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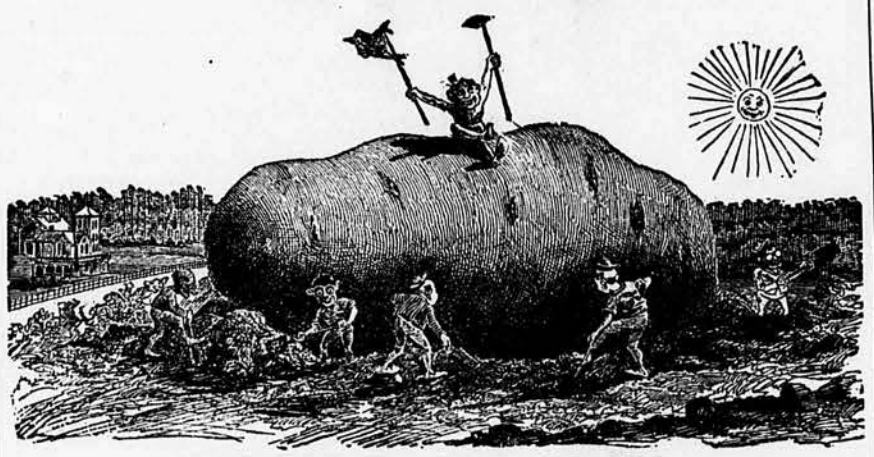

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(*Continued on page 20.*)

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Agricultural Matters.

EASTERN FACTORIES AND EASTERN FARMS.

There is a general impression in the West that Eastern agriculture is declining, and that the competition of the Western States has driven the Eastern farmer to the wall. In fact, we hear every now and then of abandoned farms in the New England States left to grow up in brush because no longer profitable. It may, perhaps, be a surprise to our readers to know that from 1880 to 1885 the State of Massachusetts increased its agricultural products 28 per cent., and the judgment of well-informed men is that the increase has been even more rapid in the last three. The increase is not, of course, in grain, but in the minor products. For instance, the milk product has nearly doubled in ten years. The butter yield increased 2,000,000 pounds in the same time. The egg crop has more than doubled. The apple crop has increased 1,300,000 bushels in the same time. The cranberry crop has been doubled. All kinds of small fruits, together with peaches, pears, grapes and quinces, have shown a wonderful increase. Wheat-growing has become one of the lost arts, corn being the only field crop.

We have condensed the above facts from the Springfield (Mass.) *Union*, because they have a pertinent lesson for Iowa and the entire Northwest at this moment, and the lesson is embodied in the reason given for this increase by the *Union* in the same article, as follows:

> The farms of Massachusetts flourish with the growth of the cities and towns which are their markets, and the farmer is directly affected by whatever affects the industry and prosperity of the town. How could the situation be better? Rocky as are our pastures and sterile as our fields are, the farmer of Massachusetts has one great advantage over the prairie farmer, in that his market is almost at his door, and he is not obliged to go into gigantic agricultural operations for a competence, but can make "a little farm well tilled" furnish him a fair living.

Ever since it has been a State Iowa has been drained of her resources to build up Eastern cities. Her farmers had the short-sighted notion that the cheap long haul was their financial salvation; her railroad commission even agreed in 1878 that the local rates might be advanced provided that Chicago rates were lowered. The only manufacturing and jobbing interests that have prospered heretofore have been built up by rebates, special rates, etc., etc., and the result has been that the towns have stopped growth at the point where they supply the demands of a purely agricultural people. When growth stops, decay begins, and enterprising people leave for the larger cities. Pass through the ninety-nine county seats of Iowa and you will see the only things that have grown in ten years have been the blue grass on the commons and the trees in the streets.

We have now reached the point where the decay of the town begins to tell on the farm. For the same law holds good in the entire Northwest, where immigration has ceased to flow in, that holds good in Massachusetts, that "the farms flourish with the growth of the cities and towns which are their markets, and the farmer is directly affected by whatever affects the prosperity of the town."

We were very much impressed with the working of the same law in Pennsylvania on our recent visit. We found that from the entire neighborhood of our old home, one of the most fertile and highly productive in the State, there were no shipments of stock, and the grain shipments only to the nearest mill; that about the only product hauled off by rail was wool; that the butter, the eggs, the straw, the skim-milk and buttermilk, the wind-fall apples, the berries and fruits all had a market directly to the actual consumer. Suppose, now, that every farmer in Iowa could, when he goes to town on next Saturday, place in his spring wagon enough of his products that now go to waste to pay all his weekly store bills, his taxes and all current expenses. What a bonanza a Western farm would be! It is not claimed that Iowa will ever be a great manufacturing State like Pennsylvania or eastern Ohio, or like a few sections of the South; neither will Massachusetts. But we do claim that but for the iniquitous system of railroad transportation that has strangled every factory at the birth, there might be and there would be a development of commercial and manufacturing industry that would at least meet the wants of her own people and check this constant drain of her life-blood and resources to points outside the State. There is no reason why her stock products should not be put in shape for the world's consumption on Iowa soil. There is no earthly reason why we should be dependent on Massachusetts for beans, on Maine for canned corn, or Indiana for wagons and carriages, or Pittsburg for glass.

The first great move toward bringing the factory and the farm together has been begun, not in tariff tinkering, which mocks us with delusive hopes, and in which there is no honest purpose on either side, but in compelling the railroads, by the new commissioners' freight rate, to cease discrimination against Iowa industries. When it is seen by capitalists that this is a permanent rate, that hereafter they can depend on a decent rate for the distribution of manufactured products, the factory will find it to its advantage to locate as near its customers as possible. Our readers who have studied carefully the articles of our correspondent, "Dugald," will see clearly that this is no vain or delusive hope we hold out to the farmers of the Northwest. The manufacturing resources and commercial possibilities of these States are too vast to be frittered away in order that a few great lines of railroad may have the low long haul.

The farmer in these States will not be compelled forever to depend exclusively on a product on which he has to pay the cost of transportation to Europe or New York. Necessity is the mother of invention, and the necessities of the Western States and their dependence on transportation is compelling them to assert rights on which they have long slept, and begin the work of building the factory near the farm. The Western cities will grow when they are given a chance, and the prosperity of the farm will increase with the prosperity of the cities.—*Iowa Homestead.*

Corn--Northern Seed and Cultivation.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I notice in your paper of August 9 inquiries about northern grown seed corn. While my experience may not be very great I will give your readers the benefit of it. I have very little experience in farming in Kansas, but have had quite a large experience in Illinois. I have farmed in Franklin county for the past two years, adopting the plans of farming I had taken up in early life. My observation is, good plowing, plenty of rolling, harrowing, and cultivating. This year I bought my seed corn in Shelby county, Iowa. I planted as near as I could three grains in a hill. Harrowed my ground before planting. Immediately after planting I rolled, then harrowed, cultivated twice, and rolled again through the dry weather, then laid away the cultivator and used a gopher, the same tool I used in Illinois before I enlisted. One would think I was behind the times using old tools like this, but I use the gopher in preference to anything else to lay by corn. My Iowa seed corn I claim is only part of the reason why my crop is good. My corn stalks with northern seed are from one and one-half feet to two and one-half feet shorter than Kansas corn, and the ears from one to three more on each hill and just as large, if not larger. I have about fifty acres, and have been over the State several times since this season, and I have failed to see any better corn than I have. Whether it be Iowa seed or good farming, I claim the latter the greatest reason to be given for a good corn crop. I would further say before the late July rains my corn was out of the milk and would have then made a good crop. This is where the benefit of Iowa seed comes in as well as being well cultivated.

I will give you below the number of workings my corn got after planting. First harrow, then one-half roll and harrow again, cultivate twice and roll again, and twice through with gopher. My way of farming is to begin in corn as soon as row is seen and continue until corn is too large to work. My corn field is a living witness to any who desire to question the above statement, and any of your readers who desire to try northern seed also adopt cultivating as I have stated will, in the majority of years, have corn enough and to spare. This is my opinion after a little experience.

A. PARKS.

Ottawa township, Franklin Co., Kas.

To Cool and Dry and Purify a Cellar.

Opening windows or screens for ventilation serves to raise the temperature of cellars or other apartments in summer. If the object is to keep the cellar cool and dry it is a mistake that often makes the cellar or rooms warmer and damper. A cool place should never be ventilated, unless the air admitted is cooler than the air within, or is at least as cool as that, or a very little warmer. The warmer the air the more moisture it holds in suspension. Necessarily, the cooler the air, the more the moisture is condensed and precipitated. When a cool cellar is aired on a warm day, the entering air being in motion appears cool, but as it fills the cellar, the cooler air with which it becomes mixed chills it, the moisture is condensed, and dew is deposited on the cold walls, and may often be seen running down them in streams. Then the cellar is damp and soon becomes moldy.

To avoid this, the windows and ventilators should only be opened at night, and late—the last thing before retiring. There is no need to fear that the night air is unhealthful; it is as pure as the air of mid-day, and is really drier. The cool air enters the apartment during the night, and circulates through it.

A pipe running up outside the building from the top of a room, with an inlet to the building at as low a point as possible, will replace the warm air with colder as the cold air comes in at night to take the place of the warmer air rising; but air does not rise in a ventilating tube unless there is a warmer temperature in it.

The windows and ventilators should be closed before sunrise in the morning, and kept closed and shaded through the day. If the air of the cellar is damp, it may be thoroughly dried by placing in it a peck of fresh lime in an open box. A peck of lime will absorb about seven pounds, or more than three quarts of water, and in this way a cellar or milk room may soon be dried, even in the hottest weather.—*Exchange.*

Agricultural Imports.

It seems strange, the *National Stockman* says, that a country like ours should be an importer of agricultural products, but it is nevertheless, and to an extent which under the circumstances is calculated to create some surprise. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, we imported agricultural products to the value of $31,196,806, and in the succeeding year the total increased to $34,882,044, a growth of about 11½ per cent. In the total for 1887 breadstuffs made a total of $6,386,560, vegetables (including $542,234 for potatoes) $2,276,304, animals $4,665,060, and wool $16,351,869. The fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, will show still heavier agricultural imports. One of the items of greatest relative increase has been potatoes.

KANSAS FAIRS.

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

Kansas State Fair Association—Topeka, September 17-22.
Western National Fair Association—Lawrence, September 3-8.
Anderson County Fair Association—Garnett, August 28-31.
Bourbon County Fair Association—Fort Scott, September 11-14.
Brown County Expesition Association—Hiawatha, September 4-7.
Caney Valley Fair Association—Grenola, September 26-29.
Chase County Agricultural Society—(Cottonwood Falls), Elmdale, September 26-28.
Cherokee County Agricultural and Stock Association—Columbus, October 11-14.
Cheyenne County Agricultural Association—Wano, September 15-18.
Clay County Fair Association—Clay Center, September 4-7.
Coffey County Fair Association—Burlington, September 10-14.
Cowley County Fair and Driving Park Association—Winfield, September 3-7.
Kansas Central Agricultural Society—Junction City September 21-23.
Ellis County Agricultural Society—Hays City, October 2-4.
Franklin County Agricultural Society—Ottawa, September 24-28.
Harvey County Fair Association—Newton, Septemtember 11-14.
Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association—Oskaloosa, September 11-14.
Jewell County Agricultural and Industrial Society—Mankato, September 18-21.
LaCygne District Fair Association—LaCygne, September 4-7.
Linn County Fair Association—Mound City, September 17-21.
Pleasanton Fair Association—Pleasanton, September 18-21.
Marion County Agricultural Society—Peabody, September 5-7.
Montgomery County Agricultural Society—Independence, September 4-8.
Morris County Exposition Company—Council Grove, September 25-28.
Nemaha Fair Association—Seneca, September 18-21.
Sabetha District Fair Association—Sabetha, August 28-31.
Osage County Fair Association—Burlingame, September 11-14.
Osborne County Fair Association—Osborne, September 11-14.
Ottawa County Fair Association and Mechanics' Institute—Minneapolis, September 25-28.
Phillips County Agricultural and Mechanical Association—Phillipsburg, September 18-21.
Pratt County Agricultural Society—Pratt City, September 4-7.
Hutchinson Fair Association—Hutchinson, October 2-5.
Blue and Kansas Valley Agricultural Society—Manhattan, September 18-21.
Plainville Fair Association—Plainville, September 25-28.
Rush County Industrial Fair Association—LaCrosse, September 19-21.
Saline County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association—Salina, September 11-14.
Smith County Agricultural Society—Smith Center, September 19-21.
Washington County Live Stock, Agricultural and Mechanical Association—Greenleaf, September 12-14.
Neosho Valley District Fair Association—Neosho Falls, September 24-28.

Feed as the case demands such foods as produce growth of bone and muscle, and in some way compel exercise, which is absolutely required to produce a healthy and strong frame.

One hundred Merino ewes will raise as many lambs if properly treated. The like has happened and can be repeated on every flockmaster's farm, if he begins in time and keeps a proper vigilance over his flock until the last lamb is dropped.

Ayer's Hair Vigor restores color and vitality to weak and gray hair. Through its healing and cleansing qualities, it prevents the accumulation of dandruff and cures all scalp diseases. The best hair dressing ever made, and by far the most economical.

With corn as the principal feed it is so easy for the feeder to commit a serious mistake in allowing the animal to lay on too much fat and become lazy, and consequently lack in the more desirable qualities—bone and sinew. This is undoubtedly one of the principal causes of swine lacking in vitality, and inability to resist disease.

Farm Loans.

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

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

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

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

AUGUST 28.—Lackey and Stone, joint sale of Short-horns and Holstein-Friesians, Peabody, Kas.
SEPTEMBER 4.—K. H. Allen, Trotting Horses, Mexico, Mo.

IMPROVED PORK--IMPROVED YORKSHIRES.

Mr. James Cheeseman, farmer and swine-breeder, Ontario, Canada, (Post-office, Toronto), recently published a little pamphlet entitled, "The Swine Industry," in which he advocates a better way of feeding and handling hogs, and also advocates the improved Yorkshire as a breed. Without expressing an opinion upon his reasoning in favor of a particular breed, we do indorse the central argument in favor of better methods of raising hogs. We copy a few pages, as follows:

Those who have watched the changes incidental to the development of the dairy industry of the world during the last ten years, cannot have failed to notice that the intelligence, kindness and perseverance which have done so much for the improvement of breeds of dairy cattle in Sweden, Denmark, North Germany, France, England, Ireland and the United States, has been an excellent preparation for the farmers who have now turned attention to the pig. The enormous improvement in the quality of factory and farm-made butters, and the consequent increase in the consumption of the article, together with the growing distaste for gross fat beef and mutton, have reacted on the old methods of pork and bacon-making. Consumers will not eat as coarse pig food now as formerly, and the demand for leaner meat of tenderer fiber is increasing every day. Butter-making places at the disposal of the dairyman, and especially the farmer, a large and valuable by-product in skim-milk and buttermilk. From every 100 pounds of whole milk of average Canadian creamery quality, there must necessarily be eighty pounds of skim-milk and sixteen pounds of buttermilk. This dairy refuse is valued at from 2-10c. to 4-10c. a pound in the various dairy districts of the English-speaking world, according to the prices of pork and the materials of its manufacture. Taking the value at an average of ¼c. for all Canada, we have about 960,000,000 pounds of skim and buttermilk available for pig-feeding and calf-raising in the Province of Ontario. Used rationally in compounds of shorts and meals the refuse should produce pork most economically. The always-increasing dairy products of northern and western Europe, and the concurrent increased demand for leaner and finer pork and bacon, has tested severely the patience, ingenuity and skill of the American packer and of our Canadian packing houses competing in the European markets. This change in the public taste, and the frequent outbreaks of hog cholera and other diseases in the Western corn-growing districts, is fast changing their methods of hog-feeding out West. The system of feeding infant children in cities on starchy foods is known to result in soft porous bones, or rickets, and to engender inflammation of the bowels, if not cholera infantum. The hitherto exclusive corn-feeding of hogs out West produced similar evils there. The lack of a proper proportion of nitrogenous to starch or fat-forming material, and the deficiency of mineral matter for the formation of bone, entailed slowly enfeebled constitutions, a low vitality with decreasing power of digestion, and other functional troubles which produced a serious shrinkage in the annual increase of the American hog product. The Farmers' Institutes of the States have set to work to remedy these evils, and foremost on the platform and in the press we now see the most experienced swine-breeders and hog-feeders advocating clover, peas, oats and other nitrogenous crops in place of the exclusive corn ration of the past. As in other countries, so in Canada and the United States, the most earnest and vigorous workers in the new crusade are breeders of dairy cattle, clover-growers, and the makers of choice butter. These men have discovered that the hope of the farmer's future lies in so changing his methods of cropping as to obtain more meat and milk at less cost, as the surest way of arresting the downward move so fatal to all newly-settled countries, and so inevitable where grain, grass and hay are the only considerations. The word "fodders" no longer means withered hay, poor straw, and little of either for winter keep. Thanks to corn ensilage, summer soiling, mixed grasses, clover, and other leguminous crops, the best dairy farms are now almost self-supporting, and rely less and less on the miller for offal to raise the nitrogen ratio of his foods. The intelligent farmers of the West simply reflect the needs of the packers and demands of the market.

The largest and best bacon-curers of Europe having been forced into the production of leaner meat, naturally sought for that breed of pig which would produce the greatest proportion of lean, and, as might have been expected, it turned out to be an animal representing the longest period of specific purpose breeding, and feeding for lean. An animal having the advantage of this heredity naturally had good bone and vigorous constitution, and proved to be the best feeder and cheapest bacon-maker, accomplishing his business in about 180 to 200 days and making about as many pounds of pork. As with few exceptions the leading breeds of the English-speaking world are of British origin and as the one on which most attention is bestowed by the bacon-curers of all Europe and the better class of breeders in the United States is entirely British, I shall be acquitted of national bias when I introduce the improved Yorkshire, or as it is now better known "The Large White;" as *par excellence*, the bacon-curers' pig. Careful observation during the last two years has forced on me the conviction that this animal is fast driving all others before him in Denmark, Sweden, Germany, Holland, Ireland and those parts of England where formerly rival breeds held sway.

Just as the Polled Angus and the Hereford are now found on the Western plains for a specific reason; and the Channel Island cow and her grades are found occupying the greatest area of the butter-producing districts of the New England and other States in the West, where the choicest butter is marketed, so will that breed of pig which has been most carefully bred for so many generations and has proved its claim to superiority among the bacon-curers of the world come to the front and displace the grosser animals. Exclusive corn-feeding has bred out most of the valued qualities in American pigs, and the long-established practice of feeding monster hogs in Canada has given us a race quite unsuitable for the export market in the present day. The temptation to feed up all sorts of rubbish, and to regard the pig not merely as a scavenger, but as a receptacle for all the filthy food of the farm, is mainly responsible. Such a habit of mind has produced its inevitable result, and given us the animal we now have. In view of the fact that cows and poultry do not receive the attention they are entitled to, perhaps I ought not to complain that the pig receives less than either.

Fast Driving.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It depends considerably upon the management of the horse whether or not fast driving will injure him. An animal that works upon the farm and only makes an occasional trip upon the road, can often be quite seriously injured by a little hard driving, while on the other hand a horse that has been accustomed to being driven upon the road will, in a majority of cases, stand a hard drive very much better. If a long drive is to be taken, steady driving will do far less damage than an attempt to hurry at times and rest at others. It is quite an item in driving anything like a long distance to know the road, as in this way considerable advantage can be taken to push where the road is good and level and take a slower gait up and down the hills. Because all an animal has got to do is to go along is hardly a sufficient reason for letting the horse take his own gait going down hill. Trotting up and down hill "stoves" a horse up much worse than being driven the same or even a faster gait upon level road, and by knowing the road to be traveled a considerable gain can be made. Then it is not a good plan to start in too brisk. Give them a good chance to get their breakfast digested and get thoroughly warmed up.

I prefer to feed oats in driving a long distance. This with good clean timothy hay is the very best food I have ever tried. Always water before feeding in the morning. Groom well and water again before starting. Drive three or four miles at a moderate gait, and then as the condition of the roads will permit to push along. If properly managed, and especially with a horse accustomed to being driven upon the road, it does not injure seriously to crowd for some distance. But to take a work horse used only to the slow work of plowing, cultivating or doing the other necessary farm work, and the crowding then for even a short distance, a considerable injury can often very easily be done. It is quite an item of course to have a horse that is not only a good team on the farm for work, but can also be driven a good gait upon the road, is certainly very desirable, yet at the same time considerable care must be exercised in driving them too rapidly or they may be seriously injured by a very little hard driving.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

The Outlook for Cattle.

President McGillin, of the American Cattle Trust, thinks the cattle-raising business is on the eve of a prosperous future. Recently he said:

"For the past few years timid people have been inclined to believe that the cattle industry had gone to the dogs—gone beyond redemption. But there are men of nerve who think differently, and who have never lost their courage through all these years of depression. One of such is Mr. E. M. McGillin, of Cleveland, President of the American Cattle Trust and proprieter in Nebraska of one of the greatest fine cattle breeding establishments in America. Mr. McGillin has possibly a half million dollars invested in feed farms, cattle and cattle ranges. In the rotunda of the Windsor the other evening he said:

"We have passed the darkest day. The future for the beef-grower never looked brighter than now. The old methods have passed away. The open range for cattle-growing is a thing of the past. Those who will prosper in the future must feed and breed good cattle. The scrub will no longer do. The uninitiated in looking at a Chicago market report and reading the prices quoted for cattle, would scarcely understgnd why there should be such a range of values. One class of animals are rated at $3.50 per hundred and the other at $5.50 and even $7. The explanation is simple. The one is a fine bred and fine fed animal, while the other is a scrub. Now, life is too short to waste on scrubs.

