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## Correspondence.

### The Danger of Concentrated Wealth.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The boast of Americans that ours is the best government on earth, probably is true; and yet it is far from asserting that it is so nearly perfect that no improvement can, or ought, to be made in its laws and their execution.

As the consent of the governed is recognized as essential to the existence of a just government, it becomes a serious question how long the masses of our people will give their consent to a government whose power is exerted for the benefit and protection of the wealthy, not only permitting but aiding them to accumulate enormous wealth its possessors use to block every channel to prosperity for the masses, who by their labor produce that wealth, thus steadily reducing the laboring millions toward the condition of serfdom.

The concentrated power of money is doing what no band of armed robbers could do and live. A superstitious respect for money and its power, and for the rights of property exists among our rulers that entirely overshadows the rights of manhood; and the idea that governments exist mainly to protect the weak from the oppression of the strong is abandoned when the manifestations of strength comes from the power of money.

Neither argument nor evidence is necessary to prove that a million of dollars can not be accumulated by the honest productive labor of one man. If the possessor of a million or millions of dollars has labored at all, so that his labor to the smallest extent has promoted accumulation, he has been over-paid many times for it, and just to the extent that he has been over-paid his co-workers, the common laborers, who have produced those millions, have been under-paid. In other words, they have been robbed of their best share of the products of their industry. In justification of the millions are due to and are the evidence of superior intelligence and enterprise, and the possessor of superior fitness for business, and that he may rightfully avail himself of all the advantages they give him over his

fellows. Right here an important principle is entirely overlooked or disregarded. It is, that power may never be used wrongfully. Government promptly throttles the burly villain, whose power rests in his possession of pistol and bludgeon and their murderous use, but remains dumb and dormant, while the millionaire, availing himself of his superior advantages, robs the whole nation of uncounted millions. Money is his weapon. The people are saying that it is time this malevolent power is restrained and a shield provided to protect them against this most dangerous weapon.

The founders of our government sought to prevent the existence of a moneyed aristocracy, by forbidding the enactment of a law of primogeniture, evidently expecting that the moderate fortune that might be accumulated in a lifetime would at a man's death be divided among his heirs and thus be redistributed and returned into the channels of general prosperity. They sought to prevent such a state of affairs as we are suffering from. They knew that vast accumulations of wealth are not conducive to general prosperity, and that they obstruct just legislation and menace free institutions. Unfortunately the result they sought to prevent has been accomplished in another way, and corporate wealth, operating in concrete masses with irresistible power and without the temptations growing out of the duration of a human life, slightly (if at all) restrained by law, and aiming at dictating the legislation that shall protect but does not restrain themselves. We find ourselves confronted with aristocratic combinations of the more dangerous character. Doubtless some relief may be expected from the recognized right of government to regulate and control corporate bodies. The duty and necessity of the hour is to procure the exercise of this right with sufficient vigor to afford just protection from their rapacity. Scarcely a week passes that the papers do not inform us of some new combination to buy up all manufacturing establishments in some special line, with the avowed design of killing competition and forming an oppressive monopoly. Largely these combinations are furnished with foreign capital.

Thus stealthily the financial interests of our people and nation are passing under the control of aliens, combined, perhaps, with our own very wealthy citizens who gravitate as naturally toward foreign aristocracies as water toward a lower level. Let this process continue until each leading branch of manufactures, trade and commerce, has passed under capitalistic control, and perhaps the next step will be a grand confederation of them all, whose combined power will turn all streams of prosperity whither it will, leaving for productive labor only enough to maintain its capacity to labor. It is high time to invoke the aid of statesmanship and the power of the government to prevent and break up these wicked combinations.

Let it become the settled policy of our government, to be enforced by wise legislation, that the malevolent use of wealth is a crime that shall be punished as it deserves. Unless this is done (it cannot be too soon) the conflict between wealth and productive labor cannot be long delayed. Socialism, communism, nihilism and anarchy are waiting their opportunity, and unless there is a change they will not have to wait long. Every consideration of patriotism and humanity demands immediate effort to avert the peril.

P. C. BRANCH.

### The Deep Water Harbor.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The present agitation for a deep water harbor somewhere on the Gulf of Mexico, by citizens of Texas

and prominent citizens of the other Western States, is certainly a praiseworthy effort fraught with important issues for the people of the West, the farmers especially, who can never get half paid for their labor as long as they have to depend on railroad transportation for their surplus products via New York to a market in Europe. Quite a number of years back St. Louis got up large companies to accomplish the same ends as a deep water harbor would and sent them loaded with farm products down the Mississippi river to New Orleans for shipment to Europe. But the whole thing was a failure, owing to the heavy insurance charges on cargoes shipped from New Orleans, and these charges are based on the dangerous passage of vessels between the Florida cape and the islands south of it, and there is only one way to remove this difficulty, and that is a ship canal through the peninsula of Florida. This is no new project; it has been discussed from time to time in the past, and even estimates made on the cost. These run from \$15,000,000 to \$40,000,000. But even if it should cost \$50,000,000 it would be money well spent, and every farmer west of the Allegheny mountains would be benefited by it. Short lines of railroad to the nearest landing on a navigable river would take the farm products, and large freight steamboats would carry them to the gulf at half the rates we pay by railroad routes now to New York city. The money needed to build the canal would restore to circulation so much of the people's money now locked up in the Treasury vaults at Washington. It would also stimulate commerce and give employment to hordes of men who are now unable to obtain work. ALEXANDER CAIRNS.

Winfield, Kas.

### The Water Supply in Western Kansas.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have just read with great interest the recommendations of Messrs. Fairchild, Conway and Shelton to the chairman of the United States Senate committee on irrigation.

It seems to me the importance of doing something to improve the condition of Western Kansas can not be over estimated. The real want of this immediate section is immigration of the right class. Crops need hardly be better than they have been this year: last year and the year before they suffered somewhat. More farming, better methods of cultivation, better varieties and more carefully selected seed, will accomplish much towards enabling farmers to prosper while joining their efforts with science and nature to bring about the changes that will put this country in the front rank as a grain, stock and horse growing and dairying country. The local benefit from irrigation, while sufficient to justify all it will cost, is small compared with the benefit to the territory at large through climatic change that would result from irrigating tracts of considerable size and storing water subject to evaporation as suggested.

From my own observation I am satisfied that a subterranean river of no small size flows down the Arkansas valley, of which the Arkansas river is simply the overflow. The same is true of the Walnut valley in this county, the main difference being that it is farther to the water. All our rivers become at times big streams, and at times nearly or quite disappear from the surface. When it rains it generally rains hard, the ground fails to absorb the water as it falls, so it finds its way to the streams and flows away, to a great extent lost. All that can be stopped on the way and used for irrigation, held in reservoirs or absorbed by well

and deeply cultivated ground, is saved to the country to be returned to the atmosphere again and play its part in succeeding showers; probably if even but a small amount it might often be sufficient to turn the scale from drouth to rain. It is probable that we often fail to get rain—not from want of the necessary elements in the air, but from lack of the proper conditions to cause precipitation.

I am getting a good ways from my purpose. I started to ask advice as to best time of year to prune fruit trees and grape vines in this climate? Will the general rules laid down fit our case, or should we in this as in other things adapt ourselves to the peculiarities of our climate. O. S. HOLT.

Rush Center, Rush Co., Kas.

We are aware of no reasons, climatic, scientific or otherwise which would suggest or justify any departure from general rules in the matter referred to.—EDITOR. What says Martin Allen?

There continues to be an increase in the breadth of oats fully equal to the advance in population.

Peter Henderson thinks every farmer should have a few acres of root crops on his farm; and he will find them invaluable for feeding stock during the winter.

Parsnips are very nutritious, and in the islands of Jersey and Guernsey are considered excellent roots for dairy cows and are extensively grown for that purpose.

The dairy interests of the United States represent more than \$3,000,000,000. The number of milch cows is estimated at 21,000,000, which give an aggregate milk production of 7,350,000,000 gallons. 4,000,000,000 gallons are used for butter, 700,000,000 for cheese, and the balance for general purposes. The annual production of butter is 1,350,000,000 pounds, and 8,500,000 pounds of cheese. This immense dairy herd requires 100,000,000 acres of pasture land to support it.

Matthew Crawford, in the *Rural New Yorker*, says: "When the Hubbard squash was introduced, thirty years ago this spring, I procured seed and raised over three hundred fine ones. In the fall and early winter I ate of them so freely that my skin was colored almost to an orange tint. I had some doubts as to whether this was due to the squashes, but these doubts were all removed the following winter, when I saw a number of persons affected in the same way, and all of them were exceedingly fond of Hubbard squashes."

The wild plum is king of native fruits in South Dakota. O. Gibbs, writing of the fruits of that territory, says of the plum: "We have a great variety in size and quality, both free-stone and cling, good to eat out of hand and for cooking; blossoms both pink and white, and fruit pale yellow, red and blue. Some of them are firm, large handsome and good enough in quality to be profitable to ship, and what is of great value in them, they seem to be sure to bear every year."

"To stop the bleeding of a horse or other stock from a snag or wound," says a correspondent of the *National Stockman*, "make an application of dry manure, and it will stop the bleeding of a wound every time. This information may be worth a good deal to many of your readers, so I send it. While away from home recently a weanling colt of mine broke through a barbed wire fence and cut its front leg badly. It had been bleeding for eight hours when I got home. I took dry horse manure and held it on the wound for one minute, and the blood stopped flowing at once."

There is seldom danger of caring too well for stock in winter, if the energy is guided by an understanding of one's business.



## The Stock Interest.

### THOROUGH-BRED STOCK SALES.

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

OCTOBER 8—John Lewis, Short-horns, Miami, Mo.  
OCTOBER 9—John Lewis, Poland-Chinas, Miami, Mo.  
OCTOBER 22 AND 23—Orville Huntress, assignee Wm. P. Higginbotham, standard-bred horses, etc., Manhattan, Kas.

### THE BEEF SUPPLY

#### And Conditions Governing the Price of Cattle in the United States.

During the past years in response to a widespread demand on the part of those interested, the Bureau of Animal Industry has made special efforts to obtain reliable data as to the number of cattle in the country. Trustworthy agents, familiar with the range cattle industry, were sent into the various territories to gather the most accurate figures obtainable. In addition to the figures so collected, the estimates of the Statistical Division as to the number of cattle in the States have been carefully gone over and revised in accordance with the latest information obtainable. A comparison of the figures so compiled with the population since 1850, shows a steady increase in both, but a great fluctuation in the relative proportion. The population shows an increase from 23,191,876 in 1850 to 63,464,501 in 1888, while the number of cattle has increased in the same period from 17,778,907 to 48,923,880. The number of cattle per thousand of population, however, has varied from 815 (in 1860) to 618 (in 1870), attaining 800 again in 1885, since which time it has steadily decreased until in 1888, the figures are 771, only 4 more than in 1850.

The population since 1880 has been estimated on the basis of 2 per cent. annual increase in addition to the immigration.

In order to obtain a clearer presentation of the beef supply, the milch cows were eliminated from these figures. The result of this elimination showed a steady increase in the number of milch cows and a steady decline in the number per thousand of population from 275 in 1850 to 236 in 1882, since when the proportion hardly varied, never having been less than 234 or exceeded 238. At the same time there is no question but that the improvement and quality of the stock has more than counterbalanced, by the increased product, the reduction in numbers from 275 per thousand of population in 1850 to 234 per thousand in 1888.

In the forthcoming report of the Bureau of Animal Industry for 1887 and 1888, printed by order of Congress, a chapter is devoted to this subject, and that part of it relating exclusively to the beef supply and the conditions governing the price of cattle, we will quote in full from the advance sheets of the work which will not be ready for general distribution until some time in October. The report says:

Turning your attention now to the "other cattle," from which our beef supply is mostly obtained, we find, in 1850, 491 per 1,000 of population. In 1880 this number increased to 542 per 1,000, or over 10 per cent., and in consequence of the war had dropped by 1870 to 386, a decrease in ten years of 28.7 per cent. In 1880 the number of this class of cattle per 1,000 of population had increased to 490, the proportion being almost exactly the same as in 1850. From 1880 to 1885 there was a continuous and rapid increase, which was due to the remarkable development of the range cattle industry in that period. Thus, in 1881 there were 502 per 1,000; in 1882 there were 522 per 1,000; in 1883, 536 per 1,000; in 1884, 550 per 1,000, and in 1885, 562 per 1,000. The increase in five years from 1880 to 1885 was 72 per 1,000 of population, or about 15 per cent.

Since 1885 there has been a perceptible and continuous decrease in the proportion of cattle to population. From 1885 to 1886 this decrease was only 6 per 1,000

of population; from 1886 to 1887 it was 8 per 1,000; and from 1887 to 1888 it was 11 per 1,000. In the three years the decrease amounted to 25 per 1,000 of population, or about 4.4 per cent. of the number given for 1885. The proportion of cattle to population in 1888 was almost exactly the same as in 1883.

In considering the proportion of cattle to population, and in drawing conclusions as to the relative beef supply in different years, the fact should not be overlooked that there has been a great change within the last twenty years in the character of steers that have been sent to market. New and better blood has been infused into the old stock, and the result is that steers are marketed younger, weigh more, and yield a larger proportion of carcass than formerly. The beef supply obtained from a given number of cattle is for this reason considerably larger than it was a few days ago. The increased number of cattle per 1,000 of population does not, therefore, represent the whole increase in the beef supply which has taken place since 1870. There is, in addition, an increase resulting from early maturity, size and quality, which can only be estimated with great difficulty and uncertainty.

It is impossible to obtain accurate information as to the number of steers slaughtered annually in this country for beef, or to reach this number by even an approximate estimate. For this reason, the actual beef supply which yearly goes upon the market is an unknown quantity. It becomes necessary, therefore, to judge of the supply by the total stock of cattle on hand in the country. Such deductions are subject at best to grave errors which are liable to arise from a larger proportion of cattle being marketed one year than another, in order to meet temporary financial emergencies, because of lack of feed, or because of a better price for cattle as compared with the price of corn and hay.

The demand for meat for home consumption should be tolerably constant in a series of years like those of the present decade, during which there has been no marked financial depression. There is undoubtedly, however, a considerable influence exerted upon the demand for beef by the quantity and price of pork products. In other words, when the production of pork is abundant and the price low there will be less beef consumed than when these conditions are reversed. The quantity of beef exported must also have an important influence upon the demand and upon the price.

With the facts mentioned above in mind the following table is presented to show the relation between the relative number of cattle in the country and the mean price of steers. It is impossible to give a true average price of steers from the data on hand, but the mean price is a sufficient indication of extent and direction of the fluctuations from year to year:

Table showing the proportion of cattle to population, the value of cattle and beef products exported, and the mean price of beef steers in Chicago:

Years.	Number of cattle (excluding milch cows) per 1,000 of population.	Exports of cattle and beef products.	Mean price of steers in Chicago per 100 pounds.
1878	...	...	\$4.25
1879	...	...	4.80
1880	490	\$31,544,360	5.75
1881	502	32,801,705	5.90
1882	522	22,680,272	6.77
1883	536	25,004,746	6.67
1884	550	36,286,626	6.05
1885	562	32,014,002	5.15
1886	556	27,320,390	4.75
1887	548	21,853,718	4.60
1888	537	25,764,994	4.87

The above table shows that in 1880, with a steady increase in the price of steers since 1878, with 490 cattle (excluding milch cows) to the 1,000 of population, and with an export of cattle and beef products amounting to \$31,544,360, the mean price of butchers' steers in the Chicago market was \$5.75 per 100 pounds. From 1880 to 1881 there was an increase in the number of cattle of 12 per 1,000 of population, the

exports increased over \$1,000,000, and the mean price of steers increased 15 cents per 100 pounds. The prices during this year would seem to be consistent with the cattle supply and the exports as indicated in the table.

In 1882 we find a remarkable increase in the price of steers, which can not be explained by the data which have been furnished. With an increase of 20 cattle per 1,000 of population and a falling off in the export trade of over \$10,000,000, the price of cattle not only advanced but reached the very highest point of the decade. The increase of the mean price of steers from 1881 to 1882 was 87 cents per 100 pounds. We will return to this advance later on and endeavor to furnish an explanation of it.

The mean price of steers in 1883 was \$1.10 per 100 pounds lower than in 1882. The exports for the year had increased \$2,600,000, and the number of cattle per 1,000 of population was 14 greater than in the preceding year. Here, again, the fluctuation of price is much greater than the table would lead us to expect. In 1884, with an increase of \$11,500,000 in the exports, and with 14 more cattle per 1,000 of population, the price advanced 42 cents and reached \$6.05 per 100 pounds. In 1885, with the number of cattle per 1,000 of population at the highest point, and with a falling off of \$4,000,000 in exports, the price dropped to \$5.15 per 100 pounds. In 1886 and 1887, with a slight decrease in the relative number of cattle and with a large reduction of exports, the price of steers decreased 35 cents in 1886 and 15 cents in 1887. The export trade revived somewhat in 1888, and the number of cattle in proportion to population continued to decrease; we are not surprised, therefore, to find an advance of 27 cents per 100 pounds in the mean price of beef steers.

Having examined the table given above somewhat critically, we are forced to the conclusion that the fluctuations in the price of steers can not be explained by the simple consideration of the number of cattle in proportion to our population, or by combining this information with the statistics of the export trade. Disturbing conditions which have already been referred to are the average value of corn, taking the country as a whole, and the price of hogs. To illustrate the influence of these conditions the following table is added:

Years.	Average price of corn per bushel.	Mean price of hogs in Chicago per 100 pounds.	Mean price of steers in Chicago per 100 pounds.
1879	37.5	\$3.52	\$4.60
1880	39.6	5.05	5.75
1881	63.6	5.95	5.90
1882	48.4	7.32	6.77
1883	42.4	6.07	5.67
1884	35.7	5.75	6.05
1885	32.5	4.72	5.15
1886	36.6	4.25	4.75
1887	44.4	4.88	4.60
1888	34.1	5.82	4.87

It will be noticed from this table that, as a rule, the mean price of hogs has fluctuated in the same direction as the average price of corn, but not always in the same proportion. There are some apparent exceptions to this rule; for instance, in 1882 the price of corn is given as much lower than in 1881, and the price of hogs as much higher. The same apparent contradiction is noticed in the years 1887 and 1888. A partial explanation of these exceptions to the rule will be found in the fact that the price given refers to the crop produced in the year named and not the average price of corn for the year. Thus the hogs marketed in 1882 were fed partly upon the crop of 1881 and partly upon that of 1882, so that we should come much nearer the average price of the corn fed to the hogs sold in 1882 by averaging the price for the two years.

By constructing a table on this basis we will see that the apparent exceptions of 1882 disappears, while that of 1888 is less marked:

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN.		MEAN PRICE OF HOGS.	
Years.	Cents.	Years.	Per 100 lbs.
1878-79	34.6	1879	\$3.52
1879-80	38.5	1880	5.05
1880-81	51.6	1881	5.95
1881-82	46.	1882	7.32
1882-83	45.4	1883	6.07
1883-84	39.1	1884	5.75
1884-85	34.2	1885	4.72
1885-86	34.7	1886	4.25
1886-87	40.5	1887	4.88
1887-88	39.2	1888	5.82

The price of corn is evidently one of the

important factors which determines the price of hogs and steers, as is demonstrated by the above tables, but where a number of influences are at work we should not expect any closer relation between these prices than is here shown. The question is a complicated one, and in the absence of data which would establish the exact number and weight of the cattle and hogs that are marketed each year, we can only hope to get a somewhat general idea of the supply and demand and the relative fluctuations of prices.

