

# KANSAS FARMER

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE 2—THE STOCK INTEREST.—The Cleveland Bay. About Angora Goats.  
PAGE 3—IN THE DAIRY.—The Limit of the Dairy Industry. The Charm of Dairying.  
PAGE 4—CORRESPONDENCE.—The Money Question—No. 2.  
PAGE 5—CORRESPONDENCE (continued).—Kansas Farm Mortgages. Inquiries Answered. Gossip About Stock. Farmers' Alliance Notes. Publishers' Paragraphs.  
PAGE 6—THE HOME CIRCLE.—In the Morning Sow Thy Seed. How Salmon is Canned. Looked Up for Company. Surroundings of a Rheumatic Patient. Teach the Children to Sew. Poisons and Antidotes. Notes and Recipes.  
PAGE 7—THE YOUNG FOLKS.—Out in the Cold. People Who See Life Through Dark Glasses. Character in Handwriting. Length of Inaugural Addresses. A Vault That Will Hold \$6,000,000 Silver Dollars. A Rat's Remarkable Instinct.  
PAGE 8—EDITORIAL.—Haff's Dehorning Fluid. Our New Head. Cotton Twine for Binding. The Packers' Combine.  
PAGE 9—EDITORIAL.—About Curing Red Clover Hay. Objects of the Alliance. Book Notices.  
PAGE 10—HORTICULTURE.—Rot in Grapes. Trunk-Blight in Apple Trees. THE BUSY BEE.—The Best Bee-Hive.  
PAGE 11—THE POULTRY YARD.—The Silver Sebright Bantam.  
PAGE 12—AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.—The Development of Southwestern Kansas. Weather-Crop Bulletin. Topeka Weather Report. Patents.

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less, will be inserted in the Breeder's Directory for \$15.00 per year, or \$5.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.50 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

### HORSES.

NORRIS & CLARK, of Malden and LaMoille, Ill., are going to close out their entire stock of imported Clydesdale and Shire horses—ninety-two head—at bottom prices. Send for catalogue.

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ABE BOURQUIN, Nokomis, Illinois, Breeder of BROWN SWISS CATTLE.

WM. A. TRAVIS & SON, North Topeka, Kansas, breeders of Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Registered. Young bulls for sale.

### JOHN P. HALL, HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE. EMPORIA, KANSAS

NORWOOD HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE. V. R. Ellis, proprietor, Gardner, Johnson Co., Kas. Herd is headed by Baron Bigstaff No. 84476, a pure-blood Rose of Sharon. Stock of both sexes for sale.

ENGLISH RED POLLED CATTLE.—Young Bulls for sale, pure-bloods and grades. Your orders solicited. Address L. K. Haseltine, Dorchester, Greene Co., Mo. [Mention Kansas Farmer.]

VALLEY GROVE HERD OF SHORT-HORNS.—For sale choice young bulls and heifers at reasonable prices. The extra fine Cruickshank bull Earl of Gloster 74523 heads the herd. Call on or address Thos. P. Babst, Dover, Kas.

### CATTLE.

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FOR SALE.

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EARLY DAWN HEREFORD HERD.—Apply to owner, George Fowler, Kansas City, or to foreman, G. I. Moyer, Maple Hill, Kas.

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C. H. SEARLE, Edgar, Clay Co., Nebraska, breeder of Thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian cattle and Duroc-Jersey and Poland-China swine. Breeders recorded. Farm one mile west of town.

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

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### SWINE.

Z. D. SMITH, Greenleaf, Kas., breeder and shipper of fine Poland-China Swine. Also Jayhawk strain of Plymouth Rock Fowls. Write for prices.

THE PIONEER HERD—Of Pure Duroc-Jersey Swine, Partridge Cochins and Slate Turkeys. A. Ingram, proprietor, Perry, Pike Co., Ill. Shown at fairs in 1888 and won 60 premiums. Orders promptly filled.

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THOS. C. TAYLOR, Green City, Mo., breeds best strains of Poland-China pigs; also Langshan fowls. Write for prices of pigs and eggs.

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MRS. A. B. DILLE, Edgerton, Kas., breeder and shipper of the finest strains of Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Brown Leghorns and Mammoth Bronze turkeys. Stock for sale, and eggs at \$1 per thirteen, \$2 for thirty. Turkey eggs at \$2 per eleven.

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S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY.—At S. Evergreen Fruit Farm. Whoever purchases a setting of eggs or a fowl, receives a good poultry monthly for a year. Mrs. Belle L. Sproul, Frankfort, Marshall Co., Kas.

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

PRAIRIE LAWN POULTRY YARDS—Contain the best strains of Golden Polish, Brown Leghorns, Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks—two yards, Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese and Pekin Ducks. Eggs in season. Also proprietor GOLD DUST HERD OF POLAND-CHINA Hogs. J. M. McKee, Wellington, Kas.

G. C. WATKINS, Hiawatha, Kas., originator of the G. Sunflower strain of Plymouth Rocks. Largest size and good layers. Eggs \$2.00 per thirteen. Express prepaid.

MRS. JOHN T. VOSS, Girard, Crawford Co., Kas., breeds fifteen varieties of land and water fowls. Eggs for sale. Send for price list.

REV. E. O. RAYMOND, Wilsey, Kas., breeds White Minorcas, Black Minorcas, Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, to standard. Eggs, \$1.50 for 15; \$2.50 for 25. Also Jersey cattle. Circular free.

E. E. FLORA, Wellington, Kas., breeder and shipper of pure-bred poultry—Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Single-comb Brown and White Leghorns, Rose-comb Brown Leghorns, Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Langshans. Eggs \$1 per 13, \$2 per 26. Pekin duck and Hongkong geese eggs 10 cents each. Bronze turkey eggs 15 cents each. Stock next autumn.

### POULTRY.

PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS.—One dollar per thirty. Plymouth Rock cockerels, two dollars each. Mark S. Salisbury, Independence, Mo.

JOHN C. SNYDER, Constant, Cowley Co., Kansas, breeds PLYMOUTH ROCKS and BRONZE TURKEYS. No fowls for sale. Eggs in season. Write for wants or send for circular, and mention this paper.

RICH. E. HANDEL, Topeka, Kas., breeder of fine Plymouth Rocks. Eggs, \$1.25 for 13. My Poultry Powder will cause an increase of eggs; also prevent and cure cholera, roup, gapes. Try it. Price 25 cents.

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

JAMES ELLIOTT, ENTERPRISE, Kas.—Proprietor of the Enterprise Poultry Yards, composed of the following varieties: Silver and White Wyandottes, White and Banded Plymouth Rocks, Light and Dark Brahmas, White and Buff Cochins, Langshans, R. C. White and Brown Leghorns, B. B. Red Games and Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Breeding fowls strictly No. 1. Eggs \$1.50 and \$2 per 13. Also breeder of pure Berkshire Swine and Cotswold Sheep. Swine, sheep and poultry for sale. Your patronage solicited. Golden rule guarantee. Mention the "Kansas Farmer."

TOPEKA WYANDOTTE YARDS.—Breeder of Silver-Laced, White and Golden Wyandottes, S. S. Hamburgs. Pen No. 1—eggs, \$3 for 13; pen No. 2—\$2 for 13; Hamburgs, \$2.50 for 13. A. Gandy, 624 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

BRONZE TURKEYS, PEKIN DUCKS, PLYMOUTH ROCK, Wyandotte and Brown Leghorn chickens. Stock pure. Eggs in season. No circulars. Write for wants. Mrs. M. R. Dyer, Box 40, Fayetteville, Mo.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

W. L. LAYSON LUMBER CO.—Farmers, call and get prices. Yards, First and Jackson streets, Topeka.

DETECTIVES We want a man in every locality to act as Private Detective under our instructions. Particulars free. Central Detective Bureau, Box 195, Topeka, Kansas.

WICHITA AND SOUTHWESTERN KENNELS.—D. T. SNOOK, Veterinary Surgeon, proprietor, No. 1927 South Wichita street, (Lock Box 154), Wichita, Kas. Breeder of Imported Dogs. Leonburg St. Bernards, Newfoundlanders, English Coaches, German, English and Irish Pointers, Great Dane or German Mastiffs, English Mastiffs, Bull Terriers and Pugs, Fox Hounds, Large and Small Black-and-Tans, Irish Setters, King Charles, Cocker and Japanese Spaniels, English shepherds, Scotch Terriers, Hairless Mexicanas, Poodles, and others, always on hand. Mention KANSAS FARMER.

## KIRKWOOD WIND ENGINE

MADE BY THE  
KIRKWOOD MANUFACTURING CO.,  
Arkansas City, Kansas.

The following are a few of the advantages we claim for the Kirkwood Wind Engine, over all others:

1. Being built entirely of iron and steel, it cannot shrink, warp or shake loose by exposure to weather, as wooden wheels will. 2. It is the most powerful, as it has more wind surface, the vanes covering the entire face of the wheel and shaped so as to receive the wind to the best advantage. 3. It requires less wind, and running at a greater speed, it will pump more water than any other wheel in use. 4. It has the best automatic governor arrangement of any in use. 5. As it has a very narrow edge being less than six inches in a ten-foot wheel, it presents less resistance than any other from wheel in a storm. 6. It is the only engine that has an equalizing arrangement for keeping the edge of wheel in line with the wind, making it perfectly safe in a storm. 7. Owing to the principle of construction it can be built lighter and run with less wind and greater speed than any other wheel in use. 8. No clogging. 9. It will run in light winds. 10. An 8-foot Kirkwood wheel will do as much work as a 10-foot wheel of any other make. 11. It is not only the most durable, most powerful and symmetrical engine made, but also the most beautiful.

## AN EASY WAY TO MAKE MONEY!

AGENTS can make from \$100 to \$150 a week, representing The Consumers' Supply Association. No Capital! No Samples! No Trouble! Write for particulars to The Consumers' Supply Association, 153 & 157 Broadway, New York.

## Humphrey's Veterinary Specifics,

Condition Powders, and all Drugs, Lubricating Oils of all kinds. One of the best places to get these is of H. M. WASHBURN, Druggist, 823 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.



## The Stock Interest.

### THOROUGHBRED 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.

### THE CLEVELAND BAY.

As a result of advertising in your paper, I am highly gratified at the large number of inquiries from its readers who wish to know more particulars regarding the Cleveland Bay horses, and as I can reach them in a general way, and perhaps more satisfactorily, I will ask permission to reply through your columns as to their origin, characteristics and results of crossing them on American mares.

First.—They had their origin in the north of England, in the counties of York, Durham and Northumberland more than 100 years ago. The best authorities differ somewhat as to the exact crosses and material from which the breed was built up. Some think it was from the Thoroughbred race horse as sire, crossed on the strong agricultural mares of those districts, while others are just as positive that they are the result of carefully breeding a pure breed of horses said to have existed some centuries ago in the north of England. I have always taken the ground with all breeds, and particularly what we term *thoroughbred* (but in reality only improved breeds) that their origin is of secondary importance; what they are now, and what they are liable to do in improving other stock is the main question. I admit that pedigree is of great importance, and lineage may add to the value, but if the present characteristics are not what we want, no amount of history, lineage and pedigree can make the animal desirable, and possessing desirable characteristics, but failing in the power to transmit them with reasonable certainty the breed has no value to the great mass of Americans who desire to improve their horse stock by using such female material as they have at hand, and derive the benefit from crossing.

Second.—Leaving in abeyance the matter of origin or constituent parts of which the Cleveland Bay is composed, we have undisputed proof that the breed is the result of careful breeding, extended over more than 100 years, during which time Englishmen have devoted much attention to the improvement of various breeds of domestic animals, and as one of the results we have the Cleveland Bay, a perfect model of a coach horse, standing 16½ to 16¾ hands, and weighing from 1,300 to 1,450 pounds. Head is a little large, is well formed and bony; neck long, arched, and so set on shoulders as to allow the head to be carried high without effort; shoulders sloping, well supported with muscles to give strength, and not enough to retard free action of the fore legs; body round and deep; loin strong, rising slightly at the coupling so that when mature it gives a beautiful form to the quarters and hips, which are carried out to the tail, and finished off without the sharpness seen in many so-called coach horses. Thighs run well down to the hocks, which are clean but strong; distance short from knee and hock to ankle; legs are strong, bone flat and clean, well supported with sinew, which is prominent and not covered with meat; feet are proverbially well formed, and of the toughest texture, for none but the very best can stand the macadamized country roads, or paved city streets. The conformation of these grand horses is such as to permit of an easy, graceful,

lofty gait, and insure strength and endurance. They are capable of ten or twelve miles per hour with as little exertion as many others make in going six or eight. I have had repeated opportunity to test the endurance of both full-bloods and grades in England and in this country, and have often been surprised when looking at my watch at the end of a long journey.

This brings me to the third consideration—the results of the Cleveland Bay cross in America. From my earliest recollections I have taken great interests in all matters pertaining to horses. Living in New England till past my majority I was so situated that I could not gratify my desires; nor did I realize the capacity of our great country till I made my visit to Illinois and the West in 1862, and it was not till twelve years later that an opportunity offered for engagement in a business in accordance with my early desires.

In 1874 I became interested in my present business. Having looked the ground carefully over, ascertaining that there was a growing need for a horse which was a medium between the mammoth cart horse and little trotter, and believing the Cleveland Bays, of which I had read, were the horses, I decided to investigate them with a view to their introduction, and with this in view I visited the best studs of Yorkshire in the summer of 1874. My expectations were fully realized in finding in them my ideal of a first-class coacher, and necessarily a very desirable farmer's horse for all but the very heaviest work. One great obstacle, however, stood in my way; the fame of these horses had long before extended to other countries, and their great popularity at home and abroad made them very dear, and with my limited means, I hesitated long before venturing on an entirely new enterprise attended with so much risk and expense, but my confidence in the ultimate results overcame my fears, and I made an importation that year which was followed by three the next year.

To say that from the first the venture was a success only partially expresses the encouragement I received, and which has followed the introduction of these horses into the various portions of the United States, from New England to California, north into Montana and Washington Territory, south to Carolina, Texas and New Mexico, and all intermediate territory; from every point where good specimens of the breed have been judiciously handled, we have received but one expression, and that of unqualified satisfaction.

That Cleveland Bays are strong-blooded and able to transmit their characteristics, is proved conclusively by their getting, from various styles and sizes of mares, very uniform colts, possessing in a very marked degree all the desirable qualities of the breed. I find that the very best results are obtained when small and medium-sized roadsters and trotting-bred mares are used, the product in these cases being either a genteel light driver or a grand, powerful coacher, depending on the size and form of the mare. There are mares without number scattered all over this great country which can be bred to a good specimen of Cleveland Bay stallion with just as much assurance of what will be produced as is felt by a poultry fancier that his hens' eggs will bring forth chickens and not goslings.

It is a great satisfaction to me to find that breeders in New York and New England are waking up to this matter. I have labored incessantly to convince them that they have the material in what remains of the Morgan stock and that which has been produced by trotters of more recent date, for a founda-

tion for the finest class of horses it is possible for them to raise.

While the Cleveland Bay has lots of natural vim and energy, it is of the right sort and not tinctured with viciousness or foolishness. They are as patient pullers as I ever handled. Yorkshire is a very hilly country, and I have seen tandem teams hauling, with the patience of oxen, stone, coal and timber ever hills and rough roads that can only be equaled in the roughest part of New York and New England.

Horse buyers whose business it is to supply a high class of carriage and coach horses to New York, Boston and other city trade, were quick to recognize the value of Cleveland Bays, and many of them have made arrangements for securing them as fast as they approach the driving age and taking them East, and there fitting them for market.

The rich bay color with black points, full flowing manes and tails, uniform in size and form, render the Cleveland Bay a very popular horse for matched pairs, and it will not be long till Fifth Avenue and Central Park will vie with Rotten Row, West End and the environs of London, Paris and Berlin with their magnificent turnouts of elegant Cleveland Bays, "The Royal Horse of all Europe."—George E. Brown, Aurora, Ill., in *American Breeder*.

### About Angora Goats.

This interesting animal has special value where climate, soil and surroundings are well adapted to its raising. In a recent number of the *American Agriculturist* a good description and history of it is given: "The white silky-haired goats of Asia Minor have become a permanent element in the live stock of the United States. After their first introduction, so many obstacles to success were encountered that it was for many years a doubtful question whether they could flourish in any part of this country; but experience has shown what conditions they require, and they are now bred and kept in some parts of the country with less uncertainty than attends sheep-raising. Small importations were made forty years ago by Dr. J. B. Davis, of South Carolina, who was followed by Mr. Chenery, of Massachusetts, Colonel Richard Peters, of Georgia, and others. About twenty years ago, A. Eutychides, a native of Angora, brought over a flock of the goats, and made vigorous efforts to bring them more largely to the notice of the American public. After several years of doubtful success he returned to the old world to engage in farming in Thessaly. But he left many flocks here, and their subsequent success is largely the result of his enterprise. Texas is the home of the Angora goat industry, although there are many other sections of the country equally well adapted to it. The goats will endure great vicissitudes of dry, heat and cold, but a damp climate is extremely unfavorable to them. They flourish best at considerable altitudes above tide water. Though not as indiscriminating in matters of diet as the common goat, they have a special fondness for twigs and shrubs, and are made doubly useful in clearing off brush pastures while furnishing flesh and increase.

"There is no fixed type of these animals. In their native provinces of Asia Minor there are quite distinctly marked local variations, but the type most usual in the United States is found in Angora, the province from which they derive their name. They are described as follows by G. A. Hoerle, Secretary of the American Mohair Growers' Association: 'The body of an Angora goat should be long and as round as possible, though it is not as

round as that of a sheep. The back should be straight, so that hip and shoulder are about equally high from the ground; shoulders and quarters heavy and fleshy, and the chest broad, indicating good constitution. The legs should be short and strong. The head is in shape like that of a common goat, but less coarse and cleaner cut. The horns are heavy, of spiral-like shape, inclining backward and a little to the outside. Except just the face and the legs, from the backs and knees down, the entire animal should be densely covered with mohair, and neither the belly nor the throat and chest should be bare, and the denser, finer in fiber and longer in staple the mohair, the more valuable the animal. Buck fleeces of the finest fiber should weigh, when the animal is at its best (that is when four years old) five pounds, and never less than four and a half pounds. Coarse-haired animals should clip seven pounds, eight pounds and better. The hair should hang on the animal in ringlets and should not be shorter than nine inches, but with very fine goats it is often as long as twelve inches and fully sweeps the ground. The evenness of length and density of the hair, the better. Seen from a distance the body of a well-fleeced Angora goat should appear like an oblong right-angled square.

"Ewes are somewhat finer and shorter in fleece, comparatively lower at the shoulders, heavier quartered, and narrower chested than males. Their horns are short and very thin, and curved backward. No good ewe should have less than three pounds at a clip, when four years old, and coarse-haired ewes from four pounds upward. For grading up common goats and low grades, a coarse-haired, heavy-fleeced buck gives the best results, but afterward a finer-fleeced animal should be used. As exterminators of brush, goats have no equal, and as their droppings are fully as good as those of sheep, they are no doubt the most valuable of the two in brushy localities; but when it can be done they should be kept together in the same pasture. However, don't forget, that only the best kind of a wire or lumber fence will keep a goat."

"The primary object of raising Angoras is the fleece of mohair. Whether the flesh is a palatable article of food is a question which once excited much discussion, but may now be regarded as settled. Within the present year a shipment of them was made to Chicago, slaughtered, and the flesh sold for food. The general verdict was in its favor, the meat from the young animals being pronounced excellent mutton with a suggestion of venison flavor. Of course, not much could be expected of lean, old, or ill-kept animals."

We accidentally overheard the following dialogue on the street yesterday:

Jones—Smith, why don't you stop that disgusting hawking and spitting?

Smith—How can I? You know I am a martyr to catarrh.

J.—Do as I did. I had the disease in its worst form but I am well now.

S.—What did you do for it?

J.—I used Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It cured me and it will cure you.

S.—I've heard of it, and by Jove I'll try it.

J.—Do so. You'll find it at all the drug stores in town.

### Summer Resorts of the Rockies

All the summer resorts of Colorado, Utah and the Rocky Mountains, are reached in through Pullman Buffet sleeping cars from St. Louis and Kansas City, via Missouri Pacific Railway. "The Colorado Short Line" to Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver. Tourists' round-trip tickets at low rates are on sale at all principal coupon offices in the United States, good for six months to return. For beautifully-illustrated tourist guide of 140 pages, descriptive of the resorts, and further information, address H. C. Townsend, General Passenger & Ticket Agent, St. Louis, Mo.



## In the Dairy.

### THE LIMIT OF THE DAIRY INDUSTRY.

People talk about overproduction and argue that unless producers keep within certain limits loss will result. Has dairying a limit? Has the limit been reached? Will it be in the near future? These are interesting questions for dairymen. The subject is discussed by a correspondent of *Country Gentleman*, suggesting some points worthy of careful study:

One of the matters that seem to make a great impression on dairymen, is the power of production of their farms, and how they can be made to carry more stock, to be maintained on yet cheaper rations. One is often hearing nowadays about keeping one cow to the acre—a point of progress which I think can be attained, but of course all such attempts must be made from the side of gradual approach, and not at a bound.

The dairyman who has got a good farm to start with, can perhaps succeed far better than the renter, or the man who has other "irons in the fire" beside dairying. To make a grand success of dairying, one needs to be fully in love with his vocation, and not only an eager student of the best dairy literature extant, but a close observer, and not only see and hear, but be able to seize on salient points and turn such to his advantage. He also wants to make the dairy the chief feature of his industry, and just as far as he carries dairying, carry it on as a specialty and all other matters secondary.

There are several features that must be adopted if one attempts dairying up to an advance line, and it is in the "territory" along this border line that one finds the successful, profit-making dairyman at present. Dairying as now practiced by the practical teachers of the art, has a few points that we wish to present.

Dairying as a business, to be successful, needs first to be attempted with a dairy cow—not one conspicuous for her beefy qualities, but a small, bony, deep-milking cow, which converts the food she eats into milk that is sold every day, and not into fat that can only be sold once, after from six to ten years. The big 1,400-pound cow that can at best make only an ounce or two more butter in a day than one of 850 to 900 pounds weight, is carrying at a daily loss this 500 pounds of beef that requires daily support and gives nothing in return, and consumes food that could otherwise be saved, at least.

The now accepted fact that a cow is "measured" for her cheese quality by the per cent. of butter fats in her milk makes all this hunting after excessive yields of milk of no account. It is now the quality of milk that tells, as determined by the actual solids it may contain; a point made very clear by the Winthrop creamery in Maine, where the solids in fats of different dairies varied from 1.82 to 2.76 per space, and had the milk itself been tested, pound for pound, the same variation would have occurred. To-day not a great dairyman in this country, but is getting his advance results with a specifically-bred dairy cow, and does not depend on "luck" to put solids in the milk, but on breeding, heredity, and feeding; finding out that the quality of a dairy cow is her individualism, influenced by heredity, and not by attempting to make rich milk by feeding rich food, for only in one case in a thousand can this be done, the result being more milk of the same kind.

All this implies raising the heifers needed for the dairy from the cows

giving the best milk—not always the most—and bringing in the services of a bull of the dairy type, not a beefier; for the heredity of great milk-giving cannot be benefited by beef and fat-forming, which is a lymphatic temperament, and no amount of argument can make the function of maternity analogous to fat-forming, and ready to be turned in either direction that the animal's owner may deem profitable. When this dairy type of heifers are raised, and fed on foods influencing the milk production, and a discarding of large amounts of carbonaceous food, the controlling direction will be on the dairyman's side of profit, and can be pushed up very close to the "boundary line." It is not yet clear that thoroughbred cows may in the practical dairy go farther in profitable dairying than high grades, but the grading must be done each time with a full-blood sire, and keep the influence on the dairy side, which is impossible to do with a grade sire with a partly unknown ancestry.

The dairy set right, the food question is a matter of great moment, for however excellent the dairy may be, the food question may put its profitable ownership outside the line of paying returns. To-day the dairyman's stronghold is clover, fodder-corn and silo, and wheaten stuffs to balance the ration. Again I find that the dairymen who are approaching the "cow-per-acre" line, are strong advocates and feeders of the best ensilage, and by its use are reducing the keep of the cows in proportion.

It has long been a belief that some form of soiling will need to be "invented" if the extreme possibility of dairying is reached, and, up to date, the silo seems to have come nearest to the demand. When an acre of corn of the white Virginia sorts, thinly planted, so as to strongly develop the formation of grain, will, with a fair ration of bran, afford the keep for one year of two cows in full flow of milk, the problem of cheap food seems solved. From my own experience, ensilage corn can be raised ready for the silo at not over \$8 per acre, and put into the silo twenty-eight big loads per acre for \$8 more, making the "roughage" ample for two cows one year cost less than one dollar per month. This winter I find that sixty pounds of ensilage per day and six pounds of bran is ample feed for a milch cow, and reduced to bushels the ensilage in the pits costs about three-quarters of a cent per bushel of forty pounds loose. So as to cheapness, the actual feed cost of a day's ration falls below 8 cents per cow, which is a "pointer" at least toward a cheap but satisfactory ration for milk returns.

I am also rapidly drifting in the direction of abandoning the cheese factory and milk selling or co-operative making for either the co-operative creamery or the exclusive home dairy. The most successful dairymen to-day are those who have secured their best type of dairy cows and refused longer to pool their products with "Thomas, Richard and Henry," and by a better material help bring the milk of other dairies up to an average before they can begin to share in the profits. These men milk cows enough of their own to make a business of butter-making, and from the milk make creamery butter which they send to a butter market, and do not attempt the suicidal policy of exchanging good butter pound for pound for cod fish at the cross-roads store. Beyond this they find that sweet skim-milk, fed with shorts and corn meal, makes a hog fatten three times faster than he would on either alone, especially if the milk was fed cold and sour, and the hogs can be made to return the best profits by feeding fifty days, then

sending them to the market and supplying their places with a fresh lot of shotes to repeat the operation. The farmer then has two market crops, butter and pork, and if the hogs are cared for as they should be they make a wonderful amount of cheap but effective fertility for the farm.

Lastly, this extreme limit of dairying can only at present be approached from the winter side. The demand of the market wills it. Warm stables and cows in them, not warming barnyards, make it possible. The silo solves the problem of cheap and abundant food akin to June pastures. The demand for the market now is nearly three times stronger in the winter than in summer and makes good prices. Dairy produce is not "rushed" at any price to the consumer in the winter, because so quickly spoiled by summer heats. The idea of overproduction in winter is a myth. The tastes and wants of the consumer are for a fresh-made article of butter, and, if consulted, would prefer a winter-made full stock cheese. And lastly, there is a butter market in England asking for 300,000,000 pounds annually, if we had it to spare, if of No. 1 quality, that tell that dairying in this country has not reached its limit.

### The Charm of Dairying.

To any person who is in love with his business there is a continuous fountain of pleasure in it: there is a charm about it that other persons know nothing about. Discussing the charm of dairying, a correspondent of *American Dairyman* makes some familiar comparisons. Grain-raising, he says, breathes of great expanses of yellow wheat, and the heat and toil of the harvest field. There is a treeless homestead, endless rounds of plowing, harrowing and sowing, and a consciousness that the store of hard golden kernels in the tall elevators is slowly but surely absorbing, without recompense, the cream of your soil. The bane of American farming is and has been an unwise contempt of diversification. The worn-out tobacco and cotton lands of the South, the well-nigh sterile fields of New England, the exhausted hop gardens of New York, and the long cultivated corn area of the Ohio valley should be pointed lessons enough to show that land cannot be mercilessly leached by the continuous cropping of one production with impunity. Dairying is good in the land because it is a pleasant occupation. An innate love of neat stock is a characteristic of the natural born farmer, and man became a parasite of cattle, as it were, immediately after his downfall in Eden. "There is no money in hops any more," said a York State farmer to me the other day, "all that we have to depend on for a cash income are our dairies; without them we would be flat." An old report printed thirty years ago says: "It required a long time to create the demand which now exists in England for American cheese, and to Herkimer county, New York, belongs the credit of creating it and securing the trade. It was mainly effected by bringing a high degree of skill to bear upon the manufacture generally, thus producing not only a good article, but uniformly good, or as near uniform as is possible when made in different families. Cheese had been sent abroad in small amounts for many years, but when once by good quality and uniformity it had secured a firm foothold, the amount exported increased with astonishing rapidity." We see that the New York farmers adopted dairying as a new and unexpected source of revenue, and now its nearly all they have to depend on for a monied income. In the West it is and always will be different, dairying will continue to exist

there as one of the pleasant and profitable auxiliaries of diversified farming, and when every farmer considers it as essential to maintain one cow for every acre of wheat sown, or bushel of potatoes planted, dairying will, as an industry, be adjusting itself to a rightful proportion with other farm interests. It is not the strictly grain farm, or the strictly dairy farm that is conducive of the most pleasure in agriculture, but it exists in that happy medium between the two where neither is paramount or subservient to the other. The West, with its forest and prairie, its hill and dale, possesses in variation a sample of the landscape of every State in the Union. With a mode of agriculture in accordance those who till the soil should be rewarded with the most pleasant existence possible for mankind to attain.

### California Excursions.

Are you going to California? If so, read the following, and find out how much it will cost you, and what you can get for your money: The *Santa Fe Route* runs weekly excursions (every Friday) from Kansas City and points west to San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego and other Pacific-Coast points. The ticket rates are the regular second-class rates—\$35—from the Missouri River the principal California points. Pullman Tourist Sleeping-Cars are furnished. These cars run through, without change, from Kansas City to destination. The charge for berths is remarkably low, being \$3.00 for a double berth from Kansas City to California. The Pullman Company furnish mattresses, bedding, curtains and all sleeping-car accessories, including the services of a porter with each car. The parties are personally conducted by experienced excursion managers, who give every attention to passengers, insuring their comfort and convenience. For more complete information regarding these excursions, rates, tickets, sleeping-car accommodations, dates, etc., address

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Europe is all very well, but don't you think it is only fair as an American to know your own country thoroughly? Try the "American Alps" on the South Park Division of the Union Pacific in Colorado this summer. There's nothing like them in Switzerland.

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Moran, the great artist, despaired when he saw the Great Shoshone Falls—it was so far beyond his pencil's cunning. So there are wonderful dreams of beauty in the tempestuous loveliness of the grand "American Alps" in Colorado, which are at once the aspiration and the despair of painter and poet. Splendid beyond comparison is the superb scenery along the South Park Division of the Union Pacific in Colorado.

"They rested there—escaped awhile  
From cares which wear the life away,  
To eat the lotus of the Nile  
And drink the poppies of Cathay."

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## Correspondence.

### THE MONEY QUESTION--NO 2.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—"Utopia" perhaps is more imaginary than real, but we believe Sir Thomas Moore hit the truth when he said—"Consider any year that has been so unfruitful that many thousands have died of hunger; and yet if at the end of that year a survey was made of the granaries of all the rich men that have hoarded up the corn, it would be found that there was enough among them to have prevented all that consumption of men that perished in misery; and that if it had been distributed among them, none would have felt the terrible effects of that scarcity, so easy a thing would it be to supply all the necessities of life if that blessed thing called money, which is pretended to be invented for procuring them, was not really the only thing that obstructed their being procured."

That the effects of money upon society is understood but by few, seems evident. The idea that money instead of being the means of procuring the necessities of life is often the great hindrance, no doubt will be ridiculed by many. But it is nevertheless the fact. Whenever money has been increased in efficiency society has made rapid advances, and when the money stock has been decreased destitution, distress and bankruptcy have followed, history fully sustains, and as the money has been contracted crime, poverty, immorality and misery have increased.

The metallic money at the beginning of the Christian era in the Roman Empire amounted to \$1,800,000. By the end of the fifteenth century it had shrunk to less than \$200,000,000. During that time a most baleful change took place in the condition of the world. The people were reduced to the most degraded condition of serfdom and slavery, the disintegration of society was almost complete, and nearly every trace of civilization was obliterated. The conditions of life were so hard that self-preservation was the only instinct that seemed to be manifested. Many causes have been assigned for this entire breaking down of the framework of society, but it was certainly coincident with a shrinkage in the volume of money. And it is a suggestive coincidence that the first glimmer of light came with the invention of bills of credit and the discovery of gold in America.

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, in a speech in the Senate bearing upon this, said: "I do not pretend to say that this contraction of the currency was the sole cause that produced the Dark Ages, but I do so it was a sufficient cause to destroy any civilization. The term 'contraction' signifies more ruin and misery for a people than any other expression known in any language. While it lasts the obligations of contracts continually increase, debts and mortgages grow heavier, and labor grows cheaper. Fifteen hundred years of continued contraction reduced the Roman people (the proudest and freest of ancient times) to barbarism and slavery."

The Monetary Commission in their report say: "All public spirit, all generous emotions, all the noble aspirations of man shriveled and disappeared as the volume of money shrunk and as prices fell. \* \* \* That the disasters of the Dark Ages was caused by decreasing money and falling prices, and that the recovery therefrom and the comparative prosperity which followed the discovery of America were due to an increasing supply of the precious metals and rising prices, will not seem surprising or unreasonable when the noble functions of money are considered. \* \* \* Without money civilization could not have had a beginning; with a diminishing supply it must languish, and, unless relieved, finally perish."

Then David Hume says: "Falling prices, and misery and destruction are inseparable companions. The disasters of the middle ages were caused by decreasing money and falling prices."

With these facts before the mind it seems as though the reader must come to the same conclusion as did Moore, that money instead of being the means of procuring the necessities of life is often the great hindrance to their being procured.

The next period in history I wish to call attention to is the commencement of the Napoleonic wars. It was found impossible for England to maintain her specie basis

system and that coin could not be depended upon in the crisis, so in 1797 they suspended specie payments and made bank notes a legal tender and receivable for taxes. The result was that the volume of her money was greatly increased, giving new life and energy to industry and a period of prosperity unequalled in her history followed. Sir Archibald Allison, who is better authority than your scribe, in his "Europe" says: "The suspension of specie payment in 1797, making bank notes a legal tender receivable for taxes (lasting twenty-four years), by providing Great Britain with an adequate internal currency, averted the catastrophe then so general upon the continent, and gave it at the same time an extraordinary degree of prosperity. Such was the commencement of the paper system in Great Britain, which ultimately produced such astonishing effects and brought the struggle to a triumphant close."

Such was the wonderful effect inflation of the currency had upon England. But it was not always to last. After the close of the war the government proposed to return to an honest (system) of money, so in 1819 they passed the resumption bill. The resumption of specie payments is but another name for spoliation, and specie basis is a relic of barbarism. But I can not do better than call upon Mr. Allison for a description of the effects this measure had upon the people. So I will again quote from his "History of Europe": "The contraction of the currency from the resumption bill of 1819, and consequent fall of prices full 50 per cent., which went on without intermission, spread to every species of manufacture, all sharing in the same cause, exhibited the same effect. The long continuance of the depression and its universal application to all articles of commerce, excluded the idea of any glut (overproduction) in the market. But the great and burdensome charges remained the same, the mortgages, the taxes, the bonds. It fell with crushing weight on the people. In Cambridgeshire every individual but one became a bankrupt or a pauper. Sir D. Baird wrote in June, 1822: 'The distress for food arising principally from the want of means to purchase, continues to prevail. The nation, on comparing its former condition, began to feel the truth of Adam Smith's remark (Wealth of Nations)—High prices and plenty are prosperity; low prices and want are misery.'"

For fear some doubting Thomas may think Allison might be mistaken, I will add the testimony of Doubleday upon the troubles which followed the resumption bill. He says: "We have already seen the fall in prices produced by the immense narrowing of the paper circulation. The distress, ruin and bankruptcy which now took place were universal, affecting the great interests both of land and trade; but especially among land-owners, whose estates were burthened by mortgages, settlements, legacies, etc., the effects were most marked and out of the ordinary course. In hundreds of cases, from the tremendous reduction which now took place, the estates barely sold for as much as would pay off the mortgages; and hence the owners were stripped of all and made beggars." Expansion is prosperity, contraction is adversity. Who can doubt it?

To refer briefly to the history of France and the breaking out of the war with Germany, they were obliged to suspend specie payment and made bank notes a full legal tender. France was conquered by Germany and compelled to surrender to Germany two of her most valuable provinces and pay \$1,100,000,000. At the close of the war, instead of contracting her money as did England, she considerably increased her paper circulation. The result was all the industries of the country were put into active operation, and the people kept employed. The manufacturing industries were greatly stimulated, and as a result a greater portion of the indemnity to Germany was paid in manufactured goods; in about two years they had the debt paid, and it was not long until the Bank of France had some \$450,000,000 in coin, which was more than any other bank in the world had, and there was in the nation fully \$1,500,000,000.

In viewing our own history we find that the colonies that issued the greatest amounts of paper money were the most prosperous, made the most rapid growth, and at the breaking out of the Revolutionary war were able to render the greatest aid in the fight for independence. Take Pennsylvania for

an example: Prior to 1723 they had been stripped almost entirely of gold and silver, and in order to induce its flow into the province they had agreed to take it at a much higher nominal value. But the balance of trade was against them and it took all the coin to adjust this difference; increasing the value had no good effect. Dr. Franklin, in describing their condition and the effects the paper money had, said: "The difficulties for want of cash were accordingly very great, the chief part of the trade being carried on by the extremely inconvenient method of barter, when, in 1723, paper money was first made there (in Pennsylvania) which gave new life to business, promoted greatly the settlement of new lands (by lending small sums to beginners on easy interest to be paid by installments), whereby the province has so greatly increased in inhabitants that the exports from thence thither is now more than ten-fold what it was." And in further describing the result of this system, he said: "Between the years 1740 and 1775, while abundance reigned in Pennsylvania and there was peace in all her borders, a more happy and prosperous population could not perhaps be found on this globe. In every home there was comfort. The people generally were highly moral, and knowledge was extensively diffused." Can the same be truthfully said of her condition to-day?

In 1848, in California, John Marshall caught a glimpse of gold in the tall race of Captain Sutter's mill. Never did a gleam of light radiate as did that, and its energizing influences were felt throughout the civilized world. It gave employment to the unemployed, food to the hungry, clothing to the naked, and shelter to the homeless. Since then the product from the mines of the world has reached the enormous sum of about \$3,000,000,000. Senator Stewart says: "The discovery of gold in California and Australia inaugurated a new era in the history of civilization. The advance in wealth and prosperity between 1850 and 1876, notwithstanding many destructive wars, was phenomenal." Then he asks—"What controlling influence produced this if it were not caused by the life-giving power of an increasing circulating medium resulting from the vast increase in the production of the precious metals?" Sir Archibald Allison, upon this increase of coin, said: "That which for five and twenty years had been wanting, a currency commensurate to the increased numbers and transactions of the civilized world, was now supplied by the beneficent hand of nature. The era of a contracted currency, and consequent low prices and general misery, interrupted by passing gleams of prosperity, was at an end. Prices rapidly rose; wages advanced in a similar proportion; exports and imports enormously increased, while crime and misery as rapidly diminished; emigration itself, which had reached 363,000 persons a year, sank to little more than half the amount. \* \* \* At the same time decisive evidence was afforded that all this sudden burst of prosperity was the result of the expanded currency."

At the breaking out of the rebellion coin money, true to its history, disappeared and the banks were unable to pay specie. The government had to hire money. The banks were generous. They agreed to furnish the government money at from 24 to 36 per cent. if they were not obliged to redeem their issue in coin. But the government realized the fact that they could issue their own money, that it would be just as good as bank notes and thereby save the interest to the people. So at different times during the war the government increased the paper money, until on the 30th day of June, 1866, there was \$1,975,225,813. Every one that is acquainted with our history knows the effect this produced upon the country. Col. Ingersoll, in describing its effects, said: "We have passed through a period of wonderful and unprecedented inflation. \* \* \* A wave of wealth swept over the United States. Hats became houses, houses became palaces; tatters became garments, and garments became robes; walls were covered with pictures, floors with carpets, and for the first time in the history of the world the poor tasted of the luxuries of wealth." This volume of paper money has been contracted until the 30th day of last June it did not exceed \$450,000,000. Senator Plumb, speaking of the greenbacks, said: "That volume has been subject to all the accidents which have occurred during the past twenty-five years,

whereby money has been consumed, worn out, lost, and it is doubtful if the amount is really over \$300,000,000 to-day." On the 5th day of October, 1887, the bank issue was only \$167,283,343, and this amount was contracted until it did not exceed \$150,000,000 on the date given. True, in our amount of paper money we have not included coin certificates. They are really coin and do not increase the amount of money in circulation, because when a coin certificate comes out a coin dollar goes in. We find the total money stock on the 1st of July, 1888, was \$1,942,473,681; of this amount there was included \$371,514,922 coin certificates, deducted leaves the total stock \$1,670,958,759, lacking considerable of amounting to what paper money we had on the 30th of June, 1866, and our population has nearly doubled since then. The government had in its possession on the 1st of July last \$901,193,224. When you take into consideration the amounts the banks are obliged to hold to redeem deposits you can form some idea how much would be left to do business with. Too fearful has been the effect of this contraction upon the country for pen to describe it; the way is strewn with wrecked fortunes, deserted homes, crushed hopes and broken hearts. And class laws did it. Take the seven laws with their correlatives, and you can search the statutes of the world and you will not find their equal. They are the exemption act of February 25, 1862; the bank act of March 25, 1863; the contraction act of January 6, 1866; the credit strengthening act of March 18, 1869; the refunding act of July 14, 1870; the demonetization act of February 12, 1873; the resumption act of January 14, 1875. Each one of these seven laws is decidedly in the interest of capital and against the interests of labor.

It has been said, and I think truly, that "The power that controls the volume of a people's money controls the people's destiny." On June 20, 1874, Congress passed an act providing "That any association organized under this act, or any of the acts of which this is an amendment, desiring to withdraw its circulating notes, in whole or in part, may upon the deposit of lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States in sums of not less than \$9,000, take up the bonds which said association has on deposit with the Treasurer for the security of such circulating notes." There is a proviso to this act. An act passed January 14, 1875, reads—"That section 5,177 of the revised statutes, limiting the aggregate amount of circulating notes of national banking associations, be and is hereby repealed; and each existing banking association may increase its circulating notes in accordance with existing law without respect to said aggregate limit, and new banking associations may be organized in accordance with existing law without respect to said aggregate limit." Was ever such power granted to a set of corporations before? They can increase or decrease the volume of money at their own will; the only limit is the United States bonds. Every business interest is at their mercy. They know the power they possess, and have had the audacity through a leading paper to tell the people that they "can act together at a single day's notice with such power that no act of Congress can overcome or resist their decision." They are complete masters of the situation, and the people are slaves to their demands.

Also in connection with the contraction of the paper money. There was a scheme started a few years since to increase the value of bonds, mortgages and debts, by demonetizing silver. The conspirators operated upon the various governments from 1871 to 1876, when they accomplished their purpose, and silver was excluded from every mint in the United States and Europe. This scheme has already increased the value of bonds more than 30 per cent., and labor and the products of labor have depreciated in a like per cent. until as a result—" (1) Bread (cereals), (2) meat, (3) clothing, (4) land, are each lower on the globe than they have been for a hundred years. (5) Money of account of all nations is higher than for a century."—[Rogers on Decline of Man] As a result of this contraction business failures are increasing, penitentiary offenses are increasing, murder is increasing, lunacy is increasing, and suicide is increasing. The business failures this year in the United States already exceed 5,000, and if they continue in the same ratio the balance of the year they will exceed any previous year.



W. M. Round, of the National Prison Association, says: "The increase of the total population was only 20 per cent. for the past five years, ending in 1884, while the increase of crime was 65 per cent." Gen. Brinkerhoff: "We cannot blink the fact that the tide of crime is rising; all concur that the flood creeps up year by year." In the number of murders we lead all. Dr. Marshall makes the comparison: "England, 237 murders to a population of 10,000,000; Belgium, 240; France, 265; Scandinavia, 266; Germany, 279; Ireland, 294; Austria, 310; Russia, 333; Italy, 504; Spain, 633; and the United States, 820 to each 10,000,000 population." Outside of Cook county the school population of Illinois has decreased since 1880, 23,917, and a short time since one of the leading papers of that State contained the following: "The question of building two more asylums for the insane of this State will be presented to the General Assembly early in the session. The rapid increase of mental derangement in the past few years renders the measure absolutely necessary." A sad picture, awful facts.

The natural outgrowth of a contracted currency. "The country to-day is in distress for lack of money."—*Plumb*. "We have boundless resources but no money."—*Stewart*. Every other condition of prosperity is present. The means to produce from nature the necessities and comforts of life have been increased many fold the past few years, the territory yet unoccupied is vast, and our people are as ingenious, enterprising and industrious as any on earth. But the Monetary Commission say: "Howsoever great the natural resources of a country may be, however genial its climate, fertile its soil, ingenious, enterprising and industrious its inhabitants or free its institutions, if the volume of money is shrinking and prices are falling, its merchants will be overwhelmed with bankruptcy, its industries will be paralyzed, and destitution and distress will prevail." Please note that it is a shrinking volume of money and falling prices that produce these fearful results. War, pestilence and famine are said to be the three greatest calamities that can befall our species; yet I do not think the Commission overestimated the effects of falling prices when they said that "An increase in the value of money and falling prices has been and is more fruitful of human misery than war, pestilence or famine." "Falling prices and falling wages are as sure a sign of a dying age as a falling pulse is of a dying man."—*Harper*.

It seems to me as though I have produced evidence enough here to convince the reader that the great cause of our trouble is lack of money. All others are collateral or really the effects of the primal cause, and the remedy is to increase the volume of money. If our money were increased until we have \$50 per capita (the amount at the close of the war) in circulation, debts would disappear as the morning dew before a summer's sun. There would be hope instead of despair, confidence instead of mistrust, success instead of failure, and joy instead of sorrow. David Hume, the historian, said: "We find that in every kingdom into which money begins to flow in greater abundance than formerly, everything takes a new phase. Labor and industry gain life."

I intended to discuss the subject of interest, but this article is already long, so I will defer it to some future time.

Geo. T. Bailey.  
Harper, Harper Co., Kas.

#### Kansas Farm Mortgages.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Atchison Weekly Champion of June 6 devotes an editorial to the mortgage question, in which it seeks to impress upon its readers the following two propositions: (1) That the present depressed condition of affairs is "in some measure" the result of exaggerated statements of mortgage indebtedness made during the late campaign; (2) that "three-fourths of all the farm mortgage indebtedness of this country represents the hopefulness or the prosperity of the borrowers, rather than their distress or poverty."

Now, then, if our mortgages represent our hopefulness or prosperity, I fail to understand how it can operate to our disadvantage if they have been overstated to the world? It is surprising that a journal with so much brains at its head can stoop to assertions so silly and superficial in its floundering to vindicate party action. The majority of

mankind ever have regarded and ever will regard debt as an evil. Mortgages to-day in Kansas have driven prosperity, happiness and hope from 50 per cent. of Kansas homes. In a strange school must have been acquired the logic that points to them as the earmarks of prosperity. It is but a short time since a hard-working farmer, a neighbor of mine, drowned himself in a well. He and his numerous family tolled early and late, to prevent a mortgage from driving them from their home. But they found the contest a hopeless and unequal one, and in the desperation of despair he sought relief in death.

It may possibly be true that exaggerated statements have been made. But why do Kansas editors and Kansas officials keep harping on this alleged state of affairs while their party brethren in the Legislature scrupulously avoid action that would bring the facts to light. Auditor McCarthy's report last fall said—"Exaggerated statements are made by unscrupulous and designing demagogues." On what data did he base this affirmation? He admits that he has no knowledge of the amount, and yet does not hesitate to denounce as false and exaggerated the statements made by others. His sweeping reproachful appellations and his positiveness in a matter in which he at the same time confesses an absence of acquaintance with the facts, are beneath the dignified and candid conduct we should expect from a man elevated to a high office of state. Judge Galloway's report is the only information we have as to the mortgaged indebtedness of Kansas. However unflattering it may be, it is not lightly to be thrust aside, and in saying this I want it understood that I am not of Judge Galloway's political party. It undoubtedly approaches as near to the truth as the nature of the obstacles he had to contend with would permit. Denunciations of Galloway and his report come with poor grace from the officials and editors of the dominant party, who shamefully used their official power to prevent him from getting the facts. I am far from regarding Galloway's report as exaggerated. So far as regards this county, I am certain he falls below the real figures, and this assertion is based on statistics personally gathered by several weeks work among the records in the Register's office. Galloway's agent in this county was emphatically denied any access to the records, and I am told that the report had to be approximated from information otherwise obtained.

It is to be regretted that if an official report of the mortgage indebtedness of Kansas ever appears, it will not appear without deep-seated suspicions. The reckless statements and the herculean attempts of the Republican press to make it appear that our mortgages are few and trivial; the malignant and extra-official, not to say brutal, conduct of Republican officials against all who attempt to ascertain the facts; the hair-splitting construction of the statute, promulgated by Republican judges; the attempt first, ever and all the time to prevent the facts from being brought to light—these facts will now cause an official report to be received with the direst suspicions.

W. J. COSTIGAN.  
Ottawa, Franklin Co., Kas.

#### Cancers Are Curable.

The writer feels fully justified in using the above heading after numerous visits to the Koehler Cancer Hospital, located at 1430 Grand avenue, Kansas City, Mo. More cancer patients are now being treated at that famous hospital than at any previous time since the concern's foundation, which, together with the thousands of autograph testimonials to be seen on file from people having received successful treatment for this enemy of mankind—cancer, makes the problem of increased business easy to solve. Nor is this all. On numerous shelves and benches are rows of grim testimonials in hermetically sealed jars—cancers that have from time to time and by a gradual process been removed with great dexterity and skill born of forty years experience. Even if the voluntary testimonials sent in by grateful men and women all over the broad State of Kansas could be discredited, the almost ghastly witnesses inclosed by glass would bear witness to their truth, no matter how seemingly extravagant the testimonial might seem. All interested in the cure of cancers are cordially invited by Dr. Koehler to call and see for themselves or write him for circulars and the addresses of thousands of people upon whom he has effected a permanent cure.

#### Inquiries Answered.

HORSE STANDARD.—Where can I get the French government standard measurement of horses?

—Address M. W. Dunham, Wayne, Ill.

GRINDER.—Can any man except the manufacturer recommend the Dutton grinder?

—Yes. Our Mr. Heath says it is a good machine.

ASTRINGENTS.—Give a list of foods that act as astringents on most persons; also a list that have the opposite effect.

—Your family physician can do this better than we can.

COMB FOUNDATION.—Can you inform us where we may find comb foundation and other supplies for bees, and oblige?

—Address Rev. E. T. Abbott, St. Joseph, Mo., and mention this paper.

LIQUID SMOKE.—An interesting paper appeared in your paper recently on the use of meats on the farm, and on closing the same wherein "liquid smoke" was advised in lieu of smoking with wood was advised. Now will some one who knows tell us what to ask for in buying liquid smoke, and what is of equal importance, how to apply it in curing meats.

—Ask your druggist.

STOCK LAWS.—For the benefit of your readers give the present stock laws of Kansas and how changed to range laws, if by township and counties.

—We do not quite understand what our questioner wants to know; but if he will call at the office of the nearest Justice of the Peace in his neighborhood, and examine the laws under the general head of "stock," he will quickly find the chapter or chapters he wants to see. Counties and townships may have "herd laws" by a vote of the people.

STACKING HAY.—I wish you or some readers would tell us the cheapest and best way to get hay in the stack after it is cured, price of machinery considered.

—This is a timely and important question. It ought to be answered in the light of actual performance. It is late now for use this year with tame hay, but prairie hay-making will not commence for some weeks yet. We refer the question to such of our readers as are now using machinery in putting up hay, for they can speak from present experience, and we cannot.

#### Gossip About Stock.

The Kansas-Texas Land & Coal Co., of Pittsburg, Kas., purchased of T. P. Babst, Dover, Kas., the young Crucikshank Short-horn bull, Col. Cundiff, to head their herd. Price \$150.

J. D. Pryor, the Holstein breeder at Winfield, informs us that he would not take \$20 for the information actually received through the veterinarian department of the KANSAS FARMER.

Henson & Rathbone, in remitting for their recent advertisement, report spring sales of Holsteins very good indeed, and their herd, now numbering some seventy-five head of registered animals, doing finely. They have a few young bulls ready for sale, and we advise corresponding with them to any one wanting Holsteins.

D. D. Perry, Peabody, Kas., is a breeder of fine Jerseys, which class of cattle he considers the best of all for cream dairying. His herd is headed by a Comassie bull, La Vincent's Duke 17497 A. J. C. C., whose grand-dam tested 46 lbs. 12½ oz. of butter in 7 days. He sells his cream to the Peabody creamery, a very successful institution.

M. S. Babcock, breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle, Nortonville, Kas., informs us that they have a cheese factory at that place making 500 pounds daily, and further adds: "We can recommend the KANSAS FARMER as an advertising medium to breeders of dairy stock, and to everybody and his wife and children as an agricultural journal."

H. W. McAfee's Prospect farm of Clydesdales, Topeka, received quite an acquisition on June 6 from the imported mare, Miss Kerr, foaling a dapple-bay horse colt with both hind feet white, sired by the prize-winning stallion, Knight of Harris. A Clyde stallion was sold from this establishment last week to Tom Scott, of Salt Lake City.

Scott Fisher, of Holden, Mo., writes that he has fifty pigs now ready to ship, sired by five noted boars—Corwin, Stemwinder, Gold Dust, Black Bess and all the leading strains. Scott has been running an advertisement in this paper some time and says that he receives more inquiries from it than any other paper. Parties wanting good stock will do well to write him.

J. B. Dobbs, Antelope, Kas., writes: "In the FARMER of June 6 was an article, 'What Ailed Those Calves?' and the idea is conveyed that it may have been caused by 'Haaff's Horn-Killer.' A little reflection will show that it must have come from some other cause. Sulphuric, or any other acid, will cause a sore, while Horn-Killer does not. It causes a dry hard scab, which in about three weeks loosens around the edge and then falls off, leaving the head smooth. If it was acid, the effect would come soon, not wait five weeks. The bone on which the horn grows is on a young calf from one-half to one inch above the parietal bone, which covers the brain. Now how could any chemical pass through both these bones to reach the brain? Haaff's Horn-Killer has been used on thousands of calves without any bad results. Why, then, should it kill those? I have used it myself and know whereof I speak."

A representative of the FARMER visited the fine herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle owned by J. D. Pryor, Winfield, and says that Mr. Pryor is an experienced breeder and thoroughly understands his business, and has spared no pains or expense to build up one of the best herds in the West, as the fact that they are mostly imported direct from Friesland clearly shows. Schoharie Boy (3015) heads the herd.

He is certainly a fine, noble animal, and would attract attention in any herd and demand the admiration of any breeder. He was calved January 18, 1884; sire Aladdin (746), out of Franklin G., grand-dam of Echo. Bessie (7159), Vol. 8 H. H. B., was bred by R. E. Koopmans, Seinsterland, Friesland, and imported by Wm. Koch, New York city, July, 1884. Lies 8d (8166) was sired by Admiral 2d (5972), dam Lies (8246). This choice cow gave four gallons of rich milk while but 18 months old. Tranky's Beauty was calved February 18, 1888; sire by Bugle (3043), dam Tranky (2551). Sires ancestry 99 pounds of milk per day. Thus we might continue with this valuable herd, but time and space forbids. See advertisement elsewhere in the KANSAS FARMER.

#### Farmers' Alliance Notes.

Farmers' alliance Fourth of July celebrations are already advertised at McPherson, and at Cloverdale, Chautauqua county.

The district alliance meeting will be held at Valley Falls, on Saturday, June 22. All alliance people are invited to attend, male and female.

Members and officers of the alliance have our thanks for their promptness with items, correspondence, as well as subscriptions. It is such acts as these that will make this department valuable and interesting to members as well as non-members.

Scott Fisher, of Holden, Mo., reports that Johnson county (Mo.) farmers have nearly all united themselves with the Agricultural Wheel, to which he belongs, and invites his brother farmers to join without delay. They are making arrangements to build a co-operative store at his place.

#### Publishers' Paragraphs.

T. C. Murphy, breeder of Jerseys at Thayer, Kas., reports a creamery at his place, also one at Erie. He states that a county fair has been organized at Erie, Kas., and a fair will be held the first week in October.

Rev. E. O. Raymond, proprietor of the Pastoral herd of Jersey cattle, having sold all of his surplus stock, withdraws his card. He adds: "As soon as I get some stock ready for market will advertise again. Am trying four papers this spring, and the KANSAS FARMER has done me more good than the other three."

We desire a complete list of Kansas breeders of thoroughbred stock, as well as a list of creameries and cheese factories in the State. The responses from readers and correspondents are coming in daily. Please send them in at once, as we desire to have a full showing for our Kansas Directory of Breeders and Dairymen.

Those of our readers desiring carriages, surreys, phaetons, spring wagons or road carts, should write to the Pioneer Buggy Co., Columbus, O., who manufacture their own vehicles and sell direct to their customers for cash on examination, which they assert is a saving of from \$40 to \$50 on a single sale to the consumer. It is worth while to have their circular at hand.

This week we present a new heading for this paper; also a much better quality of paper, being a toned book. We also do away with the cover and in lieu thereof will make the pages longer, giving us nearly the same space in less pages with improved quality of paper. We have other anticipated improvements in view, which will be announced in due time. We are ambitious to make the KANSAS FARMER so good that everybody will want it, also urge others to subscribe.

#### Announcements of Candidates for Shawnee County Offices.

##### REGISTER OF DEEDS.

S. J. Bear desires to announce that he is a candidate for the office of Register of Deeds, subject to the Shawnee county Republican convention.

I am a candidate for Register of Deeds, subject to the decision of the county Republican convention, July 9, 1896. FRANK A. ROOT.

I am a candidate for Register of Deeds, subject to the Republican county convention. G. W. CAREY.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Register of Deeds, subject to the decision of Shawnee county Republican convention. R. WHITMER.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Register of Deeds, subject to the Republican county convention. N. D. MCGINLEY.

##### COUNTY CLERK

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of County Clerk, subject to the action of the Republican county convention. O. W. FOX.

##### SHERIFF.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention. H. C. LINDSEY.

I am a candidate for Sheriff of Shawnee county, subject to the action of the county Republican convention. R. B. MCMASTERS.

J. M. Wilkerson announces himself a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Shawnee county Republican convention.

##### TREASURER.

I am a candidate for the office of Treasurer of Shawnee county, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention. A. K. RODGERS.

##### COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

I am a candidate for Commissioner of Shawnee county from the 3d Commissioner district, subject to the decision of the Republican district convention. J. L. CAMPBELL.

Pedigree pointers about candidates will be given next week.

A good way of ridding hens of lice is to throw down a few handfuls of grain, and then, when they are picking them up and the neck feathers are loose, dust over them Stoddard's Carbolic Powder.



## 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.

### In the Morning Sow Thy Seed

(Ecclesiastes xi: 6.)

When the balmy morning breeze  
Softly moves the budding trees,  
And the genial sun of spring  
Doth the living verdure bring;  
When the gently-falling showers  
Wake to life the wild-wood flowers;  
When the robin and the wren  
Come with cheerful songs again,  
And each living, breathing thing  
Joyous hails returning spring—  
In the morning sow thy seed,  
Waiting for the harvest's meed.

Gentle spring shall yield her reign;  
Summer's promise clothe the plain:  
Warbling bird and busy bee  
Hush their cheerful minstrelsy;  
Ripening fruit succeed the flowers,  
Nourished off by summer showers;  
Earth yield up her bounteous store  
When the summer days are o'er,  
Autumn winds with chilling power  
Curl the leaf and fade the flower;  
Hast thou sown in morning's prime,  
Thou shalt reap in evening time.

Loving mother, on whose breast  
Helpless infancy finds rest,  
Canst thou read its wondering thought  
In its infant being wrought?  
Every hour that passes by  
Gives its lesson silently:  
In thy hand this being lies,  
Thine to mould its destinies;  
Shall he win, or yield the strife,  
"Weary with the march of life?"  
Sow thy seed with love and care,  
Guard it with a mother's prayer,  
Sow thy seed in morning's bright,  
"At evening time there shall be" light.

—Good Housekeeping.

She that would raise a noble love must find  
Ways to beget a passion for her mind;  
She must be that which she to the world  
would seem,  
For all true love is grounded on esteem;  
Plainness and truth gain more a generous  
heart  
Than all the crooked subtleties of art.

—Duke of Buckingham.

### How Salmon is Canned.

In preparing salmon for canning the fish are dressed of fins, head and entrails at the rate of 1,500 to 2,000 a day by each man. They go through three washings and cleanings, and are cut by a machine into lengths just the height of a can. These pieces are each sliced lengthwise into several pieces. The men who do the filling, press the pieces as compactly into the cans as possible; a Chinese will fill 1,000 cans in a day. The filled cans are then taken to the washing machine, where they are rapidly revolved under a spray of warm water and are rubbed with a sponge at the same time, after which they are wiped dry with pieces of netting.

In the crimping the edge of the cover is crimped and the cans then roll across a brick soldering furnace, the ends passing through a trough of melted solder. This machine and furnace will dispose of 20,000 cans a day and over. The completeness of the operation is tested by examination and immersion in hot water, and, if no further soldering is necessary, the cans are immersed again for an hour and twenty minutes in a caldron of boiling water, after which they are again tested by being tapped on the top by a small wooden mallet, imperfection being indicated by the sound. The good ones are punctured to let the hot air escape and are immediately sealed up again.

The cans are now rolled on a track into an iron retort and cooked by steam for an hour and fifteen minutes. They are next plunged into a vat of hot lye, to remove every particle of grease, and are immersed in a tank of cold water until they are perfectly cool. The final testing is made by two men who both tap each can with a large steel nail, their trained ears detecting any wrong sound. Food canned with all this care is in no way unfit for eating.

### Looked Up for Company.

Among the strange fetiches that survive among a race otherwise civilized and refined is that of the parlor and best bed-room. These are commonly the largest, coolest and pleasantest rooms in the house, fitted with the most attractive furniture, carpets and pictures—and looked up for company. Was ever such folly? A man who affords himself an agreeable apartment puts himself out of it and will not let himself in unless

the clergyman is there, or unless somebody arrives from a distant city or another street.

It is better to turn the juvenile population of the house into the parlor, to wear the best carpets to shreds, to leave finger-marks on the mantel piece, to let them jump on the bed in the best room until it has no more spring in it than a restaurant chicken—it is wiser to do this than to close and sanctify these apartments, involving them in solemnity, dampness and a stuffy smell. Open the blinds and windows and let the light and air in; let the children in, too, and live there yourself. Don't have things too fine to use. If you own a piece of furniture that you think is too good for you, and that you find that you can't live up to it, give it to a museum and have it put in a glass case, or, better, give it to a friend who is not afraid of it.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

### Surroundings of a Rheumatic Patient.

The surroundings of a patient suffering from rheumatism are a matter of no little importance. The *Boston Journal of Health* says:

"Free ventilation should be secured, but without draughts, and the temperature kept between 68 and 70 deg. Fah. The patient should be clothed in flannel and lie between woolen blankets. His covering should be light. An excess of bed-clothing will add to the pain in the inflamed joints and unnecessarily increase the sweating. It should be a studied effort to spare him any painful movements possible and every ministration should be gentleness itself. Milk, with seltzer water or lime water, pre-eminently meets the requirements as the principal article of diet during the active period of the disease. If this proves insufficient, or is not well borne, then other light and concentrated food can be administered. Some authorities insist that animal food and alcohol are contra-indicated during the height of the fever. The latter should certainly be prohibited, as a rule, but the patient's diet need not be so much restricted as in other highly febrile disorders. Those who are habituated to the use of stimulants should not be entirely deprived of them."

### Teach the Children to Sew.

Every girl and boy should be provided with a box, in which there are buttons suited to their clothes, thimbles, needles and thread. Many boys learn to sew on buttons, but will not use a thimble; if they accustom themselves to its use when they begin, it will become necessary, as it is, to rapid and safe sewing; without it the second finger receives many wounds from the head of the needle, which is discouraging to a beginner, and uncomfortable to any one. A few points given at a very early age will be sufficient, such as: The old threads must be picked off the cloth or out of the button, if there are any. A needle that will easily slip through the eyes of the button should be chosen, and thread of suitable color and strength; thread the needle and draw the ends of the thread together, and tie a knot on the end. Sew through the two holes of the button three times two ways, so that a cross, or letter X, will be made when it is done; fasten on the wrong side with three back stitches, and cut the thread. Children can be taught to sew on buttons perfectly when they are 6 years old. There are many grown people who never learned to sew them on properly. —*Pauline Adelaide Hardy, in Good Housekeeping*.

The narrow oblong frames that were so commonly used in country houses, several years ago, for holding texts and mottoes, may be otherwise utilized now that the latter have become out of fashion. Turned around so as to hang panel-fashioned they make a nice frame for two cabinet photographs. Let the space between the photographs be the same as the distance between them and the frame. Surround them with a pretty mat cut out of the heavy tinted paper that can be got for that purpose.

A little hesitancy as to the proper thing to do sometimes disturbs a gentleman when strangers are ushered into a church pew which he with one or more ladies is occupying. Therefore, it may not be amiss to say that if the strangers are a lady or ladies, accompanied by a gentleman, all that is necessary is for the first party to move toward the inner end of the pew and make room for

them, but if the newcomers are ladies alone, the gentleman should step into the aisle and allow them to pass in first.

### Poisons and Antidotes.

The following brief summary of the most rational and simple antidotes to the commoner forms of poison has been compiled for the "American Analyst," by Dr. Francis Wyatt, and it will be seen that he has suggested the most appropriate to be applied in any emergency, pending the arrival or in the total absence of a skilled medical practitioner:

#### POISONS.

1. