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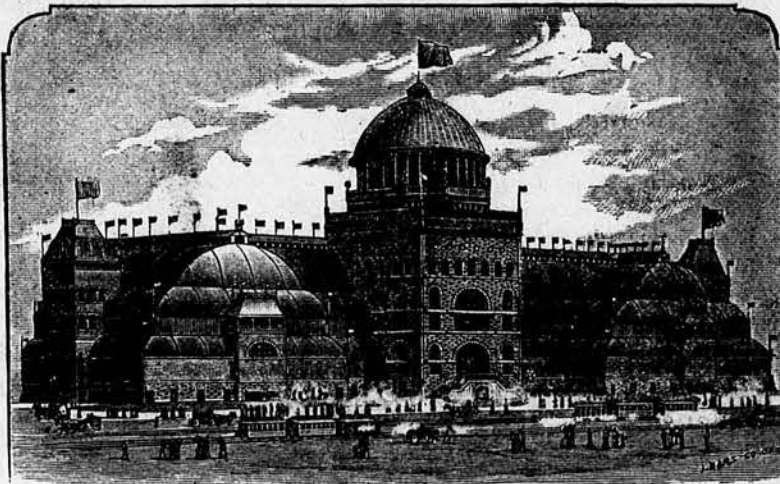
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Agricultural Matters.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE MOVEMENT.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Upon the request of Brother Ed. Warren, our worthy and efficient National Secretary, I will venture to write a few lines for your journal. I will say in the first place that my time for correspondence is very limited since I am engaged to work for our exchange enterprise, which, like all other enterprises gotten up by the producer to relieve him of the unjust business methods of the country, meets with the strongest opposition from those whose profits, under the prevailing system, we are seeking to put into our own pockets. The sinecures are not needed and must go. An intelligent consolidation against them will bring about this great result.

This consolidation can be brought about only by organization and frequent interchanging of views and opinions. I shall take it that no one knows better than the Kansas farmer the present embarrassed condition of the tiller of the soil. The toiling millions throughout the land are clamoring for relief. Mortgaged farms, unrequited labor, combinations of the money powers against the farmers, the pricing of his farm products before they have matured, and, in some instances, before they are planted, the continued prosperity of all classes except the laborer, are the complaints from all corners of the country. Investigation shows close and well disciplined organization among all classes of our people except the farmers. It is they who produce the wealth of the country, and, it is they who are now the victims of these monied organizations. Indeed, then an organization among farmers "has become a matter of life and death." Long and patiently has the farmer borne these great injustices with the vain hope that "times will change for the better soon." Let us remember the lesson taught in the fable: "The gods help those who help themselves," and proceed to work at once with a determination that will bring success.

All agree as to the great and pressing necessity for intelligent combination of the agricultural classes; but when such consolidation is attempted they are met with such opposition as the enemies of the laborer can devise. Many are the plans and arguments used. They often scout the idea of a combination among farmers, knowing at the time that they themselves are thoroughly leagued. Indeed is it true that the farmers of the grandest and most enlightened nation on the globe are not able to manage their own business affairs? At the same time these farmers are to vote at each election for the officers of their government. If he can do the one successfully, why not the other? A person of sufficient intellect to vote for President of the United States ought certainly be able to transact his own business.

I will put the question in this way and ask every farmer to carefully and conscientiously answer for himself. How soon would this oppression and injustice cease if those who are the victims were unified in their opposition to it? Suppose these same victims were to rise up in the power of their own might, and, as one man, strong and powerful, declare their rights and demand them, an era of prosperity and happiness would soon be ushered in, and the word tramp—of late so common—would be used only to remind us of the sad events of the past. This is a consummation devoutly to be wished. We can not wait much longer. Let the

agricultural people of the South and the Northwest but wake up and throw off the shackles of sectional prejudice, that effectual instrument in the hands of the wily politician of both sections to keep alive issues long since settled, fearing, as they do, a consolidation of farmers, and there would soon be such rejoicing that its echoes would reverberate from the Lakes to the Gulf and from sea to sea. The Farmers' Alliance then, is, as its very name imports, an organization of farmers. They are allied for the purpose of advancing their interests. Following are our purposes:

1. To labor for the education of the agricultural classes, in the science of economical government, in a strictly non-partisan spirit.
2. To endorse the motto, "in things essential unity; and in all things, charity."
3. To develop a better state, mentally, morally, socially and financially.
4. To create a better understanding for sustaining civil officers in maintaining law and order.
5. To constantly strive to secure entire harmony and good will among all mankind and brotherly love among ourselves.
6. To suppress personal, local, sectional and national prejudices; all unhealthful rivalry and all selfish ambition.
7. The brightest jewels which it garners are the tears of widows and orphans, and its imperative commands are to visit the homes where lacerated hearts are bleeding; to assuage the sufferings of a brother or a sister; bury the dead; care for the widows and educate the orphans; to exercise charity towards offenders; to construe words and deeds in their most favorable light, granting honesty of purpose and good intentions to others; and to protect the principles of the Alliance unto death. Its laws are reason and equity, its cardinal doctrines inspire purity of thought and life, its intention is "peace on earth and good will towards man."

I shall offer a brief comment upon each and ask your people to consider them. As will be seen, the first relates to our government. We take it to be true that no people can prosper unless their government is favorable to them; the reason is too obvious to mention. Further, the government will never favor them till they make it do so, and, in a republican government like ours, they will never do so till there is a unity of action on the part of those seeking redress. This is cold, stern logic, and can not be gainsaid. Politicians of all schools tell us changes must be made in our government, that is in many of our statutory laws, but they never tell us to unite our strength to effect these changes. Once for all I will say that the Farmers' Alliance is not partisan in politics, its membership being composed of persons of all political schools. It will teach its members to study and learn the rights, duties, powers, and functions of their government, and their relationship to it individually and collectively, leaving each one perfect and absolute freedom in his exercise of the ballot which he is taught is the bulwark of American liberty. We thus see the Farmers' Alliance is absolutely lifted above the machinations of partisan politics. We are taught to deprecate and oppose extravagance in our government in whatever guise it may appear. "All men are born equal," and the rights with which they are endowed by the Creator must be guarded and defended, hence we oppose class legislation, and will use our influence to see that the government makes it possible for all citizens to prosper or retrograde, as their individual efforts may justify. While by class legislation millionaires have become commonplace by grants of special privileges and immense subsidies from the government at the expense of the farmer, and while pools, trusts, etc., having, to say the least, the tacit consent of the government, are daily growing richer at the expense of the farmer, I say while all this and more of a like nature is true, such as unwarranted appropriations of the public funds in order to make room for still greater raids, the Farmers' Alliance merely asks to be permitted to use its influence to check these enormities.

To accomplish this we must act in accordance with our motto: "In things essential, unity; and in all things,

charity." We will combine our efforts in seeking and obtaining redress with nothing but feelings of charity for the whole human race. The studying of these many questions of economic government would add greatly to our mental strength, and thus the fourth declaration comes. An application of the mind to thought will enlarge our capacity for usefulness, and our moral elevation may be assured in this, that is by a strict adherence to the right and a constant opposition of the wrong. By attending regularly our various meetings our social advancement becomes a fact. The membership in a community are thus brought together, and their county, State, and national meetings will do much to bring the members together in social contact, and in this way alone can the bitterness engendered by the late war and kept alive by designing politicians and a highly subsidized press, be effectually obliterated. Our financial betterment we will accomplish by supporting our business enterprises, as we have just done here in Texas. We will buy and sell in bulk or otherwise, as may be thought best at the time, and in this way let the only just and equitable law of trade—the law of supply and demand, obtain in our country in the place of the laws of trusts, etc.

No. 4 makes the membership lovers of law and order and pledges them to use their influence in the faithful and impartial execution of the law.

No. 5 insures the benediction of Heaven. We are peace-makers, and are bound by this to use our efforts to secure harmony and good-will among all men, and from our community of interest we must maintain brotherly love among ourselves.

No. 6 obligates the membership to suppress prejudice in all its phases, and thus make a combination of all the agricultural people of the country possible, and I may here add exceedingly probable.

No. 7 needs no comment. It challenges the admiration of all.

These, Mr. Editor, are some of the principles of our order which I hope soon to see spreading its benign influence wherever down-trodden humanity is to be found and wherever the honest tiller of the soil is made the prey of combinations of whatever kind, and they, properly understood and appreciated, will put him where his Creator placed him.

That the good day is not far distant when Kansas and Texas, with all the other agricultural States, will realize the great necessity for a better understanding, and realizing it with their efforts in freeing themselves from the miserable debt bondage in which they find themselves to-day is the sincere wish of
T. M. SMITH,
Vice Pres't F. S. A. of Texas.

The Correct Time.

There are very few men who do not pride themselves on always having the correct time; and wonderful and delicate mechanisms are devised to enable them to do so. But the more delicate a chronometer is made, the more subject it becomes to derangement, and unless it be kept always perfectly clean, it soon loses its usefulness. What wonder, then, that the human machine—so much more delicate and intricate than any work of man—should require to be kept thoroughly cleansed. The liver is the main-spring of this complex structure, and on the impurities left in the blood by a disordered liver, depend most of the ills that flesh is heir to. Even consumption (which is lung scrofula), is traceable to the imperfect action of this organ. Kidney diseases, skin diseases, sick headache, heart disease, dropsy, and a long catalogue of grave maladies have their origin in a torpid, or sluggish liver. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, by establishing a healthy, normal action of the liver, acts as a cure and preventive of these diseases.

St. Louis Wool Market.

Our correspondents, Messrs. Hagey & Wilhelm, in their wool circular of July 30, say:

"Our wool market continues active, at firmer prices than at any time during the season, yet we cannot see any prospect for an advance in the future. The House of Representatives has passed the tariff bill, placing raw wool on the free list, yet the Senate does not approve the heavy reduction in the revenue which the bill guarantees, and are preparing a compromise bill; which if they act on, during the present session, must go to the House of Representatives for adoption, as a substitute to the original bill. As the preparation of the substitute by the Senate will be slow work, and the time consumed in getting same before the body for consideration and action will be several days, perhaps weeks, it is not possible that the matter will be finally settled during the present session of Congress. With the constant arrival of heavy cargoes of foreign wools, and the largest and finest crop of cotton ever produced in the South already guaranteed, we see no hope for encouragement in wools, and fully believe that the shipper who forwards his wool promptly, with orders to sell on arrival, will be more money ahead than to hold. We are now receiving the large clips from the far West, and all grades and shrinkages meet sale as quick as we can open and examine them; Eastern papers still acknowledge that prices are 2 cents per pound higher here than in the seaboard markets."

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA UNWASHED.

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

THE KANSAS FARMER

Is a twenty-page weekly journal devoted to the interests of Kansas agriculture. During the growing season—March to November—it publishes monthly crop and stock reports covering the entire State. It is the only Kansas paper of its class, having a general circulation, and its managers aim to make it reliable in all its departments. It is unquestionably the most representative Kansas paper published; it is a mirror in which the material interests of the State may be seen fresh every week. All departments of agriculture are represented in its columns—Field Work, Horticulture, Gardening, Stock-raising, Dairying, Poultry, Bees, etc., and two pages are devoted to miscellaneous reading matter for all members of the family.

The KANSAS FARMER is absolutely free from all parties, combinations and cliques; it discusses public questions from an advanced, independent standpoint fearlessly and in the interest of people who eat bread in the sweat of their faces.

Persons who want to keep posted as to the condition of Kansas and her people can do so by reading the KANSAS FARMER regularly.

TERMS: One dollar a year. Published by the KANSAS FARMER Company, Topeka, Kansas.

Hardware for Farmers.

D. A. Mulvane & Co., 713 Kansas avenue, Topeka, always keep a full line of hardware, and especially desire the patronage of every farmer, who will find it to his interest to inspect our complete stock of hardware of every description, including the cheapest and best line of gasoline stoves, refrigerators, barb wire, screen doors, tinware, ladders, wheelbarrows, etc.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

AUGUST 8.—H. M. Valle, Short-horns, Independence, Mo.

The Dressed Beef Monopoly.

An Illinois farmer thus addresses *Breeder's Gazette* on the dressed beef question:

"I have read the editorial in your issue of July 4, headed 'More About the Dressed Beef Trade.' While you have vastly better opportunities to gather information concerning 'the Big Four,' as they are styled—meaning Armour, Swift, Morris, etc.—I have an idea that they are the biggest monopoly in America, and are grinding one of the best interests in this country, and destroying all competition in their power. I read a very interesting piece in the *Peoria Journal* of May 14, 1888, entitled 'The Pig Four.' It stated that they had \$80,000,000 under control and monopolized a circuit from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Detroit in the north to Fort Worth, Tex., in the south, and that they had recently sent a car load of meat to Akron, O., and requested the butchers there to sell their meats. The butchers held a meeting and resolved not to handle Armour's meat. Armour wired his agent to establish as many markets as necessary and sell meat at cost. The butchers had but one thing to do, and that was to comply with his demands. Now I argue that in so doing it made the price of cattle about Akron subject to freight to Chicago for slaughter and return rate for the meat for consumption. Who pays the bill? The producer or the consumer? The price of steak is the same when competition is removed, so it is not a hard question—who pays the bill?"

"Good beef cows are worth 2½ cents to 3 cents, and last summer one 1 and 2 cents were common prices; but 12 cents for steak continued. Why? Because Armour said so. A year ago or more pork was from \$18 to \$21 per barrel, but live hogs kept on in the even tenor of their way at 3 to 4 cents. Why? Because Armour said so. Now, you think to interfere with Armour would be a calamity. It might be. So was the civil war; but it had better be done than to ruin the best interest of America. I argue that the horse interest is unmonopolized, and is a great success, while the cattle interest as it is, is ruinous. I don't know a cattle man in the country that is prospering. I see James Paddelford with fine cattle totally unable to get remunerative prices. Mr. Paddelford will excuse me for using his name. I use it because he is my friend. He came to my sale before Armour got hold and gave me good prices for good cattle, and he knew what good cattle were, and how they should be bred. But alas! such luxuries as Phil Armour cost too much, and our tax to suppress 500,000 honest butchers and their business to convert them into Armour hirelings, or a servant of a servant. Perhaps I am putting this too strong, but I have a host of argument to back my opinion, and you may hear more further on. I would like to give you my opinion as to when this depression started, and trace the movement down to date."

In the matter of transporting live stock the railways, both East and West, have made marked improvements during the past year. Double-decked cars for hogs and sheep are coming into greater favor and are more generally used, thus saving considerable to the

interior farmer and stock-raiser in the way of freight charges. The most important innovation is the introduction of palace stock cars on many roads, which materially lessen the damage to cattle in transit caused by bruises. Remarkably quick running time is now made on some of these trains that are fitted with air-brakes. Within a week a train load thus appointed was shipped from Chicago to Philadelphia, and during the first seventeen hours made a run of 200 miles, or nearly 24 miles per hour.—*N. Y. Paper.*

Cattle on the Range.

The *Northwestern Live Stock Journal*, commenting on a letter written by William Warfield, a Kentucky breeder, and published in the *Breeder's Gazette*, says:

William Warfield, the distinguished Short-horn breeder of Kentucky, and a staff correspondent of the *Breeder's Gazette*, in his letter of last week, is looking at range matters through the wrong-colored glasses. Speaking of the far West he says that he "hears the echoes of bad luck," and in the same paragraph says that "Each successive winter for some years now has seemed to fall with ever-deepening severity on the cattle-raising business."

We appreciate the kindly vein of sympathy that seems to run through the long article that follows these introductory remarks, but we must say to Brother Warfield that he is not up on Western range conditions. The truth is that there never has been a winter since the first cattle were turned loose on the range that witnessed so light a loss as has been the experience the past winter in all the range country north of Texas. The losses in Montana, western Dakota, Wyoming, western Nebraska, Colorado and western Kansas, thrown together as a whole, will not average 1 per cent. since the first of November to date. There are many stretches of country hundreds of miles square within the area above named where the loss has been absolutely nothing. We have had no blizzards, no wet storms and but a few cold days—these latter occurring when the atmosphere was so dry that stock failed to realize that it was cold.

A few ranchmen in the great basin between the Rockies and the Sierra Nevadas suffered heavy loss early in January from the intense cold, but the area covered was less than 10 per cent. of the great basin, and the losses were confined to a few individuals and companies. If you will sympathize with us on the other end of the line—the low price of beef—we will stand in with you and pray that your influence may be great and long in the land.

The gloomy picture drawn by Mr. Warfield as to the retrograde movement of range cattle is not a true one. Our people are grading up their herds, and they will continue so to do. The theory that they must buy inferior cows is not the theory in vogue. There will be fewer grade bulls needed in the range country each year of the future, but more pure-breds. Why? Because there is a present tendency to keep fewer she cattle on the range and depend more on the South for two-year-old steers. But the best cows will be kept and bred to good bulls. We are now speaking of the Northwest country, and that portion of it east of Salt Lake. Utah, Nevada, Idaho and the contiguous regions are holding on to their she-cattle, and the bull trade is large even now while money is scarce.

But this change of base in the North will not materially affect the results of the bull trade, as a whole, once money matters are eased up a little. The breeding ranches of the South—Texas, New Mexico and Arizona—must buy increased numbers of bulls if they pro-

pose to supply the North with steers, for the "straight Texas" will not fill the bill. The increased value of the young steer on the Northern market will more than pay for the use of good bulls in the she herd. The question of their use will be a question of profit.

The range business will not be destroyed, but it will be largely modified. The large herds will many of them disappear and their places be taken by numerous small herds. Two-thirds of the present range area must ever remain a range, for the very good reason that it will not produce a crop without irrigation, and there is no water available for that purpose.

There is one question, or matter, rather, that we desire to impress upon Mr. Warfield. He is recognized as a breeder of the highest-priced Short-horns in this country, and hence can appreciate the point. The range country wants good cattle, as nearly pure as possible, but it wants them with constitutions. We know of some Short-horns that have been brought from the East and turned on the range that are as hardy as the scrub natives. Others that cost long prices are wholly valueless because having no endurance.

Send no cattle West but those of the most hardy families and you will hear less talk of necessity for the scrub on the range, and your annual sales to the west will increase in a geometrical ratio.

National Swine-Breeders' Association.

Mr. Phil M. Springer, Secretary, Springfield, Ill., will please accept our thanks for a copy of the proceedings of the last annual meeting of the National Swine-Breeders' Association, held at Chicago, Ill., November 16, 1887. A few years ago when it was proposed that the proceedings of the meetings be published in pamphlet form for general distribution, a member rose and objected on the ground that the association was not able to meet the necessary expense. He thought best not to venture on such a measure until the association had acquired a larger membership and greater financial strength. However, the resolution to publish was adopted. The membership then numbered thirty-eight names. The next year it had increased to ninety-six, and the roll now bears the names of one hundred and fifty-five of the most reliable and enterprising breeders of improved swine in the United States.

The association still lives and continues to publish its annual proceedings. It grows and strengthens by its work and is as well able to-day as any like association in the land, to tackle any project or undertake any work that bids fair to advance the interests of the great meat-producing industry in America.

