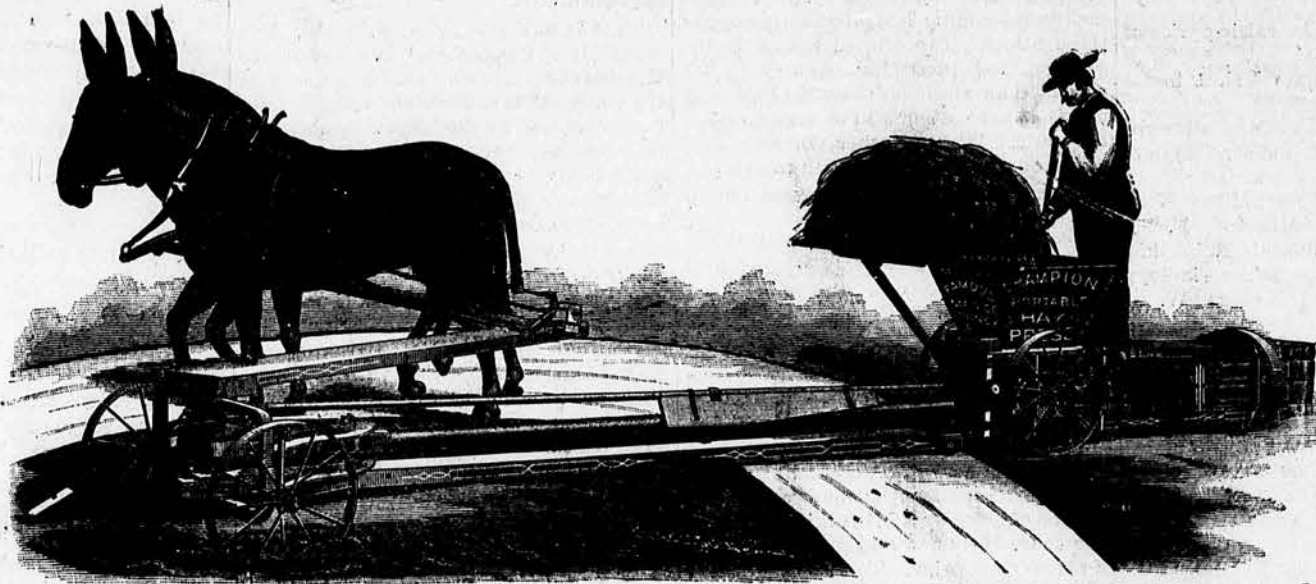


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Agricultural Matters.

A Word for Our Children.

By the Rev. James B. Converse, author of "The Bible and Hand."

General M. C. Meigs, the Quarter Master General during the civil war, now 74 years old, estimates that the population of the United States, a hundred years hence, in 1990, will be about 1,260,500,000. The Hon. William E. Gladstone, of England, who has also made an estimate, thinks that it will be, in 1990, about 700,000,000. If General Meig's estimate comes true the population will average 399 to the square mile. If Mr. Gladstone's estimate is correct, the population will average 232 to the square mile.

In view of the possibilities of the future, it is well for us to study the welfare of our children and successors.

Competition, in the present order of things, reduces wages. The more work-

men competing for a job, the less they will work for. And the tendency is for wages to fall to the minimum, to fall to that point that will barely support the laborer, and enable him to reproduce the labor force. The style of living becomes lower in this competition. The father required a house for his family, the son is satisfied with two rooms, and the grandson is happy with one room. The father required meat at every meal, the son is satisfied with meat once a day, and the grandson thinks himself well off if he can get meat once a week. This has been the history of the working classes in many lands. It is called the iron law of wages. Will our successors be subject to this iron law?

The reason of this law is not hard to find. All products come from the exertion of labor on land. The fruits of labor must be divided between land and labor. Without land labor can produce nothing; and without labor land is unproductive. All the fruits of industry must be divided between rent or what goes to land, and wages or what labor gets. Now while laborers increase in number, the amount of land is stationary. The result is that wages fall and rents rise. While the iron law of wages compels laborers to take less, the golden law of riches makes the rich richer.

There is another plain fact. The taxation of all kinds of property except land tends to hinder production. If houses are taxed, fewer will be built. If factories are taxed those who might build factories are discouraged from doing so. If by taxation the prices of goods are raised, fewer will be sold, fewer will be made, and there will be a less demand for labor, and wages will fall still lower. But the taxation of land does not hinder the production of land, for land is not manufactured. The taxation of houses, of factories, of capital, stops work; but the taxation of land does not hinder any work.

We can free our descendants, yours and mine, from the iron law of wages. How? Not by any new fangled notions. Not by communism or socialism. Not by the nationalization of land. All of these are untried experiments, opposed to the experience and moral convictions of mankind. But by the application to our government of a principle known by all and acknowledged by all—a principle that is very old—

a principle that can be denied by none. The principle is that land has its responsibilities and its duties, that God made the earth to be inhabited, that righteousness exalteth a nation. The land can pay the taxes without hindering or discouraging any industry. And when all taxation is placed upon land values, and everything else is free from taxation, no one will keep land without putting it to the most productive use. As laborers increase, the opportunities to labor will increase. And this system of taxation will interest all taxpayers in the economical administration of public affairs, will diminish the expenses of government and thus purify politics.

Of all classes farmers will be most benefited by the application of justice and equity to taxation. They are the great taxpayers now. All the taxes that can be shifted are thrown upon them and on other consumers, and they must pay them every time they trade. For they sell at wholesale and buy at retail. And their direct taxes will not be increased for the exemption of their teams, wagons, machinery stock, houses, barns, orchards, fences and other improvements, from all taxation, will more than offset the increased tax on the mere land of any improved farm of reasonable size.

The single tax, by purifying government, by increasing the demand for labor through the removal of all the hindrances to industry imposed by taxation, and by making land-owners unwilling to keep land idle, will, with the help of the gospel, accomplish the prophecy of Micah, "They shall sit, every man under his vine and under his fig tree, and none shall molest them or make them afraid."

Makes a Difference.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—With the rich, virgin soil of our Western paradise, it is comparatively an easy matter to make farming pay, as with plenty of capital with which to purchase all needed appliances, farming presents an independent business. But to the farmer who has purchased a farm partly on credit, from which a good per cent. of the first stage of fertility has already been taken off, and who, in making the first payment on his farm, cramps himself so that he is not in a

condition to purchase and use all the labor-saving machinery that he could use to advantage, that finds it necessary to see his crops or his stock whenever it is ready for market, irrespective of the supply and demand and the consequent advance in price that it might be possible to realize, making the farm pay will be found to require the very best of management. That anybody can farm, after a fashion, is not to be desired, but certainly everyone cannot farm successfully any more than anyone can make a success in any other calling. Under present conditions, the farmer who succeeds must not only have a thorough, practical knowledge of farming himself, but be willing to take advantage of the experiments and experience of others.

He must advance carefully and use good judgment in making changes in the management of his farm and stock. Constant shifting about is as much to be avoided as a too close adherence to plans or customs that are past. Wherever it is reasonably evident that a change can be made profitable, there should be no unnecessary delay in making it. While as a general rule it is safe to say, "keep out of debt," at the same time there are many special occasions when it will be found good economy to go in debt. The man who must start near the bottom will not find farming a sinecure if he makes a success. Competition, combined with other causes, have so lessened the profits that it requires careful, economical management to secure success, and advantage must be taken of every item that will aid to build up the farm, the stock and the property. And as these are increased, to a considerable extent at least, the labor of making farming pay can be lessened.

N. J. SHEPHERD.
Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

Wire fences for fowls are becoming very popular in both village and country, but they are not always properly constructed. According to an authority, unless the bottom of a wire fence is boarded up at least two feet from the ground the male fowls will be constantly picking at each other. The boards will also serve as wind-breaks, and save the flocks from colds, which is a great advantage, though the boards add to the cost of the fence more than does wire.

The Stock Interest.

POLAND-CHINA BREEDERS.

Annual Meeting of the Standard Record Association.

One of the most practical, business-like and beneficial meetings of energetic, brainy men that the writer has had the pleasure of attending was that of the above-named association, at the beautiful town of Maryville, Mo., on Tuesday, October 8. This young but prosperous and growing institution is founded upon a new and improved system of registry for swine, which the readers of the KANSAS FARMER will find clearly outlined and explained in the annual address of the worthy President. The meeting was called to order at 1 o'clock p. m. by President D. F. Risk, and a Committee on Credentials appointed.

The President's annual address was then read, and on motion requested for publication.

Action of Directory in raising price of stock approved.

Motion carried to donate Vol. 1 to all purchasers of stock at \$15.

W. P. Hayzlett and F. M. Lail were nominated for President, and Mr. Hayzlett elected by 105 votes out of 131.

The following were elected as Vice Presidents by States: Missouri, F. M. Lail; Iowa, J. West Jones; Nebraska, James W. Eaton; Indiana, Bruce Findley; Illinois, F. L. Hawkins; Kansas, W. S. Hanna; Pennsylvania, D. W. Meyers; South Dakota, James Baynes; California, Andrew Smith.

Ira K. Alderman was unanimously re-elected Secretary, and T. L. Robinson, unanimously elected Treasurer.

The following Directors were elected: John H. Baublitts, I. V. LaTourette, T. F. Miller, W. T. Doyle, J. Shamberger, B. F. Gilmore, J. W. Dean.

Article 3 of the constitution was amended, making the third Tuesday in November the regular annual meeting day instead of second Tuesday in October.

Adjourned.

President W. P. Hayzlett appointed an Executive committee consisting of F. H. Cresswell, D. D. Bollinger, W. T. Garrett.

DIRECTORS' MEETING.

The Directors organized by electing J. Shamberger President, and I. V. LaTourette Vice President.

I. K. Alderman was chosen delegate to the National Swine Breeders' Association. J. W. Dean alternate.

Various committees were appointed, after which the Directors adjourned.

THE BANQUET.

The banquet in the spacious dining room of the Linville hotel, between 8 and 10 o'clock, was a grand affair and reflects great credit on the Linville. It was indeed a feast of good things. Some fifty covers were spread. After all had feasted on the good things, Judge Alderman, as master of ceremonies, set in motion the speechifying. The address of welcome was made by Governor A. P. Morehouse. Responses in behalf of the association were made by D. F. Risk, retiring President, and W. P. Hayzlett, the new President, after which remarks were made by Mr. Hanna, of Kansas, George Bellows, J. W. Dean, W. T. Garrett, and various other members.

Governor Morehouse's address of welcome was so full of good things and so timely and well said that the writer cannot refrain from giving a few paragraphs showing that this able and esteemed citizen of our sister State is in close sympathy with the farmer and breeder of our country. He said: "The world is better off by reason of your having lived in it. This cannot be said of all who have the image of their Maker. You are not only adding to the wealth of the country in a legitimate way, but you are improving nature herself. The brush of a Raphael could not improve the appearance of the starry decked heavens, or the beauty of the lily of the vale, but you and those that have been engaged in this industry have developed the lachydermatous animal, commonly called the hog, from a semi-hideous animal to 'a thing of beauty and a joy forever.' There has perhaps been more improvement in the swine than any other of our domestic animals.

"Too little credit is given the agriculturists and stock-raisers for the part they play in the development and prosperity of

the country. They create nine-tenths of the real wealth that is produced and enjoy about one-tenth of it. They are the prey of all the rings, trusts, combinations and shysters of the country, and in the country's danger they are to be the most relied on for its safety. I am glad to know this association is in a prosperous condition and I am sure from the energy and character of its members that you will make the Standard Poland-China Record Association second to none in the United States. You are located in the best corn and hog country in the world. Northwest Missouri, southwest Iowa, southeast Nebraska and northeast Kansas—the country you represent—produces more corn and hogs than any other equal amount of territory on God's footstool; and permit me to say for Nodaway county, without disparaging any other section of the country, that we raise more horses, cattle, corn and hogs in the aggregate than any county in Missouri. We raise more corn than the States of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island—the New England States—and we raise more hogs than either one of these States. The United States is the greatest hog producing country in the world. The statistics show that we raise nearly 50 per cent. of all the hogs raised in the world. While of other domestic animals we only raise from a fourth to a third."

ANNUAL ADDRESS BY D. F. RISK, PRESIDENT.

The following is the address delivered by Hon. D. F. Risk, President for the past year:

Fellow Members of the Standard Record Association:

It is with some degree of embarrassment and a large degree of pleasure that I undertake to review the origin, organization, wonderful growth and success of the Standard Record.

In the summer of 1886, a handful of enterprising, intelligent swine-breeders and citizens of northwest Missouri, originated a comparatively new and improved system of registry for swine. To these gentlemen belong the credit for the existence of what is now the most complete and perfect Poland-China record in existence, with every prospect in the near future for passing under the wire head and neck ahead of all competitors in the race for superiority. When the proposition for a fifth record was submitted to me I must confess that I scarcely gave it a respectable consideration, being at that time a patron of the American Record. I felt that the space for Poland-China records was all taken; I saw no just grounds for the existence of another, but when through the assistance of our now worthy Secretary I was enabled to see the advantages of the proposed system of registry, I at once became a willing convert, and from that time forward I have used every available opportunity, within a limited capacity, to advance the interests of our organization. With what result by a united effort I will endeavor to entertain you briefly. October 6, 1886, the date of our organization, we had the promise of about sixty shares of stock, certainly not a very encouraging start, surrounded by four other Records, ranging in ages from two to eight years, and all supported by a reasonably strong patronage. At this meeting I found my faith in great need of a stimulant, which came about one month later with the announcement of 107 shares of stock sold, and a goodly number of pedigrees filed for registry, in Vol. 1, which made its appearance the following summer, in a book containing 564 pages and 3,266 pedigrees. This volume, I believe, was the largest first volume ever issued by any Record company for the registering of swine. This gave us renewed vigor and strength, and on October 6, 1887, date of second annual meeting, membership had increased to the amount of 200 shares of stock placed and we were incorporated. During the summer of 1888, Vol. 2 made its appearance, containing 590 pages and 3,127 pedigrees. October 6, 1888, date of third annual meeting, found us with 242 shares of stock sold, with enthusiasm and confidence greeting us from all directions, and the growing popularity of the Record was sufficient evidence that the original issue of stock would be exhausted at an early date, and our Board of Directors were authorized to increase the stock from 300 to 500 shares. To-day, the third anniversary of the Record's existence, allow me to say we have 304 shares of stock sold, are clear of debt, and the Standard an assured success, with but one Record, I believe, leading us in number of

shares of stock sold, and Vol. 3 on the market. We have shareholders not only in Missouri, but in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, California and Dakota; we have patrons in all these States aside from shareholders, and in Kentucky, Tennessee, New York, Virginia, Texas, Arkansas, Oregon and Washington Territory. Not only this, but scores of breeders who have been patrons and shareholders of other Records from their existence are coming to us after seeing the advantages of our system, to-wit: A virtual consolidation of all the Records in existence, to the breeder who owns our volumes and records therein. We rightly and truly claim a perfect and complete Record within itself; by this we mean that an animal registered in the Standard, its ancestry can be directly traced to foundation stock, independent of, or without the assistance of any other Record. If the ancestry has a number in any other Record and any information is desired of any character whatever, it can be found in the Standard, all in a single Record and at the expense of one.

Thus it can readily be seen that this Record is a virtual consolidation of all the Records to the breeder who owns and uses the volumes. Whenever our volumes have been examined by the oldest, largest and best breeders they have been accorded much favor. I lately had the pleasure of having some of the best breeders in Indiana and Ohio examine Vol. 1, and in every instance it was favorably complimented. I firmly believe if the Eastern breeders were canvassed, a large number of them would become members of our organization, after a personal inspection of the volumes. Now, fellow breeders, the evidence is convincing that the Standard Record has passed the experimental station, and with a full head of steam is nearing the depot of superiority, with every prospect of being first in. Let us continue our efforts for the advancement of our association, with all due respect for our reputable competitors. For your consideration allow me to suggest the changing of future meeting or meetings from Maryville to St. Joseph, Mo., for the benefit of members in southern Missouri and Kansas, and to the end that our membership be increased in these distant localities. For many good reasons I also suggest that the date of our annual meeting be changed to a later date in the year, in order to avoid the close connection with St. Louis fair and to give our breeders who exhibit in our fair circuit some recreation and time for personal affairs before convening of meeting, which I think would insure a larger attendance. I wish now to pay my respects to the Board of Directors and congratulate them on their good judgment, and management of their burdens connected with the business affairs of the Record. Of our most worthy Secretary I must say he certainly merits the just approbation and kindest regards of the association as a body, for his promptness and the efficient management of his office. To him we owe a large degree of credit for our success; his qualifications and business dispatch commends him to your future consideration and, I trust, you will still burden him with the office he has so faithfully and honorably filled, for three years past. I desire in conclusion to thank the association for the honors conferred upon me, and for the universal respect received at your hands. I feel that you have honored me beyond my capacity and qualifications, and while I have given you poor returns I have endeavored at all times to fill the office to which you have elected me, three times in succession, to the best of a limited ability. Being a believer in the principles of dividing honors and burdens, I must respectfully decline any proposition at this meeting for further official honors, earnestly hoping that you will find willing and worthy hands for all the places at your disposal, who will not only maintain and perpetuate our present standing, but will advance to a still higher place of excellence. May this and all our future meetings be harmonious, pleasant and instructive.

America, France and Germany have tried all the ovine races; England has adhered to her own breeds for five centuries. These have been distinctively mutton breeds. An old Italian chronicler, quoted by Emerson, says of the English: "When the war is actually raging most furiously they will seek for good eating and all their other comforts,

without thinking what harm might befall them." The English have bred for mutton first and all the time—to-wit, "good eating"—and for wool next. We Americans have run after every new thing under the sun—and, in turn, condemned everything. With a flippant and almost fantastic enthusiasm we have made haste to adopt every new fashion of fabric, every new breed of the ovine race, every new device in breeding and feeding—cobmeal, steaming, ensilage; breeding in and crossing out—and, having done everything and overdone it, done it to death, we have denounced all in turn with the unmeasured and unqualified rhetoric which is peculiar to our volatile climate. And all this time the English have steadfastly "sought for good eating" in their sheep, in their own sheep, not turning aside to try those of other nations—and they have found it. Now go the fickle Americans in numbers to England, seeking also these "good eating" sheep, neglecting wool; and next year or next decade we will "about face" and want some Merinos. Mutton is good, wool is good; let us look to it that we do not have "a great cry and little wool," with less mutton.—*Sheep-Breeder.*

Points in Horse-Breeding.

It is presumed by the writer that these essays are written for the use of the general farmer who raises one or two colts a year, and the subject will be so treated. Most farmers will utilize such mares as they employ in their farm work, and it will be unnecessary to go into details as to the points desirable in a brood mare, only warning them against attempting to rear colts from mares afflicted with hereditary unsoundness. Such breeders will also have probably only small chances of selection in choosing a sire, but should certainly use the best horse within their means, bearing in mind that while ten or twenty dollars difference in the price of the service of a fair stallion and a real good one may seem great, a foal by the latter may easily be worth \$50 more at four years old.

If the mare is in foal she should be bred on the seventh or the ninth day after foaling, and *tried* on the eighteenth and every ninth day thereafter until you are satisfied she is in foal. If a mare fails to *hold*, a practice frequently successful is to have her covered, and after an interval of two days have her served again. This method was successfully pursued with three mares of the writer the past season. The mares should be well kept, and if properly treated may engage in all the work of the farm, to within a few days of foaling, though they should be entrusted only in very careful hands if used in a cart, as they are liable to be thrown, and at best the knocking they would get from the shafts of a loaded cart is to be avoided. When idle, grass in summer, with an abundance of clover hay, supplemented by a little grain, if not in good order, in winter, is sufficient. If timothy hay is fed a small feed of bran should be given to keep the bowels in good order. While at work, grain should be fed liberally at all times.