"There have been in the past many failures in cattle-growing. There will be less in the future. Men have learned as they went along. I have learned and shall profit by my learning. A hay stack is better than a snowdrift. A pasture with a moderate herd of well-bred cattle, with feed and shelter for winter, is worth more than a myriad of half-starved brutes roaming over plains to be mangled by railroad trains in storms, and to furnish food for the coyotes and buzzards.

"I saw the state of things that now exists approaching several years ago—saw that the cattle range business was passing away—and prepared myself for it. I unloaded my range cattle that were in the Indian Nation on the American Trust, which trust will soon convert them to cash, and have purchased broad acres in Nebraska, planted them to grass and grain, and stocked them with blooded cattle and fine horses. There is more money for the future with the new methods, than there has been in the past with the old."

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY MEETINGS

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

The American Clydesdale Association, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, November 13, at 7:30 p. m. Charles F. Mills, secretary, Springfield, Ill.

The American Cleveland Bay Society, at the Leland Hotel, Wednesday, November 14, at 7 p. m. R. P. Stericker, secretary, Springfield, Ill.

The American Lincoln Breeders' Association, at the Sherman House, Wednesday, November 14, at 8 p. m. L. C. Graham, secretary, Cameron, Ill.

The American Leicester Breeders' Association, at the Sherman House, Wednesday, November 14, at 8 p. m. A. J. Temple, secretary, Cameron, Ill.

The Western Circuit State Fairs, at Sherman House, Wednesday, November 14, at 8 p. m. R. W. Furnas, President, Brownville, Neb.

The National Swine Breeders' Association, at the Sherman House, Wednesday, November 14, at 2 p. m. Phil M. Springer, secretary, Springfield, Ill.

The American Shire Horse Association, at the Sherman House, Thursday, November 15, at 7 p. m. Charles Burgess, secretary, Wenona, Ill.

The Red Polled Cattle Club of America, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Thursday, November 15, at 8 p. m. L. F. Ross, President, Iowa City, Iowa.

The American Duroc-Jersey Swine Breeders' Association, at the Grand Pacific, Thursday, November 15 at 7 p. m. Charles H. Holmes, secretary, Beatrice, Neb.

The American Shetland Pony Association, at the Sherman House, Friday, Nov. 16, at 8 p. m. R. Lee Wilson, secretary, Olney, Ill.

The American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association, at the Leland Hotel, Friday, November 16, at 7:30 p. m. C. R. Thomas, secretary, Independence, Mo.

The American Aberdeen-Angus Breeder's Association, at the Leland Hotel, Friday, November 16, at 7:30 p. m. Thomas McFarlane, secretary, Iowa City, Iowa.

The Victoria Swine Breeders' Association, at the Sherman House, Friday, November 16, at 7:30 p. m. Henry Davis, secretary, Dyer, Ind.

The National Stockmen's Association, at the Exposition Building, Saturday, November 17, at 10:30 p.m. A. S. Alexander, secretary, Chicago, Ill.

The American Breeders' Association Jacks and Jennets, at Sherman House, Saturday, November 17, at 7:30 p. m. Charles Leonard, President, Bell Air, Mo.

The French Draft Horse Association, at the Sherman House, Tuesday, November 20, at 2 p. m. Chas. E. Stubbs, secretary, Fairfield, Iowa.

The American Percheron Horse Breeders' Association, at the Sherman House, Tuesday, November 20, at 2 p. m. S. D. Thompson, secretary, Wayne, Ill.

The Illinois Short-horn Breeders' Association, at the Grand Pacific, Tuesday, November 20, at 8 p. m. A. B. Hostetter, secretary, Mt. Carroll, Ill.

The American Sussex Association, at the Sherman House, Tuesday, November 20, at 8 p. m. Overton Lee, secretary, Nashville, Tenn.

The American Shropshire Registry Association, at 10 p. m., Tuesday, November 20. M. Levering, secretary, Lafayette, Ind.

The American Cotswold Association, at the Sherman House, Tuesday, November 20, at 7:30 p. m. Geo. Harding, secretary, Waukesha, Wis.

The American Short-horn Breeders' Association, at the Grand Pacific, Wednesday, November 21, at 8 p. m. J. H. Pickrell, secretary, Chicago, Ill.

The American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Draft Horses, at the Sherman House, Wednesday, November 21, J. A. Sebley, Wabash, Ind.

The American Essex Swine Breeders' Association, at the Sherman House, Wednesday, November 21, at 7:30 p. m. W. M. Wiley, secretary, New Augusta, Ind.

The Convention of Holstein-Friesian Breeders, at Grand Pacific Hotel, at 3 p. m., Thursday, November 22. T. B. Wales, secretary, Iowa City, Iowa.

The Consolidated Cattle Growers' Association, in Chicago, A. H. Sanders, Secretary, Chicago, Ill.

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

In the Dairy.

Central Kansas Creamery Association.

Special Correspondence Kansas Farmer.

On the 10th inst., an adjourned meeting of the Central Kansas Creamery Association was held in the city of Salina. The following creameries were represented: Brookville, J. L. Dick; Kanapolis, H. D. Farrish; Ellsworth, J. B. Ross; Hays City, L. Judd; Marquette, O. W. Baird; Lincoln, N. R. Waterman; Beverly, V. Ball; Carneiro, C. Holladay; Assaria, Jno. A. Larson; Gypsum City, J. B. Sikking; Salina, J. Weaver and J. M. Anderson.

The committee to draft constitution was unable to report as desired on their part. They were granted further time and instructed to report at the next meeting.

The temporary organization was made permanent at this meeting. Much interest was manifested in the success of the Association by all present, and when perfected as now under progress, it will be a grand movement for the successful promotion of the creamery interest of central Kansas, for in this, as in other occupations—union gives strength.

The next meeting will be held on the 25th of this month, in Salina, Kansas, beginning at 11 a. m., and it is urgently the desire of the Association that all persons interested should attend. It will do great good. HORACE.

Home-Made Cheese in England.

A correspondent of the *Mark Lane Express* describes the method commonly adopted in England for manufacturing home-made cheese. Any quantity of milk from 100 pounds upward may be used, he says:

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

"In the Cheddar system the curd is broken up while still warm, and is left in a heat to become slightly acid. As soon as the acid is apparent to the taste, the curd is again broken up by the hands quite fine, salted in the proportion of 2 per cent. of fine dairy salt, and put into the hoop and the press. In the other method the curd is not left to sour, but is broken up, salted and put into the hoop. The hoop is made of thin ash or spruce board, and for one hundred pounds of milk or ten pounds of cheese may be eight inches in diameter and ten inches deep. The curd is pressed in the hoop by the hands, a little at a time, to get it firm and solid, and a loose head is put in with a block upon it. The cheese is then put under the press. The press is a frame or bench having an upright post at the end, in which is pivoted a long lever. The cheese is put under this lever near the pivoted end, and a weight hung upon the other end, so as to get a moderate pressure upon the cheese. A folded cloth is usually put under the cheese to absorb the whey, which is pressed slowly out of the cheese. For a ten-pound cheese and a ten-foot lever, a ten-pound weight would be enough for the end of the lever. As soon as the cheese is firm enough to be handled, it is taken from the press, rubbed with butter, and placed in a cool, dry cellar, on a shelf to cure. It is turned on the other end daily for a month, and if mold gathers on it this is scraped and wiped off, and the cheese is greased again.

"With six cows giving seven quarts each, a ten-pound cheese may be made daily. This size is very convenient, and with more cows and milk it is still a desirable size, and several such cheese can be made and pressed at one time by ranging the hoops in a line, resting a board upon the blocks and pressing with the lever upon a block laid upon the board. The weight upon the lever should be increased in proportion to the number of cheeses. Cheese of this size and of good quality and purity could be sold with the greatest ease. They are of such a size as to be consumed while fresh and in the best condition, and, what is very important, any person can easily carry one from a store, so that there is no objection to purchasing them on account of difficulty in getting one home. If I were in the business of making cheese for family use, I would have thin, light wooden or straw board boxes in which cheese would fit nicely, and should have a neat handle and be labelled with my name and the name of the firm, and be branded 'Pure whole milk cheese for family use.' My butter in similar packages has sold for at least 20 cents a pound more than it would bring in ordinary tubs."

The Importance of a Good Cow.

We have often looked at, talked at, and wrote at a certain class of dairy farmers, with a view of getting an idea ourself, as to what they considered the real foundations of success in dairying. Go to their farms and in a friendly way strive to get down to their bottom ideas, and you will often be astonished at the little amount of thought and judgment they have put forth on the question—"How shall I make the largest profit possible in the business of keeping cows?"

A very large proportion of the farmers who patronize cheese factories and creameries are only half-hearted dairymen. They are not really dead in earnest. They have loose, illy-formed notions about the kind of a cow to keep and also how they should keep her. You can see that they do not show the nerve and pluck in trying to improve their herd that does the farmer who has made up his mind that it doesn't pay to play at the business.

Take, for instance, the first consideration in dairy farming, the cow herself. Who owns the vast number of these poor cows that bring down the average of the cows of Wisconsin to only 3,000 pounds of milk per cow as an annual yield? What is responsible for such poverty-stricken results? Simply the lack, on the part of the great body of our farmers, of a clear idea of a good, profitable cow, and what must be done to get her. A large number manifest no disposition to make any improvement, and that shows that they do not realize the necessity of having any better cows to do business with than they now have. When men act like that, one of two things ails them; either they don't know any better or else they lack the power to do as well as they know. From what we can learn, the great reason why our farmers are so backward in introducing improved blood in their herds, and thereby working toward a better cow, is that they don't believe in these ideas of improved blood. If they did believe in such ideas, fairly and squarely, we would see them working sharp and active to "get there." It is not lack of means so much as many think. When a man can buy a good thoroughbred Jersey, Guernsey, Ayrshire or Holstein bull calf for $50, and has credit enough to borrow the money, if he doesn't buy the calf, in nine cases out of ten it is because he thinks he don't need it. Face him up before a harvest of only twenty or thirty acres of grain and you will see him plunge into debt for a self-binder or other machinery with all the nerve in the world.

Last fall the dairy farmers contiguous to Fort Atkinson bought 200 feed-cutters. How many of them bought a thoroughbred bull? May be a dozen, not more. They have expended money liberally to save money in feed, but scarcely anything to improve and make more profitable the machine the feed goes into.

What is the use of economically feeding a wasteful machine? What is the use of pouring costly feed into a cow that will not return over 150 or 175 pounds of butter when the same feed given to another cow will return 250 pounds of butter? What is the use to keep on year in and year out milking a cow for the cheese factory that returns only 3,000 pounds of milk, which, at 84 cents a hundred, is worth $25.20, when a little pluck and intelligent sense in the purchase of a Holstein or Ayrshire bull would soon put a farmer in possession of cows that on the same feed will return him 6,000 pounds of milk, worth $50.40? Who is going to improve these cows and stop this great waste of feed and time, if it is not the farmer? If he does not believe that there is anything in blood, let him get right about it to find out. He is spending $10 *not* to know where it would cost $1 *to* know. Thoroughbred bulls are cheap, and no man who feels it his duty to do the best he can for himself should any longer delay doing something to improve the character of his herd.—*Hoard's Dairyman.*

Lately, skim milk can scarcely be overestimated as a food for pigs, although it does not return so large a profit in this direction. To utilize it to the best advantage it should be mixed with meals rich in carbon, such as barley meal and maize, and in conjunction with these foods it produces the richest pork in the world.

Dress the Hair

With Ayer's Hair Vigor. Its cleanliness, beneficial effects on the scalp, and lasting perfume commend it for universal toilet use. It keeps the hair soft and silken, preserves its color, prevents it from falling, and, if the hair has become weak or thin, promotes a new growth.

"To restore the original color of my hair, which had turned prematurely gray, I used Ayer's Hair Vigor with entire success. I cheerfully testify to the

Efficacy

of this preparation."—Mrs. P. H. Davidson, Alexandria, La.

"I was afflicted some three years with scalp disease. My hair was falling out and what remained turned gray. I was induced to try Ayer's Hair Vigor, and in a few weeks the disease in my scalp disappeared and my hair resumed its original color."—(Rev.) S. S. Sims, Pastor U. B. Church, St. Bernice, Ind.

"A few years ago I suffered the entire loss of my hair from the effects of tetter. I hoped that after a time nature would repair the loss, but I waited in vain. Many remedies were suggested, none, however, with such proof of merit as Ayer's Hair Vigor, and I began to use it. The result was all I could have desired. A growth of hair soon came out all over my head, and grew to be as soft and heavy as I ever had, and of a natural color, *and firmly set.*"—J. H. Pratt, Spofford, Texas.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

Creameries and Dairies.

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

Give breeding ewes all the rough food they will eat, and one bushel of shelled corn per hundred head per day, or its equivalent in other grain. Give them the best field on the farm for a pasture in day-time. Keep them looking round and plump. Do not be too saving of your feed. You raised it for the sheep to eat, and not to look at. A large mow of hay and big bins of grain are handsome to farmer's eyes, but are not generally reserved for ornaments.

"Not Bulk, but Business!"

Is the way a Western man put it in expressing to a friend his complete satisfaction in the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. So small and yet so effectual, they bid fair to supplant entirely the old-style pill. An ever-ready remedy for Sick and Bilious Headache, Biliousness, Constipation and all blood disorders. Mild in action, wonderful in effect! Put up in vials, convenient to carry. Their use attended with no discomfort! These sterling merits account for their great popularity.

Even in this age we do not have to go over a large expanse of country to find many herds of swine without any shelter, and very scant if any bedding at all, their owners actually believing that it is detrimental to the pig to shelter him, or at least not of sufficient importance to affect the dimensions of the purse. They do not know that the pig is the most sensitive of all domestic animals to the cold. Experiments show very conclusively that sheltered swine make more pounds to the amount of feed than those without shelter.

Humbug.

Barnum said "The American people like to be humbugged." This may be true in the line of entertainment, but not where life is at stake. A man with consumption, or any lingering disease, looking Death in the face and seeking to evade his awful grasp, does not like to be trifled with. So with confidence we place before our readers Nature's great remedy, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, a sure relief for that long train of diseases resulting from impure blood, such as Consumption, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Liver Complaint, Kidney Disorder, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Scrofula and General Debility. Time-tried and thoroughly tested, it stands without an equal! Any druggist.

Correspondence.

False Notions About Things in Great Britain.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It is something comical to notice that whenever a public speaker or writer "unburdens" himself—it matters little on what subject—he always indulges, at some part of his deliverance, in some balderdash on the subject of Europe, and "England in especial." Probably there are two causes for these absurd diatribes—the intense and crass ignorance of the speaker of all things "U-rope-ian," as he styles it, or the speaker's assumption of the equally crass ignorance of his audience.

In your last issue, amongst many admirable ideas on the civil rghts of farmers, occurs this remarkable piece of rubbish: "In Great Britain they have a landed despotism. A few individuals own all the land and dictate to the tenantry the terms of the lease. We all know what the terms are and the condition of the tenants. The tenants have to accept the terms or starve. It is a condition of abject serfdom from which there is no relief within their power."

There is not a line or an idea in the above which is not absolutely false. Has the writer the remotest idea of the number of thousands of landholders in Great Britain? Instead of the land holders making their own terms, "the boot is on the other leg." As to the condition of the tenantry, would it surprise Mr. Taylor to be informed that the bulk of the tenantry are men of intelligence and capital? that it requires a capital of $40 per acre on the part of a tenant, so that a man farming 300 acres requires nearly $15,000 to start on such a farm—a common size? There are numerous farms of four, five, six hundred and up to a thousand acres, a few much larger. These are farmed by men of good education and position, who are quite as independent as Mr. Taylor, possibly more so, but it is not considered necessary to be blowing around on the subject. Of course there are smaller tenants, from one hundred and fifty down to forty acres, but the holding of less land than forty acres would not entitle the tenant to be styled a farmer. He would be a "crofter," or "cottar," or "small dairyman." Need I add that if Mr. Taylor were to tell the smaller class of farmers that they were "serfs," by the good natured he would be looked upon as a lunatic, by the peppery ones his ears might be cuffed for his impertinence.

There are strong and non-eradicable laws in Great Britain which provide for the tenants' interests. An outgoing tenant has to be paid for unexhausted manure in the land, *i. e.*, a proportion of the manure applied to the farm during the last three years of his tenancy; for growing crops, and for preparatory tillages, also the cost of the grass and clover seed sown for alternate husbandry during the succeeding six or twelve months, according to the period of exit, whether at Lady-day or Michaelmas; also a portion of the oil-cake bill during the last three years. Now, I am not going to argue with Mr. Taylor on this subject, for he is like the painter who drew a lion, a wonderful production like nothing in heaven above or the world beneath, and who being asked if he had ever seen a lion replied no, but he had evolved the wondrous picture out of his inner consciousness), but I will mention one conclusive fact. Twelve years ago I gave up a three hundred acre farm in England, and I was paid $3,500 for matters enumerated above. Were it necessary I could give thousands of similar instances every year. There are some Kansas farmers that would like that sort of "serf" treatment.

It may be new to many of your readers that "farmer," in Great Britain, never means a man who works on a farm for wages or share of a crop; one who does so is invariably spoken of in England as a "farm laborer" or "peasant." Perhaps also it would surprise Mr. Taylor to hear that it is the opinion of many conversant with the facts that the British system of landholding, etc., has enabled the British farmer to meet the bad times and tide over so well as he has. The rent money paid for a farm in Great Britain ranges from 1½ to 3 per cent. on the capital value only. How many men in Kansas owning land would care to cash-rent their farms on that basis? And these are the terms that "we all know all about" and that are so oppressive, according to Mr. Taylor.

The statement that money can be had on mortgage of real estate in Europe at 1½ per cent. is incorrect. I never knew of a less rate than 3 per cent., and the lowest terms obtainable for government loans, and those for Great Britain only, 2½ per cent. Such securities as Austrian cost 5, Italy nearly as much, while such doubtful bonds as those of Russia cost nearly 6.

Another writer speaks of the "system of Europe, England in particular." As the "system" of Europe generally is "protection" and that of England free trade, how the whole thing can be called a "system" when two diametrically opposed policies are pursued, can perhaps be explained(?) This is an example of the higgledy piggledy self-contradictory style.

A FORMER "TENANT FARMER."

The Transportation Problem.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The question of transportation will always be a subject of vital importance to all of us, for it is so much connected with every action of our lives in whatever station we find ourselves. We all have to think of "what shall we eat" and "wherewithal shall we be clothed," with the addition now—how we can get from one place to another the quickest and cheapest? Our people are always in a hurry or seem to be, and are as impatient if they are delayed when they are traveling forty miles an hour as they were in the days of the stage coach and canal boat that were good in their day, but are too slow now for passenger travel or even freight unless time is no object. While goods can be carried cheaper by water, it will not pay nowadays to build any more canals, for a railroad will carry as much freight as a canal in the summer season, and has the other advantage of being ready for use in the winter when a good deal of our grain is shipped. The fluctuations in the market are so great and canals are so slow that markets might change a half dozen times before a boat could get there if it was any distance. From Buffalo to New York, 350 miles, it takes ten times as long for a canal boat to make the trip as it does a freight train, and the train will carry more. Every year larger loads are taken in freight cars, and it will continue to increase as business increases. Double track roads will be built, and then we will see cars twice the present width made to run on four lines of rails and will carry four times as much freight with one-half the draft that the same freight is hauled now. We all know that the nearer the load is to the power that is drawing it the easier it pulls. Take a long freight train on a curve, every car acts as a break, and the longer the train the more power according it takes. That is one reason why engineers are building straighter roads, even at a greater cost. Probably in time we will have passenger cars run on four lines of rails, as they will be safer and a good deal more comfortable, being sixteen feet wide instead of eight. The principle they are built on is the same that we used to build our large corn-markers on before the days of the check-rower—merely a hinge in the cross-piece with a roller towards the outside of each bob, and then a plank laid on to stand on bolted at one end; then with a six-runner marker all the runners would mark the same depth.

I have been waiting to hear a report from that Texas meeting in regard to starting a new port on the Gulf, but as yet I have not heard whether they did much or not. Captain Eads' jetties have proved a success, but have not changed trade as much as was anticipated, for the reason that all sailing vessels have to be towed up (so I understand) at a cost of 75 cents per ton, to New Orleans. That, with nothing much to carry from Eastern ports, and if not, they are obliged to ballast with stone or sand, and in that case they have to charge so much that grain can be carried cheaper to the Atlantic ports and then shipped than it can be down the river. Last week boats were loaded with wheat at New York for Europe at 5 cents per bushel, and I have heard of their taking it for 1 cent when they were short of freight. To make a successful shipping port on the Gulf coast, we will have to trade more with our Southern neighbors, or if the Panama ship canal is built we can catch the trade that comes through there; but wherever it comes from, we have got to have trade enough so that vessels will come there to unload and be ready to compete for the grain that we have to ship, so they will carry very low. Last fall I questioned an agent of a large grain-shipping firm of Minneapolis, Minn., as to where and how they shipped. He said their European shipments were from Boston and all along the coast almost down to the Gulf, that 200 or 500 miles did not make any difference in the cost to the coast, and from there the vessel that would take it the cheapest. Taking Wichita as a center, we are 700 miles from the coast south, and the same from the lakes, and 200 less to St. Louis; and Chicago is 1,000 miles from New York, and St. Louis is about the same distance from the Chesapeake Bay. While we have the advantage of a short route to the coast south, the Atlantic points can give us cheaper rates to Europe. Railroad freights are coming down all the time, for during the war wheat cost 18 cents per bushel from Buffalo to New York, while now it is carried for 5 cents, and they will do it cheaper yet if they have to. What we want is a law to prevent combinations, so they will have to compete, and freights will be reasonably low.