In compliance with a resolution adopted at the annual meeting of the association in November, 1887, authorizing the Executive committee to select five men, any one of whom could be recommended as a competent judge of swine at State and county fairs, the following have been chosen: Ed. Klever, Bloomingburgh, Ohio; James Mustard, Broad Ripple, Indiana; W. A. Baker, Greenwood, Illinois; N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Missouri; W. C. Norton, Aldenville, Pennsylvania.

The time selected by the Executive committee for the next annual meeting is November 14, 1888. The programme will be one of unusual interest, preparations for making it such having been already commenced.

Give stabled horses a lump of salt to exercise their propensity of gnawing upon, and save the stables and mangers from their teeth.

Handling the Colt.

There must be no jerking, no loud words, nothing quick in the movements about the colt, but everything slow in motion. There must be no loud shouting or anything of that sort. The horse has got to be gradually familiarized with the work which he has to do, and his muscular strength must be developed at the same time. With young horses there is no better plan for breaking them than to put them at work before the plow. Mr. Russell thinks that there is no way in which the horse's temper can be better developed than by putting him on the plow, and teaching him how to be patient of the obstacles that have to be met in that work. That is the way he trained his colts, and they know how to step into the furrow or out of it when they are told, and they recognize "Haw" and "Gee." With this practice they get a splendid training, and it affects the whole after-life of the horse. They expect that obstacles will be met when they are in the carriage, and they realize that they are to be quiet. For instance, when the plow strikes stumps, or roots, or stones, and brings everything up suddenly, the young horse, expecting something of that sort, will stand until the trouble is righted and everything starts smoothly again. They will remember this. He would not allow his family to use carriage horses that were not familiar with the plow, and that would not mind the "Haw" and "Gee" in the carriage, if necessary. His wife's carriage horses, when they are lightly worked, are occasionally put upon the plow and made to do a few hours' work. The result of this experience is that they are not alarmed at noises made behind them and the sudden bringing up at a root or concealed stone; they become more attentive to the voice of the driver, and every way wiser and safer.—*Rural New Yorker.*

The Money in Good Cattle.

As near as the matter can be reduced to figures, it is estimated that there is about one registered animal of the bovine race in this country to 280 of all kinds. There is no means of knowing, though, even approximately, how many there are which are pure-bred but unregistered, or how many contain sufficient good blood to give them character as grades. Yet even making the most liberal allowance for these the fact remains patent that the business of "breeding up" has so far made its impress upon a very small percentage of the cattle of the United States. It hardly seems likely, in view of all this, that the work of introducing good blood will soon be overdone—that is, if prosecuted in a quiet, sensible, business-like way, without over-wrought booms and extravagant crazes of various kinds.

The capital invested in registered cattle—in round numbers \$24,000,000—is of course a big sum, and must be handled judiciously if it yields a steady return to investors through a term of years. And yet it is only a trifle (a little less than 2½ per cent.) when compared with the sum invested in cattle of all kinds in this country. That is to say, if a profit of barely 6 per cent. the country over is to be realized annually on the money devoted to cattle, that profit alone must equal nearly three times the figure at which all the registered cattle we have are valued.—*National Stockman.*

Ayer's Cathartic Pills are recommended by the best physicians, because they are free from calomel and other injurious drugs, being composed of purely vegetable ingredients. While thorough in their action, they stimulate and strengthen the bowels and secretory organs.

In the Dairy.

CENTRAL KANSAS DAIRY ASSOCIATION.

Special Correspondence Kansas Farmer.

After visiting the Salina creamery, where about 175 pounds of choice butter is produced daily, I returned to the city and went to creamery headquarters, and there found representatives from twelve different creameries, as follows: Chapman, S. E. Poor; Brookville, James L. Dick and William Lurton; Carneiro, C. Holaday; Gypsum City, J. B. Sikking; Tescott, F. S. True; Beverly, W. A. Hogaboom; Lincoln, G. M. Weeks; Enterprise, A. McCay; Bell Springs, J. E. Nissley; Bennington, J. W. Lott; Salina, J. Weaver and J. M. Anderson; Trenton, J. F. Anderson.

The meeting was called to order at 1 o'clock, and its object stated to be the consolidating of the creamery and dairy interests of central Kansas for mutual benefit. On June 30, a temporary organization was perfected; the officers then elected were in their proper places at this meeting.

J. M. Anderson, Secretary of the Salina creamery, made a short talk touching the interest of those present, and soon after close of his remarks the meeting assumed the form of an old-fashioned Methodist experience meeting, each representative in turn giving in his experience in running a creamery to the present date. This was indeed interesting and had I the space for a minute report it would be excellent reading for others who may desire to embark in the lucrative (?) business of a creamist.

From the testimony given I find that the Brookville creamery is most successfully conducted, and is yielding a good return. The highest price per pound received for butter was 28 cents, lowest, 15 cents. Cheese, 9 to 11 cents. Amount paid per one hundred pounds for milk, highest \$1.00, lowest, 55 cents. Amount of milk received per day, highest 18,900 pounds, lowest 3,500 pounds. Amount of butter obtained from each one hundred pounds of milk, four to five and a half pounds.

The Chapman creamery reported excellent product, both in butter and cheese, and received for butter from 16 to 25 cents net, and for cheese 9 to 13 cents a pound. Since May 1st have received from 5,000 to 6,000 pounds of milk per day and now pay 50 cents per one hundred pounds. Began operation in July, 1887. Get on an average a trifle over four pounds of butter to the hundred of milk.

Carneiro creamery, lowest receipt of milk in May, 2,200 pounds, now 6,000 pounds per day, and are paying 55 cents per hundred. Only made a few hundred pounds of cheese—enough for home trade, and received for it local prices. Received for butter 15 to 19 cents net. About four pounds of butter to the hundred pounds of milk.

The Gypsum City creamery started in June, 1887; had an expert for about two months, made good butter, also cheese; stored cheese for better prices and on examination found it alive—loss \$1,500. No more experts. Received from 7,000 to 8,000 pounds of milk a day; pay now 60 cents a hundred. Get four pounds of butter to one hundred pounds of milk. For cheese, 12 cents a pound, local trade. Get 16 to 27 cents for butter. Find that the De Laval is a closer separator than the Danish-Weston.

The Tescott creamery has had considerable experience, also an accident with their separator—a Danish-Weston. Nothing serious. All right now. Re-

ceived from 8,000 to 12,000 pounds of milk a day, now pay 50 cents a hundred. Get a little over four pounds of butter to one hundred of milk, and receive for same 16 cents net.

The Beverly creamery has been in operation only four months and is doing well, receiving from 12,000 to 13,000 pounds of milk per day, at 50 cents to 55 cents a hundred; stockholders getting 55 cents and all others 50 cents. A good move, as it encourages the patrons to become members and thereby get more for their product. Have received for butter 17½ cents net, average 15 cents. For cheese, 8 to 10 cents a pound. Get four and a half pounds of butter to the one hundred pounds of milk. Use a De Laval separator.

The Lincoln creamery began operations in April last. Highest paid for milk \$1.00 per hundred pounds, now pay 60 cents per hundred. Received from 10,000 to 13,000 pounds a day. Butter netted from 13 to 17 cents a pound. Made some cheese but sold none yet.

The Enterprise creamery received on an average 5,000 pounds of milk per day, at 55 cents a hundred. Sold no butter for less than 15 cents a pound. Cheese realized them 9 to 12 cents a pound. Was opposed to making skim milk cheese.

The Bell Springs creamery was the oldest among those represented at this meeting, being established in November, 1886, and at first only received 1,000 pounds of milk per day; now they receive 28,000 pounds a day, and are successful, having a special brand of butter known as "B. S.," for which a good market has been established. All butter is put into "B. S." pound prints. The last car of butter netted 15 cents a pound. The first year \$11,000 was paid out for milk. From 4.30 to 4.40 pounds of butter to the one hundred pounds of milk is procured. The De Laval separator is used and gives good satisfaction.

The Bennington creamery is in its infancy and has many things yet to learn. In May 85 cents a hundred was paid for milk, during June 70 cents and now 60 cents. Average amount received for butter 14 cents net per pound. Something is very wrong with this creamery, as only two and a half pounds of butter to the one hundred pounds of milk is obtained. It must be in the management of the separator, as cream is found plentiful on the set milk after having passed through the separator. Expenses are too heavy. Foreman \$75 a month, helper \$25 and Secretary \$30. Must get on a self-sustaining basis before money can be made on investment.

The Trenton creamery is now receiving an average of 7,000 pounds of milk a day, at 60 cents a hundred. Amount of butter obtained from each one hundred pounds of milk was 4.15 pounds. Wages paid foreman, \$60 a month, one helper \$20, and secretary \$50.

The Salina creamery received from 5,000 to 6,000 pounds of milk a day, and now pay 60 cents a hundred. Got four pounds of butter from a hundred pounds of milk, and obtained on an average about 17½ cents a pound net for butter. Make no cheese.

From the foregoing my readers can form their own conclusions, yet, I will state that from other remarks, the fact is deduced that nearly every creamery established has cost double the amount to construct that it should. People learn by experience. Still it is not a surprise, for how often do we find men that won't touch an enterprise unless costing thousands to build and get in operation; when on the other hand a worthy and profitable enterprise could be successfully founded at a nominal figure.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

A motion prevailed to make the or-

ganization permanent and to embrace all creameries in central Kansas. A committee of three was appointed on constitution and by-laws, and to report at an adjourned meeting to be held in Salina on Friday, August 10, 1888, at 10:30 a. m. Each creamery in central Kansas is urgently requested to send one or more delegates, as important duties demand united efforts, and at said meeting the organization of an association for the advancement and protection of creamery interests will be perfected.

HORACE.

The New York Mercantile Exchange

The following is part of an address to the New York Mercantile Exchange, by James Anderson, who is trying to infuse new life into the Exchange.

The butter committee, also, of this exchange, is afflicted with the same disease. The identical lack of spirit and enterprise that is injuring one interest is also destroying the other. The rules and by-laws for the inspection of butter are apparently merely makeshifts, composed entirely of generalities, suppositions and ethereal forms from the imagination. With such instructions to its Inspector and the trade, it rests content. Is it any wonder, then, that such a small proportion of the receipts of butter here are ever sold on the representation of the Inspectors' certificate! There is certainly great room for improvement here, if it will be heeded.

It would be a simple matter to use instead printed blank forms, sometimes called tables, for the Inspector's use, allowing room for the exact description of the character of each tub. The total markings after finishing the personal examination of each package, and recording it at once, should determine the correct grade for the Inspector to give it. This method of inspection is reached by the percentage system of each tub, and there is nothing very novel or new about it, so that therefore it may be adopted some day. To this suggestion, however, by the percentage system the reply has been made that the Inspector practically does do the business that way now, except that he keeps it in his mind, but what assurance can we have that the present Inspector may not get sick and die and take these rules by percentage of the New York Mercantile Exchange with him, will the affairs of this exchange not come to a standstill then, until it could reorganize again, and find some other or new rules and regulations to work with? On the other hand, is it not possible that we can find a piece of painted wood or some other article on which we can demonstrate the colors that we try in vain to explain in the rules and regulations for butter, and that we might be able to retain unalterable from year to year, if required. Is there a man so bold among us who will stand up and proclaim that we do not possess or cannot discover in this age of rapid progress and inventions, any exact counterpart of the different descriptions, grades and consistencies of the butter represented by the rules, or even that it cannot be made of such a character as to keep as long as desired to be?

There will be considerable glory attached to that committee which first introduces this exact imitation of butter in long glass tubes, made for this purpose. With these advantages secured, the committee would be able to control its own standard and wield the destiny of its own greatness.

The possession of such property should be its symbols of power and authority, recognized by all the trade. In the present condition of its affairs, however, it acts only as the appendage or the subaltern of the Inspector, in-

stead of the superior as it was originally intended to be.

In conclusion, when these and many other improvements commence to be earnestly sought for by the true friends of this exchange, there will come a reaction in favor of its reputation, that will prove to be of incalculable advantage to it. Its present dull and abnormal condition will then give way to one of activity and intelligent discussion. The emergency of the situation must soon be recognized and acted on.

To the lukewarm and indifferent members of this exchange, I desire to ask how much longer can we afford to be indifferent and lukewarm, and continue to suffer the deserved disdain of the community and public in general? Is it not time to inquire where are the best and truest friends of this exchange, and how many there are? They will be needed to take action shortly.

JAMES ANDERSON,

No. 291 Washington St., N. Y.

Breeding to Improve.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Good feed will go a long ways towards developing and bringing out the best points of a cow, so that if good care is added the largest flow of milk possible with her can be secured, and the next best way to improve is by breeding.

That is, we can take a good cow that is well fed and well cared for and improve by breeding her to a good sire with the same characteristics well developed, a calf that will excel the mother as a milker can be secured. If the very best results are secured, good breed, good feed, and good care are necessary. We can develop to a certain point by feed and care, and then, if any further improvement is secured we must breed and take the offspring and develop her qualities in the same way.

Of course if an improvement is made it is very necessary that care should be taken in selection of the male, so that he will not only possess good milking qualities, but also be able to transmit these qualities to his offspring. An animal may possess good qualities and yet will not have them sufficiently established by breeding to be able to transmit these qualities to his offspring. As a rule the longer an animal has a line of ancestry bred to a certain purpose, the more certain it is that it will be able to transmit these qualities to his offspring, so when we are breeding to improve it is quite important to select first, good cows that have been well developed for milk, and then breed to a sire with the same qualities bred up with or in his ancestry. Then, having secured such an offspring, good feed and good care must again be given to properly develop. Neither breed or feed will answer alone; we must breed well and then feed well if any considerable improvement is secured.

While by feeding well we can bring out all there is in an animal, we can only permanently improve by breeding and then feeding. They are inseparable if the best development is secured. But as a rule the best development can be secured by breeding well first and then feeding and caring for them in that they will keep in a good thrifty condition.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

DODGE & CHANDLER, of Cambria Mills, Michigan, wrote Dr. Shallenberger: We are selling five different kinds of Ague Pills, but yours are in the lead. After trying all other remedies our customers invariably fall back on Shallenberger's Pills. They never fail to effect a cure, and living in the midst of a Fever and Ague country, we speak from experience.

It is false economy to buy stale anything; the freshest is none too good, especially at this season of the year.

Correspondence.

COMMERCE IS BARTER-TAXATION NOT A WEALTH CREATOR.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—"Money is not wealth to the nation." Money, whether of paper or metal, is made by law. Over 99 per cent. of all the money of the world is paper. As between individuals the man who has most cash may, for that very reason, be the richest. But the fiat of law makes the money for the State. Of that, in reply, I say no more; for he who disputes it will do so for mere amusement.

Now, that all commerce between counties or States and the world outside is merely barter (an assertion so amusing to Mr. Coulter) is a statement made by every writer on political economy. Nobody says that a county trades as a county, or a State as a State. But the sum of the trade is just the same. Take your county: How long could your merchant import goods if none of your citizens produced a surplus for export? Each producer disposes of his surplus for cash, and in this case the cash represents the amount exported. But in effect it is just the same as though the whole crop of the county had been gathered at one point and then sent out in exchange for all the goods to be consumed during the year, plus the cash over and above, if any there be. It is not done in that way; but the trade is carried on by dribs here and there. Hence Mr. Coulter is puzzled at my "rash statements." For instance: I will assert that Jones, or a county, or anything or anybody, exported \$1,000,000 worth of corn and hogs last year and imported \$125,000,000 worth of wire, cloth and other things, among which was a \$100,000 worth of gold. "No! No!" says Mr. Coulter. "What a rash assertion! And what rash things this man Irvine says. Jones sold his hogs at Kansas City and was paid cash for them. He sold his corn to a hundred different persons. He did not trade any. I knew all about it. Irvine is right as to that gold (that precious stuff). He actually got that much gold." (As if the gold were of one whit more value than the pigs. O Lord! Ephraim is joined to his idols; let him alone).

But I show Mr. C. that Jones, being also a merchant, brought in \$100,000 worth of dry goods. Being a contractor, he bought a large bridge, and in fact he bought and brought into the county the value of all he took out. Is not this just the same as if he exported in the lump so much and imported in exchange so much? I say "twice 500,000 are 1,000,000!"

"Good heavens!" replies Mr. Coulter; "what rashness; what tremendous conclusions. No, indeed. Twice five are ten, and ten times ten are a hundred, and ten hundred make the enormous sum of one thousand."

If county trade is but barter of products for imports, money being the chief means, much more literally is it the fact that international commerce is barter of imports for exports. At San Francisco and vicinity I found vast numbers of boats laden with cargoes of steel rails, cloth, etc., to be exchanged for anything the shippers thought they could trade with. The rails were badly needed in California. Plenty of wheat, wool and lumber was on the coast for export. There was also a surplus of fine dried fruits and manufactures of leather and tobacco. But owing to the tariff trade was almost impossible. "We can sell the rails," said the masters of the vessels, several of whom I interviewed, "but cannot reload with profitable cargoes." Mr. Eastman, the pioneer shipper of fresh beef in refrigerators, wrote me in 1877 that although the newspapers said it would grow to be a tremendous business, it can never amount to very much. "There are now in New York harbor seven great ships that left here laden and returned with gravel as ballast, because the tariff interferes so with importation. It does not pay, under the competition of trade, to have ships with cargoes only outward bound." And to-day I see that this great promising industry has ranked as an export along with cheese, averaging the contemptible sum of from \$8,000,000 to \$12,000,000.

"But," says Mr. C., "our exports are trifling because we consume them." Good heavens! Surely he does not mean to trifle in arguing on such a serious subject. But

this is like all protectionists. They even sneer at our exports and say "they are only 10 per cent. of our production." Only 10 per cent. Pray what is the annual increase of wealth to the most prosperous States on the globe? Does it exceed 15 per cent.? What was ours from 1850 to 1860, the period of our greatest increase? Twelve and a half per cent. per annum, or 125 per cent. in the whole decade.