After the mare foals she should not be put to work for two weeks, and a still longer rest is desirable. When she goes to the field to work, instead of allowing the foal to follow her back and forth as she plows or does other work, it should be haltered or tied near by, allowing it to suck about the middle of the forenoon and again the middle of the afternoon, being with the mare of course at noon time. After the colt is a few months old, however, it should be left in the stable while the mare is at her work, sucking only at noon, through the days. A few shelled or sheaf oats should be placed within reach, of which it will soon eat to the extent of several quarts a day. The mare and colt each

easily become accustomed to this separation, and alike profit by it, and when weaning time comes, say when the foal is five months old, it has learned to eat well and can lose its dam's milk without shrinkage. The mare should be occasionally milked until dry.

Now follows the time—the first winter—when so many colts are so hopelessly stunted by neglect and insufficient food. Avoid this. Shelled oats is the best grain for weanlings, or shelled oats and shelled corn, mixed, equal parts, make a good ration. Three quarts of the first or two quarts of the latter twice a day, with chopped sheaf oats or clover, or timothy hay for roughness, will keep the foal in nice order. If stabled it should have a daily run for several hours in a lot or pasture, and if not stabled shelter should be provided in the lot, in the shape of a shed opening to the south, which if nothing better is at hand can easily be constructed out of a few forks, a few poles and a load or two of straw. The best time to castrate a colt is when a yearling, and after being a few weeks upon grass to cool the system. Good pasture is sufficient summer keep. The second winter the colt is better able to rough it, but will repay any special care given it, and should by all means have sufficient grain to keep it continually growing.

The third winter the same course should be pursued, and in idle times the colt should have the harness put upon him and be driven about the lot until he is taught to stop, back and go forward, and answer the lines promptly when either is pulled, and shall have lost all fear of his accoutrements. Next he may be put beside a steady horse in an empty wagon, or to such loads as are within the power of the broken horse to pull along, gradually accustoming the youngster to take hold.

If this is kindly done it is astonishing how simple a thing it is to break a colt. While a three-year-old colt may be put to work, and may earn his keep, he must not be overfatigued for another year, or he may become strained or throw a curb. A fairly well bred colt, treated as above described, will cost less to rear than a three-year-old steer, and should be worth twice the money. And few farmers are so situated that they cannot advantageously use mares, in part at least, for their work stock, and raise one or more colts each year at a good profit.—*Cor. National Stockman.*

In the Dairy

DAIRY AUTHORITIES.

We often see the term "dairy authorities" used as if there were a set of men who have power to force their ideas and decrees upon the dairy world. The fact is, we have no such authorities, nor anything approaching them, although here and there a writer puts on airs as if he considered himself one of such. We have not even among us a set of men, or a single man, whose judgment can be set up as law or final on any question. There is room for wide difference of opinion on nearly all questions about dairying. Very little has been definitely settled. It may safely be said that there is about as much prejudice and bigotry among dairymen as among religionists. Most dairymen are their own authority, and too many consider themselves infallible. One claims long years of practice as qualifying him to decide for all, when in fact his whole life may have been but one uninterrupted practice of routinism, without an iota of advancement beyond the methods of his father. But he knows he is right! Another jumps up with a new idea, which rattles around in his brain like a pea in a hot skillet, and he thinks he has reached the *ultima thule*, beyond which nobody can go. All are insane or foolish who do not at once jump onto his new hobby and ride to Banbury Cross! Every new idea is a new god for him to worship, and he never settles down onto a common sense basis in anything. Tyros are always zealous, and go off like rockets. We have lots of

this zealous advocacy of new things and denunciation of the old, with very little reason for either. Some old methods are very good yet, as compared with anything new, and those who follow them are not necessarily "moss-backs" or fools. On the contrary, they are often among the best informed. It is greatly a question of convenience. Some of the most successful dairies in the country are run in accordance with rather primitive notions; and there are very few of the new practices that are above criticism. Fine butter is made by various methods, and there are various judgments as to what constitutes fine butter. A noted clergyman is reported to have once defined the difference between orthodoxy and heterodoxy by saying: "Orthodoxy is my doxy, heterodoxy is your doxy." Fine butter is what suits my palate. We have no fixed standard, no authorities. Every dairyman must consult the demands of his own market. Let us, then, be charitable, and use our best judgment.

The veteran dairy editor of the *New England Farmer*, A. W. Cheever, who has for years made high-priced butter for the Boston market, and has had occasion and opportunity to inform himself and make observations, thus modestly expresses what many others will feel the force of: "After forty years' experience in the dairy room, summer and winter, I do not often trust myself to say that I know anything practically about dairy matters—for the things absolutely known about milk and butter bear a small proportion to the things that are not known."—*Milky Way.*

Salting Granular Butter.

At the last meeting of the Minnesota Dairymen's Association, recently held at Faribault, a little discussion arose on the question of salting butter in the granular form, and their immediately packing it, without a second working. Several testified that they were in the habit of doing this, and had uniformly good success; and a prominent dealer confirmed the statement of one maker who follows this practice. But, one said, he could not get the several batches equally salted. One would be too salt and another too fresh. So he had to fall back on the old method of working in the salt, letting the butter stand a few hours, and then giving it a second working. Another was troubled with streaks and mottles in his butter, if he did not work it a second time; and a third positively asserted that butter salted in the granular form would contain a large per cent. of water, which would be a fraud on the consumer. He did not believe in washing out the butter-milk, as the customers wanted that flavor retained. Precisely how he manages, he did not clearly state.

Each one of these dairymen was, of course, honest in his conviction, and had something to warrant his conclusion. The granular process being comparatively new, many fall in their attempts to follow it. They carry into the process too many of their old notions. In the case of the man who could not salt the several batches alike, his butter was in the granules at one time than at another, and held more or less water accordingly, while in all cases he applied the same amount of salt. Therefore, the brine was weaker at one time than at another, while he worked the brine out until the butter was of the same dryness. This gave unequal salting to the several batches, according to the strength of the brine left in it.

The gentleman who was troubled with streaks and mottles in his butter did not get the salt evenly incorporated through the mass. He probably used a salt that did not readily dissolve. Hence, he had to set his butter aside for at least a few hours for the salt to dissolve. It ought to dissolve immediately on coming in contact with the butter, when a brine would at once be formed, which would cover every granule with comparatively little stirring and no working. Then all he would have to do would be to press it together into a solid mass and pack it at once.

The gentleman who complained of the retention of so much water, probably had his butter come in a soft, spongy condition owing to the state into which the cream got before churning. He runs a creamery and uses gathered cream. He also had trouble to salt evenly without a second working, perhaps because he used poor salt.

In packing immediately after salting, care should be taken that the temperature

of the butter is high enough so that the granules will readily cohere and form a solid mass. If this be done, there will be no excess of brine remaining in the butter. Another point to be observed is to use salt enough to make a saturated brine of the water that is in the butter when the salt is applied, but not enough to have undissolved salt remain. If these points are attended to, the sooner butter is packed after salting, the better, as the air will then be excluded and the aroma cease to escape.—*T. D. C., in Prairie Farmer.*

Salting Butter.

In salting butter, it should always be borne in mind that salt has no affinity for fat. Fat readily absorbs odors, but it does not absorb salt. So salt absorbs odors, and should therefore be kept entirely away from them. It is soon spoiled for dairy use because it is not so kept. But it does not penetrate fats. It readily unites with the water in the butter and becomes brine, and the brine, though oil and water will not mix, adheres to the butter granules in fine drops, and fills the interstices, but never penetrates the solid, compact fat. The tryer always shows the brine in small drops, like dew. It is not evenly spread over the polished steel because of the fat adhering to it.

Some very interesting as well as instructive experiments have been made with salt by Prof. Hayes, at the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. He found that even the merest film of butter was impervious to salt. He tried different thicknesses of butter, all with the same result. It is salt-proof. The only way that it remains in butter to flavor it is purely mechanical. It can be mixed with butter, but never blends with it. It is always mechanically held in the minute spaces between the butter granules. The smaller the granules, the more thoroughly can the brine be distributed through it. The importance of this is self-evident. How can it best be evenly distributed throughout the mass?

Washing and salting butter while it remains in small granules is the common-sense way of doing it. If the butter is "gathered" before salting, it is hardly possible to salt as evenly, by any amount of working, as it easily can be if the salt is applied when the butter is in a granular condition. If the salt is all right, and at once dissolves as it should, the butter can be immediately pressed into a solid mass and prepared for market. This packing butter directly from the churn is becoming a common practice. The writer was recently cordially thanked by an old maker of fancy butter for having told her that by the granular process there is no need of a second working, and she could at once pack her butter for market. A trial had fully satisfied her. It saves work, avoids injuring the grain of the butter, and lessens exposure to the air and consequent loss of flavor.—*Ex.*

CATARRH,

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

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

Sufferers from Catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully.

Farm Loans.

Loans on farms in eastern Kansas, at moderate rate of interest, and no commission. Where title is perfect and security satisfactory no person has ever had to wait a day for money. Special low rates on large loans. Purchase money mortgages bought. T. E. BOWMAN & Co., Jones Building, 116 West Sixth street, Topeka, Kas.

The crop of Concord grapes along the Hudson is estimated to be the largest on record. The amount will be 20,000 tons over and above any previous crop.

TO MONTANA, OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

If you are going West, bear in mind the following facts: The Northern Pacific railroad owns and operates 987 miles, or 97 per cent. of the entire railroad mileage of Montana; spans the Territory with its main line from east to west; is the short line to Helena; the only Pullman and dining car line to Butte, and is the only line that reaches Miles City, Billings, Bozeman, Missoula, the Yellowstone National Park and, in fact, nine-tenths of the cities and points of interest in the Territory.

The Northern Pacific owns and operates 681 miles, or 681 miles, or 66 per cent. of the railroad mileage of Washington. Its main line extending from the Idaho line via Spokane Falls, Cheney, Sprague, Yakima and Ellensburg, through the center of the Territory to Tacoma and Seattle, and from Tacoma to Portland. No other transcontinental through rail line reaches any portion of Washington Territory. Ten days stop over privileges are given on Northern Pacific second-class tickets at Spokane Falls and all points west, thus affording intending settlers an excellent opportunity to see the entire Territory without incurring the expense of paying local fares from point to point.

The Northern Pacific is the shortest route from St. Paul to Tacoma by 207 miles; to Seattle by 177 miles, and to Portland by 204 miles—time correspondingly shorter, varying from one to two days, according to destination. No other line from St. Paul or Minneapolis runs through passenger cars of any kind into Idaho, Oregon or Washington.

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

Send for illustrated pamphlets, maps and books giving you valuable information in reference to the country traversed by this great line from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and Ashland to Portland, Oregon, and Tacoma and Seattle, Washington Territory, and enclose stamps for the new 1899 Rand-McNally County Map of Washington Territory, printed in colors.

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

The Elixir of Life

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

A Great Offer

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

The Handsomest Train in the World

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

H. A. BONN,
Western Pa. s. Agent, 812 Main street,
J. J. BYRNE, Kansas City, Mo
Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agt., Chicago.

The Northwest

There is no part of the United States that affords for the pen of the descriptive writer such a field as the great Northwest, with its illimitable prairies, endless lakes and mountain scenery, said by experienced foreign travelers to be the finest in the world; its wonderful and beautiful twin cities, St. Paul and Minneapolis, situated on the Mississippi river, called rightly the "Father of Waters." The latter city is known far and wide as having within its borders the largest flouring mills in the world, and both of them being noted for their wonderful growth, financial soundness and credit. Two beautiful cities and a fit ending to a charming ride in luxurious vestibule compartment trains over the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railway. Money, experience and strict attention to business have in a short time made this line one of the leaders of the Northwest. A ride over this route, whether the traveler is on business interest or a seeker after pleasure, is long to be remembered. The greatest desires of the traveler are secured in the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railway, viz: comfort, safety, and an arrival at destination on schedule time. The officials in the offices are men of experience in catering to the public, and consequently courteous to all. The employes of the road and in the trains are careful, polite and attentive to the wants of their patrons. Full information in regard to routes of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railway promptly furnished at all times upon application personally or by letter to W. R. BUSENBANK, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.—*Illustrated World, Sept. 14.*

Correspondence.

The Core of the Hazzard Circular.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The question as to the authorship of the Hazzard circular having been made a subject of discussion through the columns of the FARMER for some time, it seems but proper to inquire whether it is at all important to the public to know just who the person was that wrote this famous or infamous document as the case may be. It occurs to me that the question to be asked and answered should be, "Were the predictions therein contained verified as to the distinguishing of chattel slavery?" In reply all will say yes. In regard to the results which the writer says he and his European friends are in favor of is but the owning of labor, and carries with it the care for the laborer, while the European plan, lead on by England, is capital control of labor by controlling wages?

Has not the pay of all classes of manual laborers been controlled in the United States to a greater or less extent ever since 1866? And has not capital during the last three years so controlled and cramped labor by controlling the price of the products of the country, and consequently wages, that there is scarcely a respectable living in labor find its situated as you may, except to the wealthy manufacturer, who is all the while controlling wages, and is not in any fair sense a laborer, but on the contrary is an impoverisher of the actual laborer.

But again, says the circular, "This (the control of wages) can be done by controlling the money." Has not the control of the money of the county been delegated to banking corporations, with power to contract and expand the amount of money in circulation to suit their own sweet wills?

And again, says the circular, "The great debt the capitalists will see to it is made out of the war must be used as a measure to control the volume of money." Is it not a fact that when the war of the Rebellion broke out in the spring of 1861 the government was only \$95,000,000 in debt, and that such continued to be the case while the government issued a full legal tender paper money, and that in the attempt to continue this policy by passing a bill to authorize the issue of more money than the first act provided for? The bill passed the lower house of congress, with the full knowledge and consent of President Lincoln and S. T. Chase, then secretary of the treasury, and that in the Senate the purchasing power of the greenback was purposely limited by amending the bill that had passed the house so that it was not a legal tender for duties on imports and the interest on the public debt. Did not this limit to the purchasing power of the government's own money at once create a demand for gold coin, and that too in the presence of the language of the constitution which, under the decision of the Supreme court, authorizes congress to create money and make it a full legal tender for all debts of whatsoever kind? Did not this purposely created demand for metallic money at once place the purchasing power of the people's money at the mercy of the owners of gold and silver money all over the world, by which means they could fix its value to suit their greed? And did they not, as the circular suggested, see to it that a great debt was made out of the war? And did they not after depreciating the greenback use it to purchase government bonds? And did they not, as the circular recommends, use the bonds as a banking business?

And further, the circular says, "It will not do to let the greenback, as it is called, circulate as money any length of time, for we cannot control that." Did not these congressional manipulators arrange to get out of circulation all the greenbacks they dare retire and burn up, for fear the great common people would revolt and destroy this huge mess of pottage these villainous creatures had robbed them of?

Now, Mr. Editor, if what I have herein called attention to did actually transpire, then it matters but little where the author of the Hazzard circular sprung from, for all the wealthy, venturesome thieves of the world came to Wall street. But if what I have made inquiry after is not true, then the wholesale misrepresentation touching the objects of the circular ought to be exposed so all will see the point, and let Hazzard rest.

G. BOHRER.

An Act to Provide for the Assessment and Collection of Taxes and the Prohibition of Monopolies.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—There is one method for the abolition of trusts and combinations that is simple, practical and would be effective: That is the method of tax discrimination. Were taxes arranged so as to bear more heavily upon the properties formed into or united with combinations than it did upon properties dissolved of all connection with any advantage-getting schemes, and operated within themselves and upon their own merits, the days of trusts and monopolies would be numbered.

No instances have yet been found where men engaged in business could stand up against a taxation that was adverse to them, as in favor of competitors, and none ever will be found. Adverse taxation has been employed the world over to hinder developments supposed to be inimical and always with success. In the form of a tariff it served most effectually to prevent foreigners from monopolizing, in the infancy of our government, everything worth monopolizing, and from assuming that control over the industries of our nation, the American conspirators have assumed because, not kept at bay by a tax law similar in its operations to the tariff. The tariff is a discriminator against foreign conspirators. The internal taxation should be a discriminator against domestic conspirators.

The reasons why a tax law is effective are two: First, its provisions are enforced directly by the government itself (in the collection of the revenue), thereby rendering resistance futile; and secondly, they are enforced periodically (with the annual collection of the taxes), thereby visiting upon those who would disregard the purpose of the law a penalty as regularly as the seasons rolled around.

Herewith I submit the draft of a bill which, while it would serve the purpose of revenue as well, if not better than the present law, would serve also to extinguish the trusts and monopolies.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

SECTION 1. That the public revenues within this State shall be obtained by a tax upon capital and upon no other property, and all capital within this State shall be subject to taxation in the manner prescribed by this act.

SEC. 2. That the term "capital," when used in this act, shall include all property belonging to individuals, firms, corporations or associations which is used or adapted to be used for the purpose of gain or profit, as land, mines, mineral, merchandise, manufactures, implements, tools, means of transportation, tax sale certificates, judgments, notes, bonds and mortgages, cash on hand or deposit and every other form of gain-making asset. It shall not include that form of property which has passed the stage of direct money-getting purposes and is used primarily for the comfort and enjoyment of man, as one's self-occupied dwelling, his furniture, or family library, or ornaments and means of mere taste and pleasure.

SEC. 3. The capital shall be classified according to the kind or the use to which it is adapted, to-wit: Farm lands, including the animals, shelters, implements and material employed in farming shall be classed as farm stock; railroads, including all the means and material employed in transportation shall be classed as railroad stock; each class of mines with the property and implements used in mining shall be classed under separate and appropriate heads, as shall each class of manufactories and merchandise and all other forms of capital.

SEC. 4. The respective possessions of each individual, firm, corporation or association shall then be determined, both as to the class or species owned, and all properties found connected with or placed under the control of a trust or combination shall be assumed to be a component part of the quantity of said trust or combination, and shall be subject to a rate of taxation equal to what would be the mean rate imposed upon a property possessed of the united value of the properties included in said trust or combination.

SEC. 5. Each distinct quantity of property, as determined by the class to which it belongs and its ownership, shall be subject to taxation upon a progressive scale in manner as herein prescribed:

Upon all values of \$1,000 or less, the lowest rate of taxation shall be charged and collected.

Upon all values exceeding \$1,000 and not exceeding \$10,000 the rate of taxation charged and collected shall be:

For the first \$1,000 above the original \$1,000, one and one-tenth times the lowest rate.

For the second \$1,000 above the original \$1,000, one and one-fifth times the lowest rate.

For the third \$1,000 above the original \$1,000, one and three-tenths times the lowest rate, and there shall be added one-tenth to the rate of taxation for each additional \$1,000 of value until the rate of taxation has become double that of the lowest rate and the capital has equalled \$10,000.

Upon values exceeding \$10,000 and not exceeding \$100,000, the rate of taxation charged and collected shall be:

For the first \$10,000 above the original \$10,000, one and one-tenth times the rate assessed against \$10,000.

For the second \$10,000 above the original \$10,

000, one and one-fifth times the rate assessed against \$10,000.

For the third \$10,000 above the original \$10,000, one and three-tenths times the rate assessed against \$10,000, and a like increase of rates with increase of values shall continue for all sums not exceeding \$100,000.

Upon all values exceeding \$100,000 the rate of taxation shall be:

For the first \$100,000 above the original \$100,000, one and one-tenth times the rate assessed against \$100,000, and a like increase of rates with increase of values shall continue without limit.