E. W. BROWN.

Black-leg--Cause and Remedy.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In August 9, and in many former numbers of your valuable paper, I have seen this disease spoken of. In the spring of 1873 (living in Bates county, Mo.) we lost eight out of eighty-three—four lay dead one day. This lot had been picked up among farmers in the fall and early winter of '72, good, bad and indifferent. I had taken good care of them; beside rough feeding, fed them cob and corn meal at the rate of two quarts to each a day; this was fed in a V trough. About April 1 they began to be lame, sometimes in one leg, another time in another leg; then all over, and down they would go. I was told not to insert a seton, but to my mind something just as sensible—get a lot of wood, logs, brush, etc., roll the whole carcass on and burn it entire. I did it. That was to purify the air. No good. Then I investigated cause and effect. Blood made by rich feed, from whatever source, faster and thicker than the vessels can transmit it and they burst; blood and water follow the knife in skinning; the parts affected look as though they had been pounded almost to a jelly. Saltpeter thins the blood; one-half teaspoonful a day to one that is affected. One can detect the unnatural walk, or a slight limping. I had small pieces of corn (on the cob) and in the center the saltpeter; they accepted the tit-bit, and I lost none after using this, although a large number were affected, and they were a nice-looking lot. After this I sprinkled salt and saltpeter well incorporated on the top of the feed once a week. C. G. MCNEIL.

Stafford, Stafford Co., Kas.

Packing Cocoons for Sale.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER.—The cocoon crop is now about sufficiently cured for sale, and the question is being asked by many, "Where shall we sell and how pack them?" The sorting of the crop is of great importance. The finest and firmest must be selected as No. 1 grade; those of medium quality No. 2; pierced and floss silk (the outer covering of the cocoon) is classed as *waste*, and has its value also. If the good and medium are all in one package the value is reduced, and it enhances the labor at the filature. Prices as reported are $1.15 per pound for best grade; some exceptionally fine, have in some instances exceeded it, but not often; the more general price is $1. Waste silk 40 cents and upward according to quality. Cocoons in which the worms have died before completing their work should not be packed with the clean waste; they command but a small price, though they are used for some purposes; but the extra work of cleaning and preparing them renders them almost valueless. Samples of cocoons should first be sent to the filatures where they will be scaled and price determined according to the yield of silk. Light wooden boxes or strong paper boxes or bags can be used for packing to send by express. The expense can be lessened by several persons in a neighborhood combining and sending by freight.

There are three reliable filatures or markets now open, but the only one buying waste is the Woman's Silk Culture association, 1222 Arch street Philadelphia. The government filature, Washington, D. C., and the Kansas state filature at Peabody buy only those for reeling.

It is to be regretted that there are not filatures in all the states that are producing silk. The time is not distant when there will be. Each state should make an appropriation for the purpose as Kansas has. The results have been very satisfactory, a full report of which will soon be given. I hope a further appropriation will be made by the coming legislature for the continuance of the work so favorably begun.

The reports of silk crops of foreign countries are unfavorable; there is a falling off in nearly all, and prices of silk are advancing. In three districts of Japan it has been very disheartening; the weather is said to have been of winter-like coolness on the 21st day of May, and on the following morn-the whole country was covered with white frost, the young mulberry leaves becoming quite yellow. We think we have a variable climate, but in no portion of our country have we had such an experience as the above, or such as comes to us from Italy of cold, damp weather, followed by sultry heat. Taking all things into consideration we have, as has been proved, one of the best climates in the world for silk raising. Considering the newness of the industry and the many obsticles to contend with, we have made great progress, the most serious is the importation of raw silk free of duty. When this class of silk is protected, which is in part a manufactured article, we can compete with foreign growers, and their cheap labor will be no hinderance to us. The agriculturalists of this favored country should see to it that this portion of their industry is protected. It will give work to many women and children in the Southern states where two crops could be raised in a season. The expeneses attending the first experiment is within the means of all. Children are always interested in it, and as it is not laborious the aged find it pleasant and profitable. Send for circulars. Address (stamps enclosed), MARY M. DAVIDSON.

Junction City, Kas.

Cowley County Alliance.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Pursuant to call for the purpose of effecting a county Alliance organization, the following sub-Alliances sent delegates to the convention: Star Valley, six; Red Bud, one; Fairview, four; Sunnyside, three; Prairie Ridge, three; Windsor, two; Prairie Eagle and Sheridan, not represented. House called to order at 10 o'clock by State Organizer W. P. Brush, and the following committees appointed: Credentials, Order of Business, Organization. Adjourned to 1 p. m.

Afternoon session.—House called to order by Bro. Brush, and the following persons elected officers for the ensuing year: President, B. H. Clover; Vice President, M. N. Martindale; Secretary, R. C. Bourdette; Treasurer, D. Rundle; Business Agent, John McIlwain. A committee of three was elected to transcribe the Constitution and By-laws. By ballot, New Salem was chosen as the place of holding the next regular meeting, October 6, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m.

On motion, the Secretary was ordered to furnish each of the Winfield papers and the KANSAS FARMER with a synopsis of the proceedings of the meeting.

Alliance then adjourned to meet October 6, at 10 o'clock a. m.

R. C. BOURDETTE, Sec'y Alliance.

A Great Battle

Is continually going on in the human system. The demon of impure blood strives to gain victory over the constitution, to ruin health, to drag victims to the grave. A good reliable medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla is the weapon with which to defend one's self, drive the desperate enemy from the field, and restore peace and bodily health for many years. Try this peculiar medicine.

Webster defines a free-martin: "A cow calf twin-born with a bull calf. It generally proves to be barren." The popular belief upholds this theory, prevailing, doubtless, because there are so many instances on record that substantiate the assertion. But on the other hand there are many cases reported by breeders, of free-martins being fertile and reproducing as regularly as heifers that are born singly.

Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers is in one preparation, and never fails to color the beard a beautiful brown or black of a natural shade.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

By Prof. C. C. Blake, Topeka.

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

WESTERN KANSAS.

DIGHTON, LANE CO., August 8, 1888.

C. C. BLAKE:—I have of late been thinking of writing to you for information about this country, western Kansas—if you think it will ever be a farming country? But you gave some information in the KANSAS FARMER of late. I have only read that paper for five months. Do you think we can make our living by farming? We have not raised anything for three years and most settlers have left. I don't know how to do. My money is all gone. I would like to stay if I knew how to work it. Will you please inform me either private or through the KANSAS FARMER? I send 60 cents for your Almanac for last year and this. I hope you won't stop writing in the KANSAS FARMER. I felt sorry when I read your last writing there. It is the first I read, always. O. S. ALMQUIST.

—No, we shall not stop writing for the KANSAS FARMER, as we are well pleased with the way our writings are appreciated. Since we have been writing for this paper we have received a great many letters from not only the people of Kansas, but from most of the other States and Territories, as also from foreign countries, and in all of them save one, there has been nothing but commendation and applause. One man thought a little more rain fell in his neighborhood last June than we had predicted, though we stated that June would have some dry weather, but would average pretty wet. We are now receiving a good many orders for the KANSAS FARMER and our Almanac, including a number of orders from Brazil, England, France, Switzerland and Germany. This is much more encouraging than it was when we thought by their silence that the people did not appreciate our efforts. When thinking and observing people in all parts of the world pick up our Almanac or the KANSAS FARMER and notice that our predictions prove true for the different parts of the world, they do not care whether the calculations were made by a Kansas granger or by a Flat-Head Indian. Predictions verified will challenge the attention of the wisest; and the more intelligent will not expect or demand absolute infallibility. They consider 80 to 90 per cent. of verification sufficiently remarkable.

As to the climate of western Kansas we wrote at length in this paper of July 26, and in our Almanac for 1887. (We furnish that Almanac for ten cents.) We refer interested parties to those articles as they are too lengthy to repeat here. In 1870, we came to Kansas for the purpose of purchasing a large tract of land for a colony. At that time we were not able to calculate the weather, though we had been working at it for many years. We made our first successful predictions in 1875, and have made them nearly correct from that time to this. When we were here in 1870, nearly all of the oldest inhabitants told us that it was impossible to raise crops as far west as central Kansas; but notwithstanding these terrible forebodings we bought a large trsct of land near Great Bend, Kansas, and the settlers have done well there since, as we then predicted would be the case. We did not make the purchase blindly, though we paid no attention to what the settlers and cattlemen said, as the latter were interested in keeping immigration out, and none of them had much scientific knowledge of the subject. We had examined all the records which had been accumulated by the Smithsonian Institute and knew that the average annual rainfall at Great Bend was twenty six inches. We concluded it could be farmed successfully, and results have demonstrated that our opinion, scientifically formed and in opposition to the opinion of the first settlers, was correct. Our opinion is substantially the same now as it was then, because the scientific data on which we based our judgment have not materially changed. We know that there will be years of drouth; but we also know that there will be years of drouth in Illinois, Ohio, New England, Europe and Asia. We also know that these last named countries frequently suffer with wet weather and floods, like the great floods on the Mississippi river this year which destroyed the crops on hundreds of thousands of acres, and the excessive rains in Europe this summer which are reported to have reduced the hay crop to manure, rotted the patatoes and nearly ruined the crop of wheat, oats, rye and barley. Central Kansas never loses a crop by floods, and it is very seldom that the crops are damaged by too much wet. We believe that we are historically correctly in saying that Kansas does not suffer as much from drouth as older countries do from drouth and excessive wet. When the slouchy system of farming in Kansas is superseded by more skilled husbandry, whereby the subsoil will be broken up twelve inches deep to make a reservoir to hold the rain that falls in a sudden downpour till it can soak down and make room for more, the lower subsoil will be so filled with water during nearly every year that capillary attraction will bring it up to so feed the roots during any ordinary drouth that Kansas will produce and successfully harvest larger and better crops than most any country we know of.

As we have stated in former articles, this deep breaking of the subsoil is of more value to the crops of Kansas than anything else man can do. We have before shown that while ponds are excellent on every farm, yet they have no perceptible influence on the climate. As to irrigation we have for years considered that practically untenable, except on a small scale, for the very good reason that a mathematical calculation shows that if all the rain which annually falls from the crest of the Rocky mountains to the western line of Kansas were carefully stored and used for irrigation it would only be sufficient to irrigate Colorado alone, and that only in the wettest seasons, leaving nothing for irrigation in western Kansas even in wet seasons. But first come, first served is a universal rule, and as Colorado is nearer the source of water supply than is Kansas, it follows that in a few years the demands of that State for water with which to irrigate will be so great that all the water in the Arkansas and the Platte rivers will be used, leaving nothing for Kansas or Nebraska. But when those rivers are thus entirely drained, an interesting inter-state question may arise as to the right of Colorado and Wyoming to divert *all* the water of those streams from the natural channels. But if it should be decided that the people in Colorado and Wyoming do not have the right to thus divert the water for purposes of irrigation, it follows that the people in the western part of Kansas and Nebraska would have no greater right to thus use the water. So that in either case we do not see how the people in western Kansas can expect any advantages from irrigation for but a few years to come.

We thinks these conclusions are mathematical and logical. The data furnished by the signal service furnishes the means for mathematically calculating how much rain annually falls on the eastern slope, and we can calculate how much water will be needed when all the tillable land in eastern Colorado and western Kansas is fully irrigated. Tee result shows that the demand will vastly exceed any possible supply, except in the wettest years. We must therefore conclude to depend upon our own resources. As to irrigating with artesian wells we can hope but for little and in spots. We cannot as yet conclude that in the bowels of the earth on the Western Plains there exist any great bodies or subterranean streams of water having an underground connection with the oceans; and even if there were, they must be so many thousand feet deep that it will be impractical to reach them; and when reached it is not to be supposed that they would flow without pumping, except for a very short time. They could have ne head if thus connected with the oceans; though the force of gases might cause them to flow temporarily. But if pumping were resorted to it would be very expensive. If not thus connected with the ocean the supply would soon be exhausted. We therefore conclude that such wells cannot materially help us. In low countries like Illinois a constant head might exist which would cause the wells to flow permanently, as they would have the benefit of the rain which soaks into the ground on higher land for a thousand miles around; but not so in western Kansas and Colorado.

The weather records for more than fifty years last passed show that the average annual rainfall on the 100th meridian in Kansas is about twenty inches, though the twenty-inch line, which passes north and through the center of Ness and Trego counties, bends to the west in both north and south part of the State. In the extreme eastern part of the State the annual average is forty inches, though at Fort Leavenworth it is a little less. In the extreme western part of Kansas the annual average is sixteen inches, though in Hamilton, Greeley and Wallace counties the sixteen-inch line is about twenty miles farther east.

A very important fact in connection with the rainfall in western Kansas is, that the bulk of it falls during the crop-growing season. The statistics show that a very much greater per cent. of the annual average falls in western Kansas during the months of April, May, June and July than in States farther east. While August and the fall months frequently have heavy rains in western Kansas, yet as a rule those months are dry. The spring is most always a month earlier in Kansas than in the same latitude in the Eastern States. It would therefore seem to be in accordance with the laws of nature as marked out by statistics to plant only such crops in western Kanaas and other States on the plains as can be put in early in the spring, and such as will mature on or before the middle of August. This can easily be done. We are quite certain that it is bad policy to plant the large variety of corn there, as it does not mature till about the first of October. But if the early varieties of corn are planted there by the middle of April, which can nearly always be done, they will mature by the first of August; and even by the first of July they will be so near maturity that fair corn will be made without more rain. Farmers must conform to nature, instead of finding fault because nature will not respect their wishes. It is an old saying that when the mountain would not come to Mahomet, Mahomet wisely concluded to go to the mountain. We must do the same in western Kansas if we wish to make a permanent success farming there. It may be that winter wheat will not do well when the fall months are too dry; but when there is sufficient moisture in the fall to sprout it we do not see why it should not do well. Neither do we see why spring wheat will not do well there, as it can generally be sown early in March, as also oats and millet. These small grains all mature on or before the first of July, while the rains are most abundant, and in most cases will escape material damage by drouth. We also think that corn should be planted with a lister in all the western counties. The roots go deeper and it stands drouth much better. We do not suppose that deep plowing will do much good in those places where it is very sandy, as that soil will absorb all the water that falls with shallow plowing.

If the course above indicated is followed we believe that farming can be successfully carried on in all parts of Kansas except on the higher lands in a very few counties, and these can be successfully used for pasture. But if we live, we shall be able to calculate and determine when the greatest drouths are coming, and by publishing our predictions we can so warn the farmers that they can save enough of the old crop to tide over the famine, as Joseph did in Egypt a few years ago. We can also determine what crops will be most likely to succeed in such dry years, and whether they should be planted early or late. The corn which we advised planting the last of June this year is now doing splendidly in most places in the State; and a large part of western Kansas will still have considerable more rain rain during this month and next, so that this late corn will do well; and it will be moist enough for wheat to germinate, of which we still advise sowing a large crop.

As our present Almanac runs till the first of next June we shall not get out another before January. We think it will richly pay each farmer to send for a copy of the Almanac and learn what the weather will be this next winter and next spring, so as to know how to make his plans. The Almanac points out two very remarkable and unusual spells of weather between now and the first of next June.

In conclusion we wish to say to our friend in Lane county: "Stick to the ship, with your flag nailed to the mast." Hard times are nearly over and good times are at hand, though you must follow nature.

Verification.

In this paper for July 5, we stated that it would be pretty wet in Quebec and New England after August 10. We also stated that there would be an excess in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, "with pretty large excess in spots."

The telegraph now reports that one of the heaviest rainfalls ever known there occurred in Quebec and the northern part of New England, August 16 and 17. Also, a dispatch from Greenville, Miss., says that over twenty inches of rain fell at Leland between noon the 15th and 8 a. m. the 16th; that the rainfall in the Yazoo valley was the heaviest ever known there, the water being four to five feet deep in some fields. That justifies our prediction that there would be a large excess in spots near the Gulf. Twenty inches of rain in twenty hours is extraordinary. In Kansas the temperature and rainfall have been exactly as we predicted for August; though one of the oldest settlers in Topeka told us during the hot, dry weather the last of July that our prediction of rain in August would be a failure; that he had observed the weather in Kansas for thirty years, and was certain that the rain was over for this summer; that the corn crop was doomed. We meekly informed him that we preferred to trust our figures rather than prognosticate from any signs and wonders which could be seen in the sky; that the action of the elements which he looked upon as causes, we looked upon as effects of preceding causes rather than as causes for succeeding effects; that the real causes were invisible, being deeply hid in the arcana of nature, but susceptible of mathematical computation. Results fully justify our predictions, and demonstrate the correctness of our system. Our readers will also remember that we stated early in June that rain would somewhat interfere with wheat harvest; but that there would be suitable weather in July for stacking grain if done promptly when dry enough, though there would be no long spell of dry weather after harvest. Were we not correct? Also our prediction that in August it would be "very near a frost in the most Northern States" has been fulfilled already by slight frosts in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin and Michigan.

Kansas Weekly Weather Report.

[Furnished by the Kansas Weather Service.]

Abstract for the week ending Thursday, August 16:

Precipitation.—The rainfall has been confined principally to the extreme eastern counties this week, 88 per cent. falling in the eastern division, none in the middle division, and 12 per cent. in the western. There have been good rains in Sumner, extending thence northeastward through the succeeding counties to the State line, which on reaching Franklin have expanded northward to the north line of the State. Heavy rains occurred in Miami, Johnson, Douglas, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Wyandotte, Atchison and Doniphon. A fine rain in Sheridan, which extended into the adjacent counties.

Temperature.—The 14th and 15th were hot days, yet generally over the State the temperature ranged below the average for the week, except in the counties from Rice to the southwest corner of the State, where it was above the normal.

Results.—Through the eastern part of the State the corn, hay and cane crops are in prime condition; also in the northern counties as far west as the eastern line of Jewell. The crops are generally good west of Jewell. But from Jewell south to Reno and thence southwest to the southwest corner of the State the crops are much injured. Through this district there are fields of fine corn which will yield a good crop, even without more rain, and there are other fields entirely ruined. In the west and northwest counties the cool moist atmosphere and heavy dews have kept improving the crops even in localities that had no rain. Chinch bugs are still numerous in Woodson.

T. B. JENNINGS,
Signal Corps, Asst. Director.

TOPEKA REPORT.

Abstract for the week ending Saturday, August 18, 1888:

Temperature.—Highest at 2 p. m., 90° on Wednesday, the 15th; lowest at same hour, 70° on Sunday, the 12th. Highest recorded during the week, 92° on the 14th; lowest, 54° on the 13th.

Rainfall.—Rain fell on three days—12th, 14th and 15th. Total for the week, 82-100 of an inch.

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

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

A Summer Day.

BY JULIA F. COLEMAN.

"It is only a summer day,
And as surely meant for play,"
She said, as she flitted away;
And the fragrant breath of May
Still lingered on the brow of June.

She seemed so like a ray of light
From the unclouded azure height;
And like a humming-bird, she quite
As surely passed beyond my sight
Before I knew that she was gone.

The heavy-laden, balmy air
Came stealing through the window where
I rested in an easy chair,
Thinking of one who was as fair
And sweet as any day in June.

I marked the light robes flit along,
And heard the fragment of a song;
And then I thought, is it not wrong
To trifle with a love so strong,
And all unheeding shadow cast?

It may be well, in morning hours,
To take sweet walks among the flowers,
And build the grand, high castle towers,
To think the present all that's ours—
But should the future be forgot?

When summer days are surely past,
And autumn comes with chilling blast,
To find all harvests reaped at last,
Though sadly we may rue the frost,
The seed-time's sowing will abide.

Sabetha, Kas.

The Bright Side.

There is many a rest in the road of life
If we would only stop to take it,
And many a tone from the better land
If the querulous heart would wake it.
To the sunny soul that is full of hope,
And whose beautiful trust ne'er faileth,
The grass is green and the flowers are bright,
Though the wintry storm prevaileth.

Better to hope though the clouds hang low,
And to keep the eyes still lifted.
For the sweet blue sky will soon peep through,
When the ominous clouds are rifted.
There was never a night without a day,
Or an evening without a morning;
And the darkest hour, as the proverb goes,
Is the one before the dawning.

There is many a gem in the road of life
Which we pass in our idle pleasure,
That is richer far than the jeweled crown,
Or the miser's hoarded treasure.
It may be the love of a little child,
Or a mother's prayers to heaven,
Or only a beggar's grateful thanks
For a cup of water given.

Better to weave in the web of life
A bright and golden filling,
And to do God's will with a cheerful heart,
And hands that are swift and willing,
Than to snap the delicate, slender threads
Of our curious lives asunder,
And then blame heaven for the tangled ends,
And sit and grieve and wonder.

—*M. A. Kidder.*

FRUIT CANNING AND PRESERVING.

Some good housekeepers preserve fruits for the sake of their use in the household economy; others for the love of doing it. The former require such methods and recipes as will give good results in the shortest time and the easiest manner; the others like elaborate ways and nice variations, and will experiment for changes in even a satisfactory rule. The former usually has a few favorites in the way of preserves and jellies and makes these over and over, year after year, about the same quantity each time, and, generally, a large quantity of each kind. This certainly saves time and trouble, but does not give the satisfaction that a greater variety would do. A few general rules only are required.