Now, going back to the causes which have led to the fluctuations in the mean price of steers, we find that the extraordinary advance of 1882 coincided with an even greater advance in the price of hogs, and that in each case the price must have been influenced to a considerable extent by the enhanced price of corn. The largely decreased price of steers in 1883 also coincided with an equal decrease in the price of hogs. In 1884 we find a decrease of 32 cents per 100 pounds in the price of hogs, and an increase of 38 cents per 100 pounds in the price of steers. This would appear to be due to the large exports of cattle and beef products in that year. In 1885 and 1886 the large number of cattle in proportion to population, the falling off of the export trade, and the low price of corn and hogs all exerted a downward influence on the price of cattle.

The price of hogs improved considerably in 1887, but the price of steers declined still farther. This was no doubt the result of the falling off in our export trade from \$27,320,390 in 1886 to \$21,853,718 in 1887. The slight advance of cattle prices in 1888 coincides with the much greater advance in the price of hogs, but that must have been influenced also by the increased exports of cattle and beef products. The advance was very slight on account of the large number of steers marketed in proportion to the stock on hand. With the decline in prices the profit in cattle-raising has been greatly reduced, and in many localities this industry has been conducted at a positive loss. The inevitable tendency has therefore been to sell off the stock and reduce the business, and consequently the proportionate number of cattle marketed has been much greater than during the years from 1881 to 1884, when the industry was paying and the stock on hand was being increased. For this reason the markets of the country have not yet felt the influence of the reduction of the stock of cattle in proportion to the population, which the tables plainly show has occurred, and which must continue at an increasing rate from year to year.

The future tendency of prices with cattle will probably be to advance on account of the improbability of increasing the stock of cattle as rapidly as the population is augmenting. But this advance will be slow and uncertain for a number of years. It will be at least three years before the stock of cattle has been reduced to the proportion as compared to population which existed in 1878, and then the mean price of steers was but \$4.25 per 100 pounds, or 82 cents less than in 1888. In other words, the price of steers for several years in the future will depend more upon the price of hogs, upon the value of the exports of cattle and beef products, and upon the proportion of steers marketed, than upon any changes likely to occur in the number of cattle per 1,000 of population which exist in the country.

WEST BROOK, NORTH CAROLINA, September 6, 1886.

DR. A. T. SHALLENBERGER, Rochester, Pa.: Dear Sir—The two boxes of Pills you sent me did everything you said they would. My son was the victim of Malaria, deep-set, by living in Florida two years, and the Antidote has done more than five hundred dollars' worth of other medicines would have done for him. I have had one of my neighbors try the medicine, and it cured him immediately. I now recommend it to every one suffering from Malaria. Respectfully yours, W. W. MONROE.

### The Elixir of Life

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

### St. Paul and Minneapolis.

The twin cities of the northwest are most comfortably and expeditiously reached from Kansas City and St. Joseph (two hours in advance of all other lines) by not the oldest, but by the best railway, familiarly known in the southwest as the "Diagonal," the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railway. The passenger equipment, including vestibuled compartment sleeping cars, dining cars, first-class coaches, and everything to correspond, are acknowledged by old travelers to be all that could be desired. If you desire to go anywhere in the east or north, we would suggest that you write to W. R. Busenbark, General Passenger Agent of this line, at Chicago.



## In the Dairy.

### Creameries in Kansas.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Can you give your readers any information in regard to the success of establishing creameries in the State of Kansas? The issue of the *Live Stock Indicator* of August 22 was very largely devoted to the creamery business. It contained an extensive cut of one of Davis & Rankin's creameries, with a dozen or more articles praising up the creamery business, telling how profitable it is to the farmers, and representing that 100 of Davis & Rankin's creameries have been constructed in that State and that they are all "a perfect success." Among the articles published is one from Mr. Warren Foster, of Cheney, Kas. He represents that the creamery business on the "old gathered-cream plan is a failure," but on the separator plan, as introduced by Davis & Rankin, it is a grand success, and claims that the farmers of the State can realize from \$5 to \$8 per month, or for ten months in the year, from \$50 to \$80 per cow, and raise their calves. Also, that there are "over 200 creameries in the State" and the "average amount of milk handled is 1,300 pounds daily." That "the price of milk cows has been raised from \$15 to \$25" in the neighborhood of the Cheney creamery, and he asks the farmers this question: "Is there anything you can engage in that promises so sure and so large profits?" And he attempts to prove his statements true from the success of the Cheney creamery.

The farmers in other sections of Kansas have not found the creamery business anything like as profitable as represented by Warren Foster, and in the articles published in this issue of the *Live Stock Indicator*. On the contrary, I am told by those who claim to know, that more than one third of the creameries established in the State within the last year or two have suspended, and that another third will suspend within the next two months, unless the price of butter advances very materially. The truth is the past year has been the worst year during the last quarter of a century for the creamery business; butter has gone down from an average of 25 to 30 cents a pound to from 10 to 18 cents a pound. The storehouses of New York city are packed full of butter, and most of this butter is Western creamery butter, and it cannot be sold (the best of it) for more than 14 to 15 cents a pound, the bulk of it is sold for from 9 to 12 cents a pound, and the cost of shipment, commissions and cartage are taken out of this. To illustrate: One creamery (and I have seen the bill) sends seventy-five tubs of butter that was sold for 14 cents, and fourteen tubs that sold for 13 cents a pound. The total amount received for the butter was \$675.52. Out of this were charges for freightage \$111.50, cartage \$2.67, commissions \$33.78. Deducting the freightage, cartage and commissions, it only leaves about \$527 for the stockholders for 4,858 pounds of butter, which amounts to a little over 10 cents a pound for the butter from this creamery, and the experience of this creamery is probably duplicated by scores of Kansas creameries.

I am told, also, that the cheese factories that started in Kansas are nearly all of them failures; that of those located where there is gypsum water or strong alkali water not one succeeded, and there are only three cheese factories in the State making a success. Now if these are facts (and I believe they are), I believe all the farmers of Kansas ought to know it. It may be a very profitable business for the manufacturers of creamery apparatus to induce the farmers to subscribe largely for stock and pay about one-third more for their building creameries than they ought to pay and as much more for the apparatus, and thus get the farmers' money, and then have them to suffer a

total loss of all they paid, as they do in many cases. But how do the farmers come out? I know of one creamery in Kansas that cost \$7,500 where the stockholders offered to surrender their stock to any one who would pay the debts of the concern, which amounted to \$3,500 for the first four months it was run. Give your readers facts in regard to it, Mr. Editor. I understand there was a creamery built in Topeka, near where your office is located, from which some facts might be derived which would be of benefit to the farmers.

Now I don't write these facts because I am opposed to creameries. I am not, but I think the way for the farmers to do if they want a creamery is to get plans and specifications and build the creamery themselves. They can build them for a little over half the cost of having them built by the creamery contractors who have creamery apparatus to sell. The farmers of Kansas are in no condition to be deceived into paying out money for creameries that they are never going to get back again.

FROM A KANSAS FARMER.

Here is a thrown glove; who takes it up? We have heard no complaints of the sort recited above, though we have received communications on the other side which showed on their faces that they were either written or inspired by creamery-builders, and they went into the waste-basket.—EDITOR.

### Dairy Notes From a Correspondent.

Farmers should learn as much as possible to reduce the volume and increase the value of their exports.

They ship a bushel of corn, and pay freight of fifty-six pounds, and realize about 20 cents for it. If the same corn was fed to a good cow, it would make about three pounds of butter worth 20 cents per pound. In the last instance he pays freight of three pounds and realizes 60 cents for it.

Hundreds of our farmers are wanting to get out of the cattle business. Fat cattle are worth nothing, and dairy butter is worth next to nothing, and it is no wonder they are disheartened. But all this trouble can be overcome if you have a factory to sell your milk to.

Dairy cows over the State of Kansas are paying from \$4 to \$6 per month where the milk is sold at the factory. Now if one cow will make from \$4 to \$6 per month, one hundred cows will make from \$400 to \$600 per month. There are many farmers in Kansas who could milk one hundred cows.

It is not business to feed \$4 worth of milk to a \$7 calf, but that thing is being done all over Kansas, and still farmers wonder why times are hard. If you can sell the milk to the factory and raise the calf from the skim-milk you are all right. Neighborhoods having factories can do this, others cannot.

Patrons of butter and cheese factories should endeavor to have cows come fresh in the fall as much as possible, and thereby get the large flow of milk during the winter season, when prices are high; \$1 per hundred for milk is much better than 50 cents.

## 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.

### A Word to Correspondents.

Correspondents will oblige us and the printers, besides insuring prompt attention to their communications, if they will write on only one side of the paper, write plainly and in one direction—on the lines, if there are any, horizontally across the page. Occasionally we receive letters for publication written on both sides of smooth, hard, unruled paper, with hard pencil, making pale

light marks, and cross lines written on side margins, with other lines, upside down, on the top margin. Our time is all occupied intensely, so that we cannot stop to decipher such manuscript and rewrite the matter.—EDITOR.

### Keep Them Growing.

Many farmers become careless about caring for their chickens as soon as they get them fairly well fledged and weaned, and grow indifferent as to the quantity and quality of the food and times of feeding, ceasing to take care that all coops are clean, in fact, let them "go as you please," and make the best of the chance they have. This is a serious error if we want early laying pullets in the fall and vigorous layers all winter. To attain these very desirable ends the chickens must be kept growing, and as they have the growing appetite upon them, their food must both be liberal in quantity and of the best quality in order that they may secure a good growth and store up stamina to keep them laying in spite of the biting cold of winter. They should be sheltered from the burning sun of July and August, so access to shade should be given. An orchard is the best possible place to rear chicks, as it has just the right proportion of sun and shade in alternating patches. The orchard is a good place for the chickens, as they destroy many bugs and worms, and drop much fertilizer where it will be washed into the soil and made available for the roots of trees.

If there isn't an orchard handy, the coops can be set near to detached trees in the mowing field (after the grass is cut), and if trees are not convenient take a few old boards, four or five feet long, set two stakes securely in the ground six or eight feet apart, nail a strip of furring to the stakes some two and a half or three feet from the ground, and make a "lean-to" sloping to the south. The boards should have a nail in each, securing them to the furring, to prevent a high wind blowing them away, both to keep the shelter in place and protect the chicks from the loose boards flying about.

I have found that two sections of my lath fence (they are ten feet long) made a very good "lean-to." The laths are nailed the width of a lath apart and by setting the top one so as to cover the spaces in the other it makes a light open-work roof. In this case I set the two stakes to tie the fence sections to, and then put in a small stake at each lower corner to secure the bottom in place.

After the chicks are weaned, four times a day is often enough to feed, but the food should be of the best quality and liberal in quantity. The first feed should be quite early, not later than 5 o'clock, which gives them a good chance to forage for worms and bugs. "It's the early bird that catches the worm." The second feed should be about 9; the third about 1, and the last about 5. This last should be wheat or cracked corn.

The morning feed is a mash made of one-fourth potatoes boiled and mashed fine, double the quantity of boiling water that I have to potatoes, some salt, and into it stir meal, which is a third fine oat meal, and the remainder equal parts shorts, fine feed (middlings), corn meal and ground beef scraps or desiccated fish. For 100 chickens I stir in a teaspoonful of sulphur twice a week, two other days in the week a teaspoonful of charcoal, and every day a heaping teaspoonful of bone meal. This mash is stirred up as stiff as a strong arm can make it and get the meal all mixed in, and is made up the night before feeding, so the hot water will swell and partially cook the meal.

A bread can be made for chicks as follows: Two parts of fine oat meal, one part each of corn meal, shorts and fine feed, salt as if for the table, mix with water and bake thoroughly. We mix up a great bread pan of the mix-

ture and bake ten or a dozen loaves at once. Crumbled in small pieces and soaked for half an hour in skim-milk (then the milk is drained off) before feeding, and the chicks go for it as if it were a great treat and they thrive on it. This soaked bread is usually one of the midday feeds, and coarsest oat meal moistened with sweet milk is the other. Either is good for 9 or 1 o'clock, and convenience decides which shall be which.

### Feathers.

The use of feathers for dusters is growing constantly; they use the tail and wing feathers, except the pointers. The latter have plumes at one side only and are therefore worthless for their purpose. These pointers grow on the first joint of the wing, which is usually cut off by the thrifty housewives and used after drying for kitchen dusters. They use also all feathers at the root of the tail that are as long as six or seven inches. All feathers for sale should be dry-picked, clean and free from soil and blood.

In shipping these feathers to any commission house for sale, never tie in bundles but let them lie straight and loose in the box or bale. To make a nice bale, lay the sacking in a box the size of the bale, lay feathers in singly until the box is full, press down and draw the sacking over and sew up. Never mix the short tail feathers with the long tail and wing feathers. It is not worth while to ship small lots any great distance, as the cost eats up all profits. To avoid small lots, farmers who have feathers to sell should club together in making a shipment.

The price for turkey and chicken body feathers is generally low, but by picking over a barrel or box they may be saved without much extra labor. The importance of saving duck and geese feathers need hardly be mentioned; they always command good prices. It is worth your time in gathering duck and geese feathers; their cost of keeping is usually derived from this one commodity.

### Rye Pasture for Fowls.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER.—I have read *Poultry Keeper's* article "Clover for Fowls." I can recommend to your readers rye for winter pasture for poultry. Sow a piece of rye near the poultry yard, sow at the rate of four bushels to the acre on good ground, and after one trial I don't think you will do without it. I am sowing mine to-day.

Jefferson Co., Ky. E. THOMPSON.

### Poultry Notes.

Every practical farmer knows the value of guano for corn, tomatoes, turnips, potatoes and all kinds of root crops and flowers. By its use it makes the crops from 50 to 100 per cent. more valuable. We know it as a fact for we have practically tested its value every year on root crops and side by side with those that did not have any hen manure or other fertilizer applied.

In starting a strain we are entirely averse to the system of mating birds with faults which mutually counteract each other. For instance, in the case of Brahmas on one side against poorly feathered shanks on the other side, but when a bird is introduced into a strain merely for the purpose of counteracting a fault in the strain and there is no intention of breeding from the birds thus introduced, the same objections do not apply.

Selling pure-bred chickens in the fall is becoming an important business. This gives a semi-annual boom to the industry and any farmer who wants to dispose of his surplus stock should do so soon and prepare for winter. Never keep any more birds in your henry than you can use to good advantage in the spring time and the feed consumed by birds you do not want to use in breeding, consequently a waste of feed results and which should go to the birds you make use of.

Heat is the great influence in the production of chickens, the effect of which upon the germ in the egg is to cause it to expand and assume a definite shape. There is little question that this germ forms at first into the head and brain, which can be easily proved by the breaking of an egg that has been set on five or six days, and in the head the eye seems the most defined and prominent part of it, for it is at this period nearly as large as when the chicken is hatched. It would seem as if the brain and eye formed first, and from these brains run the rest of the body, gradually assuming its proper shape.



# THE KANSAS STATE FAIR

Complete List of Premiums Awarded in the Live Stock Department.

## THE LIVE STOCK EXHIBIT.

The display of live stock was as large as was ever shown here, every department being well filled with the best quality of stock ever shown on the State Fair grounds. Beef breeds of cattle were unusually well represented by all the different breeds, with the exception of the Galloway and Aberdeen-Angus. The show of dairy breeds was unusually large, the most extensive exhibit of the different breeds ever made in the State. The horse department was simply immense; every class of roadster and draft horses were shown. It was said to have been the greatest horse show ever made in the West. The display of swine was as large as usual, with a marked improvement in the quality of stock shown. The showing made in the sheep department was very creditable, and in view of the insignificant premiums offered, was surprisingly large, but unless the association provides a reasonable classification another year, there will be no showing made. The exhibitors only came this year because of sales to be made and on account of the good will they have for this association for former liberal premiums; it will, however, be their last display unless better inducements are offered.

### Cattle Department.

#### SHORT HORN EXHIBITS AND AWARDS.

In all sixty head of Short-horn cattle were shown. T P Babst, Dover; Col W S White, Sabetha; Williams & Householder, Cherokee and Eureka; W. W. Waltmire, Carbondale; D. W. Stauffer, Terryton; Robert Lauder, Keene; I. Barr & Son, Davenport, Ia.; B. O. Cowan, New Point, Mo.; M. D. Johnson, Walker, Mo.

Bull 3 years old and over, seven entries; T. P. Babst, first premium; B. O. Cowan, second premium.

Bull 2 years old and under 3, Robt. Lawder, first.

Bull 1 year old and under 2, five entries; B. O. Cowan, first; I. Barr & Son, second.

Cow 3 years old and over, nine entries; Williams & Householder, first and second.

Cow 2 years old and under 3, Williams & Householder, first and second.

Heifer 1 year old and under 2, ten entries; Williams & Householder, first; Barr & Son, second.

Herd, owned by the exhibitor ninety days, to consist of one bull and six cows or heifers, over 2 years old, three entries; Williams & Householder, first; Barr & Son, second.

Special. — The American Short-horn Breeders' Association offer the following premiums for the encouragement of the dairy qualities of Short-horn:

Best bull 3 years old and over, seven entries; Barr & Son, first; B. O. Cowan, second.

Best bull 1 year old and under 2, six entries; Barr & Son, first; W. W. Waltmire, second.

Best cow 4 years old and over, seven entries; M. D. Johnson, first; W. W. Waltmire, second.

Best cow 3 years old and under 4, four entries; Barr & Son, first; Col. W. S. White, second.

Best heifer 2 years old and under 3, five entries; Col. White, first; Williams & Householder, second.

Best heifer 1 year old and under 2, nine entries; M. D. Johnson, first; B. O. Cowan, second.

Best herd, owned by exhibitor ninety days, to consist of one bull and not less than four cows or heifers, M. D. Johnson.

#### HEREFORDS.

Thirty-five head of Hereford cattle were shown by the following exhibitors: Makin Bros., Florence; P. Lux, Topeka; Wesley Best, Moline; E. E. Day, Weeping Water, Nebraska; and E. H. Elmendorf, Kearney, Neb.

Bull 3 years old and over, six entries; Makin Bros. first, E. E. Day second.

Bull 2 years old and under 3, C. H. Elmendorf first.

Bull 1 year old and under 2, E. E. Day first.

Cow 3 years old and over, nine entries; Makin Bros. first, E. E. Day second.

Cow 2 years old and under 3, six entries; C. H. Elmendorf first and second.

Heifer 1 year old and under 2, five entries; C. H. Elmendorf first and second.

Herd, owned by exhibitor ninety days, to consist of one bull and four cows or heifers, over 2 years old, three entries; E. E. Day first, Makin Bros. second.

Of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association special prizes awards were made, as follows:

Hereford bull any age, eight entries; \$30 to Makin Bros.

Hereford cow any age, ten entries; \$30 to E. E. Day.

Hereford Herd, either age or grade, four entries; \$30 to E. E. Day.

Best young herd, \$30 to E. E. Day.

Best four animals any age, get of one bull, \$30 to E. E. Day.

Best steer under 3 years, \$25 to E. E. Day.

#### RED POLLED.

Sexton, Warren & Offord, Maple Hill, Kas., had on exhibition sixteen head of Red Polled cattle, and having no competition

were awarded first or first and second premiums in all classes entered. The herd possesses great merit and stands second to none in this country.

#### GRAND SWEEPSTAKES (BEEF BREEDS.)

Bull and four of his get, six entries, I Barr & Son, Short-horn, first; B O Cowan, Short-horn, second.

Bull of any age or breed, nineteen entries, I Barr & Son, Short-horn, first; Williams & Householder, Short-horn, second.

Cow of any age or breed, twenty-three entries; Williams & Householder, Short-horn, first; E E Day, Hereford, second.

Herd of breeding cattle, of any breed, to consist of not less than one bull and four cows over 2 years old, Williams & Householder, Short-horn, first; C H Elmendorf, Hereford, second.

Young herd, to consist of one male and four females, all under 2 years old, bred and owned by exhibitor, seven entries; B O Cowan, Short-horn, first; Williams & Householder, Short-horn, second.