Fractional values remaining after deducting the total of the units of increase shall be assessed at the rates corresponding to the next higher units of increase.

A bill like the above would operate to prohibit monopolies by operating to prohibit over-sizes or over-developments in general. Industrial establishments of every character would be forwarded to the size of adequacy or completeness but no further. Why so is evident. The efficacy or producing power of establishments is not increased by forwarding them beyond the sizes of completeness while the rate of taxation would be.

Against this system of taxation I have frequently heard two objections urged, which objections, however, are imaginary, not real.

One is that it would tend to discourage the building up of establishments that must of necessity be large, and thereby work injury to the community.

That it would not is evident from the fact that industries which must be large can have no smaller industries of like kinds to compete with them and thereby prevent them from yielding a rate of profits equal to that afforded by the more lightly taxed institutions. Besides, the advantages of the advance from the crude to the complete so over-balances what would be the disadvantages of increased taxation that the people would never think of abandoning the complete for the crude.

The other objection is that this plan is an unequal taxation.

The answer to this objection is the same as the answer to the other objection, viz.: Industries which must be large can have no small competitors and the proprietor thereof can therefore make them yield as large a rate of profit as the more favorably taxed industries are made to do. In other words, the large producers can add sufficient to the price of their wares to make up for this extra tax, thereby forcing the consumer to pay it. Where does the inequality come in with such a chance for recompense as this.

It is true the large proprietors cannot add on more to the price of their wares than will serve to make their businesses avoynably profitable, because the tax prevents combination, but there can be nothing to prevent them making their institutions as profitable as the average.

It may be urged that there are classes of establishments where the small can produce as cheaply as the large. In that case we say, "let the large give way." One of the objects of this system of taxation would then be realized. Where the small industry can take the place of the large, and do just as well, it should. A dozen small establishments, scattered over a given territory, and producing upon the lowest basis of cost, and operating in competition with one another, are better than one large institution that can produce no more cheaply and that is easily worked into a trust or combination against the interests of the people.

Santa Fe, Kas. W. V. MARSHALL.

Coulter's English Prices.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Mr. Coulter's "American" prices speak for themselves. I cannot buy or sell, neither do I believe he can, at retail, at the prices given by him. Your readers can judge as to that. But as for the "English" prices furnished, where not false in fact, they are misleading. I do not say this is intentional, but the discrepancies are so very gross as to point that way. Of course, a man who has never been out of the States may be ignorant of English prices and circumstances to that extent quite easily, but Mr. C. is presented as having "aptness," and as being out of that ordinary run of clever people who know more of a country they have never even paid a flying three weeks' visit to, in that admirable manner so well described by Dickens in the "Pickwick papers" than a native expert. There is always a comic side to these "would-be" descriptions of things English by the "intelligent" foreigner.

Mr. C. has "put his foot in it" in the most ridiculous way when he speaks of American and English "cultivators" being similar articles. [I inclose a drawing of one (English cultivator) for you to see]. People with "aptness" ought to know that a word in common use on one side of the Atlantic may mean on the other something totally different. Of course, as we have all been told, this is owing to the English people not knowing English. Very nearly as ridiculous and beside the mark are his comparisons of wagons. The two articles are totally unlike, and for farm wagons the prices given for English are over 50 per cent. in excess. He gives the prices of city and miller's wagons mixed up with farm. But this is the sort of mess all people get in who meddle with what they know not, except most superficially. The same remarks will apply in great measure to horse rakes and field rollers. Also to "carts,"

Does Mr. C. mean what is called here a "road cart?" If so, a "road cart" is unknown in England by that name. Something somewhat similar is known as a "sulky-gig," but is rarely used. A cart in England, as belonging to a farm, is a very stout-built two-wheeled vehicle, capacity 3,000 to 5,000 pounds, cost \$40 to \$80.

Since Mr. C. wrote, there has been a rise in wheat prices, and I notice that 78 cents is asked only, at Chicago, and that for the cream of the offerings. In contrast he gives 88 cents as the price in England. The returns for last year at Mark Lane (London) give 37s 10d as the price per eight bushels. That is \$1.13 per bushel. (Morning News Co. papers.) Need I add that wheat selling for 78 cents in Chicago is worth that much in Mark Lane now, No. 2 being worth on September 1, 1880, 35s per eight bushels—that is, \$1.05 per bushel, and since then the markets have risen a little. I get a weekly summary every week, and the *Agricultural Economist* every month, and what is more, I understand the names and the prices when I see them. It never strikes the gentleman with "aptness," I suppose, that the absurd notices of Kansas occasionally appearing in English newspapers, are fully matched by the twaddle ancient England appearing in the Kansas newspapers. They can easily see the mote in the other fellow's eye, but not the beam in their own: Out upon such affectation of knowing all about what has never been even seen!

A comparison of false prices and true, is given on inclosed sheets; they only vary in some cases 300 per cent.

Mr. C.'s prices as "English":

Grain-grinding mills.....	\$155.00 to \$375.00
Horse-rake.....	50.00 to 80.00
Field roller.....	44.00 to 102.00
Mower.....	102.00

True prices as per official catalogue of Devon County Association and the *Agricultural Economist*, (published at 3 Agar St., Strand, London):

Best French burr stones.....	\$53.00
Smaller French burr stones.....	\$12.00 to 20.00
Domestic post wheel mills.....	18.00
(Sold by Lester & Co., Dursley, Gloucester.)	

Safety grist mill.....	45.00
Corn and oat mill.....	25.00

Horse-rake, all iron and steel, capable of raking up corn stalks and harrowing in grass seeds, average life twenty years.....	40.00 to 47.44
(Sold by W. N. Nicholson, Newark on Trent.)	

Segment all-iron roller.....	47.00
American steel horse-rakes.....	14.40 to 16.00
"Wood" rakes.....	9.60

Hornsbys' mower (champion of the world).....	80.64
Samuelson's mower.....	79.00 to 76.80

Mr. C.'s "English" prices:

"Self-binder".....\$325

True "English" prices:

Hornsbys' twine-binder.....\$249.00

N. B.—This is the machine which won the first prize at the great three days' continuous trial by the Royal Agricultural Society of England. (Sold by H. Beare & Sons, Newton-Abbot, Devonshire, and makers, etc.)

American—McCormick's (self-binder).....	220.00
Howard's (self-binder).....	232.00
Massey's (self-binder).....	220.00
Samuelson's (self-binder).....	220.00
American—W. A. Wood's (self-binder).....	220.00

N. B.—This is cheaper than American price for American machine. There is nothing uncommon about this latter circumstance. (Sold by A. & H. Association, London.)

Mr. C.'s "English" prices:

Cooking stoves.....	\$ 25.00
"Cart".....	\$ 87.00 to 115.00
"Wagon".....	135.00 to 217.00

(An implement used for line cultivation between turnips, beets or mangolds, etc.)

One-row horse-hoe.....	10.00
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True "English" prices:

Cooking stoves from.....	\$ 9.60
(Sold by G. Webber, Newton-Abbot, Devon.)	
Spring tipping cart.....	57.60
(Sold by J. Burrough & Son, Exeter.)	

Wagon.....	79.20 to \$96.00
(Sold by W. Huxtable, Honiton, Devon.)	

Three-rowed horse-hoe.....	28.80
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(Only covers and cuts clean six feet wide. Sold by James Chamberlain Doobrook, Devon.)

It is too much weariness to the flesh to further expose Mr. Coulter's "English" prices. There may possibly be one correct, or even two, but for every article that I have tested by my official lists and those I receive from a company in London (of which I am a shareholder), which imports and deals in most kinds of American machinery (suitable to England), and productions, incorrect prices, to put it very mildly, are given; in fact, the lists as a whole, as well as the comparisons, are a "screaming farce."

This stricture includes prices, etc., of glass-ware, tin, woolens, soap, tea, crockery, etc.

Any article of American make can be purchased in England as cheaply and sometimes more cheaply than in America. That one fact shows that English machinery of "similar" description must be sold at "similar" prices.

I have used American and English machinery in England and American here. (I farmed largely in England for nineteen years; but I was not a "farm laborer," which is the British equivalent for "farmer" on this side.) I know the comparative merits and demerits of each. This is more than Mr. C. can truly claim, for not only are his ideas one-sided, but strongly tinged with that "localism" and prejudice so characteristic of this State and especially with the untraveled.

There is one explanation of these so-called "English" prices which has just suggested itself to me and that is that Mr. C. has been gulled by forged price lists similar to those "extracts" from British papers so freely circulated last year.

J. BROWSE-OLDREY,

Florence, Kas.

The Tariff Taxes.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Your paper becomes more and more interesting from week to week. Besides the valuable practicable information affecting the interests of the farmer, there is much of social, spiritual and political importance to the patriotic and intelligent citizens in every walk of life.

In this neck of woods it is astonishing to see how many are greatly impressed with the "clodhopper" letters. It is because so much importance is being attached to them that I deem it my duty to call attention to a few of his statements that are calculated to mislead some good people. For instance, he says: "The clodhoppers are not going to London to save 5 cents per pound on fifty pounds of sugar—his year's supply—which amounts to \$2.50, and goes to the government, which owes \$1,000,000."

Any attempt at trying to explain what this remarkable sentence was intended to convey would be useless. But I will say:

- (1.) That it is a fact that the "clodhoppers" are not going to London, for obvious reasons.
- (2.) But the coal, iron and lumber barons, manufacturers, railroad magnates, money-lenders, and politicians have been crowding to Paris to see the Eiffel Tower during the past summer, and the most competent authorities say they have spent \$120,000,000 of hard-earned American money in that wicked city during that short time.
- (3.) The amount of sugar, glucose and molasses consumed in the United States last year was nearly sixty pounds per capita; and the average retail price 10 cents per pound; 1 1/2 cents of this went to the government; 2 1/2 cents for the raw sugar, and 1 cent for all other legitimate purposes, and 5 cents to the sugar trust. In other words an average family of five persons paid \$30 per annum for their sweetening. Of this amount the government received \$4.50. The actual cost of the free sugar was \$7.50, the legitimate profit should have been \$3, and the trusts, middlemen and speculators got \$15. Or, in still other words—

The actual free cost of all we consumed in 1889 was.....	\$ 90,000,000
The tariff on sugar, melada and molasses.....	54,000,000
For refining part, and all legitimate profits.....	36,000,000
To the speculators, middlemen and sugar trust.....	180,000,000
Total, sixty pounds per capita, at 10 cents for 60,000,000 pounds.....	\$360,000,000

If that \$54,000,000 of tariff was taken off our sweetening, it would burst the sugar trust. It would then cost us about \$126,000,000 and save the people of the United States \$235,000,000, enough to pay off every mortgage in the great State of Kansas.

I am told that sugar is about 12 1/2 cents per pound in Lyon county. If this is so, then "Clodhopper" must use only forty pounds in 365 days in his family. Perhaps he, like a certain Scotchman, has printed on his sugar bowl the words, "Be cannie on the sugar."

As for the statement that the government owes \$1,000,000 there must be a mistake somewhere here. The politicians told us twenty-five years ago that they would pay off the government debt in ten years. Then ten years later they said they would pay it off in twenty years, but we still owe a thousand times more than "Clodhopper" says, and neither we nor our children will ever see that debt paid, unless the farmers give the politicians the grand bounce, of which there is no sign at present. If the farmers were to fully consider the fact that the amount of tariff regulates the profit of all labor, and, to remember that the amount of tariff collected during the first year of the war (1861) was \$39,000,000, and during the last year of the war (1865) \$84,000,000, and that instead of reducing the war tariff they have gone on increasing in time of peace, from year to year, until a quarter of a century after the war they are skinning us of the enormous amount of \$220,000,000 a year by this one tariff tax alone. I say that if the 7,000,000 farmers were to give the great and irrepressible question the thought and consideration this matter that so nearly concerns their family's social, spiritual and economical welfare deserves, very soon we would give the present race of politicians an infinitely greater surprise than the politicians a hundred and thirteen years ago got when those daring, heroic patriots tossed that cargo of tea into Boston Harbor.

In conclusion, I think it is silly for "Clodhopper" to quote anything from the obsolete Fillmore, and rather impertinent to hold up the man J. Buchanan, who was president of this country in 1860 and the beginning of 1861, as a guide, counselor and friend of Kansas farmers in the year of grace 1889.

Olivet, Kas. ROBT. S. PATERSON.

Neosho County Fair.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The first fair of Neosho county opened October 8 and closed on the 11th. The fair was a credit to the officers, making due allowance for the lack of funds and experience. The grounds are excellent, plenty of shade and water.

The display of stock in all departments was good, especially the class of draft horses; the principal exhibitors being George Rush, Clydesdale, making a grand first pre-

mium showing of sire and five of his get; R. Brogan, Clydesdale, sire and five of his get, second premium; Phillip McGough, Norman, sweepstakes stallion. F. Chase exhibited the only Clydesdale mare on the grounds. She was a good one. The horse and mule display was a credit to Neosho county. The display of thoroughbred cattle exhibit consisted of two Holstein bulls; George Rush, Short-horn bull aged, first premium; Wm. Gross, Short-horn bull, aged, second premium. J. W. Martin exhibited his herd of Red Polled, fifteen head; the Jersey exhibit was made by T. C. Murphy, Thayer, Kas., a draft of 11 head, the bull Royalist Stoke Pogis 16455 at head of herd. Mr. Murphy broke his standing rule—not an exhibitor for the last five years—and came out to help his county. The above bull was admired by all lovers of fine stock as being one of the grandest of the breed they ever saw. In the special sweepstakes milch cow, any age or breed, six entries, first premium to Lady Oxford 3d. Quite a good laugh was had at the expense of a few fat, dry beef cows being led out to compete as milch cows. Mr. Murphy being armed with a milk pail and cow giving milk, the exhibitors quietly led their cows back and left the little Jersey to carry off the ribbon, as her dam usually did. The display of hogs was good—Poland-Chinas by Mrs. Burdick, of Erie, and an exhibitor from Osage Mission. The Berkshire exhibit was made by Edwin P. Murphy, a draft of eight head of choice ones, rich in the blood of Robbin Hood and Lord Liverpool. The display of stock would do credit to any county.

The races were witnessed by several thousands, who came away pleased.

The drawing card, so-called by some, was a fraud, almost a shame. They fooled away until ordered to go up or out, and finally went up, and was ordered up at 4 p. m. prompt next day, which they failed to do. Finally, after dark, the great professor started about too, but from the ground; tried to play hurt, etc. In a moment two physicians were at his side and made a careful examination, pronouncing it a sham. Four of the gang soon found themselves in the county jail. By some means or other this gang was allowed to run a gambling den against a strong protest from some of the board, who, after the sham balloon ascension, took a decided stand that gamblers and thieves should not stay on the grounds, and never should enter them again. That is the experience gained by the board. Motto for next year, "No slugs need apply."

"REPORTER."

The Champion Baling Press.

Our first page illustration represents the Champion Two Horse Continuous Travel Baling Press, one of the many styles manufactured by the Famous Manufacturing Co., of Quincy, Ill. The power of this machine is a modification of the cogged segment power used in the Champion back and forth, or reversible baling press, which it is claimed by the manufacturers, is the only scientific movement for a baling press power that there is in existence, because at the beginning of the stroke, while the material is loose, the plunger moves fast, and as the density of the material increases, the travel of the plunger decreases, with a proportionate increase in power. Two charges are pressed at each round of the team. The Champion quick relief perpetual bale chamber is used in the construction of this machine, (as in all styles of Champion baling presses) the weight of the bales being controlled by the movement of a single screw on either side of the machine. An automatic bell-ringing attachment notifies the feeder when to drop in the partition blocks, thus making all the bales the same length, an attachment which is worth the price of the machine during the life time of it, and which the manufacturers claim can only be obtained by purchasing a Champion baler.

This machine is constructed of steel and iron throughout in the most substantial manner, is light yet very strong, and is guaranteed to bale one or two tons an hour and to be the only two horse continuous travel press that will load the desired weight in a car. This Company manufacture other styles of lever presses, both reversible and continuous travel, also a full line of steam power presses, and any of our readers intending to purchase a baling press of any style, should not fail to address the Famous Manufacturing Co., Quincy, Ill., for full descriptive circulars and prices of the Champion.

During the LaCygne fair our representative visited the nursery of D. W. Cozad, adjoining the town of LaCygne, Linn county. He found about eighty acres out in fruit and forest trees. The buildings and arrangements necessary to carry on the business were in first-class order. There are millions of trees, all showing care, system and a thorough knowledge of the wants of Kansas people. We were amply rewarded for the time spent in looking over this nursery, one of the best in the West.

Williams & Householder's Short-horn Sale.

Special Correspondence Kansas Farmer. The dissolution sale last Thursday, 17th inst., at Columbus, Cherokee county, of the famous show herd of Williams & Householder was one of the most successful of the year. Out of the fifty-two head sold, eight head belonged to the show herd that were known at the following fairs as the Kansas herd, and the cattle that took first prizes this year at Mexico, Mo., Moberly, Mo., Ottumwa, Ia., Creston, Ia., State fair, Des Moines, Ia.; State fair, Lincoln, Neb.; State fair, Topeka, Kas.; State fair, Peoria, Ill., St. Joe, Mo., and a very creditable share of prizes at the St. Louis fair. That the representatives of the herd had won laurels enough to call out buyers the reader will understand from the following report. All young things weaned under twelve months were rated and sold separately. The low-priced cattle were thin in condition and were classed out with the others.