What was it from 1860 to 1870, after five years of waste, loss, ruin, idleness, destruction, plundering, incendiarism and one of at least utter stagnation? Only 2½ per cent. If our exports are so small because we are consuming them why are not Belgium's, Holland's, New South Wales' the same? Their internal trade is equal to ours pro rata. So China, that grand model protection State whose whole foreign trade is less than \$1 per capita, has an internal trade per capita not equalled by any other nation of the globe. So England during her high protection era had a big internal trade, and wages got as low as 80 cents per man per week, in the factories. (See Brougham's speeches on manufacturing distress). And in some districts every soul was receiving pauper relief. Now after forty years of free trade, with exports increased up to £1,500,000,000 per year, wages are full as high as here. Yes, verily, they are, when their more regular employment is considered and cheaper living. Oh, protectionists! You who seriously believe free trade will injure manufactures, if any such there be, study the census report of 1860. See how splendidly manufacturing progressed under the "accursed free trade tariff." Behold the number of manufacturing establishments, increased some 18,000 in number and doubled their product! This under free trade, with one-third our present population, slavery ruling half our area, and no railroad west of the Mississippi river. Behold again under our blessed protective tariff how that from 1870 to 1880 they increased but 1,700 in number! Wonderful! Why, friends, this ought to settle the whole question. The Louisiana sugar industry which, under free trade, slave labor, no machinery, a thin population, made 449,000 hogsheds in 1853; to-day, after we have paid infinite millions to build it up, makes but half as much. "And that proves the vitalizing power of protection," says Pig Iron Kelley in Congress, and not a soul to get up and confound him by the figures. See Cram's atlas, census 1880, American Almanac, for Louisiana sugar industry. Industry! Everything is called an industry that is betariffed and betaxed. "The enormous coal industry of Missouri," they call it; yet the wood trade of a few counties surpasses it. "The grand wool product of —," yet the "hen fruit" of any county is more valuable in all likelihood. Why is this? It is because the eye is captivated by appearances, and our senses are charmed by fallacies. Put up a fine building, set 300 or 400 women and children at work in it, with a few men to direct, tax everything that may be brought into the country and traded for wool or cotton, to keep their prices down, and although the product of the factory may not pay 1 cent over and above the tax, there is hurrahing and glorifying enough to beat the Fourth of July. Not a thought is given to a hundred good farms around whose occupants are paying to keep up the factory, and earning perhaps a profit of \$100,000. They are not industries. Just put up two or three factories in Georgia or Florida or Arkansas, and thenceforth you hear demagogic orators declaring, "Georgia is now pleading for protection; Florida beseeches you to aid her, and far-off Arkansas has placed herself in line with these glorious protection States—Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Pennsylvania." It reminds one of old bad times when loud-mouthed blusterers in the very county where this is written were calling upon the noble-hearted sons of Holt to awake, arise, and vindicate our institutions—slavery being the institution and only a dozen holders of half a hundred slaves altogether in Holt county. Strange it is that freemen will let some forms of wealth override and dwarf them, whereas, by all the eternal verities, by the great God of Truth, the free will of one poor man or woman, instructed by good intelligence and expressed independently, is of more real value than them all.

Now that trade between nation and nation is merely the exchange of commodities is so plain, I am ashamed to argue it. Thirteen

men load thirteen boats at New York city and hie them to Havre, France, sell their cargoes and come home, drawing the cash from a New York bank. "Trade is merely exchange, is it? Look here!" and they show the cash. Mr. Coulter is triumphant. But stay a moment. What became of the boats? They are en route home with full cargoes. Now does it matter whether you or another loaded the boats? The result is nationally precisely as though you had exchanged your cargo for a return one. And that is why every authority on the subject since Adam Smith's day has declared that national trade is barter. Henry Clay, who had asserted the contrary, was corrected by Webster. In his speech, "American Industry," March 20, 1824, he said: "Commerce is exchange of commodities. * * * I was surprised to hear Mr. Clay rejecting as a detected exploded fallacy the idea of a balance of trade. * * * It is true that in the long run the measure of these exchanges must be equal to each other." But those were early days. McCulloch had not proclaimed that a nation grows rich exactly in proportion as her imports exceed her exports, and the trades of England, Belgium, Holland, New South Wales, etc., had not proven it to be true for a long series of years. Webster said (see Bowen's Political Economy, chapter 19): "Years ago a ship left one of our New England towns with \$70,000 worth of cargo. She went to Mocha, on the Red Sea, and exchanged for coffee, spices, etc. With these she went to Europe, where two-thirds were sold in Holland for \$150,000. The other third was sent to Mediterranean ports and sold for \$25,000 in specie and \$15,000 of Italian merchandise. These sums show exports \$70,000, imports \$170,000, and yet in each port visited by the ship equal values were exchanged."

Prof. Bowen, of Harvard college, is the only professor of political economy who has, since Smith's day, ventured to approve of protection. His style is beautiful and clear and very attractive. He says, in chapter 19, "We pay for our imports with our exports, yet the former must always exceed the latter, if we take home valuations." "We can not pay our debts with money and bills of exchange; they can not even help us pay our debts." "They are only like oil to diminish the friction of exchange." I think he errs there, for the oil "helps." Over and over again he repeats and demonstrates that commerce is merely barter—we trade what we don't want for what we do. The story of a ton of wheat or bale of cotton would prove it. The producer sells it to A, who sells it to B, who carries it to market, say New York, and there it is shipped to Liverpool, where the merchant remits to New York whatever he thinks may be most profitable. It was charged by the ignorant that the Chinese of California sent all the gold paid as wages to China. Committee waited on the merchants who did business for Chinese. "Send gold to China! Send your granny's fiddlestick! You must think I am an idiot. I get all the wheat, etc., I can buy and send that, so as to make some money. Gold is cheaper in China than anywhere else." I might mention Sears, Mills, Bastiat; Buckle, Wayland, and Ricardo and McCulloch, etc., to show that exports are to the nation, in toto, what cash is to the individual—the wherewithal, the one thing needful by which imports are secured.

Mr. C. abandons common sense when he says foreigners will buy of us even if we refuse to trade with them. Commerce is nothing but trade. If he were bringing flour from Kansas to Missouri he would prefer to return with a profitable load. He wants apples for return cargo, suppose. Suppose one town taxed him 50 per cent. on his flour (to illustrate the point). Suppose he is put to all the vexations, delays and annoyances inevitable to the custom house before he can sell his flour and get back the big tariff advanced by him. Suppose at another place he is gladly received instead of being repelled and delayed—no taxes whatever. Trade is free and lively, not dull and disciplined as under custom house regulations. No spying, no men in livery to question him. Where will he trade most likely?

The truth is, the more money required to be advanced as tax in any business the more difficulty there is in pursuing it. The liquor and tobacco tax wiped out thousands of small dealers and put the trade in a few hands. Just so with our tariff. It is the

obstacle to enterprise, to labor; the opportunity to capital for combinations.

And now I come to the ridiculous assertion that cheap steel rails are due to our American tariff. Let the reader take Appleton's Encyclopædia, Chamber's or the Britannica, or any authority, and see whether a simple act of our Congress has added that great sum of wealth to the world indicated by the fall in cost of steel. For many centuries rude processes left most of the iron in the cinders. A simple conical furnace on some elevated point, called an air bloomery, with charcoal as the only fuel, was the best known method till 1618. Lord Dudley introduced coal, but no improvement followed till 1750, when coke was used. Then followed these great improvements that have given to the history of iron the interest of a romance: Watts' steam engine, in 1770; puddling and rolling, by Cort, in 1784; hot blast, by Neilson, of Glasgow, in 1830; but the most important was Bessemer's process, patented in 1856. "These," as Chambers' Encyclopædia shows, "rapidly reduced cost." Or was it the American tariff? Was it the tariff cheapened cotton or was it Whitney's gin? Then came the Martin-Siemens' furnace, which for the first time enabled vast quantities of steel to be produced in one operation, and other improvements followed up to this very day. New ores, new fuels, new processes, enlarged means have reduced and are daily reducing the cost of steel. Yes, a thousand inventions and improvements have steadily, for a hundred years, tended to this great result. What unremitting toil, what admirable skill, a perseverance noble, god-like. It makes one proud of the human race. To think of the years of devotion, self-sacrifice—"Stop there," exclaim our protectionists. "No nonsense, no sentimentalism, no theories, if you please. It was the American Congress of 1861-7 that did it all. We are the greatest, mightiest nation in all the eternal universe. We have found out how to beat all creation; no more labor, invention, study; just pass a law to tax most enormously any article and you will bring the cost of making it down to nothing."

That is what you mean or you mean nothing and your talk is so much drivel. In fine, to go no farther, protectionists have discovered that the best thing in the world for an inland people is to have those nations that own the ports through which their exports and imports pass to impose such a tax on all imports as will effectually restrict them, and the best for the people of any region is to have their ports blockaded enough to prevent importations. It will force them to manufacture everything for themselves, and in the language of Fisher Ames, the first great ultra American protectionist, "It will compel the common people who really enjoy out-door labor and have too good a time of it into the great factories and sedentary employment, now so distasteful to them." "It will create for us," in the language of the immortal, beloved Jefferson, whose very memory is almost held as divine, "a vast, turbulent, restless class, unfit for our republican form of government, the instruments by which the liberties of a country are generally overturned." CLARK IRVINE.

Oregon, Mo.

If the liver and kidneys are sluggish and inactive, Hood's Sarsaparilla will rouse them to prompt and regular action. Try it now.

Teach your colts that you are their protector, and that no harm can come to them while you are near, and you'll never be troubled with runaways.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is unequalled for restoring gray hair to its natural color, promoting growth, and producing new hair on bald heads.

Robert Schroeder, of Franklin county, N.Y., is said to be the leading hop-grower in the country. He has 500 acres in hops, and is laying in a stock of 200,000 hop-poles this winter.

The well-known publisher, L. W. DICKERSON, of St. Louis, Mo., has recently issued a campaign book, entitled "THE NATIONAL CONTEST." It gives valuable information on the Tariff question, Statistics, etc., valuable for every voter. Also complete biographies of Cleveland and Thurman and Harrison and Morton. Agents wanted to sell this book.

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.]

WHAT WILL THE FUTURE BE?

We have now published our weather predictions in this paper for nearly four months, during part of which time we made calculations and predictions for each State, for each week. If any one will take the pains to examine the "Daily Weather Maps," which the Signal Service publish, he will see that our predictions have been 90 per cent. correct. Some suppose that any one can guess what the weather will be, and hit it right half the time, and wrong half the time. Such would be the case if it was impossible for the weather to come but two ways, like tossing a penny; but when it is remembered that the weather is many-sided, that it may be very cold, moderately cold, hot, or very hot, and that it may be wet, very wet, moderately wet, moderately dry or very dry each week in each State, it follows that guessing on the weather is like throwing a handful of dice and guessing before the throw is made as to which side of each one of the fifty dice will come up. Any one will see at a glance that he could not guess them all correctly one time in 500; and if one should guess upon the weather for each week or month for each one of the fifty States and Territories, he could not guess correctly one time in a 1,000. Whenever you show us a man who will guess the weather for each State, for each month and make a verification of 10 per cent., we will show you a man whose guessing is based upon scientific knowledge and who makes scientific calculations before he begins to guess. What then shall we think of that kind of guessing which has made over 80 per cent. of verifications for each month for the past fourteen years as we have done! Will we not conclude that he does his guessing with loaded dice? We know that any man who makes any pretention to mathematical knowledge, and who knows anything about the law of permutations and combinations, will be forced to conclude that our weather guessing is as much based upon scientific calculations as is the guessing of astronomers when they predict eclipses. If you tell a good mathematician that we guess the weather, he will not be disappointed that we occasionally make a small mistake, but he will be surprised that 99 per cent. of our predictions are not mistakes. Our predictions for May and June proved to be almost, if not quite, 100 per cent. correct. So did they for the two years of drouth in 1886-7. Also during the present month of July, our predictions have been very nearly 100 per cent. correct both as to temperature and rainfall. The temperature has been exactly as we predicted, taking the whole month together, though there may have been some small error as to the distribution of the temperature through different parts of the month, which is no easy thing to do.

We have labored diligently for the best interests of our readers and the whole people, (which is more than some politicians do). We told them what the weather would be for the season and advised them to plant all their spare land with corn, and then list corn on their wheat and oat stubble till July 1; which they would not be safe in doing unless there were to be good summer rains and a late fall, as we had predicted. Our exchanges and reports from all over the State show that farmers have followed our advice, and the prospect now is that it will cause at least 50,000,000 bushels of extra corn to be raised in the State, which will be equal to \$10,000,000 added to the wealth of the State. Where is the man who has done more for his fellowman than that! If "the laborer is worthy of his hire," then we are entitled to fair compensation.

When we started with the KANSAS FARMER, we stated that our only compensation was in the sale of our Almanac and a per cent. which we received on such new subscriptions to the KANSAS FARMER as should be sent through us. The old subscribers to *The Future* sent a good many subscriptions to us and also bought our Almanac; but aside from this, thus far out of our 6,000 subscribers who take the KANSAS FARMER we have received but \$1.00! Probably each one thinks that everybody else is patronizing us liberally, and that we are getting rich without his help. The result is,

we work hard and get nothing. We know that times were hard and money scarce, hence we said nothing, thinking that money would be more plenty as soon as farmers began to sell wheat, and that a few of them would not forget those who worked hardest in their interests. But thus far there is no improvement, and one naturally becomes somewhat discouraged at the prospect. It is not that the people do not appreciate our work, for we hear nothing but words of praise from every quarter. Most of the bankers and business men of Topeka bought our Almanac and all are highly pleased with it. This, and orders from those who had our previous publications, is all the support we have had.

We can only account for the apathy shown by the readers of the KANSAS FARMER by supposing that each one thinks that others have sent us so many orders that we do not need his.

But we cannot maintain our family by working for nothing and shall have to discontinue our work unless we receive better support. So as to accommodate all the readers of the KANSAS FARMER, we will for the next thirty days send our Almanac for 50 cents per copy. If each reader will patronize us we will issue an Almanac next winter for a year in advance and put the price at 25 cents, and continue our work in this paper; but if we receive no better patronage than in the past, we shall discontinue making weather calculations.

KANSAS WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

Furnished by the Kansas Weather Service.

Abstract for the week ending Thursday, July 26:

Precipitation.—An average rainfall occurred in the northern tier of counties east of the Republican river, and in Douglas, Johnson, Wyandotte, southern half of Leavenworth and northeastern half of Miami. Over the rest of the State a deficiency occurs, which is quite marked diagonally across the State from the northwest corner to the southeast corner, and is most decided in the extreme southeast counties where no rain has fallen.

Temperature and Sunshine.—The temperature and amount of sunshine have ranged above the average in the southeastern counties, below the average in the northeastern counties, while over the rest of the State they have been normal.

Results.—In the western counties the recent rains have brought the crops forward rapidly. The conditions have improved somewhat in Mitchell, Osborne, and Rooks, but are not encouraging in Ellsworth, Russell or Ellis. In the northeastern counties the improved conditions continue unabated and all crops are fine.

In the southeastern counties the week has proved a trying one for corn, much of which is firing badly, while some is permanently injured; prairie grass also is drying, compelling the farmers to begin mowing to save their hay. In the counties south of the Great Bend listed corn is doing well, but corn put in with the planter is being touched.

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

TOPEKA REPORT.

Abstract for the week ending Saturday, July 28, 1888:

Temperature.—Highest at 2 p. m., 93° on Thursday and Friday, the 26th and 27th; lowest at same hour, 70° on Tuesday the 24th. Highest recorded during the week, 96° on the 26th and 27th; lowest, 61° on the 25th.

Rainfall.—Rain fell on four days, 24th, 25th, 27th and 28th. Total for the week, .47 hundredths of an inch.

"I was troubled with Catarrh for over two years. I tried various remedies, and was treated by a number of physicians, but received no benefit until I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A few bottles of this medicine cured me."—Jesse M. Boggs, Holman's Mills, N. C.

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.

Gossip About Stook.

The receipts at the Kansas City stock yards last week were 29,846 cattle, 23,702 hogs and 8,280 sheep.

Holderman Bros., of Dexter, Iowa, in renewing their subscription, write that they will be at the Kansas State Fair with a fine exhibit of Victoria swine.

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.

In our Breeder's Directory you will find the new advertisement of W. J. Griffing, proprietor of the College Hill Poultry Yards, Manhattan, Kas. See what he offers and write him for prices.

James Elliott, Enterprise, Kas., proprietor of the Enterprise Poultry Yards, has a card in this and ensuing issues of the KANSAS FARMER. His are choice birds and will give you satisfaction. See the Breeder's Directory, then write.

On Wednesday, August 8, at Independence, Mo., will occur the great Bates Short-horn sale of Hon. H. M. Valle; also the offering, at the close, of a few choice animals which Cuthbert Powell, late editor of the *Live Stock Record*, will close out.

A recent live stock advertiser sold \$240 worth of cattle from an advertisement in the FARMER which cost him only \$2. Let breeders generally take the hint and begin now in time to get the benefit of forthcoming mammoth editions without extra cost.

Notice the sale advertisement of Dr. Cundiff, which will be held at Pleasant Hill, Mo., August 23. The Doctor hopes to see all of his Kansas friends and will show them first-class Short-horns. Catalogues will be sent on application to those mentioning this paper.

Among our new advertisers this week you will find J. H. Slemmer, of Enterprise, Kas., owner of the Kansas Poultry Yards. His card appears in the Directory, and, like all others who advertise in the leading farm and stock paper of the great West, you will find him ever ready to please all customers.

In another portion of the KANSAS FARMER appears the advertisement of the Evergreen Fruit Farm, of Messrs. Dixon & Son, Netawaka, Jackson county, Kas. They are practical horticulturists, and will place nothing on the market except first-class goods, thoroughly tested as to value of same for the climate of this country. Are you in want of raspberry and strawberry plants? Certainly. Then see their offer and procure a supply at once.

W. P. Hignbotham, Manhattan, writes: "I have just read the letter from 'Horace' in your issue of the 26th inst., and hasten to endorse my friend Rosewurm's statement in favor of high-grade cattle, and the higher the grade the better and more profitable. My own experience tallies with his. In January, 1887, I sold thirty-eight steers on the Kansas City market that averaged in age 21 months and in weight 1,305 pounds, and topped the market for that day, selling higher than much heavier common cattle. By the way, I sold Charles Rosewurm forty head of the best grade cows I ever saw, some three years ago. I suspect some of his good steers came from those cows."

Inquiries Answered.

SICK HOGS.—G. W. L., your hogs were overheated, probably.

PICKLES.—A good recipe for making cucumber pickles was printed in KANSAS FARMER last week.

BARLEY SEED.—Can you or some of the patrons of your paper tell me where I can get winter barley? Also winter oats?

—Address any of our regular seed advertisers.

RED CEDAR SEED.—Will some correspondent tell me how to save and plant red cedar seed, and what subsequent care and cultivation are required.

—Referred to Mr. Williams, Jackson county, an experienced man with cedar trees.

COTTONWOOD WORMS.—Please give a recipe for making a preparation to kill the worms that eat the leaves on cottonwood trees, the same that was published in your paper some time last spring, and greatly oblige.

—London purple in the proportion of a tablespoonful to five gallons of water well mixed and sprayed on the leaves, will kill the worms.

CUCUMBER BUGS.—I have looked anxiously for some reliable agent to destroy the little striped cucumber bug, and also the big brown

The Old Doctors

Drew blood, modern doctors cleanse it; hence the increased demand for Alteratives. It is now well known that most diseases are due, not to over-abundance, but to impurity, of the Blood; and it is equally well attested that no blood medicine is so efficacious as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"One of my children had a large sore break out on the leg. We applied simple remedies, for a while, thinking the sore would shortly heal. But it grew worse. We sought medical advice, and were told that an alterative medicine was necessary. Ayer's Sarsaparilla being

Recommended

above all others, we used it with marvelous results. The sore healed and health and strength rapidly returned."—J. J. Armstrong, Weimar, Texas.

"I find Ayer's Sarsaparilla to be an admirable remedy for the cure of blood diseases. I prescribe it, and it does the work every time."—E. L. Pater, M. D., Manhattan, Kansas.

"We have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla here for over thirty years and always recommend it when asked to name the best blood-purifier."—W. T. McLean, Druggist, Augusta, Ohio.