#### JERSEYS.

About seventy head of Jersey cattle were shown by the following exhibitors: College Hill Farm, Topeka; C W Talmadge, Council Grove; E S Travis, North Topeka; O W Holmes, Topeka; E E Day, Weeping Water, Neb.; and W P Oliver, DeKalb, Mo. Awards were made for

Bull 3 years old and over, two entries, E E Day first, College Hill Farm, second.

Bull 2 years old and under 3, three entries, W R Oliver first, C W Talmadge second.

Bull 1 year old and under 2, seven entries, E E Day first, E Bennett & Son second.

Cow 3 years old and over, ten entries, W R Oliver first, College Hill Farm second.

Cow 2 years old and under 3, eleven entries, W R Oliver first and second.

Heifer 1 year old and under two, four entries, W R Oliver first and second.

Herd owned by exhibitor ninety days, to consist of one bull and not less than four cows or heifers, four entries, W R Oliver first and second.

#### HOLSTEIN FRIESIANS.

The Holstein-Friesian exhibit numbered over 110 head, and was shown by J G Oils, Topeka; C F Stone, Peabody; Henson & Rathbone, Council Grove; H W Cheney and E S Travis, North Topeka; J P Hall, Emporia; J W McDowell, Wakarusa; Home Farm Co., Hampton, Ia.; and M E Moore, Cameron, Mo. Awards were as follows:

Bull 3 years old and over, five entries, M E Moore first, C F Stone second.

Bull 1 year old and under 2, eight entries, Home Farm Co. first, J P Hall, second.

Cow 3 years old and over, seventeen entries, Home Farm Co. first and second.

Cow 2 years old and under 3, five entries, H W Cheney first, M E Moore second.

Heifer 1 year old and under 2, thirteen entries, Home Farm Co. first and second.

Herd, owned by exhibitor ninety days, to consist of one bull and not less than four cows or heifers, three entries, M E Moore first, Home Farm Co. second.

#### GRAND SWEEPSTAKES.

Bull and four of his get, five entries, College Hill Farm, Jerseys, first; M E Moore, Holsteins, second.

Bull of any age or breed, twenty one entries, M E Moore first, E E Day, Jerseys, second.

Herd of breeding cattle, of any breed, to consist of not less than one bull and four cows over 2 years old, seven entries, Home Farm Co., Holsteins, first; W R Oliver, Jerseys, second.

Young herd, to consist of one male and four females, all under 2 years old, bred and owned by exhibitor, nine entries, Williams & Chapman, Guernseys, first; M E Moore, Holsteins, second.

#### Horse Department.

##### EXHIBITORS.

French Draft and Percherons—Were shown by Rix & Goodenough, Fairford & Lytle, E. Bennett & Son, Topeka; J. G. Gault, Silver Lake; Avery & Coleman, Wakefield.

Clydesdales—By H. W. McAfee, E. B. Nett & Son, Topeka; Leonard Helsel, Carbondale; A. Basel, Michigan Valley, and L. B. Wilson, Creston, Iowa.

English Shires—By Rix & Goodenough, Topeka; P. J. Bach, Larned; R. Shelby, Howard; L. B. Wilson, Creston, Iowa, and Joseph Watson, Beatrice, Neb.

Coaches—By Lytle & Chase, E. Bennett & Son, Rix & Goodenough, Topeka; J. E. Pratt, Wakarusa; J. C. Carpenter, Council Grove; O. Huntress, Manhattan; J. B. Miller, Tecumseh, and Otmanns Bros., Watseka, Ill.

Grade Draft—By H. W. McAfee, J. Cragg, Bennett & Son, Topeka; Van Horn & Son, North Topeka; J. E. Gault, Silver Lake; Avery & Coleman, Wakefield; E. D. Reynolds, Lawrence; J. W. Beck, Circleville, and A. Basel, Michigan Valley.

All Purpose Horse—By J. B. Miller, H. W. McAfee, Stoker & Son, Topeka; Thos. Bell, Soldier; J. McDowell, Wakarusa; A. L. Mabon, Waveland; J. B. Miller, Tecumseh; Webster & Son, Valley Falls; L. B. Wilson, Creston, Iowa, and A. Basel, Michigan Valley, Kas.

Roadsters—By E. Bennett & Son, J. R. Taylor, W. R. Kuykendall, E. B. H. Remley, Mrs. C. P. Leslie, E. G. Goding, Rix & Goodenough, A. L. Rice, A. R.

Linder, A. W. Hawks, A. W. Pilley, A. Massey, O. W. Bood, J. Kline and H. W. McAfee, Topeka; C. N. McPherson, St. Marys; Wagner Bros., Maple Hill; Webster & Son, Valley Falls; A. Basel, Michigan Valley; Jao. Onestnut, Dannon; G. W. Hogeboom, Oskaloosa; G. M. Kellam, Richmond; Prairie View Stock Farm, Solomon City; J. B. Miller, Tecumseh; B. Clark, Pauline; C. E. Westbrook, Peabody; M. Bundy, Auburn; M. W. Jones, Willard; Chas. Ball, Soldier; J. C. Carpenter, Council Grove; L. Stratton, Louisville; Ed. Pyle, Humboldt, Neb.

Thoroughbred Horses—By W. George, Topeka; Somers & Son, Louisville, Iowa; J. M. Buflington, Oxford; C. A. Hubert and J. Anderson, Lyndon; Buford Clark, Pauline.

#### PERCHERON AND FRENCH DRAFT AWARDS.

Stallion, 4 years old and over, six entries, Avery & Coleman first, J. E. Guild second.

Stallion, over 3 years and under 4, four entries, Bennett & Son first, Rix & Goodenough second.

Stallion, over 2 years and under 3, five entries, Rix & Goodenough first, same second.

Stallion suckling colt, Avery & Coleman, first.

Mare, 4 years old and over, Avery & Coleman first, same second.

Filly, over 2 years and under 3, Avery & Coleman first, same second.

Sweepstakes—Stallion, any age, eleven entries, Avery & Coleman first and diploma.

#### CLYDESDALES.

Stallion, 4 years old and over, Bennett & Son first, H. W. McAfee second.

Stallion, over 3 years and under 4, ten entries, Bennett & Son first and second.

Stallion, over 2 years and under 3, seven entries, Bennett & Son first, Leonard Helsel second.

Stallion colt, over 1 year and under 2, two entries, Leonard Helsel first and second.

Stallion suckling colt, three entries, Bennett & Son first, H. W. McAfee second.

Brood mare, 4 years old and over, nine entries, H. W. McAfee first, Bennett & Son second.

Filly, over 2 years and under 3, three entries, H. W. McAfee first, L. B. Wilson second.

Filly, over 1 year and under 2, three entries, Bennett & Son first, H. W. McAfee second.

Mare suckling colt, Bennett & Son first.

Sweepstakes—Stallion, any age, fifteen entries, Bennett & Son first and diploma.

Stallion, 4 years and over, showing best four of his get, H. W. McAfee first and diploma.

#### ENGLISH SHIRE.

Stallion, 4 years old and over, eight entries, Jos. Watson & Co., first and second.

Stallion, over 3 years and under 4, six entries, Rix & Goodenough first and second.

Stallion, over 2 years and under 3, nine entries, Jos. Watson & Co., first, Rix & Goodenough second.

Stallion colt, over 1 year and under 2, three entries, Rix & Goodenough first, J. G. Gault second.

Brood mare, 4 years old and over, three entries, Rix & Goodenough first and second.

Suckling mare colt, Rix & Goodenough first and second.

Sweepstakes—Stallion, any age, in Class 2, seventeen entries, Rix & Goodenough first and diploma.

#### COACHERS.

Stallion, 4 years old and over, ten entries, Otmanns Bros. first.

Stallion, over 3 years and under 4, Otmanns Bros. first.

Stallion, over 2 years and under 3, Otmanns Bros. first.

Stallion suckling colt, Bennett & Son first.

Sweepstakes—Stallion, any age, O. Huntress first and diploma.

Stallion, 4 years and over, showing best four of his get, E. Bennett & Son first and diploma.

Sweepstakes herd, all draft breeds, H. W. McAfee's Clydesdales.

#### GRADE DRAFT HORSES.

Stallion, 4 years old and over, Avery & Coleman first.

Stallion, over 3 years and under 4, H. W. McAfee first.

Stallion, over 2 years and under 3, H. W. McAfee first.

Stallion colt, over 1 year and under 2, Bennett & Son first.

Stallion, suckling colt, J. E. Guild first.

Mare, 4 years old and over, J. E. Guild first, H. W. McAfee second.

Mare, 3 years and under 4, Van Horn & Son first and second.

Mare, 2 years and under 3, McAfee first, J. W. Beck second.

Mare colt, over 1 year and under 2, McAfee first, Bennett & Son second.

Mare suckling colt, McAfee first and second.

#### HORSES FOR ALL PURPOSES.

Gelding, 4 years old and over, J. B. Miller first, Van Horn & Son second.

Gelding, over 3 years and under 4, Van Horn & Son first.

Gelding, over 2 years and under 3, J. McDowell first.

Mare, 4 years and over, Van Horn & Son first, A. Basel second.

Filly, over 3 years and under 4, Van Horn & Son first and second.

Filly, over 2 years and under 3, Thos. Bell first, Van Horn & Son second.

Mare colt, under 1 year, R. A. Bell first, Van Horn & Son second.

#### GRAND SWEEPSTAKES.

Stallion, draft, any age or breed, forty-two entries, Avery & Coleman first and diploma.

Stallion, coaches, any age or breed, nineteen entries, Otmanns Bros. first and diploma.

#### Swine Department.

The exhibit consisted of 332 head of pure bred hogs.

Poland-Chinas—One hundred and eighty-two head, exhibited by V. B. Howey, Topeka; G. B. Lindsey, Princeton; James Mains, Oskaloosa; I. B. Brown, Thompsonville; Rankin Baldridge, Parsons; Marion Brown, Nortonville; J. S. Risk, Weston, Mo.; W. P. Hayzlett, Bolckow, Mo.

Berkshires—One hundred and eighty-two head, by G. W. Berry, Berryton; H. E. Goodell, Tecumseh; V. B. Howey, Topeka; N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., and W. E. Spicer, Harvard, Neb.

Chester-White—Seventy-two head, by W. W. Waltmire, Carbondale; Jno. Kemp, North Topeka; A. E. Staley & Son, Ottawa, and E. H. Stuart, Valley Falls, Kas.

#### POLAND-CHINA EXHIBITS AND AWARDS.

Boar, 2 years old and over, 7 entries, R. Baldridge, first; J. S. Risk, second.

Boar, 1 year old and under 2, 6 entries, Baldridge, first; G. B. Lindsey, second.

Boar, 6 months old and under 1 year, 8 entries, W. P. Hayzlett, first; J. S. Risk, second.

Boar, under 6 months, 17 entries, Baldridge, first; V. B. Howey, second.

Sow, 2 years old and over, 12 entries, Hayzlett, first; Howey, second.

Sow, 1 year old and under 2, 11 entries, J. S. Risk, first; James Mains, second.

Sow, 6 months old and under 1 year, 11 entries, Risk, first; Mains, second.

Sow, under 6 months, 13 entries, Baldridge, first, Risk, second.

Sow with litter of pigs, not less than 5, under 6 months, 7 entries, Baldridge, first; Hayzlett, second.

Boar, with 5 of his get under 6 months, 7 entries, Baldridge, first; Risk, second.

Herd of 1 boar and 4 sows over 1 year, 5 entries, Baldridge, first; Mains, second.

Herd of 1 boar and 4 sows under 1 year, 5 entries, Risk, first; Howey, second.

Sweepstakes—Boar, any age, 17 entries, Hayzlett, first; Baldridge, second.

Sow, any age, 19 entries, J. S. Risk, first; Hayzlett, second.

#### BERKSHIRE EXHIBITS AND AWARDS.

Boar, 2 years old and over, 4 entries, N. H. Gentry, first; H. E. Goodell, second.

Boar 1 year old and under 2, 3 entries, W. E. Spicer, first; G. W. Berry, second.

Boar 6 months old and under 1 year, 6 entries, Gentry, first; Berry, second.

Boar, under 6 months old, 5 entries, Spicer, first; Berry, second.

Sow, 2 years old and over, 10 entries, Howey, first; Gentry, second.

Sow, 1 year old and under 4 entries, Gentry, first and second.

Sow 6 months old and under 1 year, 11 entries, Gentry, first; Berry, second.

Sow, under 6 months old, 7 entries, Spicer, first; Goodell, second.

Breeders' Ring—Sow with litter of pigs, not less than 5, under 6 months old, Berry, first; Howey, second.

Boar, with 5 of his get under six months old, Berry, first; Goodell, second.

Best herd over 1 year, Gentry, first; Berry, second.

Best herd under 1 year, Gentry first; Berry, second.

Sweepstakes—Boar, any age, 8 entries, Gentry, first; Spicer, second.

Sow, any age, 16 entries, Gentry, first and second.

#### CHESTER WHITES EXHIBITS AND AWARDS.

Boar, 1 year and over, W. W. Waltmire, first; John Kemp, second.

Boar, 6 months old and under 1 year, Kemp, first; Waltmire, second.

Boar, under 6 months, A. E. Staley & son, first; Waltmire, second.

Sow, 1 year old and over, Waltmire, first; Staley & Son, second.

Sow, 6 months old and under 1 year, Waltmire, first and second.

Sow, under 6 months old, Waltmire, first; Kemp, second.

Breeders' Ring—Sow with litter of pigs not less than 5, under 6 months old, Staley & Son, first; Waltmire, second.

Herd of 1 boar and 4 sows, Waltmire, first; Staley, second.

#### Sheep Department.

Less than 200 head of sheep were shown. In the Merino class C. F. Stone, Peabody, showed twenty-three head; Sam Jewett & Son, Lawrence, twenty-eight, and E. D. King, Burlington, thirty head. Cotswolds were shown by W. G. McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, twenty-six head; U. P. Bennett & Son, Lee's Summit, Mo., thirteen head. Of Shropshires, U. P. Bennett & Son had thirty head, and thirty Oxford were shown by L. B. Wilson, Creston, Iowa.

#### FINE WOOLS.

Flock of not less than 5 ewes with their lambs and 1 ram, Jewett & Son, first; C. F. Stone, second.

Ram, any age, Jewett & Son, first; E. D. King, second.



he has won, as a manufacturer. He is a Topeka boy, learned his trade in this city, and has the most extensive machine shop and foundry in the State. He makes a specialty of farm engines. Besides his success as a machinist and manufacturer, he enjoys the distinction of being the present Mayor of Topeka.

#### CALIFORNIA GOLDEN MAMMOTH POPCORN.

Hon. J. Lee Knight, Topeka, has brought to this office samples of this variety, which for size, purity and beauty exceeds anything we have seen in this line. He has 1200 bushels this year planted on ground well adapted to it and completely isolated from other varieties of corn and his crop is absolutely pure. He has begun to gather already, and the yield is surprising. To the lovers of this luxury we would say, see Captain Knight and secure a supply for the winter and for seed.

#### THE PORTER CRUSHER

Of Bowling Green, Kentucky. This excellent machine was represented by Mr. H. B. Donaldson, who has been long with the company. He sold more machines than at any half dozen fairs before, and considers his visit a great success. He has a machine of great merits, and by fair representations, won the confidence of the feeders who were not slow to purchase so valuable a help as the Porter Crusher has proved to be. He had the testimony of many who are using the crusher to back his statements. It has stood the final test and comes out ahead.

#### A. L. EMERY & CO.

Manufacturing jobbers, tinware. A large booth was occupied with samples of the goods made by the firm. For several years they have been engaged almost exclusively in making galvanized cornice, but lately they moved to their own new and spacious building on Jackson street, near Fifth, and are now exclusively engaged in manufacturing tinware for the wholesale jobbing trade. Their goods are made of the best quality of charcoal tin, and are first-class in design and workmanship. The entire lot of goods on exhibition was disposed of to one dealer who was not slow to appreciate the good qualities manifested by the goods on exhibition.

#### MURPHY'S HARROWS.

H. A. Murphy, of Elk City, Kansas, was at the State Fair with his new listing adjustable harrow, which is said to be one of the most successful ever used on listed corn. Mr. Murphy guarantees as follows: First, that it will pulverize the earth around the plant and not destroy it as a harrow on corn planted the old-fashioned way. Secondly, that it will tend three rows at once. Thirdly, that it is easily managed and under control by the operator. Fourth, that the draft is not greater than an ordinary harrow. Fifth, that the operator does not have to stoop in handling it. Sixth, that it will adjust itself to uneven rows, in any reasonable difference.

#### ELK CITY, KAS.

We hereby certify to having seen H. A. Murphy's harrow work in his field and Mr. Gregory's, and call it the trick for listed crops. We can fully recommend it as a good invention for listed crops. Signed, John Patterson, R. L. Davidson, P. S. Layton, A. W. Shaffer, E. A. Reed, Cross & Son, B. Castillo and D. S. Cook.

#### GEO. W. CRANE & CO.

Printers, blank book makers, lithographers, electrypress, etc. Few firms possess more of the sterling qualities requisite for a large business extending over a period of years, than the gentlemen composing the Geo. W. Crane Publishing Company. The past year brought diversities in the shape of a fire that totally destroyed the stock and machinery of the house, but a glance at the display in Exposition hall did not reveal any of these facts. The shelves filled with law books, records, blank books and other legal publications was a most creditable one. For many years the publication of law books has been a specialty with the Crane Co., and they have given the nicest discrimination and most intelligent direction. They publish the compiled statutes of Kansas, New Mexico and other States. On the counter we observed a ponderous volume that bore evidences of having passed through the great fire. It manifested better than words can possibly the excellence of the workmanship done by the house. The firm showed great enterprise in the tasteful arrangement of the display and won the compliments of admiring thousands.

#### THE GERMANIC CUSTOM MADE SHIRTS.

Mrs. L. M. German, proprietor. The exhibit of this enterprising lady in the main building was one of extraordinary merit. Every article shown was of her own making, and illustrated the great skill she possesses as a cutter and maker of this class of goods. Her prices are very reasonable and she is located in near the center of business and will be found ready to take measures and fill all orders at the shortest notice. Orders by mail, with instructions for self-measurement. Don't wear poorly made, ill-fitting garments when you can be supplied with the best article for about the same money.

The Western White Bronze company, Des Moines, Iowa, displayed elegant samples of their white bronze monuments and statuary. The material is far more durable than marble and granite. The monuments are of beautiful design and artistic finish. White bronze is refined zinc. It does not tarnish, crumble or crack from age, but remains a solid and beautiful tribute to the memory of the dead. The testimonials from the visitors at the fair who had erected monuments of white bronze were universally in favor of this material. It has been time tested and tried in the severest climates, and has come out ahead of every other substance

for monuments. The agent for this company at Topeka is Mr. R. G. Martin, whose experience for the past eight years enables him to speak with confidence of its merits. If you need anything in the line of cemetery work call and see him at 112 East Sixth street, Topeka.

#### THE KANSAS NEWSPAPER UNION.

This great enterprise by Topeka business men was fitly represented at the great fair. Within a few years the business of the firm has grown to wonderful proportions.

The house now employs fifty men and keeps three traveling men on the road constantly, as besides Kansas it does a vast and steadily increasing business in Colorado, Nebraska, New Mexico, Texas and Arkansas. It keeps here in Topeka a stock that is equal to that of any house in Kansas City, and which will compare favorably with any in St. Louis or Chicago, including everything from a quoin to a big Potter press.

Everything in the line of paper is also kept, and the display in Exposition hall shows that the house carries fine fancy goods which a year ago couldn't be had in Kansas City. As an evidence of the popularity of the K. N. U. in the State, it may be said that there are over fifty Kansas newspaper men registered at Press headquarters, adjoining its display, and nearly all are customers of the house. It brings these men here to do their trading, when they would otherwise go to St. Louis or Chicago.