Promptly at 1 o'clock p. m. Col. S. A. Sawyer, of Manhattan, Kas., mounted the block and stated the terms of the sale and briefly recounted the history of the herd. The number around the ring was large, the bidding spirited and animating. The sale began by offering:

Young Duke to J. M. Robertson, Wier City, Kas.....	\$130 00
Fall Creek Rose: J. F. Williams, Eureka, Kas.....	500 00
Winsome Mary 11th, W. D. Teel, Keelville, Kas.....	50 00
Success, B. F. Gather, Columbus, Kas.....	50 00
Red Daisy, M. A. Householder.....	105 00
Winsome Mary 15th, M. J. Callahan, Seamonville, Kas.....	40 00
Julia, J. M. Robertson, Wier City, Kas.....	35 00
Cherry Creek Duke, Chris Hoover, Columbus, Kas.....	65 00
Bull, B. F. Gather, Columbus, Kas.....	40 00
The Noblest Roman, M. A. Householder.....	175 00
Queen Bess 2d, James Murphy, Columbus, Kas.....	20 00
Winsome Mary 18th, W. D. Teel.....	40 00
Hypatia, Fred Crowley, Columbus, Kas.....	95 00
Bull, Lewis Prell, Columbus, Kas.....	70 00
Queen Bess 3d, W. T. Teel.....	20 00
Winsome Mary 19th, John London, Columbus, Kas.....	45 00
Heifer calf, John London.....	35 00
Mary Ala. M. A. Householder.....	115 00
Heifer, Chris Hoover, Columbus, Kas.....	15 00
Mabel Joe, J. M. Robertson, Wier City, Kas.....	35 00
Winsome Mary 22d, T. H. Shields, Keelville, Kas.....	35 00
Bull, W. Y. Larimer, Cherokee, Kas.....	35 00
Mazurka Gem 2d, R. B. Griffith, Kansas City, Mo.....	40 00
Heifer, T. H. Shields.....	25 00
Bull, B. Allsentz, Columbus, Kas.....	35 00
Bull calf, J. Reisling, Crestline, Kas.....	15 00
Bull, J. W. Allsentz, Columbus, Kas.....	35 00
Mazurka Gem 3d, Henry Neil, Wier City, Kas.....	40 00
Lovely, Fred Crowley, Columbus, Kas.....	75 00
Lovely 2d, Frank Hoover, Columbus, Kas.....	60 00
Hazel, M. A. Householder.....	265 00
Winsome Mary 27th, John London, Columbus, Kas.....	40 00
Heifer, J. W. Allsentz, Columbus, Kas.....	15 00
Lady Joe, John London, Columbus, Kas.....	30 00
Heifer, Chris Hoover.....	30 00
Mazurka Gem 4th, W. D. Teel.....	30 00
Winsome Mary 32d, W. J. Callahan, Seamonville, Kas.....	35 00
Josephine, J. F. Williams, Eureka, Kas.....	255 00
Galatea 3d of Oakland, M. A. Householder.....	200 00
Bampton Lady 2d, M. J. Callahan, Seamonville, Kas.....	30 00
Dr. Primrose 79815, J. Gorden Gibb, Columbus, Kas.....	750 00
Oxford Primrose, M. E. Williams, Oswego, Kas.....	120 00
Winsome Mary 35th, W. D. Teel.....	45 00
Winsome Mary 37th, John London.....	45 00
Bonnie, W. D. Teel.....	60 00
The Baroness, S. L. Cheney, Columbus, Kas.....	280 00
Red Lady, Rose of Sharon, M. A. Householder.....	395 00
Cherry Creek Rose (Free Martin), A. B. Saunders, Columbus, Kas.....	30 00
Don Primrose (bull calf), A. J. Hauks, Columbus, Kas.....	55 00
Lady Athletstone, M. J. Callahan.....	40 00
Winsome Mary 41st, T. H. Shields.....	30 00
Miss Wiley Philleas, J. F. Williams, Eureka, Kas.....	410 00

The averages for twelve bulls.....	127 08
Forty cows and heifers.....	93 50
Fifty-two general averaged.....	101 25
Seven show cows.....	329 28
One show bull.....	750 00
Eight show cattle.....	381 87

This was the most successful sale of cattle yet made during the year in the state of Kansas, and it shows the result of a good selection in the starting of a herd and what judicious breeding will do. Messrs. Williams & Householder have earned in the show ring during the fair

season an excellent reputation as breeders, and the stock men of the state may well join in extending these gentlemen their hearty congratulations for their success in the show ring and the very good prices received last Thursday at the most successful public sale yet made this year in the state. "Proviso."

Gossip About Stock.

The seventh annual meeting of the Iowa Jersey Cattle club will be held at Cedar Rapids, Ia., on October 30. The State Dairy Commissioner and Governor W. D. Hoard are expected to address the convention.

On November 7 S. E. Ward & Son, of Westport, Mo., will hold a public sale at Riverview Park, Kansas City, of Bates short-horn cattle and Cotswold sheep. No breeder desiring to make valuable additions to his herd can afford to miss this sale. Send for catalogue at once.

Peter Raab, Indianapolis, Ind., will hold a public sale of forty head of A. J. C. C. herd register cattle at the Indiana State fair grounds on October 30. These cattle represent the best strains of Jersey blood, and Western breeders who desire to add to their herds should be present at this sale.

Don't forget the generous offer of Col. S. N. Delap, Iola, Kas., to present a pair of small white Yorkshire pigs three months old to the person sending in the greatest number of subscriptions at \$1 each to the KANSAS FARMER. Those competing for this prize should send in their names at once.

A. E. Jones, of Topeka, returned last week from Normal, Ill., with four registered Jersey cows which he purchased of F. L. Gaston, as follows: Hettie St. Hellier, 21,855; Nemo's Alice, 26,448; Thora of Craftsdale, 21,872, and Countess Genevar, 55,272. Some of these have tested as high as seventeen pounds of butter in seven days. Mr. Jones will use them in his butter dairy, as well as foundation stock for a Jersey herd.

M. F. Tatman, Rossville, Kas., attended the annual sale of Poland Chinas by Scott Fisher, Holden, Mo., last week and reported the sale of over seventy-five head at good prices; the averages he failed to give. He has the following to say of Mr. Scott: "Mr. Scott Fisher is not only a thoroughbred himself, but is away up in the top notch as a breeder, and to him and his estimable lady we are under many obligations during our two very pleasant days spent with them; and we commend Scott to other breeders when they need anything in his line. He will be glad to talk hog to you whether you buy or not. The country between Holden all the way out is only excelled in beauty by our own lovely Kansas."

Grand Prize to Wood's Harvesting Machinery at the Paris Exposition.

We are in receipt of a late copy of the daily New York Times, sent us by Walter A. Wood, president of the Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machine company, which has the following foreign dispatch regarding the official announcement of awards made by the Paris Universelle exhibition:

PARIS, Oct. 3.—Mr. Walter A. Wood, the veteran inventor and maker of mowers, reapers and binders, of Hoosac Falls, N. Y., has been awarded by the judges at the exposition a special grand prize. He has received also the highest awards for each class of machines submitted for trial, namely, gold medals for his reaper and his mower and an objet d'art for his binder.

This victory for the Wood harvesting machinery is one of the greatest successes ever achieved at any world's fair by a harvest machine manufacturer. This grand prize over all competitors is something to be well proud of.

To Breeders.

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

New Advertisements.

Bronson, Jay.....	Agents Wanted.
Brookside Farm Co.....	Cattle and Horses.
Detlor, Dr.....	Veterinary Surgeon.
Dunham, M. W.....	Percheron Horses.
Famous Mfg. Co.....	Champion Baling Press.
Graham, H. L.....	Honey.
Hart, Prof.....	Medical.
Lovell Arms Co.....	Colt's Repeating Rifles.
Patton, S. P.....	Strayed cow.
Reed, H. S.....	Western Resources.
Reed & Son.....	Furniture.
Raab, Peter.....	Jerseys.
Shaffer, Ed. T.....	Horse Sale.
Stinson & Co.....	Gold.
Tallman, S. C.....	Agents.
Thomas, H. A.....	Fifty Buff Cochins.
Wood, C. E.....	Grindstone Attachment.

Jersey Cattle for Sale.

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

BROOKMAN'S PILLS act like magic on a weak stomach.

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.

"Good Night, Not Good By."

[Louise Chandler Moulton writes from London as follows: "Seldom has a more beautiful tribute been paid to any woman than the volume entitled 'In My Lady's Praise,' by Sir Edward Arnold. The title page explains that these are 'Poems, old and new, written to the honor of Fanny, Lady Arnold, and now collected for her memory. Lady Arnold died on the 15th of March, 1889, and the first poem in the volume has for its title her last words: 'Good-night! Not Good-by!' It is as follows:]

I saw my lady die;
And he, who oft times cruel is, dark Death,
Was so deep sorrowful to stay her breath,
He came, all clemency.

He would not let her know,
So well he loved the bright soul he must take,
That for his grieving and her own fair sake,
He hid his shaft and bow.

Upon her lips he laid
That "kiss of God" which kills but does not
harm;
With tender message, breathing no alarm,
He said, "Be unafraid!"

Sorrow grew almost glad,
Pain half forgiven, parting well-nigh kind,
To mark how placidly my lady's mind
Consented. Ready clad

In robes of unseen light
Her willing soul spread wing, and, while she
passed,
"Darling! good-by," we moaned, but she at
last,
Murmured, "No! but good-night!"

Good-night, then! Sweetheart! Wife!
If this would be the dark time and its morrow
Day dawn of Paradise, dispelling sorrow,
Lighting our starless life.

Good-night! and not Good-by!
Good-night! and best "Good-morrow!" if we
wake;
Yet why so quickly tired? (Well, we must make
Haste to be done, and die!

For dying has grown dear
Now you are dead, who turned all things to
grace;
We see death made pale slumber on your face;
Good-night! But is dawn near?

Flowers rich of scent and hue
We laid upon your sleeping-place. And these
Flowers of fond verse, which once had gift to
please,
Being your own—take, too!

BITS OF SAVING.

There is an old saying sometimes proved true, that "A woman can throw out with a spoon faster than a man can throw in with a shovel," and perhaps there is an equal amount of truth in this: "Economy counts nowhere so well as in the kitchen." On this basis a crumb of bread, only one, possibly, is saved in a stone jar thoroughly sweet and clean. In a day or two there will be more crumbs from the loaf in slicing, or from the cake plate, little left-overs here and there, that will surprise the thrifty housekeeper when she views the accumulated pile of a week.

Sometimes the supply of bread is greater than the demand till fresh is needed again. Such a stale loaf may be sliced thin, toasted brown in the oven with the crumbs in the jar, and rolled or pounded to cracker powder. Keep in tin box or dry place, and it will be very nice for dressings, stuffings, etc., or any mixture where rolled crackers would be used, though more especially in meat dressings, for meats prepared with dressing are more economical since they "spend" better, and are better suited to the taste of most people.

A stuffed beefsteak may be prepared for dinner from a rather poor flank or round in this way: Pound well, season with salt and pepper, spread with dressing from bread crumbs, roll up and tie closely with twine (which always save from the grocer's parcels), put in a kettle and boil an hour, then in a dripping-pan, basting often till a nice brown; or place at once in a pan, add water, and if it bakes too rapidly, cover with a dripping-pan. This makes a good cold dish and does not cost like an expensive roast.

Sometimes parings from fruit are kept a day or two in water. If the water has been previously boiled it is purified and better for such a purpose.

To clarify molasses, heat over the fire, pour in one pint of sweet milk to each gallon of molasses. The impurities will rise in scum which must be taken off before broken by boiling.

In making pies, that New England necessity, it is seldom one can guess the exact quantity of crust; almost always there is a little over. If this is set away it will probably turn sour and be thrown out, as it deserves, but made into a few

tarts, baked with the fire that cooks the pies, it is well used, besides how the children's eyes sparkle, for what child does not like "tarts for tea?"

Cranberries will keep through the winter in a firkin of water, but to have them quite fresh the water must be changed several times during the season.

When one breaks china or an earthen dish, good cement may be made from gum arabic water mixed to a smooth paste with plaster of Paris. If the mending is well done the little hair line is scarcely perceptible. In this way a dish may be preserved for use for many years, and the money for a new one invested in a good book, a pretty picture, or laid aside toward an education for the children. A small saving may become far-reaching.

A good way to mend glass is to pound flint glass as fine as it can be made, mix with unbeaten white of egg. Rub the mixture on clean edges of broken glass, place carefully together, and when it can be done, bind with a stout string. Set aside some days or weeks and one can scarcely discover a crack in the dish or bowl. Personally I have never tried this, but the recipe is given on good authority.

In washing tumblers or goblets that have been used for milk, do not plunge them into hot water without first rinsing, as it drives the milk into the glass and can not be removed. Yeast jars should be washed in cold water and afterwards thoroughly scalded.

Plenty of towels in the kitchen is a saying, and six wipers are none too many. Three each week and the rinsing after meals is not needed.

Saving in the kitchen tells upon the income and makes the bank account heavier, but there is one saying, upon which I have not hit, that exceeds even these, it is that the wife and mother save herself.—*Good Housekeeping.*

Chinese and Indian Teas.

The decline of Chinese tea in favor is chiefly in Great Britain and America, which latter country, however, takes Japan tea now in preference to both Chinese and Indian, for Russia, the next largest consumer, is increasing its demands, although not sufficiently to make up for the loss of the British markets. And it is also stated that the decline in favor of China teas is not due to any deterioration in the quality of the native leaf, but chiefly to the carelessness with which it is prepared for market. The growing favor of Indian teas, on the other hand, is said not to be due to the superior flavor, but to superior strength and greater care in preparation, so that a pound of it goes further than a pound of the Chinese teas. It is worth while comparing the systems on which the industry is conducted in the two competing countries, so as to understand how the great revolution in the trade has been accomplished. In China tea is grown for the most part in small gardens, farmed by those who own them, generally men of little or no capital with which to obtain fertilizers, and to renew the plants from time to time. The "picking" is done by the family of the grower, but in the height of the season extra hands have to be employed. To economize this expense, the picking is pushed forward, and the plucked leaves are allowed to stand until the picking is finished, whereby they suffer greatly in quality. A consequence of this manner of proceeding is that the leaves are not evenly "withered" when the process of manufacture begins. In India, on the other hand, the tea is grown in large gardens, sometimes covering thousands of acres, superintended either by the owner himself or by a skilled agent. In the Assam district the gardens are in the alluvial valleys of the large rivers, and many of them are formed of ground reclaimed from the primeval jungle, with all the richness of a virgin soil. The plants are grown from selected seeds, and the indigenous plant has been found superior to the China plant, which was at first favored. The labor is all done by coolies, brought from the central provinces at a considerable expense, and the wages are high for India. But with efficient, although costly labor, the greatest care is practiced in cultivation, digging, weeding, etc., and especially in the delicate work of plucking. The exact moment to begin picking is determined by the overseer, and the leaves have to be removed in such a way as to cause no injury to the plant. If a leaf be carefully plucked another will follow in about a fortnight; but if carelessness be

H. H. MILLS & SONS,

Cash and One Price. 723 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

OFFER TO OUT-OF-TOWN CUSTOMERS

Advantages enjoyed by no other DRY GOODS HOUSE in the city, viz.: We buy our goods for cash and sell for cash in every instance, avoiding the expense that houses doing a credit business have to incur, such as Bookkeeper, Collector, Bad Debt, e. c., which makes it plain to any one we can sell our goods cheaper, sharing the benefit with our customers. **THINK OF THIS** When sending away for goods. By sending your order to us you will get the benefit your cash purchase deserves, while sending to houses doing a credit business you don't buy them any cheaper than the one who buys on one or two months time.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

Our stock is now complete in all departments. In Dress Goods we are offering bargains we will not have later in season, viz.: 36 inch all wool Colored Dress Flannels at 39 cents a yard; 40-inch all wool Colored Merinoes at 45 cents a yard; 50-inch Dress Flannels at 50 cents a yard; 16-inch Colored Flannel at 39 cents a yard, etc. Our Cloak Department is replete with bargains. If you want a cloak, send us for prices, which will be cheerfully given. Blankets, Wool Flannels, Cotton Flannels, Domestic of all kinds, Carpets, Curtains, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear. All of the above goods we carry in large variety.

EXPRESS CHARGES PAID ON ALL PURCHASES.

H. H. MILLS & SONS, Cash and One-Price Dry Goods and Carpets.

723 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KAS.

used, the branch may be rendered barren for the rest of the season. Close and constant supervision by European managers and assistants is thus necessary, and by this means the Indian planters get some sixteen successive pickings in one season, while the Chinese get only four. Moreover, in the Indian gardens, when the leaves are plucked, they are at once started on the course of "making," and are not left to lie about, as in China, so there is no deterioration.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Ways of Baking Graham Flour.

By this time everybody knows how to make graham "gems" by the usual method, which is simply to stir the batter just a little stiffer than griddle cake batter, and bake quickly in a very hot oven. This thing is certain, the thinner the batter the hotter must be the oven. It is also the case that gems mixed with water require a hotter oven than those mixed with milk. So, if you cannot have a very hot oven, either make the mixture of simple graham flour and water quite thick, or mix the flour with milk.

Skimmed milk is good enough, though new or creamy milk makes the bread more "short," of course. Have the gem pans very hot—I set them in the oven before filling them—and then a scrap of cloth with the least bit of butter upon it, rubbed over the irons, will prevent the gems from sticking.

Housekeepers who have no gem pans can make very nice, warm graham bread for breakfast in several ways. Make a dough of flour and sweet milk, skimmed or creamy, as you prefer, or find convenient, still enough to roll out easily. Knead this a little, roll it an inch thick and cut it into diamonds; or cut off strips and make it into rolls with the hand; or roll into balls two inches in diameter, flattening them a little, or not at all, as you choose, or roll the dough very thin and cut it into square crackers, pricking them well to prevent their puffing. Crackers are best with some cream in the mixing, and crackers require more kneading than diamonds and rolls, which are expected to be soft inside.

Any of these kinds of bread, diamonds, rolls, balls and crackers, are baked upon the grate in the oven, which should be wiped off very clean. They will not stick to it, and will bake very fast. I recommend the crackers in particular. All these breads are sweeter and better, I think, and we all think so at our house, without salt, but most people prefer salt in the crackers.—*Ex.*

Warmth for the Aged.

Warmth is very important for the aged; exposure to the chills should be scrupulously avoided. Bronchitis is the malady most to be feared, and its attacks are very easily provoked. Many old people suffer from more or less cough during the winter months, and this symptom may recur year after year, and be almost unheeded. At last, perhaps a few minutes exposure to a cold wind increases the irritation in the lungs, the cough becomes worse, and the difficulty of breathing increases until suffocation terminates in death. To obviate such risk the skin should be carefully protected by warm flannel clothes, the outdoor thermometer should be noticed, and winter garments should always be at hand. In cold weather the lungs should be protected by breathing through the nose as much as possible, and by wearing a light woolen or silken muffler over the mouth.

The temperature of the sitting and bedrooms is another point which requires attention. Some old people pride themselves on never requiring fire in their bedrooms. It is, however, a risky practice to exchange a temperature of 65° or 70° for one 15° or 20° lower. As a general rule, for persons 65 years of age and upward, the temperature of the bed-room should not be below 60°, and when there are symptoms of bronchitis it should be raised 5° to 10° higher. Careful cleansing of the skin is the last point which needs to be mentioned in an article like the present. Attention to cleanliness is decidedly conducive to longevity, and we may congratulate ourselves on the general improvement in our habits in this respect. Frequent washing with warm water is very advantageous for old people, in whom the skin is only too apt to become hard and dry; and the benefit will be increased if the ablutions be succeeded by friction with coarse flannel or linen gloves, or with a flesh brush. Every part of the skin should thus be washed and rubbed daily. The friction removes worn-out particles of the skin, and the exercise promotes warmth and excites perspiration. Too much attention can hardly be paid to the state of the skin; the comfort of the aged is greatly dependent upon the proper discharge or its functions.—*New York Tribune.*

A Cure for Frosted Feet.

For years I have suffered so with frosted feet that for days and weeks at a time I could not wear leather boots or shoes at all. And when spring came the itching was almost intolerable. I tried every remedy I could think of. I had been schooled to believe that turpentine was an effectual cure; but although I soaked my feet with it till I was afraid to cover them up warm at night lest there should be a conflagration, the soreness seemed to increase rather than diminish. Then I bathed them night after night with sweet oil, castor oil, coal oil, and a few other oils. This seemed to only put the itching in better running order, but it didn't run away and leave me. I tried physicians' and druggists' prescriptions, and would probably be walling at my lot yet had I not read of this simple remedy:

"In a gallon of water as hot as can be borne dissolve all the powdered alum you can. In this soak your feet two hours, adding warm water as the other cools. The next morning draw on your boots in comfort."

I tried it the same evening. I remember that I wanted to go to a meeting that night and could not get my boots on. I went to bed and once more slept the sleep of the just. The next morning I pulled on my boots without pain and caracoled around in the excess of my joy. My feet have rarely troubled me since; and when they have showed signs of again taking up the old habit, a dose of hot water and alum brings them back to the paths of rectitude.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Baldness ought not to come till the age of 55 or later. If the hair begins to fall earlier, use Hall's Hair Renewer and prevent baldness and grayness.

Look Here, Friend, Are You Sick?

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

The Young Folks.

The Singing Reeds.

'Twas a piper gaunt and poor,
Piping at the palace door;
Sang his pipes so loud and clear
All the nobles turned to hear:

"Long ago she loved me dear,
She that slew and laid me here.
Low she laid me down to rest
With a wide wound in my breast.
Lady, will you never take
Pity on the dead that wake?
Take me hence and let me sleep
In the graveyard, dark and deep.
For the ripples running chill
Keep me waking, waking still—
I am waking, waking yet—
Let me sleep, May-Margaret!"

