Southdown Association or into any other company of honest reliable breeders.

Our usual fall weather, with cool nights and warm days, is upon us. Corn generally safe from rust. Fat hogs doing well. Demand for Berkshire boars good. Farmers busy putting in fall wheat. PHIL THIRFTON.
Springfield, Ill.

Development of Sheep Breeds.

England, France and Germany developed their breeds of sheep in the last century or the first half of the present; this country has brought to perfection the only breed that can be called American since the middle of this century. In 1856 Sweepstakes weighed 140 pounds and sheared twenty-seven; this may fairly be taken as the date marking the transition from "Spanish" to "American Merino." France had long before reached or exceeded these figures, and her counterpart, California (both being the land of the wine and the olive, which M. Moll has described as the natural habit of the Merino), has gone still beyond, surpassing anything recorded of the American Merino proper. Both the French and the California Merinos seem better adapted to the Pacific coast, west of the Rocky mountains, than the Vermont or American strain, which meets with most favor on the Atlantic slope. England left us little or nothing to do in the way of improving her breeds, but Spain did not accomplish as much in the bettering of her sheep in 2,000 years as America has accomplished in a single generation. From 1786 to 1825 France made a greater amelioration in the Merino than Spain

had effected in the whole Christian era. According to measurements made by Petri about 1800 and by Randall in 1861, the American Merino had improved over the Spanish (Infantado) ram in the following particulars: The neck, from horns to shoulders, was 10 inches shorter; the forelegs, 4 inches shorter; the whole length, 1 foot 10 inches shorter; the weight, including fleece, 184 pounds greater; the weight of fleece, about double. Still, as above noted, the French people exceeded even these wonderful improvements, and California seems to be following the lead of our trans-Atlantic neighbors. A great fact to be remembered is that all the remarkable progress of the Merino in the last half century has been accomplished strictly within itself, while the prominent British breeds, with the probable exception of the Southdown and the Dorset, have been blended, almost every one with every other, sometime or other in the course of their development. In view of the immense capacity for expansion on its own blood lines which the Merino has shown in France and America within the past fifty years, no breeder of that race need have any anxiety as to its future.—*Sheep Breeder and Grower.*

"Hoose" in Calves

The State Veterinarian of Missouri, P. Paquin, V. S., recently addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture of that State:

I desire to inform the public through your board that the so-called "hoose" in calves (parasitic bronchitis) is due to a fine white thread-like worm that can easily be found in the bronchial (air) tubes after death and even in the matter in the throat or mouth after coughing. The disease is propagated by the eggs of this filaria which are deposited on the ground, etc., by the affected calves, and every year a new crop of diseased calves may be the result on these infected pastures or lands.

The symptoms of most prominent character are loss of flesh (nearly like in pinning or consumption), cough of a more or less pronounced character, sometimes in fit like or paroxysm, frothy matter at the mouth, and finally marked weakness. Calves or young cattle are usually the only great sufferers. Death occurs in about 20 per cent. of those affected, after a month or two of trouble. After death the lungs will be found partly darkened, partly solidified and partly filled with mucus containing fine white worms rolled in little balls or otherwise disposed. The trachea (windpipe) at its junction with the lungs will furnish many as a rule. The lungs are not or are very seldom increased in size. There is no analogy with contagious pleuro pneumonia.

The treatment consists in tonics—say a teaspoonful of carbonate of iron in linseed meal twice or three times daily to each animal. To kill the parasites in the lungs is difficult. Sulphurous acid gas may accomplish it, at least partly. To produce this gas and make the affected animals inhale it, burn sulphur, pinch by pinch, on coals in a metal basin or shovel (not soldered) placed in a closed box—stall or stable in the midst of the subjects. A few pinches of sulphur thus burned will soon generate the gas that the animals will inhale and they will soon cough. They should not be left in such atmosphere longer than five to ten minutes, or less if coughing is severe. Watch closely to avoid suffocating. Repeat twice weekly. Remove all healthy cattle from where the disease started.

I give these instructions in view of the numerous queries sent me on the subject.

A SHEEP RACK.—Take four scantling, three feet long and 2 1/2 x 2 1/2 inches. These are the corner posts. Nail to two of these a board two feet long, ten inches wide for bottom, and five inches wide for the top piece. Then nail on side boards the same length and width, making a box two feet square,

with open space between top and bottom boards. The spaces should be divided by a lath three inches wide, nailed parallel to the posts. The rack is finished with eight eating places, and capacity sufficient to contain as much hay as that number of sheep will eat in one night. This rack does not interfere with free passage in any direction the sheep may wish to go. The small space it occupies is an item of importance, being but four square feet, or one-half a square foot per sheep accommodated.

Pigs in Summer.

There is a way to make a profit on pigs and a way not to do it. With corn at its commercial value, in the older States, a pig confined in a pen all its life, and fed principally on corn, will have cost all it will come to. There is not even a good lot of manure, as a partial offset for care and cost, as the corn will make so little manure. Many farmers will winter over a lot of corn, and feed it out during the summer for the sake of having "some fine hogs" early in the autumn, not considering that this fine pork has cost all it brings. Grass should be made the basis of our pork, says F. D. Curtis in *American Agriculturist*. By grass is included not only common pasture, but clover and green cornstalks. All of these will make pork. Perhaps not the fat stuff the corn-crib can be changed into; but pork more desirable and product much more cheaply. Hogs are fond of any kind of grass and of most weeds. They like all sorts of fruit and vegetables. When hogs have all the grain they can eat they will not take to grass or vegetables so freely. Like children fed on dainties, they do not like the coarse food any more than pampered children will relish brown bread. Still the brown bread is the best for them and will make the strongest children. So it is with pigs—the coarser their food and the less starch and sugar they get, the better the constitution and the flesh. The common idea is to feed for the greatest gain. This is a ruinous doctrine. It is a false teaching and helps to break down the demand for pork. Consumers have, of late years, demanded leaner pork, and are gradually forcing the farmers to regard their interests.

Pig-pens in summer are an abomination. Thousands of pigs are kept in them at a loss, or with doubtful profit, when with a small outlay for suitable fencing they could have the benefits of grass and ground, and do better and make meat far more palatable. I have found that rye bran is now the cheapest pigs' food, and it is just the thing with pasture to make lean pork. A pig will eat grass when it is three weeks old, and be all the better for it. The grass is a perfectly natural food and most healthful in its effects for either pigs or mature hogs. They should have opportunity to go out into the fields or to range on the ground. They will digest and assimilate their food much better. It is a fact for many farmers to know, that hogs will eat again as much corn and meal as they will digest. Putting grain into the trough and into good wholesome meat are two different processes. The latter is the most important. Here skill comes in, and a knowledge of foods and their qualities. A hog should never be fed exclusively on corn. Because this has been done does not prove its wisdom. If there is no other food, then by all means give the pig or hog a good chance to get grass with it, and by this means it will not get so feverish, and less corn will be required. A pig running out to pasture will fatten on half the corn it will consume when shut in a pen, and the meat will be much better. There are no animals which so much require succulent food as hogs; and no one should attempt to make pork without an abundance of succulent food of some sort. The cheapest is fresh pasture. The breed-

ing sow, before she farrows, requires no other food.—*Farmer's Review.*

Eye Disease in Cattle.

The eye disease in cattle, called by many "pink-eye," is very widespread throughout the State, and numerous inquiries in regard to it are being received by Dr. Paquin, hence it is thought advisable to republish the following from his article in the August report:

Symptoms.—There is inflammation of the eye-ball, with formation of matter and whitish opacity of the lens, etc. For these reasons I suggested the name "specific ophthalmia" to distinguish it from the ordinary inflammation or ophthalmia. Since, a scientific veterinarian, Dr. Billings, has termed it "keratitis."

Treatment.—Bathe the eye frequently in cool water. A good way to do that is to place wet cloths before the eyes (as suggested by Dr. Billings) and to wet them often, daily, with a sponge or large syringe. In bad cases apply a few drops of the following to the eyes twice a day with a medicine dropper: Sulphate of zinc and iodide of potassium, of each one drachm; soft, or rain water, eight ounces.—*Dr. Paquin.*

In the Dairy.

The Cheese Industry.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your last week's issue I notice an article signed "From a Kansas Farmer," in which he endeavors to give the cheese industry a black eye. I can inform him that a company of farmers here started a factory on the co-operative plan, hired a cheese-maker who put in the necessary machinery and manufactures the cheese ready for market at 2 cents per pound, and while our factory is not a glittering success it is far from a failure. We started late—June 26—and had a great deal to learn, but with the present low prices our July cheese is netting us 50 to 55 cents per 100 pounds of milk. As every one knows, cheese is low, but then wheat is low, corn is low, oats are low, and cattle are terribly low. One thing we have proved to our satisfaction—we can make as fine cheese in this Western country as anywhere, and as our pasture costs us next to nothing we can manufacture it as cheap as anyone. I would like to ask "Kansas Farmer" what influence "gypsum or alkali water" has on cheese, as we make ours out of milk. I don't want to induce farmers to go into the cheese business thinking they have found a new road to fortune, but I consider it as profitable for this Western country as anything we can engage in.

MELVIN MANLY.

P. S.—Since writing the above we concluded to send you a "hunk" to let you see what we can do. We forward it by to-day's express. M. M.
Spearville, Kas.

The "hunk" arrived safely and bears out the statements of Mr. Manly. The cheese is firm, excellent color, and of good flavor.—*EDITOR.*

The Credit System.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Perhaps there is nothing that has worked greater harm to the Kansas farmer than the much abused credit system. This thing of habitually buying and promising to pay with a product not yet produced has worked great harm to the standing of many farmers, and resulted in many merchants going into bankruptcy. There are but two results of the system: The customers who pay their bills must either pay enough more than their goods are worth to reimburse the merchant for his bad bills, or else the merchant must sooner or later go to the wall. The first must be done, or the second will inevitably follow. The merchant to make money must realize from his cash sales a sufficient profit to cover all losses, and to do this he must sell at an

advanced price. The only safe system of financing is to pay as you go. Few can use and not abuse their credit. But where the farmer follows the old system of farming and only has something to sell once or twice a year, it seems that there is no way to avoid buying "on tick;" but where butter and cheese factories have been established this system is being discarded altogether. A man with a few cows and a market for their milk need never buy on longer time than thirty days, as the factories invariably pay cash every thirty days for milk. The average cow will pay about \$4.50 per month, and a man with ten such cows can have \$45 every month which will offset the necessity of buying his groceries or dry goods on longer time than thirty days. If the farmers would do this there would be no large bills to pay at the end of the year, when perhaps from shortage in crops or other causes he finds himself unable to meet them. The merchant would also be able to meet his bills. Kansas is a great State for promises and prospects, and her people are the most jubilant and hopeful people on earth, and when they see a fine rainfall they begin to feel like buying everything they see, and in this State of exuberance they frequently buy more than they are able to pay for. They seem never to realize that prospects are treacherous.

The dairy business is the only business with which I am acquainted on which a man can rely with implicit certainty. We never fail to raise a sufficiency to feed our cows, and so long as we feed our cows we can have milk, and so long as we have milk we can have cash every thirty days, if we have a factory to buy our milk, and as long as we can get cash every thirty days it is needless to buy "on tick."

DAIRY FARMER.

Dairy Farming Pays.

The farmers of Kansas are looking for a change in the way of farming; and that is nothing more than what other States have looked for. New York, Ohio, Illinois and Iowa, and many other Eastern States have been impoverished by constant grain-raising until their fields would raise nothing but weeds and burrs. Mortgages and debts were staring them in the face and had absorbed many of them. They made a change into dairy farming, which was a wise one. Covered their lands with beautiful pastures and cattle raised therefrom lifted the mortgages, built barns and costly mansions, placed the farmer in a position to condense his raw material, such as grass, hay, cane and all coarse feed to the most valuable article, which is among the most staple of all table food. The dairy farmer of Kansas with his cheap land in direct opposition with Eastern high land, every farmer can see the many advantages in favor of the West.

If Eastern farmers find from past experience that dairy farming is more profitable than grain farming with the consideration of high land and sure crops, the farmer of Kansas with none of the considerations should make the change without delay.

Dairy farming adds wealth to the farmer in the following and many other ways: It raises the price of cows and that enhances the price of land and the land enriches the farmer, for the prosperity of the farmer depends on the facility of marketing what they produce. Therefore produce whatever is the most sure, which is grass. Coarse feed is the unfallible in Kansas, therefore as long as grass and water can be secured, milk can be produced and butter and cheese can be made. As every reader will plainly see that a fertilizer will be produced to build up the worn-out farms, and the product of the whole farm condensed into butter and cheese and have the markets of the world to ship to, gives the farmer ready money to deal where he chooses, and are all aware that money is what the merchant wants and less credit.

A good grade of cows will pay from

\$4 to \$7 per month at a factory, therefore let every farmer keep from ten to forty cows and he will soon be convinced that his cow is his bank and money-maker, and he will receive from \$50 to \$200 per month which is by far ahead of the present way of farming.

The time has arrived when every farmer should be interested in establishing a cheese and butter factory in every township in Kansas. With it an industry, if managed properly, can be made a success and profitable to those who patronize it as well as to the stockholders who control it; for proof of these facts investigate for yourselves any well established factory and you will be convinced. The matter of starting factories should not be delayed, as a more auspicious time may never present itself than just now to enter upon this needful industry. Farmers, awake to your interests and engage in a business that monopoly cannot control.—*Louisburg (Kas.) Herald.*

Keep Good Butter.

If I were asked, "What article is most important in a grocer's stock," I would say, "Butter." There is no doubt about it. You may have coffee at times that does not give you satisfaction, or tea that people will find fault with, or flour that no one can make a decent loaf of bread of, yet these do not make as much trouble for the grocer as butter that is not up in quality. Poor butter will spoil the best meal you can sit down to; therefore it is of the highest importance that every grocer should be a judge of butter. It will not do, as a rule, to let other people do the selecting of it for your trade.

There is great care needed in keeping butter so that it cannot become impregnated with bad odors. I never keep any vegetables or cheese in my ice box where my butter is; and at night before I close the box, I put the cover tightly on each tub, after I have carefully placed the rag with salt on top of the butter. It needs care, but I find it pays.

Since the oleomargarine law has been enforced my sales of butter have greatly increased. I am no longer compelled to compete with some rascally grocer or tea dealer, who has the nerve to swindle people, to the detriment of honest dealers. Oleomargarine made more dishonest dealers than any one thing ever introduced in the grocery trade. The temptation was almost irresistible to many. It was safer to deal in and paid better than counterfeit money, and the chances of detection were not so great.