#### STORRS & SMITH.

Messrs. Storrs & Smith, Topeka, are manufacturers of and dealers in stained, ornamental, plate and window glass; fine wood mantels, grates, tile, etc. This firm makes a specialty of stained glass for interior decoration of residences, churches, etc., and have met with remarkable success in this line. They have supplied material for some of the most elegant buildings in Topeka, and also in other principal cities of Kansas. The firm deals extensively in fine wood mantels and the samples on exhibition are perfect in design and finish. They also carry a full line of tile, grates, etc. The firm handles plate and window glass and makes a specialty of fine chipped, beveled and chrysalized plate. The most charming and unique feature of this exhibit perhaps is the window through which one looks on approaching the booth. The center and lower portion consists of fine American plate glass which is so clear as to be deceptive. Indeed, an individual looking through it and fully believing it was an open window spat against the glass, much to his own mortification and the amusement of the onlookers. Above and on either side are lovely specimens of chipped and beveled stained glass, the whole forming a picture beautiful to behold and reflected much credit on its designer, Mr. A. M. Smith.

#### C. B. HAMILTON & CO.

Blank books, legal blanks, stationery and everything in the line of county, township and school district supplies; also bank work and job printing.

This popular firm was recently awarded the contract for putting in metal vault furniture in the Kansas State Treasurer's office, in competition with all competitors in the business, which speaks volumes for the high standing and reliability of the firm. They have on exhibition in the exposition hall samples of the goods to be furnished, which consist of metallic roller shelving, paper files, bond boxes, etc.

This firm carries everything in the way of vault furniture, and in this line are doing a large business, not only in Kansas, but throughout the west. It is a source of pride to the people of Topeka and the State of Kansas to know that we have reliable firms at the capital city that can successfully compete with any firms in the east, not only in quality of goods, but in prices as well; and one of the firms that can do this is C. B. Hamilton & Co. The visitors' register, made by C. B. Hamilton & Co., and presented to the State Historical Society five years ago, is the largest book ever made in Kansas, and is on exhibition in their booth this year. It contains many notable names, among which are Hon. James G. Blaine and Ben Butler, and many others of less note. Visitors to the State Fair this year are requested to call and register their names.

#### Fair Notes.

S. Whitney, Manhattan, Kas., received the diploma at the State Fair for the best churn for making butter, either rotary or other movement.

For best individual display of farm products, first premium, \$75, to A. Patzell, Topeka; second, \$50, to John Patzell, Topeka; third, \$25, to Emery Brobst, Topeka.

For best display of jellies exhibited by maker, Mrs. G. H. Hughes, North Topeka, first, and Mrs. E. Kibby, Oage City, second. For best display of preserves exhibited by maker, Mrs. Grace Clark, Topeka, received first.

In the county displays of farm products, fruits, etc., first premium of \$200 was awarded to Wyandotte county, second premium of \$150 to Shawnee county, third premium of \$100 to Ellis county, fourth premium of \$50 to Jewell county.

J. W. Babst, of Hiawatha, exhibited a large herd of Berkshires at Hiawatha, Falls City and Sabetha, and took first and second premiums in nearly all classes. Herd comprises fine selections of the best families of America.

John McCoy, of Sabetha, exhibited his fine herd of Short-horns at Hiawatha and Sabetha fairs, and took several premiums at the former, and one first and four second premiums at Sabetha. He also exhibited a carefully-bred herd of Poland-China hogs.

The Creamery Package Company was well represented at the State Fair by Frank H. Hill, who had charge of an exhibit of

dairy salt, cheese salt, rennet extract, butter color, a refrigerator and Coolery creamers. This house is prepared to supply everything in the line of dairy goods and supplies.

Samuel Kimmel, Falls City, Neb., is showing a young herd of Aberdeen-Angus at Falls City, Neb., and Sabetha, Kansas, taking all in their classes and sweepstakes for best herds, all breeds competing, showing that Mr. Kimmel is a careful breeder in downing many old breeders who have been successful in the showing for a number of years.

Messrs. Allaway & Co., florists, had a splendid display of flowers from their extensive houses on Kansas avenue and Eighth street. No finer collection of geraniums and begonias have been seen at any previous State fair. The completeness, excellence and variety of their collection attracted many visitors. It was a big card for Mr. Allaway and Miss Amee.

H. F. Langworth, Jr., Beloit, Kas., had on exhibition a rotary harrow and a corn harvester manufactured by the Kansas City Vehicle and Rotary Harrow Co. The corn harvester is one that attracted much favorable comment from the farmers on account of its cheapness and practical value for the work. It is a new machine, yet the manufacturers are unable to supply the demand for the present season.

C. F. Stone, Pabody, Kas., was at the State Fair with his Merino sheep and Holstein-Friesian cattle, and on account of the high merit of his stock won many new customers as well as a fair share of the best premiums, as will be seen by reference to the awards published in another column. We cordially commend our readers desiring first-class and reliable stock to correspond with Mr. Stone, who will give fair treatment and reasonable prices.

The KANSAS FARMER special of a \$15 breeders' card for best heifer calf, any beef breed, was awarded to Dora B. sired by Imp. Scottish Lord, owned by B. O. Cowan, New Point, Holt Co., Mo. The breeders present made up a second prize of \$12 and third of \$8 for same class, and Mr. Cowan received second and Makin Bros. third premium. Another special for best bull calf, any breed, was offered by the Live Stock Indicator, with second and third prizes by breeders. The first was won by B. O. Cowan, and the second and third by Williams & Householder.

In the dairy department, displays were larger and of a much better quality than last year. For best fifty pounds creamery butter, O. G. Madison & Co., Topeka, received first, and Hesston Creamery Co., Hesston, Kas., second premium. Hesston Creamery Co. received first on fancy or ornamental creamery butter. For best dairy butter, Mrs. P. Hille, Vidette, first, and T. C. Murphy, Thayer, second premium. For best fancy exhibit of dairy butter, J. B. Sims, Topeka, first, and M. Grace Clark, Topeka, second. For best factory exhibit of cheese, not less than 500 pounds, Meeks Bros., Eldridge, received first, and D. S. Curry, Nortonville, second. For best dairy exhibit of cheese, not less than 100 pounds, John Bull, Ravanna, Kas., first, and Mrs. Peter Hille second.

During the State Fair Mr. A. E. Jones, of Topeka, purchased of W. R. Oliver, of DeKalb, Mo., the 2-year-old Jersey bull, Charity Stoke Pogis (18215), by Roter's Pride (11694), Dan Girl of St. Lambert (20423). This bull took first prize at St. Joseph Exposition and second prize at Kansas State Fair in 1888, also first prize at Iowa and Kansas State Fairs this year. This purchase included the 4-year-old cow, Comra (38886), by Combination (4389), Dam Soreda (19801), and the Jersey heifer, not yet 2 years old, Nancy Roter (58691), by Complete (15069), Dam Alpha Charm (22327). This heifer took first prize at the St. Joseph Exposition in 1888, and second prize at Iowa State Fair, and first prize at Kansas State Fair this year. Charity Stoke Pogis has 81 per cent. blood elements of Mary Anne of St. Lambert.

At the great Topeka State Fair, one of the most attractive exhibits was that of hay presses, which have of late years been extensively introduced in the Sunflower State. The great feature of the exhibit was the Lightning, manufactured by the Kansas City Hay Press Co., Kansas City, Mo. Day after day the department was crowded with interested spectators. Thursday was the day for awarding premiums, consequently greater interest was manifested; the universal opinion prevailed that the blue ribbon would be awarded the Lightning. The other manufacturers maintained a bold front, until the Lightning made the most remarkable run on record, 3,500 pounds or 2½ tons in for minutes. After an examination of the other presses, both full circle and half circle, the committee awarded the blue ribbon to the Lightning.

#### Jersey Cattle for Sale.

Nine splendid cows, 2 to 8 years old; six very fine yearling heifers; two very fine heifer calves; four extra fine bull calves; one fine bull, 3 years old; one fine bull, 2 years old; one extra fine bull, 1 year old. All the cattle are A. J. C. 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.

#### Harvest Excursions

To Arkansas, south Missouri, and other States South. The Memphis Route (Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis R. R. Co.) will give a series of Half Rate Excursions as follows: August 6 and 20; September 10 and 24, and October 8, 1889.

Tickets will be sold for One Fare for the round trip, and will be good 30 days for return. See Excursion bills for full detailed information. For Excursion bills, maps and time table folders, with copy of Missouri and Kansas Farmer, address, J. E. LOCKWOOD, General Ticket Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

#### Gossip About Stock.

Remember the very important sale of Holstein-Friesian cattle by Geo. W. Harrop at Manhattan on October 24.

E. H. Stuart of Valley Falls, breeder of Chester White swine, purchased a valuable young Berkshire from W. W. Walshire at the State Fair.

Among our new advertisers of extra good Poland China and Duroc-Jersey swine is D. Trott, Abilene, Kas. His trade extends from Dakota to Kansas.

A new exhibitor of Chester White swine at the State Fair this year was E. H. Stuart, Valley Falls, who sold twenty head, with the exception of two head, his entire stock.

Our Merino sheep advertisers, E. D. King, Burlington, Kas., sold a 3-year-old ram to J. F. Bayless, Yates Center, during the State Fair for \$50; and Sam J. wet & Son, of Lawrence, sold a ram for \$50 to L. W. Powell, Oage City, Kas.

C. W. Talmage, of Council Grove, sold a fine Jersey bull and heifer at the State Fair to C. W. Jewell, of Topeka; one heifer to S. Green, of North Topeka; one bull and one cow to C. McFaully, of Topeka, and one bull to John Deitrick, of Burlington.

James Mains, of Oskaloosa, Kansas, while at the State Fair, sold one boar to Mr. Basel, of Michigan Valley, Kansas; one boar to Mr. Snyder, of Edmonds, Kansas, and one sow to a merchant at Meriden, Kansas, and one boar to a gentleman near Manhattan.

W. P. Hayzlett, of Bolckow, Mo., one of the most noted breeders of Poland-China swine, while at the State Fair, sold a valuable animal to Eli Zimmerman, of Hiawatha, and one to a gentleman from Sedalia, Mo. Mr. Hayzlett's card will hereafter be found in the columns of the FARMER.

W. R. Oliver of DeKalb, Mo., while at the State Fair with his valuable line of Jerseys, sold two extra fine animals to Chas. E. Hill, of Colorado, to be shown with that gentleman's herd at the Colorado State fair. Also a valuable bull calf, cow and heifer to A. E. Jones, of Shawnee county, Kansas.

The well known flock of Shropshire sheep owned by Ed Jones, Wakefield, Kansas, has been sold to J. W. Cranston and Geo. Ball of Leavenworth, Kansas, which with their present flock makes one of the largest middle wool flocks in the state. G. H. Wadsworth, Larned, took six of his bucks.

Col. S. A. Sawyer, the Kansas live stock auctioneer, desires us to announce that Tuesday, October 1, he will sell for Ballard & Murdock, 100 head of Angus cattle, grade and thoroughbreds. The offering consists of heifers, steers and bulls. The sale will be held at the ranch, eight miles northeast of Manhattan, Kas.

Thos. T. Babst of Dover, made a fine exhibit of Short-horns at the State Fair last week. The head of his herd, the imported Cruickshank bull Thistletop, 8383, just from the breeding pen and without any preparation for the fair, took first premium in his class. Mr. Babst is breeding fine stock. See his advertisement in the breeders directory of the FARMER.

At the State Fair, Marion Brown, of Nortonville, sold ten head of Poland-China swine, viz.: One boar to Henry Maltz, of Alma, Kansas; one boar and two sows to W. R. Dane, of Virgil, Kansas; one boar pig to J. Williams, of Bacon, Kansas; one fine pig to Harry Jones, of Battle, Kansas; one boar pig to Mr. Babcock, of Nortonville; one boar pig to J. W. Luscombe, Circleville, Kansas; sow and pig to W. H. Wood, Meriden, Kansas, and one boar pig to Neal Perkins, of North Topeka.

Farmer & Son's sunflower herd of Poland-Chinas and Berkshires at Grunett, has been making the fair circuit this season in South-eastern Kansas and Southwestern Missouri, and as usual have so far won their share of the ribbon against the strongest competition. Several sweepstakes are reported among their victories. They show this week at Carthage, Mo. Keep watch for the advertisement soon to appear in the FARMER of their second annual sale, which will take place about the first of November.

We are informed that Mr. Warren, of the firm of Sexton, Warren & Offord, Maple Hill, Kansas, left England on Sept. 14, with an extensive shipment of young stallions, English shires, Suffolks and Hackneys, which will arrive at their farm the first week in October. In making these selections the firm pay special attention to soundness, good feet and clean limbs, and intending purchasers will find a very desirable lot of young horses to pick from, whilst their prices are down to the lowest possible point. The FARMER can heartily recommend its patrons to correspond with the firm and insure them fair treatment in a trade.

#### ATTENTION!

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

## Seed Wheat!

**FULCASTER.** This variety is one of the best, hardest, earliest and most prolific varieties. Has been thoroughly tested in this climate, and often yields 48 bushels per acre. Stiff straw. Owing to stouling qualities does not require as much seed per acre as other varieties. Price per bushel, sacked, \$1.50.

**ROCHESTER RED.** Smooth variety and medium late. Heavy feeder. Very hardy. Stiff straw. It will pay every farmer to put in a little of this new variety. Price per bushel, sacked, \$5.00.

**RUSSIAN RED.** Smooth variety and early as the May. Yields 8 to 15 bushels more than ordinary varieties. Stiff straw and very hardy. Price per bushel, sacked, \$3.00.

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Kansas City, Mo.



## 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.

### There's a Boy in the House.

A gun in the parlor, a kite in the hall,  
In the kitchen a book, and a bat, and a ball;  
On the sideboard a ship, on the bookcase a flute,  
And a hat for whose ownership none would dispute;  
And out on the porch, gallantly prancing nowhere,  
A spirited hobby-horse paws the air;  
And a well-polished pie-plate out there on the shelf,  
Near the tall jelly-jar which a mischievous elf  
Emptied as slyly and slick as a mouse,  
Make it easy to see There's a Boy in the House.

A racket, a rattle, a rollicking shout,  
Above and below and around and about;  
A whistling, a pounding, a hammering of nails,  
The building of houses, the shaping of sails;

Entreaties for paper, for scissors, for string,  
For every undefinable, bothersome thing;  
A bang of the door, and a dash up the stairs,  
In the interest of burdensome business affairs;  
And an elephant hunt for a bit of a mouse,  
Make it easy to hear There's a Boy in the House.

But oh, if the toys were not scattered about,  
And the house never echoed to racket and rout;

If forever the rooms were all tidy and neat,  
And one need not wipe after wee muddy feet;  
If no one laughed out when the morning was red,

And with kisses went tumbling all tired to bed;

What a wearisome, work-a-day world, don't you see,

For all who love wild little laddies 'twould be;  
And I'm happy to think, though I shrink like a mouse,

From disorder and din—There's a Boy in the House!  
—Good Housekeeping.

### Convulsions in Children.

Convulsions are hardly a disease, since they generally accompany some other complaint already mentioned. But they are often the herald that announces serious trouble, the child having been, perhaps, only slightly ailing, possibly only fretful, which has been accounted for by the fact of teething, when without further warning the little one is seized with a convulsion. Then, if ever, does the mother need self-control and knowledge. The thing to be accomplished as soon as possible and with the least possible disturbance of the patient, is to entirely strip the child of clothing and immerse all but the face in as warm water as can be borne without scalding, adding to the bath a little mustard. When the rigid limbs relax, lift from the bath and wrap in a soft, warm blanket, keeping the child perfectly quiet, either laying it down or holding it straight out across the lap. Do not be alarmed if it sleeps for some time, so long as the breathing is regular, the limbs flexible. It will probably be frightened when first waking, speak quietly, softly, and handle gently. Don't press the child convulsively to you, weeping and exclaiming; a babe of six months only, will gaze at its mother's tear-stained face with a wonder and anxiety that does not add to the quieting of the over-stained nervous system.

The causes of convulsions are so varied, it's not practicable to give medical treatment here. Place the case in your family physician's care and for several days keep the little one very quiet. If in the summer, avoid the hot sun while giving plenty of outdoor air. If there is indigestion give only the simplest food.

Some infants are born with a tendency to go into convulsions at the least provocation; they have a brain and nervous system all hyperæmic, they are unusually bright; as a rule they sleep but little, waken very easily and are startled by loud or unusual noises. Mother, if you have one of these dainty, mercurial infants, don't be driven by threats, insinuations or requests into treating it as so-and-so does her great, fat phlegmatic baby. You can't accustom such a baby to sleep through a cyclone, not even a small one, until it is several months old, neither would it be safe to put it to bed in the dark, and let it cry itself to sleep; it might be the sleep of death. More children than the world knows of have died from this fanatical idea, that it's all nonsense a child being afraid of the dark. There are adults who have never overcome their fear of dark. It is a false idea that a child will not be hurt by crying itself to sleep. It may cause severe illness, may even produce imbecility, often does produce hernia, especially with male infants. It all depends on circumstances; a mother is hard-hearted indeed, who can stand the long-continued sobbing from this cause. I have mentioned hernia as one of the possible results. This trouble

is much more common among infants than is generally supposed. Is your little boy a fretful one, often crying as if in pain for hours, the bowels inclined to irregularity? examine very carefully for evidences of rupture. In some cases the wearing of a well-fitting pad has transformed a peevish, fretful babe into a merry little rogue; again the early use of a perfectly fitting truss may make a complete cure.—Good Housekeeping

### A Man of Expedients.

Of all the dispositions with which mortal man may be born, there is no other that on the whole is so likely to assist him to make his way through life satisfactorily as that of being born a man of expedients. Whatever gifts of wealth one may chance to inherit, he is sure sooner or later to come to grief unless he inherits the art of managing them. It is by no means enough to get a fortune, it is necessary to use one's wits to preserve it. But fortune is, after all, only one of the innumerable elements of which life is compounded, and as it becomes every year necessary to have a larger fortune to hold one's own among the wealthy of the land, so does it become every year of less importance whether one does have a fortune, since there is constantly a larger proportion of people who do not have the enormous amount which goes to make up the modern fortune, and the majority will assert itself, even to the extent of breaking away from the domination of wealth.

In every department of life, in the greatest affairs with which he is called upon to have to do, as well as in the most minute, there is room for the display of this faculty of being prepared for the emergency. To be a man of expedients it is necessary to have much mental dexterity, much power of adaptability and wide fertility of resource. Indirectly there is needed a large imagination, and the man of expedients is above everything else, perhaps, a man of imagination. He is able to put himself in different relations to any given problem, and if the first does not furnish him a solution of any difficulty that may perplex him, he is capable of looking the whole matter over from a new standpoint, and thereby selecting some hitherto unsuspected means of escape from the entanglement which annoys him.

In business this faculty is the most valuable that can be named, perhaps. By it a man is enabled to be always ready for whatever may come. He never loses an opportunity, since his temperament allows him to devise the means of improving any circumstance as soon as he is aware of its existence. His plans are always ready because they are born of the need to which they should apply, and there is nothing to do but to put them into practice. The slow and plodding man looks on with impatient wonder at the swiftness with which his rival conceives and executes his schemes. He can not understand this fertility of resource, this seemingly inexhaustible storehouse of means for all possible ends. He laboriously elaborates or often enough is unable to find a way in which adequately to meet experiences if they chance to be at all out of the ordinary course of life; and the man of expedients, who is never at a loss, seems to him little less than a wizard, endowed with powers that are certainly unchristian and probably unholy. There is something positively dishonest, to the thinking of the dull man, in his extraordinary cleverness, this to him superhuman command of circumstances. He views it with suspicious anger and looks upon its results as unblest. And meanwhile the other does not in the least trouble himself as to what the dull man does or does not think, but goes on his serene way to conquer the earth, and to enjoy the fullness thereof.—Boston Courier.