Said the old King, bent and gray,
"Doleful airs thy pipes do play;
Where gat ye such plaining reeds?"
"In yon bonny water-meads,
Where the swaying, sighing sedge
Plaineth by the river's edge:
I have lost my piper's skill,
For they play but as they will."

And the Princess in her place
Lifted up her lovely face—
"Tis my lover, false and fair,"
(Spake she thus) "that lieth there;
Bear him thence and let him sleep
In the graveyard, dark and deep,
Lay him down, and let there be
By his side a place for me."
—Murray's Magazine.

Money's worth is house and land,
Velvet coat and vest.
Work's worth is bread in hand,
Aye, and sweet rest.
Will thou learn what love is worth?
Ah! she sits above,
Sighing, "Weigh me not with earth,
Love's worth is love." —John Ingelow.

Gently I took that which ungently came,
And without scorn forgave; do thou the same.
A wrong done to thee think a cat's-eye spark
Thou wouldst not see were not thine own heart
dark. —Coleridge.

THE WAY THE SHOEMAKER WORKED FIFTY YEARS AGO.

"Any occasion to-day, boss?"
"Perhaps so. What's your stint?"
"I can box the craft."
"Where did you have your last bench?"
"At Goodfit & Sellem's, but the last six months I've been whipping the cat through Rural county."

However strange and unmeaning the above conversation may seem to the average reader, to the old-fashioned shoemaker it is quite familiar, and will bring to his mind the time when he himself may have asked a "shop boss" if he had any "occasion to-day," instead of asking the now familiar question, "Have you a vacant job?"

It is asserted that fifty years ago the shoemakers were distinguished above all other operatives for their thoughtfulness, shrewdness, logical power and the knowledge which they derived from books. Their reputation in this respect has been characterized as unique.

SHOEMAKERS WHO WERE GREAT.

Again, many knights of the awl have broken the bars of circumstances and climbed the steps where "Fame's proud temple shines afar." Was it not Linnæus, a shoemaker, who founded the science of botany? Did not Winekelman, a shoemaker, disclose the beauties and marvels of antique sculpture? Who was the mainstay of the society of antiquarians? John Bond, a shoemaker. Who wrote the "Farmer's Boy"? Bloomfield, a shoemaker. Who founded the Society of Friends? John Fox, a shoemaker. Who started the Baptist mission in India? William Carey, a shoemaker.

That the shoemaker's craft has been prolific of so many noted persons has been much commented on; and many reasons therefor have been advanced. Ye olden shoemaker was a very different style of personage from the shoemaker of to-day. In those far off days the shoemaker went from house to house, "whipping the cat," as it was termed, carrying his kit and bench with him. It is possible that his mingling in varied companionship, his acquaintance with new scenes, the exchanging of new ideas, and the reading of new books, all tended to make the philosopher that he was. But the advent of machinery revolutionized the trade, and now the shoe operative follows some particular branch of shoemaking for his livelihood.

In the various processes of the making of factory shoes the work is divided and sub-divided, so that the amount of labor performed upon a shoe by any one operative is limited. It is the constant repetition of his allotment of work that makes the operative an expert in that particular branch, or, as the shoemaker of twenty years ago would term it, high "stint." Thus it was that the "shoe boss" would ask, "What is your stint?"—meaning what part of the shoe do you work on. If

the shoemaker who was looking for an "occasion" (to work) happened to understand his business in all its detail from the making of an infant's shoe to that of a log boot he would say, "I can box the craft."

"WHIPPING THE CAT."

In early days the farmer would take to the tanner hides to be tanned; when returned the leather was carefully laid away until some son of St. Crispin came "whipping the cat" through that section. As this only occurred about once a year the advent of the shoemaker was an event of great importance, particularly to the younger members of the family, for it meant to them not only "new shoes," but the covering of many a new ball, numerous whip-lashes, shoestrings and other trifles that make glad the childish heart. If the shoemaker happened to be a young man and unmarried, then the maidens' heart beat in that uncertain way that maidens' hearts are sometimes wont to do, for the shoemaker was looked upon as a very desirable "catch."

After erecting his bench in some favorite corner he would proceed to take the measure of those of the family for whom shoes were to be made. Sometimes the farmer had lasts of his own, but if he had not and there happened to be none suitable among the meagre stock carried by the shoemaker, lasts had to be got. Thus a successful "whipper of the cat" was expected to possess some of the carpenters' handicraft as well as that of the shoemaker.

The farmer was usually prepared for this emergency by having at hand several pieces of well seasoned beech or rock maple. Then by the use of saws, chisel, draw knife, files and rasps, carried for the purpose, the shoemaker would make his lasts, and although they might not have been made in quite as shapely a manner or upon so scientific a principle as are lasts in the latter days, they answered the requirements of those times quite as well as the "Dayballs" or "Parrots" of the present.

Using the foot as a model, the journeyman would cut his pattern. He would then cut the "uppers." While the uppers were on the "crimping forms" he would occupy his time in doing whatever patching or other repairing was to be done.

"Factory shoe pegs" were sometimes to be had, but more frequently the shoemaker made his own, and they were quite as good as any that could be purchased.

As only one last for each size was made, one shoe had to be completed before another could be lasted.

As the stock of shoes for the coming year had to be made, and the process was slow, the shoemaker's visit would be quite an extended one, the usual time being about three weeks; to provide for the wants of a family of seven or eight persons six weeks would scarce suffice.

The pay amounted to about \$5 a week with board and lodging. As the visit of the shoemaker was known to all the neighbors they would call around every evening in order to hear him tell his funny stories or free his mind upon the various topics of the day.—"Tom Candle," Drake's Magazine.

United States Stamps.

The last complete issue of United States stamps was made in 1870. Changes in color and design were made since, beginning with 1875, but the Jefferson head has always been on the 10-cent stamp. We give a complete list, except some minute variations in the dies:

1 cent	Blue	Franklin	1870
2 cent	Brown	Jackson	1870
3 cent	Green	Washington	1870
6 cent	Pink	Lincoln	1870
7 cent	Red	Stanton	1870
10 cent	Brown	Jefferson	1870
12 cent	Purple	Clay	1870
15 cent	Orange	Webster	1870
24 cent	Purple	Scott	1870
30 cent	Black	Hamilton	1870
50 cent	Carmine	O. H. Perry	1870
2 cent	Vermillion	Jackson	1875
3 cent	Blue	Taylor	1875
5 cent	Brown	Garfield	1882
2 cent	Red brown	Washington	1883
4 cent	Green	Jackson	1883
1 cent	Blue	Franklin	1887
3 cent	Green	Washington	1887
2 cent	Red	Washington	1887
4 cent	Carmine	Jackson	1888
5 cent	Dark blue	Garfield	1888
30 cent	Brown	Hamilton	1888
50 cent	Purple	Perry	1888

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

All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.
Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.

Address all orders
KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

The Minneapolis mills turned 168,030 barrels of flour during the week before last.

Farmers in Miner county, Dakota, are in want. The season was dry and crops all failed.

The treasurer of Osborne county, Kansas, is reported short in his accounts some \$8,000.

Heavy rains were reported in southwest Kansas, much to the satisfaction of farmers. The ground was getting dry.

The steamship *Wisconsin*, last Friday, landed one hundred and thirty-five Mormons, bound for Salt Lake City. They came from England, Wales and Holland.

The tax collector of Bloomington, Ill., plead guilty, a few days ago, to an indictment for forgery and larceny. It is believed his stealings run up far into thousands of dollars.

From Secretary Geo. C. Brackett we learn that the next annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural society will be held at Paola, Miami county, on Dec. 3, 4 and 5 next.

Mr. Claus Spreckles, of sugar fame, says he does not believe that sugar in great quantity will ever be produced successfully in this country from any substance other than the southern cane.

The National Forestry congress, in session at Philadelphia last week, resolved to petition congress in favor of the establishment of a Forestry commission for the preservation of the public forests.

The report of the commissioner of pensions for the last fiscal year shows the pension roll at the end of the year to have contained 438,739 names of pensioners. During the year 37,168 new names had been added.

A bad state of affairs is reported in the mining regions of northern Missouri. The men are paid in checks not redeemable in ten years, and when the men do not trade enough at the company's store they are discharged.

Mr. C. P. Huntington, of the Southern Pacific railroad system, proposes a scheme of consolidation including his roads, the Gould system, the A., T. & S. F., Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Wabash and the Denver and Rio Grande.

A gang of Kansas City school boys, ranging in age from eleven to fifteen years, bound by horrid oaths and sealing their orders with their own blood, were discovered a few days ago trying to burn buildings. They called themselves "Captain Kidd's Pets."

MR. BOWMAN'S REPLY TO THE KANSAS FARMER.

TOPEKA, KAS., October 11, 1889.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: In reading your paper last week, as is my custom, I was quite surprised to find my letter in your columns, and more so to find it the subject of a long editorial. I have no complaint to make as to your publishing the letter, and see no reason why you have not the right to use it, as I failed to mention it was not designed for publication, and I am not aware that I hold, or am in the habit of expressing, any opinions privately that I am not willing to have made known to my fellow-men. As you wholly misunderstand my motives, and consequently represent me as an exponent of a spirit not only of indifference but of hostility to the interests of the people, I ask a little further space in your columns.

In the first place, the reason why we did not think it wise to send the number of the *KANSAS FARMER*, to which you refer, to Eastern investors was because this editorial on "The Taxation of Mortgages" exhibited too much of this same spirit of blind hostility to money-changers that is shown in this last editorial, in which you make my letter to you the text. After receiving these papers that we ordered from you, and finding therein this editorial on taxing mortgages written in this spirit of antagonism to money-lenders, and advocating a theory which in your last editorial admit was unwise and impracticable, it would obviously be unwise for us to send this paper to Eastern investors. Not that we wish to misrepresent Kansas to these people, but we do not think that the *KANSAS FARMER*, though a valuable paper to the farmers of our State in its own province, correctly represents the sentiments of the people in its financial opinions. We paid for these papers without a question and returned them to you. You think it would have been wiser for us to burn them than it would to have secured the mailing of these papers from your office to Kansas farmers. I do not know what your standard of right or of wisdom is, from which you form this opinion. In securing the sending of these papers to those not now your subscribers I do not see how any one could impute to me any but the real motive, which was that your subscription list might thereby possibly be increased, and at any rate that the receivers, who are not in the habit of seeing your paper, might have the benefit of one copy, should they not become subscribers. In making this explanation I have departed from the general rule of my life, which has been never to attempt to defend my own reputation. I believe that a man's character and acts will stand on their own merits if they stand at all; or, in other words, that a man's life is his own vindication, and that his fellowmen will in the long run pass upon it a more just and impartial judgment than he is capable of doing himself, and any words of his in defense of his own reputation are worse than wasted. After a business life of thirty-six years, the most of it spent in other lines than in that of the "money-changers," I am more and more convinced that the above rule is a safe one to abide by. Whether I am close, selfish, regardless of the interests of my fellowmen, or whether I have in my life given my full share of thought, work and money to the benefit of others, I, myself, am not the proper judge, but if I thought that the opinions expressed in your editorial represented the average sentiment of the men who have had business dealings with me in borrowing money during the past eleven years in Kansas, I would get out of the business as soon as possible.

And right here let me say that these unreasonable and unreasoning attacks upon money-lenders, which are frequently found in your columns, I regard as very prejudicial to the financial interests of this State. They can do no good; their tendency is to create distrust and wicked antagonism. The people of this State, whether borrowers or lenders, have a common interest in maintaining the credit and developing the resources of Kansas, and thus promoting the general prosperity of our people. This attempt of yourself, and some would-be political leaders, to array the borrowing class against the lending class, is not only unwise but dangerous. Capital is proverbially timid. People will not send their money to a distant State unless they have confidence in the integrity and ability of the people to whom they loan. The hue and cry which you raise tends to create alarm and frighten capital. Among those for whom we loan money are a large number of Kansas citizens, some of them people who were themselves until recently borrowers, but they have sold their real estate, and now have money to loan to others. Are these men to be denounced as selfish, having no interest in the public good, and enemies of their fellowmen because they now have money to loan to their neighbors? The money loaned not only by my own firm, but by all loan companies, which is owned in the East, is not so largely the capital of the rich as the small savings of the poor, the accumulations of savings banks, the small inheritance of the widow and orphan, upon the income of which they depend for their support, the proceeds of legacies left for the support of colleges, of hospitals, of orphans' homes, and other noble institutions. Kansas borrowers have secured and do to-day secure money on real estate at a lower rate than any of the newer Western States, because these people have confidence in Kansas. They like its institutions, and have faith in the integrity of its people. This con-

fidence, Mr. Editor, the course pursued by you assails and tends to destroy. It can have but one effect upon prevailing rates of interest, and that is by undermining the confidence of investors, causing the withdrawal of funds from this to other fields, consequently increasing interest rates.

As to your last chimera, the abolition of interest for the use of money, keeping a supply on tap at the governmental reservoir at Washington, constantly ready to be loaned to borrowers without interest in the order of their application, we think it just about in keeping with your former financial editorials. The abolition of all money, as set forth in Bellamy's book, "Looking Backward," which is rightfully claiming so much attention from thoughtful minds, and wherein he brings all men on a financial and social equality, seems to me much more practical than your scheme.

In conclusion, let me add, that I would have expressed myself more courteously to yourself and also to Prof. Blake in my former letter had I intended it for the public. While I have no faith in his pretensions on which he bases his weather prophecies, I do think his advice and encouragement to Kansas farmers has been helpful to them. Upon the intelligent, thorough and successful cultivation of Kansas farms we all alike depend for the prosperity of our State.

T. E. BOWMAN.

Mr. Bowman makes two points in the foregoing: First, he assigns reasons for his not distributing among his Eastern correspondents the copies of *KANSAS FARMER* which he ordered; second, he defends his reputation as a citizen. For either of these purposes the letter need not have been written, because in our article commenting on his first communication, both points were made clear. After reading that communication and our comments on it, no reader was left in doubt as to why the papers were not distributed. Mr. Bowman's reputation as a citizen was not only not attacked, it was specially excepted, and particularly commended. Mr. Bowman deservedly stands high in the community as a citizen and as a Christian. He interests himself in reforms relating to the every-day life of the people, old and young. He is best known, however, as a business man, because while he is in sympathy with reformatory movements and avails himself of proper occasions to so express himself, he attends to his own business carefully and all the time. He delivered an excellent address before the National Bankers' Association at Kansas City last month, the subject of which was the abuses known to exist in his own department of business—money-lending. It was not Mr. Bowman we were talking about; it was the "spirit of the money-changers," and that shines through every line of both Mr. Bowman's letters. He is a law-abiding citizen; he would neither demand or receive 1 cent of usury; that is, 1 cent more than the law allows; he keeps within the law, but wants the law liberal; while he can and does get money at 6 per cent. he wants the law to allow 12, and objects even to any agitation for a reduction. Character always counts the full measure of its worth, but "business is business," and figures used in the same way always show the same result. Gentlemen composing the New York Stock Exchange—Clews, Dillon, Sage, Gould and others, all of them have excellent private characters, and they respond liberally to demands of charity, good fellowship and patriotism, most if not all of them have their own pews in churches; yet it costs \$35,000 to purchase a seat among them in the Exchange, and as a body they are the most unscrupulous money gamblers on the continent. A poor devil who wants to make a few dollars or avenge a wrong, real or fancied, wrecks a railway train and goes to the penitentiary, while the New York Stock Exchange deliberately wrecks railroad systems, destroys values all over the country, wipes out individual fortunes, and harvests the savings of years among the poor. What matters it to such men that widows and orphans multiply, that the burden of the poor grows heavy and the way darker? What is it to them that a million or a hundred million dollars are wrung from the hands of those who

earned it if it only find lodgment in the coffers of these men who do not pretend to earn a dollar for themselves and have not done so for years, though their wealth is counted by millions and is constantly growing. It is the spirit of the money-changers that we are denouncing, not the private character of any respectable citizen.

KANSAS SUGAR-MAKING IN 1889.

A friend asks us to publish the conclusions of Secretary Rusk concerning the outlook for sugar in Kansas this year. The Secretary did not form any conclusions on the subject. He talked freely with the people and with newspaper men here, along his route, and at Washington after his return, speaking, in every instance, encouragingly, giving it as his opinion that sugar making in Kansas will in time be developed into a great and profitable industry.

What he saw on his Kansas trip was not that upon which his conclusions will be based; that will appear in the report of the government agents, chemists and local operators. This has been a poor year for cane—too wet. Much of the cane is almost useless. Rains retarded cultivation in places, and first-class cane was impossible. Still with all the drawbacks, some of the factories have done fair work. The Fort Scott factory will round up with an output but little short of half a million pounds of good sugar and a large quantity of sirup. Within thirty days we will have reports from all the factories, and then the season's work can be summarized.

The fact of making sugar profitably in Kansas is passed the experimental stage; it has been demonstrated. But there are still a good many things to be learned about the work, and the failure of a factory the first year, while necessarily a loss, ought not to be regarded as an unfavorable sign, for the making of sugar requires a great nicety in manipulation. Our faith is strong enough to remove any obstacle in the way. Just let the pioneers hold on and go ahead; success is certain in the end.

Persons wishing some interesting information concerning the operation of "high license" in Nebraska and prohibition in Kansas, can obtain it by addressing an order to the *The Voice*, New York city, inclosing ten cents for a pamphlet written by Rev. G. H. Prentice.

The Supreme court of Iowa held, in a late case, that the "unbroken package" theory is not good. A man brought into Iowa a lot of intoxicating liquors in original packages, and sold the liquors in the packages unbroken. He was arrested and tried for violating the prohibitory liquor law. The lower court held in his favor, but the Supreme court reversed the decision.

It is stated in the *Wall Street News* that there are at least sixty-three millionaires in the city of Cleveland. It has been stated on good authority that the income of John D. Rockefeller, of the Standard Oil company, has reached \$9,000,000 a year, and that suggested an investigation to ascertain how many rich men there were in the city. The work was done, and the above figures are the result.

The average annual value of pensions in the United States during the last fiscal year was \$131.18, and the aggregate annual value was \$64,246,552.36. The amount paid for pensions during the year was \$88,275,113. Since 1861 the total number of claims for pensions is 1,248,126, of which 789,121 were allowed. The total amount of money disbursed on account of pensions since 1861 is \$1,052,218,413.17. At the close of the year there were 479,000 unsettled claims pending.

The Business Situation.

The following is copied from the last weekly trade review of R. G. Dun & Co., of New York city: "As before, the money market is on the point of anxiety. Rates are higher, but perhaps apprehension has somewhat lessened as the senseless cry that the pressure was only manipulated has given place to a more rational understanding of the reality and consequent limitations of the demand. The country still calls for money largely, but reports from nearly interior centers of supply show that the supply is considered ample for commercial needs. There is firmness and increased demand at Kansas City, and some stringency at Cleveland, but with an easier tendency. At Milwaukee the market is brisk at 7 per cent., and at Philadelphia, customers are supplied at 6 to 7 per cent. The volume of trade continues large; bank clearings exceed last year, railroad earnings are encouraging and east-bound shipments from Chicago are heavy. At Chicago the dry goods trade for the week falls below that of the corresponding week last year. St. Paul rejoices in the movements of "Minnesota's largest crop," and railroad reports indicate that northwestern lines are choked with the enormous receipts from farms.