"Ayer's medicines continue to be the standard remedies in spite of all competition."—T. W. Richmond, Bear Lake, Mich.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

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

Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

squash bug, and can learn of nothing that will weary them. Do you know of anything that will make them tired?

—Scatter fresh lime on the leaves when they are wet with dew or rain, or wet by hand. If that does not make them tired, try London purple—a teaspoonful in two gallons of water, thoroughly mixed; sprinkle the leaves when they are dry. Remember that London purple is a violent poison.

LUMP ON MARE'S LEG.—I have a four-year-old mare that was cut with barbed wire on the front part of hock-joint, about eighteen months ago. It healed up. After it was well, there commenced a hard growth; now it is as large as my two fists. It does not lame or stiffen her leg. Please tell me what to do for her.

—If there is no heat or soreness about the lump, bathe it once a day and rub in well with naked hand any good liniment, and exercise lightly. If this does not reduce the swelling, consult any good physician or surgeon.

Book Notices.

HORTICULTURE.—We have received the annual report of the State Horticultural Society of Minnesota for the year 1888. It contains a great deal of matter useful in that latitude, and many suggestions useful anywhere.

POLAND-CHINA RECORD.—Volume IX of the American Poland-China Record is out. It contains registries of boars from 6,693 to 8,235 and sows from 21,714 to 26,986. The books for filling pedigrees for Volume X are now open and breeders should send in promptly. Fees for recording pedigrees, to stockholders, 50 cents each; to all other persons, \$1 each, whether the animal is dead or alive. Officers for 1888 are, President, Hon. H. M. Sisson, Galesburg, Ill.; Secretary, John Gilmore, Vinton, Iowa; Treasurer, W. W. McClurg, Waterloo, Iowa.

THE FORUM.—The *Forum* for August contains an analysis of the British and American Governments by Judge James M. Love, of Iowa, who shows that we have a much better system of checks against the evils of party prejudice and popular whim than the English. It is a study of the two governments by the oldest United States Judge in point of service, except one, now on the bench, Judge Love having been appointed in 1856. The second of the economic articles by Edward Atkinson, which the *Forum* has secured, is "Must Humanity Starve at Last?" It is an effort towards the building up of a distinctly American Social Science.

The correct way is to buy goods from the manufacturer, when possible. The Elkhart Carriage and Harness Company, of Elkhart, Indiana, have no agents. They make first-class goods, ship everywhere, privilege to examine. See advertisement.

Washburn College, at Topeka, Kansas, is easily accessible to all parts of the State. The advantages which it offers for the study of English, Ancient and Modern Languages, Science, Music, Painting and Elocution, are unsurpassed. The fall term begins September 12.

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. Address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C. 181 Pearl St., New York.

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.

A Story of Eden.

In some forgotten chronicle of old
This story I have read,
And I have heard it said
Rosetti wept when he had heard it told.

When Eve from Eden forced had turned her
face
To pity them inclined.
God made within her mind
Grow dim the memory of that blissful place.

Then during many after days of toil
Children of earth were born
Who knew not of that morn
Before in sweat they learned to till the soil.

They were content—contented with their lot;
Born to return to dust,
They lived, as live they must,
Contented, for of Eden they knew not.

Thus God with mercy tempered what seemed
hate,
So that men knowing not
Their former blissful lot,
They should not utterly be desolate.

But after many years a child was born,
A child unlike the rest;
And when unto her breast
Eve pressed it, then she wept, a child forlorn.

"Better," she said, "this child were in its
grave,
For in his longing eyes
Glimpses of Paradise
And long-forgotten trees of Eden wave."

And everlasting is our Mother's pain,
For oft at eve or morn
Some poet child is born
Who hears those sounds of Eden once again.
—Bennett Bellman.

Ye field flowers! the gardens eclipse you, 'tis
true,
Yet, wildings of nature, I dote upon you;
For ye wait me to summers of old,
When the earth teemed around me with fairy
delight
And when daisies and buttercups gladden'd
my sight,
Like treasures of silver and gold.
—Campbell.

The drying up of a single tear has more
Of honest fame than shedding seas of gore.
—Byron.

COMPLAINING.

"De maw'nin' glories ain't lubly to a man
wid de backache," is a bit of plantation phil-
osophy which contains a whole volume of
logic. There is little in life worth having,
little that seems beautiful and fair, to a per-
son bowed down by the weight of physical
pain, and viewing all things with eyes dim-
med with suffering. There are compara-
tively few who can be cheerful under afflic-
tion, or patient when their nerves are
tortured by pain.

But there is a class of semi-invalids, right-
fully classed as hypochondriacs, who under
stress of their ailments make themselves
and their unfortunate friends and relatives
miserable by their constant, unending com-
plaints. It is true our physical ills color our
spiritual horizon, yet we have not the right,
for our own or others' sakes, to allow them
to obscure it. We can do more for ourselves
than the doctors can, in some ways. When
"mamma's got a headache," is the signal for
the children to absent themselves from the
house from one meal to another, and for the
husband to dine down town, it is high time
that a little of the so-called "Christian sci-
ence" be practiced by the patient. I believe
it a fact that our asylums are filled with in-
sane women made so from a lack of self-
control and self-government. The emotions,
the imagination, are suffered to dominate; by
constant brooding on our "symptoms," con-
tinued turning to the thought of our ill-feel-
ings, or dwelling upon a real or fancied
trouble, we lose control of our mentality,
and become more and more hypochondriacal,
a condition which is the beginning of insani-
ty.

A busy woman with many interests and
"lots to do" is not apt to get into "the dole-
ful dumps" because of a disordered imagi-
nation." But let an idle woman once have
a pain or an ache, and she is very likely to
become over-solicitous about herself. She
gets to studying herself, and to taking medi-
cine for one thing and another, and is apt
to make her conversation a monologue of
aches and pains; those who listen to her are
appalled at the amount of suffering one can
endure and still live. Spiritually she resem-
bles an infant seated in a baby-jumper, going

up or down on the slightest provocation.
The fracture of a tea-cup plunges her in pro-
found melancholy; she mingles her tears
with her pastry if her ples boil over. If she
feels worse than common, she is "just ready
to die." If better, she is sure it presages
something worse—a fine day is always a
"weather breeder" in her vocabulary. She
tells her family she is "going to die," and is
hurt that they do not seem to feel the pros-
pective loss more keenly; she forgets how
many times they have heard the prophesy;
perhaps she is conscious that her complaints
have in a certain degree alienated their love,
and that they would be happier without her,
and she does not hesitate to tell them they
are waiting for her to die to enjoy them-
selves, a statement which wounds her as she
makes it, and wounds those who have to
bear with patience the cross she lays upon
them. The family which includes such an
individual is to be commiserated, for there
is nothing so destructive to family affection
as to have one person so absorbed in con-
stant contemplation of herself. There is
nothing truer than that our deepest, most
abiding happiness is found in forgetfulness
of self and thought for others.

There are some natures wanting in the
power of silent endurance; having no depth,
they must confide sorrows and joys alike to
others. Let all such, as well as those in
whom complaining has become a habit, en-
deavor to cultivate this quality. When words
of complaint are already upon the lips,
crowd them back. If you have a headache,
bear it quietly; conquer yourself. Do not,
as you value home happiness and domestic
content, give way to grumbling and com-
plaints on any subject, especially upon your
own ailments. The husband, at first so sym-
pathetic, so anxious for you, grows hard
under constant iteration; the children soon
learn to give no heed, it is "only mamma's
way," and friends find your company a bore
when your only talk is of yourself. And
what have you in reserve for the great ills
of life, if you thus succumb to the lesser
ones?

The horse-car in which I was a passenger
the other day halted a moment on a crossing
without apparent reason. Looking out, I
saw the driver had stopped to avoid running
over a child who was crossing the street.
And such a child! Poor, pitiful little waif!
Both legs had been amputated at the knee,
and he was crawling along on the stumps,
falling over in his haste to get out of the
way, and tumbling down, a dirty, ragged,
muddy heap, when once out of danger. And
such a worn, haggard face as was turned
over his shoulder to grin at the car-driver as
he started his horse again, and yet it was
not marred by such lines as one sees some-
times written upon the faces of those who
seem to have all the good things of life.
Suffering, privation, poverty, were written
on in, but not that querulous discontent and
complaint often seen under Paris bonnets.
Before such misery and mutilation as this
—only one of the wretched sights of a gr. at
city—we who grumble about our physical
pains, our deprivations, are ungrateful in-
deed.—Beatrice, in *Michigan Farmer*.

The Nobility in Germany.

The manners of people of high rank in
Germany are amusing to a stranger. No-
where in the world are "Dukes an' Duch-
esses an' sich" so unpretentious as here. In
the hotel where I am stopping there are
several Princes of note who are awaiting an
improvement in the Emperor's condition
before returning home. Soldiers guard the
entrances of the hotels in their honor, but
that is the beginning and end of all cere-
mony. The Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, a
tall, amiable looking man with a big gray
beard, and the Duke of Salm-Horsmar, who
is blonde and dyspeptic, wander unconcern-
edly about, followed by droves of men in
magnificent uniforms. Wherever they go
people rise and remain standing till the men
of title have seated themselves. Then there
is a general sinking into seats and covert
looks toward the great men.

When the Princesses—of whom there
are a dozen or so—take it in their royal
little blonde heads to dine in the public
dining room, an enormous sensation is cre-
ated. People have to bob up and down
repeatedly when they enter, and all the offi-
cers kiss the Princesses' hands with the most
reverential and impressive homage. It is
funny to see the Princesses turn their faces
and watch the kissing. They feel about the

same interest in it as a cow does when she
turns around and looks contemplatively at
the maid who is milking her. The officers
are dandies out and out. They never at-
tempt to conceal it. They wear stays, and
when they take off their helmets and caps
in the big restaurants and hotels they lean
over the tables and calmly arrange their
hair with little combs and brushes carried
in the coat tall pockets. This takes a long
time as a rule. The spectators evince a re-
spectful interest in it, and when it is com-
pleted there is a general sigh of relief and
satisfaction, the officers bow to one another
politely, and the world rolls on again upon
its axis.—*Blakely Hall's Berlin Letter in
New York Sun*.

Prolonged Imprisonment in a Siberian Dungeon.

You cannot imagine the misery of pro-
longed confinement in a casemate of the
fortress under what are known as dungeon
conditions (kartsernol polozhenie). My case-
mate was sometimes cold, generally damp,
and always gloomy. Day after day, week
after week, and month after month, I lay
there in solitude, hearing no sound save that
of the high-pitched, melancholy bells of the
fortress cathedral, which slowly chimed the
quarter hours, and which always seemed to
me to half articulate the words "Tee zdais
seedesh—ee seedee tee." (Here thou llest—
lie here still). I had absolutely nothing to
do except to pace my cell from corner to
corner and think. For a long time I used to
talk to myself in a whisper; to repeat softly
everything in the shape of literature that I
could remember, and to compose speeches,
which, under certain imagined conditions, I
would deliver; but I finally ceased to have
energy enough to do even this, and used to
sit for hours in a sort of stupor, in which, so
far as I can now remember, I was not con-
scious of thinking at all.

WEAK, MENTALLY AND PHYSICALLY.

Before the end of the first year I grew so
weak mentally and physically that I began
to forget words. I knew what ideas I de-
sired to express, but some of the words that
I needed had gone from me, and it was with
the greatest difficulty that I could recover
them. It seemed sometimes as if my own
language were a strange one to me, or one
which, from long disuse, I had forgotten.
I greatly feared insanity, and my apprehen-
sion was increased by the fact that two or
three of my comrades in cells on the same
corridor were either insane or subject to hal-
lucinations; and I was often roused at night
and thrown into a violent chill of nervous
excitement by their hysterical weeping, their
cries to the guard to come and take away
somebody, or something, which they imag-
ined they saw, or their groans and entreaties
when, in cases of violent delirium, they were
strapped to their beds by the gendarmes.
My inability to see what was happening in
the cells from which these groans, cries and
sounds of violence came gave full play, of
course, to my imagination, and thus in-
creased my nervous excitement, until I was
on the verge of hysterics myself.

Several times, when I feared that I was
losing all self-control, I summoned the fort-
ress surgeon, or the "feldsher," who merely
gave me a dose of bromide of potassium and
told me that I must not excite myself so;
that nothing serious had happened; that
two or three of the prisoners were sick and
delirious; but that there was nothing to be
alarmed about. As the fortress contained
no hospital, insane and delirious patients
were treated in their cells, and were rarely
removed to an asylum unless they were
manifestly incurable, or the care of them
became burdensome. The effect of the eter-
nal stillness, solitude, and lack of occupa-
tion on the mind was greatly heightened by
the want of proper exercise and nourish-
ment for the body. "Accused" prisoners
awaiting trial in the Trubetskoi bastion
were allowed to have money in the hands of
the "smatritel," or warden, and could direct
its expenditure for white bread, vegetables,
tea, sugar, etc., to make up the deficiencies
of the prison ration; but we, the "con-
demned," had to live upon black rye bread,
soup which it was often impossible to eat on
account of the spoiled condition of the meat
from which it had been made, and a small
quantity of "kasha," or barley, boiled with
a little fat and served without seasoning,
and sometimes only half cooked.

ATTACKED BY SCURVY.

Such food, in connection with the damp,

heavy air of the casemate and the lack of
proper exercise, caused derangement of the
digestive organs, and this was soon followed
by more or less pronounced symptoms of
scurvy. Madame Lebedeva, who was in the
penal servitude section with me, suffered
from scurvy to such an extent that her teeth
became loose and her gums greatly swollen,
and she could not masticate the prison bread
without first soaking it in warm water.
Scurvy, even in an incipient form, intensi-
fied, of course, the mental depression due
primarily to other causes and made it almost
insupportable. I never seriously meditated
suicide—it always seemed to me a cowardly
thing to escape suffering by taking one's
own life—but I did speculate upon the pos-
sibility of suicide, and wondered how I
could kill myself in a casemate where there
was absolutely nothing that could be used
as an implement of self-destruction.

Once I went so far as to see if I could
hang myself from the small cylindrical hot-
air pipe which projected two or three inches
into my cell from the face of the brick oven.
I did not really intend to take my life, but I
felt a morbid curiosity to know whether or
not I could do it in that way. As soon as I
threw my weight on the pipe, it pulled out
the masonry, making, as it fell to the floor,
a noise which attracted the attention of the
guard in the corridor. I was forthwith re-
moved to another cell, and I never again
tried a similar experiment. They say that
poor Goldenberg succeeded in committing
suicide in the fortress, but I cannot imagine
how he accomplished it. I became satisfied
that I could not kill myself in my casemate
in any other way than by biting into an ar-
tery or dashing my head against the wall,
and I ultimately became so weak that I
doubt very much whether I could have frac-
tured my skull by the latter method.—
George Kennan, in The Century.

\$500 Reward

Is offered, in good faith, by the manufac-
turers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a
case of catarrh which they cannot cure. It
is mild, soothing and healing in its effects,
and cures "colds in the head," catarrhal
deafness, throat ailments, and many other
complications of this distressing disease.
50 cents, by druggists.

Send for a catalogue of Campbell Normal
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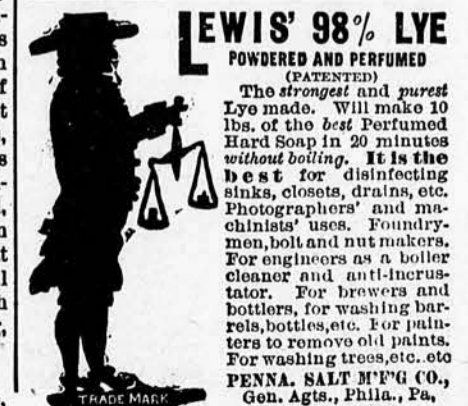


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The Young Folks.

I'll Have a Home for Thee.

I'll have a home for thee, love,
I'll have a home for thee;
It may be by the mountains,
It may be by the sea,
For home is where the heart is,
Wherever it may be.

I'll have a home for thee, love,
When you are young and fair;
A home of peace and comfort,
Free from every care,
Where love shall reign triumphant,
How happy we shall be!
I'll have a home for thee, love,
I'll have a home for thee.

There'll be a home for thee, love,
When you are old and gray,
When the shadows lengthen
As at the close of day;
When the darkness thickens
That you cannot see,
I'll have a home for thee, love,
I'll have a home for thee.

There'll be a home for thee, love,
When you have passed away,
A home where there's no darkness,
But everlasting day,
There will be no sighing,
Nor pain, nor grief, nor tears,
There will be our home, love,
Through time's eternal years.
—Anonymous.

The Song of the Bee.

Buzz, buzz, buzz!
This is the song of the bee.
His legs are of yellow,
A jolly good fellow,
And yet a good worker is he.

In days that are sunny
He's getting his honey;
In days that are cloudy
He's hoarding his wax.
On pinks and on lilies,
And gay daffodilies,
And columbine blossoms,
He levies a tax.

Buzz, buzz, buzz!
The sweet-smelling clover
He humming hangs over;
The scent of the roses
Makes fragrant his wings;
He never gets lazy,
From thistle and daisy
And weeds of the meadow
Some treasure he brings.

Buzz, buzz, buzz!
From morning's first gray light
Till fading of daylight,
He's singing and toiling
The summer day through.
Oh! we may get weary,
And think work is dreary;
'Tis harder by far
To have nothing to do.
—St. Nicholas.

From the midst of the flock he defended, the
brave one has gone to his rest;
And the tears of the poor he befriended their
wealth of affliction attest.
From the midst of the people is stricken a sym-
bol they daily saw,
Set over against the law books, of a Higher
than Human Law;
For his life was a ceaseless protest, and his
voice was a prophet's cry
To be true to the Truth and faithful, to
the world were arrayed for the Light.

Oh! couldst thou but know
With what a deep devotedness
I wept thy absence, O'er and o'er
Thinking of thee, still thee,
And memory, like a drop of
Falls cold and ceaseless,
At night and day
The more my heart away!
—Moore.

Life In the Alps.
BY PROFESSOR JOHN TYNDALL.

Leaving England in October, I spent three months of every year among the Swiss mountains, where I was acquainted with their ways, and sometimes fear imprisonment in the great hall home.