### To Get Rid of Flies.

Horse stable proximity is favorable to the fly nuisance, as are swill pails, slop holes and unclean kitchen surroundings generally. Therefore the tidy housekeeper is less tormented by the presence of the winged scavengers, but, despite best efforts, they are apt to be with us, and Prof. Cook suggests, from his own practice, a threefold precaution for their abatement:

1. We have screens to all our windows, and to such doors as are much used, especially the outside doors to kitchen and dining-room. The screens to the kitchen windows are full length, so the windows can be opened either from above or below. We believe in fresh air, and with this arrangement we get it.

2. The screen to the pantry window, to each of the dining-room windows, and to one window of each of the other rooms, is hinged at the top to the upper sash. Thus, by darkening all the other windows, the flies alight on this hinged screen. We now

push the screen quickly out at the bottom, brush rapidly with a palm-leaf fan, and, lo! the flies are all outside the window.

3. In case the flies get too thick we use pyrethrum, or better, California pyrethrum or buhach. Toward night we try to attract all the flies into the kitchen by darkening the other rooms and placing odorous sweets exposed in that room. At 10 o'clock—bed time—we scatter, by means of a 10-cent bellows, a little of the powder into the room. The next morning the flies are dead or partially paralyzed on the kitchen floor, and are swept up and cremated in the kitchen stove before any revive. Mrs. Cook prefers the hinged screens in the main, as too frequent use of the pyrethrum does spread a fine dust on the furniture, which is not desirable.—Tribune.

### The Sense of Taste.

A physiologist, discoursing on the sense of taste, says: Strictly speaking, with the tip of the tongue one can't really taste at all. If you put a small drop of honey or of oil of bitter almonds on that part of the mouth, you will find, no doubt to your great surprise, that it produces no effect of any sort; you only taste it when it begins slowly to diffuse itself, and reaches the true tasting region in the middle distance. But if you put a little cayenne or mustard on the same part, you will find that it bites you immediately—the experiment should be tried sparingly—while if you put it lower down in the mouth you will swallow it almost without noticing the pungency of the stimulant. The reason is that the tip of the tongue is supplied only with nerves which are really only nerves of touch, not nerves of taste proper; they belong to a totally different main branch, and they go to a different center in the brain, together with the very similar threads which supply the nerves of smell for mustard and pepper. That is why the smell and taste of these pungent substances are so much alike, as everybody must have noticed; a good sniff at a mustard-pot producing almost the same irritating effects as an incautious mouthful.

### How To Change the Color of Canary Birds.

The following is from the proceedings of the Berlin Physiological Society:

Starting with the observed fact that canaries fed with cayenne pepper acquire a ruddy plumage, Dr. Saueremann has based upon it a scientific investigation of canaries, fowls, pigeons and other birds. From these he has obtained the following results: Feeding with pepper only produces an effect when given to young birds before they moult; color of the feathers of the older birds cannot be affected. Moisture facilitates the change of color to a ruddy hue, which is again discharged under the influence of sunlight and cold. A portion of the constituents of cayenne pepper is quite inactive as, for instance, piperin and several extractives; similarly the red coloring matter alone of the pepper has no effect on the color of the feathers. It is rather the triolein, which occurs in the pepper in large quantities, together with the characteristic pigment, which brings about the change of color by holding the red pigment of the pepper in solution. Glycerine may be used instead of triolein to bring about the same result. The same statement holds good with regard to the feeding of birds with aniline colors. The red pigment of the pepper is also stored in the egg yolk as well as in the feathers. The first appearance of the pigment in the yolk may be observed as a colored ring four days after the commencement of feeding with the pigment dissolved in fat; after a further two days' feeding the whole yolk is colored. Dr. Saueremann is still engaged in carrying on his researches.

### Woman's Work and Wages.

With the opening number of volume X of *Good Housekeeping*, beginning November 9, 1889, Mrs. Helen Campbell will have the editorial charge of a department to be entitled "Woman's Work and Wages."

*Good Housekeeping* has been identified from the beginning with every interest of home life, but proposes now to include as well the no less vital ones associated with every form of woman's work outside the home. It desires also to open up avenues for those who must work at home, and to this end invites co-operation of women's exchanges and women's clubs in general, throughout the country. Every detail of management and organization will be welcomed, and every point of interest to women at large will be chronicled in full. The department will be devoted to social economics and the relation of women to this subject, and will discuss every phase bearing

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upon daily life, the problem at present involved in domestic service being one of the most pressing. It is vitally important that women should confer upon this point, since the evil has reached a stage where concerted action upon it is imperative. This requires special treatment, but lines of general study will be indicated, with the best methods of work in this direction. It hopes also, to prove itself the natural channel of communication for women workers, as well as for those who work for women, and to this end Mrs. Campbell invites the sending of reports of any special organs published by clubs or exchanges, and any detail which can be of value or interest to women workers as a whole. Address every communication of this nature to MRS. HELEN CAMPBELL, 135 West 103d St., New York city.

Man is often deceived in the age of a woman by her gray hair. Ladies, you can appear young and prevent this grayness by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

### 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.

### Low Rates to Puget Sound Points.

The St. Joseph & Grand Island and Union Pacific railroads, and Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, via Portland, form the new short line to Tacoma, Seattle, Olympia and Port Townsend, Washington Territory, and Victoria, British Columbia. The ticket rates to these points via the above line have just been lowered to \$60 first class, and \$35 second class, baggage checked through. For further information, call on any agent. E. MCNEILL, General Manager. W. P. ROBINSON, JR., G. P. & T. A., St. Joseph, Mo.

### 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 complete, 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 Pass. Agent, 312 Main street, Kansas City, Mo. Asst Gen'l Pass. Agt., Chicago.

### Harvest Excursions--Low Rates.

The SANTA FE ROUTE will sell, on September 10 and 24, and October 8, 1889, round-trip excursion tickets at greatly reduced rates—about one fare for the round trip, from Topeka to all points in Kansas west of a line drawn through Albert station (Barton county), Larned (Pawnee county), Macksville (Stafford county) and Springvale (Pratt county), and to all points in the Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Texas, Panhandle of Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming, Idaho and Montana. Tickets are good for thirty days from date of sale, with stop-overs allowed at pleasure on return trip. Parties desiring to make a thirty days' trip to any of the western mountain resorts, including Las Vegas Hot Springs, Colorado Springs, Palmer Lake, Cascade Canon, Manitou, Green Mountain Falls, etc., can save money by taking advantage of the low rates on the Harvest Excursion dates. For ticket rates and other information, call on ROWLEY BROS., Agents A. T. & S. F. R. R., Sixth and Kansas Ave., Topeka, W. C. GARVEY, Agent at Depot, or address G. T. NICHOLSON, G. P. & T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kas.



## The Young Folks.

### Swallows.

The swallows fly high, the swallows fly low,  
And summer winds come, and summer days go;  
They are building nests 'neath the cottage eaves;  
They dream not of autumn or fading leaves.  
The soft showers are falling, the west winds blow.  
The swallows fly high, the swallows fly low.

But summer is passing, and gold'n sheaves  
Are whispering of winter and withered leaves;  
The woodlands are ringing the whole day long;  
The swallows are singing their farewell song;  
They sing of a land where they long to be,  
Of endless summers far over the sea.

O sunshine! O swallows! Sweet summer time,  
Ye sing to my heart of youth's golden prime—  
And distance and death, and long years between,  
Recede with their joys and their sorrows keen;  
And tender eyes lingeringly rest on me—  
Loved eyes, that on earth I shall no more see.

For spring brings the swallows to last year's nest,  
And world-weary hearts wander home to rest.  
No home like the old of sunshine and dew;  
No faces so dear and no hearts so true!

Whenever, wherever my feet may roam,  
My heart turns with love to my childhood's home.

There's music in the singing of a reed;  
There's music in the rushing of a rill;  
There's music in all things, if men had ears;  
The earth is but an echo of the spheres.  
—Byron.

Light from her native east  
To journey through the airy gloom began,  
Sphered in a radiant cloud; for yet the sun  
Was not.  
—Milton.

### Comanche, Only Survivor of the Custer Massacre.

The United States government has earned the reputation of caring in the most liberal manner for all its soldiers who have in any way suffered in sustaining it. The most unique of all its warrior pensioners, however, is the brave horse that is the subject of this sketch.

Comanche is the only horse in the country, probably, that leads a life of entire leisure and has servants to see that he wants for nothing. He is fed on the choicest hay and oats, with frequent lumps of sugar to sweeten his declining days.

A recent dispatch from Colonel James Forsythe, of Fort Riley, Kas., where Comanche now is, says that he is still in good condition.

Comanche first entered the government service about twenty-two years ago. He was a cavalry horse in Kansas. He smelt powder there in several bloody fights between the government troops and the Indians, and in one of these he received a painful but not serious wound. Comanche was evidently a horse intended for warfare, for his courage made him a great favorite at the outset of his career. From Kansas he went to Nebraska, and thence to Dakota.

His present enviable condition is due to the excellent showing he made in the Custer massacre. His master at that time was Captain Keogh, one of Custer's officers, and he had carried him through many a desperate brush with the Indians. At the battle of the Little Big Horn, the one in which Custer and his command was surrounded and killed, Keogh was shot early in the fight and fell from Comanche's saddle. It was impossible for any of the soldiers or even their horses to get through the surrounding ring of savages. When the latter withdrew they supposed that the horses and men were all dead. This was true of all but Comanche.

He was wounded by many bullets and bleeding profusely, but he managed to reach a brook, and here he was found by Major Reno's men some time later. He was standing in the water, looking mournfully over to the battle ground. His legs were swollen to three times their normal size, and his sufferings were so intense that orders were given to shoot him and end his misery. The orders were rescinded, however, and every effort was made to save him. He was treated with the utmost kindness, and slowly his wounds healed. He was the only survivor of the terrible fight. After his return to Dakota, Colonel Sturgis, of the Seventh United States cavalry, issued this order:

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH U. S. CAVALRY, FORT ABRAHAM LINCOLN, D. T., April 10, 1878—General Orders, No. 7. 1. The horse known as "Comanche," being the only living representative of the bloody tragedy of the Little Big Horn, June 25, 1876, his kind treatment and comfort should be a matter of special pride and solicitude on the part of every member of the Seventh cavalry, to the end that his life be prolonged to the utmost limit. Wounded and scarred as he is, his very existence speaks in terms more eloquent than words of the desperate struggle against overwhelming numbers; of the hopeless conflict, and of

the heroic manner in which all went down on that fatal day.

2. The commanding officer of Company I will see that a special and comfortable stall is fitted up for him, and he will not be ridden by any person whatever under any circumstances, nor will he be put to any kind of work.

3. Hereafter upon all occasions of ceremony (of mounted regimental formation) Comanche, saddled, bridled, draped in mourning, and led by a mounted trooper of Company I, will be paraded with the regiment.

By command of Colonel Sturgis.

E. A. GARLINGTON,  
First Lieutenant and Adjutant Seventh Cavalry.

A true copy. L. C. McCORMICK,  
First Lieutenant Seventh Cavalry, Adjutant.  
Fort Riley, Kas., Sept. 30, 1887.

Although there are many scars on his body he does not appear to be suffering. The orders regarding his care are faithfully followed, and no one is allowed to mount him. Before going to Fort Riley he was stationed at Fort Meade, Dak.—N. Y. Sun

### A Working-Man's Club.

An organization of workmen in Cincinnati has adopted the following statement of principles:

1. We believe the saloon is the greatest economic, social, political and moral enemy of the working classes.

2. The need of organized labor is equitable legislation, and its failure to secure such is due more to the saloon than to any other cause.

3. The saloon robs the workingman of his earnings, tempts him to betray his family, pauperizes and debases him, and turns him from education to self-destruction. It destroys the ability of young men in the ranks of labor to become useful members of their craft, and defeats the end of organization.

4. We regard the saloon as having no part in honorable production or distribution, and we declare the convict labor problem to be its direct result.

5. We believe it has debauched politics by violations of the ballot box, by subsidizing the press, by corrupting political organizations, by creating a class of venal politicians who are hired to do its bidding, by organizing to defy the laws and to protect law-breakers, by practicing bribery by system, and thus producing a condition wherein money controls legislation.

### Interesting Items.

The average age of the twelve English bishops is seventy-six years.

The coal fields of Hokkaido, in Japan, are estimated by an American engineer to be worth \$100,000,000.

A pure white tarantula was caught in Los Vegas, A. T., recently. Its venom is said to be equal to that of a rattlesnake.

Upward of twenty-eight large bales of human hair were brought to France in the last steamer that arrived from the Orient.

There are altogether about 17,000 Arabs in this country, and not 10 per cent. of them have a settled home or any other means of support than peddling.

The smallest screws in the world are made in a watch factory. They are cut from steel wire by a machine, but as the chips fall down from the knife it looks as if the operative was simply cutting up the wire for fun. One thing is certain, no screws can be seen, and yet a screw is made every third operation.

One method of keeping the railroad track clear of sand near the Caspian sea is to soak the road-bed with sea water. In other places it is protected with an armor of clay. Palisades are erected sometimes to stop drifting. Another method employed is the cultivation of hardy plants, such as are used for the same purpose on the Danish coast.

A botanical society in Pennsylvania has received a rose of Jericho from Persia, of which species of flower is said that when dry weather is prevalent, it wraps itself into a ball, and is, to all appearances, dead. The wind blows it from the stalk, and it goes bounding along until it reaches a moist spot where it unfolds its leaves, drops its seeds, and a garden of roses soon appears.

A curious discovery connected with the recent disastrous conflagration is reported by a Spokane paper. The safe of Mason, Smith & Co., became cracked by the intense heat, and their books were charred and baked to a blackened crisp, though they remained intact. Not a figure could be distinguished. One of the bookkeepers, while turning over the leaves, noticed that where his finger, which was wet, touched the page the figures appeared legible through the moisture. He procured a paint brush, dipped it in water and dampened the whole page, and was gratified to see all the figures dimly outlined. Two bookkeepers then

went to work, and by wetting the pages and carefully turning the leaves succeeded in a few days in transferring all the accounts to a new set of books. The books are as black as ink, and the leaves crumble to pieces when touched.

A plan for rendering paper as tough as wood or leather has been recently introduced on the continent. It consists in mixing chloride of zinc with the pulp in the course of manufacture. It has been found that the greater the degree of concentration of the zinc solution the greater will be the toughness of the paper. It can be used for making boxes, combs, for roofing and even for making boats.

Workmen have been engaged in removing the log structure that served as Baltimore's first postoffice from the spot on which it has stood 159 years to Monument square, where it will be set up alongside the great granite building, occupying a whole block, which will next week be dedicated as the new postoffice. The quaint old structure is 14x15 feet and 12 feet high to the dormer roof. The openings between the logs were plastered up with oyster shells and mud.

Sealskins when worn by the seals themselves are very different in appearance from those which have been fabricated into ladies' cloaks. The fur is not visible but is concealed by a coat of stiff overhair, dull, gray-brown and grizzled. This overhair has to be removed by a long, laborious process, and this work, according to the thoroughness with which it is done, largely determines the value of the skin. Skins from two to four years old weigh from five and one-half to twelve pounds.



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sisting of four lines or less, for \$15.00 per year, in-  
cluding a copy of the KANSAS FARMER free.Electors must have metal base.  
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liable advertisers, when such is known to be the case,  
will not be accepted at any price.To insure prompt publication of an advertisement,  
send the cash with the order, however monthly or  
quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who  
are well known to the publishers or when acceptable  
references are given.All advertising intended for the current week  
should reach this office not later than Monday.  
Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper  
free during the publication of the advertisement.Address all orders.  
KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.Frost was reported last week from  
Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Dakota,  
with light snow in northern Michigan.Kaw Valley District Fair will be held  
at St. Marys October 1 to 4 inclusive.  
Pottawatomie, Jackson, Shawnee and  
Wabunsee counties form the district,  
and will be represented.A correspondent writes to say that he  
believes the oleomargarine law to be an  
injury to the producers of corn-fed beef  
cattle, "for the price of tallow is the  
lowest it has ever been."Mr. Secretary Rusk expressed himself  
well pleased with the sugar outlook in  
Kansas. He says our lands will supply  
cane enough for a factory every two  
miles. He advises more thorough cul-  
tivation of the ground for cane.Hon. Jeremiah Rusk, Secretary of  
Agriculture, visited the State Fair  
Thursday and was well pleased. He  
said he never saw better specimens of  
what farmers produce than he saw in  
the grain and stock on exhibition. He  
came to Kansas to look after the sugar  
interests here.Mr. Shinn, Sumner county, is of  
opinion that farmers would do well to  
cultivate the blue stem prairie grass.  
He suggests that the seed be gathered  
this fall when it is fit, and sow next  
spring. It is the natural grass of the  
region, and he thinks it would be im-  
proved by cultivation.The Kansas State Veterinary Asso-  
ciation was organized last week in  
Topeka, with Dr. Geo. C. Pritchard, of  
this city, as President. This is well.  
With the wonderful expansion of the  
live stock interest, veterinary science  
and skill will become more and more in  
demand as farmers learn more of their  
value.Mr. Jerome Pitney, Pottawatomie  
county, is of opinion that the cause of  
low prices of beef cattle is "overproduc-  
tion by capitalists and foreign com-  
panies raising large herds of cattle on  
government land free of tax and rent  
in competition with cattle raised on  
farms subject to tax." Unquestionably  
this is one factor in the problem. It  
must be abolished. Let the people  
have equal opportunities.

## ONE DAY LATE.

On account of the extra amount of  
matter pertaining to the fair, and be-  
cause of its all coming in Saturday and  
Monday, we are compelled to let a great  
deal of special matter, including some  
paid notices, lie over one week, in order  
to get in what we have, and it puts us  
one day later than usual in getting the  
paper out.