"Speculation for higher prices in wheat has not been active since the government report, and heavy northwestern receipts with scanty reports combine to depress prices, which have fallen 2½ cents for the week, with sales of 31,000,000 bushels against 20,000,000 last week, Friday alone. Corn has declined ½, and oats 1½ cents, while pork products, though still sustained by the clique, are a little lower. Coffee has yielded a quarter, and is weak at Rio, traders suspect on better knowledge of the yield than has been forwarded. The price of raw sugar has again declined ½ cent and of refined ¼ cent, and a circular announces the approaching opening of the large Spreckles refinery, but the fall in the sugar trust fund has been arrested by an upward reaction.

"The stock market resists tight money stubbornly, but has yielded an average of \$1 per share on active railroad stock with some recovery, however, on Friday. It is the theory of some western managers that an advance in prices just before the meeting of legislatures in granger states, would be most unfortunate. But the more generally controlling influence is a conviction that the western competition threatens mischief and is not restrained by the interstate act, or by the good sense of managers, while for the present monetary uncertainties are also felt. The business failures during the last seven days number for the United States 182 and for Canada 41. For the corresponding week last year the figures were 202 failures in the United States and 22 in Canada."

Missouri Swine-Breeders' Expert Association.

Secretary T. F. Miller announces that the annual meeting of the Missouri Swine-Breeders' Expert Association will be held at the board of trade rooms, St. Joseph, Mo., the second Tuesday in November next. He says: "We want all breeders of thoroughbred swine to meet with us. There will be plenty of stock to practice on. All Kansas breeders will be welcome. Membership fee one dollar."

Butter and Cheese Men Meet.

The Junction City Union says: "The quarterly meeting of the Kansas butter and cheese manufacturers was held in Junction City last Wednesday and Thursday forenoon. A very enthusiastic and well attended meeting was held. President A. Curtis, of Council Grove, was present. The following interesting topics were on the programme for discussion: "Summer Preservation of Butter," "Silos and Ensilage," "A Beginner in But-

ter and Cheese Making," "The Dairy Cow," "General Purpose Cow," "Feeding and Housing Dairy Cows." New life has been given the organization, and at the winter session to be held at Junction City January 8, 1890, representatives are expected from every creamery in the state. A half dozen of the best dairymen in Illinois, Wisconsin and other states have promised to be present and give papers and discussions."

MILK AND BUTTER TEST MADE AT THE STATE FAIR.

Our representative, Mr. Wright, was selected by Superintendent Geo. Morgan, of Clay Center, to have charge of the milk and butter test for the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, special of \$50 for best butter record, also \$100 and gold medal for best one day's milk record, and second premium of \$50.

The following table is a copy of the report of the test reported to the association. It will be seen by reference to the table that the first award went to the Holstein-Friesian cow, Jewel, owned by the Home Farm Fine Stock Co., but a protest was made against her receiving it on account of fraud, as affidavits were made to the effect that the Home Farm Fine Stock Co. had fed milk to their cows previous to the test. The affidavits were signed by W. R. Oliver, M. E. Moore, L. H. Goodall, and B. F. Unger, who are eye witnesses. If the protest is sustained the award will go to Josephine, owned by M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo.:

Name of owner.	Breed.	Name of cow.	Morn. lbs. oz.	Noon. lbs. oz.	Night. lbs. oz.	Total lbs. oz.	Butter lbs. oz.
W. R. Oliver	Jersey	Prizee Pride	13 13	10 10	11 11	34 34	1 1
H. W. Cheney	Holstein	Rose of Sharon	29 29	13 13	11 11	53 53	1 1
M. E. Moore	"	Josephine 34	22 22	13 13	10 10	45 45	1 1
"	"	Josephine 4th	24 24	10 10	10 10	44 44	1 1
"	"	Josephine	24 24	11 11	10 10	45 45	1 1
"	"	Bethina	23 23	11 11	10 10	44 44	1 1
"	"	Jewel	27 27	11 11	10 10	48 48	1 1
Home Farm Co.	"	"	27 27	11 11	10 10	48 48	1 1

The foregoing result of the test shows that quality and quantity do not always flow from the same udder. Of course by judicious feeding and breeding a superior quality of milk may be secured from any breed of any good dairy cattle, but when fed on food calculated to cause an abnormal and excessive excitement of the secretive glands, the animal economy of the cow is undermined, and it will not be long before she will be worn out and worthless. Some breeders imagine that it is a worthy attainment in a cow to secrete from 90 to 92 per cent. of water in her milk instead of from 85 to 87 per cent., the latter being the maximum quantity of water which should be deposited in the milk from good healthy cows that are fed a sufficient quantity of good natural food. The object of all engaged in the legitimate dairy business should be the development of a dairy herd that can convert a given quantity of food into the greatest number of dollars and cents. The dairy business cannot be successfully prosecuted with kid gloves, and the sooner the public mind is disabused of this idea the better for the future of dairy farming in Kansas. It is no bonanza but a business of steady, earnest and constant work, as all will learn who engage therein.

By referring to the result of the test

it will be noticed that forty pounds of milk from the cow Bettina was required to make one pound of butter, whereas twenty pounds only was required from the Jersey cow to make one pound of butter, which speaks well for the little Jersey. The record, however, of Josephine 4th is remarkable in that she made two pounds of butter from fifty-one and one-fourth pounds of milk—about six gallons, while some other cows in the test required eight gallons to make the same quantity of butter. Josephine 4th is the youngest member of the Josephine family entered in the test, being only three years old.

Dairy farmers should keep such cattle as are best adapted to their location and surrounding, and in all cases, cattle that will thrive on such food products as they are able to raise on their own farm. Dairy cows are so many machines employed for the purpose of condensing the farm products into the most available manner for the best markets.

Some of the milk from certain cows, after standing twelve hours at a temperature of 42°, showed a bitter taste, while the other samples were perfectly sweet, which fact would indicate that the cow had been unduly stimulated in her yield of milk in consequence of this forcing. There was a want of assimilation of the food supplied, causing an unnatural fermentation of her system which tended to decompose the milk during the time of its secretion. The milk of such overstimulated cows was practically spoiled before being drawn from the cow. In view of this fact regarding some of the samples of milk, it is evident that too much care and attention cannot be given in the conducting of dairy tests in order to secure legitimate or valuable information as a result of such tests.

The foregoing tabulated result of the test at the State Fair would have been given to the public before this time, but by request it was deferred until the Holstein-Friesian Association of America could pass upon this protest and the prizes awarded, but nothing having been heard we present the report without further delay.

CHURCH STATISTICS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, CENSUS OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., October 1, 1889.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER—Dear Sir:

Having determined to include church statistics in the special inquiries to be made for the eleventh census, I wish to announce to you and, through you, to your readers, my desire and purpose to obtain the fullest and most accurate results possible in this special department. I need not enlarge upon the value of such results to any who are in any wise interested in church work and progress, and wish to know the numerical strength of the various religious denominations of the United States.

The inquiry will be broad enough in scope to embrace every religious body, of whatever name of creed, however few or many its churches and members, and it will be conducted with the utmost fairness and impartiality. The information sought will be arranged under five heads: 1. Organizations or societies. 2. Church edifices. 3. Seating capacity. 4. Value of church property. 5. Communicants. This is as much, in my judgment, as it will be wise to undertake in this direction for the eleventh census.

In order to prosecute this plan successfully and to make the results so thorough and accurate that they cannot be impeached, the government will have to count largely on the prompt and generous co-operation of those in each denomination who are in a position to furnish the information desired. This information cannot be gathered by the enumerators. They are already fully burdened; and the appropriations available for the census will not admit of the appointment of special enumer-

ators for this work. It is necessary, therefore, to make church statistics a special inquiry, and they must be gathered chiefly by schedules placed in the hands of some competent persons in each of the minor ecclesiastical subdivisions of the various churches.

The conduct of this special inquiry has been committed to a gentleman whose qualifications for the work will, I am sure, be instantly recognized. H. K. Carroll, LL. D., editor of *The Independent*, of New York, has consented to assume the duties of the position. Dr. Carroll is now engaged in preparing plans for such a division of the territory of each denomination as will make it comparatively easy for those to whom his inquiries will be addressed to give a prompt and faithful response. I ask for him, and I am sure you will heartily second me, such cheerful and generous assistance as he may require from officers of the denomination you represent. Very respectfully,

ROBERT P. PORTER, Superintendent of Census.

We are under obligations to Mr. A. J. Hartsock, of McPherson, for a letter giving a description of the McPherson county fair, which came to hand too late to publish in full. We are glad, however, to learn that it was the most successful fair ever held in the county. It was not proposed until late in the season to hold a fair, and then the farmers themselves took charge of the matter and made it a great success. There was a good showing of all classes of draft horses, besides a number of finely bred trotting horses and their colts exhibited. In the cattle department, Herefords, Short-horns and Holstein-Friesians were shown, while in the swine department, occupying more pens than the cattle, were to be found good Poland China, Berkshire and Chester Whites. In concluding his communication Mr. Hartsock says: "If six days' rain means a fine wheat crop next year, then we had better agitate the question promptly."

Mr. J. G. Irwin, Poncha Springs, Colorado, a professional fruit grower, wants to correspond with Kansas men with a view of jointly engaging in small fruit and vegetable growing in Kansas where plenty of well water can be found for irrigating purposes.

Letter From Barber County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I will try to give you a report of my county, Barber. All is lovely down here. Wheat all in, and the ones who were up and doing, have wheat up, a lovely stand, and growing finely. Our wheat is three inches high. Have commenced husking the finest crop of corn I ever saw—fifty bushels is a poor yield here in the Medicine valley.

Our sugar plant at Medicine Lodge is making the finest kind of sugar. The English gypsum works are "picking up," and now to make us a good top, we need a good flouring mill to use our fine water-power, which is all completed and ready for a wheel. Here is an opening for some one, that will make a grand success, as we have worlds of wheat to keep it going day and night.

Our wheat yield is twenty-five to forty-five bushels to the acre. Oats good (by this I mean as good as it can be). ELI BENEDICT, Medicine Lodge.

For farmers in general A. B. Allen thinks that the Southdown is perhaps the most profitable sheep, because its mutton is of a superior quality, and brings so high a price in the market, that these sheep can be profitably reared for the meat alone without reference to the fleece. But there is a good profit also in the wool, which stands next in fineness to that of the Merino, and the fibre is so strong that for some kinds of cloth it is preferred by the manufacturer to all other sorts. These sheep are hardy and so active that they thrive on the short pastures of hilly land. Thousands of them ought to be rapidly imported for the increase of our flocks.

One poor animal from full-blooded stock ought not to condemn that animal as a breeder. It may simply be a reversion, and the next produce may be the breeders' ideal.

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Horticulture.

Staking Young Trees.

With all respect to Mr. Beach, we think he makes a mistake in advocating the general plan of staking young trees when first set out in the orchard. If it is a German idea, it is one that we don't want to adopt in Iowa, as I will try to show. A tree needs a stake just as a sick person needs a tonic or stimulant, or something to enable them to "tide over" a period till nature shall again assume control. A tree properly grown is not only able to support itself, but a little more. Trees are, as a rule, only weak and spindling when grown so closely that in their struggle to reach up and get their due share of light and air they have made height of top at the expense of strength and trunk. It is not wise to plant such trees, at least if better ones can be obtained. Our Iowa horticulturists, or most of them, have learned that to grow a good tree it must have room to throw out some side branches, thereby strengthening the trunk, these to be removed to a proper height as the tree grows older. Tree nature is a good deal like human nature. When it finds something strong to lean upon and support it, it depends on that support at the expense of its own strength, and will as long as it remains, thereby insuring its destruction when its support is removed by decay or otherwise, and it is tried by a storm and "found wanting." If it is desired to plant a tree that has not been properly grown, or that by any reason is not able to support itself, we have found that instead of a stake a better way is to drive three short stakes three or more feet from the tree and at equal distances apart, then attach the tree to them by stout cords, not drawn taut so that the tree is firm, but giving the tree latitude to sway in any direction six inches or more. This will prevent the tree from being blown in any direction enough to injure it, and should, and generally will, induce it to strengthen itself by each succeeding year's growth. Trees that are not allowed to form or retain any side branches when young, frequently become weak and unable to support themselves. The model of a perfect tree form is the spruce or fir where it has room, clothed with rich branches and rich foliage from the ground up, with a gradual taper from base to top-most. This form of tree is seldom if ever injured by storm, but glories in its strength and symmetry till in size it becomes "fit to be the mast of some great admiral."

We have often thought that a true verdict as to the real cause of so many life failures, financially and otherwise, that we know and hear of so frequently, would be "staked too much." A bright, promising boy, the son of wealthy but injudicious parents, is "staked up" by the wealth and social position of his parents, by costly and yet superficial education, and worse, by being allowed to spend large sums of money that he has not so much as lifted his finger to earn. He leaves the watchful care of home and friends to begin life for himself, too soon to find, amid the harsh experiences of life, with its trials, temptations and treacheries, that he has been depending on a false strength. Poor fellow! Carried from sight by the waves of a more successful competition, languishing in a felon's cell, or looking with longing eyes toward home and friends from Canadian soil, he then realizes, or his friends do, that he had no strength of his own—"staked too much."

Many a young woman, taught in early life that she was beautiful, given every privilege and taught every accomplishment by overindulgent parents and taught to look above honest toil, while her parents slaved to gratify her every whim and enable her to lead a life of

ease and gaiety, has found that when fortune has failed and she is the wife of a poor man, with a family to care for, and forced to face the realities of life, that hers was a false higher education, and, in short, that she was staked up too much.—John Wragg, in Homestead.

Fine Flavor in Fruit.

As the period for the ripening of large fruits is approaching, it may be well to remind inexperienced cultivators of the importance of high culture for the development of the finest quality. Some years ago two St. Ghislain pear trees bore fruit so unlike that they would not be recognized as the same variety. There was almost no similarity in flavor. One tree bearing poor fruit stood in a thick grass sod; the other, with excellent pears, was kept well cultivated. Early pears, as well as early peaches, on crowded trees, which ripen first on the tree, are much inferior in flavor to those which come later. The first are grown so thickly on the branches that they cannot sufficiently mature. Those which ripen later, after the early portion of the crop has been removed, have plenty of space to develop their fine quality. Hence the great advantage of early thinning. Take the Summer Doyenne pear, for instance. Those which are first ripe on densely crowded limbs are about half the size of those which ripen last, and strikingly inferior to them in quality. So with early peaches; the last scattered ones on the tree are commonly observed to be greatly superior in flavor to the first which ripen. These facts teach the importance of good cultivation, and of thinning the fruit on crowded trees, both of which operations will always repay the grower in large, beautiful and excellent fruit, instead of small, knotty and flavorless specimens.—Albany Cultivator.

Watering Plants in Pots.

The watering of plants is the most important operation connected with their culture in pots. Success depends more directly upon the skill to discern when to give and when to withhold water than upon the actual constituents of the soil. In close connection with this point in the management of plants is the subject of drainage. If that is not good and free, there can be no healthy growth, chiefly because the water is detained in the soil, and by its presence contributes to produce an unwholesome condition of its soluble and gaseous constituents, and also renders the mineral parts close and obstructive to the action of the air. When the water applied to plants in pots does not make its way quickly out of the latter by the usual openings in the bottoms, it may be suspected that all is not right with the drainage, and an examination should be made in order to ascertain what is wrong and how to put it right. If the water does not pass freely through, neither can air, which is hardly a less essential agent in the process of elaborating the crude elements of plant food contained in the soil and preparing it for absorption by the roots.

The question is often put, "How often should I water my plants?" by those who have limited experience. No practical gardener can answer that question otherwise than by saying "water them only when they are dry." The atmosphere in which the plants grow, whether it be that of a room or a greenhouse, is subject to variations, particularly in respect of the amount of moisture it contains. This will vary from day to day, according to the temperature of the outer air, the amount of moisture diffused in it, and the direction and force of the wind. The heat of fires, or other warming apparatus, will also influence the amount of moisture in the air, and limit or increase evaporation accordingly. It is in close observation of the effects of these influences on the plants that the only sure guide to a sound knowledge of their requirements in the matter of water can be found.

Never adopt a routine method of watering at stated times and giving to every plant, either in the morning or the evening, less or more water, whether it be dry or moist at the roots, simply because the watering pot happens to be at hand. Plants should never be allowed to flag or become limp for want of water, but they should be allowed to become dry to a degree short of risk of injury from drouth, and then be watered thoroughly, so that every particle of the soil in the pot may be moistened.

Fine-rooted plants, like the erica and

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For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushing of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Soury, Blisters on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. This is no fiction. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be a Wonderful Medicine.—"Worth a Guinea a Box." BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore females to complete health. For a WEAK STOMACH; IMPAIRED DIGESTION; DISORDERED LIVER; they ACT LIKE MAGIC—a few doses will work wonders upon the Vital Organs, Strengthening the muscular System; restoring long-lost Complexion; bringing back the keen edge of appetite, and arousing with the ROSEBUD OF HEALTH the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are "facts" admitted by thousands, in all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that BEECHAM'S PILLS HAVE THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PATENT MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Full directions with each Box. Prepared only by THOS. BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. Sold by Druggists generally. B. F. ALLEN & CO., 365 and 367 Canal St., New York. Sole Agents for the United States, who (inquire first), if your druggist does not keep them, WILL MAIL BEECHAM'S PILLS ON RECEIPT OF PRICE, 25 CENTS A BOX.

epacris, suffer most from either too little or too much water, and their requirements are not so easily ascertained at a glance as are those of grosser-rooted subjects. The comparative weight of the pots when wet or dry is a capital test of their condition as regards moisture. It is not necessary to weigh them in a balance, but if they are lifted in the hand daily the difference of their weight when wet or dry soon becomes apparent to the careful observer. But a rap on the side of the top with the knuckles, which is the test usually employed by gardeners, is the most effectual means of ascertaining whether a plant is wet or dry. If dry, it will give a light, ringing sound; but if wet, it will be dull and heavy, and both extremes should be avoided as a permanent condition in the case of every plant.—No. British Agriculturist.

Ripe Fruit.

On a farm or country place well supplied with fruit, it is often difficult to prevent its going greatly to waste. Small quantities already prepared for the table can be converted into rich jam, which will keep indefinitely with very little trouble. Add, by measure, three-quarters the quantity of sugar. This is a general rule for solid fruit, as peaches, plums or grapes. Put into an agate saucepan, and simmer gently until the sirup thickens. Experience will soon teach when to consider them "done;" the time of cooking varies with the quantity of fruit and the heat of the fire. Many kinds are most palatably cooked with a little sugar, making a sirup with equal quantities of sugar and water, then putting in the fruit and gently simmering until tender. Most fruits will keep for a week or more in a cool place, cooked in this way, and it is much easier to prepare enough for several dishes at once, rather than to "cut up" fruit separately every time it is wanted. The heavy work of preserving and jelly-making comes when large quantities of fruit are taken in hand with insufficient strength and perhaps scant time. A little jelly or marmalade may be made in an odd half hour without feeling the task as other than a pleasure. Those who like better to take it as the whole business of a very weary day, may remember that there is an old Scotch proverb which says, "Many a little makes a mickle."—Ex.

Hints on Plant Culture.