For all preserves care must be had in selecting fine-looking fruit and keeping its shape through the entire process, and also in making the sirup clear and thick.

Light-colored fruits, as pears, peaches and apples, may be dropped in cold water as they are pared; this will keep the color good, but they must not be left too long or the flavor will be extracted. Here the rule of doing a small quantity at a time applies. Pears have so little flavor of their own that they are much improved by the addition of lemon or ginger. The preserved lemon rind is the best to use, as is also the preserved ginger; but fresh lemons, or dry ginger root gives a pleasant flavor.

It is not so important to keep peaches a light color as it is pears. In all preserves there is danger of the juice of the fruit weakening the sirup, so that even after using a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit, and having at first a rich sirup, it is well to let it stand for twenty-four hours uncovered, and if the sirup is then found thin pour it off the fruit and scald again to evaporate the watery element.

Small fruits, as currants, raspberries and blackberries, are best made into jam. Sometimes a combination of different fruits is liked. Raspberries are improved by adding currants or currant juice; currant jam is very delightful with a little chopped orange peel cooked with it. Blackberries and black raspberries are best by themselves. It is well in making jam to remove some of the juice while it can be taken clear from the fruit. This juice may be bottled for use as pudding sauce. The best cherries for preserving are the Morella or other sour cherry, —often called the pie-cherry. They should be stoned and the sugar added at once, then boiled till shriveled and transparent, with the sirup thick. Currant juice is sometimes put with the cherries. Plums should not be stoned, but have the skins pricked with a coarse needle; they will then burst and the sugar will penetrate them. The best plums for preserving are the Damson and the green plums. Quinces are an economical fruit because so little is wasted. Wash the fruit thoroughly and wipe with a dry towel; cut off all soft or badly-discolored parts of the skin, then pare, saving the parings for jelly. Throw the quinces into water as you do them; when all are pared cut them in halves and take out the seeds, but do not put the seeds with the skins (though a few will do no harm). Make a sirup, taking as many pounds of sugar as you have of fruit and barely wetting it with water. When this has come to a boil put in your fruit and boil till tender, then place in jars and boil the sirup longer. It ought to make a jelly when cold. The skins should be covered with the water which the quinces stood in and boiled till they will mash easily. Any pieces of fruit imperfect in shape may be thrown in with the skins. Mash all well, then drain through a jelly bag. Let hang all night, but do not squeeze the bag. After obtaining the juice proceed as with other jellies. Quinces look well cut either in halves, quarters, or in rings with a hole in the center where the core was.

Marmalades of peach and quince are made by paring the fruit and removing stones or seeds; then put, with equal weight of sugar, to boil. When tender, mash with a wooden spoon; to make it very nice strain through a hair sieve, then boil again till thick.

"All sweetmeats keep best in small pots."
—*Hettie Griffin, in Good Housekeeping.*

Brushing Children's Hair.

Frequent and thorough brushing of the hair is extremely desirable. It not only improves temporarily the appearance of a child but tends at the same time to keep the scalp in a healthy condition. It stimulates the growth of the hair and prevents it from becoming dry and harsh. Care should be exercised in selecting a thick, soft brush, and due attention be paid to the manner in which it is used. There is a right way and a wrong way of doing many things, and in hair brushing the latter is too frequently employed. The mother or nurse who assumes this important duty must take plenty of time and give her undivided attention to it. If the operation be performed hastily or carelessly the child soon learns to dread it, while on the other hand, if it is always associated with a few pleasant words, a short fairy tale or something of the kind, the operation will give pleasure to both of the parties concerned, and the beneficial results will soon become apparent. A comb is an implement of doubtful utility in the nursery, and certainly one which is capable of doing as much harm as good. For parting the hair a coarse comb with blunt, rounded teeth may be used, but for dealing with the inevitable snarls which so often occur in the best regulated locks, a brush supplemented by gentle fingers only should be used. Under no consideration should a comb be allowed to come in contact with the delicate scalp of a child, and the use of a fine-toothed instrument of torture such as was formerly in vogue, ought in this enlightened age to be relegated from the nursery to a chamber of horrors.
—*Babyhood.*

FAMILY MENDING.

Repairing and making over cover a wide field in woman's work. Some general directions can be given for it, but each woman must study well the best way to prolong the usefulness and good appearance of the article she desires to renew, before taking it in hand. When sheets show age by splitting they will last longer if torn down the middle, the selvage sides over-seamed together, and the raw edges hemmed. This puts a seam up the center, a matter of small inconvenience. To over-seam, hold the two edges even over the forefinger, and whip together.

When blankets grow thin, and begin to give way, it is scarcely worth while to mend them. Several such tacked together, and quilted into a cotton or woolen case, make an excellent coverlet. To quilt, divide into diamonds by drawing diagonal lines crossing each other, and stitch on the machine, or run by hand, taking care that the stitches go through and through.

Marseilles quilts must be patched by darning the patch with unturned edges.

Towels are often patched with scraps of old ones.

Table-cloths break first in the middle where the two folds cross. It is sometimes expedient to transfer to such a place a center cut from an old napkin, and darn the edges without turning. Such a patch makes an excellent appearance, and is worth the trouble in a handsome cloth.

To make over carpets, spread them upon the floor they are intended to cover, and see where worn places can be best hidden. The widths next the walls are usually least worn, and can be substituted for the middle. Parts of widths can be cut out and patches put in, but straight edges only can be used, cutting with the lines of the warp. Take good seams on the wrong side, sewing together with coarse linen thread, waxed. Of course in sewing the widths together the edges are whipped. Worn carpets can also be turned into rugs by sewing together the best widths. These are much beautified by adding a border mitred at the corners. To mitre, cut where the fold comes in, turning the corner, and sew together the bias edges.

The seamless mattings that come now can be turned, and the widths changed so dexterously as to last several years hard wear. White matting is cleaned by wiping over with salt and water, and not using the room till dry.

There is so much cheap window drapery now, that when curtains begin to go they may as well be replaced by new. Holes in lace curtains can be darned in a coarse checker work that imitates the mesh.

Much trouble is saved in mending children's clothes if the knees and seats of boys' trousers, and the elbows of jackets and girl's waists, are made double. It is also economical in the end to buy material sufficient for two pairs of sleeves for every-day clothes.

Stockings are now woven with double knees. The knees are patched by laying a square cut from an old stocking underneath, and darning upon it. Heels are patched in the same way, but patched toes are apt to produce corns on the wearers. Scraps from cutting new garments should be kept, and not consigned to the rag bag, nor snipped into carpet rags, till the garments themselves are past wear. In patching lined clothing the patch must be slipped between the lining and the cloth.

When waist-bands are burst and button-holes torn out, put on new bands of twilled cotton, and work the button-holes with coarse thread, making the ends especially strong.

Men's clothing can be cut down advantageously for boys. First rip up and clean. There are many preparations put up by druggists that are much more effective in taking out grease than home recipes. After pressing lay the patterns out thoughtfully, and cut with as little waste as possible. Large pieces left can be joined together to line the waists of wrappings for smaller children. Such alterations are only repaid when clothing is not very badly worn.

The wear of men's shirts can be lengthened by new wrist and collar bands, mending the button-holes, and darning where the bosom breaks from the shirt. Such darning is hidden by the vest. All starch must be washed out first.

Dresses can be renovated by trimming with new contrast goods, a plain with a mixed or plaid, or solid colors that combine well. A child's dress remade in the present style could have a yoke of contrasting color upon the waist, which would hide a soiled front; a straight band let in the skirt to lengthen; a belt to lengthen waist, and a puff at the top or cuff at the bottom to lengthen sleeve. Let out the seam under the arm to increase the breadth. After letting out seams dampen and press.

Prepared dyes are used at home with complete success, and a wonderful amount of doing over they make possible. Everything will dye black that will dye at all, and a black dress is always useful, genteel and unobtrusive.—*Good Housekeeping.*

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The standard of scholarship at Washburn College, Topeka, Kas., is equal to that of the best colleges at the East. It employs fourteen instructors, and has one of the finest libraries in the West. The fall term begins September 12.

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The Young Folks.

A Swing Lullaby.

Swing high, swing low—heigho, heigho!
Swing high to the sky,—swing high!
A magical fragrance floats in the breeze,
And music tuned to musical keys—
Swing high!
Swing high to the sky,—swing high!

A cloud skims past like a fairy boat,
And I, in my swing, am afloat,—afloat,
On a sea as rare and wondrous and fair—
Swing high!
Up, up, to the sky, swing high!—

Swing high!—but then swing low.
The sky is fair—yes, fair—to greet;
But earth lies fairer under my feet,
All creamily soft and dreamily sweet,
With croonings, and broodings, and murmurs of bees,
And rustlings and whisp'rings in orchard trees—
Swing low!
Swing soft and low,—swing low!

Over away, my little wife
(The sweetest part of this sweet life)
Presses her babe to her heart and sings—
Sings—and I hold my breath to hear;
For on pinions, soft as thistle-down wings,
The song takes flight to my waiting ear.

"Lullaby," sings she, and "Lulla-by-by;"
Over and over "Lulla-by-by!"
Beating the time
To her soothing rhyme,
On the crest of a "Lulla" I sweep on high;
Then float—float—down on the sweet "By-by!"
"Lullaby, baby,"—swing high, swing high,
Low and lower,—"Lulla-by-by."

—*Emily J. Langley, in Good Housekeeping.*

In spirit-worlds he trod alone,
But walked the earth unmarked, unknown,
The near bystander caught no sound,
Yet they who listened far aloof
Heard rendings of the skyey roof,
And felt, beneath, the quaking ground;
And his air-sown, unheeded words,
In the next age are flaming swords.

—*Emerson.*

Age sits with decent grace upon his visage,
And worthily becomes his silver locks:
He bears the marks of many years well spent,
Of virtue, truth well tried, and wise experience.

—*Rowe.*

A VISIT TO THE BEAUTIFUL CITY OF BUENOS AYRES.

The journey from Montevideo to Buenos Ayres is delightful. The La Plata seems at its best. It has breadth beyond the reach of the eye, and so seems like the sea. But it is qu'eted by its inland habits, which it has not yet lost. There are different lines of steamers, and competition makes them most perfect in their appointments. They have a depth worthy of sea-going steamers. They are made light and airy, like elegant river boats. They remind one of the great steamers on the Hudson river and on the sound more nearly than anything encountered elsewhere. The morning finds us anchored out in the river in front of the city, which, rising a little back from the water, shows its streets and homes, its spires and domes, to good advantage.

The La Plata is more than twenty miles wide opposite tho city, so the wind blowing fresh across the river gave us a rough ride, and proved the wisdom of wearing the gossamers which we had brought from North America. This landing was a great improvement on being loaded into a bullock cart, and thus drawn through the water for two miles over the rough rocks, the old way of reaching the land, and a way not entirely out of use. Much of the day now one sees scores of these carts dragging in the water, up to the sides of the oxen, going and coming with freight. The carts are built very high, so as to keep the merchandise up out of the water. This landing is a serious item of expense in importing and exporting goods. Freight is brought from England 7,000 miles and anchored in the La Plata opposite Buenos Ayres wharves for less money than it costs to cart it through the low water to the storehouse.

It is inconceivable that the largest city in South America, and in the southern hemisphere, with 400,000 inhabitants, should allow such an incubus to hang about the neck of prosperity. But facts are mors stubborn than theories. Think of Chicago receiving and discharging her freight in this way. There would not be room inside the corporation limits for the required bullock-carts to stand, not allowing space for the houses or parks. If La Plata, thirty miles up the river, the capital of the Province of Buenos Ayres, succeeds in building her harbor there may be opportunity for the national capital to repent her tardiness. A pleasant ride brought us through the narrow streets lined with their one-story buildings into the center of the city, where two additional stories are found. Soon we are at the Hotel Provence, destined to be our headquarters for many days. It is a three-story building, with one opening through a dead wall into a passageway and patio. There are several patios, or interior courts, in this hotel. The place is crowded. All the hotels are full. There are serious rumors of revolution in Montevideo, so many people have come to Buenos Ayres to remain till the storm shall pass. People with unsettled feuds must leave when revolution comes. It is then convenient for their enemies to get even with them.

Going into the streets, one feels cramped with the narrowness and much crowded on the very narrow sidewalks—so narrow that often two persons pass with difficulty. The founders of Buenos Ayres were unequal to the work that fell to their hands. The impression made by the stores is even more pinched than that from the sidewalks. There are only a few stores. There are many shops which happen here and there when you do not expect them. A succession of store fronts with the appearance of design is difficult to find. The apparent idea is not so much to sell the goods as to keep them against the day of revolution. Everywhere the heavy iron grating before the windows and the narrow and easily-closed entrances speak of siege rather than of business. There are some streets which upon closer acquaintance seem to collect certain classes of business. Calle Marper has many merchants, when you can find them. Calle Victoria is used for shops. Newspaper offices and money-changers gather on Calle Prindad. And the beauty and fashion of the city are to be seen on Calle Florida on the pleasant afternoons.

One is soon diverted from these peculiarities by others quite as striking. Here comes a fellow hoisted upon a huge bundle of sheepskin, on the back of an antique horse. What is he doing up there, sitting on the pack as on a chair, with his feet on each side the horse's withers? That is a milkman from the country, and in that pack are six or eight large milk-cans. He is a Basque, and he and his country do most of this milk business. While we were wondering how many of these pack-animals are needed for 400,000 people, and how much advantage the Basque takes of the monopoly, down the cross street comes a native leading two cows, and to the tail of each is tied the calf. He stops in front of a house, a servant comes out with a pitcher, the man turns the calf about, gives him a moment's hope and a taste of reality.

These cows are so motherly that they will not give down their milk except for the calves, which must always stand by their side. This must be in the climate, as cows brought from North America and trained to more generous habits soon develop the same domestic purpose. The man shuts off the calf, fills the pitcher, and goes his way. That seems to be a clear case of pure milk. There is no use to look for fins in your coffee now. That is not so certain. Rubber bags up the milkman's sleeve may yet do the business; or a combination between your "moso" and the milkman may result in as pale milk here as in Chicago or New York.

A hearty woman goes by leading a mule. Huge baskets inclosed in untanned cowhide balance each other over a mule's back. She is the baker and that is her migratory salesroom. What is that "squawking" horn? It is shrill and villainously unpleasant. It is a driver of a tram-car crying "Beware." At every corner he must blow this horn to give notice that he is coming. Now he tries to whip his team up the grade. Presently a man on horseback, with a wide sinch round his horse and a heavy rope attached about where the stirrup is fastened to the saddle, hooks the other end of his rope to the street car and away they go. The poor horse slips and pushes sidewise and nearly doubles out. It is cruel to the horse. It reduces his life to an average of three years; then he is old and twisted and useless. But the rope is cheap and the horse worth only $8 or $10. Suppose it does wear him out. There are millions of them and only a few managers of tramways.—*Bishop C. H. Fowler.*

A peculiar black paper, made from the bark of certain trees, serves the purpose of slates in Siam and Burmah, the writing being erased by means of betel leaves instead of with a sponge.

By a new process of steaming white wood and submitting it to pressure it can be made so tough as to require a cold chisel to split it.

Purify the Blood.

We do not claim that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine deserving public confidence, but we believe that to purify the blood, to restore and renovate the whole system, it is absolutely unequalled. The influence of the blood upon the health cannot be over-estimated. If it becomes contaminated, the train of consequences by which the health is undermined is immeasurable. Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Headache, Dyspepsia, Debility, Nervousness and other "little (?) ailments" are the premonitions of more serious and often fatal results. Try

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KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

Published Every Thursday, by the

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

OFFICE:

821 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

S. J. CRAWFORD, ... PRESIDENT.
J. B. McAFEE, . . . GENERAL AGENT.
H. A. HEATH, . . . BUSINESS MANAGER.
W. A. PEFFER, . . MANAGING EDITOR.

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Address all orders,

KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

Tea is successfully cultivated in south Africa.

Yellow fever at Jacksonville, Florida, is causing a good deal of excitement in that part of the country.

The *Pioneer-Press* estimates the aggregate wheat crop of Minnesota and Dakota this year at a round 100,000,000 bushels.

Mr. J. H. Queen, Oskaloosa, seconds the motion of Mr. Arnold, and says a banker of that place will be a candidate for the legislature.

A dispatch dated St. Paul, Minn., August 17th, says: Observer Lyons, reports the occurrence of "killing frost" for the first time this season at Saint Vincent, Minnesota, where the temperature fell to 30 degrees before sunrise this morning.

Mr. H. H. Kern, Bonner Springs, Wyandotte county, Kas., wants some good specimens of Kansas farm, orchard and mine products to exhibit at the Kansas City exposition. He will pay for what suits him. Write him stating what you have, describing it, and give price.

A Sioux City, Iowa, dispatch dated August 17, conveys this information: Reports from thirty-five points in southeastern Nebraska show that wheat, oats and small grains are almost a total failure. Almost continuous rain and heavy wind and hail storms of the last week destroyed the little prospect which there was. Corn in this section wil be in peril of frost.

The "Order of the Mystic Brotherhood," is reported at Wichita, having for its object, "Urging the calling of a constitutional convention, and to counteract the political workings of the prohibition and equal suffrage elements. It will require something more mysterious than the Mystic Brotherhood to attain the object sought as above stated. Prohibition came to stay.

THE FARMER'S INTEREST IN TARIFF LEGISLATION.

It is greater than that of any other class of citizens because (1) farmers own more property and pay more taxes than any other class of the people, and (2) they are the most numerous class. Add together the value of railroads and their equipments, the steamboats and other water craft engaged in our domestic commerce, the value of all the city and town real estate, and the value of all the manufacturing establishments of the country, and it will be found that the aggregate worth of the fixed property used and enjoyed by all other classes of our citizens is not equal to the value of the farms. If it be suggested that farmers are in debt, the answer is, that though their numbers are larger and the value of their possessions is greater than those of all others, yet their aggregate indebtedness is much less than that of all the other people. An examination of the records will show that more than one-half the private indebtedness of the people stands against those residing in cities or holding property there. And the railroad indebtedness is very great.

The farmer's interest in tariff legislation is of a dual character—one selfish, the other patriotic. The direct taxes which he pays every year go to the support of his State, county, township, school district, etc. All his tax thus paid, every cent of it, is used at home within his own State, no part of it being used for or by the general government in any way. There is a great deal of money used by the general government, amounting to $539,833,501 in the year ending June 30, 1887, the last year officially reported. The net ordinary expenses—such only as we would have to defray had we no debt to pay and no bonds to provide for—would not be more than half that much. But all this money must be raised in some way, and there is where the selfish side of the matter is seen. How shall the money be raised? The constitution authorizes three different ways of raising money for the support of the federal government—direct taxation, excise taxes, and duties levied on foreign goods imported into the country from other parts of the world. We have direct taxation regularly every year for State and local purposes, but we do not have it for national purposes, except in great emergencies, like war. During the civil war we had direct taxation. Half the men now living in the United States have a clear memory on that subject. Carriages, musical instruments, fine watches, amusement implements, as billiard tables, boats, etc., were taxed directly for the support of the general government. But the direct taxes were dispensed with as soon as they became unnecessary. Except in like cases the money needed and used by the federal government was never raised even in part, in that way.

Excise taxes are such as are levied on a particular article or class of property in the hands of the producer or manufacturer. Taxes now levied on liquors and tobacco are excise taxes; the money is collected by government officers and paid into the national treasury. Money so raised is paid, in the first instance by the producer or manufacturer, who add the amount of the tax to the price when they sell the article, and the tax follows the article into the hands of the last purchaser or consumer. Excise taxes—all of them—are thus paid by the consumers in the end. Whatever is added to the cost of liquors and tobacco by reason of the excise laws, is paid by the persons who use the articles. There is no escape from this. Hence it is called indirect taxation. The average amount of money raised by this method during the years since and including 1880 was $127,500,000. The amount so raised for the year 1887 was $118,823,391. Of this amount tobacco paid $30,108,067, and liquors paid the rest—$88,715,324.

But the amount of money needed by the government during the year was nearly five times as much as was raised from the excise taxes. Look at the figures.

Total expenditures of the government in 1887.....	$539,833,501
Total raised from taxes on liquors and tobacco.....	118,823,391
Balance.....	$421,010,110

That amount—$421,010,110, had to be raised in some other way. A large amount was raised by sales of public lands, some from the tax on oleomargarine, some from fines and forfeitures and other miscellaneous sources; but much the larger portion—$217,286,893, was raised by duties on imported goods. This, also, is indirect taxation, but it differs from excise taxes in this, that unless it is laid wholly on articles the like of which are not produced in this country or not in sufficient quantities to affect the market price, the burden of the tax is borne partially, at least, by the foreign producer, and in that respect it is to be preferred by our own people to excise taxes from the payment of which the consumer cannot escape. If coffee, tea, spices, dye woods, mahogany, cinchona, guano, silk, bamboo, tropical fruits, etc.—articles not produced here—and they only, were subject to customs duty, the consumer would have to pay the full amount of the duty on every one or portion of the articles he should use, just as he pays the tax on tobacco or liquor which he uses. Our present tariff duties are not laid that way. There are over 700 articles of foreign production admitted free of duty, and the list includes all articles not produced here which our people use extensively. The value of articles admitted free is now more than one-half that of the articles which pay duty. The figures for 1887 and 1888 are—

	1888.	1887.
Free.....	$244,068,327	$234,221,131
Dutiable.....	479,811,486	458,098,637
Total.....	$723,879,803	$692,319,768

Of the articles which pay duty, five classes furnish more than one-half the customs revenue—sugar, and the manufactures of wool, iron, cotton and silk. Sugar constitutes one-eighth in value of our entire importations, averaging $84,000,000 annually the last eight years, and paying 25 per cent. of the duty—$50,000,000. The quantity of sugar produced in this country is less than one-tenth of what we use, it cannot, therefore, affect the market price perceptibly. It may be said, then, that the duties paid on sugar all finally fall on the consumers the same as excise taxes do. It is different with wool, iron, and cotton goods, some classes or varieties of which are produced here in immense quantities and as cheaply as foreigners produce like articles, many are produced here at a cost which is less than the home price of the foreign article with the duty added; and as to all of these two classes the producer bears the entire burden of the duty as to some, and part of it as to others. This applies to common coarse heavy grades of wool and cotton cloth, flannels, blankets, etc., to coarse heavy ready-made clothing, whether of wool or cotton, to many articles of hardware, tools, cutlery, etc., as hollow ware, nails, screws, axes, saws, files, chisels, etc., to common articles of glass and earthenware, and to all kinds of agricultural implements and machinery.