The grocer who gets a reputation for handling fine butter will be successful. He is apt to be particular in handling other staple articles. He will not neglect his tea or coffee trade, but will give it the same personal attention. Any grocer who can excel in his selections of butter, tea or coffee and flour, need not have much fear of failure.—*Retail Grocers' Advocate.*

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

The Elixir of Life

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

A Great Offer.

The publishers of the KANSAS FARMER have made arrangements by which we can offer this paper and the Kansas City Evening News together for one year for \$2.00. This is only about half the regular price of the two papers. The Evening News is published every day in the year except Sunday, and is one of the brightest papers in the Great Southwest. It regularly gives all the news from both home and abroad. It is bright, crisp and entertaining. Sample copies will be sent on application to the publishers of this paper. Send in your orders at once.

The Poultry Yard.

POULTRY EXHIBITIONS.

Kansas Poultry and Pet Stock Association, Wichita, Kas., December 3, 4, 5 and 6, 1899. Harry Swift, Secretary, Marion, Kas.
Coville County Poultry Association, Winfield, Kas., November 24, 25, 26 and 28, 1899. C. W. Farr, Secretary, Winfield, Kas.

Why Some Do Not Succeed.

It must be confessed that many make a failure in keeping poultry, and especially in attempting to breed fine thoroughbred stock. Failures are as unnecessary as they are disheartening, but under certain circumstances they are inevitable. Why is it, then, that some do not succeed, while others pursue a triumphant course from success to success?

One reason is that some are too economical. Economy is a good thing; indeed, it is one of the elements of success in all kinds of business. But there is such a thing as having too much of even a good thing. When economy results in the purchase of underbred and inferior stock, when it produces poor houses ill adapted to the health of the fowls, when it neglects to provide a proper variety of food, then it ends in disastrous failure.

Another reason is that details are neglected. The rearing of poultry, and especially of prize specimens, demands strict attention to little things. There is a multitude of details that must be looked after. Clean houses, freedom from vermin, a constant supply of fresh water, feeding in the right amounts and at suitable intervals, war without quarter against disease and the germs of disease, management of sitting hens, care of chickens and the like, must be attended to, or success is impossible.

A further reason is found in a want of knowledge of the laws of breeding. How to mate this pen or that, what cocks must be mated to what hens, how certain matings result, what is the effect of the union of different colors and similar questions must be answered. Too few men make a careful study of these things, and though starting with fine stock are disappointed in the progeny. The pair or trio or pen which they purchased may have been mated judiciously and the first season's chicks may have been satisfactory, but the next year, when thrown upon their own responsibility, the matings produce very poor results.

A still further reason is found in a fickleness of mind. Many get started well with a certain breed and then change to another with which they are wholly unfamiliar. The principles of mating which they have learned do not avail them with the totally different breed which they attempt to raise, and they have to unlearn what they have already learned and begin all over again. And by the time they have partially mastered the new principles of mating they make another change.

A further reason is found in their unwillingness to properly advertise their stock. They either advertise fitfully, here a little and there a little, or they do not advertise at all. They sometimes spend considerable money in advertising, but spend it upon publications which cannot make them adequate return. Advertising is really an art, and one of its secrets is to keep the name of the breeder constantly before the public. An inch of space occupied the year round is better than two inches used but six months in the year. The regular advertiser becomes known, and when such stock as he has is wanted, his name naturally occurs to the purchaser. After a time his name becomes familiar to the public, and he takes his place among the veterans. A good advertisement should speak the truth, and should be properly displayed, so as to catch the eye. It should say just enough to fully explain what the breeder has for sale, and it should carefully avoid saying too much.

If the breeder will avoid false and practice true economy; if he will attend

to details with strict care; if he will study the laws of breeding until he has mastered the art of mating; if he will stick to his chosen variety and avoid shifting from one to another as the weather vane shifts with each change of the wind; and if he will advertise his stock in the right place and in the best manner, he will be able to avoid failure and will win success. The successful breeders have pursued just such a course of action. They started with no better advantages than hundreds and thousands of beginners possess, but they steered their course by the compass of other men's experience and reached the haven of success. What they have accomplished is the possibility of all and the surety of those who will learn by their experience.—*Poultry World.*

Poultry Notes by a Correspondent.

If you have an orchard give your chicks free range until the cold weather set in.

Have your early pullets started to laying yet? Are they in condition? If not, why not?

Should any of your fowls show signs of disease remove them from the healthy stock and keep it from spreading.

In selling off your old fowls it would be well to keep a good number of the best for next year's breeders, as the old hens make better breeders than pullets.

Manage your poultry as you would any business if you wish to make money out of it. That is, manage them in such a way that they may prove profitable after all expenses are met.

Be careful how you feed. You will get the hens over fat, and they will lay soft-shelled eggs. Breeders often think soft-shelled eggs come from a want of lime, but this is not so. Hens fed properly will not lay soft-shelled eggs. Cut down the feed if you have any trouble of this kind, and feed plenty of steamed clover hay.

Pumpkins are excellent food for hens if given occasionally with a warm feed. The pumpkins should be boiled and mixed with meal and wheat shorts, which can be fed all winter with good results. This should be tried as it is something not generally fed poultry during the winter. This being the season to store away in the cellar or other cool place such a number of pumpkins as can be used in feeding the poultry.

New York city consumes over 20,000 car loads of live and dressed poultry and 25,000,000 dozen eggs annually. As 5,000,000 people buy in New York city and the population of the United States is 50,000,000, we can form some idea of the consumption of poultry and eggs, which would be almost 200,000 car loads of poultry and 250,000,000 dozen eggs. Estimating the value of the eggs at 10 cents per dozen we have return of \$25,000,000 from eggs, and if each freight car carried 10,000 pounds, we have the great weight of 2,000,000,000 pounds, which at 5 cents a pound is \$100,000,000, or a total of \$125,000,000, as the product of poultry and eggs for the whole country, which is in all probability under the true figures as they would exist if a true census could be taken, which is however an impossibility.

The Houdan derives their name from the chief market town in the arrondissement of Mantes Department of Seine et Oise, Paris. In this department, comprising about 2,000 square miles, the trade in poultry products amounts to a million and a quarter of dollars per annum. Here the Houdan is found as the principal fowl. Here their valuable qualities are known and appreciated. Among all the French breeds of poultry they are the most attractive and profitable. They combine in a high degree all the essential qualities which should make them popular with farmers and cottagers and all who like a nice, fresh egg and tender broilers. They are large, heavy bodied, short in legs, and noted for smallness of bone and absence of much offal.

(Continued from page 1.)

affair at Chicago. Need I say that this murder has been put down to English spies? This vice or hallucination or habit, whichever it may be called, appears to have grown so common as to be a second nature, for even Mr. L. states he does not know of its existence while he himself is a gross offender.

TALMAGEAN.

P. S.—Talmage's sermon on the prevalent habit of saying "the thing that is not" is also very excellent and instructive reading. T.

Foreign and Domestic Trade.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In reply to Robert L. Patterson, Olivet, Oage county: The greatest good to the greatest number should be the motto. Those engaged in importing goods from foreign countries would be glad to have free trade. Importers may be very able and wise, but compared with 65,000,000 they are too few to be significant. Mr. Patterson intimates that "Clodhopper" uses foreign goods," and yet he never sent one penny across the ocean and very probably is not acquainted with a single person who ever sent a dollar across the ocean, for all the thousands of millions of dollars worth of goods that have been imported. If we had made those goods here would not this country have been that thousands of millions of dollars better off? I don't object to trading when we can make a good trade, but if a trade makes us poorer it had better not be made. From 1846 to 1861, a period of low duties, those able importers sent across the ocean over \$431,000,000 in cash in excess of all our exports, and the country was so oppressed that the government had to sell bonds at 75 cents on the dollar and pay a high rate of interest to get money for ordinary expenses. As early as December, 1852, President Fillmore sent a message to Congress, and after referring to the fact that he had called the attention of Congress a year before to defects in the tariff, said:

"Nothing has since occurred to change my views on this important question. Without repeating the arguments contained in my former message in favor of discriminating protective duties, I deem it my duty to call your attention to one or two other considerations affecting this subject. The first is the effect of large importations of foreign goods upon our currency; most of the gold of California as fast as it is coined finds its way directly to Europe in payment for goods purchased. In the second place, as our manufacturing firms are broken down by competition with foreigners, the capital invested in them is lost. Thousands of honest and industrious citizens are thrown out of employment, and the farmer to that extent is deprived of a home market for the sale of his surplus produce."

On December 8, 1857, President Buchanan in his annual message to Congress, said:

"The earth has yielded her fruits abundantly and has bountifully rewarded the toil of the husbandman; we have possessed all the elements of material wealth, and yet, notwithstanding all these advantages, our country, in its monetary interests, is at the present moment in a deplorable condition. In the midst of unsurpassed plenty in all the productions and in all the elements of national wealth, we find our manufactures suspended, our public works retarded, our private enterprises of all kinds abandoned, and thousands of useful laborers thrown out of employment and reduced to want."

Since that time there have been fifteen years, 1873 to 1887 inclusive, when foreign nations have paid us in cash over \$1,492,000,000. This was a period of high duties, and this country has prospered beyond all other nations. In view of the above facts and of the fact that there are 100,000 men now in London on a strike for the advance of one penny an hour, the clodhoppers are not going to London, not to save 5 cents per pound on fifty pounds of sugar—his year's supply, which amounts to \$250, and goes to the government, which owes \$1,000,000.

CLODHOPPER.

Hartford, Lyon Co., Kas.

Fire.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—There is perhaps more danger from fire both in the fields and at the house at this season than at any other. The starting of fires in chimneys that have not been used for some time is often the occasion of serious loss that with more care might be avoided. And in the fields after the frost has killed down the weeds and grass, as well as the leaves from the trees in the woods, a fire gets started and will do serious damage before it can be arrested. In a majority of cases if a fire gets started in the woods or fields the best plan of fighting it is with fire, and that is to fire ahead—burn off a strip so wide that the fire can not under ordinary circumstances get across. A fire burning against the wind usually burns very slowly, and with good management can be kept under control until it has served its purpose, and where there is danger of fire a good plan is either to plow up or burn off a strip that will be a protection. The loss of much valuable property

can often be avoided in this way in addition to the anxiety that may be saved.

In putting up the stoves the flues should all be cleaned out and examined and all cracks carefully filled up and plastered over. All chimneys should be plastered over inside and out, should stand on a firm foundation and be free from the joists, ceiling or roof, so that in settling cracks will be less liable to be made. It is increasing the risk from fire to let the pipe go through a plank partition or through a floor before going into the chimney. Arrange as far as possible that all pipes shall enter the chimney in plain sight and have no wood within six inches of the pipe. Some houses are veritable fire-traps in their construction, and the only wonder is that they stand as long as they do; the increased risk of loss in such houses more than overbalances the small saving made in their construction. Soot being allowed to accumulate in chimneys, and then at some time when the conditions are favorable, catching fire, is often the cause of buildings being burned, and before putting up the stoves it will pay to clean out the pipes and chimneys; see that the pipes are well fitted together and are fastened so that they will not fall down easily. See that they are fitted into the chimney properly and that they are made tight with mortar. Good zincs under the stoves will be a great protection from coals falling out. It will be far more economical to take measures to prevent a fire than to run the risks of one that with a little care might have been avoided. Everything should be put in a first-class condition when the stoves are put up in the fall.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

Gossip About Stock.

A. Ingram, Perry, Ill., sold his prize-winning Jersey R-d boar, Gen. Bunker, to H. C. Stoll, Beatrice, Neb., for \$100.

Notice the very liberal offer made by that enterprising business man, E. M. Crummer, Belleville, in his advertisement of Hog Sanitarium.

Don't forget the important sales of horses and Holstein Friesian cattle to be made at Manhattan on October 22, 23 and 24. Look up their advertisements in another column.

Remember the great sale of prize-winning Short-horns advertised by Messrs. Householder & Williams, of Columbus, Kas. They won the sweepstakes herd prize at the Illinois State fair a few days ago. Send for catalogue.

E. D. King, Burlington, corrects the reported awards on sheep in our State Fair report, which should show that he won first on ewe any age—a Merino ewe that has never been beaten for first or sweepstakes. Mr. King reports the sale of three Merino rams at \$25 each.

It is with pleasure that we call special attention to the grand public sale of horses, cattle and hogs at the farm of J. A. Worley, near Hiawatha, this State. Mr. Worley is recognized as one of the most successful stock-breeders in the State, and is spoken of by his neighbors in the highest terms of praise as an honorable, upright gentleman, and we can assure our readers who may desire to make purchases of fine stock that they will find each and every animal just what Mr. Worley says it is. His prize-winning herd of Poland Chinas is rich in blood of some of the strains of some of the finest stock on record.

Mulvane Record: Bro. Daved received, by express, last Saturday, three sheep which he bought in Michigan last summer. For Ajax, the best one of the three, he paid \$400, and for the others, \$140 and \$125 respectively. They are very choice animals, as Daved went with plenty of money and plenty of time, and selected the very best animals he could find. His idea of the sheep business is to keep the best. Of course it costs money to do this, but it makes money in return. He has 135 good bucks for sale this fall, and already he has had inquiries for over 100. A wise man said truly, "There is plenty of room on top."

We are in receipt of a full report of the annual Poland-China sale made by our advertiser, J. H. Babout, at Rushville, Ind., on the 3d inst. Mr. Babout sold ninety head of his own for \$5,792.40, an average of \$64.36. This is double the average made last year. Seventeen other pigs, belonging to other owners, were also sold, swelling the aggregate of this sale, for 107 pigs, to \$6,212.50, or an average of \$58.06 on the entire lot. The highest price realized for a single animal was \$625 (for a boar, 1 year old), and the lowest was \$16. Only three brought less than \$20. Six sold for more than \$200 each, and twenty nine others brought upwards of \$50—several of the number two or three times that amount.

Jersey Cattle for Sale.

Nine splendid cows, 2 to 8 years old; six very fine yearling heifers; two very fine heifer calves; four extra fine bull calves; one fine bull, 3 years old; one fine bull, 2 years old; one extra fine bull, 1 year old. All the cattle are A. J. C. O. registered or eligible to registry, and perfect in every respect. The only reason for offering this herd for sale is that I cannot give it personal attention. Will sell singly, but prefer to sell entire herd, and will give any reasonable time up to five years if desired. Come and see the cattle if you want a bargain.

D. L. HOADLEY, Lawrence, Kas.

Agricultural Salt.

Farmers desiring agricultural salt, in any quantities, will find the same at the Topeka Seed House. S. H. Downs, Manager, Topeka.

Alliance Department.

NATIONAL DIRECTORY.