On a sunny, summer day, the heat is so intense that the sun's rays are almost unbearable. This is the time to seek the adjacent glacier, down which a retreat of due share of thunderstorms, when amidst the deafening echoes, and die away in the rocky halls of the mountains. In this respect, however, we are far better off than our neighbors in Northern Italy, whose hills, acting as lightning conductors, partially drain the clouds of their electricity before we receive the shots of the "red artillery." We can see from our mountain perch, the wonderful thrilling of these Italian thunder-storms, beyond the

great mountain range at the further side of the valley of the Rhone.
At night it is one of the grandest of spectacles. Flash rapidly follows flash, while at times the light bursts simultaneously from different parts of the heavens, every cloud and mountain top appearing then "white-listed through the gloom." At night the eye is far more sensitive than it is by day, the more vivid lightning-thrills being then quite dazzling. Meanwhile, no sound is heard; and an observer might be disposed to conclude that it was lightning without thunder—*Blitz ohne Donner*, as the Germans say. Among the southern mountains, however, where the thrills occur, there is one called the Monte Generoso, on which stands a hotel in telegraphic communication with the lower world. Thither I have telegraphed on various occasions, and invariably, when the lightning was thrilling silently in the manner just described, I have been informed that a terrific thunder-storm was raging over Northern Italy. From our position here the peals were too far away to be heard.
The region where we dwell was chosen by Mrs. Tyndall and myself on account of its surpassing beauty and grandeur. I first made its acquaintance twenty-nine years ago, having previously become familiar with Mont Blanc and its glaciers, and with other glaciers, both in Switzerland and the Tyrol. It is in the Roman Catholic canton of Valais, which, notwithstanding the success of the reformation in adjoining cantons, has, up to the present day, maintained its ancient religion. Here we live on the friendliest terms with both the priests and the people.
Switzerland is made up of a number of cantons, which are subdivided into communes, each possessing its own president and council, and making its own local laws. The communal laws are, however, subject to the revision of the cantonal government. I live, for instance, in the commune of Naters. The sale of the land on which our chalet stands was first agreed to by the vote of the assembled burghers of the commune; but their vote had to be afterwards ratified by the "high government" of Sion, the chief town of the canton. Naters, the name of the commune, is also the name of its principal village.
I had the honor, this year, of being unanimously elected an honorary burgher of the commune. This confers upon me certain rights and privileges not previously enjoyed. I can, if I please, pasture cows upon the alps—a name given by the inhabitants, of the snow-capped mountains, but the grassy slopes stretching far below. I am also entitled to a certain allowance of fuel from the pine-woods. Finally, I can prize, however, for communal ground, more than any other material advantages, if I at all prize these material advantages, if I prize the well-known Bel Alp Hotel stands some two or three hundred feet below our cottage. The name "Bel" is derived from a little hamlet of huts planted in the midst of grassy pastures, or alps, about half an hour distant from the hotel. The ancient name of the alp on which we have built our nest is Lusgen Alp, and this is the name we have given to our cottage.
I have called it a chalet, but it is by no means one of the picturesque wooden edifices to which this term is usually applied. It has to bear, at times, the pressure of a mighty mass of snow. The walls are therefore built of stone, and are very thick. I could give you many illustrations of the breakages produced by snow pressure, but one will suffice.
Our kitchen chimney rises from the roof near the eave, and the pressure of snow lying on the roof above it was once so great as to shear away the chimney, and land it bodily upon the snowdrift underneath. When we arrive early, we usually find, here and there, heavy residues of snow. Once, indeed, to obtain entrance to our kitchen, we had to cut a staircase of six steps in the drift at the back of the house.
We sometimes quit the mountains regretfully, with a warm sun gleaming from the newly-fallen snow, which vastly enhances the loveliness of the scenes around us. We moreover regret bidding good-by to the gorgeous coloring of the trees and undergrowth, which might bear comparison with the beauty of the foliage I have seen, in autumn, in the neighborhood of your own Boston. I have never forgotten the autumn splendor of Mr. Winthrop's trees at Brookline.
Sometimes, however, we depart under difficulties. Last year, for example, on the 16th of October, our porters hoisted on their backs the luggage intended for home, and through a dense fog, with the snow three feet deep, and still heavily falling, we moved downwards. Fog on the mountains is terribly bewildering; and as we descended, one of our men, who had descended the neighborhood from his infancy, and had on that account undertaken to guide us, stopped short, and declared that he did not know which way to proceed. There was no danger, but the difficulty was considerable. A thousand feet or so lower down, we got entirely clear of the snow.
Toward the end of June the flocks and herds are driven to the upper pastures, private ownership ceasing and communal

rights, as to grazing, beginning at an elevation of about four thousand feet above the sea.
The peasants and their families accompany their living property, remaining for two or three months in huts built expressly with a view to their annual migration. Nearly the whole of them move into Naters for the winter; but we remain alone, amid the solemn silence of the hills, three weeks or a month after the peasants have disappeared. Their time of disappearance depends upon the exhaustion of the pasturage. Many of them have intermediate huts and bits of land between Naters and their highest dwellings, and the possessors of such huts descend by successive steps to the valley.
Snow falls, of course, for the most part, in winter; but the exact period at which it falls is not to be predicted. A winter may pass with scarcely any snow, while in early spring it may fall in immense quantities. Then follows a time of avalanches, when the snow, detaching itself from the steep mountain sides, shoots downward with destructive energy.
I have seen snow here in midsummer, so heavy that the herds had to be driven a long way down to get a little pasture. Three or four years ago, a fall of unequalled severity began on the night of the 12th of September. There was a brief respite of sunshine, during which the peasants, had they been wise, might have brought down their flocks. But they failed to do so. Snowing recommenced, the sheep were caught upon the mountains, and for a long time they could not be reached by their owners. Many of them perished.
Parties of men, fourteen or fifteen in number, at length, ascended in search of the sheep. Mrs. Tyndall and I trudged after one party, and exceedingly hard work we found it to do so. The leader first broke ground, floundering and ploughing a deep channel in the snow. He was soon exhausted and fell back, while a fresh man came to the front. Each of them thus took the post of leader in his turn.
At a considerable elevation we parted company with the men. It was a sombre, sunless afternoon, and the scene was desolate in the extreme. Here and there we could discern groups of men, two or three in number, engaged in skinning the dead sheep they had discovered. The warmth preserved by the wool had caused the flesh to putrefy.
For thirteen days the chief portion of the flock remained unaccounted for. During all this time the animals were without food, and, indeed, were given up for lost. Nearly two hundred of them, however, were afterwards discovered alive, and driven down to the Bel Alp. I saw them arrive after their long fast, and they seemed perfectly brisk and cheerful. Some of them were entirely bare of wool, the covering having been eaten off their backs by their famishing companions. I have been assured that the sheep that indulged in this nutriment all died, balls of undigested wool being found in their stomachs afterwards.
Avalanches were frequent at the time here referred to, and by them numbers of the sheep on the lower slopes were swept away. It is only those burghers who are comparatively well off that ascend to the higher grazing grounds. Even they seem to find the struggle for existence a hard one. Two or three cows and a few sheep or goats constitute, in fairly well-to-do cases, the burgher's moveable wealth, while the land privately owned is divided into very small parcels.
The peasants' huts, built, for the most part, of pine logs, richly colored by the oxidizing action of the sun, are not always wholesome.
The upper part of every hut is divided into two dwelling rooms, one for sleeping, and the other for cooking and other purposes. The single sleeping room is often occupied by a numerous family, space being obtained by placing one bed upon another, like the berths in a ship. There is no chimney, the smoke escaping through apertures in the roof.
In our neighborhood, the roofs are usually formed of flags obtained from a rock capable of cleavage. The sleeping room is always over the cow-shed, this position being chosen for the sake of warmth. Through chinks in the floor, the sleepers not only obtain warmth, but often air which has passed through the lungs of the animals underneath. The result, as regards health, is not satisfactory; the women and children suffer most. Were it not that the contaminated respiration of the night is neutralized by out-door life during the day, the result would be still less satisfactory.
Thanks to a London chemist of high repute, I am provided, from time to time, with simple medicines for those requiring medicinal treatment, and with plasters for those

requiring surgeon's aid. Thanks also to the physicians who visit the Bel Alp hotel, I am sometimes able to apply these remedies with specially good effect. In the absence of a qualified doctor, I do the best I can myself. People come to me in considerable numbers, while I frequently go to them.
I do my best to induce the people to open the windows of their sleeping rooms during the day. The advice is, in many cases attended to; while, even where it is neglected, whenever I am seen approaching a hut containing a patient, the windows are thrown open. Justice, firmness and kindness suffice to make people accept an almost despotic rule; and this, in my own small way, I find to be true of the people of the Alps.
As I write, a rush, followed by a heavy thud, outside, informs me that a mass of snow has shot, from the southern slope of our roof, down upon our terrace. This reminds me to tell you something more about the avalanches which are such frequent destroyers of life in the Alps. Whole villages, imprudently situated, are from time to time overwhelmed. We had an eye to this danger when we chose the terrace on which our cottage is built.
(To be concluded next week.)

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A correspondent gives his way of raising colts thus: "As soon as they are old enough to eat, let them have free access to all the oats, hay and corn they want until they are a year old or over; then turn in good pasture with good water and plenty of salt. In the fall turn them to the feed again as before, but the third winter they should only be kept in good flesh."

The Senate is discussing with open doors a proposed treaty between the United States and Great Britain relating to the Canadian fisheries. The division seems to be on party lines, Democrats favoring and Republicans opposing it. The only treaty now in force on that subject was made seventy years ago, in 1818, and the people on either side of the line put a different construction on it.

Democratic candidates on the State ticket are: For Governor, John Martin, of Shawnee; For Lieutenant Governor, F. W. Frasier, of Cloud; For Secretary of State, Allen G. Thurman, of Labette; For Auditor of State, W. H. Wilhoite, of Miami; For State Treasurer, W. H. White, of Morris; For Attorney General, I. F. Diefenbacher, of Barton; For Superintendent of Public Instruction, A. N. Cole, of Philips; For Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, W. P. Campbell, of Sedgwick.

Republican candidates on the State ticket are: For Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, W. A. Johnston, of Ottawa county; For Governor, Lyman U. Humphrey, of Montgomery county; For Lieutenant Governor, A. J. Felt, of Nemaha county; For Secretary of State, William Higgins, of Shawnee county; For Treasury of State, J. W. Hamilton, of Sumner county; For Auditor, Timothy M'Carthy, of Pawnee county; For Attorney General, L. B. Kellogg, of Lyon county; For Superintendent of Public Instruction, George W. Winans, of Davis county.

A STRANGE PHILOSOPHY.

In our issue of July 19, at the end of Mr. Clark Irvine's article—"The Aim of It," closing with the words—"Protection always aims at the imports, and that means ruin to exports," the following question was asked by the editor:

Will Mr. Irvine kindly explain why imports and exports from and to this country have increased largely in amount and value from the beginning of our tariff history to the present time with prospects for still further increase even under existing tariff laws?

In answer we have a long letter from Mr. Irvine beginning thus:

You ask me to please "explain why our exports and imports have continued to increase under the tariff?"

I reply that they have not. We are an exception to all the nations that have adopted the great modern inventions, and whose trade external and internal has grown enormously even while their population has increased very little. Our population has increased and our railway service has extended, while two things have happened to us that ought alone to have trebled our trade had our population stood still; first, the whole South has been opened up to free labor; second, the railways have penetrated and interlined a greater area of splendid fertile prairie and plateau region than was comprised in our whole accessible territory before 1865. We must consider of these things comparatively.

The records show that in 1791 the value of our imports was \$28,687,953, and the exports for the same year were valued at \$20,205,156, not including the exports from the port of Savannah, Ga., which are estimated at \$2,250,000, making a total \$22,255,156. Our foreign commerce that year, then, amounted to \$50,943,115.

The value of our imports for the year 1887, exclusive of gold and silver, was \$692,319,768; exports \$716,183,211, making a total value of our foreign commerce in merchandise last year \$1,408,502,977. Including gold and silver, the figures for 1887 show imports \$752,490,560; exports \$752,180,902, a total \$1,504,671,462, which is nearly thirty times as much as that of 1791. That, we think, is some increase.

Mr. Irvine then proceeds to discuss railroads, population, commerce of foreign countries, etc., matters that we did not inquire about.

It is a strange philosophy which Mr. Irvine and many other persons of his way of thinking promulgate—that the wonderful expansion of our domestic commerce does not amount to anything in considering our commercial relations with other nations. These gentlemen ignore the territorial extent of our country in comparison with that of other countries and the rapid growth of our inter-State trade. Let two travelers set out—one from Paris, France, the other from Chicago, Ill. Going 150 miles the foreigner would be at Brussels, the capital of another nation; going 200 miles in a different direction, he would be at London, the capital of Great Britain; 500 miles would take him to Berlin, the German capital, or to Vienna, or to Rome; 1,200 miles and he would be at St. Petersburg or at the Caspian sea. Two hundred miles would not take the Chicago man as far as St. Louis; 500 miles would not reach Kansas City, and 1,200 miles would let him out in the mountains a little beyond Denver. The States of Texas, Georgia, Florida, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, with Indian Territory, are larger than Germany and Austria, and Italy and Spain all as one. England is not as large as Kansas; Turkey is not as large as Missouri, and Austria-Hungary, the largest European country except Russia, is less by 25,000 square miles than Texas. It requires nearly six days by continuous fast rail to go from Boston to San Francisco; in an equal length of time and at equal speed a traveler could visit every capital in Europe. Our Mississippi river is navigable from its mouth to the Falls

of St. Anthony, 2,200 miles, and the longest river in Europe, the Volga, is only 200 miles longer than that, affording no safe or certain navigation. All the lakes of Europe considered as one body of water are not more than half as large as Lake Superior. The settlement and development of such a country and the placing here a population of 60,000,000 people in a hundred years was more than ever was done before in equal time by any people. Our railroad mileage would girdle the earth six times at the equator; we have more than one-half the railroad mileage of the world, and our transportation is cheaper than that of any other nation, except, possibly, Russia; our coasting trade alone is twice as large as our total foreign commerce, and our aggregate internal trade over our railroads, canals, and rivers and over our lakes and bays and gulfs, amounts to more in tonnage and value than the aggregate foreign commerce—exports and imports—of all the other nations of the world. We have more money invested in our own transportation facilities than would pay the cost of all the merchant ships of every nation. These facts are worth a good deal, we think, in any discussion of our commercial standing.

We are second in population to Russia only among the nations of Europe, and we are second in the value of our foreign commerce to Great Britain alone. This nation is a child of Britain; it has passed her in everything except in trade on the ocean, and has done it in about ninety-nine years. This is doing pretty well. If our people will continue to devote their energies to the further development of our own country, when another ninety-nine years have passed our internal commerce will have been quadrupled five times, our foreign commerce will exceed that of any half dozen nations; and will be carried in American-made ships.

PEPPER'S TARIFF MANUAL.

The demand for PEPPER'S TARIFF MANUAL is quite general, orders having arrived from States as far east as New York. It is nearly ready. First orders will be filled Saturday of this week, it is expected.

This little book that can be put into the vest pocket contains more and better tariff matter than can be found in any dozen other books on that subject. And then it is prepared for information, not for argument. Facts, not opinions, are given. It contains the whole great subject in miniature, so that people may study for themselves and make their own conclusions. No other one book covers the same ground or gives the same facts in the same connection. It is wholly non-partisan, prepared without party bias. The author's own opinions were not considered in collecting the facts. The Manual will be quite as serviceable to one party as to another, because it simply states facts. Price 25 cents. Address H. A. Heath, KANSAS FARMER office, Topeka, Kas.

Sterling will be a sugar experiment station this year. Through efforts of Senator Plumb in the Senate and Mr. Ryan in the House an appropriation of \$100,000 was secured for continuing the sorghum sugar experiments, and it has been determined to do the work at the Sterling factory. Seven hundred acres of cane are growing there. The crop includes every variety known.

Mr. Tuttle, of West Side Garden, has our thanks for specimens of his vegetables.

THE FARMER CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR DEFEATED.

The farmers of the State who are members of the Republican party had it in their power to place in nomination for Governor of the State one of their own number. Mr. A. W. Smith, of McPherson county, a competent man and a practical farmer, asked for the nomination. His candidacy was first authoritatively announced in this paper, and the KANSAS FARMER recommended him to his party. It was known all over the State, in every county and township that Mr. Smith was a candidate; farmers attended primaries and conventions in all the counties, yet, when convention day came Smith had but eighty votes in his favor out of 418, the full vote of the convention. Mr. Humphrey, a lawyer, had thirty-one votes more than Smith, a farmer, on the first ballot.

This is another good lesson for farmers to study. They talk among themselves and in their speeches and writings about the small number of farmers elected to important offices, and they complain about it, denouncing rings and combinations, but when they have an opportunity to secure the nomination and election of a Governor from among their own number, they let it go by default. Smith's defeat may be properly laid at the door of the farmers of his own party.

Mr. Humphrey, the successful candidate, is a good man in every sense of the word, a clean, honest, upright man whom the writer of this has known intimately many years, and he will, if elected, make a good officer, intent on performing his duties faithfully and honorably. We have no sort of objection to him; still we believed and do now believe, that the interests of farmers and through them the interests of the whole people, requires that they pay more attention to this matter of nominations so as to get as large a representation as possible in the public councils from among their own class. Some lawyers are in full sympathy with the men who toil in the fields and mines and shops, but most of them, from their training and from the current happenings in the practice of their profession, and from the nature of their calling, lean away from the toilers rather than toward them. Had Smith been nominated, his mind would have been working in the direction of agricultural relief—the lightening of tax burdens, the reduction of interest, equalization of taxes, cheapening of transportation, etc., and this because he is one of the number who most feel the weight of such burdens. He would have put his soul into matters of that kind because he feels the pressure with his fellow farmers. Mr. Humphrey will more naturally take a different course. He will favor economy, but his mind has been running to law and not to agriculture.

Farmers of Kansas will not find an enemy in Major Humphrey, or Judge Martin, both of whom are big enough to consider the whole people; but they would surely have a friend in Mr. Smith.

Messrs. Dixon & Son, of Newton, have a pretty curiosity in the shape of a weeping Russian mulberry tree. It is about four and one-half feet high and near six feet across. The boughs are all growing downward or drooping, makes it a choice ornament for the lawn.

We have an occasional complaint about irregularities in the mail service. Some of our subscribers do not receive their mail regularly, and sometimes for several days after it is due. The papers are mailed regularly from this office on time, so that the failure among the postoffice people somewhere, and we are trying to find where it is, so that the matter may be corrected.

THE WHISKY TRUST.

A committee, investigating trusts, took testimony a few days ago relating to the whisky trust. From the report sent out by telegraph the following is gathered: Mr. Atherton stated that he did not believe there would ever be any serious competition of European distillers with American whisky manufacturers for the reason that the United States was the greatest grain country in the world, and also had the timber for barrels right at hand. Although distillers disagreed very much politically, they all, witness said, as a trade question would be glad to have the tax reduced to 50 cents per gallon.

Witness was then examined with regard to the production of alcohol and spirits as distinguished from the beverage of whisky, by Representative Breckenridge, of Arkansas, and asked if there was a trust in this trade.

Witness replied that he believed nearly all the distillers north of the Ohio river were members of a trust, each distillery having a common interest in the business of all the others. The headquarters was at Peoria, Ill., and the President was H. B. Greenhut, of that place. The trust also included a few distilleries of alcohol and cheap whisky located in Kentucky near Covington.

Representative Buchanan—"Excluding the internal revenue tax, what is the cost of a gallon of whisky laid down in a bonded warehouse?"

The witness—"That depends on a variety of articles which vary considerably; but assuming that corn sells for 50 cents a bushel, rye 60, and malt 80 a bushel, a gallon of standard Bourbon whisky, with interest on the plant, would cost, say 30 cents, and excluding interest on the plant, from 23 to 27 cents.

Witness said that as some reference had been made to the National Protective Association of which he was President, he desired to say before he left the stand that the association had nothing to do with the manufacture or sale of whisky, but was organized solely and entirely for the purpose of opposing the enactment of prohibitory legislation. The association sent out literature, but had never sent a dollar into an election district nor to a State capital.