On the selfish side of the case, then, it would seem to be to the farmer's interest that customs duties should be laid chiefly on such articles as we produce or can produce in this country in quantities sufficient to place part at least of the burden of customs taxation on the foreigner. If he wants to avail himself of our markets, and if he may be allowed to do so and at the same time pay part of the expenses of our government, we have gained that much. Duties paid on coffee and tea and sugar are so much tax upon us because we do not produce any tea or coffee and not enough sugar to effect the price which we are compelled to pay for the foreign article. But duties paid on foreign plain flannels or calicoes or on saws or files or axes or plows, are so much money gained to us, because we make flannels and calicoes and saws and files and axes and plows enough for our own use and they, and not the foreign article, determine the market price here.

Sugar ought to be on the free list with coffee and tea and spices. The government could afford to pay our own sugar-makers a bounty of 2 cents a pound for all the sugar they make or will make in the next five years, and save to the people $45,000,000 absolutely every year. Five million dollars would pay the bounty, and we would save the difference between that and $50,000,000 which we pay as duty on the foreign article every year.

The patriotic side of the case will be presented next week or soon thereafter.

THE MORTGAGE QUESTION.

We are in receipt of a letter from a friend whom we esteem very highly, referring to matter which appeared in the Topeka Daily *Capital* in relation to mortgages on Kansas farms. The *Capital* article, among other things, stated that the editor of the KANSAS FARMER had answered questions asked by the Home Market Club of Chicago, as to whether certain statements concerning the indebtedness for which Kansas farms are mortgaged were true or false. Our friend's letter begins this way: "What a pity that the KANSAS FARMER should have been drawn into so awkward a position on this mortgage subject."

No matter what the awkwardness of the situation is if we are near the truth. Here is the letter referred to in the *Capital*:

TOPEKA, KAS., August 7.—The Hon. A. M. Garland, Secretary, etc.—Dear Sir:—Your letter of inquiry about Kansas farm mortgages was received in due time, but I had no opportunity to reply until this minute. I will look into the subject and publish conclusions in KANSAS FARMER. In the meantime you may say the *Republican* is wilfully mistaken, if such a thing can be. The entire valuation of all property in Kansas for taxation this year is $353,243,332, which is $42,376,886 greater than the valuation for 1887, and it includes $52,829,394 of railroad property, besides all the personal property of its people and town real estate. The municipal indebtedness of the whole State is now estimated to be about $20,000,000. Respectfully, W. A. PEFFER.

There is nothing in that which is very awkward. If our friend will study the "conclusions" published last week in the KANSAS FARMER, and if he will bear in mind that the only matter treated is private indebtedness for which Kansas farms are mortgaged, he will probably think better of the situation. There is a good deal of indebtedness in Kansas for which personal property is mortgaged, and there is a great deal of indebtedness for which city property is mortgaged; there is, too, a great deal of corporate property mortgaged; then there is a large amount of bonded indebtedness in the municipal divisions of the State; but the letter above quoted, and the article in last week's FARMER were written about unpaid mortgages on the farms of Kansas.

If we are wrong, let anybody who knows furnish the facts and we will publish them.

The veterans reunion last week at San Antonia, Tex., was a pleasant gathering of soldiers of both armies in the civil war.

The Abilene Fair and Driving Park Association was organized last spring and has completed a mile track that is acknowledged by prominent horsemen to be first-class. They have also erected a large number of box stalls, put up fences, grand and judges' stands, and put things generally in good shape for business. Seventy-five horses were on the ground some days before the opening yesterday.

The second annual fair of the Hutchinson Fair Association will be held at Hutchinson, Kansas, October 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th, 1888. The fair last fall was one of the most successful fairs in the State. They have a good half-mile track and it is kept in first-class condition at all times. They offer $10,000 in cash premiums this fall. Visitors will have an opportunity to visit the great salt work.

A dispatch dated Minneapolis, Minn., August 17th, says: By a careful summary from reports sent in by over 1,200 correspondents in Minnesota and Dakota, it is shown that the damage to the spring wheat crop has at no time been overestimated. Out of 1,200 reports less than 100 fail to mention damage from one cause or another—none of them from the south of the State fail to mention considerable injury from chinch bugs. The damage however in the extreme northern counties lies in early frosts, and the weather prevailing in that section now is not calculated to hasten matters in the line of harvest.

A Washington dispatch says Representative O'Donnell, of Michigan, has been busy auditing the vouchers for envelopes used in distributing the speeches of members of the House during the present session. Most of the speeches have been on the subject of the tariff, and the sum of $21,000 has been expended in furnishing the 11,000,000 envelopes necessary to distribute campaign literature throughout the country. By an examination of the record Mr. O'Donnell finds that previous to the present session the largest number of envelopes used for this purpose was during the campaign of 1876 when 7,000,000 were used.

Business throughout the country generally is reported fair. "The latest advices regarding the crops are favorable, because they indicate that the injuries, undeniably sustained, are not so serious as many apprehended. While the harm done in Minnesota and Dakota has been great in some localities, the latest estimates from 1,200 points appear to justify the belief that the yield from increased acreage will be about as large as that of last year. So the gloomy anticipations as to cotton in Texas are met by telegraphic accounts of rains throughout the State and a better prospect, and it is explained that with good weather hereafter the State will exceed last year's yield."

A number of Omaha capitalists have become interested in the immense oil fields which are said to exist in the Rattlesnake and Beaver mountains of Wyoming, and are making arrangements to lay a pipe line to Omaha, where the oil is to be distributed. The distance the product is to be piped is estimated at about 650 miles, which will make it the most gigantic undertaking of the kind in the world. The only trouble now in the way of the enterprise is the absence of railroads over which to transport the pipes to the point at which they are to be laid. No actual survey of a route has as yet been made, but a number of the projectors have been over the ground and say that the scheme is thoroughly practical and that a fall of some 4,000 feet can be obtained.

POLITICAL GAMBLING.

The course of business in Congress in relation to matters which by common consent are most important, looks like a stupendous piece of political gambling. This remark applies to the entire range of subjects involving labor and money. Single out any of the great questions, the currency, bank circulation, cheap labor importation, the surplus, reduction of taxation, tariff revision, etc., and there is a slowness, a parleying, a playing at chance to gain party advantage, which is not encouraging to persons who believe that honest and wise work on all those matters is imperatively needed now. The two great parties seem to be playing and jockeying for the inside track as horsemen do at the races. Take the tariff program, for example. The subject has been before the people more or less for six years or more. In 1882 a committee was appointed to investigate the subject and report a bill. But the committee bill did not pass. Another did the next year, however, and it effected some reduction of duties. But all parties agreed that the reduction was not large enough, and it was admitted by all persons who claimed to be well informed that there were inequalities left which ought to be corrected. The next year both parties promised to revise the tariff. Democrats attempted several times to make their promise good, but about one-fourth part of their number, voted with the Republicans in opposition to the plans proposed and nothing further was done during the term of the Forty-ninth Congress. Upon the convening of the Fiftieth Congress, the present one, the President delivered his message devoted wholly to that one subject and urged immediate action.

It was four months before a bill was introduced to reduce the revenues, and it was two months after it was introduced before a vote was taken on its passage. During all that time the Republican members made no attempt to present a plan of their own, though they objected to nearly every provision of the Mills bill, contenting themselves with proposing amendments which they knew or at least believed would not be accepted by the majority. The bill passed and was sent to the Senate where it now lies in the committee room. Republicans have a majority in the Senate, and they have a majority on the committees. It would be violent to presume that any one member of the Senate did not know what the House bill contained when it was brought to that body for action. It would be discreditable to the Senators to believe that they had not made up their minds what ought to be done with the bill. Under the circumstances, the bill could have been reported to the full Senate in a week after it was referred to the committee. But no report has yet been made, and there is nothing to indicate when a report will be made or whether the whole matter will not be put off till after the Presidential election.

This looks like trifling with the people. We are not now suggesting what kind of bill ought to pass; our complaint is that nothing is being done and that signs point to a continuance of the same course. The people are paying too much tax and they are tired of it. Seventy-five million dollars can be spared from the annual revenues of the government and the people want that much taken off their burdens. Do not Congressmen hear the murmurs of the people? Have they no aspirations higher than their party's success?

The KANSAS FARMER is not an alarmist, nor does it desire to prophesy or to threaten; it merely wants to say that if affairs at Washington do not soon change in the people's interest, there will be great disappointment when the votes are counted.

SENATOR PLUMB ON THE CURRENCY.

During the discussion of a bill to provide for the purchase of United States bonds by the secretary of the Treasury, in April last, Senator Plumb offered an amendment "that whenever the circulation of any national bank, or any portion thereof, shall be surrendered, and the same is not taken up by other national banks within thirty days thereafter, the secretary of the Treasury shall thereupon issue an equivalent amount of Treasury notes of the denominations now provided by law for national bank notes."

Speaking on the amendment, among other things, the Senator said:

For years the national bank circulation and so the volume of money outstanding in the United States has been declining. The population has increased, business has increased, but the currency with which that business is to be transacted has diminished each year during the last five years; and yet the Finance Committee of the Senate and the similar committee in the other House, and all those whose special privilege it has heretofore seemed to be to take care of these questions have proposed nothing whatever—not one single measure for the purpose of keeping up the volume of the currency and nothing to increase it in accordance with the increasing needs of business.

* * * * * * * * *

I believe that we should not only have legislation of this kind, but I believe that all the money in the Treasury which is not needed for current purposes and which may not be needed for the redemption of the greenbacks, ought to be put into circulation. I believe that thereby the interests of the people of the United States would be greatly enhanced. I believe it would quicken business in every part of the republic. I believe it would give employment where new there is none, and life where there is stagnation. This does not go as far as I would like to see done, but I have chosen to propose and support that which is so conservative that I did not believe it would receive the opposition of any conscientious man, simply to arrest the contraction that is going on from day to day until we could, under the lead of the Finance Committee, or otherwise, devise some means whereby the currency should be increased in accordance with the increasing needs of the people.

* * * * * * * * *

The Senators from Vermont and from Ohio belong to the school of financiers who believe that a small and diminishing volume of currency is a blessing, and that a large volume of money is a curse. They look at the condition of the vaults in the banks of New York city and say that because money can be had there by favored ones upon collateral security which can be sold at a moment's notice therefore there is enough to supply the country, and they know nothing and apparently care nothing about the condition of the country at large, about the impoverishment of the people in the interior, because of this hidebound policy which has charroterized Congress under the leadership of the Finance Committee and which controls the Treasury Department.

* * * * * * * * *

I am addressing myself to the Senator's proposition, that if we issue these additional Treasury notes we should have them piled up in the Treasury, with no way of getting them out. I want to suggest to him whether we could not pay the national debt with them. What would be the objection to that method of getting them out?

It is encouraging to see that men like Senator Plumb are taking the people's side of this great question. Currency, that which people use in paying debts and taxes and in effecting exchanges of property values, is to the people's business what highways are to their commerce—a necessity as well as a means, and it ought to be as much the duty of government to provide one as the other. The people's money ought to come directly from themselves through their legislature, and no bank or other corporation ought to have any connection with it which is not common to all the people. In other words, the only proper source of money-issue is the government.

It is to be hoped that the "Deep Water" convention which meets at Denver next week, will make a good impression on the public mind as well as on the legislative mind touching the importance of a good harbor on the Texas coast. The people west of the Mississippi river need some place nearer than New York city where they may transfer farm products and other merchandise direct from railway cars to steamships of the heaviest draft. The convention will be well attended. A large number of Kansas people expect to attend. We hope they will and make their influence felt. Kansas would be as near deep water and Liverpool as Ohio is if Galveston had a good harbor.

The St. Louis Wool Market.

Messrs. Hagey & Wilhelm, in their circular letter dated August 15, say: Our wool market is excited and active, with one-half to one cent per pound advance in prices of light bright medium grades, while all other grades remain unchanged. Manufacturers and speculators are fully convinced that the tariff bill will not be acted on by the Senate during the present session of Congress, and are now free buyers. Our market has been cleaned up of all stocks on hand, except some few lots of dark heavy mixed grades, which holders have a loss in, and are holding to see what the future will bring. With all seaboard markets having heavy stocks of foreign wools in store, and the unprecedented large cotton crop, together with an immense increase in the import of woolen goods, we cannot see any hope for heavy and permanent advances in prices; yet we look for fluctuations in prices.

They quote prices of

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA UNWASHED.

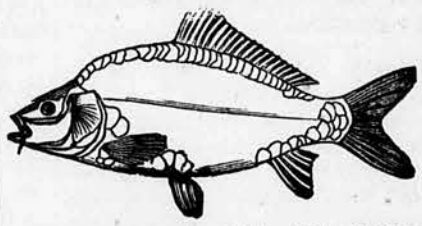
Fancy medium	23
Choice medium	18a21
Fine medium	17a20
Low medium	16a18
Light fine	15a18
Heavy fine	12a16

Space For Exhibits at the State Fair.

The time of holding the Kansas State Fair, September 17 to 22, will soon be here. Persons intending to exhibit any one or more articles or varieties of articles, and who have not already engaged space on the grounds, ought to do so at once that there may be no confusion. As the time approaches, the officers of the Fair will be more and more engaged every day. The intention is to make the occasion one of great interest to Kansans, and the indications augur success.

Persons wanting space should address the secretary, E. G. Moon, Topeka, stating what they have to exhibit, and what space is needed, etc.

German Carp.



This is a picture of the fish which is becoming so popular as a pond fish. We are indebted to W. C. Rose, Lakeside, Bourbon county, Kas., for the illustration. Mr. Rose has several acres in ponds stocked with carp.

Inquiries Answered.

CANNING FRUIT.—See article in our "Home Circle."

PROTECTION TO TREES.—Would you inform me how to protect small apple trees, such as were started this year from root-grafts, from rabbits this next winter.

—Wrap one-half of an ordinary newspaper about every tree; put one piece (long way up) on the tree, wrapping around as if it were a piece of tin rolled into a tube, and make fast with strings of any kind. We use cotton wrapping yarn. Old newspapers can be purchased at any newspaper office for from 25 to 50 cents a hundred. Wrapping paper will do just as well. A fence of wire netting around the orchard will secure it against rabbits.

Oats and corn ground together make a good ration for working horses. If to the mixture a little flaxseed is added it will have a soothing, laxative effect upon the bowels and keep the animal in a healthy condition. The food should be changed occasionally, as horses are fond of a variety and thrive better when they have it.

Horticulture.

KANSAS HORTICULTURE.

Semi-annual address of the President, Geo. Y. Johnson, before the State Horticultural Society, at Holton, June 19, 1888.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—"Time brings all things even if we do but watch the hour," and "all things come to him who labors and waits." These old adages are equally as applicable to horticultural success as to affairs of the heart or of the State.

There is scarcely another State, and probably not one in which the history of horticulture presents a parallel to our own. Organized as was the Territory in the heat of a conflict of ideas, that shook the nation from center to circumference; fought over as was our country, inch by inch, by the opposing forces of slavery and freedom; when no man retired at night with a feeling of reasonable security that he would be alive in the morning; it is not surprising, therefore, that our people for years made no particular effort toward the adornment of homes from which they had no assurance but that they would be driven at any moment.

A few, however, with that ruling passion that is said to be "strong even in death," persisted in planting orchards with a hope that they might reap the reward of their labors, and to these plantings we owe, to a considerable extent, the practical knowledge that we have to-day, as to successful varieties.

The fact, however, that a very large proportion of this planting was done in a reckless hap-hazard manner; that the trees were planted in holes cut in the prairie sod, the roots doubled up as a merchant would fold up a bundle of shoestrings; the dirt half pulverized, tramped firmly about the roots, or tamped in with a hand-spike, as the planter would have set a fence post, and that such a planting encouraged but feeble growth, if any at all, it should cause no surprise that the cry went up from one end of the United States to the other that Kansas was no fruit State; and when at the meeting of the American Pomological Society, held in 1867, the question was asked, upon the call of roll of States, what fruit was a success in Kansas, that some genial gentleman, from the State of Missouri, (a locality, by the way, from which we have drawn a large share of our troubles and some of our blessings, framed laws for us and endeavored to enforce them), from force of habit responded for the State of Kansas, that the red-cheeked Malacoton peach was grown successfully in Kansas, thereby creating the impression that that variety of peach was the only fruit that had as yet succeeded in our State. I am very happy to state, that, notwithstanding this condition of things, there were scores of careful planters throughout the eastern half of Kansas, I might say more especially the northeastern one-third, who had taken good care of their orchards, were deriving very profitable returns and quite satisfactory results for their labors.

When the information was heralded abroad that Kansas was no fruit State, one of her public-spirited citizens, who, at that time, was the editor of the KANSAS FARMER, conceived the idea of gathering up choice specimens of the various varieties grown in Kansas, and exhibiting them before the Pennsylvania State Horticultural Society, at its meeting in old Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, an undertaking in which he was heartily aided by others.

As usual, when Kansas citizens undertake anything they perform their labors in no uncertain manner, so this exhibition of fruit took the world by storm and at once placed Kansas in the front rank as a producer of fine fruit, and the gold medal, and what was of far more consequence, the glowing description given of the exhibit, published by almost every newspaper in the land, advertised our State in the most efficient manner, and did more toward drawing the tide of emigration to us than all things previously published had done. When the record comes to be made up, and the names enrolled of those who have done valiant service for the State of Kansas, notwithstanding whatever faults and failings he may have, (who of us are free from these?) high upon that tablet will very justly be enrolled the name of Capt. George T. Anthony.

It seems to be a disposition, perhaps not altogether American, but very applicable to American people, to move as a wave, to press into enterprises, or rush out in multitudes, and the planting of fruit trees in Kansas after this wonderful success in Philadelphia, formed no exception to the rule. I think it is not putting it at all too strongly to say that millions of fruit trees and plants were planted within the next five years, and, as usual, we had our crazes as to varieties; we had our "Winesap" craze; our "Kansas Keeper" craze; our "Gilpin" craze; our "red raspberry" craze, and last, but not least, we had a severe attack of an epidemic called "Russian apples." The improbable stories of great productiveness were only excelled by the apparent willingness of our people to believe them. It is some consolation to us to know that we were not pioneers in the subject of credulity; some of the older States, within the recollection of some of our oldest members, suffered very severely from the *morus multi caulis* disease that broke out in such contagious form a few years ago, and, as is usual in such instances, like measles, whooping cough, and such childish troubles, their postponement until later years seems to be attended with most disastrous results. Happy is the individual, as well the State, that passes through these juvenile troubles in youth.

While I yet hold that the true and correct varieties for the State of Kansas have as yet never been introduced, and that they must be produced within our own borders and cannot come to us from foreign shores, that they must be the result of our own intelligent crossing by fertilization, that foreign fruits, like foreign ideas of government, do not flourish on our soil, because of a lack of congeniality of atmosphere and surroundings, yet it is very apparent to us all that a very large amount of valuable information has been secured and disseminated through our State to the great benefit of our citizens by the collection and distribution of the knowledge as to success or failure of the various varieties in the different localities.

Our institutions have grown up and been developed from our necessities, and also in like manner new varieties of fruits best suited to our localities, and conditions of our soil and climate, of our altitude and surroundings, are being developed.

In all ages of the world people have been imbued with the Athenian disposition to talk of and run after things that are new, also, it is a well-established principle of hydraulics that it is the larger amount of waste water that forces the small proportion into the desired position and proper altitude; so this running after new fruits and foreign ideas has had, and will have, its beneficial effects in teaching what is best and right, through the thorough ventilation of error, wrong and failure, and that out of the various failures comes valuable experience, and hence "time brings all things even."

It has been very truly said that one of the great secrets of American success is the universal American disposition to get together and talk things over. This was the principle upon which the first successful settlements in America were organized, and out of the New England town meetings, I think more than any other practice, grew our ideas of the principles of republican government.

All branches of business have their associations, their unions, or other organizations in which they meet and confer; in fact, there is no branch of general business, no profession or calling of men in the United States but what have regular and stated meetings for consultation and comparison of views and discussions as to the best manner and mode of conducting their respective callings.

It seemed only the proper thing that out of the very necessities of the case, situated as we are upon the debatable ground between the north and the south, subject to the ravages of insect enemies and climatic influences of both regions, realizing the difficulties under which we labor, that horticulturists, meeting these difficulties, and being called upon to solve the problems incident to but few localities in the world, that there should arise a feeling of necessity for meetings for conference and advice. A horticultural society, therefore, became an absolute necessity.