FARMERS' AND LABORERS' UNION OF AMERICA.

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

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

C. W. Macune, President.....Washington, D. C.
L. L. Polk, First Vice President.....Raleigh, N. C.

E. B. Warren, Secretary.....Dallas, Texas.
H. C. Saffel, Deputy Secretary.....1015 G. street, Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL WHEEL.

President.....Isaac McCracken, Ozark, Ark.
Secretary.....A. E. Gardner, Dresden, Tenn.

NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

President.....J. Burrows, Filley, Neb.
Secretary.....August Post, Moulton, Iowa.

LOUISIANA UNION.

President.....J. M. Stallings, Vienna, La.
Secretary.....O. M. Wright, Unionville, La.

FARMERS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

President.....H. H. Moore, Mt. Erie, Wayne Co., Ill.
Secretary, John P. Stelle, Mt. Vernon or Dahlgren, Ill.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master.....J. H. Brigham, Delta, Ohio.
Lecturer.....Mortimer Whitehead, Middlebush, N. J.

Secretary.....John Trimble, Washington, D. C.

KANSAS DIRECTORY.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

President.....I. M. Morris, White City, Morris Co.

Secretary.....T. J. McLain, Peabody, Marion Co.

FARMERS' AND LABORERS' ALLIANCE OF KANSAS.

President.....B. H. Clover, Cambridge, Cowley Co.

Secretary.....J. B. French, Burton, Harvey Co.

ALLIANCE EXCHANGE OF KANSAS.

DIRECTORS.

Edwin Snyder.....Oakaloosa, Jefferson Co.
G. H. Benson.....J. H. Benson, Reno Co.

J. R. P. House.....Cloverdale, Chautauque Co.
F. L. Bailey.....Callista, Kingman Co.

H. W. Sandusky.....McCune, Crawford Co.
A. W. Hays.....North Topeka, Shawnee Co.

F. L. King.....Tannehill, Cowley Co.

STATE GRANGE.

Master.....William Sims, Topeka.

Lecturer.....J. G. Otis, Topeka.

Secretary.....George Black, Olathe.

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

KANSAS STATE FARMERS' ALLIANCE—THIRD ANNUAL SESSION.

This session met pursuant to announcement published in KANSAS FARMER, at G. A. R. hall, Peabody, at 10 a. m., October 2, 1889. The convention was called to order by President I. M. Morris, after which the usual committees were appointed. B. M. Anderson, of Dickinson county, was selected as assistant secretary.

The basis of representation at the State convention was one delegate for every subordinate alliance and one additional for every twenty members. The Committee on Credentials reported 113 delegates. After the adoption of the order of business, President Morris delivered his annual address.

The Executive committee reported that the books of the Secretary and Treasurer were correct, and recommended that the State Alliance allow the State Secretary, T. J. McLain, the sum of \$300 as compensation for services for the past fourteen months. The report was adopted and a unanimous vote of thanks tendered the Secretary for his faithful and efficient services.

The Committee on Co-operation and Trade in their report recommended co-operation in trade, believing it to be in accordance with the principles of the order. They also advised the establishment of county co-operative organizations, either stores or purchasing agents, where none were already established. In regard to a State agency, the committee did not deem it expedient to recommend such now, owing to the fact that the other (Southern) branch had already a State agent, and in view of the proposed union of the two organizations, they advised members of this (Northern) branch to avail themselves of the benefits of the F. A. and C. U.

The Committee on Consolidation of the two branches of the farmers' alliance reported favorably to the plan of union, and their report was adopted.

State Secretary T. J. McLain made the following report:

It is with the deepest satisfaction that we are able to report that degree of success and prosperity which characterizes the alliance movement in Kansas to-day. Our fondest hopes in this direction have been more than realized, and to-day the farmers' alliance stands upon a higher plane, a firmer foundation than ever before.

Our growth in point of new alliances organized, although perhaps not remarkable, is entirely satisfactory—eminently so when we take into consideration the limited effort put forth in this direction in the way of sending out general organizers. This growth may be said to be spontaneous, and thus it becomes a reliable index to the state of mind existing among the farmers. It is not our purpose in this report to enter into a discussion of the causes which lead to this unrest or dissatisfaction among the people, but rather to call attention to the fact that it

exists and intimate and advise speedy and vigorous action in the direction of organizing. The people are ready for it. Let us push the work as rapidly as possible. I do not believe there has ever been a time in the history of this country when independent thought among the masses was as prevalent as it is to-day. I look upon this as a wholesome sign, and believe that when the great common people constituting the bulwark and the very bone and sinew of every nation—I say when the common people, the farmers and laborers of this country, become thinkers, become reasoners—Independent thinkers and reasoners upon economic questions from a practical standpoint, a standpoint of self-interest and not of partisan bigotry, our liberties will be safe. But a government whose policy is dictated by blind passion, whose people are led and swayed in their political actions by partisan demagogues who seek only their own political aggrandizement, cannot long perpetuate the liberties of the people.

The farmers' alliance encourages and fosters a line of independent thought and action more in harmony with the interests of the people. It seeks to encourage men to assert their manhood and prove their capacity for self-government by acting in harmony with their own convictions independent of party demagogues.

The outlook for the alliance in Kansas is very encouraging indeed. Since our former report about 145 new alliances have been chartered, or about 175 since our State organization fourteen months ago. County organizations have been effected in Morris, Bourbon, Ottawa, Norton, Phillips, Rawlins and Cheyenne counties, and many of the other counties will organize soon.

The alliance people in many places are reaching out for substantial benefits, and co-operative associations and joint stock companies have been formed and business operations begun. There is a general demand for some uniform system of business operations by which our people may supply themselves more nearly from first hands, and I would recommend that some system be adopted at the earliest practical moment.

The financial condition of the State Alliance is as follows: Total receipts \$840.92, less total expenditures of \$211.71, leaves a balance of \$629.21.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the alliance should be an education in the field of political action to lead the farmer of Kansas to deposit their ballots in the interest of labor.

Resolved, That for the better protection of our institutions, to abolish much of the corruption in politics and relieve political wire-pullers and bootlickers of their self-assumed position and demand them to one of simple equality, we recommend the Australian system of voting.

Resolved, That it is legitimate to take politics into the alliance, but never the alliance into politics.

Resolved, That we will use our efforts to the end that the interests of labor shall be better represented in the halls of legislation, both State and national.

Resolved, That a graduated tax be levied upon all estates exceeding \$1,000,000.

Resolved, That this convention favors an amendment to our constitution permitting every qualified elector in the United States to vote direct for the President, Vice President and United States Senators.

Resolved, That we change our system of public schools.

Messrs. J. N. Palmer, W. W. Taylor and C. W. Shumway were appointed a committee on State Alliance insurance.

The following delegates were selected to attend the great consolidation convention at St. Louis in December: President I. M. Morris, White City; Secretary T. J. McLain, Peabody; Dr. G. Bohrer, Chase; Col. Percy Daniels, Girard; and Henry Shapcott, Wellington. They were instructed by the resolution:

Resolved, That we instruct our delegates to use their best endeavor and all honorable means to the consolidation of all labor organizations into one and do away with the vexed question of North and South.

It was also moved that in case any delegate could not attend he may be allowed to name his alternate.

On Thursday night the State Alliance adjourned to the Baptist church to listen to a lecture by Col. Percy Lewis, of Girard, who was one of the delegates. The address was carefully prepared and enlisted the thoughtful attention of his hearers. After the lecture was over the delegates again met and the following officers were re-elected: President, I. M. Morris, White City; Vice President, L. D. Herlocker, Farlington; Secretary, T. J. McLain, Peabody; Treasurer, W. A. Burford, Cleero; Executive committee, J. M. Palmer, Peabody; J. D. Jacobs, Peabody; L. Currents, White City; Henry Shapcott, Wellington; J. W. Gray, Lyons.

The question of paying a bill brought in by an organizer, which was adjusted by a voluntary collection rather than have the

precedent of paying such out of the State Alliance treasury, and the following was adopted for further guidance: That every sub-alliance receiving a charter must send to the State Secretary the sum of 25 cents for each charter member.

On Thursday morning the work of the Committee on Jurisprudence and Good of the Order was taken up section by section, discussed and passed upon. In the constitution the following additions were made: To the 3d object of the alliance there was added, "and to demand that the salaries of county officers and all public officers shall be made to correspond with the current prices for similar services rendered to individuals."

Object 8. To demand a purely national currency whose volume shall be perpetually based upon the population and the business capacity of the country; that its volume be under the absolute control of the national government and its liquidating or purchasing powers to be in no wise controlled by government hoardings, inequitable rates of interest or apparent revenues.

9th. To demand that all business institutions which we patronize shall do business on a safe and economical plan and on equitable and moderate profits.

10th. To promote justice, liberty, patriotism and union among all the people. To promote and maintain a uniform and economical system of insurance for the farm property of the State.

Changes in the present constitution were made which reduces the State delegation to one member from each sub-alliance. The distance between sub-alliances may be reduced to one mile in case of any natural obstruction. The State Secretary shall also make a detailed financial and membership report to the State paper each quarter. The Treasurer shall also make quarterly financial reports. The State Secretary's salary was made \$35 per month. These changes were mostly added to the present sections.

The State Alliance adopted the following regarding

THE OFFICIAL STATE PAPER:

1. The Kansas State Farmers' Alliance shall select an agricultural paper and have therein a regular alliance department, and the KANSAS FARMER, published at Topeka, is hereby designated as such official State paper.

2. All job work or blank forms needed by the State Alliance shall be awarded to the KANSAS FARMER, unless more favorable terms can be secured elsewhere.

3. The alliance department of the State paper shall contain the current reports, monthly, quarterly and annual reports of the various officers and business institutions of the alliance in the State. Shall publish all general petitions and other propositions for uniform action by the alliance, publish the result of such uniform action and its public business statement.

4. Each Secretary of any sub-alliance shall thoroughly canvass his alliance and take subscriptions for the State paper, the KANSAS FARMER.

5. The alliance department of the State paper shall be open for a free discussion of all important subjects consistent with the principles of the alliance, but no questions shall be discussed as alliance matters merely for partisan purposes.

6. This State convention earnestly recommends that every sub-alliance subscribe at once for one copy of the KANSAS FARMER for the use of their Secretary, and the sum of \$1 be appropriated out of their treasury for that purpose.

A permanent Committee on Printing was selected, consisting of T. J. McLain and J. D. Jacobs, Peabody, and R. T. Crobarger, Newton.

The Committee on Insurance presented the following, which was adopted:

We, your Committee on Insurance, do hereby respectfully submit the following report, viz: That the State Farmers' Alliance do adopt the Farmers' Alliance Insurance Company of Kansas as represented by H. Baughman, as General Agent. Also recommend the adoption of the alliance aid association as recommended by him.

At the closing sessions several county organizers were appointed.

The report of the Committee on Conference with the Southern Branch of the Alliance is as follows: Your Committee on Co-Operative beg leave to report that in our judgment practical co-operation in the State cannot be consummated without consolidation with the Farmer and Laborers Alliance of Kansas. We therefore recommend that this body pledges itself to merge into the Farmer and Laborers Alliance of Kansas, provided that on condition the National Farmers' Alliance shall merge into the Farmers' and Laborers' Union of America

at the meeting at St. Louis, called to meet December 5, 1889.

G. A. CAMP, Chairman.
G. T. CROBARGER, Sec.

The session closed one of the most successful meetings ever held by the order. The growth since the last annual meeting has been wonderful, and yet the grand work has hardly begun. The farmers are in earnest and determined to organize in every locality in the State. The delegates were representative farmers who have the alliance cause at heart and go forth from this annual meeting with renewed vigor that will impress itself upon the future growth and usefulness of this farmers' organization.

About Trustee Stockholders.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In answer to the question of Bro. Hudkins, of Rock Creek, in regard to the election of trustee stockholders, I will say that the duties of my office are such that I have but little time for giving attention to the Exchange matter, and my opinion of matters concerning the co-operative part of our order is worth no more than that of any other brother having like facilities for obtaining information.

My idea of the office of trustee stockholder is that he is simply the agent, or proxy, of the stockholders to go and perform such duties as are delegated to him, and thereby obviate the necessity for each individual stockholder going to some stated place in the State to cast his vote or votes for members of the board of directors. No individual stockholder can be compelled to delegate or give his proxy to another if he does not see fit to do so, but the expenses of each stockholder casting his own vote in the meeting to elect directors would in the aggregate be enough to start the grandest exchange in the country if the brothers come up to the "scratch" in taking stock, as I believe they will.

In regard to the "confidence" part, I would presume that in case a stockholder could not cast his own vote he would like to have it cast by some one in whose judgment and integrity he had confidence, and how can a better way be found than for the stockholder of each sub-alliance to select one of their number to meet the representatives of other sub-alliances in their county and by each casting the number of votes to which the shares of stock he represents would entitle him, select a brother from the county at large to go to a place selected and there, by each county representative casting the number of votes to which the share taken in his county entitle him, proceed to elect directors and transact such other business as could properly come before the meeting.

A mistaken idea seems to prevail with some in regard to the relations of the State Alliance organization and the State Exchange. The officers of State or any county or sub-alliances have no more authority or voice in the management of the exchange than any other member. All have a voice in the exchange regulated only by the number of shares they own. The entire business of the exchange is primarily in the hands of the stockholders, who place the management in the hands of a board of directors, who are responsible to the stockholders for the management of the business. The directors select president, secretary, treasurer, and such other officers as seem necessary for the good management of the business, and such officers become responsible to the board of directors. The exchange is amenable to and must be conducted in accordance with the laws of the State governing corporations. If any stockholder feels that his stock of "confidence" is not sufficient to reach the exchange through the medium of the trustee stockholder, I do not think under the exchange by-laws he can be prevented from going and casting his vote or votes as he sees fit.

I hope the members of the alliance will not be backward about subscribing stock. It takes a little time after the subscriptions are made to get the business in working order, and the necessity for prompt action is very urgent. Give the exchange one-half of what you will have to pay out for commissions, local freights, commercial travelers' expenses, and the hundreds of little expenses incurred in our present way of doing business, and I assure you that you will never regret it. A strong co-operative exchange, or business head, can very largely control all our products for our benefit.

The full benefits of our order will never be obtained until we go immediately to the consumer of our products through our own agents, or they come to us through organization and their agents. If you will properly support our exchange or business head center, within one year you will find we will have to have an agent for each great inter-

est, viz: for purchasing agricultural implements and supplies, another for purchasing dry goods, groceries, etc., another for handling the agricultural products, and still another whose entire time and talent will be employed in selling our live stock.