Mr. T. W. Shiely, of Louisville, said that he was chairman of the committee to secure signatures to the agreement to limit the production in 1889 to 11,000,000 gallons. Only about 25 per cent. of those who signed the 1888 agreement had signed the new. By the 1889 agreement 9,000,000 gallons of the production were to be distributed among the signers in proportion to their capacity, while 2,000,000 were left to be distributed in the discretion of the committee among those who, in previous years had not over-produced. The distillers held back from signing the agreement until they could find out how much of this 2,000,000 each was to get.

W. E. Thomas, of Louisville, testified that one of the reasons for the export of whisky to Europe was that he and others believed Kentucky whisky was better than foreign compound liquors and thought they might make a market for it in Europe. Ninety per cent. of the whisky exported was owned by wholesale dealers, and he believed that if they all united they could build up a big trade in Europe. He was not in favor of the repeal of the tax on liquor for the reason that every farmer with a stream near his farm would go into the business and ruin the distillers by overproduction. With no tax on whisky he believed there would be ten times the amount of it drunk.

The Missouri State Horticultural Society has secured a good room at the St.

Louis Fair grounds for a display of fruit. Several counties will participate. The exposition begins September 3d and closes October 20:

KANSAS PARTY PLATFORMS.

Below we give the State platforms of the two great parties:

DEMOCRAT.

The first, second and third resolutions approve the national platform and the President's message.

Fourth—We are opposed to all sumptuary laws as being vicious in principle and unsuccessful in practice. Also the action of the Republican party of Kansas in passing the law for the establishment of a metropolitan police system in certain cities of this state and for its inequitable and unfair application and enforcement of the same for purely political reasons. We denounce the system as being partial, unjust and undemocratic. It is a substantial denial of home rule and the right of local self-government. It impeaches the intelligence, challenges the integrity and denies the patriotism of the people affected by it. It brands them individually and collectively as being ignorant, vicious, dishonest, corrupt and wholly incapable of self-government, and we demand a repeal of the law.

Fifth—We are now as we always have been unalterably opposed to wrong, injustice and tyranny, in whatever form it may exist, whether political or civil, and we therefore deeply sympathize with the gallant people of Ireland in their righteous and glorious struggle for self-government on their native soil, and we extend to them our hearty sympathy and bid them Godspeed in their grand contest for liberty; and we likewise extend to the suffering and oppressed laboring men of this country our earnest sympathy in their contest with the soulless and unjust monopolies, corporations and trusts, created or operated for the purpose or with the effect of reducing to a condition of servitude the laboring men and women of this country and we pledge them the support of the Democratic party in the passage and enforcement of all just measures that may be necessary and proper for the protection and promotion of their rights. And we oppose any system of State policy which permits competition between convict and Chinese labor and the labor of the free American workman.

Sixth—We favor the abolition of the grand jury system as an useless and unnecessary measure which adds greatly to the burdens of a tax ridden people, and we demand its repeal as expensive and inquisitorial legal machinery.

REPUBLICAN.

Nearly half the platform is a summary and approval of the national party platform adopted at Chicago last month. Then follows this:

The Republican party, always full of sympathy for all men of all nations, struggling for liberty, express the liveliest interest in the progress of home rule for Ireland. The blood of the Irish-American has stained every battlefield while struggling for liberty in America, and Americans cannot remain indifferent during the struggle the Irish people are making for home rule and justice against English tyranny.

We believe in the protection of the home against the saloon. We demand the complete execution of the prohibitory laws in every part of the State, including the vigorous prosecution of officers who fail to perform their duties under the law, as well as the prosecution of violators of the law. The republican party of Kansas is convinced that prohibition is right, and is a success, and we assert that those who seek a refuge in the third, or prohibition party, blindly seek a revolution in our government for that which a revolution cannot give.

We point with pride to the fact that the laws of Kansas protecting the rights and interests of wageworkers and laborers are far in advance of those of any other State in the union. We pledge a continuance of that policy against all encroachments. The condition of American laborers, superior as they are to those of Europe, must be not only protected, but promoted and elevated. We demand stringent laws to protect our workmen against contract, pauper or Chinese immigrants and every other class who would drag down, by mere cheapness, the standard which American workmen are struggling to maintain. We favor America markets for American products, and American wages for the workmen of America. And we favor such additional legislation as will secure the weekly payment of wages to employees of municipal and private corporations, also a practical apprenticeship law so that our handicraftsmen may have additional protection against foreign labor.

All so-called "trusts" or combination to monopolize food supplies or control productions are dangerous to the interests of the people, and should be prohibited under the severest penalties of law. The "trust" or combination of the packing houses to drive out of business all other butchers, and thus control the cattle markets, as well as the supply and prices of dressed meats, is especially obnoxious, and destructive to the interests of all classes of the people, and particularly to those in the Western states.

The republican party will ever retain a sense of gratitude to those through whose valor Kansas and the nation became free and the union of our states preserved. We especially commend the action of our legislature in making provision for the maintenance of orphans of soldiers in a Soldiers' Orphans' home, and we heartily endorse the resolutions adopted by the Grand Army of the Republic at its last State encampment at Winfield on the subject of pensions, and we pledge the Republican party of Kansas to do all in its power to carry out the wishes of the ex-union soldiers, sailors and marines of the country upon this subject as expressed through the State and national encampment of the Grand Army.

We request our railroad commissioners to do all in their power to protect the farmers of this State against excessive charges in the re-

moval of the vast crops assured to Kansas this year.

We favor legislation reducing the legal rate of interest upon money to 6 per cent., reducing the maximum contract rate to 10 per cent., prohibiting usury, and providing penalties for violations thereof.

We rejoice in the entrance of women upon more extended fields of usefulness, and we believe that the honest demands of any class of citizens for additional rights ought to receive respectful consideration.

Demanding of the nominee of this convention an honest, economical administration of the affairs of our State, we submit all to the wise arbitration of the ballots in November next.

The People and the Gamblers.

Politics is a profession, it is said. In this expression, the word politics is not used in its proper sense—the science of government; it is used in the sense of the usual pulling and hauling and betting for public offices which the people have provided for convenience of public administration. In this lower and worse sense, the average politician is a gambler, and he is the first man approached by any other gambler who wants something that he knows he has no right to. It is the local politician who looks after primaries and caucuses and conventions in the interest of his friends. He and the agents of companies and corporations that are fattening off the people, are well acquainted, intimate, indeed, and they understand one another; they are always ready to "take chances" whenever there are any chances in sight. In this sense the number of gamblers is surprisingly large.

These thoughts come out on reading a clipping made some weeks ago from the *Kansas City Times*. Under the head—"The Opportunity of the Farmers," the editor flayed grain and stock gamblers. He was speaking through the farmers of Missouri to those of other States. "Over and over again," he said, "for the past dozen years or more the farmers of Missouri have sent delegation after delegation to Jefferson City asking the Legislature to prevent by law all sorts of gambling in grain, just as it had passed a law to attempt to prevent all sorts of gambling with cards. No response. Try how these delegations would and did, no response. On every side they met the grain gamblers fighting them in the lobby. At every hearing before a committee there stood the grain gamblers' paid attorney to still further thwart, bedevil and confuse them. In the end they returned home empty-handed. At the next endeavor the luck was no better. The same old gang still dodged their footsteps, the same old lobby met them at every turn—each strengthened, if anything, and made more compact, flexible and overbearing. And now again the farmers have it in their power to right their own wrongs and redress their own grievances. Will they do it? Judging the future by the past—no. Most surely no, if they still permit a few jack-leg politicians about the county seats to dictate their politics, tell them how to vote, for whom to vote, make out their tickets, bamboozle their conventions, put rings in their noses and lead them to the polls."

Some friend sent us a copy of the *Atchison Times*, containing the letter of acceptance of A. J. Grover, candidate of the Union Labor party for congress in the First Kansas district. Among things which he thinks ought to be done are these: "A system of just and expeditious arbitration between railroads and their employes should be established immediately by the States or the general government for the protection of the rights of all concerned. The government bonds should be paid according to contract. The banking system should be so far abolished as to terminate the partnership between the treasury and the bankers, and the bank currency withdrawn and substituted by

greenbacks or treasury notes. The high war duties on the necessities of life should be greatly reduced, and sugar, salt, lumber and steel, and some other prime necessities and raw materials, ought to be placed on the free list.

From Morton County.

Mr. G. H. Allen, of Morton county, writes us as follows:

The weather during the early part of the month and up to the 20th was hot and dry. Local showers of rain began falling in different parts of the county about the 20th, continuing daily until the 23d, when a more general and quite abundant rain fell; and on the night of the 24th a very general and copious rain fell, thoroughly soaking the ground.

Corn which made a remarkably good start was suffering from the dry weather and some fields badly damaged. This applies more particularly to early-planted corn which was so far advanced as to be affected at a critical stage of its growth. Later planted corn was not much damaged and the late rains is bringing it out nicely.

The same conditions apply to the millet crop, and sorghum was affected to a degree in some localities, but that will make a good crop without any question. Rice corn, Kaffir corn and milo maize are doing well, being simply checked in their growth to some extent by the drouth. Broomcorn, of which there is a good acreage, is doing finely.

Wheat headed heavily, but the stand as a general thing was not the best. Rye made a fine crop. Oats were light with a few notable exceptions.

Irish potatoes, that is, early planted ones, have done poorly, but as much on account of the ravages of bugs as from the effects of weather. Sweet potatoes are in excellent condition and will make a good crop. Peanuts, of which a good many were planted in this county, are doing well also. Melons and other vines were doing fairly, and since the rains are making a vigorous growth.

The alfalfa crop, though suffering somewhat from the drouth, is in very fair condition and much improved by the rains. Many turnips are being sown since the rain. Grass is improving quite materially and rapidly. Altogether the crop prospect is very fair.

This report indicates the general condition of all of the extreme southwestern counties except, perhaps, Seward, which seems to have had more rain during the summer.

A Word About Long Letters.

The KANSAS FARMER wants to get into the paper as much good matter as possible, and as much of that original as we can procure or prepare. But a very long letter when a shorter one would do as well is not desirable from any point of view. Some matters require more elaboration than others, so that occasionally a long article from a correspondent is not out of place.

We do not desire to be understood as desiring to cut off correspondence nor to be unreasonable about the length of letters; what we do want is, to suggest that writers study brevity in every letter. A great deal can be said in one column of the KANSAS FARMER, and one column is not a long article when the subject is interesting. And when a subject cannot be handled in one letter of reasonable length, divide it, and give each one a different heading to correspond with the point under consideration. There are a great many things to be talked and written about, and we want to get the best of all that is going along the lines of the farmer's interests.

The date of holding the Franklin county fair has been changed from September 17-21 to September 24-28, inclusive, so as not to conflict with the State Fair.

The black walnut tree will cut a figure on our farms in the future, a contemporary thinks. It can be made as profitable as the apple tree, and is much more hardy. It has been the custom to plant the seed for a starter, but it is the opinion of some who have experimented that the better way was to transplant the sprout when one or two years old.

Horticulture.

MISSOURI VALLEY HORTICULTURE.

Special Correspondence Kansas Farmer.

The mid-summer meeting of the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society convened at the elegant and attractive home of Major Frank Holsinger, near Rosedale, Kansas, on Saturday last, and those participating in the exercises and enjoyments of the day speak in highest praise of same and long for many returns of similar kind. Ample preparation had been made for entertainment of all by the erection of about 200 feet of tabling, and the placing of temporary seats on the fine blue grass lawn, underneath the shaded canopy of tall stately oaks, large spreading maples and immense fruiting walnuts, in front of the Major's elaborate antique residence. At the proper time each table was spread with richly-provided eatables, at the sight of which kings would gladly vacate their royal thrones, and, as the hour of dinner was announced, commingle with the happy throng and amid the social themes partake of the bountiful repast. The repast over with, President Evans called the assembly to order and Secretary Holsinger presented his report of last meeting, which was approved; then different special and standing committees reported. The display of fruits, flowers and vegetables was exceeding choice and each specimen finely developed. The apples were in plates of five each and consisted of the following: Red Junes, Early Harvest, Duchess of Aldenburg, Red As-trachan, Sweet Boughs, Tetofsky and Benoni. Of peaches the following varieties were shown in plates: Yellow St. John, E. Rivers, Eldred Cling and Mountain Rose—all very large, finely-flavored, highly-colored, perfect in style and fully matured. Of plums, the Wild Goose, Blackberries, the Snyder and Taylor, and a new seedling. One box each of Red raspberries and gooseberries. Of flowers the varieties were many, indeed, too numerous to mention, and the different styles in which they were displayed showed exquisite taste on the part of the young ladies preparing same for exhibit. The vegetable display was very fine and each sample large and firm.

A paper on the "Social Features of Horticultural Societies," by G. W. Hopkins, of Springfield, Missouri, was full of interest. He said that the first horticultural meeting of which we have any knowledge was that founded in the Garden of Eden ages ago, and were it not for his Satanic majesty it might have continued to this day—a grand organization. Since the formation of horticultural societies all kinds of fruits have shown a steady improvement in size and quality. The strawberry from an insignificant wildling to what we see it to-day. The peach in its original state was bitter, insipid and unfit to eat; to-day it is worthy to grace the table of kings. The apple, from the wild crab, has been brought up to its present state of perfection by careful culture; it is one of our staple commodities and a prominent factor in the world's commerce. The essayist stated that the improvement in fruits was not all that horticultural societies were doing for the communities in which they existed. He referred to the times in life when cares weighed us down and life seemed almost a burden—even more than we could bear, when at critical moments earthly friends seemed to have forsaken us, then these meetings, having tables loaded with choice provisions, luscious fruits and beautiful flowers, surrounded by kindly greetings and cheering smiles of those present,

like an oasis in a dreary desert, would cause our very souls to leap within us and run for joy. Returning home we become better men and women, and continue our duties with minds as free as the birds of the air. Horticulturists have no secrets; whatever they find out by experience and observation is brought out at these meetings and all are mutually benefited. He highly complimented the gentler sex and said horticulture elevates mankind, bringing out the finer feelings of humanity.

Next was a paper by Miss Mary Holsinger, on the "Practical and Poetical Bird Life," in which she said that "as students of everything pertaining to successful fruit-growing, the members of this society have studied carefully the food and habits of our feathered songsters, in order to determine their exact relation to horticulture; we have learned that besides being useful on the farm as consumers of insects, caterpillars and surplus small fruits, the birds have another and loftier mission, which they fulfill in the grand concerts with which they greet the world every summer morning, and later by the evening vespers which they bring to the tired farmer's door. What would poetry be without the birds? This accomplished lady named the birds in the order in which they appear in our climate each spring, and gave a short sketch or incident pertaining to same, all of which teemed with instruction and amusement to the attentive audience. Of the crow she said that his name was derived from his cry of "caw," though just how it was so perverted she was unable to clearly state; however, he was named years ago. Hated and persecuted for his unappreciated services in the corn field, he has been further made the emblem of contention, and many are the disputes settled only by the customary "pick a crow" as an expression of humiliation, and eating crow has about the same meaning as eating humble pie. The significance is said to have had its origin during the civil war, coming about in this way: A private in a certain Pennsylvania regiment got permission to go hunting. During the day he was unfortunate enough to shoot a pet crow belonging to a planter who come in sight just as the shot was fired; seizing the gun which the unlucky hunter had rested against a tree he thundered, "You will eat that crow or die." There being no escape the soldier began sulkily to devour his unpalatable capture. When he had eaten a part of it the planter relenting, said "you've done pretty well; here, take your gun and get off right smart." The soldier no sooner had the gun in his own hands than he turned it suddenly upon the late victor exclaiming, "Now you eat the rest of that crow or I'll shoot you on the spot." Astonished and helpless the planter meekly obeyed. Visiting the camp a few days later he was politely greeted by the smiling soldier. "Do you know him?" inquired an officer of his visitor. "O yes," was the pleasant reply, "we dined together last week."

The next essayist was Miss Lizzie Espenlaub, and her subject, "The Vine in History," which she aptly handled, telling us that from both sacred and profane history we learn of the antiquity of the vine; indeed, it seems to have had its existence ever since man himself. The first mention of it being in Genesis, where we are told that Noah began to be a husbandman and planted a vineyard. Not only did he seem to understand the art of cultivating the vine, but he also possessed a knowledge of the process of wine-making, as we are told that he was a good customer for that branch of the business. The grape flourished in Persia and the

Mediterranean countries, and by its delicious flavor and general utility has recommended itself for cultivation from the time of the Patriarchs down to the present day. It is the first fruit recorded as being cultivated, although other fruits existed. The hills and slopes of ancient Judea were particularly adapted to its growth, and the vineyards here were carefully kept, being generally surrounded by a stone wall, and having a wine press and watch tower built within it, many of which are in existence there to-day. When Moses sent spies to ascertain the condition of the people and country of the "Promised Land," they found grapes of such magnitude that upon their return they cut a single bunch from near the brook Eschol, and two men carried it between them on a staff, showing the people of Israel the quality of fruit produced. There is scarcely a book in the Old or New Testament in which the vine is not spoken of both in its literal and figurative sense. The beautiful essayist further stated that during the middle ages the vine was first cultivated in Europe by the Monks, and that in this country it had made such progress that America will be the future vineyard of the world. The zone of the grape is an irregular belt extending from Colchis in the east to San Francisco in the west, and reaching not more than forty-five or fifty miles north or south of the 42d parallel of north latitude. The vineyards of the Canary Islands being the farthest south and those of Michigan the farthest north.

Since the last meeting of this society death had removed one of its most honored and beloved members—Hon. Z. S. Ragan, who died at his home in Santa Anna, California, June 11, 1888. He was one of the founders of the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society, and he in company with Rev. Henry W. Beecher and Dr. Worden organized the first horticultural society ever instituted west of the Alleghany mountains. Col. Goodman, of Westport, and Major Holsinger were appointed a committee on resolutions regarding this deceased brother, after which the meeting adjourned.

HORACE.

HORTICULTURE CONNECTED WITH FARMING.

Read before the State Horticultural Society, at its June meeting, 1887, by J. Fulcomer, Belleville, Kas.

In considering this subject we deal directly with two occupations, either of which exerts a greater influence over mankind in general than any other pursuit in which we may engage.

As a rule, men engage in farming because they consider themselves incompetent to engage in professional or business vocations, either from want of education or practice, maintaining the principle that any one can conduct and carry on a farm. Hence the prevalent opinion entertained by so many farmers that their lot is the very hardest and least remunerative of all pursuits. This is owing largely to the want of practical knowledge of the capabilities of the farm under the control of a competent person, while the person so engaged may be in possession of an abundance of theoretical or what is sometimes called book knowledge, which in order to bring about real success must be accompanied by years of toil and practice.

With a combination of these qualifications there is more satisfaction and real success and less financial failures than in any other known pursuit.

At least 90 per cent. of this class of farmers engage largely in the horticultural branch of farming. Their prime object being something more than simply the accumulation of dollars and

cents, or the highest development in the build of a hog, steer, or horse.