One of the wisest things this society has ever done has been the collection and publication of the conditions, successes and failures of horticulture by *localities*, a thing which could never have been done except through organized effort. The force of this will be more readily perceived when we take into consideration the fact that we enter this State upon the east at an altitude of 745 feet above the sea level, and go out of the State at the west at an altitude of about 3,000 feet. This difference in altitude necessarily subjects us in the different localities to very different conditions of atmosphere, almost if not quite creating different climates; hence, what is successful in the lower altitudes may not, and most likely will not, be successful in the higher, and *vice versa;* in all these things experiments are yet to be completed, and success will surely come to a greater degree, by reason of the fact, that "we labor and wait."

Until we produce those within our borders and in the different localities best suited, respectively, to our various wants, we must, in planting, avail ourselves of those varieties most generally succeeding in localities similar to our own.

We have very clearly demonstrated that we cannot make one fruit list that is good for the entire State; the experiments thus far have enabled us to make a selection for planting that we can feel reasonably sure will afford us profitable returns, yet, in the central and western part of the State, the planting and experimenting must be carried on for years to come before they will reach a knowledge of what will generally succeed, and it is the province of this society to be actively engaged in collecting into convenient form the results of these experiments and disseminate the same for the benefit of those engaged in making new plantations.

I presume that it is only stating the experience of every man engaged for the past twenty years in fruit culture in Kansas, to say that while we know far more as to selection of orchard sites and varieties than we did even a score of years ago, yet none of us feel so confident of our ability as "oracles" now as we did then.

While the accumulated experience of twenty years' careful culture and experiments enable us to form a reasonably intelligent *guess*, yet there grows less and less that spirit of arrogance that "knows it all." It is a very instructive and I might say amusing way to pass away a few hours' time occasionally, in comparing the expression of opinions in our reports first published with those of later date. The recommended fruit lists of those early years were published with a certain expression that between the lines seemed to be full of a "Thus saith the Lord."

Varieties were hoisted to the head of the list, commended, recommended, endorsed as perfectly successful or condemned as a failure and utterly unworthy of cultivation with a promptness and judicial celerity which would have done honor to the presiding officer of the most approved drum-head court martial.

Such reading is really refreshing in these days when we so strongly suspect that our knowledge is foolishness, made up in large part of ignorance and misinformation. Turning to the later volumes of our transactions you will see that the most positive have grown far more conservative and are content to say, "Certain varieties succeed, and certain others fail with me," and display an unwillingness to endorse anything in much stronger terms than "I will recommend it for *trial*."

There is no doubt but men are in best condition to learn when they become thoroughly convinced as to the great variety and boundless extent of their ignorance, and also that from men in this condition the most reliable information is obtainable, and that by following their advice fewer errors will be committed. Yet, the younger men in the business are always amongst the most valuable because they will take greater chances in experimenting and being generally more sanguine are therefore more venturesome in planting. Out of this multiplicity of experiments comes forth actual results (and the successful list has been greatly modified thereby), a record of which is of great value to all those desiring to plant in similar localities.

It has been the duty and practice of the State society to keep record of the successes and failures in Kansas for all these years and publish the same for the benefit of old and new citizens alike, and of late years particular attention has been given to the very important matter of collecting and distributing information regarding new seedlings, some of which show great promise for future plantings; and, while by a careful study of what is successful in locations and altitudes similar to his own, the planter of to-day can avoid many of the errors of the pioneer orchardists by observing in the State Horticultural Society's transactions the records of their successes or failures, yet its sphere of usefulness is scarcely begun.

The Orchard Manual has already proven of immense benefit, and its value and popularity will increase year by year as experiences in various localities are regularly added, and the same may be said of the Small Fruit Manual.

The devotion of the Society to forestry has been of a character to attract national attention, and the importance of the subject has been acknowledged by our State Legislature to the extent of creating a special commission upon that subject, with two experimental stations.

I hold it to be the duty of every member of this society to render all due practical assistance to those having

this subject in charge, and there is no doubt but the State will yet see the impropriety of separating from our care this branch of the business of this society, and *that* without any effort on our part; our interests as citizens will prompt every member to perform well his part. We are glad to see the work go on, and also to know that our Legislature realizes the importance of the subject, and while willing to escape the present care, have no disposition to shirk so important a responsibility when the State sees fit to place this interest in the hands of its earliest organized advocates and friends.

There must be no antagonism between this society and the Forestry Commission, but, on the contrary, the best feeling and heartiest co-operation between the two, that the greatest good may result to the best interests of the great State of Kansas.

The future of the society is full of promise and there seems to be no end to its labor and usefulness.

No citizen of Kansas has higher appreciation than I of the noble work already performed by the State Board of Agriculture, but from the record of its work done in the past, it is wrongly named. It has actually been a "State Bureau of Immigration and Statistics," and I am fully satisfied that many of its severest struggles for existence in the past would have been avoided had its name expressed its real character. In this capacity it has done valiant service in attracting citizens within our borders. Recently, it seems to have somewhat very properly changed its policy and is becoming a "Bureau of Statistics and Agriculture." But whether it operates in either of these spheres it has been, and there is no reason why it may not continue to be a strong power for the advancement of the material prosperity of the State.

Several years ago there was an effort upon the part of some of those intimately connected with the State Board to crush out the State Horticultural Society, and the war was very bitter between the friends of the two organizations. I am convinced the larger share of this animosity grew out of the complete misunderstandings of the real and proper spheres that the respective organizations were intended to occupy, and in the end better acquaintance brought about a better understanding and a mutual respect for the separate fields of labor, and each has gone on in harmony working for the common good; and while the one has devoted itself to inducing good, thrifty people to make their homes within our State, the other, though instrumental in inducing thousands of good people to become citizens, has also engaged with equal industry and zeal in teaching them how to increase their comforts and make their homes pleasant and beautiful, thus again proving the truthfulness of the adage that "time brings all things even."

In the history of this society there has sometimes arisen some discussion, and efforts have been made by a few who claimed to be "one with us, and sat at our table and eat of our fruits," to destroy the society, and failing in that, to injure the ability of the society for continuing its good work. I am glad to say that they mostly lived in one locality, and am equally glad that they gathered no sympathy from elsewhere, and finding that the society was destined to move "on the even tenor of its way" and "accomplish that whereunto it was sent," have generally made room for better men, and the society has gone forward almost without interruption in its work; new friends have gathered about it and joined hands with the old workers, and though there have been times when the clouds seemed dark, yet, to-day, the sunshine for us is brighter than ever, and a glorious field of usefulness lies before us.

There are at present no dissensions within our membership, and the most friendly feelings prevail towards the society throughout the State.

The greatest obstacle we have ever had to our appeal for legislative aid has been the impression that there was a lack of harmony in our board, and that there was strong and bitter factions in our membership. There has never been any lack of harmony in the board, and with the exception before mentioned, the membership has been a unit, and in the work of the society, so far as I know, there is now complete and universal unity of action. In this harmony let us go forward to new fields of experiment, investigation and victory.

In this, my last official address, it is with feelings of pleasure that I contemplate the complete unity and harmony of our membership and the extended and extending field of usefulness that is before you, and I ask to be allowed the remark that it is a land "flowing with milk and honey," and that it can be made to yield, as it were, all manner of fruits, and that you are fully able to go in and possess the land.

Permit me again to remind you that "time brings all things even," and that "all things are yours" if you but labor and with industry wait.

The Poultry Yard.

White-Crested Black Polish.

On a beautiful lawn, one of the handsomest sights to behold, is a flock of White-Crested Black Polish fowls.

Their jet black green tinted plumage must be seen to be appreciated. This in contrast with the snow white crest gives them a distinguished, dignified and picturesque appearance of which no other breed of fowls can boast; the green of the lawn also adds to their beauty, while on their foraging expeditions. These three most beautiful colors, each one prominent in itself, and each one giving effect to the other, is very seldom seen in any part of the country. And undoubtedly not one person in fifty on an average ever saw or heard of the White-Crested Black Polish fowls; if they had, there would be fifty flocks of them where there is one now. The feathers in the crest of the cock separate in the middle, and hang down on either side. The crest of the female is large, well-rounded, and of a beautiful snow white, and stands firm and erect on their heads.

In symmetry, good specimens are seldom exceeded by any other variety. They are not as large as a good many other breeds. The cocks weighing five and a half pounds. They are literally egg machines and when well taken care of will lay about one hundred and fifty eggs per year. Their eggs average larger than most other varieties, and are rich and highly-flavored. The shell is pure white. They are good foragers when at large, yet seldom straying away from their quarters. Their crests prevent their seeing much above them consequently a fence four feet high readily confines them to proper limits. Their flesh is very sweet, juicy and tender, and of course makes a good table fowl. It is not necessary to hatch them as early in the season as some of the larger varieties, as they grow rapidly and mature quicker, and at five months of age will commence to lay.

Some people have got the notion that they are not as hardy as the Asiatics and cannot stand our cold northern climate, but this is an error. We have wintered them side by side with the Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Wyandottes and Cochins, where the mercury ran twenty-five degrees below zero, and they came out in the spring as well as any of the others, all receiving the same treatment.

They are an exceedingly quick and active bird, always on the alert for enemies and are seldom caught napping. As these birds become better known throughout the country they will be sought for and bred by bankers, merchants and professional men who own nice country farms and homes, as well as many others who enjoy seeing and feeding a flock of choice, useful and ornamental fowls.—*American Farmer, Chicago.*

Fanny Field tells a correspondent how to cure gapes: "To cure gapes, put the chickens in a box, tie a piece of coarse sacking or cheese cloth over the top, spread some fine air-slacked lime on the cloth, and then jar it so that the fine lime will sift down among the chicks. The lime inhaled by the chicks affects the gape worms so that their hold on the windpipe is loosened, and also causes the chicks to sneeze and cough, and throw up the worms."

Poultry Notes.

The refuse from celery, trimmed for market, is excellent for poultry.

Sulphur sprinkled in the dust furnished hens for bathing will help prevent lice.

A strong solution of red oak bark is said to be an excellent remedy for chicken cholera. It is mixed with the food, and also added to the drinking water.

The early pullets for next year's laying should be hatched not later than March, especially those of the Asiatic or large breeds. Much loss is occasioned every season by retaining late pullets, which do not mature in time to begin laying before or during winter.

If you want plenty of eggs, change the food of your stock. Substitute wheat for oats, buckwheat or barley, and vice versa, but always give some corn at night.

Cold water for drinking is better than warm for hens. They are apt to drink more warm water than is good for them. They will sometimes drink till they vomit. It is different with warm food which strengthens them.

How to Cure Skin & Scalp DISEASES with the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

THE MOST DISTRESSING FORMS OF SKIN and scalp diseases, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, are speedily, economically and permanently cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, when all other remedies and methods fail.

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

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50 cents; SOAP, 25 cents; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

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

Relief in one minute, for all pains and weaknesses, in CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the only pain-killing plaster. 25 cents.

Tutt's Pills

The dyspeptic, the debilitated, whether from excess of work of mind or body, drink or exposure in

Malarial Regions,

will find Tutt's Pills the most genial restorative ever offered the suffering invalid.

Try Them Fairly.

A vigorous body, pure blood, strong nerves and a cheerful mind will result.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

TANSY PILLS!

Safe and Sure. Send 4c. for "WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD." Wilcox Specific Co., Phila., Pa.

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John Clarke, Jr.'s Cotton Thread, per spool.	$ 04
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Price's Baking Powder, per lb	32
Church's "Arm & Hammer" Soda, per lb	03
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4 lbs Very Fine Uncolored Japan Tea	1 00
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Fine Church and Parlor **ORGANS.**

DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY AT MANUFACTURERS PRICES.

No Such Offers Ever Made.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN AGENT.
BOXED IN THE FACTORY.
OPENED AT YOUR HOME
NO MIDDLEMEN.
NO WHOLESALE DEALERS.
NO AGENTS.
NO RETAIL DEALERS.
NO CANVASSERS.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS,

ADDRESS T. SWOGER & SON, ORGANS,

Beaver Falls, Pa., U. S. A.

M.M.L. MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT Should be kept in stable, Kitchen, Factory, Store & Shop!

M.M.L. MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT is for Man & Beast. Kills Pain. Rub it in very vigorously!

M.M.L. MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT Should be kept in stable, Kitchen, Factory, Store & Shop!

M.M.L. MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT is for Man & Beast. Kills Pain. Rub it in very vigorously!

Gossip About Stock.

Mr. Powell's "snap" at the close of H. M. Vaile's sale of Bates Short-horns was indeed a snap.

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

Keep your eye open for the advertisement of Mr. Zenas Leonard, Pleasant Hill, Mo. This gentleman is proprietor of the Black Bess Herd of Poland-China hogs, the nucleus of which he purchased in 1883 of the most noted breeders in the United States without regard to trouble or expense. Grover Cleveland 3415 and Jesse James 2819 head this excellent herd.

The young things in the Short-horn sale of A. H. Lackey & Son, at Peabody, August 28, are all the get of the well-known Cruickshank bull, Barmpton's Pride 4985e, who is out of Col. Harris' renowned cow, Barmpton Violet. He sold at Kansas City in 1885 for $1,000. Send for a catalogue, examine the breeding of this herd, and then go and take in a few good animals.

By an oversight at the time, we omitted to acknowledge the receipt of a present of a fine Jersey bull calf, bred at Oak Grove Farm, in Johnson county, Kas., by our old friend, E. B. Gill, whose post-office address is New Santa Fe, Mo. This handsome young bull is now doing valiant service for the Jersey cause at the dairy farm of D. H. Hartsock, Topeka, Kas.

Col. H. D. Smithson, of Holden, Mo., will have a sale of Short horn cattle and thoroughbred Berkshire hogs, on the 4th of September, at his farm near by. The offering contains sixty Short-horns and twenty high-grade cows and heifers. Among the lot are three choice bulls, one of which is the finely-bred Rose of Sharon, Earl of Oak Dale 66026, a good show animal and a sure breeder. Of Berkshires, he offers ten boars and twenty sows, all superior swine and worthy to go in any herd or to head same. Remember the date.

The Short-horn buyers at the administrator's sale of the deceased Joseph Duncan, Sr.'s herd at Osborn, Mo., last week, had the privilege of getting some good practical Short-horn females at their own prices on account of the sale being poorly advertised. The cattle were nearly all of the Ruley strain, mostly the descendants of Moss Rose, of Maple Hill. Twenty females brought $1,335, an average of $66.75. Wm. Chapel and Thos. Dawe, of Troy, Kas., were the only Kansas buyers who profited by several choice bargains.

GO TO MISSOURI.

The oldest stronghold in the West for Short-horn cattle is Clay and Clinton counties, Missouri, where they have been bred since 1850, and probably this class of cattle can be bought as cheap if not cheaper here as anywhere in America. In this connection we refer to the forthcoming sales. On August 30, near Perrin, Mo., will occur the executor's Short-horn sale of forty cows and two bulls, the property of Maud and Bryant O'Neal. The offering consists of Rose of Sharon and other popular strains. The next day, August 31, the closing-out sale of twenty finely-bred Short-horns will be held a few miles distant, near Osborn, Mo. This choice offering is the property of H. C. McGlasson, Brutus Hughes, S. P. Moorman, Col. J. E. Hughes and Wm. H. Carr. Liberal terms and time given on all purchases. To attend either of these sales take the H. & St. Joe R. R. for Osborn, Mo., and the C., R. I. & P. for Perrin, Mo., where parties will be met with carriages. Go to Missouri for cheap Short-horns!

PEFFER'S TARIFF MANUAL.

A NON-PARTISAN statement of facts and figures showing what the Tariff is, what its use, object and effect, its origin and history, with definitions of terms explaining the operation of specific and *ad valorem* duties, and giving the difference between a Revenue Tariff and a Protective Tariff; together with facts about wool, sugar, lumber, salt and coal, and statistical matter convenient for reference as to all matters usually considered in Tariff discussions; also the Tariff planks of all the platforms of the Democratic, Whig and Republican parties from 1840 to 1888. It is the whole subject in one little volume of 144 pages, about the size of an ordinary pocket-book. It is a compendium of pertinent facts for all classes of people to study for themselves as helps, then they may form their own conclusions in their own way. A great deal of hard labor was expended in its preparation; it is sent out as reliable and without party bias, by Judge W. A. Peffer, editor of the KANSAS FARMER. Price, 25 cents for a single copy; five copies to one address for $1; sixteen copies to one address for $2; 100 copies to one address for $10. Postage paid in all cases. Address H. A. Heath, KANSAS FARMER office, Topeka.

Book Notices.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—Although *Harper's Magazine* for September is a fall number, there are no signs about it of turning in the sear and yellow leaf. On the contrary, all the leaves retain the vigor and freshness of summer to a degree that is simply fascinating. The fancies of all classes are catered to—people of sentiment, practical common-sense people, lovers of fun, lovers of fiction, and lovers of fair women and brave men. These, and more too, will find articles to interest them in this number. Artistically, the September *Harper's* is of marked excellence. E. A. Abbey's "Harvest-home" drawings, one of which is used as a frontispiece, reach the high-water mark of perfection in their line.

FORUM.—The September *Forum* (which begins the sixth volume) will contain a review of the Republican National Platform from a Democratic point of view by Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky. Plank after plank is taken up and discussed by the light of the Republican party's record. To this number the Marquis of Lorne will contribute a study of the Government of the United States, the result of his observation while he was Governor-General of Canada. He writes with enthusiasm about many features of our Government, and points out several reasons why he regards a republican government as stable. The third of the series of economic articles which convey the latest investigations of Mr. Edward Atkinson into the condition of American capital and labor, is the most instructive he has yet written. He shows by diagrams how the wage-worker in the United States has steadily advanced and how capital continues to receive a diminishing return.

The success of some of the agents employed by B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., is truly marvelous. It is not an unusual thing for their agents to make as high as $20 and $30 a day, and sometimes their profits run up as high as $40 and $50—even more. But we hesitate to tell you the whole truth, or you will scarcely believe we are in earnest. Write them and see for yourself what they will do for you.

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

A piece of tallow wrapped in tissue paper and laid among furs or woolen will prevent the ravages of moths.

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

If the brush is to be used it is of more importance on the cow than on the horse, yet the former is almost entirely neglected in that respect.

In Susquehanna county, Pa., in 1887, over 10,000 bushels of strawberries were raised, and the average net price to growers was $2.25 per bushel.

For Sale or Trade.

960 acres of nearly all bottom land, running water, young growing timber, near railroad station. Will take part payment in cattle.

CARL WEIDLING, Topeka, Kas.

Rye Seed.

Large White Rye Seed for sale; extra clean and nice. Address E. S. Shockey, Topeka. Four miles south of city on Burlingame road.

CARBONDALE, KAS., April 22, 1888.

Mr. C. A. Booth, Topeka, Kas.:

DEAR SIR:—The Advance Stock Hydrant you have put in for me eighteen months ago, is doing the work to a charm, as in the beginning; it never froze the least for the last two winters, and I would not do without it for three times the amount it cost me.

Yours very truly, JOHN J. DEITRICH.

The Veterinarian.

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

POLL EVIL.—Can you tell me what to do with a horse I have; he has a swelling (hard) on top of head two inches back of right ear; has had it about six months. He is very thin and poor, though he eats well. Don't seem sick. Swelling is the size of a hen's egg?

—Your horse has poll evil, caused by a bruise, usually, in low sheds or stables. Apply the following ointment after clipping the hair off the bunch: Two drachms iodine crystals, two drachms iodide potassium, two ounces of fresh lard; mix all together. Rub in well a piece of this about the size of a hickory-nut; leave it on twenty-four hours. Wash off with soap and water and grease occasionally with lard. Apply again in two or three weeks. While treating must be tied with a neck-strap to both sides of stall.

[Dr. Armstrong is down with fever, hence he did not prepare anything for this department this week, except to answer the above written question, and he did that by the hand of his good wife.—EDITOR.]

Boys!

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FALL TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 4.

[Name KANSAS FARMER.]

TELEGRAPHY. Never were the opportunities so frequent, or the demand so great for telegraph operators and railroad agents, as at present. Never were the financial inducements so great as now. The facilities are nowhere better than at the Central Iowa Telegraph and Railroad Institute, at Ogden, Iowa. Circulars and all information, mailed upon receipt of postal. MEDLEY & HALL, Ogden, Ia.

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 2.

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

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

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

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

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

Approved February 28, 1887.

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

E. B. ALLEN, *Secretary of State.*

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 6.

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

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

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

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

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

Approved March 4, 1887.

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

E. B. ALLEN, *Secretary of State.*

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, August 20, 1888.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 400, shipments 1,600. Market quoted firm and steady. Choice heavy native steers $5 00a5 30, fair to good native steers $4 00a4 90, medium to choice butchers' steers $3 50a4 25, fair to good stockers and feeders $2 00a3 40, grass rangers $1 75a3 50.

HOGS—Receipts 600, shipments 600. Market steady and firm. Choice heavy and butchers selections $6 30a6 40, medium to prime packing $6 00a6 20, ordinary to best light grades $5 00a6 05.

SHEEP—Receipts 600, shipments 3,200. Market firm and steady. Common to good sheep, $2 60a4 00.

Chicago.