Want of time prevents me from pursuing the subject further, but if some of the brethren do not take up some of the subjects soon in which we are so deeply concerned, I will try at no distant day to give some of the advantages of organization and co-operation. Should like to hear from them.

B. H. CROVER,
Pres. State F. A. & C. U. of America.

Kansas Alliance Exchange.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Directors of the Kansas Alliance Exchange company met in this city on the 1st and proceeded to business as soon as a quorum was on hand. A charter for incorporation was drawn up, signed and acknowledged by the board, and ordered placed on file in the Secretary of State's office. The board was also sworn in and proceeded to business. Some amendments were made to the constitution. By-laws were adopted. A plan for the working of county and sub-alliance exchanges was recommended. The following officers were elected for the first year:

President, G. H. Benson, Haven, Reno county; Vice President, Edwin Snyder, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county; Secretary, H. W. Sandusky, McCune, Cherokee county; Treasurer, A. W. Hayes, North Topeka, Shawnee county.

Executive committee: L. P. King, J. K. P. House and F. L. Bailey. Business agent, C. A. Tyler, Burton, Harvey county.

The bonds of the Treasurer and Business Agent were fixed at \$20,000 each. The Secretary's bond was fixed at \$3,000. The Merchants' National Bank, of Topeka, was selected as the bank of deposit for the funds of the company.

The Secretary reported the receipts up to date to be about \$300. The agent was directed to commence business when \$500 is paid in.

The Topeka Board of Trade extended a very generous invitation to the Board of Directors to make Topeka their headquarters, which was accepted, and when the business will justify, the officers of the board will be moved to Topeka. The next meeting of the board will be on the first Tuesday of January, 1890, at Topeka.

Emporia, Kas., October 3.

President Morris' Address.

We have the manuscript of President Morris' annual address to the Kansas State Farmers' Alliance last week. It is worthy of a wide circulation, and our readers shall have it in full next week printed in new nonpareil type.

At the meeting of the Alliance Exchange Directors, Emporia, Oct. 1-2 inst., the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, By the Directors of the Kansas Alliance Exchange Company, That we earnestly entreat our brethren of the alliance to avoid all partisan discussions of politics within the Alliance. We regard such action as valueless to us politically, and a certain element of discord in our order, which would prove ruinous to the most promising organization the world has ever known.

[Signed]
A. W. HAYES.
EDWIN SNYDER.
H. W. SANDUSKY.
G. H. BENSON.
J. K. P. HOUSE.
L. P. KING.
FRED. L. BAILEY.

Hazel Dell Farmers' Alliance.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Our Alliance has a membership of sixty-five, with additions at almost every meeting. We have an alliance grain and coal dealer at Frederick and ship our own grain and buy our own coal through him. We also purchase our own provisions and groceries at wholesale rates in Topeka, Chicago and other places. On provisions we save from 10 per cent. to 80 per cent., and on grain from 2 cents to 10 cents per bushel. This counts both ways and saves those who patronize as much probably as their taxes will amount to.

We like the stand the KANSAS FARMER has taken in regard to the alliance. Wish more of the alliance folks read it.

Please send us some sample copies of the KANSAS FARMER, date September 25, to distribute among the members of the alliance.

F. E. SWISHER, Sec.
Frederick, Rice Co., Kas.

Organization Notes.

Shawnee County Alliance will meet at Kemp's hall, North Topeka, at 10 a. m., October 11.

New county alliance organizations are to be made of Clay county October 10, Dickinson county on the 12th and Pratt county on

the 17th; also Saline, Greenwood and Neosho counties are to be organized soon.

Butler County Alliance meets at Augusta, October 25, and Ben Terrell, the National Lecturer of the order, is expected to be present, also State Secretary French.

Prairie Center Alliance No. 419, Burlington, has thirteen paid-up shares to the Kansas State Exchange and fifty shares to the County Exchange. The membership now amounts to eighty in number.

T. H. Gold, President of an alliance at Arcadia, Kas., writes that they supply Fort Scott coal to the alliances in reach at producers' prices, and would like to correspond with members of the order on the subject.

Secretaries of alliances are requested to send to this office for club lists and sample copies for use in extending the circulation and usefulness of a paper which is generally taken by the membership and large clubs coming in from all over the State every day.

Hereafter the F. A. and C. U. will be known as the Farmers' and Laborers' Alliance of Kansas. They have already adopted the constitution of the national organization which is to absorb the various farm and labor organizations at St. Louis next December. F. R. French, Sec'y, Burton, Kas.

Alliance Celebration.

Alliance people of northeastern Kansas will meet at Valley Falls, Jefferson county, Saturday, the 12th day of the present month, October, 1889, and will enjoy a celebration and picnic. All the people, regardless of sex and age, are invited to attend. A good program is provided. There will be music, speaking and eating all day, with a variety of minor entertainments.

Among the speakers announced, Hon. Wm. Sims, Master of the Kansas State Grange, and Judge Peffer, editor of the KANSAS FARMER, have promised to be present and take part in the proceedings.

All Ladies Are Interested.

The following letter shows very clearly how well satisfied those are who buy their silk dresses of O. S. Chaffee & Son, Mansfield Centre, Conn. Our readers will remember this firm manufacture silk and satin goods and sell direct from their great factory to buyers, saving all intermediate expenses:

OFFICE OF BIBLICAL RECORDER.

HALEIGH, N. C., December 17, 1888.
MESSRS. O. S. CHAFFEE & SON:—Dear Sirs—The package of silk for my wife came safely and soundly to hand to-day. She is delighted with it and pleased that you were so prompt and generous with her. I highly appreciate the compliment myself, and enclose check for the \$25.60. With very best wishes,
C. T. BAILEY.

Send stamp with your name and address to O. S. Chaffee & Son, Mansfield Centre, Conn. They will mail you samples of silk and full descriptive circulars.

Select Herd of Berkshires.

G. W. Berry, Berryton, Shawnee county, Kas., showed his peerless Berkshires at some of the fairs and has met with great success, both as to sales and the best prizes. The show herd was small, consisting of three boars and eleven females. At Atchison fair his herd won all the first premiums and sweepstakes. At the Kansas State Fair, Topeka, under strong competition, he won first on boar and five of his get, first on sow with litter of pigs, second on yearling boar and boar under 6 months, second on sow under twelve months, second on herd over 1 year, also on herd under 1 year. At the New Era Exposition at St. Joseph, second on boar over 1 year, second on boar under 1 year, also under 6 months, second on sow 2 years and over, second on sow under 6 months, also sweepstakes on sow with litter of pigs under 1 year; all breeds competing, including Berkshires, Poland-Chinas, Yorkshires, Jersey Reds and Victorias, eleven entries in all. The boar at the head of this herd, Peerless 19345 won eight prizes at the three fairs. Mr. Berry's sales at St. Joe amounted to \$220.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Apfel Chemical Co.	Do You Want a Goose?
Aermotor Co.	Aermotor.
Arnold, Seth.	Cough Killer.
Chaffee, O. S. & Son.	Dry Goods.
Ge man Electric Belt	Electric Belt.
Agency.	Broomcorn.
Harvey Bros.	Berkshire Swine.
Hardin, W. I. P.	Dry Goods.
Mills H. H. & Sons.	Carriage Belt.
Nelson, H. & Co.	Game Poultry Yards.
Norris, Gall.	Want a Sheep.
Handall, R. A.	Small Fruit Plants.
Taylor, Joshua.	Sunflower Seed Wanted.
Trumbull, Reynolds &	A Barpatn
Allen.	Piana Breeding Farm.
Tweeds, H.	Stock Sale.
Vissering, J. F.	
Worley, J. A.	

ATTENTION!

For the best meals in the city, go to the Woman's Exchange, 119 west Sixth St. Home cooking. Everything the best.

McPherson County Farmers' Fire Relief Association.

Endorsed by the State Alliance as the State Alliance Insurance Company of Kansas.
A. F. WAUGH, President.
FRED JACKSON, Sec'y. McPherson, Kas.

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.

Sixty and Six; or, A Fountain of Youth.

Light of the morning,
Darling of dawn;
Blithe little, blithe little daughter of mine!
While with thee ranging
Sure I'm exchanging
Sixty of my years for six years like thine.
Wings cannot vie with thee,
Lightly I fly with thee,
Gay as the thist d-e-down over the lea;
Life is all magic,
Comic or tragic,
Played as thou playest it daily with me.

Floating and ringing
Thy merry singing
Comes when the light comes, like that of the birds.
List to the play of it!
That is the way of it;
All's in the music and naught in the words—
Glad or grief laden,
Schubert or Haydn,
Ballad or Brin or merry Scotch lay,
Like an evangel
Some baby angel
Brought from sky-nursery stealing away.

Surely I know it,
Artist nor poet
Guesses my treasure of jubilant hours.
Sorrows, what are they?
Nearer or far, they
Vanish in sunshine, like dew from the flowers.
Years, I am glad of them!
Would that I had of them
More and yet more, while thus mingled with
thine.

Ah, I make light of it!
Fear not the sight of it,
Time's but our playmate, whose toys are
divine.

—Thomas Wentworth Higginson, in Century.

HORACE GREELEY'S MARRIAGE.

Mr. White had met Horace Greeley, a young man from the country, who was bold enough to start a newspaper in the city, and this brave adventurer did not stop there in his reckless-grasp at fortune's gifts. He had just returned from the South, where he had married a young lady of the North who was spending a year with some Southern friends. She was very young, handsome and attractive. One of her friends, from whom I learned these facts, told me that she admired Miss Cheney very much, and knew but one man who would be the one to win her heart and hand; that man was the young journalist, Horace Greeley. She set to work, as some women foolishly do, to bring about the union. Mr. Greeley and Miss Cheney had never met. This match-maker told her story of the young lady with skill to the innocent young countryman, and so awakened his desire to become acquainted with the lady that he allowed his friend to write to Miss C. that he would like very much to correspond with her. Her letters to the mutual friend were written with a frankness and originality seldom found, and rather pleased the young man to whom they were shown, and, having no experience in knowledge of the mysteries of the female heart, he was easily caught in love's net. His friends remarked the symptoms of the increasing fever, and lost no opportunity to laugh at the poor fellow.

Miss C. enjoyed the innocent pleasure of a correspondence with the gifted young journalist, and ought to have known the danger, but the letters were so delightful, each one growing more and more attractive, and at last Mr. Greeley, in the simplicity of his honest nature, avowed that his heart and his life he offered to Miss C., and begged that she would accept them, unworthy as they were, etc. He had been told by his friend that she was beautiful and very young. It was not necessary, this friend thought, as she told me, to describe Mr. Greeley. So love born in Miss C.'s heart from the letters allowed her to picture him as fancy dictated. After a suitable time had passed it was arranged between them that Mr. Greeley should go South, spend one day, be married and return North immediately. His paper demanded this unromantic haste. But Mr. Greeley was not romantic. He was severely matter-of-fact.

Miss Cheney was in every respect the opposite of her lover. In the warmth of her youthful enthusiasm she had clothed him with personal beauties and graces that were justified by the adornments of his character as seen in his letters.

He announced to his companions that the fortunate event of his life was near at hand, and that a short absence must be allowed to him to bring home his young wife. The hour of their first meeting was the one which both parties anticipated with a strange feeling of curiosity, but neither doubted the full satisfaction to be realized. It was a dangerous experiment and a severe test of love. They met and stood face to face. Miss C.

had, with womanly coquetry, decked herself to meet her lover, and looked charming in his eyes, more than fancy had painted her. He stood speechless a moment, while her large brown eyes opened wide in utter amazement, scanning the figure before her from head to foot, and remaining in a state of almost breathless bewilderment, as if unable to believe her sight, so entirely was he unlike what she had imagined!

His flax-white hair was long and fell around his neck loosely; his face was fair as a woman's and its expression was the mirror of a noble heart; his chin was dimpled and on his mouth sat the firmness of his manly character that redeemed the face from effeminacy. But the figure of Mr. Greeley, the young man before her, was to her painfully without grace, his voice was in the extreme drawling and nasal, and there was in his manner a total disregard of conventional rules of ceremony.

Miss C. could not conceal her disappointment, but they sat down in the most matter-of-fact way to arrange the business part of the immediate marriage. Mr. Greeley had traveled by land several days and presented himself in all the haste of an impatient lover to his lady, without changing his apparel or even thinking of his appearance, and his delight with her was so great that he failed to see the effect his presence had produced upon her. Her almost utter inability to speak was attributed to a natural timidity on the occasion.

"Can you go now?" he asked, after a half hour's conversation. "Go where?" she inquired. "Go to be married," replied Mr. Greeley. "To be married? Why, I can't marry you. Now that I see you I do not love you," she said, half choked by tears. "No, I cannot marry you." His surprise was greater than hers had been. Then came to his aid that firm, strong will that those remember who knew him well in after years. He stifled pride, bared the humiliation like a hero, but insisted that Miss C. should keep her engagement with him. What his arguments were she did not tell me later; but she told me that he had a strange influence over her at the time that rendered her submissive. She looked at his travel-stained clothes and boots, and asked him to prepare for the marriage, but to understand that he married her knowing that she had no love for him. Many, many men have ventured the same, some to win happiness, often more to wreck domestic comfort completely. Mr. Greeley went with all speed to a barber, and after the shave with a proud air told the man that he was to be married in less than an hour. "Brush off my clothes," he ordered. The barber with brush in hand suspended in the air asked, "Not going to change this suit?" "No, no; have not brought any other; go on, brush off the dirt and dust."

"But, sir, look at the bottom of your trousers; the stains will show, do what I can."

"Never mind; cut off the bottom."

Putting down his brush, for fear's sake he obeyed the order and cut off the garment, and the good man soon presented himself to the lady, telling her that he had made arrangements with a minister to perform the ceremony, and to go with him at once to the place appointed.

"I went in a trance, it seemed to me," said Mrs. Greeley two months later to me, "and I am yet in a state of wonder at my own act."

They were married.

Mr. White and Mr. Greeley met after the return of the bride and groom to New York, and arranged to take the large brown stone house in Greenwich street together; and there began a friendship between them that increased yearly, and lasted through many years till each had risen to distinction and to the honor of a good name among men. Both are now gone to judgment and reward.

Many were the precious hours of social intercourse between Mr. and Mrs. Greeley, Judge White and myself. During the war a closer union of thought and action existed between us. Mrs. Greeley and I were well acquainted, and though differing in many points, loved to compare notes. I remember when she wished to compliment me she told me I was like her.—Rhoda E. White, in New York Sun.

Shall We Teach Our Babies?

In a recent number of the *Journal* a mother expresses her determination to teach her little girl to read before she is 4 years old. After reading this, I feel as though I must enter a protest, for the sake of the little one's future if not her present happiness.