## THE STATE FAIR.

We have no intention of giving a  
detailed description of the fair; that  
would require much more time and  
space than we have at our command.  
We can write of it only in a general  
way, and our reporters will give the  
awards of premiums with comments  
on such particular exhibits as were  
specially brought under their observa-  
tion.The fair was a success in every re-  
spect. The management was as near  
perfect as it could be. President Sims  
and Secretary Moon are entitled to the  
thanks of the people of the State gener-  
ally as well as of the thousands who  
visited the fair, for the good order  
on the grounds and for keeping out  
gamblers and other rough characters  
who bring to so many of the fairs the  
worst features of our civilization. The  
arrangement of buildings and of dis-  
plays was good; there was plenty of  
water convenient, so that the people  
were at ease on all parts of the grounds.The display of farm products was  
good enough to satisfy even a Kansan.  
In quantity it was excelled at our great  
fair in 1892, when the Santa Fe railroad  
company took a hand and brought  
samples from all the counties along  
their main line in Kansas west of  
Emporia; but in quality the present  
exhibit never was surpassed here or  
elsewhere, nor do we believe it ever will  
be, at all events, not until we shall have  
adopted other and better methods of  
farming. Corn, wheat, rye, oats, all  
the grains, grasses and vegetables of  
the best varieties, and of remarkable  
size in all cases where size counts as  
in corn and vegetables. Some of the  
pumpkins were big enough for pig pens.  
Corn averaging twelve-inch ears filled  
out to the very point of the cobs. A  
little log cabin could have been built of  
the beets and sweet potatoes used as  
logs. When we looked at the people  
examining and admiring these speci-  
mens of the farmers' work and noted  
the interest manifested by all classes of  
people in them, it appeared evident that  
with all the notions of high life about  
us the people do still understand that  
the farm is the foundation on which all  
progress and wealth depends.Several counties competed for the  
prize; their displays were arranged  
tastefully, portions of them exhibiting  
architectural talent of a high order.  
We can dispose of Agricultural Hall  
no better than to copy a few notes from  
the *Capital's* description.On the left of the south entrance is  
the display from Wyandotte county,  
in charge of H. H. Kern, of Bonner  
Springs, and is one of the largest,  
prettiest and most complete in the hall.  
The prairie schooner, wending its way  
westward, worked in oat hulls, is very  
artistic. Hanging in the center of the  
display is the "horn of plenty," from  
which fruit seems to be pouring forth in  
abundance. The large bell made of oats  
and oat straw is a neat design, as are the  
various ships, anchors, horseshoes and  
other numerous ornaments worked in  
grasses.Taking up the entire east side of the  
south wing is the Jewell county display,  
which does not fall far behind the others  
and is in charge of Judge McRoberts, of  
Mankato. A noticeable feature is a dis-  
play of grasses, showing the evolution  
from 1870 to 1889. Upon questioning an  
attendant of the display as to whether  
there was anything raised on a Kansas  
farm that they did not have, he ac-  
knowledgeed that there was not.The display from Ellis county occu-  
pies the south side of the east wing, and  
is in charge of Willis Myers, of Hays  
City. Their display, especially the  
grains and grasses, is arranged very  
tastefully. They exhibit a bundle of  
wheat weighing eighteen pounds, which  
is a sample of a field producing sixty-  
five and one-third bushels to the acre.  
The collection of fruit is good. They  
also have a skull of the extinct buffalo  
and a pair of immense elk horns. Con-  
sidering the fact that Ellis county isin the western part of the State, a new  
county compared with some of the  
eastern counties, they ought to be satis-  
fied with the showing they made.Although Kiowa is the youngest  
county making a display on the grounds  
this year, it "shows down" with the  
older counties in the display in a very  
favorable manner.Shawnee county comes in for her  
share of the attention paid by the visi-  
tors and like the rest of the displays  
has the large pumpkins, squashes, beets,  
turnips and other vegetables, samples  
of grains, fruits, flowers, etc.There are five individual displays  
occupying the east and west side of the  
north wing, three from Shawnee, one  
from Sherman, in the northwest, and  
one from Finney, the southwest, which  
are all good.Then there are the usual number of  
single article displays, including the  
largest cabbage, beet, carrot and other  
necessary farm truck required on such  
occasions.In the north wing, in charge of Mr.  
and Mrs. J. G. Otis, are the household  
and pantry stores, dairy products and  
toothsome articles.There is a fair assortment of jellies,  
pickles, preserves, canned goods, breads  
and cakes. This department is a great  
attraction for the ladies who never tire  
of talking about and looking at such  
things.The Kansas State Sugar Co., of At-  
tica, have some good samples on exhibi-  
tion. There is a large showing of cheese  
from Nortonville, Dover, and Eskridge.The display of stock, except only  
sheep, was larger and better than ever  
before. Sheep were as fine in quality as  
are shown anywhere, but the number  
was not as large as we have had at the  
State Fair on two former occasions.  
Of horses, cattle and hogs, the number  
was very large and the quality was  
never excelled in any showing. While  
most of the animals were Kansas bred,  
there were some from other States, and  
a considerable number were imported.  
Among the hogs 700 and 800 pound in-  
dividuals were common. A Holstein  
bull weighed 2900 pounds and there  
were several horses close to 2,000 pounds.The poultry exhibit was fine, some  
300 specimens shown, representing  
every variety known to the fancier,  
with pigeons and rabbits.Horticultural Hall attracted streams  
of visitors all the time. Apples in  
almost endless variety were exhibited  
on long tables, with many samples of  
pears, plums and grapes. Visitors from  
other States could see for themselves  
that when Kansans say they raise good  
fruit they are able to show the proof.There was a good deal of farm ma-  
chinery and some of it of new patterns.  
Some splendid specimens of steam  
threshers were exhibited and there was  
a good showing of mowing and reaping  
machines. The agent of the Wood  
binder, when asked "how about the  
straw binder," answered—That straw  
binder is all right; it works well, and  
Mr. Wood believes he has a machine  
that will bind with straw bands right  
along. I saw it bind fifty-three sheaves  
perfectly without missing one." The  
corn harvesters were examined closely.Art Hall was tastefully filled with  
displays of manufactured goods, speci-  
mens in special lines, exhibiting articles  
dealt in by manufacturers and mer-  
chants. One could easily spend a day  
in Art Hall and then not see more than  
half of what was worth looking at.What great educators such fairs are.  
The best products of the best farms, the  
best specimens of the best breeds of  
stock; the best and most useful machines  
for farm use in the field, in the house,  
in the barn, in the dairy, and the finest  
samples of skilled workmanship in all  
the varied departments of beautiful  
mechanism. What the people saw at  
the State Fair last week, though costing  
them only 50 cents to a dollar apiece,  
was worth to them a thousand times  
more than what they will witness at all  
the theaters and circuses and minstrel  
shows which they will attend during all  
the coming amusement year.

## The Business Situation.

What follows is taken from the last  
weekly trade review of R. G. Dun &  
Co., New York city.Throughout the country the state of  
business is encouraging, and the only  
disheartening features are in connection  
with speculative operations.Speculation in breadstuffs and cotton  
has been at a slightly lower range of  
prices, but with moderate transactions.  
The slackness of the consumptive de-  
mand causes a weaker tone in coffee  
and sugar markets, without material  
change in prices.At Chicago there is a decline in the  
receipts of wool and of grain; higher  
prices for wheat leading farmers to hold  
back, but a large increase in provisions  
for the year; thus far trade exceeds last  
year's.There is nowhere any stringency in  
money, the supply being ample for legiti-  
mate needs. The Treasury has been so  
managed that the actual holdings of  
cash are \$600,000 lower than last Satur-  
day. Thus far the New York banks  
have been able to meet all demands for  
the interior without disturbance, but it  
is not forgotten that the demands are  
not yet over. The reserves are low and  
there is no present prospects of sup-  
plies from abroad.The great industries appear to be  
gradually improving in condition. While  
the improvement is slow in wool manu-  
facture there is clearly a more active  
demand at Boston, and sales of wool  
there this week are 3,253,000 pounds.  
But the larger movement, mainly in fine  
washed fleece, has been secured by con-  
cessions in prices.In the iron business confusion in-  
creases, because Southern coke, No. 1  
foundry, is offered at \$16.75 for delivery  
to the end of January, while anthracite  
No. 1 sells at \$17 to \$18, and higher  
for special brands. The unprecedented  
movement of cattle and fresh beef to  
England attracts much attention, the  
exports having been over 90,000 head of  
cattle and 40,000,000 pounds of fresh  
beef within the four months ending  
with August, besides 34,000,000 pounds  
of cured or canned beef, and it is note-  
worthy that the export trade, though  
barely maintained in some important  
branches, steadily broadens by a large  
increase in minor items not hitherto  
important.The business failures number 198,  
compared with a total of 193 last week  
and 203 the week previous. For the  
corresponding week of last year the  
figures were 228.

## American Breadstuffs in Holland.

A Washington dispatch, under date  
of September 20, inst., says the Secre-  
tary of State has received a dispatch  
from our minister at The Hague giving  
additional information in regard to a  
proposition of the Netherlands govern-  
ment to levy protective duties on im-  
ported breadstuffs. A bill to that end  
is now pending in the states general  
with some prospects of becoming a law.  
It is distinctly asserted in a memorial  
accompanying the bill that the exceed-  
ingly favorable conditions which prevail  
in the United States is one of the main  
causes of the decline of the agricultural  
interests in Holland, necessitating pro-  
tective legislation. It is also argued by  
the advocates of the measure that un-  
less Holland follows the example of  
France, Austria, Hungary, Sweden  
and Norway in protecting themselves  
against American breadstuffs, her agri-  
cultural industries will soon fall into  
decline.Sixty farmers institutes are advertised  
in Wisconsin for the coming institute  
season, with the times and places, be-  
ginning November 19-20, and ending  
March 25-27.The KANSAS FARMER will be sent on  
trial thirteen weeks to new subscribers  
for 25 cents.Calculate the cost. Do not spend \$3 in  
order to gain 10 cents; rather spend 10 cents,  
in the way of time and care to save \$2.



## THE GROVER QUESTIONS ANSWERED

After it became evident that Mr. Grover did not intend to answer directly the questions submitted to him by the KANSAS FARMER in July last, we mailed copies of them to Mr. John F. Coulter, a farmer residing in Logan county (P. O. Russell Springs), who has shown aptness in tariff discussions, and suggested that he answer them when he could find time. We submit his answers herewith, and will preserve the manuscript for the purpose of settling any questions that may arise from typographical errors should there be any. The reader will see that the questions involve matters of special interest to American farmers. The object in submitting them in the first place was to get our readers to thinking along practical lines. If, as matter of fact farmers can supply their wants as well and as cheaply—all things considered—in their own country as they can in England, then the tariff is not costing them anything. Before submitting Mr. Coulter's figures we desire to say that while we have read them over carefully, we have not examined them critically, so that while we do not doubt their substantial accuracy, Mr. Coulter alone is responsible. Here are his answers just as they were written:

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Here with please find answers to the Grover questions, some of the prices subject to the usual trade discount for cash.

Question 1.—What are the prices, any time this year past, in London, England, and Chicago, Illinois, of the following named articles, each and all of good and like quality, viz.: Farm wagons, plows, cultivators, threshing machines, reapers, mowers, self-binders, and generally of all farm implements, including axes, shovels, forks, rakes, etc.?

	American price.	English price.
Farm wagon, 6500	\$135.00 to \$217.00	\$87.00 to \$115.00
Cart, 2500 to 3200	87.00 to 115.00	
Grain grinding mills, 2000 to 4000	155 to 375.00	
Harrows, 400 to 2000	12.00 to 30.00	
Horse rakes, 2000 to 2500	50.00 to 60.00	
Land rollers, 800 to 2200	44.00 to 102.00	
Plows, 8.30	10.00	
Cultivator, 17.00	22.00	
One 10-horse power tractor, engine and threshing machine, 1,685.00	2,500.00	
Reapers, 11.60 to 135.00	85.00 to 135.00	
Mower, 60.00	102.00	
Self-binders, 280.00	325.00	
Axes, per doz., 9.50	9.00	
Shovels, 5.00	7.48	

The plow I have given is a common wood beam plow. We have higher grade plows which can be bought for \$14 to \$16. In England it will sell for 20 per cent. more. I have not a late list of prices of self-binders. The above is the relative prices of the two countries.

Question 2.—What are the prices in London and Chicago of the following articles and classes of articles: Stoves, nails, common window glass, bureaus, bedsteads, tables, common chairs, lumber—pine, oak and walnut.

	American price.	English price.
Stoves, 225.00	\$25.00	\$25.00
Nails, per keg, 2.00	1.50	
Bureaus, 14.00	16.50	
Bedsteads, good, 8.00	9.50	
Tables, good, 8.00	9.50	
Chairs, per set, 6.00	7.25	

Question 3.—What are the comparative prices of tinware and furniture in the two cities named above? That is to say, how do the prices of these two classes of articles compare in the two cities named?

Pots, pans, kettles, tinware and glassware are retailed as cheap here as in England. Woodenware, buckets, tubs, trays and churns are 20 per cent. less here than in England.

As to furniture there are different grades. A \$14 bureau here worth \$16.50 there; a \$10 bedstead \$12 in England; a \$12 table \$14.40 in England; a \$5 set of chairs \$6 there; a bedroom set here \$20, there \$24, etc.

Question 4.—What are the prices in the two cities named of fence wire, common salt and bituminous coal? What is the cost of transporting a pound, a hundred pounds, or a ton of wire, salt or coal from London to Chicago, and what is the price of home-made salt at Hutchinson, Kansas.

Fence wire about the same in price; common salt can be bought at the Saginaw mines at 40 cents per barrel in the bulk. We imported over a million dollars worth from England in 1887, for which we paid 50 cents per barrel there in bulk. Bituminous coal at the mines in America is \$1 per ton, in England \$1.18. We imported over 200,000 tons from England in 1887 for which we paid \$2.40 per ton at place of shipment. Transportation from Liverpool to New York averages \$10 per ton or 50 cents per 100 pounds. Home-made salt at Hutchinson 45 to 60 cents per barrel, as I have been informed.

Question 5.—What are the prices, in the cities named, of building materials and to—i.e., as brick, lumber, glass, nails, screws, hinges, locks, saws, files, hammers, etc.?

	American price.	English price.
Hinges, plate, per owt, 5.16 to 7.28	\$ 5.16 to 7.28	\$ 6.00 to 7.00
Jack planes, per doz., 10.20	10.20	15.00
Augers, per dozen, 1 and 2 inch, 5.76 to 11.52	5.76 to 11.52	4.48 to 12.00
Hatchets, per doz., 5.25	6.00	6.00
Pickaxes, per owt., 9.00	9.00	7.00
Common hand-saws, per doz., 5.00	5.00	6.00
Brass butts, per doz., .72	.72	1.48

	American price.	English price.
Currycombs, 6 bars, per doz., 80	80	2.48
Trowels, per doz., 7.50	7.50	8.25
Anvils, per pound, .08 1/4	.08 1/4	.08
Door-knobs, mineral, per doz., 1.00	1.00	2.48
Carriage bolts, per gross, 1.57	1.57	2.12

Questions Nos. 6 and 12.—(6.) Given any number of Kansas farmers—say in Shawnee county, they send 50,000 or 100,000 bushels of wheat in charge of an agent by the cheapest route to Liverpool, England, and there dispose of it in the open market for cash, invest the proceeds in farm supplies, including groceries, dry goods, shoes, hardware, tinware, carpenter's tools, furniture, farm implements and machinery—just such things as Kansas farmers need and use, bringing them back to Topeka, and there distributing them. Would the transaction be profitable, and if so, how much money would be saved by it.

(12.) If farmer A purchase the following named articles in Chicago or St. Louis, viz.: One farm wagon, one spring wagon, one self-binder, one mower, one corn cultivator, one hay fork, one shovel, one ax, one stove, one table, one bureau, one set dinner or breakfast dishes, one suit ready-made clothing of wool for himself and a bolt of prints, a bolt of unbleached muslin, and two dress patterns of gray flannel for his wife, a bolt of red flannel for the children and one dozen pairs of shoes for the family; and if at the same time farmer B purchase similar articles of like grade and quality in Liverpool, England, which of the two farmers would pay out the most money in the transaction?

I will change No. 6 so as to embrace 6 and 12 in one question. I have not the freight rates from Topeka to Chicago at hand, so I will suppose farmer A and B live in the vicinity of Chicago and will be governed by their prices. Farmer A raises 3,000 bushels of wheat for the market which he sells in Chicago. Receives for 3,000 bushels, at 78 cents, \$2,340, with which he makes the following purchases:

	Price.
One reaper, \$135.00	\$135.00
One mower, 60.00	60.00
One harrow, 20.00	20.00
One horse rake, 50.00	50.00
One plow, 8.50	8.50
One farm wagon, 135.00	135.00
One bureau, 12.00	12.00
One table, 10.00	10.00
One bedstead, 6.00	6.00
One set of chairs, 10.00	10.00
One suit of ready-made clothing, 25.00	25.00
One stove, 25.00	25.00
One keg of nails, 1.50	1.50
One ax, .75	.75
One shovel, .50	.50
Tinware and glassware, 8.00	8.00
Three buckets and one churn, 5.00	5.00
One tub, .50	.50
One cultivator, 17.00	17.00
One set dinner dishes, 10.00	10.00
40 yards prints, 2.40	2.40
40 yards flannel, 14.40	14.40
2 pair boots, 4.00	4.00
2 pair shoes, 3.20	3.20
20 yards carpet, 13.00	13.00
20 yards gingham, 1.60	1.60
40 yards bleached sheeting, 4.00	4.00
1 barrel (300 lbs.) granulated sugar, 25.50	25.50
20 pounds of tea, 8.00	8.00
20 pounds of coffee, 5.20	5.20
20 pounds of rice, .90	.90
50 pounds of soap, 2.00	2.00
Total, \$486.85	\$486.85

\$2,340 less \$486.85 equals \$1,853.15, left after making his purchases in Chicago.

Farmer B also raises 3,000 bushels of wheat, but concludes to sell his in England, and buy his goods there also.

3,000 bushels of wheat in Liverpool at 38 cents per bushel, \$2,340; freight at 12 cents per bushel, \$360, leaving him \$2,280, with which he makes the following purchases, viz.:

	Price.
One reaper, \$135.00	\$135.00
One mower, 102.00	102.00
One harrow, 20.00	20.00
One horse rake, 50.00	50.00
One plow, 10.00	10.00
One farm wagon, 135.00	135.00
One bureau, 14.40	14.40
One table, 12.00	12.00
One bedstead, 6.00	6.00
One set of chairs, 6.00	6.00
One suit of ready-made clothing, 10.00	10.00
One stove, 25.00	25.00
One keg of nails, 1.50	1.50
One ax, .75	.75
One shovel, .50	.50
Tinware and glassware, 8.00	8.00
Three buckets and one churn, 6.00	6.00
One tub, .60	.60
One cultivator, 22.00	22.00
One set dinner dishes, 10.00	10.00
40 yards prints, 2.35	2.35
40 yards flannel, 14.40	14.40
2 pair boots, 4.00	4.00
2 pair shoes, 3.20	3.20
20 yards carpet, 13.00	13.00
20 yards gingham, 1.60	1.60
40 yards bleached sheeting, 4.00	4.00
1 barrel (300 lbs.) granulated sugar, 22.50	22.50
20 pounds of tea, 10.00	10.00
20 pounds of coffee, 6.00	6.00
20 pounds of rice, .40	.40
50 pounds of soap, 3.50	3.50
Total, \$668.70	\$668.70

\$2,280 less \$668.70 equals \$1,611.30, left after making his purchases in England.

I have taken no account of duties or agents' fees, which would cut it down much more.

Question 7.—What were the prices of steel rails in London and Philadelphia in the years 1867, 1870, 1875, 1880, 1885, and in June, 1889, and what is the cost of carrying a ton of steel rails from Philadelphia to Chicago and St. Louis?

In 1864, before we made steel rails, we paid \$180 per ton, and subsequently prices have been as follows:

Years.	American price.	Foreign price.
1867, .....	\$166.00	
1870, .....	108.75	
1875, .....	68.75	
1880, duty 28, .....	67.50	\$32.60
1882, .....	48.50	33.75
1884, duty 17, .....	30.75	31.78
1885, .....	28.50	24.80
1886, .....	34.50	26.20
1887, .....	37.12 1/2	19.31
1888, .....	31.50	20.50

The lowest point reached was in 1885, when the average was \$28.50 per ton, although three months of that year the price was \$27, one month 26. In 1884 the foreign price was above the American; there were but few rails thrown upon the market. The first four months the price was \$34; that enabled foreigner to compete with a very small profit.

Question 8.—What were the prices of horses, cattle, hogs, wheat and corn in Chicago in 1859 and 1860?

	Chicago prices.
Horses, .....	\$150.00
Cattle, beef, good, .....	2.75
"    best, .....	3.00
Hogs, .....	4.25
best, .....	5.25
Wheat, .....	.74
Corn, .....	.27 1/4
Oats, .....	.17
Pork, .....	14.02

Date, December 1860.

Question 9.—Say a farmer in January, 1889, invested the proceeds of the sale of an average farm horse, ox and hog, fifty bushels each of wheat, corn and oats, 100 pounds each of butter and cheese, and 100 dozen eggs, in farm supplies, including a farm wagon, a spring wagon, a reaper or mower or both, and other farm utensils, a stove, clothing, shoes and groceries; and say the same farmer thirty years later sold the same numbers and quantities of like articles at the same place and for the same purpose, which of the two transactions netted the farmer the most profit?