CATTLE—Receipts 9,500. Market steady; best natives, $6 30; Texas, $3 30. Best steers, $5 35a6 30; good, $5 20a5 30; medium, $4 60a5 10; common, $3 75a4 50; stockers, $1 75a2 85; feeders, $2 75a3 25; bulls, $1 75a2 50; cows, $1 50a2 75; Texas steers, $2 30a3 50.

HOGS—Receipts 10,000. Market 10c higher. Mixed, $6 05a6 55; heavy, $6 15a6 75; light, $5 90a6 50; skips, $4 00a5 50.

SHEEP—Receipts 6,000. Market steady. Native sheep, $2 50a4 25; Texan, $2 50a3 75; lambs, per cwt., $4 00a5 75.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—The supply was about 20 loads of common to fair cattle. Some 1,300 to 1,450-lb. cattle sold at $4 70a4 90, were heavy enough but lacked fat. The demand was good and some traders reported buyers more ready than usual to take green steers on the feeder order. Sales of beef and shipping steers at $4 25a4 90.

HOGS—The tops were medium weights at $6 25 against $6 20 Saturday. The demand for heavy hogs was small, and they were at a discount. Summed up, choice medium hogs opened strong and 5 cents higher, and closed at Saturday or worse.

SHEEP—The fresh receipts were heavy and the supply of stale common sheep was large. Muttons and lambs were scarce and wanted. The supply of stockers was heavy and the market favorable. 3,761 sheep were on the yards and the most of these were common. Sales at $2 00a2 65.

HORSES—

Draft—Extra	5 to 7 years	$150 to $200
Draft—Good	5 to 7 years	110 to 140
Saddlers	5 to 7 years	115 to 200
Mares—Extra	5 to 7 years	140 to 170
Mares—Good	5 to 7 years	80 to 120
Drivers	5 to 7 years	125 to 200
Drivers—Good	5 to 7 years	85 to 120
Streeters—Extra	5 to 7 years	115 to 130
Streeters—Good	5 to 7 years	70 to 100

MULES—

14 hands	4 to 7 years	$ 60 to $ 75
14½	4 to 7 years	75 to 90
15	4 to 7 years	95 to 115
15½, medium	4 to 7 years	110 to 120
15½, extra	4 to 7 years	130 to 155
16 to 16½	4 to 7 years	160 to 185

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 95½a97c elevator.

St. Louis.

FLOUR—Unchanged.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, cash, 87⅛a88¼c.

CORN—No. 2 cash, 40⅝c.

OATS—No. 2 cash, 24¾a24⅞c.

RYE—47a49c.

BARLEY—Nothing done.

Chicago.

Cash quotations were as follows:

FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 85¼a86c; No. 3 spring, 78a80½c; No. 2 red, 86¼a85¾c.

CORN—No. 2, 44¾c.

OATS—No. 2, 24¾c.

RYE—No. 2, 48c.

BARLEY—No. 2, nominal.

FLAXSEED—No. 1, $1 19a1 20.

TIMOTHY—Prime, $2 20.

PORK—$13 80a13 85.

LARD—$8 90.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts at regular elevators since last report 14,956 bushels; withdrawals, 14,120 bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 137,703 bushels. There was a stronger feeling to the market on 'change to-day, with no sales on the call of any of the different grades either for cash or future delivery, except No. 2 soft, December, at 79¼c. No. 2 red winter, cash, 73c bid, 74c asked. No. 3 red winter, cash, 65½c bid, no offerings. No. 2 soft winter, cash, 74c bid, 77c asked.

CORN—Receipts at regular elevators since last report, 2,295 bushels; withdrawals, 1,606 bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 67,116 bushels. The market was weaker on 'change to-day and values were lower. On the call the only sale was No. 2, for the year, at 29½c. No. 2 cash, 1 car at 30½c.

OATS—No. 2 cash, 20¼c bid, no offerings.

RYE—No. 2 cash and August, 40c bid, no offerings.

HAY—Receipts 14 cars. Market steady. New, $6 00a6 50.

SEEDS—We quote: Clover, $4 00a4 25 per bu. for old; no arrivals of new. Flaxseed, $1 00 per bu. on a basis of pure. Castor beans, $1 10 for prime.

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

FLOUR—Better demand. Sales: 2 cars extra fancy at $1 70; 1 car choice at $1 40; 15 cars fancy, September delivery, at $1 55. Quotations are for unestablished brands of new in car lots, per ¼ bbl. in sacks, as follows: XX, 90c; XXX, $1 00a1 05; family, $1 05a1 10; choice, $1 35a1 40; fancy, $1 45a1 55; extra fancy, $1 60a1 65; patent $1 75.

BUTTER—Receipts large and market weak. Quality fair. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 17c; good, 15c; dairy, fancy, 15c; good to choice, 12a13c; store-packed, choice, 10c.

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

EGGS—Receipts light and market firm at 14c per dozen for strictly fresh.

POTATOES—35a50c per bushel.

GREEN FRUITS—Peaches, clings, common, 30a40c per ⅛ bu. box; choice, 50a60. Freestones, 50a65c; fancy, 75c. Apples, $1 00a1 50 per bbl. Grapes, Ives, 50c per 10-lb. basket.

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

PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually ¼c higher. Sugar-cured meats (canvassed or plain): Hams 13½c, breakfast bacon 11½c, dried beef 9c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides $8 25, long clear sides $8 15, shoulders $7 75, short clear sides $8 65. Smoked meats: clear rib sides $9 15, long clear sides $9 05, shoulders $8 50, short clear sides $9 65. Barrel meats: mess pork $14 00. Choice tierce lard, $8 00.

Topeka Markets.

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

Butter, per lb	$ 10 a12½
Eggs (fresh) per doz	10
Beans, white navy, H. P., per bus	2 65
Potatoes (new) " "	40
Beets " "	25

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The Busy Bee.

When to Put Bees in Winter Quarters.

I see it is advised by some writers not to put bees in winter depositories until cold freezing weather. This, I think, cannot be endorsed by practical bee-keepers, although we know of bees that wintered under these circumstances. Yet I call it bad economy. It may be advisable to avoid long confinement, as I see it very often advised to give bees a fly when the weather will permit during the winter. This I do not approve of, as bees can be kept in a good depository for a much longer time than is required in this climate and kept in good condition.

To winter bees well they should be put in winter quarters before frost gets in the hive, be it the first of November or the last. I had two colonies put in on the 24th day of October and weighed. The same day I also weighed twenty colonies and left them on their summer stands. On the 16th day of November I weighed them again, and put them in the depository. I found that they consumed on an average three pounds to the colony, while the two in the depository only consumed one pound. On the whole number I lost 160 pounds of honey on those left on the summer stands; or, in other words, I would have saved 160 pounds of honey if I had put them all in on October 24. Bees are very light in stores, and placing them in winter quarters early may save many a colony. To keep them in long confinement, these three points are necessary: First, place them in their depository before frost gets in the hive, or approach of cold weather; second, the temperature must be kept at from 40 to 45 above zero, either by natural or artificial heat (mine is natural); third, they must never be so disturbed as to break their cluster when in winter quiet or hibernated.

FEEDING BEES IN WINTER.

As there are many different ways of feeding bees and but very few adopted for winter feeding, it is well in this case to take a colony out, but as the weather is often too cold to operate outdoors, I do it in this way:

In the depository set the colony to one side. If you have frames of honey, take a frame out at the side and slip the frame in its place. If you have no honey in frames, the next best thing is to take a frame without any comb in and put a cross-piece in lengthwise two or three inches from the top bar and run wires through about two inches apart (No. 30 wire is the best.) Make as many as you need, then lay them on a board, flat down. Now take powdered loaf sugar and extracted honey and mix it to a very stiff dough; you do not need much honey—just enough to stick the sugar together. Now press this in the wired part of the frame like a brick, and hang it in your hive close up to the cluster. Bees winter on this very well. Never feed sirup while in winter quarters.—*J. W. Bittenbender, in Iowa Homestead.*

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, by purifying and enriching the blood, improves the appetite, aids the assimilative process, strengthens the nerves, and invigorates the system. It is, therefore, the best and most thoroughly reliable alterative that can be found for old and young.

A correspondent of the Maine *Farmer* takes great pains to give his cattle all the open air exercise they require throughout the winter on warm, sunny days. Sunlight and exercise are two of the greatest factors in promoting health. Shut up human beings in a cotton, oil-cloth or shoe factory month after month, carrying them their food and allowing them no exercise at all, and how long before consumption will seize upon them? It is silly to think that cotton-seed meal or any other highly concentrated food will originate tuberculosis or pleuro-pneumonia.

Where the water is slow in disappearing from certain portions of the field the best remedy is tile drainage, which will incur but little expense.

Dwarf pears and cherries often yield a good crop the second year after planting, but for the after good of the trees such early bearing, in large quantities, should be discouraged.

She scolds and frets,
She's full of pets,
She's rarely kind and tender;
The thorn of life
Is a fretful wife—
I wonder what will mend her?

Try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Ten to one, your wife is cross and fretful because she is sick and suffering, and cannot control her nervousness when things go wrong. Make a healthy woman of her and the chances are you will make a cheerful and pleasant one. "Favorite Prescription" is the only remedy for woman's peculiar ailments, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. See guarantee on bottle wrapper. Large bottles, $1. Six for $5.

F. M. LAIL, MARSHALL, Mo.,

Breeder of the very best POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

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

LANEY & PFAFF,
GREEN RIDGE, MISSOURI.
THOROUGHBRED
POLAND-CHINA HOGS
FOR SALE.
No poor pigs sent out. [Mention KANSAS FARMER.]

THE GOLDEN BELT HERD OF
Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas

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

OTTAWA HERD

Of POLAND-CHINA and DUROC-JERSEY Hogs. Twenty head of first-class boars from four to nine months old. Also seventy-five head of sows of same age, sired by Bruce 4695, C. R., Leck's Gilt Edge 2887. C. R., Whipple's Stemwinder 4701, Daisy's Corwin 4697. Dams—Mazy 2d 6214, Zelda 3d 8250, Maggie's Perfection 8210, Vone's Perfection 9424, Fay's Gold Drop 11676, Jay's Dimple 12172, Eureka Mayo 12176, and many other equally as well bred, and fine as can be produced by any one. Part of sows bred to gilt-edge boars of the most popular strains. Will sell at prices to suit the times. Never had any cholera in the herd. Write for prices.
I. L. WHIPPLE, Box 270, Ottawa, Kas.

Gold Dust Herd of Poland-Chinas.

J. M. McKEE, WELLINGTON, KANSAS.

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

CHICAGO. KANSAS CITY. ST. LOUIS.
THE JAMES H. CAMPBELL CO.
Live Stock Commission Merchants,
FOR THE SALE OF CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.
Rooms 23 and 24, Exchange Building, KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS. ☞ Unequaled facilities for handling consignments of Stock in either of the above cities. Correspondence invited. Market reports furnished free. Refer to Publishers KANSAS FARMER.

Poland-Chinas
100 PIGS FOR SALE!
NEW BOARS:—Young America 3811, C. R., noted show hog and breeder; nine sweepstakes; sire of sweepstakes hog at Chicago fat stock show. Lord Corwin 4th, 1651; daisy show hog, of the highest premium blood. Lampe's Tom Corwin 6207; gilt-edge premium pedigree. SOWS:—Black Rosas, Gold Dust, Double Corwins, Black Bess, Black Beautys, Buckeyes, Dimples, Stemwinders, etc. Royal blood, gilt-edge pedigrees.
Shipped to fifteen States and thirty-three counties in Kansas.
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We are breeding Poland-Chinas, the Improved Chester Whites, Berkshires, Small Yorkshires and Duroc-Jersey Swine, and have secured more premiums than any other breeder in the State—last season getting 120 first and sweepstakes and 15 second. We breed from the very best strains, hence our remarkable satisfaction. Of Poultry we breed ten leading varieties, the best to be found in the West; also Toulouse Geese, Bronze and White Holland Turkeys. Eggs in season. Hogs all eligible to record. Reasonable prices. Write your wants. Address H. G. FARMER & SONS, Garnett, Kas.

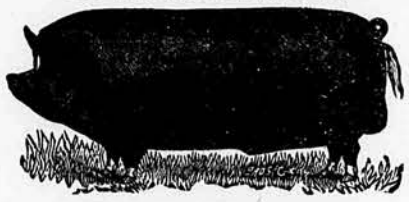
For Berkshire Swine and Southdown Sheep that are first-class, or money refunded, call on or address J. M. & F. A. SCOTT, Box 11, Huntsville, Mo.
[Mention KANSAS FARMER.]

LOCUST ✕ GROVE ✕ HERD

OF LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SWINE.

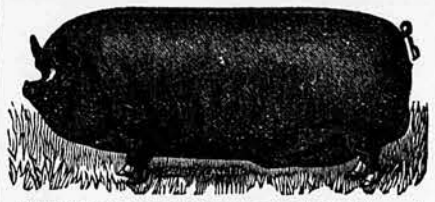
Nothing sent out but what is a credit to Locust Grove Herd. Individual excellence combined with purity of breeding, is my motto. Prices to suit the quality of stock offered. Correspondence and inspection solicited. Orders booked now for spring pigs. Address as below, or better, come and see.
JAMES HOUK,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

ORDERS TAKEN NOW
For SPRING PIGS sired by



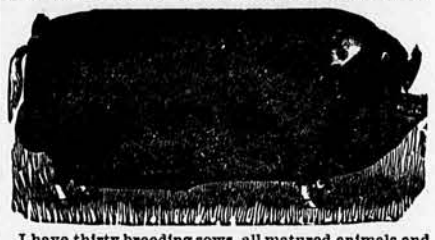
ROYAL GRANITE 10105,
The best BERKSHIRE boar ever owned at "HAW HILL," and several other first-class sires. Enclose stamp for catalogue and prices.
SPRINGER BROS., Springfield, Ill.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.



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

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD OF
Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



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

SELECT HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES!
G. W. BERRY,
BERRYTON, Shawnee Co., KANSAS.
My sows represent the Royal Duchess, Sallie, Hillside Belle, Charmer, Stumpy, and other families. These Swanwick and Humfrey families are larger, thicker-fleshed, set on shorter legs, and possess finer qualities than other hogs. Herd headed by British Champion III. 13481 and Dauntless 17417. My aim is to produce a type of Berkshires honorable to the Select Herd and the breed. Correspondence in regard to spring pigs invited.
BERRYTON is located nine miles southeast of TOPEKA, on the K., N. & D. R. R. Farm adjoins station.

Maple Grove Duroc-Jerseys.
We use only the choicest animals of the most approved pedigree, hence our herd is bred to a very high state of perfection. Pigs in pairs not akin. Stock of all ages and sows bred for sale at all seasons. Prices reasonable and quality of stock second to none.
J. M. BROWNING, Perry, Pike Co., Ill.

HAY FEVER CATARRH

I can truthfully say Ely's Cream Balm cured me of hay fever and I would not be without it during the hay fever season.—L. M. Georgia, Binghamton, N. Y.

A friend persuaded me to try Ely's Cream Balm for hay fever, and I did so with wonderful success.—F. S. Geer, Syracuse, N. Y.

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

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FOR MAN AND WOMAN. Contains 10 degrees of strength. Current can be **increased, decreased, reversed or detached** at will, and applied to any part of the body or limbs by whole family. **Cures General, Nervous and Chronic Diseases.** It is light, simple and superior to all others. Guaranteed for one year. **Our Large Illustrated PAMPHLET** giving prices, testimonials, mechanism, and simple application for the cure of disease will be **sent FREE** to any address.
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OF BEST GRADES.
DUCK HARVESTER
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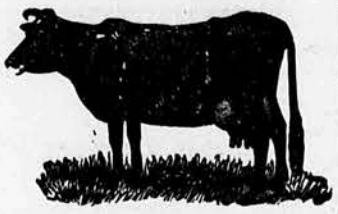
Binder Covers
Hay Caps & Stack Covers.
GEO. B. CARPENTER & CO.,
202 to 208 South Water St., CHICAGO.

SHERWOOD & ROHRER STOCK FARM



Home of HASSELMAN'S BROWNEY 28777. Tested on Island of Jersey at rate of 33 pounds 12 ounces in seven days.

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A. J. C. C. JERSEY CATTLE,

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

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

SHERWOOD & ROHRER, VALLEY CENTER, KANSAS.

LINWOOD SHORT-HORNS

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

Substance, flesh, early maturity and good feeding quality the objects sought. The largest herd of Scotch Short-horns in the West, consisting of *Cruickshank Victorias, Lavenders, Villets, Secrets, Brawith Buds, Kinellar Golden Drops*, etc., headed by Imp. **Baron Victor 42824**, a prize-winner and sire of prize-winners.

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

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TOPEKA, - KANSAS,

The Leading Western Importers of

CLYDESDALE, PERCHERON, CLEVELAND BAY

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French Coach Horses.

AN IMPORTATION OF 125 HEAD,

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—AND—

RED POLLED CATTLE.

STERLING. 4713.

We have on hand a very choice collection, including a recent importation of horses, several of which have won many prizes in England, *which is a special guarantee of their soundness and superiority of form and action.* Our stock is selected with great care by G. M. SEXTON, *Auctioneer to the Shire Horse Society of England.* Prices low and terms easy. Send for catalogues to

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COTSWOLD AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

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

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

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

Bronze Turkeys and Plymouth Rock Chickens, pure breeds.

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The Imported **CLYDESDALE** Stallion

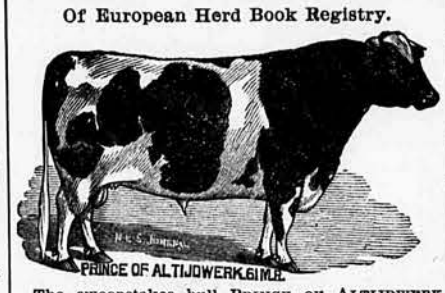
KNIGHT OF HARRIS 995

(2211),

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

Holstein - Friesian Cattle

Of European Herd Book Registry.



PRINCE OF ALTIJDWERK 61 M.R.

The sweepstakes bull PRINCE OF ALTIJDWERK (61 M. R.) at head of herd, has no superior. Cows and heifers in this herd with weekly butter records from 14 pounds to 19 pounds 10½ ounces; milk records, 50 to 80 pounds daily. The sweepstakes herd. Write for catalogue. **M. E. MOORE, Cameron, Mo.**

[Mention this paper.]

HAAFF'S NEW PRACTICAL DEHORNER. Fifty illustrations. New Tools. Cattle Tags. New Water-heater. Send for circular. Agents wanted. Mention this paper. **H. H. HAAFF, Box 193, Chicago, Ill.**

Holstein - Friesian Cattle.

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

JNO. D. PRYOR, Winfield, Cowley Co., Kas.

Devon Cattle!

We are the largest breeders of this hardy, easy-keeping breed, one of the best for the West. Stock for sale singly or car lots.

RUMSEY BROS. & CO., EMPORIA, KANSAS.

SHANNON HILL STOCK FARM.

G. W. GLICK, Proprietor, Atchison, Kansas.

Breeds and has for sale Bates and Bates-topped

SHORT-HORNS

Including representatives of

Kirklevingtons, Filberts, Craggs, Princesses, Gwynnes, Lady Janes, and other fashionable families.

The Grand Bates Bulls,

8th Duke of Kirklevington No. 41798, Waterloo Duke of Shannon Hill No. 89879,

At head of herd.

☞ Fifteen choice young Bulls for sale now.

Correspondence and inspection of herd solicited, as we have just what you want and at fair prices.

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And visit the Pleasure Resorts of Colorado, Utah, Washington Territory, or the Famous Yellowstone Park.

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NOW IS THE TIME TO GO,

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

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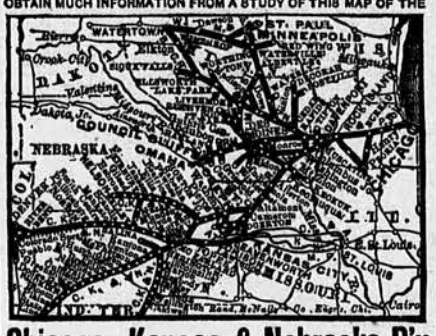
UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY, WILL OBTAIN MUCH INFORMATION FROM A STUDY OF THIS MAP OF THE



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It affords the best facilities of communication between all important points in KANSAS, NEBRASKA, COLORADO, NEW MEXICO, the INDIAN TERRITORY, TEXAS, and beyond. Its Main Lines and Branches include ST. JOSEPH, KANSAS CITY, NELSON, NORTON, BELLEVILLE, HORTON, TOPEKA, HERINGTON, WICHITA, HUTCHINSON, CALDWELL, DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS, PUEBLO, and hundreds of other flourishing cities and towns.

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tributary thereto offers rare inducements to farmers, stock growers, and intending settlers of every class. Lands cheap and farms on easy terms. Traverses the famous "GOLDEN BELT" whose varied products and herds of cattle, horses and swine are the admiration of the world.

Prompt and Convenient Connections

at Kansas City and St. Joseph for Chicago, St. Louis and all points East, South and Southeast; with FAST LIMITED TRAINS of GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE for Davenport, Rock Island, Des Moines, Peoria and Chicago; with ALBERT LEA ROUTE for Spirit Lake, Watertown, Sioux Falls, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and points North and Northwest, and with connecting lines South and Southwest to Texas and Pacific Coast States and Territories.

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Strictly First Class, entirely new, with latest improvements, expressly manufactured for this service, leading all competitors in the comfort and luxury of its accommodations. Elegant Day Coaches, Restful Reclining Chair Cars and Palace Sleeping Cars. Solidly ballasted steel track; iron and stone bridges, commodious stations, and Union Depots at terminal points.

For Tickets, Maps, Folders, or desired information, apply to nearest Coupon Ticket Agent, or address at Topeka, Kansas,

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SOUTHEAST!

Cheap Land Excursions.

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

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

Tickets will be sold to

SOUTH MISSOURI, ARKANSAS, TEXAS, MISSISSIPPI, ALABAMA AND LOUISIANA.

The Excursion dates are as follows:
August 21.
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Everything will be first-class. Reclining Chair Cars and Pullman Buffet Sleepers in excursion trains. Stop-over privileges allowed. Tickets to points west of Mississippi river good thirty days from date of sale; those to points beyond Memphis, sixty days.

For map and full particulars, address

J. E. LOCKWOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agent Memphis Route, KANSAS CITY, MO.

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

Three Daily Fast Trains between Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth and Quincy, Burlington, Peoria and Chicago without change.

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Two Fast Daily Trains between Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison and Denver without change.

The line carrying the government fast mail between the East and far West. Any ticket agent can give you maps and time table of this well-known route, or you can address H. C. ORR, Gen'l Southwestern Passenger Agent, Or A. G. DAWES, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Joseph, Mo. Kansas City, Mo.

☞ Take care of your Horses and Cattle by using Dr. S. P. Cregar's

STOCK CAKE & ANTI-WORM REMEDY.

a cathartic stimulant for HORSES, CATTLE and other LIVE STOCK. *This Stock Cake removes worms, purifies the blood and water, loosens the hide, acts upon the kidneys, regulates the system and puts the animals in healthy, thriving condition. Also is a* **Preventive Against Pleuro - Pneumonia** *in Cattle.* Price 15 cents per cake.

Dr. S. P. Cregar, 1464 Wabash Ave. **Chicago.**

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker-up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 9, 1888.

Cowley county—S. J. Smock, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Peter Paugh, in Silverdale tp., July 3, 1888, one roan horse, branded D on left shoulder; valued at $20.

MARE—By same, one white mare, branded D on left shoulder; valued at $10.

Jefferson county—E. L. Worswick, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Allen Baggett, in Kentucky tp., (P. O. Medina), June 27, 1888, one dark brown mule, 20 years old; valued at $15.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by G. L. Sneaz, in Olathe tp., (P. O. Olathe), July 18, 1888, one horse mule, about 14 hands high, brown, 8 years old, clean-limbed, collar marks; valued at $40.

Allen county—R. W. Duffy, clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by Samuel B. Dodge, in Osage tp., July 9, 1888, one bay filly, 3 years old, blaze face, left hind foot white; valued at $35.

FILLY—By same, one bay filly, 3 years old, some white in forehead; valued at $30.

Wilson county—D. N. Willits, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. C. Lindsay, in Chetopa tp., July 16, 1888, one dark brown mare, about 15 hands high, left front foot is brown and the other three are white, small white streak in forehead; valued at $30.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 16, 1888.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by H. Z. Fowler, in Eureka tp., July 19, 1888, one small light gray mare pony, three white feet and some white in face; valued at $20.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by E. W. Shighley, in Messer, one sorrel mare, about 15 years old, 14½ hands high, white strip in face, shod all round, one glass eye; valued at $30.

Linn county—Thos. D. Cottle, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by E. D. Schooly, in Paris tp., July 4, 1888, one red heifer, 3 years old, white spot on each flank, some white on belly, white spot in forehead, no marks or brands; valued at $15.

Marshall county—J. F. Wright, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Mathew C. Wright, in Vermillion tp., May 28, 1888, one red yearling steer, white in face and some other white; valued at $12.

Atchison county—Chas. H. Krebs, clerk.

COW—Taken up by A. F. Ferrell, in Kapioma tp., (Arrington P. O.), one red cow, white spots, right horn broken off, 3 or 4 years old; valued at $12. Calf at side, male, red, some white spots, 3 or 4 months old.

Labette county—W. J. Millikin, clerk.

HOG—Taken up by T. R. Jarrett, near Chetopa, July 27, 1888, one black and white spotted male hog, split in right ear and under-bit in left ear; valued at $8.

HOG—By same, one sandy spotted male hog, marked as above; valued at $8.

HOG—By same, one white male hog, under-bit and small split in right ear; valued at $8.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 23, 1888.

Sumner county—Wm. H. Berry, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. Wade Showalter, in Greene tp., (P. O. Knox), May 10, 1888, one bay mare pony, about 18 hands high, about 14 years old, blaze face, branded O on left shoulder; valued at $25.

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

Smith county—John H. Ferris, clerk.

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

Sherman county—O. H. Smith, clerk.

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

Jefferson county—E. L. Worswick, clerk.

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

Brown county—N. E. Chapman, clerk.

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

MAINS' HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS.

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

TRADE **Ohio IMPROVED Chesters** MARK

WARRANTED CHOLERA PROOF. EXPRESS PREPAID. WINS 1ST PRIZES IN U. S. & FOREIGN COUNTRIES. 2 WEIGHED 2806 LBS. SEND FOR DESCRIPTION & PRICE OF THESE FAMOUS HOGS, ALSO FOWLS. L. B. SILVER CO. CLEVELAND, O.

(This Company sold 973 head for breeding purposes in 1887. Send for facts and mention this paper.)

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—OF—

TROTTING HORSES

September 4, 1888, on the Fair Grounds,

MEXICO, MO.

40 head of Trotting and Saddle-bred Horses, mostly Clays and Mambrinos, nearly all my own breeding.
10 choice Brood Mares with Colts at side.
20 Geldings and Fillies, aged from 1 to 5 years.
Catalogues ready August 15.

K. H. ALLEN,
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RIVERVIEW

The Prettiest Young City of the Smoky Valley.

Beautiful Springs, Lake, and also, what the name implies,

RIVER VIEW.

Buy a home in or farm adjoining Riverview. Call on or address

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—OF—

Weather Predictions,

From June 1, 1888, to June 1, 1889,

According to Mathematical Calculations based on Astronomical Laws, is now ready for mailing. Price **Fifty Cents per Copy.** Direct to C. C. BLAKE, Topeka, Kas.

This Almanac gives the predictions for each month separately, and for June, July, August and September the predictions are made for each half month. The temperature, rainfall and kind of weather are given each month for all the different sections of the United States, including the Pacific coast, Canada and Europe. Separate calculations have been made, showing what the temperature and precipitation will be in each locality, each month, which has required a vast amount of calculating. It gives many suggestions as to what crops to plant and when. Nearly every one who has had our former Almanacs has ordered this one. They are almost unanimous in saying our Almanac is the best-paying investment they have made. Address **C. C. BLAKE,**
Topeka, Kansas.

JOINT CATTLE SALE!

SHORT-HORNS AND HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

On the elegant Fair Grounds of the Marion County Agricultural Society,

At Peabody, Marion Co., Kas., Tuesday, August 28,

At 10 o'clock a. m.

A. H. LACKEY & SON and C. F. STONE will sell at that time **Fifty Head of well-bred Short-horns, Cows, Heifers and Bulls, and Fifteen Head of Thoroughbred Holsteins,** all descended from the celebrated Holstein herd of Thos. B. Wales, of Iowa City, Iowa, consisting of Cows, Heifers and Bulls. The Short-horns include Cruickshanks, Young Marys, Rose of Sharons, Louisas, Maidens, Beauties, Lavinias, Princesses, Arabellas, Lady Janes, and other good and useful families. The young animals offered are all the get of our renowned Cruickshank Bull, BARMPTON'S PRIDE 49854. Come and see good cattle and buy some cheap. The Holsteins are of the best milking strains of that famous breed; are all recorded and in perfect health.

TERMS:—Twelve months time will be given on good bankable notes, well secured, at 10 per cent. interest.

☞ PEABODY—Is located at the junction of the Great Rock Island and the Santa Fe railroad, two of the greatest systems in the United States.

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Western × National × Fair!

—AT—

Bismarck Grove, Lawrence, Kas.,

SEPTEMBER 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, 1888.

$20,000 IN PREMIUMS!

The LARGEST and BEST FAIR ever held on the grounds. Attractions of every kind. Everything to interest and amuse the people, A fine display of Cattle, Horses, Hogs and Sheep, and special show of Poultry. Splendid TROTTING and PACING.

☞ Reduced rates of fares on all railroads.

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You no doubt are aware of the fact that the dairy business is the most remunerative part of farming, and that there is no reason in the world why Kansas should not rank foremost in the creamery interests.

Kansas Creamery Butter

to-day is selling at the highest market prices in Denver and the West, but there is not enough butter made in Kansas to supply this great Western demand. Colorado has to buy her creamery butter in Iowa and Illinois, and these States are getting all of this good money that should go to our

Kansas Farmers.

Every town of six hundred inhabitants and upwards should have a CREAMERY, which they can procure at a VERY SMALL COST.

We are so situated that we can furnish all necessary Machinery and Apparatus, and give full instructions for erecting the building, which we will be glad to do at any time.

Let some enterprising farmer take hold of this, and work up a small stock company, and correspond with us.

We will be very glad to hear from anybody regarding this great industry.

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

Creamery Package Mf'g. Co.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Kemp's Double Cam **Hay Press** given away if it will not fill demands of my circulars.
JAMES KEMP, Kempton, Ill.

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BUY THE MORRISON PLOW
BEST TO USE
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CULTIVATOR
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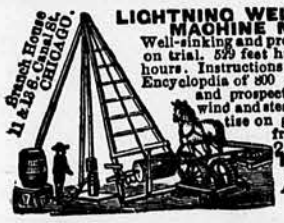
COOK FEED FOR YOUR STOCK
With the **TRIUMPH STEAM GENERATOR** and save ⅓ to ½ of your feed. Also **ENGINES & BOILERS, GRINDING MILLS, FEED CUTTERS** and **CORN SHELLERS.** Send for Catalogue A and state what you want.
RICE & WHITACRE M'F'G CO.
42 & 44 W. Monroe St., Chicago.



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Well-sinking and prospecting tools sent on trial. 529 feet has been sunk in 8 hours. Instructions for beginners. An Encyclopedia of 800 Engravings of well and prospectors' tools, pumps, wind and steam engines. A treatise on gas and oil. Book free, mailing charges 25 cts. each.
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THE NEW DOCTOR BAILEY **CUTTER.**
For Ensilage and Dry Forage.

Six sizes, for hand, horse and steam power. Only machine made with a drawing and shearing cut. Great saving of power and increase of capacity.
Made only by
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Send for circulars and catalogue.

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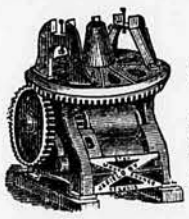

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For the next 60 days we will sell this celebrated machinery at greatly reduced prices, regardless of profit. Those desiring **bargains** should send for circular to
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Full circle. Steel. Most rapid and powerful. Address K. C. Hay Press Co., Kansas City, Mo.

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Good work at low prices. Send for circular.

The BEST Lock-Lever Rake in the Market.
Has double coil steel teeth, with spring temper.

"BRADLEY No. 2"
SULKY RAKE

IS MADE 8 or 12 Feet Wide, with Shafts or Poles.
Axles TRUSSED on two sides.
Send for Description and Prices.

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PERFECT FORCE FEED FOR Grain and Grass Seed

Ratchets in ground Wheel, so that either wheel drives the **Grain Feed**, making continuous feed in turning corners or drilling around corn shocks. New **LEVER** for shifting the **HOES.** One-half the hoes forward and the other half back. This drill has no equal on the market and can not fail to be appreciated by any farmer who sees it. Branch Houses: Philadelphia, Pa.; Peoria, Ills.; St. Paul, Minn.; Kansas City, Mo.; San Francisco, Cal. Send for Circular to either of the above firms or to

Also Manufacturers of Buckeye Fertilizer Drills, Buckeye Riding and Walking Cultivators, Buckeye Seeders, Buckeye Cider Mills and Hay Rakes,

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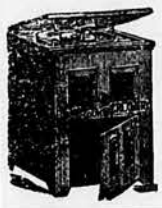

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GOLDEN CROSS WHEAT

1886 G.C. aver'g'd	34.03	bu.	
1886 Fultz	"	26	"
1887 G. C.	"	31	"
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Highest yield reported this year is 56 bu. per acre. Large, hard, red grain; compact, broad head, light beards; very hardy in winter; great stooler. Sow 1¼ bu. per acre. This is the coming wheat. All of next year's crop will be wanted at $2 per bu. for seed. Yields 8 to 10 bu. more than Fultz. Price, ¼ bu., $1; ½ bu., $1.75; 1 bu., $3; 2¼ bu. bag, $6—or by mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 40c.; 8 lbs., $1; 4 lbs., $1.25. Send for valuable wheat catalogue *free*. Eight best varieties.
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(By the National Exposition Co.)
Opens September 10, 1888,
Continuing till November 1.
Collective displays invited from every county.
Unprecedented opportunity for securing desirable immigration.
The railroads will run a series of HOME SEEKERS' EXCURSIONS.
Finest floral and horticultural exhibits ever seen in the West.
Music by Signor Liberati's grand military band from New York.
Magnificent display of objects of art, including Karl Von Peloty's world-renowned painting, "The Wise and Foolish Virgins."
Persons interested in the organization of collective county exhibits are invited to correspond with M. FAIRCHILDS DOUD, Commissioner Agricultural Department, or
C. RALPH EVANS, General Manager,
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BOYS GET YOUR GUN!
NOW IS THE TIME!
CHICKENS ARE "RIPE."
DUCKS ARE COMING.
We have the Largest Stock of **GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION ETC.,** to be found in the West, **PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.** Send for Catalogue, containing everything needed by **SPORTSMEN,** which we mail free.
JENNEY & GRAHAM GUN CO.,
53 STATE ST., CHICAGO.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

(Continued from page 1.)

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N. R. NYE, Leavenworth, Kas., breeder of the leading varieties of Land and Water Fowls. DARK BRAHMAS a specialty. Send for Circular.

EUREKA POULTRY YARDS.—L. E. Pixley, Eureka, Kas., breeder of Wyandottes, B. B. R. Games, P. Rocks, B. and W. Leghorns, Buff Cochins and Pekin Ducks. Eggs and birds in season. Write for what you want.

OAKLAND GROVE POULTRY YARDS. — F. A. A'Neals, Topeka, Kas., breeder of BROWN LEGHORNS, exclusively. Eggs $1.50 per 13.

SHAWNEE POULTRY YARDS—Jno. G. Hewitt Prop'r, Topeka, Kas., breeder of leading varieties of Poultry, *Pigeons and Rabbits*. Wyandottes and P. Cochins a specialty. Eggs and fowls for sale.

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PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS — Two dollars each; three for $5. Plymouth Rock and Pekin Duck eggs, $1 per 13. Mark S. Salisbury, Independence, Mo.

CHAS. H. HARTUNG, Van Horne, Iowa, breeder of Silver Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins and S. C. Brown Leghorns. Express charges paid on eggs for hatching to all points in the U. S. Send for circular—sent free.

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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!!*

WANTED—CREAM CLUBS.—Form a cream club among your neighbors and express your cream instead of making butter. Highest cash price paid. Write for particulars. M. Madison, P. O. Box 79, Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE—Registered Short-horn Bull, 3 years old, color red, dehorned, docile. Also choice high-grade Bull and Heifer Calves and some yearling Heifers. Will sell low. Address T. H. Rudiger, Lawrence, Kas., or call at farm, four miles west of Lawrence, on California road.

FOR SALE—Eighty acres of land in Franklin Co., Kas. House, orchard fruit. Price $1,500; $800 cash, balance on time. Address James Reeher, Tillamook, Oregon.

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FOR SALE — A five-acre lot adjoining city limits, near the Agricultural College, mostly set in fruit. House, barn, well and cistern. A nice place for one who wants to send their children to a *free* college. Easy terms. E. Huse, Manhattan, Kas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE — Forty head of choice Short-horn Cattle. Good colors, young and the most popular families. Address Alldaffer & Co., Topeka, Kas.

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WANTED—Horses in exchange for some beautiful lots—clear—just west of city, and acre tract near cotton mill. Also good 80 acres, well improved, thirteen miles from Topeka, for trade. Call, or address 620 West Sixth St., Topeka.

100,000 THREE BEST SORTS TIMBER-Claim Trees for sale by Martin Allen, Hays City, Kas.

CHOICE LOTS—In Boynton's addition to Topeka to exchange for a farm. West Side circle railway runs through the addition. Convenient to cotton factory, sugar mill and creamery. D. J. Boynton, 626 Kansas avenue, room 5, Topeka.

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FOR SALE—Great bargains in Boynton's addition to Topeka. Parties are doubling their money buying lots in this addition. The cotton factory is going up fast. Call on D. S. Boynton, 626 Kansas avenue, room 5.

TWO-CENT COLUMN--(Continued.)

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STRAYED — On March 31, 1888, from Pinkerton place, south of Elevator school house, one bay three-year-old filly, a scar on left hind leg, and had halter on. Also a one-year-old brown horse colt. A liberal reward for their recovery S. W. McKnight, Topeka, Kas.

100,000 THIRD-CLASS HEDGE PLANTS for sale. Nice, healthy plants. Fifty cents per 1,000. 10,000 Catalpa, 12 to 24 inches, $2.25 per 1,000. Boxed free. Douglas County Nurseries, Box 33, Lawrence, Kas.

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WRITE US FOR PRICES—Of Seed Buckwheat, Rye, Turnip Seed, and anything in the seed line. Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Kansas City, Mo.

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STRAYED—From Martin Finney, Fourth and Jefferson streets, Topeka, a light roan mare, with silver tail and mane, shod in front and branded on left hip. Liberal reward.

FOR SALE — Pure Plymouth Rock eggs. J. D. Jencks, 411 Polk street, North Topeka.

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J. M. SLONAKER—Garnett, Kas., has for sale one Renick Rose of Sharon and one Bloom Bull, both richly bred. Write for pedigree and terms.

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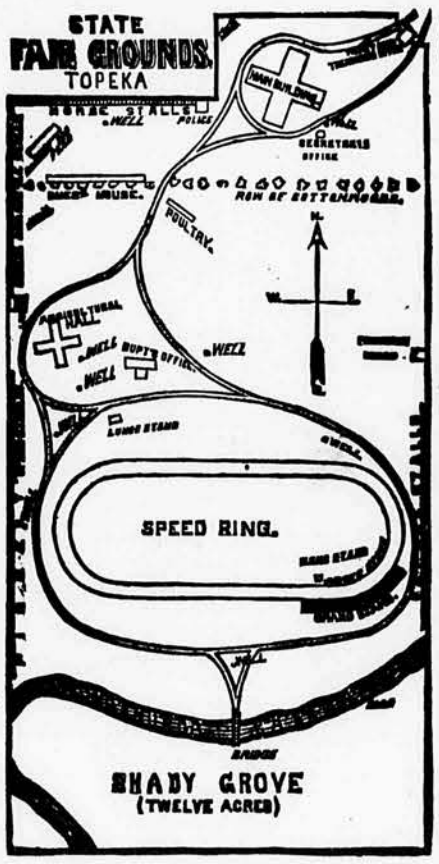
SEEDS J. C. PEPPARD, MILLET A SPECIALTY. Red, White, Alfalfa & Alsyke Clovers, Timothy, Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Red Top, Onion Setts, Tree Seeds, Cane Seed, Etc. 1220 UNION AVENUE, (One block from Union Depot) KANSAS CITY, MO.

Everybody wants the earliest vegetables, largest farm crops and Big Hay Yields, and the way to get them is to plant Salzer's Seeds. 100,000 Roses and plants. Fall Grass & Seed List for farmers and others now ready free. JOHN A. SALZER, LaCrosse, Wis. BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS

GRAPE VINES All old and new varieties GRAPES, Extra Quality, Warranted true. Also other SMALL FRUITS. Cheap by mail. Descriptive Catalogue Free. Sole owners and introducers of the new Black Grape, now first offered for sale. Headquarters and lowest rates for EMPIRE STATE & NIAGARA EATON T. S. HUBBARD CO., Fredonia, N.Y.

SIXTH ANNUAL
KANSAS STATE FAIR!
—TO BE HELD AT—
TOPEKA, -:- KANSAS
SEPTEMBER 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1888.
$25,000 IN PREMIUMS.

THE GREATEST SHOW OF 1888! REPRESENTING THE PRODUCTS OF AN EMPIRE! The Whole STATE OF KANSAS. More and Greater Attractions than ever. REDUCED R. R. FARE.



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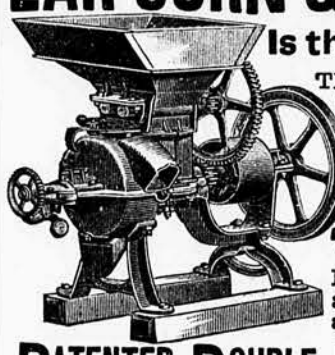
J. L. STRANAHAN,
—DEALER IN—
BROOMCORN
And all BROOM MATERIALS AND MACHINERY.
Twenty-five years experience as a Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer. Liberal advances on consignments.
References:—Hide & Leather Nat'l Bank, Chicago. 194 Kinzie St., Chicago, Ill.

EAR CORN GROUND WITH SHUCKS, COB and GRAIN
Is the MOST ECONOMICAL FEED for ALL KINDS OF STOCK



The **nutriment** in **shucks** and **cobs** is utilized as feed; the bulk increased; and the labor and cost of husking saved. The shucks and cobs also aid digestion, and largely prevent Colic and other troubles.

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