There has been much said on the danger of forcing a child's mind and equally as much sarcasm on the opposite side:—"very few children have enough brains to hurt them," etc. Now I believe if a mother

would only think what a child has to memorize in the first four years of its life, she would hesitate long before teaching it any thing so early.

You will be astonished if you will but consider for a minute the number of words that a four-year-old has usually learned—not only to pronounce, but the meaning and proper use. Think of the thousand objects of which she has to learn the name; of the faces, and the names belonging to them she has mastered; of new ideas crowding thickly upon her little brain, of which her incessant questions are sufficient evidence. Then ask yourself if you would be right in teaching her anything while she is thus absorbing numberless impressions every hour of her restless little life.

I think the matter of whether a child shall learn to read while so young, rests entirely upon the child's natural inclination, but don't teach it. We would no more restrain a little one's natural aptitude for letters than we would for playing the piano. If little Grace showed enough talent to pick out little airs on the piano at 3 years of age, there would be no harm in allowing her to do it, but even our ambitious sister would be apt to censure a mother who would begin and teach her child music at that age and insist on its practicing. So it would be with singing; we would allow her natural gift full vent in caroling little songs, but we would hardly dare try the tender voice by forcing her to practice scales and trills. So if a child picks up its blocks and asks you the names of the letters, or a book and asks you the names of words, it will do no harm to let her learn as much as she will, but let me repeat—don't—don't teach her.

Even should it do her no harm, what advantage is to be gained from her ability to read so early? Will she comprehend much of what she reads, even though she learns to pronounce the words? Surely you would not push her on through a reader every year till at 10 years she will have mastered the fourth reader, and if all other branches have been taught in proportion, her education will be almost finished by the time it ought to be barely commenced! Having been a teacher myself, I hold that a child whose mind is more mature will learn much more rapidly, much more easily, will retain what it learns more readily, and above all will not tire of study so soon.

I read only recently in a physiological journal of a terrible case of a little girl whose mind had been overtaxed. She had been very precocious from the time she could talk, knowing by heart at eighteen months nearly all of Mother Goose's melodies; and at 2 years of age she was provided with a governess. For a time she performed mental feats really wonderful in a child of her age, but in little more than a year after the advent of the governess, her mind began to show signs of strain and she was finally released from all study. But the mischief was done and when at the age of 6 she entered school, it was found that not only had she forgotten almost all she had learned, but it was only with the greatest difficulty that she could memorize anything. No doubt a naturally brilliant mind was in this case wrecked by overtaxation.

Of course I admit that this is an extreme case, but is it not worse than unnecessary to run any risk? Your child may learn rapidly and apparently without effort, but still you may be doing her an injury that will be irremediable even though you never realize it.—*Ladies' Home Journal*.

How to Launder Cuffs, Collars and Shirts.

As I am only alluding to cuffs, collars and shirts, the supposition is that they are snowy white when you go to starch them. The starch for these articles is made much thicker than ordinary, so that when it is cold you can slice it with a knife. For those who have never made it, I append the following recipe, enough for four shirts, a dozen collars and as many pairs of cuffs: Put to boil in a clean saucepan with copper bottom one and one-half quarts of clear water; have ready a cupful of best gloss starch dissolved in cold water, and when the water on the stove is galloping, for it must "dance as well as sing," pour in the melted starch, stirring well and boil carefully until it is translucent. It must be quite thick, and if one cupful (as cups vary) is not enough, dissolve more and add, being careful not to let it burn. Fifteen to twenty minutes boiling I find sufficient, and it is ready to strain in a three-cornered cheese-cloth bag, which you will find better than thicker goods, as the starch runs through it readily. Now add a teaspoonful of kerosene and a few drops of bluing. Some use a bit of butter or sperm, but I find kerosene to answer the purpose and is always at hand.

The starch made and the clothes ready,

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S IMPROVED Butter Color. EXCELS IN STRENGTH PURITY BRIGHTNESS

Always gives a bright natural color, never turns rancid. Will not color the Buttermilk. Used by thousands of the best Creameries and Dairies. Do not allow your dealer to convince you that some other kind is just as good. Tell him the BEST is what you want, and you must have Wells, Richardson & Co's Improved Butter Color. For sale everywhere. Manufacturing, Burlington, VT.

BABY PORTRAITS.

A Portfolio of beautiful baby pictures from life, printed on fine plate paper, by patent photo process, sent free to Mother of any Baby born within a year. Every Mother wants these pictures; send at once. Give Baby's name and age. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., BURLINGTON, VT.

you may now proceed to business. Don't be in a hurry, for what time you consume in the starching will be made up in the ironing. As soon as the starch is sufficiently cool to bear your hand, take a shirt which has just come from the rinse water, gather up the bosom, immerse in the starch, rub well, long and vigorously till the starch has entered every fold of the bosom, lining and all; don't wring or squeeze, but draw it through your fingers well, slipping off all superfluous starch; treat band and wristbands the same; hang up until bone dry. Proceed to do the same to the collars and cuffs, not forgetting that success in the ironing depends wholly upon how well you rub in the starch. In stripping them of the starch, endeavor to smooth out all wrinkles while wet, and when dry they will rattle like paper.

If the ironing does not take place until the next day, put your linen away carefully out of the dust, but do not sprinkle. A half hour before you are ready to iron it, wring out of cold water very dry a clean white cotton rag twice the size of a towel, lay the collars and cuffs on it, with a fold of the rag between each article, roll up smoothly and tight. On the shirt bosoms lay a similar rag, only smaller, enough to cover the starched parts, roll as before and put away for thirty minutes. Heat on the fire three polishing irons, which are oblong in shape with rounded corners. The ones I have are called the "Detroit," and have a corrugated surface, which adds much in obtaining that luster so envied in well-laundried linen. In using them at first they seem very awkward, being easily turned over, but a little attention and practice will enable you to use them with dexterity and effect.

When the time is up, take one article at a time, lay on a clean white ironing-board. See that your hands are immaculate and your irons clean; rub the latter on brown paper and a bit of beeswax, then on a clean rag. If your polisher is at the right heat, it will only take a few firm rubs up and down on each side to make you feel proud of your collars and cuffs. The shirt bosoms are drawn out smoothly on a bosom board, after ironing the sleeves and tail, also the neck and wrist-bands. Now grasp the neck with your left hand and slide, as it were, your iron up the middle, sending all wrinkles to the sides instead of to the top or bottom. Press firmly, curve around the neck-band, so that it will stand, put a pin in it to preserve its shape, fold, and your work is done. Don't be discouraged by your first failure, the results are worth the trial, and you will soon find yourself competent to teach your next new laundress, bearing in mind that the ironing is the least part of the work, and that success depends upon white clothes and thorough starching.—*Good Housekeeping*.

CATARRH,

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

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

Sufferers from Catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully.

KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1883.

Published Every Wednesday by the
KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.OFFICE:
KANSAS FARMER BUILDING,
Corner Fifth and Jackson Sts.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

An extra copy free fifty-two weeks for a club of six, at \$1.00 each.

Address KANSAS FARMER CO.,
Topeka, Kas.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertising, 15 cents per line, agate, (fourteen lines to the inch).
Special reading notices, 25 cents per line.
Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$1.00 per line for one year.Annual cards in the *Breeders' Directory*, consisting of four lines or less, for \$15.00 per year, including a copy of the *KANSAS FARMER* free.Electros must have metal base.
Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.

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

All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.

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

The National Grange will meet this year at Sacramento, Cal., the second Monday of November.

The five hundred dollar prize for best six ears of corn at the St. Joseph exposition was awarded to Adam Rankin, Olathe, Kansas. *Nebraska Farmer*, please notice.

The butter and milk test made during the State Fair is asked for and is only withheld from publication until the Secretary of the American Holstein-Friesian Association can act on the protests against the Home Farm Co., one of the exhibitors.

"Agitation of Interest Rates," is the title of a communication handed into this office a few days ago for publication in the *KANSAS FARMER*. It was suggested by our editorial on "The Spirit of the Money Changers" last week. The author does not agree with us, and we regret that we have not room for his communication this week. It will appear in the next issue.

Editorial Regrets.

The editor of the *KANSAS FARMER* regrets exceedingly that, on account of poor health he was unable to meet the delegates to the deep water convention and entertain them in this office as he promised and expected to do. He was in the office but parts of two days during the week—the last two, and that against the advice of his physician.

The Patrons of Husbandry recently organized a "Patrons' Fire Relief Association" at Olathe, Kansas. To become insured, applicants must be Patrons residing in Johnson, Miami, Douglas, Franklin, Anderson or Linn counties, and must keep themselves in good standing in their respective subordinate granges. Officers—President, R. P. Eddington, Morse; Secretary, I. D. Hibner, Gardner; Treasurer, Henry Rhoades, Gardner.

Mr. R. L. Spangler, one of the successful farmers of Atchison county, called at this office Saturday on his way home from a meeting of the Central Protective Association at Ottawa. This association was organized and is operated in aid of the enforcement of the laws against thieves. It has 223 lodges in Missouri and Kansas. The members are bound to one another by strong ties. They have a secret ritual, and can make themselves known to one another in any place and under all ordinary circumstances. They assist officers of the law in arresting and holding thieves, and assist one another in recovering stolen property. There were about 100 delegates at the Ottawa meeting. Among the many incidents of interest was a banquet at the Hamblin House.

THE DEEP WATER CONVENTION.

That important body met Tuesday, the 1st inst., as announced, and adjourned Thursday. The attendance was large, though a considerable number of appointed delegates were unable to attend. And there were a good many persons in attendance who were not delegates. Among the delegates were Senators and members of Congress, Governors of States, leading business men of fourteen States and Territories, prominent farmers, officers of farmers' associations, boards of trade, etc. It was a body of much more than average force.

Tuesday evening the convention was organized temporarily, with Congressman Mansur, of Missouri, President, some committees appointed, and then the body adjourned to 11 a. m. next day. Tuesday night the delegates were entertained socially by the citizens of Topeka in Representative Hall. Wednesday morning they were driven about the city in carriages as guests of the people. Convention was organized permanently by the appointment of Senator Plumb, of Kansas, President, and other necessary officers, and Wednesday afternoon and Thursday forenoon the principal work of the body was done, and it is summarized in the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The general welfare of our country, in so far as it relates to navigable rivers, harbors and commerce, is committed by the constitution of the United States to the exclusive charge of the Congress; and

WHEREAS, Cheap transportation of our commercial products constitutes one of the most important elements of the general welfare; and

WHEREAS, The Congress has donated to private corporations more than one hundred millions of money and upwards of two millions of acres of our national lands with which to construct artificial, and therefore much more expensive, highways, owned by private individuals, while they have neglected to make adequate appropriation for even one feasible harbor on the north-west coast of the Gulf of Mexico, which would not only afford very much cheaper transportation, but which, by our organic law, is under the exclusive care and control of Congress; and

WHEREAS, The vast and rapidly developing area lying west of the Mississippi river, comprising more than three-fifths of the national domain, and yielding largely more than one-half of the agricultural, meat and mineral products of the entire country, is by this neglect forced to transport its commerce across the continent by way of these artificial and expensive highways, subject to such exactions of private cupidity as amounts always to a serious burden, and sometimes to total interdiction to both consumer and producer; and

WHEREAS, There can be no justification of this discrimination in favor of private highways, which, during the last year, cost the commerce of the West an enormous loss in transportation expense, estimated at more than one hundred and twenty millions of dollars, or upwards of ten millions per month; therefore,

Resolved, That in reaffirmance of the action of the Denver convention, and of the committees organized thereunder, it is the sense of this convention that it is the duty of Congress to appropriate permanently, and for immediate use, whatever amount is necessary to secure a deep water port on the north-west coast of the Gulf of Mexico, west of the 93½ degree west longitude, capable of admitting the largest vessels, and at which the best and most accessible harbor can be secured and maintained in the shortest possible time, and at least cost; the time, place, and cost to be ascertained from the board of engineers, appointed under an act of Congress at its last session.

Resolved, further, That this convention, in behalf of the people it represents, thanks the Congress of the United States for the prompt and satisfactory action heretofore taken in recognition of the request of the Denver deep harbor convention.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are due to the permanent committee appointed at the Denver deep harbor convention for their efficient action in the past, and said committee is hereby requested to continue earnestly in the work so well begun, and said committee is instructed to present these resolutions to the President of the United States with the request that he in his annual message to Congress recommend such an appropriation as may be reported necessary to secure the permanent deep harbor on the coast of Texas, which may be recommended by the report of the board of engineers.

Resolved, That those States and Territories represented in this convention and not represented on the permanent committee, shall have the privilege of reporting to the permanent committee the names of such members of the committee as they may be entitled to under the basis of representation on which that committee is constituted.

The permanent general committee appointed at Denver last year, was, with a few changes continued, and is as follows:

Kansas—Howell Jones, Topeka; J. S. Emery, Lawrence; W. P. Clement, Wichita; General J. H. Rice, Fort Scott; Hon. James F. Legate, Leavenworth.

Illinois—Sol Thacher, jr., George F. Alfred, A. J. Streeter, B. F. Fly, jr., J. B. Clark.

Louisiana—J. Henry Putman, T. W. Pool, Captain James Price.

Nebraska—Champion S. Chase, Joel

Hull, Herman Kountze, W. M. Bushnell, O. E. Goodell.

Colorado—Ex-Governor John Evans, Alva Adams, W. S. Jackson, C. B. Kountze, M. J. McNamara.

Oklahoma—Sidney Clark, John D. Miles, J. A. Foreman.

Arkansas—T. F. Sorrells, Pine Bluff Chairman; William Fishback, Fort Smith; A. C. Morgan, Little Rock; J. W. T. Tiller, Pine Bluff; William M. Dugy, Princeton.

Texas—J. A. Carroll, Denton, Chairman; Walter Gresham, Galveston; G. W. O'Brien, Beaumont; John Hancock, Austin; Uriah Lott, San Antonio.

Wyoming—Francis E. Warren, Cheyenne; J. M. Carey, Cheyenne; Fred J. Stanton, Cheyenne.

Missouri—D. H. Armstrong, St. Louis; A. L. Tomblin, Stanberry; Col. H. F. Fellows, Springfield; J. S. Logan, St. Joseph; W. W. Anderson, Louisiana.

Utah—E. Willden, Beaver; Chas. T. Stoney, Beaver.

New Mexico—W. W. Griffin, Santa Fe; Frank C. Plume, Taos; Numa Raymond, Las Cruces.

Iowa—James M. Pierce, Des Moines, Chairman; A. P. Chamberlain, Des Moines, Secretary; Dr. O. W. Kulp, Davenport; D. W. Smith, Des Moines; B. Zeverly, Council Bluffs.