	1860.	1889.
1 horse, .....	\$150.00	\$175.00
2 oxen, .....	82.50	135.00
1 hog, .....	27.00	24.00
100 bushels of wheat, .....	74.00	78.00
100 bushels of corn, .....	27.50	33.50
100 bushels of oats, .....	17.00	19.50
100 pounds of butter, .....	12.53	14.00
100 pounds of cheese, .....	8.00	8.25
100 dozen of eggs, .....	10.00	14.00
Total, .....	\$408.59	\$501.25
1 farm wagon, .....	\$80.00	\$52.00
1 spring wagon, .....	90.00	72.00
1 mower, .....	90.00	60.00
1 stove, .....	80.00	25.00
1 working suit of clothes, .....	10.00	7.50
1 good suit of clothes, .....	15.00	10.00
2 pair of calf boots, .....	5.00	4.50
2 pair of women's shoes, .....	4.00	8.50
20 yards of gingham, .....	2.10	1.60
20 yards of prints, .....	1.80	1.20
40 yards of bleached sheeting, .....	6.20	4.00
40 yards best ticking, .....	6.80	5.80
42 1/2 yards colored cambrics, .....	2.75	2.15
300 pounds of granulated sugar, .....	30.00	25.50
45 pounds of coffee, .....	9.40	10.40
30 pounds of tea, .....	16.50	12.90
40 pounds of rice, .....	3.00	1.80
50 pounds of soap, .....	5.85	2.00
Total, .....	\$408.59	\$301.85

The sales and purchases of the present would net him \$199.40 over 1860. It must be born in mind that the articles purchased in 1860 were largely imported ones, as we were at that time making only one-fourth as many as at the present time.

Question 10.—Will \$1 or \$10 or \$100 worth of farm products in general—stock, grain, fruit, vegetables, etc., in 1889 go as far in purchasing supplies for the farm and family as a like amount did thirty years ago?

One dollar would purchase:

	1860.	1889.
Standard sheetings, yards, .....	11 1/4	14 1/4
Bleached shirting, yards, .....	6 1/4	10
Merrimac prints, yards, .....	10 1/4	18 1/4
Best ticking, yards, .....	5	7
Colored cambrics, .....	15 1/4	20
Ginghams, .....	9 1/4	12 1/4
Granulated sugar, lbs., .....	10	11 13-17
Tea, lbs., .....	1 6-7	2 2-9
Coffee, lbs., .....	4 1/4	2 2-9
Rice, lbs., .....	13 1/4	25
Soap, .....	11 1/4	25

Ten dollars would purchase:

	1860.	1889.
Fancy cassimeres, yards whole-sale, .....	15 1/4	20
Fitchburg all wool cassimeres, yards wholesale, .....	9 1/4	10 8-9
1860, working suit of clothes; 1889, working suit and pair of boots, .....		

In 1860 \$10 would purchase one keg of nails, one barrel of flour, one ax, one saw, and one pair of boots; at the present time \$10 will purchase the same articles and one shovel, one dozen strap hinges, one jack-plane, one hatchet and a half dozen door-knobs besides.

One hundred dollars in 1860 would purchase one farm wagon, one working suit of clothes, one pair of sewed boots, and forty yards of bleached sheeting; at the present time the same money will buy the same articles and three hundred pounds of granulated sugar, ten pounds of coffee, ten pounds of tea, and ten yards of gingham besides.

In 1860 one hundred dollars would buy a mower and common suit of clothes; to-day the same money will buy a mower, a stove, a good suit of clothes, a pair of boots and a pair of shoes.

Question 11.—How do present prices and those of 1859 or 1860 compare as to the following named articles in Philadelphia and New York city, viz.: Calico, muslin, common wool cloth, ready-made clothing of cotton and wool, shoes, glass, tinware cutlery and hardware in general?

	1860.	1889.
Standard sheetings, .....	.08.7	.06.7
Standard drillings, .....	.08.9	.06.2
Bleached sheetings, .....	.15.5	.10.6
Standard prints, .....	.09.5	.06
6 1/2 x 4 printing cloths, .....	.05.4	.03.3
Best ticking, .....	.17	14.5
Colored cambrics, .....	.06.5	.05
Ginghams, .....	.10.5	.08
Good twilled flannels, .....	.36	.36
Men's rubber boots, .....	\$3.60	\$3.00
Men's overshoes, .....	.80	.55
Women's overshoes, .....	.60	.38
Men's best calf machine-sewed boots, .....	4.00	8.00
Women's best kid and goat boots, .....	2.00	1.75
Boy's good kip brogans, .....	.80	.75
Hall & Frost cassimeres, per yard, .....	.51	.42
Moscow beavers, all wool, .....	4.00	3.00
Spool cotton, per dozen spools, .....	.85	.55
Men's ribbed socks, per dozen, .....	8.00	4.50
Nails, per keg, .....	3.50	2.09
Steel for wagon tires, per pound, .....	.16	.07
Steel for locomotive tires, per lb., .....	.30	.05 1/4

Blankets that cost \$3.50 in 1860, now cost \$1.90; blankets that cost \$7.50 in 1860, now cost \$4.35; and those that cost \$13 in 1860, now cost \$6.50.

Crockery that cost \$95.30 per crate in 1852, no duty, now costs \$57.89 per crate with 40 per cent. duty. Can buy as much earthenware to-day for \$2.50 as you could with \$4 in 1860. Imported tumblers six years ago cost \$1.40 per dozen, now of our own make 40 cents per dozen.

Plate glass in 1860 cost \$2.50 per square foot, now \$1. Mr. Editor I will submit another item, by your permission, which properly comes in this letter. By consulting Thurber's list of provisions and clothing, as presented to the Senate committee on the relations of capital and labor, I find he makes the following comparisons of the years 1860 and 1888 of the following articles:

Groceries and Provisions.—Four, corn meal, rice, coffee, sugar, syrup, soap, starch, beans, beef (round,

ling), beef (steak), pork, hams, sausages, lard, butter, cheese, potatoes, eggs, coal, a tanned in price from 1860 to 1888 4 1/2 per cent.

Clothing.—Standard sheetings, standard drillings, standard prints, bleached sheeting, 6 1/2 x 4 printing cloths, bleached shirting, all wool bed blankets, cassimeres, best ticking, colored cambrics, gingham, men's rubber boots, men's overshoes, women's overshoes, common pegged boots, women's shoes, declined in price from 1860 to 1888 3 1/4 per cent.

Advance in wages: Cotton manufactures 50 per cent.; woolen manufactures 95 per cent.; iron manufactures 27 per cent.

Now a word in regard to the price of sugar as many seem to possess the idea we are being taxed unmercifully on that article and lay all on the tariff. I don't know where Mr. Grover gets the quotations made in his recent letter. Granulated sugar in 1860, with a 30 per cent. duty, was 10 1/4 cents per pound in New York; last month it was 8 1/4. In 1888 it averaged 7 1/4; 1887, 7 1/4. In 1855, with a duty of but 24 per cent., it was 7 1/4-10 cents per pound. In January, 1884, it was the same in London that it was in New York; but as a rule the London price is from 1/4 to 1 cent above ours. While the duty is 1 1/2 to 8 1/4 cents per pound, I am of the opinion supply and demand have something to do with prices of sugar. JNO. F. COULTER.

Russell Springs, Logan Co., Kas.

## Poor Crops in Michigan.

Crops are not good in Michigan this year. The State official report for August is made up from returns of 621 correspondents representing 510 townships. Four hundred and twenty-six of these reports are from 328 townships in the southern four tiers of counties, and ninety-seven reports are from ninety-one townships in the central counties. Correspondents in the southern four tiers of counties have received from thrasher's statements of wheat threshed up to about August 25, as follows: Jobs, 4,553; acres, 56,669; bushels, 1,127,931; average per acre, 19.19 bushels. The number of jobs reported from the northern counties is 144, acres, 891; bushels, 11,443; average per acre, 12.84 bushels. In the foregoing statement of yield no allowance is made for shrunken or otherwise damaged grain, which it is clear forms quite a low percentage of the crop. Reports respecting quality are no more encouraging than one month ago. Reports from every county in the southern, and most of those in the central section of the State, show wheat is badly shrunken and light in weight. A correspondent in St. Joseph county states that threshers report 30 per cent. of fair quality; another in Kent reports, "One job of seventy acres threshed and taken to mill that fell short just ten bushels in every 100 of thrasher's measure." One correspondent in Hillsdale examined and carefully estimated the damage in each forty-three jobs, aggregating 1,117 acres and 13,428 bushels, machine measure, and made the total shrinkage 2,266 bushels, or an average of 17 per cent., leaving the actual yield only ten bushels per acre of marketable wheat. In one sample of 171 grains, considered exceptionally good, he found only "124 grains that might be termed good enough for market." Statements similar to these might be quoted almost indefinitely.

## How to Preserve Butter.

Mrs. J. G. Otis, of this county, exhibited a sample of her handiwork at the fair in the way of preserving butter. She had put away samples of granulated butter in June and July of the present year. The butter was washed thoroughly but not worked, then in the granulated form put into br



## Horticulture.

### My Little Flower Garden.

For years I wanted a flower garden, a spot of ground where I could plant things and nobody would dig them up. I tried faithfully to raise flowers in the big vegetable garden, on the wide borders along the broad walks where old-fashioned honeysuckles, peonies and big rose bushes grew and spread in wild luxuriance. But occasionally, at long intervals, somebody concluded they were taking up too much room, and a man was sent in there to reduce them to order, at which times my poor little delicate plants were sure to suffer. I remember once a green farm hand went in there with a briar hook and mowed them all off.

At length it was decided in family conclave that I should have a little garden all to myself, and with much glee I selected a spot in the large yard toward the front and almost even with the house yet at some distance from it, for the yard contained several acres of ground. As it would be plainly visible from the front, the fence that enclosed the garden must be of such a nature as not to obstruct the view, so we selected barbed wire and attached it to slender iron posts, having some of the strands near the ground only a few inches apart.

There were sixteen posts in all, and the wire being stretched from one to another made a regular geometrical figure having sixteen sides, each about fifteen feet in length. The space enclosed was divided into six central beds, having walks between, and a border two feet wide next the fence. At the end of the principal walk a pit was dug in which to keep tender plants during winter. This was fitted with shelves, and covered with three frames containing small panes of glass, the sash being so arranged as to be easily raised or pushed back, to admit fresh air in pleasant weather.

In due time the beds were spaded up, the soil pulverized and enriched, and the whole smoothed over and covered with fresh black earth from the woods. Then came the pleasure of planting; my few rose bushes that remained in the old garden were dug up and transplanted, with as many of the other flowers seemingly indigenous to the soil there, as lily of the valley, hyacinth and white violet, as were deemed worthy a place in my new garden. Flower catalogues were inspected, orders made out and sent to distant nurseries, the farther off and the more expensive the better, and innumerable packets of seed bought and sowed. At first I could not tell the flower plants from the weeds, and used to let them all grow together until the flowers were nearly ready to bloom. I remember distinctly that I once cultivated a very fine plant all summer that turned out to be a weed called Spanish needle. Of course I made a great many mistakes, as planting those varieties that required shade in the full glare of the sunshine, and vice versa, but the ones that did manage to survive grew rapidly, for the soil was so rich they could not help it. Roses were my special admiration, and I spent a small fortune buying tiny delicate plants with huge names and gorgeous descriptions, and putting them out to die. A few lived, however, and bloomed beautifully that summer, and the vacant spaces were soon covered with verbenas, mignonette, and other hardy annuals. Vines were planted near the fence and speedily took possession of it, making a solid wall of living green, which, however, I was destined to enjoy but a short period, for the very first time that my father turned the sheep in the yard to graze down the grass they demolished my vines entirely. I used to hear that Madeira vines and some others were poisonous to sheep, but it is a mistake—they fatten upon them.

I had a great deal of grass to contend with the first year, the sod had not been

turned under deep enough, and sometimes when I got busy about something else the weeds nearly smothered the flowers. My father would remark in passing that sometimes weeds went to seed. He also tried to teach me what condition ground ought to be in when it was worked, but I am afraid I paid more attention to the humor I was in, and went digging in the beds whether they were wet or dry, planting and transplanting, and digging up again if one place did not exactly suit, and trying all sorts of experiments with slips and cuttings. In fact I fairly revelled in my flower garden, but unfortunately the chickens did too. They soon discovered that the barbed wire was no obstruction whatever; they could creep under one strand and over another, and thought the soft beds of pulverized earth the most delightful and commodious dust baths they had ever beheld. The little chickens did no damage, or rather were an advantage by eating the insects from the plants, but the old hens were perfectly heartless and delighted in nothing so much as in making a deep bed right against a tender young rose bush, which I had been cherishing for weeks, and in scratching its tender rootlets clear out of the ground. If the chickens had belonged to any one else, I might have made vigorous war upon them, but they were my especial pets, too; so between the chickens and the flowers most of my time that summer was spent out of doors.

In the fall the tender plants were taken up and put in the pit, and some of the roses lived out all winter; so the next spring I had a good many plants to start with. But the chickens were worse that year than ever; they determined to make the flower garden exclusively their own, and even the pit was not exempt. An old Plymouth Rock rooster concluded it would be a capital place for one of his hens to make a nest in, and jumped down in it to show her; in walking about over the shelves in his clumsy fashion he knocked down the small pots of flowers, overturned the others, and finally settled himself in a large box of plants to scratch. He got out before I found him, but left a sad wreck and one of his long sickle tail feathers to bear him witness. Some way must be devised to make the fence proof against the poultry, and first and last we tried many inventions; somebody suggested tobacco sticks, and we tried to interweave them between the wires, which by this time were beginning to sag, but they did not answer; besides, the tobacco sticks were hideously ugly. I came home once and found that somebody had taken the plant-bed canvas and draped the whole fence with it, making quite a startling effect. Finally I got some poultry netting and tacked it to the plank baseboard below, and tied its upper edge to the barbed wire above with malleable wire. This makes a most excellent fence, the barbed wire serving as a foundation and support for the more delicate wire netting. Now not a chicken can enter; they can only peep through the meshes and sigh for seasons past, as I look on and glory in their discomfort.

This spring my little garden is truly a thing of beauty; some of the rose bushes are ten feet high, luxuriant hybrid perpetuals, splendid moss roses, and the smaller Bourbons, Noisettes and teas, with their wonderful variety of exquisite shades, all covered with glowing masses of beautiful blossoms, while the almost invisible fence serves to enhance rather than conceal their loveliness.—*A Farmer's Daughter, in Country Gentleman*

The Postoffice Department, it is reported, is going to introduce some novelties in the line of postal cards. The new issue, soon to be made, will contain three styles. One is similar in style and size to the postal card now in use. It will perhaps be finer engraved and on a little better quality of paper. A new style, of large size and neat but

substantial appearance, is intended for the use of business men and merchants. It will afford space for printing or writing considerable matter. The gem, however, is a delicate little card for ladies' correspondence. It is to be a tinted affair, probably in pink shades, and the style and quality of the card are calculated to be of such character as to commend it to persons of aesthetic tastes. It may be used for invitations and little notes that are not necessarily of a confidential nature.

### 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.

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Nearly 1,000 young men from thirty States entered the Commercial College of Kentucky University, Lexington, Kentucky, the past year. This college received the highest honor and gold medal at the World's Exposition over all other colleges for system of book-keeping and business education. It is situated in the beautiful, healthy and renowned city of Lexington, Ky., accessible by the leading railroads. Read advertisement of this college in another column, and write for particulars to its President, WILBUR H. SMITH, Lexington, Kentucky.

### 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 57 per cent. of the entire railroad mileage of Montana; spans the Territory with its main line from east to west; is the shortest 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 621 miles, or 52 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 324 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.

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## The Busy Bee.

### Bees in the United States.

The Department of Agriculture has interesting information about bee culture. The latest official record of production by States is the return of the census for the year 1879. It made the honey production 25,743,208 pounds, and the wax 1,105,689 pounds. The Department estimated the farm value of the honey at 22 cents per pound, and wax at 33 cents, making the aggregate value of apian products, at the place of production, \$36,028,383. The product of the following States in that year was as follows:

States.	Lbs. honey	Lbs. wax.
Tennessee.....	2,130,689	86,421
New York.....	2,088,845	79,758
Ohio.....	1,628,347	76,883
North Carolina.....	1,591,590	128,288
Kentucky.....	1,500,565	46,912
Pennsylvania.....	1,415,093	46,610
Illinois.....	1,310,308	45,640
Iowa.....	1,310,138	39,585
Virginia.....	1,090,451	53,306
All other.....	11,678,184	524,984
Total.....	25,743,208	1,105,689

Under the head of "all other" is grouped the production of thirty-six States and Territories, ranging from 1,056,034 pounds of honey in Georgia to fifty pounds in Idaho.

The value of the honey and wax does not begin to be realized. It almost equals the value of the rice or the hop crops, falls but little short of the buckwheat product, exceeds the value of our cane molasses, and of both maple sirup and sugar. It largely exceeds the aggregate value of all our vegetable fibers excepting cotton, and in 1879 was as large as the wine product of the year.

The last date obtainable makes the honey product in 1869, 14,702,815 pounds. That is probably too low an estimate. In 1869 the figures show that the product was but slightly exceeded by the crop of 1879. The product of wax was actually greater thirty years ago than it was ten. It may be said roughly that there is a standstill in the aggregate production, and that is really considering our increase in population, a retrograde movement.

In 1860 the *per capita* supply of honey for this country was eight-tenths of a pound. In 1880 the supply *per capita* was three-tenths of a pound. The supply as indicated above has practically remained the same, and it can be calculated that if the supply per individual unit had been the same in 1880 as it was in 1860, it would have required a production of 40,000,000 pounds. What, then, it may be asked, has taken the place of honey in domestic consumption? Did the people in the United States in 1879 consume 15,000,000 of substitutes in the belief that they had the genuine product of the hive? The Department of Agriculture thinks that such would be a reasonable explanation of the comparative decline in bee culture.

M. C.

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

### Agricultural Salt.

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

### The World's Fair in 1892

In all probability will be located in the city of Chicago, where the people of the West can reach the great show in a comfortable and expeditious manner by the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City. There are other railways leading to Chicago, but the best is the cheapest, and in this case the price of railway tickets over the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City is no higher than by other lines. If you want to go anywhere write to W. R. BURNBANK, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

### A Change for the Better.

Heretofore passengers who did not care to take the Pullman Sleeper on "Train 20" of the Vandavia and Pennsylvania Route, but occupied the coaches on that train, were required to change cars at the rather unseasonable hour of 2 a. m. at Pittsburgh. A new order of things has just been put into effect by this popular line which does away with this annoyance. Hereafter on this train, which is so well known as "The Pennsylvania Special," leaving St. Louis, via Vandavia Line, at 8:10 a. m. daily, and arriving in New York at 4 p. m. next day, through first and second-class coaches will be run between St. Louis and Columbus, and Columbus and New York, without change. The change at Columbus being made at supper time. Through vestibuled Pullman sleeper on this train, St. Louis to Philadelphia and New York, without change.

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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 Trees, 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.  
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### Douglas County Nursery.

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For Billious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings 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 387 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.

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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.

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HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS & POULTRY A SPECIALTY.  
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## HOROZONE!

## The invariable destroyer of Hog Cholera and Swine Plague

A discovery in Nature, certainly killing the cholera poison, without destroying the animal.

In genuine hog cholera, HOROZONE is an infectious bacterial disease, HOROZONE and this poison life and growth cannot live together in the same animal ten minutes until HOROZONE attacks it, feeds on it, and within four days has consumed every remaining particle of it.

It is the only form of life on which HOROZONE has a fatal action.

The owners of HOROZONE have been for many years large raisers of hogs in the West, in connection with both cattle and dairy interests, and always finding medical skill of slight avail in hog cholera, and believing that somewhere Nature held a cure, have been searching for it till they found it. For one year it has been submitted to every test from Pennsylvania to Colorado, and has never yet lost a single case of genuine cholera, where given within four days of first sickness.