We often hear it said that the men and women who attain to the highest positions of trust, honor and fame, are those that spring from humble parentage and have been reared on the farm. This saying, though common, is true; and now let us ascertain, if possible, the cause which to our mind is perfectly reasonable and easy of solution. We find in the Bible, the history of all histories, that when God created man He created him an intelligent, rational and social being, having a mind capable of searching out the deep and hidden mysteries of nature.

Now it is one of the laws of nature that activity and industry are positively required in order to obtain the fullest development of animate life. God knowing the demands of his nature, took the man, or rather the pair, man and woman, whom he had made and put into the garden, which according to our version would have been orchard, with the positive command to dress and keep it.

Any person familiar with horticulture understands perfectly that the successful care and keeping of an orchard is only brought about by the very best exercise of judgment and the expenditure of a great amount of physical labor. Yet not as the man who, in a stooping or cramped position, digs ore or coal in the bowels of the earth, nor as the blacksmith whose right arm only is fully developed by constant use of the hammer.

The labor incident to the culture and care of horticultural products is of such a nature that persons of either sex and all ages, from the gray-haired man and woman down to the smallest child, may find healthful, pleasant and profitable employment.

There is no other employment in which persons engage that is so well calculated to build up a strong, well-developed physical body as that of horticulture. By judicious labor and judgment in its pursuits, the very aged man or woman add many days of health and comfort to their declining years.

As food the products of horticulture surpass all others, being peculiarly adapted to the taste and health of every individual from the feeblest to the strongest and from the youngest to the oldest. It also beautifies and makes our homes attractive, which is indispensable both to ourselves and in raising a family of boys and girls. For it is the influence of the old home that fits them for positions of honor and trust. On the other hand the want of home attractions and influence causes a life of dissipation and final shipwreck.

Men usually engage in those pursuits which give promise of the greatest profits on the amount of capital and labor invested, or that which is productive of the best health or the largest amount of enjoyment. These are but the natural results attained by every judicious farmer who engages largely in the horticultural branch of farm operations.

Clark—"Well, I will declare! Smithers, how you have picked up lately." Smithers—"Yes, yes; things were bad enough with me a little while back, but I happened to run across the advertisement of B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., and they put me in position to make money right along. If you know of anybody else needing employment, here is their name and address."

Creameries and Dairies.

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

The Poultry Yard.

Care of Poultry.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—For several years I have bred fine poultry and never had cholera among the fowls but once. I tried condition powders and other simple remedies without success. Lost several birds that cost \$2 and up. I have made an iron tonic that is a successful cure and preventive. I believe cholera is a liver and bowel trouble. Cleanliness is an absolute necessity in a poultry yard and would be, had fowls no tendency to disease. However, I think the great source of loss among chicks is vermin and careless feeding. Both debilitate, the bowels become weak and they die (of cholera so-called).

The common source of trouble in feeding is giving too much at one time, and that generally of raw meal, which scour the bird and death follows. If time cannot be taken to bake the meal, scald and cool before feeding. Milk in any form is good for young birds or old. We have used it for years and have never seen any bad results. For young birds it is best to heat sour milk, drain off the whey and mix the curd if you wish with meal or bran; young chicks do well on this diet, and turkeys do better on it than any other.

To intelligently care for fowls requires more time and thought than is generally supposed or bestowed. I have been brought up to the idea that poultry is kind of a farm necessity and further than that do not amount to much. But the facts as taught by statistics tell us that the poultry interest is the greatest of live stock enterprises now before the public. No danger of over-doing it while we import thousands of dollars worth of eggs annually.

G. W. FRY.

Management of Chickens.

As a general rule do not disturb the chickens for the first twenty-four hours after their birth, if the hen will stay on the nest. The little things will not take any harm if they do not eat for the first forty-eight hours. The most they need is brooding. At this period they get more strength from it than from food. As a preventive of vermin, rub a little fresh grease of any kind, say the size of a pea, on the top of the chickens' heads or backs. Do not put sulphur on the hen or chickens, as it will get into their eyes and poison them.

For the first week stale bread soaked in milk or water, or hard-boiled eggs chopped fine, is best. Feed onions chopped fine, and let there be handy some ground oyster shells or pieces of crockery pounded fine. Indian meal when uncooked is bad for young chickens. It swells and hardens in their crops. Indian pudding seasoned with black pepper is good for the first six weeks. As soon as they will eat it, cracked corn or wheat is better for chickens than meal. They do not waste as much, it does not get sour, and one can have it near by them so that they are not obliged to feed so often. Do not rout the little chickens out in the morning before they wish to go. Do not let them out in the wet. Feed little and often, especially before they retire. Little chickens are frequently fed in the morning and not again until 10 o'clock; then they eat too much. They are stuffed one hour and starved the next. By this means the chickens become stunted and otherwise diseased.

Keep water near them in dishes so shallow that they will not be drowned. Do not set the coop on the cold, damp ground. If early in the season put the coop in a barn or shed with a floor to it. The little chickens need to be kept warm and dry. When they stand on the cold ground all night they are likely to be sick the next day, and soon the whole brood will be dragging their wings on the ground, peeping piteously for a few days, and then dying. Do not let them outdoors in the rain, but let them out of the coop or the uneasy mother will step on them. It is a mistake to put straw in the coop. The little chickens get their feet entangled and then the hen treads on them. Fine coal ashes are good in the coop. Later in the season, after the ground gets dry and warm, put the coop on soft ground if it is convenient, and sprinkle powdered sulphur over the ground. Change the position of the coop frequently.

It is not best to take the hen away from the chickens too early. As long as the chickens will brood, permit it. Warmth, good brooding and protection from the weather are better for chicks than good food, and the latter is very essential. Many a promising lot of chicks is ruined by getting chilled at night. As soon as the hen is taken away the chicks must be protected from the cold. It is a good plan to place the hen and chickens in the house where you wish them to stay after they are weaned. They will run out from there and when the hen leaves them they will huddle and so keep warm.

Do not furnish roosts for chickens. Oblige them to sit on the floor until nearly grown. Crooked breast bones are often caused by roosting too young. A great mistake, often made, is the trying to raise too many chickens on the same range of ground.

Many or few, they will wander about so far away from the coop and no farther. The ground over which they run will furnish naturally about so much in the form of bugs and worms, which are very conducive to the health of the chickens. If this is divided among a large flock each will get only a small portion. The larger ones will tread on the smaller and the chicks will grow slowly and be inferior.

It depends on circumstances whether or not to allow the hen full range. She will pick up many little luxuries for her chicks, but if she is a roamy, uneasy body, she will worry the chicks to death by dragging them around. As soon as possible, cull out all inferior and defective specimens, thus giving their room to others. Select such fowls as you wish for keeping over. This requires experience and judgment, as many an awkward, inferior-looking chick develops into a fine bird.

As soon as the young cockerels begin to worry the hens and pullets, it is best to put them in a yard by themselves. For the larger varieties, Brahmas and Cochins, it is best to set very early in the season, as it takes so much longer for the chicks to mature. March and April chicks do better than later ones. They are large enough when the ground opens to make war on bugs and worms, which are then very plenty and so desirable for the growth of the chicks. They got well feathered out by the time nights are cold in the fall.—G. M. T. Johnson, in American Cultivator.

And now the American turkey is invading Great Britain, to the wonder of its inhabitants, who have heretofore had to put



Mrs. Dart's Triplets.

President Cleveland's Prize for the three best babies at the Aurora Fair, in 1887, was given to these triplets, Mollie, Ida, and Ray, children of Mrs. A. K. Dart, Hamburg, N.Y. She writes: "I consider it very largely due to Lactated Food that they are now so well." Cabinet photo, of these triplets sent free to the mother of any baby born this year.

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up with the little scrawny things they call turkeys over there.

The animal's ignorance and the breaker's stupidity are the primary causes of spoiled horses.

And now the horse authorities claim that no pure thoroughbred ever went a mile in 2:20. Thus one by one the delusions of our youth are sat upon.



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

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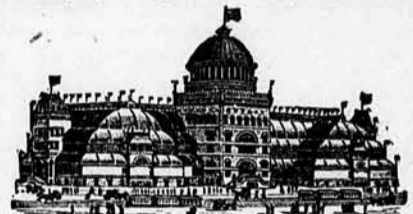
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Finest floral and horticultural exhibits ever seen in the West.

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. FAIRCHILD DOUD, Commissioner Agricultural Department, or

C. RALPH EVANS, General Manager, Room 16, New England Building, Kansas City, Mo.

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157 acres in Indiana; two miles from county seat; no house; celebrated Wabash bottom land; 75 acres raises 80 to 80 bushels corn per acre; rents for one-third delivered in town. Prospect excellent for owner to get \$600 for his share this year. Will trade for good Kansas improved farm.

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The Busy Bee.

Good Honey Season in Sight.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—What has become of all the Kansas brother and sister bee-keepers? Give us a little of your doings and how you do it. It looks at this writing like we are going to have one of our old-time honey seasons, when we used to go 100 pounds and over to the colony. We had the poorest season up to the middle of June since we have kept bees. We have had no swarms so far, partially from the fact that as soon as our bees have become strong we have added more room to prevent it. The best success we have ever had is to work against increase and find that a good season always brings increase in spite of all our efforts to prevent. If the season turns out poor, the less increase we have the better. We have never known a season that was good for corn that did not turn out a good honey harvest, at least for us. There never was a better prospect for corn; in fact the crop is almost assured, good roasting ears in some fields now, and plenty of moisture in the ground.

Our bees are in fine condition, strong and walking right up in the sections and upper stories to work, and preparing for a grand flow from heartsease, which we hope will open up with a great rush in about three weeks.

A correspondent writes to us from Aurora, Ill., wanting to know if bee-keeping pays in Kansas. I will answer and say there is a little farm not far from Rossville that a certain bee-keeper would, in all probability, never have owned had it not been for bees and honey. I could also point out a number of disgusted—busted—ex-bee-keepers in the same locality. Bee-keeping is as much of a trade or profession as any other, and much of it can only be learned by practical experience, perseverance and hard work in the apiary.

Now, brothers and sisters, we do not say this to stir up a hornet's nest. It is merely my opinion—nothing more, as in my bee articles I seldom give advice or express opinion, but give the results of practical experience and work in the apiary. I will give results later on.
M. F. TATMAN.
Rossville, Shawnee Co., Kas.

A Through Sleeper to Chicago.

Every afternoon at 3:55 o'clock, upon arrival of trains from the West, a magnificent Pullman Sleeping Car leaves Topeka for Chicago via the GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE, making close connection with the famous "limited flyer" running through without change, arriving at Chicago the following morning. This is certainly the quickest and most convenient means of transportation between points in Kansas and the city of Chicago.

For accommodations in this car, please notify your local agent, and he will be glad to make such reservations as you may require by telegraph.

Thirty Miles Disappear.

Thirty miles of journey is a big thing to disappear, but this distance has been dropped out between Kansas City and Chicago. How it happened is thus figured: The Chicago, Santa Fe & California railway is completed between Kansas City and Chicago, and the distance between the two cities is only 458 miles, measuring from Union Depot, Kansas City, to Dearborn Station, Chicago. This is exactly thirty miles less than by any of the old lines, so you have to travel thirty miles less, your freight has to be hauled thirty miles less, and practically the Santa Fe has made thirty miles disappear. A few years at this rate and Kansas will be in New England.

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

The Price of Beef.

The Breeder's Gazette, noticing our criticism of its dressed beef platform, says the reply:

The KANSAS FARMER takes issue with the Gazette in its opinion that the prices of beef have been reduced to consumers and gives the prices which its editor is paying for beef, ranging from twelve to fifteen cents for the best cuts, which, it declares, is as high as were paid when the prices of live cattle ranged at their best, and it calls upon its readers to give their experience, which, it assumes, will be to the same effect. There have been no statistics preserved in this country showing the average price of beef from the block at different periods, and no one is now prepared to say exactly what the average price of meat is at the present time outside of their immediate locality; so the whole subject is purely one of opinion. So far as the best cuts are concerned, the kind which the editor of the KANSAS FARMER is in the habit of buying, and for which the Gazette also pleads a strong preference, we have never claimed that there has been any material reduction in price. The supply of this quality of beef has never been sufficient to meet the demand and its price has been easily and naturally maintained; but when it comes to the shanks, flanks, shoulders, and inferior parts generally which make up the great bulk of the carcasses and constitute the "meat for the mill," the matter stands on an entirely different basis.

This kind of beef has been in large supply, those who use it make up the great body of the consumers, and lower prices here is the measure by which the value of the whole carcass is really determined. From its overabundant supply this description of beef must be selling for much less money than formerly. Upon no other hypothesis can any one account for the lack of prosperity prevailing among the butchers throughout the country. They get the old-time prices for the best cuts, and if they could sell the remainder of the carcasses at old figures they could have no cause for complaint, and the low prices at which they can buy live cattle would be all in their favor and make their condition more prosperous than it ever was before. That they are obliged to make large sacrifices in the way of prices obtained for the great bulk of the carcass is the reason why their condition is less satisfactory than formerly. But whether the regular butchers—those who themselves slaughter all the cattle they handle—command the old-time prices or not they are not the only ones who retail beef in this country, and those who handle the dressed beef undoubtedly sell it at lower prices; much lower than those which formerly prevailed.

There is no use in closing our eyes to the facts; they must be understood and they must be met. If the cattle market is to be improved in any sense by anything which can be said or done we must first understand the conditions under which it rests. So far as the Gazette is concerned it has no interests to serve beyond those of cattle-producers, and we care no more for butchers than for dressed beef operators. They both buy as cheaply as they can, and if the butchers cannot buy cattle at the present low prices and make money out of them, selling on the basis of old prices, we should like to know the reason why, if it is different from the causes we have indicated.

It is not a pleasant thing to even believe that one's own neighbors and fellow townsmen are committing a great wrong upon their fellow citizens in other parts of the country, and it is still less pleasant to expose such a thing. The Gazette naturally feels kindly towards its own people and would gladly overlook any small matter rather than believe the charges made outside of Chicago against the dressed meat combination of that and other cities. But there is something wrong about this matter. The upward spurt of a few weeks ago, lasted but a short time. There was a quick demand for choice beef and prices for that quality went up to paying figures; but rates soon dropped. Steers in Chicago last Saturday were quoted at \$3.75 to \$4.75. At St. Louis choice heavy steers sold at \$5.25 to \$5.80. At Kansas City butcher steers went at \$3.40 to \$4.40. Those persons who expected a permanent rise were disappointed.

Business of the Country.

Reports are encouraging. Improvement continues, say R. G. Dun & Co. The collapse of the Western Iron Manufacturers' association has set nearly all mills at work, and made pig iron firmer but bar iron weaker. Stocks have been strengthened by a decision arresting the enforcement of the Iowa rates. Wars of rates do not cease and interstate decisions on many important cases are deferred. The earnings of eighty-two roads in May showed a loss of 8.4 per cent., though their gross earnings gained 6.4 per cent., and the gains in gross earnings for July have been less half half as large. Statements show that 2,428 miles of road have been placed in

the hands of receivers during the half year, with \$153,650,000 bonds and stocks, against only 428 miles and \$28,200,000 bonds and stocks for the first half of last year, but the average price of stocks had risen also, \$1.40 per share, though less strong of late. Reports of domestic trade are almost uniformly encouraging, for although dullness yet prevails, improvement appears at many points.

The country closes a crop year with a surplus of over fifty-one million bushels of wheat on hand unsold, and the latest reports indicate the supply for export during the coming year will exceed 145,000,000 bushels. Exports for the past year have been less than 120,000,000 bushels.

The failures attending half yearly settlements have been numerous for four weeks. The number in the United States has been 821 against 594 last year, but in Canada only eighty-two against ninety-five last year. The business failures during the last seven days number 221 as compared with 228 last year, and 240 the week previous to the last, for the corresponding week of last year the failures number 184.

THE STATE FAIR.

For the State Fair to be held at Topeka, September 17 to 22, the following appointments have been made to take charge of the various departments:

Cattle—Director in charge, William Sims, Topeka; superintendent, L. T. Yount, Valencia.

Horses—Directors in charge, George W. Greever, Tonganoxie; Thos. White, Topeka; superintendent, M. F. Stout, Shawnee county; assistant superintendent, T. F. Caldwell, Shawnee county.

Sheep—Director in charge, G. M. Kellam, Topeka; superintendent, C. W. Edson, Silver Lake.

Poultry and pet stock—Director in charge—H. K. Rowley, Topeka; superintendent, J. A. Hickey, Topeka.

Farm and garden products—Directors in charge, F. Wellhouse, Leavenworth county; J. E. Guild, Shawnee county; superintendent, E. St. John, Manhattan, Kas.

Dairy, apiary and household articles—Directors in charge, J. E. Guild, Shawnee county; W. H. Gill, Pawnee county; superintendent, E. St. John, Manhattan, Riley county; assistant superintendent, Mrs. J. G. Otis, Shawnee county.

Farm machinery—Director in charge, T. K. Tomson, Shawnee county; superintendent, N. Milliken, Topeka.

Manufactured goods—Director in charge, B. M. Davies, Topeka; superintendent, T. R. Hopkins, Topeka.

Fine arts—Director in charge, A. S. Johnson, Topeka; superintendent, Henry Worrall, Topeka.

Natural history—Director in charge, I. N. Insley, Jefferson county; superintendent, D. C. Tillotson, Topeka.

Printing—T. Dwight Thacher, superintendent.

General display of farm products—Superintendent, H. C. St. Clair, Belle Plaine, Sumner county; assistant superintendent, I. W. Pack, Shawnee county.

Fruits and flowers—Directors in charge, F. Wellhouse, Leavenworth county, and J. R. Mulvane, Topeka; general superintendent, E. G. Holman, Leavenworth, Kas.

Boys!

If you are interested in a business education, that will be worth a fortune to you if taken, CUT THIS OUT and mail to me, and I will send you by mail, FREE, an elegant illustrated Catalogue, and beautiful specimens of penmanship. Address
D. L. MUSSELMAN, Principal,
Gem City Business College, QUINCY, ILL.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYSE, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

KANSAS FAIRS.

- A complete list of the fairs to be held in Kansas this year:
Kansas State Fair Association—Topeka, September 17-22.
Western National Fair Association—Lawrence, September 3-8.
Anderson County Fair Association—Garnett, August 28-31.
Bourbon County Fair Association—Fort Scott, September 11-14.
Brown County Exposition Association—Hiawatha, September 4-7.
Cane Valley Fair Association—Grenola, September 25-29.
Chase County Agricultural Society—(Cottonwood Falls), Elmdale, September 25-28.
Cherokee County Agricultural and Stock Association—Columbus, October 11-14.
Cheyenne County Agricultural Association—Wano, September 15-18.
Clay County Fair Association—Clay Center, September 4-7.
Coffey County Fair Association—Burlington, September 10-14.
Crawley County Fair and Driving Park Association—Winfield, September 3-7.
Kansas County Agricultural Society—Junction City, September 21-23.
Ellis County Agricultural Society—Hays City, October 2-4.
Franklin County Agricultural Society—Ottawa, September 17-21.
Harvey County Fair Association—Newton, September 11-14.
Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association—Oakaloosa, 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—Greentree, September 12-14.
Neosho Valley District Fair Association—Neosho Falls, September 24-28.

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

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

For Sale or Trade.