Arizona—W. E. Stevens, Mayor of Tucson; A. Leonard Meyer, Phoenix; Royal A. Johnson, Tucson.

The general committee held a meeting at the Board of Trade rooms immediately after adjournment of the convention, ex-Gov. Evans, of Colorado, presiding.

A fund was pledged for the purpose of defraying the expenses of a lobby at Washington during the next session of Congress for the purpose of pushing the deep harbor movement. The delegation to be sent is to consist of one gentleman from each State represented in the committee. The amounts pledged for this purpose were as follows: Texas, \$3,500; Colorado, \$1,000; Kansas, \$1,000; Missouri, \$500; Nebraska, \$500; New Mexico, \$250; Arkansas, \$250. The committee from Iowa agreed to place the matter before the Legislature and ask for an appropriation of \$2,000 to be added to the fund. The committee then adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman, Governor Evans, with the understanding that the next meeting should be held at the point on the Texas coast which the commission of engineers soon to report to the government declares is the most favorable point for a deep harbor.

The result of the convention's labor, will be worth to the people of the West much more than it cost—much more than can be estimated. It will revolutionize the trade of all this vast region. There is no reason to doubt success, because, aside from the practical good sense of the movement, which alone will commend it to the legislative mind, a majority of members of Congress will favor it. There are some objections farther east, but that portion of the country always got what it asked for in the matter of appropriations for harbors, at least \$9 to one given to the South and Southwest, and it will hardly be found in the consciences of "impetuous Yankees" to refuse aid to so reasonable a proposition, more especially when reciprocal favors may be needed soon. The Topeka deep harbor convention was a success, and millions of people, farmers especially, will reap benefits from it in the years to come.

Not half enough is attempted in the way of ornamental gardening with fruit.

The *KANSAS FARMER* will be sent on trial thirteen weeks to new subscribers for 25 cents.

The novel enterprise of raising frogs for the Boston market is about to be started at Manchester, N. H., by a New York party.

The best land for onions is reclaimed swamp but they may be successfully grown on good bottom land or loamy clay upland. On a stiff, cold clay they will not usually pay, but on black prairie or swale land they will do well if the other conditions are right.

DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR MARTIN.

Ex-Governor John A. Martin died at his residence in Atchison last week. His funeral was attended by the State officers, several ex-Governors of Kansas, many other distinguished citizens and a great many personal friends from different parts of the State, among whom old soldiers were numerous.

A correct history of Kansas could not be written without frequent and honorable mention of John A. Martin. He came to the Territory when he was a boy of 19 years and began work setting type in a free State printing office. From that day until the day of his death he was bound to Kansas by ties as strong as those of blood. He commanded a regiment of soldiers in the great war for the Union, held many places of great responsibility with little or no remuneration, finishing his public career as Governor of the State.

His life was clean all the way through.

No questionable transactions were ever traced to him. He was often tried and always found true. He was a friend to everything good, was devoted to his family, and always had respect for earnest work in a good cause. He made no pretensions of any kind, never told the world what he would do, but he was always modestly, quietly hard at work. He was not brilliant like John J. Ingalls, nor quick and fast like Preston B. Plumb, but he was full of that steady and persistent energy that studies not how to retreat successfully, but how to go ahead with the work in hand. He was candid, frank, honest. His life history will be among the valuable treasures of Kansas people.

THE ADAMSON SUGAR-MAKING EXPERIMENT.

Readers of the *KANSAS FARMER* know that we have taken a great deal of interest in that particular process of sugar-making known as Adamson's, which differs from other processes chiefly in the roasting of the cane before the juice is extracted. The cane, after the heads are removed, is fed into a heated oven as fast as an endless-chain movement carries it on, and when it passes out of the oven at the other end it is fed directly into a three roller mill which crushes it and the juice is thus extracted. The oven is kept so hot that the leaves, shoes, insects and all loose material is burned to ashes while the cane is passing through; the joints are thoroughly softened, and about 25 per cent. of the watery matter of the cane, with the gum and other impurities are evaporated by the time the cane reaches the rollers, and the juice is so hot when it drops from the rolls that by the time it is pumped into the defecator it is still about 152 deg. F., so that in addition to 25 per cent. of the original juice which is evaporated in the oven, the 75 per cent. left is within 25 per cent. of the boiling point when it reaches the defecator.

This is a general description of the process now actually in operation at Minneola in Clark county. A more minute description will be given next week if we receive expected news—that sugar is being made. We were expecting a report from this factory early in the sugar-making season, and receiving none, we felt anxious, because we had expected great things from this new and cheap process. Cane was ripe the last of August, and we heard nothing of the work during all of September. Our hope was growing dim, and our sugar courage was weakening. What could be the matter? Was the whole thing a failure? We did not want to

believe it. Happily Mr. Adamson himself called last Friday and reassured us upon every point but one. He explained the cause of the delay. It became necessary to enlarge and deepen the well from which the factory water is obtained, and by the time this was done and the pump adjusted, a month had passed, and a good deal of the early cane was spoiled for sugar-making. But the machinery was started the first of this month and is working satisfactorily in every respect, and Mr. A gave us a minute description of every operation up to the making of the sirup. They had made no sugar when he left, but he expected they would toward the latter part of the week. If the certainty of the result had been as evident as Mr. Adamson's faith in it, nothing further need be stated, for he says—"I tell you, if there is sugar in the cane I will get it out." And we believe him, still we want to see the sugar before the editorial hat is thrown up.

The bagasse, crushed cane, is so nearly perfectly dry when it leaves the rollers, that after twelve hours drying in the sun it burns readily, making a fire fully equal to that of corn cobs. After the first day or two in getting started, no other fuel is needed or used, and as there is much more of it made than can be used at the factory, the surplus will be baled and sold to farmers for fuel in their stoves. Mr. Adamson brought with him a sample of the bagasse—a bushel, probably, that had been taken from the mill the day before. It seems to be perfectly dry and is so brittle that it breaks like thin slivers of dry bark—cinnamon for example. This would burn quickly.

The capacity of the plant is 160 tons of raw cane daily, though the machinery has not yet been put to its greatest work. The engine is fifty-horse-power, the rolls are 30x20 inches. One feeder only is needed, and \$3 for twenty-four hours pays for all the work of that kind. Fifty dollars a day pays all expenses of the whole factory in full operation during the twenty-four hours.

The great feature of this process and the one which has been to the writer hereof the most encouraging in all the line of sugar-making is, that with its success sugar-making is brought within the means of average farmers, for a small and inexpensive plant will do the work just as well as a large one, and the difference in favor of the large factories in the matter of profits will not be enough to deter farmers in a township or school district from building their own factory and making their cane into sugar for their own use and for sale to other persons. Mr. Adamson says a good plant, that is, one that will certainly do good work, can be built for \$5,000. The small plant will not do as much work as the large one, but it will pay its owners a handsome profit—more than they can make out of wheat or corn grown on the same amount of land.

When Mr. Adamson advises us of their making sugar, the writer hereof will go at once to the factory and examine it in detail, giving the KANSAS FARMER readers a full description in our next issue thereafter.

STOCKMEN'S CONVENTION.

The following two letters show the general feeling among stockmen, as far as we have been able to learn:

ATCHISON, KAS., Sept. 30, 1888.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—P. P. Elder's suggestion about a convention of stockmen has my hearty concurrence. Let the KANSAS FARMER take the lead and call a meeting—say in January next, at the time when the State Board of Agriculture is in session. G. W. GLICK.

ROCK CREEK, JEFFERSON CO., KAS.,
October 3, 1889.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your issue of September 25, under the head of "Beef and Hog Combine," I notice a motion by P. P. Elder, Princeton, Franklin Co., Kansas, for a cattlemen's convention in Kansas. My hat is off and my voice is pitched to the highest note in "tenor" to second the motion. But call it a stockmen's convention, so that cattle, sheep and swine may all be represented. "In union there is strength." W. W. HUDKINS.

Are there any further or other suggestions?—EDITOR KANSAS FARMER.

MR. SWANN'S COMPLAINT.

We have received several letters from Mr. J. C. H. Swann, the "weather prophet," as some call him. The letters are not for publication, but they are long and complaining. He insists that he has not been treated fairly by the KANSAS FARMER, and in every letter he calls our attention to matter he published in this and other papers in other years, and in his book—"The Future by the Past." He says we "blow up Prof. Blake," but say not a word about Mr. Swann, who was the first man in the weather field. He insists that Blake and others like him are failures except where they follow Swann. He even accuses them of getting from his writings what little they do state correctly.

As stated above, these letters are not for publication, though they are full of complaints that we say nothing about Mr. Swann and his work, and this article is to supply that deficiency with the hope that we will not be again expected to read letters of complaint with express instructions to return them.

We have afforded Mr. Swann excellent opportunity to rest upon good things said of him in these columns. We have given him personally more favorable attention than he ever received from any other similar source; we gave his first book and the second book full review—the best they ever received from any other paper; frequently have we given our readers a full statement of his method or theory of weather predictions, and in addition to this have offered him free use of our columns to state any weather fact of importance which he wished to communicate to the people.

Here again we state his foundation principle: That similar seasons come every twenty years. What we had twenty years ago we have now and will have again in twenty years. The seasons of 1869 are repeated in 1889, and will be again repeated every twenty years. Everybody can understand that. All we have any means of knowing of what kind of weather prevailed in 1870 that knowledge will apply to the year 1890, and to every twentieth year thereafter. And Mr. Swann says he has weather records dating back forty years. In his book, "The Future by the Past," he gives statements of what he says his records show the weather to have been every year back for twenty years before the book was written, so that by examining the record, as written out in this book, for any one year, the reader will learn what the weather will be in the twentieth year thereafter. Now, let us take a couple of years—1868 and 1869, as reported in Mr. Swann's book, and see whether they were duplicated in the years 1888 and 1889. We quote from pages 9 and 10 of "The Future by the Past." Finishing the report for 1867, the author says: This was a drouth year of great severity, and crops of all varieties were near a failure. He then proceeds—

It continued dry on up into 1868. The coldest days were during December, but it remained dry. Neither snow nor rain fell to any amount until the 22d of February, when six inches of wet snow fell. There was but little frost in the ground during the winter. It was barely cold enough to hold the snow until the 9th of March, when it began to rain and high waters prevailed everywhere in the Central States. The rain fell in torrents throughout the spring and summer. The fall was favorable, except a heavy frost on the 15th of September, ruining many pieces of late corn. The year 1868 began with a continued drouth. The coldest days being the first half of January with light snow falls; the last half was attended with some rains and considerable snow, but was not very cold. In February several inches of wet snow fell; but little frost in the earth during the winter, being barely cold enough to hold the snow until the second week of March, when it began raining and caused high waters generally over the country. Rain fell in torrents during the greater part of the year up to middle of August, when it ceased and rained occasionally. The fall was very favorable except being cool with several severe frosts. One on the 15th of September injured many pieces of late corn; wheat, oats, grass and vegetables very good.

The winter of 1869 was preceded by quite a

storm storm on the 11th of November, and you might say winter began then, attended with much snow, which lasted up to April, when it warmed up and rained enough to remove the frost and snow, and then was pleasant long enough to start grass and other things, when it turned cold with wind from the northeast, which lasted six days, and then began to rain and continued wet the entire year, a fact which is noted by the great historian R. M. Devens, for the great destruction of property. This year was so wet as to delay oat seeding as well as corn planting and many thousands of acres were drowned out. Yet what was above high water yielded enormously except wheat. This was the year of the eclipse, which occurred in August and was total in a large portion of the United States. The wet and cold continued up to January 3, 1870, when it became quite pleasant weather, etc.

That is the information contained in "The Future by the Past" concerning the years 1868 and 1869, from which the seasons of the years 1888 and 1889 were to be prognosticated. We have copied all of it—every word, just as it is printed in the book. The reader can easily remember the years '88 and '89, and can make the application for himself. Last winter, for example, we know was mild, though according to Mr. Swann's book, it ought to have been cold, long, lasting from November to April, "attended with much snow." The summer of 1888 was not wet, especially in Kansas and the Central States, and the rain did not "fall in torrents during the greater part of the year up to middle of August." According to Mr. Swann the present year 1889 ought to have been a poor wheat year, but we have the largest wheat crop ever grown except only in one year—1884. In this office, some months ago, in presence of several persons, among them the writer hereof Mr. Swann said this (1889) would not be a good wheat year in Kansas, and staked his reputation as a weather prophet against that of Mr. Blake (who was not present) on the wheat crop alone. In a letter to the KANSAS FARMER, two extracts from which were printed in our issue of January 17 at page 10, he seemed to expect that the season would be rather dry, and that wheat would be a failure. This is his language:

Yet I know that by certain methods of culture, that if there was not one drop of rainfall from now to September, 1889, that more than a half crop of corn could be grown, if not more, and a No. 1 crop of oats could be grown if all had the work I have written on the subject; and I will further say that no hot winds will cut short the crops of 1889 to exceed the western third or less of Kansas or the north-western territories.

In "The Future by the Past," at page 24, a paragraph is devoted to the year as follows:

The year 1889 will be a wet one, and farmers would do well to summer and fall plow, for oats especially, and harrow such land well and drill in. This will be the oats, grass and millet year, also corn. I will not advise the use of the lister unless on very rolling or sandy lands. Plow under all the litter you can, placing it deep down out of the way. Look well after your oats, and do not suffer them to be damaged by rains.

Several facts will be gathered from the foregoing extracts: First, that Mr. Swann presents one statement of weather conditions for each year, and that is to cover the entire country. Everybody who takes pains to inform himself knows that weather conditions are not the same at the same time in all parts of the country. Second, that the record for the years mentioned (as given in the book) do not correspond to the actual weather of the years coming twenty years later; and third that as to wheat, especially, while his record of 1869 shows a poor wheat yield, the actual wheat crop of 1889, and especially in Kansas, was very heavy. What these facts prove concerning the value of Mr. Swann's weather theory, the reader may determine for himself.

We have given Mr. Swann's complaint careful consideration; we have put Swann against Swann, letting him speak for himself in his book, and he now has the satisfaction of another notice from the KANSAS FARMER, and we hope this will satisfy him and his friends that our silence in his case was

not from any lack of respect for him personally, but solely because his theory, as applied by himself in his book, does not bear criticism from any standpoint. Further, this article is not to be followed by anything further on the subject. Mr. Swann is welcome to the use of our columns, just as he has been many years, to make any weather predictions he chooses, to give our readers any suggestions about their farm work, or anything else which will be of service to the farming world. But we will have no further discussion of his weather theories. We have used this much space to dispose of the matter fairly, fully and finally.

BOURBON AND MIAMI FAIRS.