HOROZONE will not cure measles or anything but just what it claims to cure.

Many letters from merchants of high standing in the country, leading farmers and hog buyers describing what they actually saw HOROZONE accomplish, we have submitted to the editors of the KANSAS FARMER, and refer to them in corroboration for any statement made here.

Free samples to breeders. Manufactured by

THE HOROZONE COMPANY.

General Office, 145 Broadway, New York.

Satisfactory terms will be made with responsible, energetic parties for local control and sale of HOROZONE.

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## REMEDIES

THE Favorite Prescriptions of the Brightest Medical Minds in the world, as used by them in the Hospitals of London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna.

ONE MEDICINE FOR ONE DISEASE.

No. 1—Cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Rose Cold, Catarrhal Deafness.

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No. 6—Female Weakness, Irregularities, Whites. A Golden Remedy.

No. 7—A Perfect Tonic, which gives Health, Form and Fullness, Clear Complexion, Good Blood and lots of it.

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RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

Every bottle guaranteed to cure its special disease if CURABLE and to give permanent relief ALWAYS. Descriptive Circulars sent free on application. HOSPITAL REMEDY COMPANY, Toronto, Canada.

\$60 SALARY. \$40 EXPENSES IN

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Secretary.....George Black, Olathe.

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

### Beef and Hog Combine.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The KANSAS FARMER being about the only paper in the State that can be relied on through which the cattlemen can fight the beef and hog combine, I desire to suggest the propriety of cattlemen calling a convention at some point in the State to consider the best methods of combatting this common enemy of their industry. That the cattlemen of Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska and Texas be requested to call similar conventions and form State associations, with a view of ultimately having a general convention of these cattle States to memorialize Congress for aid in this matter of relief. Something must be done and soon. Cattle are \$1 per 100 pounds lower than last year, with a fair prospect of being lower next, and soon these conspirators can steal cattle from the helpless farmer with eyes open to the wrong. What does the FARMER think?

P. P. ELDER.

Princeton, Kas.

We have thought of this, and are glad the suggestion is now in. Let us hear from others at once, and if deemed best, the KANSAS FARMER will call a convention for Kansas on its own responsibility.

### Delegates to the Deep Harbor Convention.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The President of the Farmers' Federation makes the following appointments of delegates to the deep harbor convention to be held at Topeka October 1: S. M. Hodge, Maitland, Holt Co., Mo.; J. A. McCullah, Curran, Stone Co., Mo.; Judge Clarence F. Moulton, Kansas City, Mo.; C. H. Meyers, Redfield, Dakota; B. F. Pratt, Clarks, Merrick Co., Neb.; Henry Comstock, Cheney, Kas.; T. B. Wart, Redmond, Kas.; Judge L. D. Bailey, Garden City, Kas.; S. M. McLain, Meriden, Kas.

J. P. LIMEBURNER, Sec'y.

### Lecturer Dickinson's Address.

The reply of the State Farmers' Alliance to the address of the Kansas State Assembly of Knights of Labor through its committee, was prepared by State Lecturer A. E. Dickinson and published in *The Advocate* last week. We expected to give it to our readers this week, but it, together with a good deal of editorial matter and correspondence, is crowded out by matter pertaining to the State Fair.

### Kansas State Farmers' Alliance.

T. J. McLain, Secretary, requests delegates to the annual convention to be held at Peabody, October 2, to take receipts for their railroad fare from the agent from whom they purchase their ticket, so that if reduced fare is granted the delegates can be returned at reduced rates, if not free.

### Reno County Delegate.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Reno county F. A. & C. U. of Kansas elected S. A. Willoughby (P. O. Hutchinson) as delegate from Reno county Alliance to the deep harbor convention.

C. V. MONTFORD,

Sec. Reno Co. F. A. & C. U.  
Burton, Kas.

### District Alliance Meeting.

Program for meeting of District Alliance, at Meriden, Kas., on Saturday, October 19, 1889: From 10 to 11 a. m.—preliminaries. Eleven to 12—co-operation in buying. Discussion led by delegate from Rock Creek Alliance. One to 2 p. m.—co-operation in selling. Discussion led by delegate from Delaware Alliance. Two to 3 p. m.—basis of just taxation. Discussion led by delegate from Half Day Alliance. Three to 4 p. m.—miscellaneous business.

A. E. DICKINSON, President.

### Grand Alliance Rally.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The alliance rally and basket dinner of northeast Kansas will be held at Valley Falls, Jefferson county, Kansas, on October 12, 1889. Officers and committees appointed as follows: President, A. E. Dickinson; Vice President, A. McKeever.

Committee on Grounds, etc.—I. J. Davis, J. S. Corkadel, John Ginter.

Committee on Speakers, Program and Finance—S. McLain, W. W. Hudkins, J. M. Puderbaugh.

Marshal—M. M. Maxwell.  
Eminent speakers from abroad already engaged. There will be well-filled baskets, enough to feed a great multitude (in due and ancient form), so let all the world and a part of Europe be present.  
W. W. HUDKINS.

Jefferson county Alliance meets on the 9th day of October, when officers are to be elected.

### 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.

### 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 September 17, 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.

Device for adjusting and securing cams—Harry S. Banta, Kansas City.  
Wheelbarrow—Benjamin H. Barr, Kansas City.  
Stove-grate—Willard J. Andrews, St. Louis.  
Fire-lighter—William Harles, St. Louis.  
Car-coupling—Madison J. Lorraine, St. Louis.  
Combined sink and kitchen cabinet—John H. Rice, Kansas City.  
Horse collar fastener—John T. Roundtree, New Hampton.  
Wheel—Henry M. Wright, Queen City.

### KANSAS.

Fruit-gatherer—Charles J. Bloom, Atchison.  
Corn-planter—George H. Evans, Jr., Independence.  
Artificial limb—Frank H. Fairchild, Atchison.  
House-moving truck—George Gary, Wichita.  
Vehicle spring—Edwin Jarrell, Harper.  
Defecating pan—Magnus Swenson, Fort Scott.

### NEBRASKA.

Automatic bell-ringer—Frank W. Risenberg, Omaha.  
Sash-fastener—Henry H. Meyer, Atchison.

### Large versus Small Farms.

[A paper read before the Annual Alliance picnic at Brush Creek, Fayette county, Ia., by M. E. Williams.]

At our meeting one year ago the subject of large and small farms was discussed, the general verdict being in favor of small farms. Until our cities and towns have greatly increased their population and we can change the products of small farms, I do not think they can be made profitable. The cost of running a small farm is so much greater in proportion than a large one. It costs on a small just as much to live, to clothe and educate a family; and you all know how much machinery a farmer must have to work an eighty-acre farm. Add to this a very few tools and an extra team and you are equipped to work quite a large farm. On every side we hear the cry of hard times among farmers. Everything we have to sell seems to be at its lowest, and nearly everything is high that we have to buy. But I believe success awaits the farmer in mixed farming if he sticks to his business and does not rush into raising horses because the price of horses has advanced, or buy more cows than he can properly feed and care for because the price of butter has gone up. Nearly all of us have an ideal farm which which we do not always reach, some on account of health, others on account of mismanagement, and yet others on account of ambition. If we do not reach our ideals we should not worry. It is the worry more than the work that tires us out and injures our health. Basing my ideas on observations made from a life spent on a farm, my ideal farm is 320 acres of land, stocked with two heavy span of brood mares for farm work, and a light span for driving; forty cows, 100 sheep, a yearly surplus of seventy-five hogs, 150 hens, and a half dozen turkeys, with plain but substantial buildings, although in starting on a farm it would be impossible for a poor man to buy so large a farm. If he must run in debt it would be better for 160 acres rather than an eighty-acre farm. The milking on a farm seems to be rather a perplexing problem. Few like to do that kind of work, but if regular in this, as in other work, an average family, with very little help, can care for twenty cows. As a rule we farmers are extravagant before our means will permit, reaching out too fast, and not content with going slow but sure. The large farmer sees the need of doing a large amount of work, and doing it quickly. He tries the old-fashioned sickle. This is too slow. Next the reaper, next the harvester, followed by the binder. Thus by his needs the old-fashioned implements have given place to the modern ones. As an illustration of the way in which the small farm may grow into the large, I cite the example of a very worthy couple that left one of the busiest cities to try their fortune in the West, settling not far from here about twenty years ago. Having very little means, they made a small payment on eighty acres of land, built a shanty, bought a few tools, and a yoke of cattle for a team. Having plenty of Yankee grit and strength he used them, slowly increasing their means and setting an example that many of us might worthily follow. Each Sabbath both of them dressed in very plain but scrupulously neat clothes, and, in their cart drawn by the oxen, attended a house of worship which in those days was at some distance. Think you that their high, moral and intellectual worth was less appreciated, or the offerings of their hearts any less acceptable to our Maker because they attended His house in primitive manner? If the amount of our income was to govern our expenses, our records would show fewer mortgages and our life be more as our Creator desires. What was the result of the above hard labor and good management? In about seven years this Yankee who had never done a day's work outside of a shoe shop until he came West was out of debt, with a cozy house and comfortable out buildings, a horse team, and tools to work his farm.

On the other hand we have the opposite extreme, a farmer without means bound to keep up with those that have. Does his rich neighbor live sumptuously, ride in his carriage and send his children to college? He follows suit. If any new invention is brought out he is among the first to try it. A book agent offers him a costly book, and he buys because his neighbor does. He spends largely for dress because it would not look well for him to allow his family to be behind in this matter. What is the result of this mismanagement? He struggles on a few years, finally loses his farm, every object of which has become dear to him by these years of toil. Very many complain of the confinement of farm life, and especially that at night we must be at home. Statistics show that nine-tenths of the crimes committed in the world is done between sunset and sunrise. Blessed rather is the

farmer safe from temptation and secure in the pure influence of home. Let us build up our homes, sending forth a temperance, moral and religious influence, a spot that will be remembered by our children in the years to come, a quiet retreat in which to entertain our friends, a rest for the weary traveler and stranger, and an honor to our community and State.

### Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, September 21, 1889. Furnished by the United States Signal Service, Sergeant T. B. Jennings, Observer:

Date.	Thermometer.		Rainfall.
	Max.	Min.	
September 15.....	65.0	48.0	.35
" 16.....	72.2	40.5	..
" 17.....	67.4	45.5	.01
" 18.....	68.0	40.8	..
" 19.....	75.9	40.4	..
" 20.....	81.4	47.1	..
" 21.....	79.0	41.5	..

### Free Reclining-Chair Cars to Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver, Col.

The "Santa Fe Route" is now running free reclining chair cars between Kansas City and Denver on daily trains leaving Kansas City at 11:20 a. m. and Denver at 1:20 p. m. These cars are entirely new, and have been built expressly for this train, and are fitted with all the modern appliances for both convenience and safety, and are unequalled by any cars run between these points heretofore. No line can offer you better accommodations than the old reliable "Santa Fe Route."

For any information desired regarding rates, through car accommodations, time of arrival and departure of trains, etc., call on any agent of the Santa Fe, or address

GEO. T. NICHOLSON,  
G. P. & T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kas.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. P. M. Stock to trade.  
Babat, T. P. Breeder's card.  
Best, Wesley. Breeder's card.  
Cowan, B. O. Breeder's card.  
Cogswell, M. H. Breeder's card.  
Dixon & Son. Horticultural card.  
Dixon, A. H. & Co. Contarrh remedies.  
Denison, T. S. Plays.  
Gresham, W. E. Breeder's card.  
Haylett, W. R. Breeder's card.  
Harrop, Geo. W. Holsteins.  
Huntress, O. (assignee). Horse sale.  
Hanan, B. P. Timber claim trees.  
Hoadley, D. L. Jersey cattle.  
Johnson & Co. Cyclopaedia.  
Lewis, John. Cattle sale.  
Maxwell Phillips. Auction sale.  
Missouri Nursery Co. Salesmen wanted.  
McCandless, W. G. Sixty shoats for sale.  
McIntyre & Bro. Breeder's card.  
Platt, M. R. Breeder's card.  
Pattee, A. C. Little Giant Dehorners.  
Risk, J. S. Breeder's card.  
Stewart & Cook. Breeder's card.  
Specific Medicine Co. Pills.  
Sawyer, Geo. M. Buff Cochins cockerels.  
Trott, D. Breeder's card.  
Williams & Householder's Dispersion Sale.  
Watson & Watson. 38 head of steers.

### THE MARKETS.

(SEPTEMBER 24.)

New York.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.	GRAIN.		LIVE STOCK.			
				Wheat—No. 2 red.	Corn—No. 2.	Beef Cattle.	Fat Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
84 1/2 @ 85	79 1/2	78 1/2	63 @ 69	40 1/2	32 1/2	3 00 @ 4 50	3 70 @ 4 75	3 20 @ 4 15	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3 00 @ 4 50	3 70 @ 4 75	3 20 @ 4 15	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3 00 @ 4 50	3 70 @ 4 75	3 20 @ 4 15	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3 00 @ 4 50	3 70 @ 4 75	3 20 @ 4 15	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3 00 @ 4 50	3 70 @ 4 75	3 20 @ 4 15	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3 00 @ 4 50	3 70 @ 4 75	3 20 @ 4 15	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3 00 @ 4 50	3 70 @ 4 75	3 20 @ 4 15	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3 00 @ 4 50	3 70 @ 4 75	3 20 @ 4 15	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3 00 @ 4 50	3 70 @ 4 75	3 20 @ 4 15	..

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### HAGEY BROTHERS,

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### WOOL

### Commission Merchants,

220 N. Commercial St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

General Agents for Cooper's Sheep Dip.  
References:—Boatmen's Bank, Dunn's Mercantile Agency, Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency.  
Full returns guaranteed inside of six days.



## THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 11, 1889.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.  
 HORSE—Taken up by J. F. Pinson, in Lowell tp., June 1, 1889, one dark brown horse, about 2 years old, spot on left eye, no marks or brands; valued at \$30.  
 HORSE—By same, one dark brown horse, about 3 years old, bell on, heavy mane and tail, no marks of any kind; valued at \$35.  
 HORSE—Taken up by S. E. Altice, in Pleasant View tp., P. O. Waco, Mo., July 19, 1889, one sorrel horse, 14 hands high, 2 years old, white on right front foot; valued at \$25.  
 HORSE—By same, one black horse, 14 hands high, 2 years old, white stripe in face; valued at \$25.  
 MULE—Taken up by Louise Melr, in Ross tp., P. O. Columbus, August 24, 1889, one bay mule, about 15 years old, 14 hands high, blind in left eye; valued at \$40.

Gove county—D. A. Borah, clerk.  
 PONY—Taken up by T. F. Poole, P. O. Gratiotfield, August 2, 1889, one roan mare pony two white feet and white face, has been cut in wire fence; valued at \$10.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 18, 1889.

Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk.  
 BULL—Taken up by W. H. Read, P. O. Kelly, August 26, 1889, one red bull, bush of tall white, white in both flanks, white spot in forehead, two small holes in left ear; valued at \$30.  
 Brown county—N. E. Chapman, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Peter Brahdal, in Walnut tp., one 1-year-old red heifer with white spots, star in face; valued at \$10.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 25, 1889.

Cowley county—S. J. Smock, clerk.  
 MARE—Taken up by Frazel Buks, in Bolton tp., August 29, 1889, one brown mare, 12 years old, sore neck, scar on right fore foot; valued at \$40.

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

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OFFICE HOURS—10 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 4 p. m.

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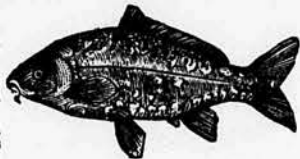
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Low rates of interest. Money paid when papers are accepted. Write for terms.

A. M. BATES,  
 North Topeka,  
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 pure German  
 Carp, as bred  
 and raised in  
 Germany.

Breeders and  
 fry of all sizes  
 constantly on  
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 at reasonable prices. Write for  
 what you want, as the time to deliver is near at hand.  
 All fish shipped at my risk.



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FOR BOTH SEXES. Collegiate and Preparatory courses.—Classical, Scientific, Literary; also an English course, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Drawing and Painting, Oratory and Elocution. Fourteen instructors. Facilities excellent. Expenses reasonable.

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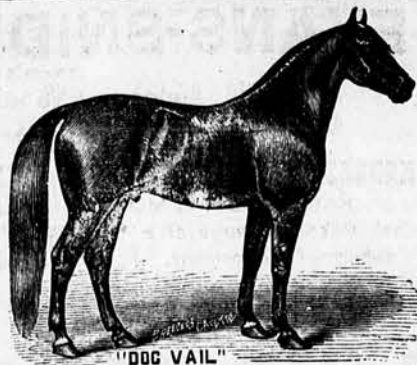
Make a specialty of all Chronic and Surgical Diseases. We have practiced medicine and surgery here for fifteen years, and during that time have treated successfully hundreds of chronic cases which had resisted the skill of local physicians.

WE CURE ALL FORMS OF CHRONIC DISEASES.

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THE GEO. W. CRANE PUBLISHING Co., Topeka, Kas., publish and sell the Kansas Statutes, Kansas and Iowa Supreme Court Reports, Spalding's Treatise, Taylor's Pleading and Practice, Scott's Probate Guide, Kansas Road Laws, Township Laws, Lien Laws, &c., and a very large stock of Blanks, for Court and other purposes, including Stock Lien Blanks, Conveyancing Blanks, Loan Blanks, &c., &c. For fine printing, book printing, binding, and records for County, Township, City and School Districts, this is the oldest and most reliable house in the State.

## The Western School Journal,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

OFFICE STATE SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, TOPEKA, KAS., JANUARY 16, 1889.

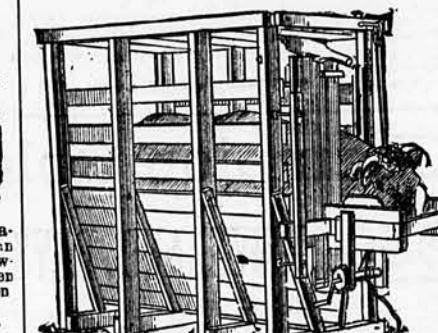
To County Superintendents:—I have this day designated the Western School Journal as the official organ of this department, through which medium, by agreement with the editor of the Journal, I shall in each issue reach Superintendents, teachers and many school officers. This designation is complete evidence of my confidence that the Journal can be safely indorsed by superintendents as a paper which should be in the hands of every teacher.

Very respectfully yours, GEO. W. WINANS, State Supt. Public Instruction.

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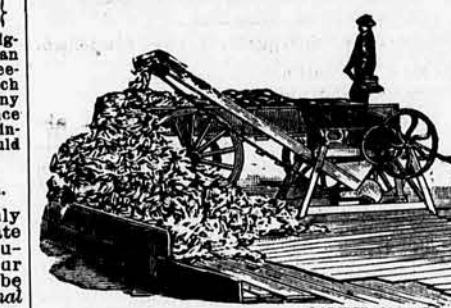
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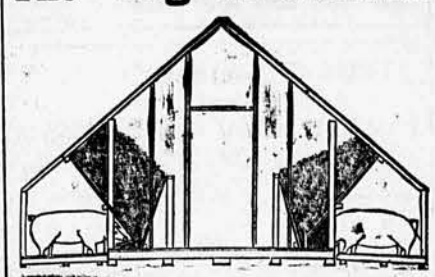
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See Terms and Description in Next Number of this Paper.

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**EUSTIS, NEBRASKA, June 11, 1889.**—I have built the Hog Sanitarium under your directions, and it is pronounced O. K. by experts in feeding, and I am highly pleased with it. It is all you recommend it to be, and more too. I can't speak highly enough of it. No feeder can afford to do without it. I shall build more of them, as I am a large dealer in stock and will need more soon.  
**J. L. BROTT,**  
Dealer in live stock and patentee of Brott's Boss Check-Kower.

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**W. A. HOLLENSHEAD,**  
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