900 acres of nearly all bottom land, running water, young growing timber, near railroad station. Will take part payment in cattle.
CARL WEIDLING, Topeka, Kas.

For Sale.

For the benefit of the parties who circulate the story that I am out of the Hereford business, I now offer registered bulls at \$50 to \$100.
E. S. SHOCKEY, Topeka, Kas.

Farm Loans.

Ready money, lowest rates, and every accommodation on real estate loans; one to five years time as best suits borrower.

T. E. BOWMAN & Co.,
116 W. Sixth street, Topeka, Kas.

A Chance to Make Money!

Privileges of all kinds for sale at the office of the BISMARCK FAIR.

All persons wishing to secure rights for the Fair, September 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, 1888, had best call soon, or address

I. N. VAN HOESEN, Sec'y,
Lawrence, Kansas.

FAT OF FOLKS
using "Anti-Corpulene Pills" lose 15 lbs. a month. They cause no sickness, contain no poison and never fail. Particulars (sealed) 4c. Wilcox Specific Co., Phila., Pa.

OPIMUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Address Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.
OPIMUM AND MORPHINE HABIT CURED in 10 to 20 days. No pay until cured. Address Dr. JAP. J. HOLDEN, WILLIAMSBURG, O.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, July 30, 1888.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis. CATTLE—Receipts 500, shipments 1,800. Market quoted firmer and steady. Choice heavy native steers \$5 05a5 50, fair to good native steers \$4 00a5 00, medium to choice butchers' steers \$3 50a4 50, fair to good stockers and feeders \$3 40a3 80, common to choice rangers \$2 15a4 15. HOGS—Receipts 1,100, shipments 700. Market strong and steady. Choice heavy and butchers' selections \$6 35a6 45, medium to prime packing \$6 25a6 40, ordinary to best light grades \$5 50a6 30. SHEEP—Receipts 300, shipments 700. Market firm. Common to good sheep, \$2 00a4 25.

Chicago. The Drovers' Journal reports: CATTLE—Receipts 9,000, shipments 9,000. Good firm, others lower; top natives at \$6 00. Extra steers, \$5 50a6 00; good, \$5 00a5 40; medium, \$4 50a4 90; common, \$4 00a4 50; stockers, \$3 50a3 25; feeders, \$3 25a3 60; bulls, \$1 75a3 25; cows, \$1 25a3 40; range steers, \$2 70a3 80. HOGS—Receipts 14,000. Market 10c higher. Mixed, \$6 40a6 70; heavy, \$6 40a6 75; light, \$6 10a 6 70; skips, \$4 00a5 75. SHEEP—Receipts 7,000. Market lower. Native muttons, \$2 70a4 40; Texan, \$2 90a3 90; lambs, per cwt., \$4 75a6 00. Kansas City. CATTLE—For so large a supply of cattle the proportion of natives was the smallest of the season. The receipts were 5,900, against 5,600 last Monday, but 700 of these were shipped, leaving the fresh supply 4,600, or about what Omaha had all last week. There was not a single load of extra or choice or good and few medium or fair natives on sale, and nothing to test the market. Butcher steers, \$3 65a4 20. HOGS—Tops were at \$6 35 by a speculator, against \$6 25 Saturday by a packer. The bulk of sales was at \$6 20a6 25, against \$6 10a6 25 Saturday, indicating an average of 10c rise. SHEEP—The supply was moderate and the good sheep were billed directly to Swift & Co. Some lambs sold at \$3 80 were sharply higher. The same kind last week brought \$3 50. The rise was due to the small supply. Good muttons nominally steady. Light grades dull at \$2 00a2 50.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York. WHEAT—No. 2 red, 89a92½c elevator, 98½c a 98½c delivered. CORN—No. 2, 56½c a 57c elevator, 56½c delivered. St. Louis. FLOUR—Quite strong and in sympathy with wheat, but not notably higher. WHEAT—Cash, active and higher. No. 2 red, cash, 82½c a 83½c. CORN—No. 2 red, cash, 43½c a 43¾c. OATS—No. 2 cash, 24½c a 25c. RYE—Nothing doing; 45c bid for cash. BARLEY—No market. Chicago. Cash quotations were as follows: FLOUR—Firm, 5a10c higher. WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 84½c. CORN—No. 2, 45½c. OATS—No. 2, 28½c. RYE—No. 2, 45c. BARLEY—No. 2, 62c. FLAXSEED—No. 1, \$1 10. TIMOTHY—Prime, \$2 40. PORK—\$14 50. LARD—\$8 95. BUTTER—Weak. Creamery, 14a17c; dairy, 13¾a15c. EGGS—Easier. Fresh recanded, 14a15c. Kansas City. WHEAT—Receipts at regular elevators since last report 17,340 bushels; withdrawals, 17,340 bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 76,935 bushels. The market on 'change to-day was stronger. On the call there were no sales except No. 2 oft, August, at 70c. No. 3 red winter, cash, 61½c bid, no offerings. No. 2 soft winter, cash, no bids, 72c asked. CORN—Receipts at regular elevators since last report, 6,829 bushels; withdrawals, 4,185 bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 73,957 bushels. There was a weaker market on 'change to-day. On the call, No. 2, for "the year," sold at 38c—Saturday's figures. After the call No. 2 August sold at 37c—1½c lower than Saturday. OATS—No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings. RYE—No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings. HAY—Receipts 19 cars. Market steady. New, \$5 50a6 00. SEEDS—We quote: Flaxseed, 33a34c per bu. on a basis of pure; castor beans, \$1 00 for prime. OIL-CAKE—Per 100 lbs. soaked, f. o. b., \$1 25; \$11 60 per 1,000 lbs.; \$21 00 per ton; car lots, \$19 00 per ten. FLOUR—Quiet. There is good inquiry for new top grades, but transactions limited for

want of supply; low grades are almost unsalable. Quotations are for unestablished brands in car lots, per ¼ bbl. in sacks, as follows: XX, 90c; XXX, \$1 00a1 65; family, \$1 05a1 10; choice, \$1 35a1 40; fancy, \$1 45a1 55; extra fancy, \$1 60a 1 65; patent, \$1 90a2 00. BUTTER—Firm. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 18a20c; good, 16c; dairy, 15c; good to choice, 12a13c; store-packed, choice, 11c. CHEESE—We quote: Full cream, twins, 10c; full cream, Young America, 11c. EGGS—Receipts fair and market weak at 10c per dozen for strictly fresh. BROOMCORN—Dull and weak. We quote: Green self-working, 4c; green hurl, 4c; green inside and covers, 2½a3c; red-tipped and common self-working, 2c; crooked, 1c. PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually ¼c higher. Sugar-cured meats (canned or plain): Hams 18c, breakfast bacon 11c, dried beef 9c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides \$3 15, long clear sides \$3 10, shoulders \$7 50, short clear sides \$8 60. Smoked meats: clear rib sides \$8 90, long clear sides \$8 85, shoulders \$3 25, short clear sides \$9 35. Barrel meats: mess pork \$14 00. Choice tierce lard, \$7 75.

Topeka Markets.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—Corrected weekly by W. W. Manspeaker & Co., 711 Kansas avenue. (Wholesale price). Butter, per lb.....\$ 9 a 11 Eggs (fresh) per doz....." 10 Beans, white navy, H. P.,...per bus " 2 65 Potatoes (new)....." " 25 a Beets....." " 25 a

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 Oredon, Iowa. Circulars and all information, mailed upon receipt of postal. MEXLEY & HALL, Oredon, Ia.

Southwestern Business College WICHITA, KAN. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

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

COLLEGE HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES. ILLINOIS FEMALE COLLEGE. Unsurpassed facilities in location and buildings. Pupils receive whatever is NEW and VALUABLE in IDEAS and METHODS in all branches of SOLID and ORNAMENTAL culture. Filled to full capacity last year. Only a few unengaged rooms now remaining. Address W. F. SHORT, D. D. President, Jacksonville, Ill. REFERENCE TO PATRONS: GEN. J. C. WILSON, Denver, Colorado. MR. A. M. JONES, " " MR. W. KEELING, Pueblo. MR. T. J. TEMPLE, Hutchinson, Kansas. MR. N. R. BAKER, Topeka. MR. GEO. W. FULLER, Kansas City, Missouri.

WASHBURN COLLEGE. TOPEKA, - - KANSAS. FOR BOTH SEXES. Collegiate and Preparatory courses,—Classical, Scientific, Literary; also an English course, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Drawing and Painting, Oratory and Elocution. Fourteen Instructors. Facilities excellent. Expenses reasonable. Winter term opens January 4, 1888. Address PETER MOVICAR, PRIN

THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL ENROLLS 875 PUPILS FOR THE YEAR. 82 Kansas Counties and 15 States and Territories Represented! Teachers seeking a school in which to prepare themselves more fully for their work, will find unequalled opportunities at the State Normal School. Young men and women who may intend to teach can find no such facilities for obtaining a knowledge of all that is latest and best in appliances and methods, anywhere else in the State. Parents desiring a school in which their children will receive a liberal education, and at the same time become thoroughly fitted for the honorable profession of teaching, are reminded that it can be accomplished here with less expense than at any other school in Kansas. Railroad fare in excess of \$3 is refunded to all Kansas students. TUITION FREE. Diploma, a life certificate to teach in Kansas. For Catalogue and circulars, address A. R. TAYLOR, PRESIDENT, EMPORIA, KANSAS.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

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.

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

REFERENONS:—KANSAS FARMER Co., Topeka, Kas.; Boatmen's Bank, St. Louis; Dunn's Mercantile Reporter, St. Louis; First National Bank, Beloit, Kas. GENERAL AGENTS FOR COOPER'S SHEEP DIP. We guarantee sale and full returns inside of TEN DAYS from receipt of shipment.

GREAT OFFER! T. SWOGER & SON, 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.

10,000 AGENTS WANTED to supply FIFTY MILLIONS people with THE LIFE OF BEN HARRISON | BEN HUR. Gen. Leo Wallace, the eminent Author, Statesman, Diplomat, and Life-long friend of Gen. Harrison, is writing the only authorized Biography. "No man living more competent."—Ex-Gov. Porter, of Ind. Millions have read Ben Hur and want Ben Harrison by same author. Selling immensely. By mail \$2.00. Greatest Money Making book yet. Outfits 50 cts. HUBBARD BROS., Kansas City, Mo.

Our New Combination Shot Gun and Rifle. We have the best three barrel combination gun made. A double Beech-loader for \$9.50. We want to place one of these \$9.50 guns in every town and offer a sample free. OUR EMPEROR GUNS are unsurpassed and the best value in the market. If you want of Guns, Rifles, Waltham Watches or Sporting Goods send us your Address and no matter where you live will call on you. Agents for the Peters Shot Gun Cartridge. OUR MAN ON THE ROAD Geo. W. Clafin & Co., 54 & 56 Duane St., New York

The Veterinarian.

[The paragraphs in this department are gathered from our exchanges.—ED. FARMER.]

TICKS ON SHEEP.—If you know how I may rid my sheep of ticks will you please give the remedy? [An infusion of tobacco, in the proportion of one ounce of tobacco to a gallon of water, will kill ticks on sheep. The infusion is most effective when it is applied while warm.]

INDIGESTION.—I bought a mare two months ago; will be due to foal June 4; works well; eats very greedy; looks bad; don't shed like my other horses; to-day I noticed her somewhat stiff; her offal is soft and smells bad; water scanty and thick; I feed her corn, oats and timothy hay; she passes large quantities through her, more like a cow than a horse. By telling the cause and remedy you will oblige. [Your mare has indigestion. Examine the mouth, and find whether the teeth are even and regular, and if not have them regulated. If the teeth are all right, turn the mare out to pasture for a month.]

DEFORMED NECK.—What can I do for a sucking colt 3 weeks old? Two weeks ago I noticed that the bone on side of the neck, which extends to the ear, was projecting on one side, causing a depression on the other. It continues to get larger, causing the colt to hold his head to one side. It has difficulty in getting to suck. Can't give the cause. [From your description we think there is a partial displacement of the bones. If so, an attempt should be made to reduce the dislocation. This can only be done by using force, and should you succeed, bandage the part loosely with muslin, then attach thin strips of wood dipped in melted pitch to the muslin and hold them in position by a second bandage placed around them. This should not be left on for more than two weeks.]

TO REMOVE CALLOUS AND WART.—I have a 2-year-old colt that was cut by barb wire last summer on the right hind leg in front of the hock. The wound healed and left a hard, calloused lump. What can I do for it and not injure the leg? I also have a 3-year-old colt with a lump just above the left nostril which I call a wart. It is covered with the natural skin. [The lump above the left nostril, being under the skin, should be removed with a knife; the after treatment will be the same as for a simple wound. To remove the callous, wash well with warm water and castile soap; shave the hair close, and apply carefully with a small brush the following preparation: Methylated spirits, 4 ounces; olive oil, 2 ounces; spirits of camphor, 1 ounce; and tincture of iodine, 1 ounce; mix well and apply night and morning for ten days. Then apply neat's foot oil with a brush once a day. It may be necessary to repeat the above treatment.]

INFLAMMATION OF THE UMBILICAL CORD.—A week ago I noticed that a valuable grade Angus calf, ten days old, was in great misery, refused to drink and suffered intense pain. An examination showed a hard swelling just in front of the penis. The swelling seemed to start right from the naval and ran toward the penis and up into the stomach. I poulticed with hot flaxseed meal and relieved the pain somewhat, but the calf remained in pain for some time, and gradually got well enough to suck its dam, but the part is still swollen, and gives the calf a great deal of pain occasionally. The calf seems to be growing, although suffering from an additional swelling on its fore foot, so that it cannot put its foot to the ground. [When a vein inflames it

CHICAGO.

JAMES H. CAMPBELL & CO.
Live Stock Commission Merchants,
FOR THE SALE OF CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

Rooms 23 and 24, Exchange Building, } Unequaled facilities for handling consignments of Stock in either of the above cities. Cor-
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS. } respondence invited. Market reports furnished free. Refer to Publishers KANSAS FARMER.

not infrequently happens that painful swellings form in other parts of the body than that originally affected. The aim must be to adopt a supporting treatment generally, and to try to allay the pain and reduce the size of the local swellings. As a local application bathe them three times a day with the following liniment: Sulphuric ether, 2 ounces; fluid extract of belladonna, 1 ounce; spirits of wine, 3 ounces; water, 10 ounces; mix. If sores or ulcers appear at the seat of the swellings apply the general treatment applicable to sores.]

A Memory of Early Days.

Bane of childhood's tender years,
Swallowed oft with groans and tears,
How it made the flesh recoil,
Loathsome, greasy castor oil!
Search your early memory close,
Till you find another dose:
All the shuddering frame revolts
At the thought of Epsom salts!
Underneath the pill-box lid
Was a greater horror hid,
Climax of all inward ills,
Huge and gripping old blue pills!

What a contrast to the mild and gentle action of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, sugar-coated, easy to take, cleansing, recuperating, renovating the system without wrenching it with agony. Sold by druggists.

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.

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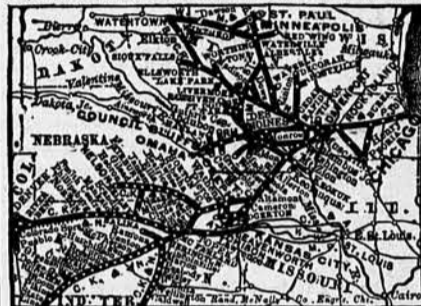
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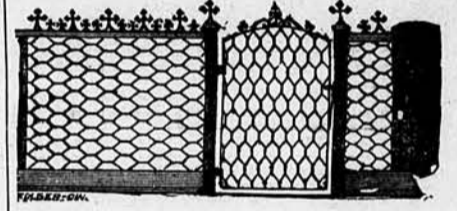
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FOR SALE—Great bargains in Boynton's addition to Topeka. Parties are doubling their money buying lots in this addition. The cotton factory is going up fast. Call on D. S. Boynton, 626 Kansas avenue, room 5.

TWO-CENT COLUMN--(Continued.)

DEHORNING CATTLE.—Tools \$1.50 prepaid. 28-page book particulars 10c. I. J. Wicks, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

FOR SALE—Jersey and Holstein-Friesian registered Bulls, 1 year old, or will exchange for saddle mare, color chestnut or black. 15 1/4 hands high. Address John Milburn, Fort Scott, Kas.

FOR SALE—A five-room house at slaughter prices, for half what it is worth. If you wish to make money, call on D. J. Boynton, 626 Kansas avenue, room 5.

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.

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

FOR TRADE FOR STOCK—Two good Improved Creek Bottom Farms, with timber and water. Address A. M. Mason, Neodesha, Wilson Co., 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.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—A. B. Quinton is a candidate for re-election to the office of Probate Judge of Shawnee county.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—I am a candidate for the office of Clerk of the District Court, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention of Shawnee county. E. W. BRUBAKER.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the District Court, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention, to be held August 4, 1888. W. R. STERNK.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Superintendent of Public Instruction, subject to the decision of the Shawnee County Republican convention. JOSIAH JORDAN.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—I am a candidate for the office of County Superintendent of Public Instruction, subject to the decision of the Shawnee County Republican convention. E. G. SNULL.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Attorney, subject to the decision of the Shawnee County Republican convention. R. B. WELCH.

HIGH-CLASS Jersey Bulls FOR SALE CHEAP.

DUKE OF WELLWOOD 14919—Three years old; solid color; black points. First prize at the St. Louis Fair, 1888; first prize and sweepstakes at Iowa State Fair, 1886; first prize at Kansas State Fair, 1887, and sweepstakes over all dairy bulls at Nebraska State Fair in 1887.

SIGNAL BOY 16178—Two years old; fawn—some white on legs and tail. Tracing to twenty butter tests, close up, ranging from 16 pounds to 25 pounds 8 ounces in seven days. No better blood, individually fine. Sold for no faults—right every way. In good condition, but owner has no use for them. Price \$75.

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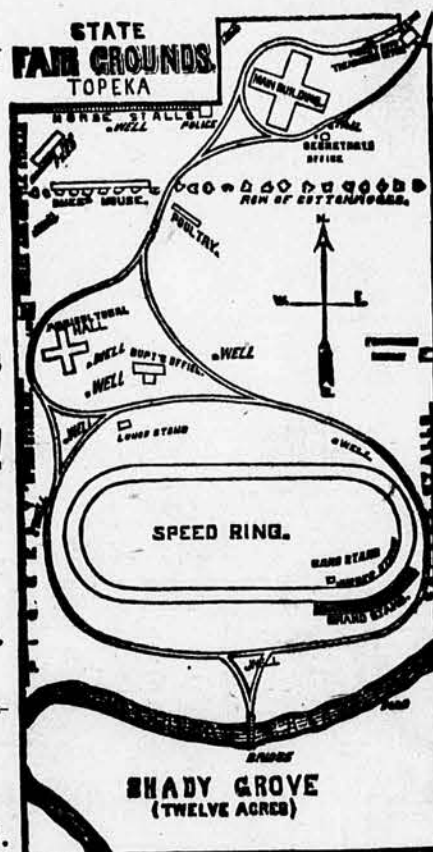
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