Our special correspondent, "Proviso," sends in a detailed report of the Bourbon and Miami county fairs. From his notes we take the following, not having room for all:

BOURBON.

The display in nearly all of the various departments was good, especially that in the floral hall. This department, for the first time in the history of the association, was exclusively under the supervision of the ladies. The display of fruit was excellent, and the two township displays made by Drywood and Scott townships attracted the attention of many visitors. Drywood secured the first prize. This feature of township exhibits is an excellent one and should be encouraged by every county fair association throughout the State. The display made by the Fort Scott carriage works, consisting of all kinds of vehicles, was far above that usually made at county fairs. The display of farm machinery and implements was only fair. The live stock exhibit was good. Horses, on the average, fair, yet some were of more than ordinary merit. There were nearly one hundred head of horses other than those entered for the speed ring, and limited space forbids further mention. The cattle show was only fair as to numbers. The swine show was fully up to the standard county fair show. Sheep only middling. Poultry good. The speed ring attracted, as it usually does, its share of attention. The grounds were diversified by various kinds of gambling devices, and many a youth, and even men whose hair was silvered by age, went home, it is hoped, wiser than when he entered the grounds.

MIAMI.

The association was formed about two months ago, and the stockholders are scattered over this county, thus the first step was taken to make the fair a success. The buildings are all new and models that are worthy the thanks of visitors and exhibitors. Plenty of good water provided by hydrants scattered over the grounds at convenient places, a good track and free grand stand nearly large enough to accommodate all visitors. The exhibits in all departments were excellent. That of the main hall was the most varied in range of any county fair yet attended by your correspondent this year in the State. Among the many good exhibits was the farm display made by W. H. Johnston, of Miami county, who took first in display and three firsts on individual displays. The range of products was such that it tended to confirm the old maxim, "Industry will bring its sure reward." James Jinkinson, of Lane, Kansas, exhibited three varieties of German carp that attracted general attention. He also exhibited several cases of birds and animals, habitats of Kansas, showing much skill as a taxidermist. A. Sider, of Lane, Kansas, exhibited five coops of poultry, on which he secured five firsts and sweepstakes; also, took first or best collection of bee supplies and first in best honey. Of the several hives in use he prefers the Telescope. His display of Japanese buckwheat attracted considerable attention. This variety of buckwheat makes an excellent bee pasture. The grains are one-half larger than the common varieties, yields more per acre and flours well. P. B. Stout, of Paola, showed a collection of bee supplies that was very creditable and took first on box honey. The Paola Brick and Tile Works exhibited a display that compared very favorably with any manufactured in the East. Their farm tiles are of a superior quality, and their six and eight-inch, used for wells, save much time and expense. E. F. Cadwallader, of Louisville, exhibited a fine collection of fruit and forest trees. He states that he is in the business to stay, and invites inquiries as to prices and inspection of stock.

One of the most useful things for the farmer that was shown on the grounds was the Common Sense hand fence machine. It attracted a good deal of attention, and when its workings were shown met the approval of all who saw it do its work. Its first great advantage is that it costs but \$12 and does the work of all the high-priced machines that cost as high as \$250. Constructing as it does, the fence is made to conform to the ground and be made perfectly tight at the bottom. Where timber is scarce and lumber is high, it builds just what the average farmer wants, and at a cost ranging from 15 cents to 50 cents per rod.

The live stock show was above the average county fair. The cattle show was good. Sheep fair. The swine show was good. The poultry show was only fair. The speed ring was like most of the other features of the fair—a success. If the people of Paola and Miami county take hold next year as they have done the present fair, they can meet the approbation of every visitor and again have one of the best county fairs in the State of Kansas.

Horticulture.

SPRAYING TREES WITH THE ARSENITES.

The following paragraphs are taken from Bulletin No. 52 of the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station, prepared by Prof. A. J. Cook:

Nine years ago, at the first meeting of this society, I presented a paper upon the use of Paris green as a specific against the codling moth.

In that paper I gave the results of careful and elaborate experiments, which settled two facts which were very important in economic entomology: First, that Paris green was efficient as a preventive of the ravages of the codling larva; and secondly, that such use was entirely safe in respect to poisoning the fruit. To-day, less than a decade from the date of the discovery of this remedy, this method to combat the worst insect pest of the apple-grower is generally adopted by the more intelligent orchardists of our country. Its value is now universally conceded. Easy and cheap methods to apply the insecticide are now known and generally adopted.

For several years myself and others have been experimenting, in hopes to find that this same insecticide was equally efficient to destroy the plum curculio. For six or seven years I have sprayed plum trees once and even twice with no apparent good. Test trees, close beside the trees sprayed, and that were not treated, were as free from attack as were the trees that were sprayed, and the trees treated were no more exempt from attack than the others. Thus I was convinced that this insecticide was of no value in this curculio warfare. Several of my horticultural friends, in whose ability to experiment and observe correctly I had great confidence, had tried this remedy with very satisfactory results. In 1888 I studied this matter very closely, and concluded that as the plum is a smooth fruit, with no calyx cup like that of the apple, in which the poison may lodge, and as the curculio lays its egg anywhere on the smooth rind, the poison would be very easily washed off, or even blown off by the wind. I thus concluded that my want of success was very likely due to a want of thoroughness. In 1888 I sprayed certain trees three times, at intervals of eight days, and omitted to treat other trees close alongside. The benefit from spraying was very marked.

I also found that carbolized plaster—one pint of crude carbolic acid to fifty pounds of plaster—was quite as efficient to repel the curculio as was the arsenites. This was also applied three times. The season was very dry, and there were few or no rains to wash of the insecticides. This year I repeated the experiments both with the London purple and with the carbolized plaster, but with no success. All the trees were severely attacked, and all the plums lost. This year we had almost daily rains, which were frequently quite severe.

I believe I am warranted in the following conclusions: The arsenites, and carbolized plaster will protect against the plum curculio if they can be kept on the tree or fruit. But in case of very frequent rains the jarring method will not only be cheaper, but much more effective. Again, as our wild fruits are more cleared away we must have plums in our orchards to protect the apples from the curculio. When apples are seriously stung they become so gnarled and deformed as to be worthless. It will pay, then, to set plum trees near by or among the apple trees. Then we will escape mischief among our apples from the curculio, and will only need to spray our apples once, to destroy the codling moth, and can treat the plum trees three or four times with Paris green or carbolized lime in case we have only occasional showers, or can jar the trees when the rains are very frequent. For the apples we can use London purple, one pound to 200 gallons of water. For the plums we must use

Paris green, one pound to two or three hundred gallons of water. If the carbolized plaster is preferred, we use one pint of crude carbolic acid to fifty pounds of land plaster. This is thrown freely over the trees, so as to strike every plum on the tree, which is being treated.

Another very important practical point has been suggested by the past season's experience with these insecticides: I refer to the danger of applying them before the blossoms fall. Bees are quite as susceptible to these poisons as are the codling larvæ and curculio. In their good work of collecting nectar and fertilizing the blossoms, they are very certain to take the poison as well, if the trees have been sprayed. Of course there is no excuse for spraying at so early a date, as neither the curculio or codling larvæ commence their attack till the blossoms fall. Thus for the object in mind, as well as for the safety of the bees, delay should be insisted upon. I think we as scientists and all educated men should pronounce vehemently and with one voice against spraying our fruit trees with the arsenites till the blossoms have all fallen. We should even go farther: We should secure the enactment of laws which would visit any such offense with fine and imprisonment. Such laws would prove a ready and active educator.

In the past season, many bee-keepers have lost severely from the neglect of their fruit-growing neighbors to observe this caution. I will only mention two cases: Mr. John G. Smith, Barry, Ill., writes: "One of my neighbors owning an orchard of about 100 acres of apple trees, sprayed the trees with Paris green and water just as they were in full bloom. The result is that ten or twelve bee-keepers are ruined." The imago no less than the larvæ and pupæ were destroyed. Mr. J. A. Pearce, Grand Rapids, Mich., was also a heavy loser from the same cause. His bees likewise died in all stages of development.

It is well to remember and to urge that this loss is not confined to the bee-keeper, for the fruit-grower as well as the apiarist needs the bees and their work to insure his best success. It only requires, then, that our people know the truth, to insure against loss in this direction.

Another practical question of no small moment in this use of the arsenites refers to injury to the foliage of the trees treated. In an elaborate series of experiments the past season, we desired to learn the effect on different trees of the different arsenites, and whether the date of treatment and atmospheric condition had any influence. The following is a tabulated statement of the experiments:

[Then follow the tables which are condensed in these statements.]

I think we are warranted in the following conclusions: First, London purple is more injurious to the foliage than is Paris green; and white arsenic—arsenious acid—is more harmful than is either London purple or Paris green. This is doubtless owing to the soluble arsenic which is quite abundant in London purple, and almost absent in Paris green. This agrees with the experiments of Prof. C. P. Gillette, made in 1888, where white arsenic was found very destructive to foliage.

Secondly, Peach foliage is especially susceptible to injury, and cherry foliage the least so of any of the kinds treated.

Thirdly, It would seem that London purple and white arsenic, used just before a rain, are more harmful than when used during a drouth. We not only saw greater injury when a rain followed spraying within two or three days, but secured the same results by spraying, soon after treatment, with pure water. This also accords with the view that the injury comes from the presence of soluble arsenic.

Fourthly, It would seem that spraying soon after the foliage puts out, is less harmful than when it is delayed a

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few days, or better a few weeks. For ten years I have sprayed both apple and plum trees in May, and for several years with London purple; and often used a mixture as strong as one pound to one hundred, or even fifty gallons of water. Yet in most cases no damage was done. This year I sprayed several trees in May, using one pound to 100 gallons of water with no damage. In June and July spraying the same trees with a mixture only one-half as strong did no slight injury. This fact, if fact it be, accounts for the few reports of injury in the past, even with a stronger mixture, and the frequent reports of damage within a year or two, even with a dilute mixture. Then the spraying was confined to May; now it reaches to June, or even to July.

Fifthly, London purple may be used on apple, plum, cherry, pear, and most ornamental trees, but on these should never be stronger than one pound to 200 gallons of water. If the application is to be repeated, as it must be for the curculio, to prove effective, or if it is to be used in June or July, Paris green should be used, in the same proportion as above, or else we should only use one pound of London purple to 300 gallons of water. I now think that this necessity is more due to time of application than to the fact of increased quantity of the poison.

Sixthly, If the arsenites are to be used on the peach, to defend against the curculio, Paris green only should be used, and that not stronger than one pound to 300 gallons of water. With the peach the poison is not only absorbed, coloring the tissue purple or brown, but even the petiole or stem of the leaf is weakened, and the leaf falls. Thus in several cases where we used London purple one pound to 200 gallons of water, or white arsenic, the peach leaves all fall off. White arsenic colors the tissue the same as does the London purple, showing once more that it is the soluble arsenic, not analine, that does the mischief.

Seventhly, The injury done to the foliage is never immediately apparent. It usually shows somewhat the second day, but the full injury is frequently not manifest till the fifth day, and often not till the tenth.

Another important practical question which I have tried to settle this season—1889—concerns the danger of pasturing under trees which have been sprayed with the arsenites.

A gentleman wishing to spray his orchard, in which he was pasturing seventy-five hogs, consulted me as to the wisdom of doing so without first removing the swine. I told him I believed there was no danger. I said use a mixture, one pound of London purple to 200 gallons of water, watch your hogs closely and if any seem affected remove all at once, and I will be responsible for damages to the amount of \$25. The gentleman did so and reports no damage.

In the following experiments I used the mixture of twice the strength which should be used, that the experiment might be the more convincing. I used one pound to 100 gallons of water. In every case the spraying was very thor-

oughly done. Care was taken that every twig and leaf should be drenched.

In tree No. 1 a thick paper was placed under one-half of a rather small apple tree. The space covered was six by twelve feet, or seventy-two square feet. The paper was left till all dripping ceased. As the day was quite windy the dripping was rather excessive. In this case every particle of the poison that fell from the tree was caught on the paper. Dr. R. C. Kedzie analyzed the poison and found four-tenths (.4) of a grain. Tree No. 2 was a large tree with very thick foliage. Underneath this tree was a thick carpet of clover, blue grass and timothy just in bloom. The space covered by the tree was fully sixteen feet square, or equal to 256 square feet. As soon as all dripping had ceased, the grass under the tree was all cut, very gently and very close to the ground. This was taken to the chemical laboratory and analyzed by Dr. R. C. Kedzie. There was found 22 grains of arsenic. Now as our authorities say that one grain is a poisonous dose for a dog, two for a man, ten for a cow, and twenty for a horse, there would seem to be small danger from pasturing our orchards during and immediately after spraying, especially as no animal would eat the sprayed grass exclusively. To test this fully, I sprayed a large tree over some bright tender grass and clover. I then cut the clover carefully, close to the ground, and fed it all to my horse. It was all eaten up in an hour or two, and the horse showed no signs of any injury. This mixture, remember, was of double the proper strength, was applied very thoroughly, and all the grass fed to and eaten by the horse. This experiment was repeated with the same result. I next secured three sheep. These were kept till hungry, then put into a pen about a tree under which was rich, juicy June grass and clover. The sheep soon ate the grass, yet showed no signs of any injury. This experiment was repeated twice with the same result. It seems to me that these experiments are crucial and settle the matter fully. The analyses show that there is no danger, the experiments confirm the conclusion.

Thus we have it demonstrated that the arsenites are effective against the codling moth, that in their use there is no danger of poisoning the fruit, and when used properly no danger to the foliage, nor to stock that may be pastured in the orchard.



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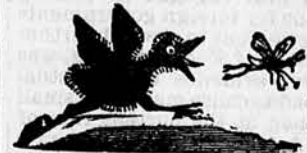
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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 25, 1889.

Cowley county—S. J. Smock, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Frazel Buks, in Bolton tp., August 2, 1889, one brown mare, 12 years old, sore neck, scar on right fore foot; valued at \$40.

Elk county—W. H. Guy, clerk.

2 MULES—Taken up by P. Lorange, in Pawpaw tp., August 29, 1889, two bay male mules, 14 hands high, black legs up to knees, black mane and tail, black across withers, both had leather head halters; valued at \$50.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 2, 1889.

Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by C. P. Clark, of Lansing, August 25, 1889, one bay horse, 6 years old, collar marks; valued at \$100.

Hamilton county—Thos. H. Ford, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. W. George, in Lamont tp., August 26, 1889, one dun mare, 14 hands high, white face, three white feet, collar marks; valued at \$20.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 9, 1889.

Labette county—W. J. Millikin, clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by J. W. Goodwin, in Elm Grove tp., September 16, 1889, one bay filly, 15½ hands high, white feet on right side, scar on left shoulder about in shape of L; valued at \$30.

Dickinson county—M. H. Bert, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by H. K. Clark, in Lincoln tp., P. O. Solomon City, August 16, 1889, one bay gelding, about 8 years old, 14 hands high, three white feet, white star in face; valued at \$45.

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U. S. PATENT

No. 357,647

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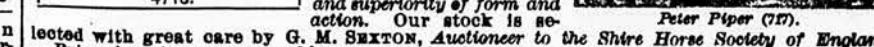
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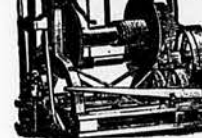


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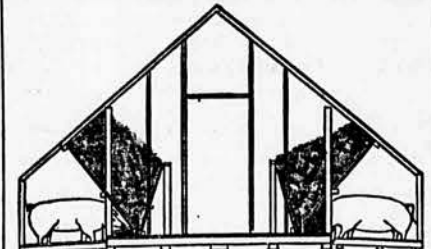


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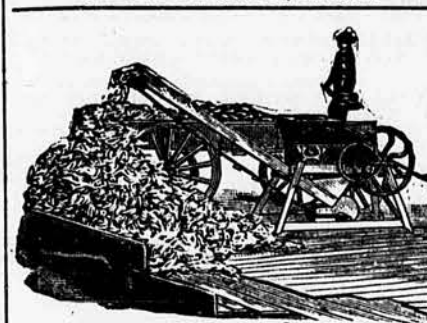
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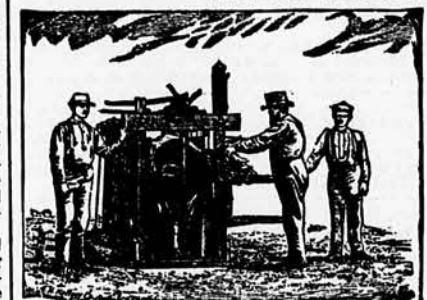
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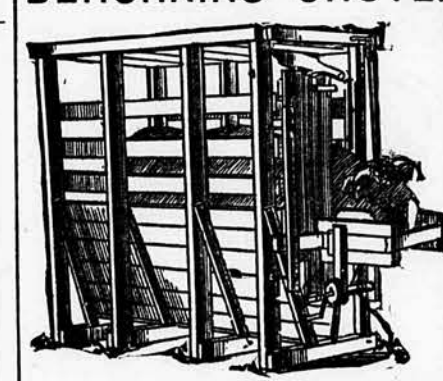
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J. J. MALLS, Manhattan, Kas., breeder of Short-horn cattle, Berkshire and Poland-China hogs. Fine young stock of both sexes for sale. Examination or correspondence always welcome.

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A. B. DILL & SON, Edgerton, Kas., breeders of choice Poland-China hogs, Short-horn cattle and thoroughbred Poultry. Choice young bulls and boars for sale cheap.

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V. B. HOWEY, Box 103, Topeka, Kansas, breeder of Thoroughbred Poland-China and English Berkshire swine. Stock for sale. Also fancy poultry eggs; \$1.25 for 13; \$2 for 24.

PEDIGREED POLAND-CHINAS.—At prices that will sell them. Well leaved with Corwin blood and other popular strains. Marion Brown, Nortonville, Kas.

SHEEP.

LEICESTER SHEEP.—Geo. Richardson, breeder, Benedict, York county, Nebraska. Bucks for sale.

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MEADOW BROOK FARM.—E. D. King, Burlington, Kas., breeder of MERINO SHEEP. The top of C. and H. V. Pugsley's and top of H. C. Burwell's flocks. Registered in Vermont and Missouri Registers. Choice individuals and choice pedigrees. Satisfaction guaranteed. Fifty rams for sale.

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GAME POULTRY YARDS.—Breeder of Standard Game and Pigeons. S. L. Wyandottes, L. Brahmas, White Minorcas, Langshans and S. Bantams. Somewhat fine standard B. B. Games and a few extra virgin pullets for sale. Write for prices. Pure stock, no sale. Gall Norris, 106 Locust street, Ottawa, Kas.

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FOR SALE.—A lot of choice R. O. B. Leghorns and Buff Cockerins at moderate prices. This year's hatch. Address Philip Maier, Abilene, Kas.

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R. L. BARRIER, Eucla, Kas., breeder and shipper of high-class and thoroughbred poultry, White and Barred Plymouth Rocks, W. and L. Wyandottes, S. C. B. and W. Leghorns, P. Cockerins, L. Brahmas, Langshans, S. B. Hamburgs, W. H. Turkeys and Pekin Ducks. Write for prices of fowls and eggs.

G. C. WATKINS, Hiawatha, Kas., originator of the G. Sunflower strain of Plymouth Rocks. Fifty choice breeding cockerins for sale at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for particulars.

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1880. MRS. EMMA BROBIUS, TOPEKA, KANSAS. 1889. Established in 1880. Four miles south-west of city. Breeder and shipper of highest class fancy poultry. Eggs—Light Brahmas, \$3 per 13, \$5 per 25; Silver Wyandotte, \$2.50 per 13, \$5 per 25; Pekin duck, \$1.50 per 13, \$5 per 25; M. Bronze turkey, \$3 per 9. Breeders first class in every respect.

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S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY.—At S. C. Brown Fruit Farm. Whoever purchases a setting of eggs or a fowl, receives a good poultry monthly for a year. Eggs \$1.50 per setting from prize-winning birds, scored into the 90's by I. K. Felch. Mrs. Belle L. Sprout, Frankfort, Marshall Co., Kas.

PRAIRIE LAWN POULTRY YARDS.—Contain the best strains of Golden Polish, Brown Leghorns, Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks—two yards, Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese and Pekin Ducks. Eggs in season. Also proprietor Gold Dust Herd of Poland-China Hogs. J. M. McKee, Wellington, Kas.

E. E. FLORA, Wellington, Kas., breeder and shipper of pure-bred poultry—Partridge Cockerins, Plymouth Rocks, Single-Comb Brown and White Leghorns, Rose-Comb Brown Leghorns, Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, Buff Cockerins, Langshans. Eggs \$1 per 13, \$2 per 30. Pekin duck and Hongkong geese eggs 10 cents each. Bronze turkey eggs 15 cents each. Stock next autumn.

EXCELSIOR POULTRY YARDS.—C. E. Masters, Prop'r, Irving Park, Ill., breeder of the leading varieties of Poultry. Also Ferrets, Rabbits, Pigeons and Pets. White Leghorns, White Wyandottes and White-Face Black Spanish a specialty. "Excelsior" is my motto—the very best is none too good. Eggs in season \$2. Send for circular, giving full description.

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F. P. ZIMMERMAN, Lunch Counter and Meat Market, 116 Sixth St. East, Topeka. Farmers and everybody call.

ROSE LAWN FRUIT FARM.—Dixon & Son, Netawaka, Jackson Co., Kas. Strawberries and raspberries specialties. Plants for sale. Write for prices.

WICHITA AND SOUTHWESTERN KENNELS.—D. T. Snook, V. S., prop'r, lock box 154, Wichita, Kas., breeder of imported dogs. Thirty-two varieties. Please send stamp for information. Visitors always welcome at residence, 1921 south Wichita street.

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"For Sale," "Wanted," "For Exchange," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order.

Special.—All orders received for this column from subscribers, for a limited time, will be accepted at one-half the above rates—cash with the order. It will pay you! Try it!!

FRUIT AND TREE CLAIM TREES.—LaCygne Nursery, Lock box 23, LaCygne, Kansas.

A BARGAIN!

OWING to his own stock coming in, the first-class breeding Clydesdale stallion King of the Forest (2202) is for sale. He was bred and imported by his present owner, Sir Tam O'Shanter (881), the first-prize winner at the Royal Agricultural Society of England—and his sire was the renowned Rantin Bo (635), first-prize winner at Highland Society etc., (beating Prince of Wales (678))—dam Nell of the Forest (661). When in my possession she gained forty-three first, nine second, and four third prizes; these prizes included a number of champion cups for the best in the show yards. Her sire was the first-prize horse Newlands (558) by Wellington (907), winner of seventeen first, two second, and two third prizes, including Highland and Royal prizes. King of the Forest is a dark brown, weighing over 2,000 pounds. The only times he has been exhibited he won two first and one second, and first for the five best colts against any other breed, and his stock when shown have always taken the principal prizes. Also a three and two-year-old stallion and a three-year-old filly from imported mares by the above sire. For prices, etc., address R. TWEDDIE, The Forest Clydesdale Stud Farm, Douglass, Kas.

WANTED.—Sunflower seed. Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Kansas City, Mo.

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS.—I have an immense stock of strawberry, raspberry and blackberry plants for sale, of leading varieties. Nurserymen and other wanting plants for full trade or to plant will be furnished a low rate. Good plants, well packed to go any distance by express or freight. Write for prices, stating quantity wanted. Joshua Taylor, Richmond, Kas.

WANTED.—Good young ewes, also good feeding wethers. Address with description and price, H. Box 45, Madison, Kas.

SEND 2-CENT STAMP.—To C. C. Blake, Topeka, Kas., for Prospectus of Weather Predictions for 1890.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—The thoroughbred Jersey bull Golden Falfox No. 22168, at one-third his value. Also one standard-bred pen of B. C. Brown Leghorns and one of Plymouth Rocks. R. Handel, Oakland, Shawnee Co., Kas.

SIXTY HEAD THOROUGHbred AND GRADE Short-horns for sale or trade for sheep. C. L. Brown, Asherville, Kas.

FOR SALE.—A valuable Sugar and Stock Farm, six miles from the city of New Orleans, with about four hundred (400) head of cattle—Holstein, Devon and Durham cross-breds. Said farm has 2 1/2 acres, of which about 800 were formerly cultivated in sugar, balance is thickly covered with best cypress timber and cane-brake. During the past ten years it has been used as a stock ranch for which it cannot be equaled, having finest summer and winter range, fine natural drainage. As to fertility of soil for sugar, etc., it cannot be surpassed. For particulars, address R. P. O. Box 869, New Orleans, La.



1889. S. A. CONVERSE, 1889. —IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF—**Red Polled Cattle** 180 Head on two Farms—Willow Farm and Oak Hill. 1 mile from depot on C. M. & St. P. R. R., Cresco, Iowa.



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FOR SALE.—One hundred and fifty well-graded 2-year-old New Mexico steers. In pasture within twenty miles of Las Vegas, N. M., and can be shown at any time without expense to intending purchasers. Delivery to be made in railroad pens at Las Vegas. Address or apply to Millier Bros., East Las Vegas, N. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Two nice young Berkshire and Poland-China sows 8 months old. Price \$25. Will exchange for a good milk cow. J. D. Power, corner West and Twentieth Sts., Topeka.

CORN-SHELLERS, MOWERS, CUTTERS, HARDWARE, etc., to exchange for cheap and good Kansas farms. Sandwich Mfg Co., Kansas City, Mo.

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FOR SALE.—Thirty-eight head of two-year-old steers. Watson & Watson, Plainville, Kas.

WANTED.—Buyers for imported French Draft Stallions. Young, healthy, first-class horses. Special prices this fall. F. F. Ingersoll, Kensington, Kas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.—A No. 1 stock of hardware, furniture, implements, etc. Well located and enjoying good trade. Owner wishes to retire. Want clear farm and some money or good notes. Address B. R. Westcott, Eureka, Kas.

FOR SALE.—Farm of 160 acres. Small payment down, balance to suit. Would take good stock as first payment. Address Lock box 108, Eureka, Kas.

CHEAP!—A few fine Leghorn cockerels. Belle L. Sprout, Frankfort, Kas.

FRUIT-GROWERS, FARMERS AND MERCHANTS.—Send for catalogue of American Fruit Evaporators and learn how to obtain good prices for your fruits. Prices of evaporators \$7 and upwards. H. H. Middleton, Agent, 1812 Mercier St., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE.—As I am about to leave the farm and quit the business, I offer my entire stock of Small Yorkshires, consisting of sixteen brood sows, a fine stock boar, besides about fifty head of young pigs—male and female. I have some of the finest brood sows to be found, having been collecting for ten years from the best stock in the country. I have also some fine Jersey heifers and cows for sale. Write for prices and description to Wm. Booth, Jr., Winchester, Kas.

TO EXCHANGE.—Clear land here for an improved farm in eastern Kansas with small incumbrance. Address E. C. Clark, Nochalanta, Kas.

FARM FOR SALE.—160 acres on west line of the famous Indian Reserve, in Jackson Co., Kansas. Said farm is all fenced and in cultivation. Small house, good well, and corn crib 10x32 feet. Price \$2,800; cash \$1,350, balance easy terms. Call on or address M. Browne, Holy Cross, Kas.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Clerk of Shawnee county at the ensuing November election. ELLA SPENCER.

A. M. BATES, North Topeka, Kas., breeder of pure German Cattle, as bred and raised in Germany. Breeders and try of all sizes constantly on hand and for sale at reasonable prices. Write for what you want, as the time to deliver is near at hand. All fish shipped at my risk.

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Arkansas Valley Herd. O. MONTYRE & BRO., Halstead, Harvey Co., Kansas, Breeders of Thoroughbred

POLAND-CHINAS. Give or Take and other noted strains. Pigs, both sexes, for sale.

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CHESTER WHITE HOGS. Stock for sale. Inspection and correspondence invited.

FOR SALE.—A valuable Sugar and Stock Farm, six miles from the city of New Orleans, with about four hundred (400) head of cattle—Holstein, Devon and Durham cross-breds. Said farm has 2 1/2 acres, of which about 800 were formerly cultivated in sugar, balance is thickly covered with best cypress timber and cane-brake. During the past ten years it has been used as a stock ranch for which it cannot be equaled, having finest summer and winter range, fine natural drainage. As to fertility of soil for sugar, etc., it cannot be surpassed. For particulars, address R. P. O. Box 869, New Orleans, La.

SIXTY HEAD THOROUGHbred AND GRADE Short-horns for sale or trade for sheep. C. L. Brown, Asherville, Kas.

FOR SALE.—A valuable Sugar and Stock Farm, six miles from the city of New Orleans, with about four hundred (400) head of cattle—Holstein, Devon and Durham cross-breds. Said farm has 2 1/2 acres, of which about 800 were formerly cultivated in sugar, balance is thickly covered with best cypress timber and cane-brake. During the past ten years it has been used as a stock ranch for which it cannot be equaled, having finest summer and winter range, fine natural drainage. As to fertility of soil for sugar, etc., it cannot be surpassed. For particulars, address R. P. O. Box 869, New Orleans, La.