Water house plants with cold tea. One of the most beautiful ornamental plants is the castor oil plant. Its leaf is elegant, and of a deep green, the plant growing ten to fifteen feet high in a single season, though it requires rich soil and a large quantity of manure to be grown to perfection. Fine, rich compost, or rich earth, is the best fertilizer for flowers. Roses should be cultivated by raking the surface of the ground around them. It injures some varieties to stir the ground deep. Superphosphate is an excellent fertilizer for shrubs and other heavy bloomers. In watering flower plants be careful water does not get into the crowns. Geraniums that have done their share of blooming in summer may be cut back in the fall, then set in a sunny place for two or three weeks, given no water to speak of; they will then flower beautifully in winter. By taking the sweepings from the poultry house and applying on the flower beds, a considerable increase in the fertility could readily be secured. When it can be done take pains to work well into the soil. My experience in planting rare and valu-

able plants received in a drouth from distant points warrants this advice: Pot them, shade partially for a week, and do not transplant till vigorous growth has begun and the weather is propitious. Winds affect newly-set plants more seriously than the sun. From 100 to 500 plants may be secured from one mother strawberry plant by judicious treatment. Give ample space, pick off all the blossoms and stimulate with compost, phosphate, guano, wood ashes or liquid manure.—Green's Fruit Grower.

We value everything in this world by comparison. Water and air have no intrinsic value, and yet Jay Gould, if famishing in the desert, would give all his wealth for a pint of the former, and think it cheap; hence, life and health are the standard of all values. If your system is full of Malaria you will be very miserable; a few doses of Shallenberger's Antidote will make you well and happy. Is one dollar a high price to pay?

S. JACOBS OIL FOR FARMERS. R. S. WITHERS, Esq., Fairlawn Stock Farm, Lexington, Ky., writes: "I use St. Jacobs Oil on my horses, my men and myself. It is a sovereign cure." R. S. Withers. Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

I WAS GIVEN UP to die with consumption by a prominent physician. Was advised by friends to try Seth Arnold's Cough Killer, and much to the astonishment of all it cured me and I am now a well, hearty man. Thomas D. Paine, Jeweler, Woonsocket, R. I. 25c, 50c, and \$1 per bottle. All dealers sell it.

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The Poultry Yard.

POULTRY EXHIBITIONS.

Kansas Poultry and Pet Stock Association, Wichita, Kas., December 3, 4, 5 and 6, 1889. Harry Swift, Secretary, Marion, Kas.
 Cowley County Poultry Association, Winfield, Kas., November 26, 27, 28 and 29, 1889. C. W. Farr, Secretary, Winfield, Kas.

Concerning the Shipping of Fowls.

In shipping fowls the seller ought to remember that at the best express charges are high and that every pound unnecessarily added to the weight of the coop the buyer must pay for. Shipping-coops ought, therefore, to be as light as possible, consistent with strength. The size should be gauged to the number of fowls, the breed and the weather. If the weather be very warm, a larger coop must be used than in the colder months. It is cruel in hot weather to pack fowls in too small a coop, like sardines in a box, and the risk that is incurred thereby is not slight. As the weather becomes colder the fowls can be more closely confined, for the heat of their bodies will be far from unwelcome to each. The buyer wishes first of all to receive his birds in good order, after that to pay as small express charges as possible.

If the distance is slight, so that the fowls will reach their destination within twenty-four hours, feed and water vessels are not absolutely required. If they are omitted, the fowls ought to receive a generous feeding and be supplied with all the water they will drink, immediately before being placed in the shipping coop. If the distance, however, is considerable, and the fowls will be on the road for more than twenty-four hours, vessels for food and water ought to be supplied and a request made upon the shipping card to feed and water the fowls. The food should be provided by the shipper, and the usual custom, in very long distances, is to furnish it in a small bag securely fastened to the coop.

Every coop of fowls should be plainly marked with the full address of the buyer, so that there need be no delay or mistake in delivering the fowls. Such mistakes occasionally occur, but they are rare. There should never be given any occasion for them.

The buyer should be notified by mail the day the fowls are shipped, by what express company they are shipped, and with full particulars concerning them. It is well, also, to add the kind of care the fowls should receive upon receipt, as some buyers do not possess the requisite knowledge. It takes but a few minutes to write that immediately upon receipt the fowls should be taken from their coops and be placed in a comfortable house, be once provided with a moderate amount of water, and fed for twenty-four hours on soft food. But if this is not done, they may arrive at night, possibly be left in the shipping-coop until morning, and when liberated given hard, dry grain, and an immoderate amount of water, and owing to the neglect of the employees of the express company to properly feed and water, they will gorge themselves with food, drink immoderately, and perhaps become sick, all of which could have been prevented by a few words of judicious advice.

In shipping fowls always send what has been ordered. If the fowls are sold as exhibition birds, they ought to be such as will score high; if as breeders, they should be birds that will produce high-scoring progeny; if as culls—but stop! don't sell culls at any price. If the fowls are sold as old birds, they should not be chicks, and if as chicks, they should not be old fowls. Honesty should characterize every transaction; the stock should meet the description in every particular. The only instance of departure from the description allowable is where the fowls are better than the description.

And, finally, as the seller is to send

out only good birds, he ought to get a good price for them. Good birds are worth a good price. The buyer ought to expect to pay it, the seller to receive it. Having demanded good birds and paid for them, the buyer has a right to expect to receive them.

If breeders will uniformly make their shipping-coops as light as is consistent with safety; large enough for the comfort of the birds, the needs of the season being taken into consideration; will provide for the feeding and watering of the stock on the way; will mark each coop plainly with the consignee's address; will notify the buyer when and by what company the birds are sent; will advise him how to care for them upon receipt; and will ship only good birds and such as are fully up to the description given and for which he has received an adequate compensation, complaints will be reduced to a minimum, and the business will be much pleasanter than some have found it who have not taken all these precautions.—*Poultry World.*

Bantams for Children.

There are a great many cases where the premises of residents in the cities and large villages are so small that it is thought fowls cannot be kept because space for their quarters is so limited; yet still parents desire their children to have an opportunity to keep poultry.

If a boy will take hold of fowl-keeping and attend to even a half dozen or a pair or trio of birds thoroughly, care for all their wants and keep them in good condition, he will almost certainly be successful as a stock-keeper when he grows older, whether he breeds poultry or the larger domestic animals. Nay, more, if he is thoroughly industrious and faithful to all the responsibilities involved in caring for creatures so dependent as fowls are when their range is limited, he will almost certainly be industrious and painstaking in other business, no matter what it may be.

To return to our case of small quarters, there may be a yard twenty or thirty feet square, perhaps, no more (and a part of that is required for the clothes line), yet even here a few bantams can be kept to very good advantage. They are a variety in the care of which your boys and girls will find no want of entertainment or rational pastime.—*Poultry World.*



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

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

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

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50 cents; SOAP, 25 cents; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

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

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

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

Ten Million Forest Tree Seedlings. One Million Hedge Plants.

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

1889. 1890. Mount Hope Nurseries

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

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S IMPROVED Butter Color.

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

BABY PORTRAITS.

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

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

THE KANSAS HOME NURSERY OFFERS

BEST HOME-GROWN TREES. Choice Fruit and Ornamental Trees of real merit for the Western Tree-Planters. Also best Fruit and Flower Plants. Water-proof. Samples by mail, 10 cents each; \$5 per 100, by express. A. H. GRIESA, Drawer 28, Lawrence, Kas.

Hart Pioneer Nurseries FORT SCOTT, KAS.

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

Douglas County Nursery.

Established in the county in 1869. For the coming fall and spring, we present a full line of nursery stock for the market. We have a large surplus of 1, 2 and 3-year apple trees; 25,000 1-year Concord grape vines—No. 1; 5,000 of other varieties, by the 100 or less—Elvira, Dracut, Amber, Catawba, Worden, Niagara, Ives, pleached by the 1,000; 750,000 No. 1 hedge plants. Everything at hard time prices. Send us your list and let us give you rates. Write for price and variety list. WM. FLASKET & SON, Lawrence, Kansas.

THE SYRACUSE NURSERIES

OLD AND RELIABLE. LARGEST & MOST COMPLETE Assortment of Nursery Stock in America. In BUDDING APPLES and STANDARD PEARS they acknowledge no competition—quality considered. Nurserymen and Dealers will consult their own interests by getting prices on this SUBERB STOCK before buying. Special inducements to buyers in large quantities. SMITHS, POWELL & LAMB, Syracuse, N. Y.

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

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

JOHN W. CAUGHEY

THE DESIGNING AND ENGRAVING, HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS & POULTRY A SPECIALTY. Send for samples of Electrotype—we have for sale. Nothing sells stock as quickly as a fine cut. 49 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA. ENGRAVING for Stockmen, Manufacturers and all who require cuts. A fine line of Electrotype of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry for sale. Send stamp for samples. We have the best and cheapest. Send for prices.

- PATENTS -

Obtained in the United States, Canada, and all foreign countries. Official Gazette of the Patent Office received weekly, and all Patent Laws on hand and free for consultation to clients. The largest and best selected Patent Library west of Washington, D. C., embracing a complete list of all patents issued from the organization of the office, 1790, to the present time. Rejected Cases, Appeals, Re-issues, Caveats, Assignments, Forfeited Cases, Design Patents, Trade Marks, Labels, Copyrights, Interferences and Infringements attended to with skill and fidelity, by JAMES G. YOUNG, ATTORNEY AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, SOLICITOR OF PATENTS, and UNITED STATES CLAIM AGENT, Office, Rooms 62, 63 and 64 Hall Building, 9th and Walnut Streets, Kansas City, Mo. Telephone 1829.

IT CAN BE DONE! Butter and Cheese Factories

Built, furnished, equipped and put in operation on easy terms in any town in the United States by giving DAVIS & RANKIN Sixty days' notice. Work completed and in operation before a dollar is asked. Experienced men furnished with each factory to operate all machinery. OVER 2,000 NOW IN OPERATION. Cost of complete factories range from \$2,000 to \$8,000, according to the style of building and grade of machinery. Controllers of new patent machinery. Also, old style at a very low price. 240 to 254 WEST LAKE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

STAYMAN'S No. 1 Strawberry.

Produced at the rate of 50,000 quarts per acre. Price \$1 per dozen; \$5 per hundred. The earliest and best Black Grape known. Equal to the Delaware in quality. Price \$1 each. Send for testimonials. STAYMAN & BLAUE, Leavenworth, Kas.

1889-POMONA NURSERIES-1889 WONDERFUL PEACH.

Lawson, Kieffer, Le Conte Peaches; Spaulding and Japan Plums; Apples, Cherries, Quinces, and Nut-bearing trees. Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, and Grapes in large supply. All worthy old & promising new varieties. Catalogue free. WM. PARRY, PARRY, N. Y.

Litson Nursery and Fruit Farm

Fifty thousand Apple Trees, 4 to 6 feet; thousands of Cherry, Plum, Peach, Pear, Blackberries, Evergreens, Ornamental Shrubbery, etc. Prices low. We sell direct to the farmer and save him the agent's commission. Write for free price list. W. H. LITTON, Jr., Nevada, Mo.

TREES, VINES AND SHRUBBERY.

THE LAMAR NURSERIES

Have the largest and best selected line of Nursery stock ever offered for sale in the West, and we will sell this stock So Low that the Poorest May Have a Good Orchard or Berry Patch. We have 800,000 Apple trees, 25,000 Peach trees, 25,000 Pear and Cherry trees, 100,000 Grape vines, and all other stock in proportion. Apple root-grafts made to order. Forest tree seeds a specialty. In writing for prices give quantity wanted. Address C. H. FINE, Lamar, Mo.

ATTENTION FARMERS!

And all who are interested in reform. The Home Nursery Co. AND FRUIT GROWERS' EXCHANGE. Incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois. Capital, \$25,000. NORMAL, - ILLINOIS. Takes the lead in offering to the general public a system of membership by which the member is entitled to purchase nursery stock at wholesale, direct from the grower, delivered subject to examination and approval before payment is made. This system is fully indorsed by the State Grange of Illinois, and many prominent citizens of this and other States. Every member receives a certificate, for a nominal sum, entitling him to the benefits of the Exchange and a copy of the Home Journal for two years. Also a complete price list, order blanks, etc. Correspondence solicited. Address W. H. SCHUBERT, Manager, Normal, Ill., or J. M. HOLFERTY, Manager Western Dept., Kansas City, Kas.

Alliance Department.

NATIONAL DIRECTORY.

FARMERS' AND LABORERS' UNION OF AMERICA.
President.....Evan Jones, Dublin, Texas.
Secretary.....A. E. Gardner, Dresden, Tenn.
NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF AMERICA.
C. W. Macune, President.....Washington, D. C.
L. L. Folk, First Vice President.....Raleigh, N. C.
E. B. Warren, Secretary.....Dallas, Texas.
H. C. Sattel, Deputy Secretary.....Washington, D. C.
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President.....Isaac McCracken, Ozono, Ark.
Secretary.....A. E. Gardner, Dresden, Tenn.
NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE.
President.....J. Burrows, Filley, Neb.
Secretary.....August Post, Moulton, Iowa.
LOUISIANA UNION.
President.....J. M. Stallings, Vienna.
Secretary.....O. M. Wright, Unionville.
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President.....H. H. Moore, Mt. Erie, Wayne Co., Ill.
Secretary, John P. Stelle, Mt. Vernon or Dahlgren, Ill.
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Master.....J. H. Brigham, Delta, Ohio.
Lecturer.....Mortimer Whitehead, Middlebush, N. J.
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FARMERS' AND LABORERS' ALLIANCE OF KANSAS.
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Secretary.....J. B. French, Burton, Harvey Co.
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F. L. King.....Tanehill, Cowley Co.
STATE GRANGE.
Master.....William Sims, Topeka.
Lecturer.....J. G. Otis, Topeka.
Secretary.....George Black, Olathe.

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

THE ALLIANCE AND POLITICS.

BRETHREN:—Many eyes are upon us. Let us deport ourselves like men—like politic men, if you please, like politicians; that is "with an eye to the main chance" in the promotion of our cause. Will the interests of the order be subserved by forming a political party? I think not. It is a violation of one of the cardinal principles of our order. Have we not resolved "to labor for the education of the agricultural classes in the science of economical government in a strictly non-partisan spirit?" Have we not each of us been assured by the officer who initiated us into the alliance that the duties of an alliance man would not conflict with our political or religious views? How many of us as organizing officers have given the brethren this assurance? Is not this the principle that actuates the brotherhood in every State in the Union? Instead of asking is it not? I will say emphatically it is. Every paper from our national organ down, including those that speak with authority for the alliance of their respective States, as far as I have read, are unequivocally opposed to an alliance political party. All of you who were at the Meriden mass meeting last spring doubtless remember the fiery words of McDowell when he told you how the alliance and wheel of his State had conquered without a political party. Who is McDowell? The State lecturer and publisher of the State organ of Tennessee. The Dakota *Ruralist*, the organ for the alliance in South Dakota, says: "At the alliance convention held in Huron last June it was merely decided that our work should be done within the respective parties; and the result of last week's Republican State convention must be in every way satisfactory to the true alliance man." In that young State, where they have the best alliance organization of any Northern State, our folks have driven the Republican party to take a step in advance of even Kansas on the prohibition question by declaring for both State and national prohibition, this being an alliance article of faith out there, and they are going to make the Republicans the dominant party, elect one if not two alliance men to the United States Senate and two men, satisfactory to the alliance, to Congress, besides State Representatives.

Brethren, let us have but one plank in our platform; principles before party, and men above platform—this with all it implies. Let us resolve that we will support no man on any platform that is not an embodiment of our principles. If we will inculcate this grand principle in our sub-alliances and do our duty as men, at the primaries we can dominate this State as completely as the whisky men dominate

the Middle and Eastern States; and on the other hand, with an organization of our own, we will be as completely at the mercy of the other parties as is the prohibition party of to-day, grand as are their principles. Without a political organization we have both the other parties by the nape of the neck. If we organize a party either of the other parties will have us by the seat of the breeches. If we work within the old parties they will have but honeyed words for us; if we do not we will, from their point of view, all be shysterling office seekers. So much as to the political rewards and penalties. What will be the effect on our organization? The effect of this party organization can be but bad and only bad. What can we do either with or without a party organization if we do not have the mass of the farmers and laborers of our country and State inside the alliance? And does not every observing alliance man know that the great obstacle to organization to-day is the fear with outsiders that we are working some political scheme? This is not a mere opinion of mine, it is the verdict of every organizer I have talked with. Let us all act in harmony with and endeavor to promote unity among our members instead of bringing into our order disturbing elements that, to say the least, are of doubtful utility.—*J. F. True, in Advocate.*

Trusts Must Go.

In the Associated Press dispatches of Saturday last we find the following significant news item, which is somewhat encouraging to the farmers' movement, showing that their well-directed efforts are already having effect:

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The *Times* says: "Public sympathy is telling; investors are asserting themselves; laws are becoming of Wall street consequence; trusts are upon the wane. This is not an idle phrase. There are facts at hand to support it, and important among these facts is this: One of the biggest and most conspicuous of all the trusts is to be dissolved. The American Cotton Oil trust will go out of existence in less than one fortnight hence. The *New York Times* is able to state this upon unquestionable authority. The annual meeting of the certificate holders of the Cotton Seed Oil trust will be held on November 1. At that time every detail will be completed for putting into operation the scheme of relieving the property from its trust character, and of putting it into the regular and ordinary corporation form.

"Speaking of the change which has been determined upon, a large stockholder of the trust said last night: 'We are not doing this for fun; it is all business. We see prosperity and success for us as an ordinary corporation, while as a trust we can hope for little else than suspicion of our acts and purposes. Other trusts will follow us. They cannot avoid it. The American policy won't stand trusts. Trusts generally have got to go. We are the first. We won't be the last.'

New Alliances.

State Secretary T. J. McLain, Peabody, reports the following new organizations chartered since the state meeting:

Red Wing Alliance, No. 870, C. H. Ferris, Secretary, McCracken, Ness county.
Corning Alliance, No. 871, J. V. Dam, Secretary, Corning, Geary county.
Farmland Alliance, No. 872, C. F. Bixby, Secretary, Lyndon, Osage county.
Union Alliance, No. 873, O. K. Miller, Long Island, Phillips county.
Delphos Alliance, No. 874, John Reafsnnyder, Organizer, Pipe Creek, Ottawa county.
Pleasant Hill Alliance, No. 875, J. C. Murphy, Secretary, Minneapolis, Ottawa county.
Middle Creek Alliance, No. 876, Levi Roth, Secretary, Elk, Chase county.
Cheyenne Valley Alliance, No. 877, E. M. Crocken, Secretary, Wheeler, Cheyenne county.

Organization Notes.

Everybody is invited to the open session and feast of Capital Grange, Topeka, at 10 a. m., Saturday, Oct. 26.

F. C. Kessler, organizer for the State Alliance, reports the organization of Clay county with twenty sub-alliances, and Dickinson county with twelve organizations.

Osage County Alliance holds a special open meeting at Osage City, October 25, to consider the subject of the Kansas Exchange, which will be represented by A. W. Hays, of Topeka.

We are pleased to acknowledge the receipt of several clubs as well as single subscriptions from the secretaries of the alliances. We trust that prompt effort will be made at once by the membership to start their subscriptions now so as to keep fully posted on important and vital matters of interest regarding the farmers' movement that will occur before the close

of the year. Send for sample copies and club rates.

The eighteenth annual session of the Kansas State Grange will be held in Topeka on Tuesday, Dec. 17. Let every subordinate grange see that they are represented in accordance with section 2 of article 3 of the constitution.

Chief Justice Horton, in the initial number of *Our State*, gave utterance to the following timely sentiment: "This is the labor's age. In spite of all assertions to the contrary the world thinks, talks and acts more with reference to the interests of the man who lives by his daily toil than ever before." It is an encouraging sign of the times to have men of prominence give utterance to such thoughts as these. It also shows that these classes of people are awakening to the important relations existing between the producer and the consumer. Honest men of whatever calling are in strong sympathy with the farmers' movement.

Colonel Percy Daniels, Girard, was the chairman of the committee on resolutions, and makes the following corrections to the report of the state meeting:

One resolution is left out as follows: "That recorders of deeds should keep a list of all mortgages and make regular returns of those in force to the county clerks which should be assessed and taxed exclusive of the tax on the property in the county in which the property is situated." The last resolution in reference to school books—that they should be printed and distributed by the state and furnished to patrons or pupils at cost. In the second resolution where it says, "And relieve political wire-pullers and boddlers from their self-assured positions of superiority," the last two words were omitted.

Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, October 19, 1889.
Furnished by the United States Signal Service,
Sergeant T. B. Jennings, Observer:

Date.	Thermometer.		Rainfall.
	Max.	Min.	
October 13.....	62.0	43.0	..
" 14.....	60.0	44.0	..
" 15.....	61.8	41.8	..
" 16.....	58.8	45.6	.11
" 17.....	66.5	49.0	.12
" 18.....	66.4	38.0	..
" 19.....	66.8	37.0	..

Patents.

Higdon & Higdon, Patent Lawyers, solicitors for American and foreign patents, office rooms 55 and 56 Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo., and room 29 St. Cloud Building, opposite United States Patent Office, Washington, D. C. report the following inventions patented for week ending October 15, 1889. [By applying to them at either office a printed copy of any patent here named can be obtained for 25 cents. Send for book of instructions, free of charge]:

MISSOURI.
Cooking utensil—Christopher C. Davis, Kansas City.
Shot case—Isaac H. Willis, Marcellis.
Auger handle—James N. Devoey, St. Louis.
Paper cutting machine—Pavyer & Burns, St. Louis.
Parallel bars for gymnasiums—Frederick Medart, St. Louis.
Window screen—Stephen J. Anderson, St. Louis.
KANSAS.
Coffin top—George M. Florer, Beloit.
Grain-elevating attachment for threshing machines—Romer S. Gabhey, Rossville.
Door—Daniel W. Howard, Jain.

McPherson County Farmers' Fire Relief Association.

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

Forestry Station Notice.

The residents of the State of Kansas now have at their disposal about two and one-half million of seedling forest trees at their stations at Ogallah, Trego county, and at Dodge City, Ford county. Applications for or inquiries about these little trees, if addressed to either of the above named places, or to Hays City, Kas., will reach me promptly.
MARTIN ALLEN,
Commissioner of Forestry.

THE MARKETS.

(OCTOBER 21.)

New York	Chicago	St. Louis	Kansas City	GRAIN.			
				Wheat—No. 2 Red	Do—No. 2	Geef Cattle	Live Stock
98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2

Public Horse Sale.

I will make my first sale of fine horses at Fulton, Kas., November 14, 1889, and hope to make one every two years in the future.

Among the lot offered will be my beautiful dark dapple-gray, Apollo, Jr., No. 3882 P. N. Stud Book, Vol. 4.

The grand horse, Kher Konk No. 58, Vol. 1, Canadian Clydesdale Register.

The imported Scotch Clyde, Gil Morehill, No. 2807 in the Scotch Register.

The noted thoroughbred grandson of Lexington, Clinton Roy, dam Princess. See Bruce's Stud Book, Vol. 2.

Fourteen high-grade stallions, colts of above mentioned horses, all young. Also a number of high grade brood mares.

Some cows and heifers of the Short-horn and Durham bred.

Don't fail to attend the sale, as it will go, rain or shine, and will commence at 9 a. m.

See sale bills for terms or write for particulars.

Ed. T. SHAFER, Fulton, Kas.

\$230 A MONTH. Agents Wanted. 50 best-selling articles in the world. 1 sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

SALESMEN WANTED AT ONCE.—A few good men to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. We are the largest manufacturers in our line in the world. Liberal salary paid. Permanent position. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. For full terms address, Centennial Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., or Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS! MAKE MONEY. Take orders for our superb Portraits made from small pictures. The best paying business to be found. Send for terms.

S. C. TALLMAN & CO., Auburn, N. Y.

Humphrey's Veterinary Specifics, Condition Powders, and All Drugs, Lubricating Oils and Mixed Paints. Send 4 cents in stamps for a valuable Manual. H. M. WASHBURN, Druggist, 828 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

Do You Want a Goose? One that will lay a golden egg for you every day? Send your name and address with two 2-cent stamps, to the

APFEL CHEMICAL CO., Manufacturers of pure Food Products, 197 & 199 E. Kinzie St., Chicago, Ill.

BROOM CORN! Who wants to make money raising Broom Corn when it sells where it sells; all information about the business, can be obtained by sending your name, P. O. address, county and state to BROOM CORN, PURCHASING AGENCY, Box 25, Mattoon, Ill. Mention this paper.



RUPTURE--RUPTURE A new and sure method for the relief and cure of rupture. Every case guaranteed. Recommended by leading physicians and hundreds of patients from all parts of the Union as far superior to all other methods of treatment. Patient is made comfortable and strengthened for work at once, and an early and permanent cure assured. No operation, pain or hindrance. Send 10 cents in stamps for 96-page pamphlet on Rupture and its Treatment, with numerous statements from physicians and patients.

DR. D. L. SWEDIKER,
511 Commercial St., Emporia, Kas.

H. GIVER HAGEY, FOUNT P. HAGEY, FOREST HAGEY, BEN M. HAGEY, THOS. J. HAGEY, LEWIS W. HAGEY.

HAGEY BROTHERS,
BROOMCORN
Commission Merchants.
220 North Commercial Street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Swine Breeders, Attention!
The Wonderful Performances of
HOROZONE
—In curing—



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

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

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

THE HOROZONE COMPANY,
145 Broadway, New York.

If your dealer has no got it, write or telegraph to WOO WARD, FAXON & CO., 1206 to 1210 Union Ave., Kansas City, Mo., General Western Agents.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 9, 1889.

Labelle county—W. J. Millikin, clerk. FILLY—Taken up by J. W. Goodwin, in Elm Grove tp., September 16, 1889, one bay filly, 1 1/2 hands high, white feet on right side, scar on left shoulder about in shape of L; valued at \$80.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 16, 1889.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk. 2 HORSES—Taken up by Charles E. Duncan, in Shawnee tp., P. O. Merrim, September 26, 1889, two dark brown horses, about 12 years old, 15 hands high, weight 1,000 pounds each, both have stars in forehead, one has white hind feet, the other one white hind foot; valued at \$20.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 23, 1889.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk. HOG—Taken up by J. G. Drake, in Aubry tp., P. O. Spring Hill, September 24, 1889, one black sow, no marks, weight 265 pounds; valued at \$10.70.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 30, 1889.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk. HOG—Taken up by J. G. Drake, in Aubry tp., P. O. Spring Hill, September 24, 1889, one black sow, no marks, weight 265 pounds; valued at \$10.70.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 6, 1889.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk. HOG—Taken up by J. G. Drake, in Aubry tp., P. O. Spring Hill, September 24, 1889, one black sow, no marks, weight 265 pounds; valued at \$10.70.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 13, 1889.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk. HOG—Taken up by J. G. Drake, in Aubry tp., P. O. Spring Hill, September 24, 1889, one black sow, no marks, weight 265 pounds; valued at \$10.70.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 20, 1889.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk. HOG—Taken up by J. G. Drake, in Aubry tp., P. O. Spring Hill, September 24, 1889, one black sow, no marks, weight 265 pounds; valued at \$10.70.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 27, 1889.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk. HOG—Taken up by J. G. Drake, in Aubry tp., P. O. Spring Hill, September 24, 1889, one black sow, no marks, weight 265 pounds; valued at \$10.70.

FOR WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 4, 1889.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk. HOG—Taken up by J. G. Drake, in Aubry tp., P. O. Spring Hill, September 24, 1889, one black sow, no marks, weight 265 pounds; valued at \$10.70.

FOR WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 11, 1889.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk. HOG—Taken up by J. G. Drake, in Aubry tp., P. O. Spring Hill, September 24, 1889, one black sow, no marks, weight 265 pounds; valued at \$10.70.

FOR WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 18, 1889.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk. HOG—Taken up by J. G. Drake, in Aubry tp., P. O. Spring Hill, September 24, 1889, one black sow, no marks, weight 265 pounds; valued at \$10.70.

FOR WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 25, 1889.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk. HOG—Taken up by J. G. Drake, in Aubry tp., P. O. Spring Hill, September 24, 1889, one black sow, no marks, weight 265 pounds; valued at \$10.70.

FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 1, 1890.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk. HOG—Taken up by J. G. Drake, in Aubry tp., P. O. Spring Hill, September 24, 1889, one black sow, no marks, weight 265 pounds; valued at \$10.70.

STATEMENT OF The Kansas National Bank, OF TOPEKA, KANSAS,

At close of business, September 30, 1889:

Table with columns for ASSETS and LIABILITIES. ASSETS: Loan and discounts, U.S. bonds, Other stocks, Real estate, Current expenses, Premiums paid, Cash and exchange, Redemption fund. LIABILITIES: Capital paid, Surplus fund, Undivided profits, Circulation, Deposits.

STATE OF KANSAS, COUNTY OF SHAWNEE, J. R. M. Crane, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DRS. MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE. OF THE TOPEKA Medical and Surgical INSTITUTE. Make a specialty of all Chronic and Surgical Diseases.

Ely's Cream Balm THE CURE FOR CATARRH HAY-FEVER COLD IN HEAD. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

LADIES' TANSY PILLS! Safe and Sure. Send 4c. for "WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD." Wiley's Specific Co., Phila., Pa.

FOR WEAK MEN! \$2 DE GROOT ELECTRIC SPIRAL For 30 days ONLY we will send for \$2 the DE GROOT ELECTRIC SPIRAL.

FOR MEN ONLY! POSITIVE CURE For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD; General and NERVOUS DEBILITY; Weakness of Body and Mind.

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SUCCESSOR TO HUNTER, EVANS & CO. CAPITAL STOCK, - - - \$200,000.

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UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL. Correspondence always ha prompt attention. NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ST. CLAIR CO., ILL.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

The Kansas City Stock Yards.

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FRANK E. SHORT, FRANK E. SHORT & CO., Managers. CAPT. W. S. TOMGH. This company has established in connection with the yards an extensive Horse and Mule Market.

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ERADICATIO (TRADE MARK.) It is no longer a debatable question as to whether HOG CHOLERA can be prevented and cured.

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THE BROOKSIDE FARM COMPANY, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

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POLAND-CHINAS.
One hundred pigs for sale sired by seven extra boars. Write or visit him. (In writing him mention this paper.)

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Breeders and shippers of Poland-China swine, Short-horn cattle and Fancy Poultry. Please call and examine stock or write for what you want. (Mention Kansas Farmer.)
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Farm 3/4 miles southeast of Ottawa, Kansas.

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

LAWDALE HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS
J. D. ZILLER, Prop'r, Hiawatha, Kas.

All stock recorded in Standard Poland-China Record. One hundred choice spring pigs ready to ship now from twenty registered, most all sired sows, bred to four first-class boars. Write or come. Corres. promptly ans'd. Prices will suit you.

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WM. PLUMMER,
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SWINE and Light
Brahma Fowls of the
best strains. 25 choice
sows bred to three first-
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son's trade. Young stock for sale, and eggs in season.
Farm three and a half miles southwest of Osage City.
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Breeder of choicest strains of POLAND - CHINA swine. 150 pigs by such noted boars as Bravo C. 287 (B), Spartacus 8083 (A), Maryville's Best 2621 (B), Keno 594 (S), and Goldust 1st 1900 (S), and out of sows all of gilt-edge breeding.
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Two hundred and fifty choice Spring Pigs now ready to ship, at prices lower than ever. Order now, and secure selections from either sex, or pairs, trios or small herds, not skin Stock shipped from here over either the A. T. & S. F., Mo. Pacific or St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. All breeders registered in American P.-C. Record. Pedigree with each sale.
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T. A. HUBBARD,
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Show yard of POLAND-CHINA and LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES. I am breeding the best and leading strains.
I will offer at PUBLIC SALE, some time in November, 150 hogs from my show herd, males and brood sows, on a year's time. This will be a grand opportunity to stock up and start right. The hogs will pay the note and leave you a good start.

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JAMES MAINS,
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Would say that I have a fine lot of pigs, of both sexes, for sale, sired by five different boars. This is an old herd and contains all the royal blood known to the breed, and was selected from the different noted breeders of Ohio. Is recorded in the Ohio Poland-China Record. Pigs eligible to any P. C. record. I guarantee safe arrival at destination (express office). Can supply my old customers with different breeds. Sows bred for sale. Personal inspection invited. But good stock sent out.

J. S. RISK, WESTON, MO.

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POLAND-
CHINAS.
Fancy lot of April, May and fall pigs, sired by six different boars. Write for prices and call and see stock.

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Breeder of recorded

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Berkshire Pigs
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Thrifty, perfectly healthy pigs, of best families, all eligible to record. None older than five months. Address E. M. SHELTON, Manhattan, Kansas.

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Western Headquarters for ENGLISH SHIRE Stallions and Mares and HEREFORD Cattle. These animals have been selected with the greatest care by ourselves, from the most noted studs and herds, both in England and this country. Any one wishing first-class animals should give us a call. Terms favorable and prices low. Will trade for steers. Farm two and a half miles north east of town and 100 miles west of Topeka on Santa Fe railroad.
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I will deliver at your express office, all charges prepaid, one good Thoroughbred Berkshire Pig sire and dam, recorded, for \$10; two for \$18. To make the close times easier, we have put the prices away down. My hogs are all healthy and immense breeders. Order at once.
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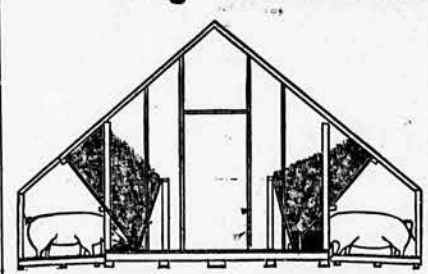


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A Granary and Automatic Feeder Combined, to be erected in the Feed Yard. Will store 900 bushels of corn; feed 150 head of hogs. Any farmer can build it.

For feeding laxative and nitrogenous food, such as Bran, Ground Rye, Ground Oil Cake, Shorts, etc., with Corn, shelled or ground, dry, and without waste; also for feeding salt at all times, thoroughly mixed through the feed. Warranted, when properly used, to save at least 20 per cent. of the feed as usually fed. Not by the direct saving alone, but mostly by reason of increased thrift and rapid and even fattening.

The use of this feeder with a proper supply of nitrogenous and laxative food with corn, will in two weeks' time place the most unthrifty hogs in good condition, if not already infected with cholera. It is the greatest safeguard against cholera. Sanitarium hogs eat regularly and often; never overeat. No mud or filth to consume; all work and waste practically dispensed with.

The Sanitarium can be built of any desired size and feeding capacity, two plans being furnished with farm right; one for the standard size and one for the portable size. The standard size (being 18x18 feet) will store 900 bushels shelled corn and feed 150 head of hogs; will require for construction 2,000 feet of lumber and 3,000 shingles. The portable size (being 8x10) is admirably adapted to the use of the average farmer, as it will feed seventy-five head of hogs, store 125 bushels shelled corn, and require for construction 725 feet lumber and 1,000 shingles, costing \$15 to \$18. It can be readily moved on wheels or skids.

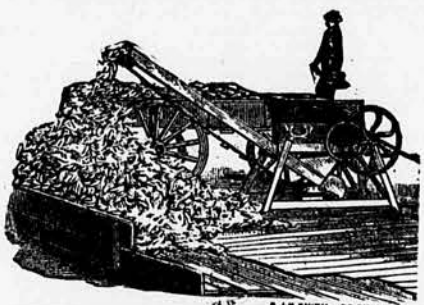
SPECIAL PROPOSITION.—Wishing to place the Sanitarium within the reach of all, I make the following liberal terms, viz: To the first applicant in a township, permit, plans, etc., will be furnished at half rates, \$5.00; in all other cases regular rates, \$10.00. Where applicants desire to thoroughly test the Sanitarium before paying for the farm right, and send good references and one dollar, accompanied with land description and address, I will send plans with full instructions for building both the portable and standard size, with the understanding that at the expiration of one year from the receipt of plans the remainder back on farm right will be due and payable, on receipt of which the regular permit will be issued. In the event of the feeder failing to give satisfaction, a written agreement to discontinue the use of the feeding device will relieve the applicant of any further obligations. Descriptive circulars on application.

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BELLEVILLE, KAS.

SCIENTIFIC GRINDING
GRINDS EAR CORN MILL
with or without Shucks on
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which can possibly be utilized for feed.
SAFETY BOTTOM and other
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GRINDING PLATES sharpening, double the
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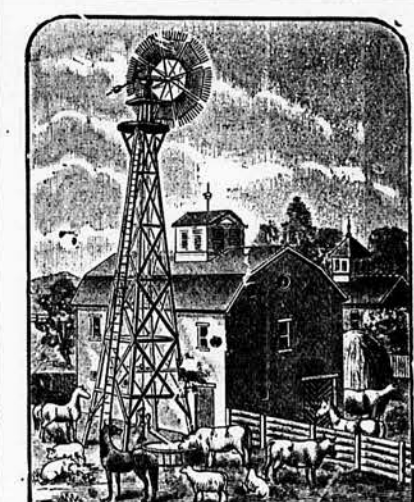
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Just what the ladies have long needed. With it you can sharpen your scissors and knives in the best manner. The article is made of the best materials and is simple, durable and reliable. Full directions with each article. Price by mail 50c. Good terms to agents. Cut 1/2 size of the article. Address **I. A. ABBOT, 2616 Welton St., Denver, Colo.**

The Great Webster Dehorning Chute.

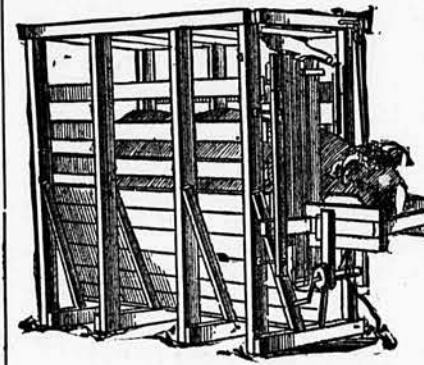
PATENT ALLOWED DECEMBER 10, 1888.



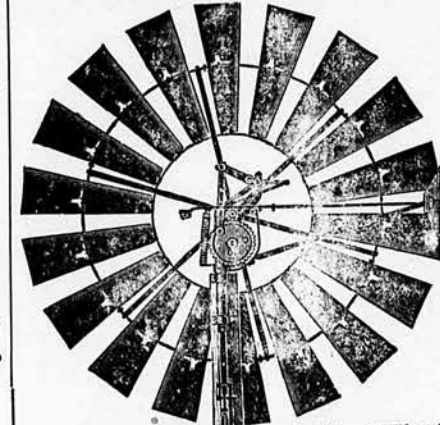
This is the best invention in the world for the purpose of catching and holding cattle to brand or dehorn. Chutes portable and stationary both. Write to **E. P. C. WEBSTER, Marysville, Kansas,** for his free 20-page, nicely illustrated catalogue and book on dehorning. Agents wanted everywhere. Mention this paper when writing.

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ADDRESS: **KEYSTONE MFG. CO. STERLING, ILL.**
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The only machine yet invented that can be successfully operated by one man.
Does away with the use of hand spikes, rope and levers and saves from one to three men over any other machine in the market.
Machines and territory for sale by the inventor at living prices. Address all communications to **A. C. PATTEE, Brookville, Kas.**



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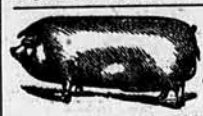
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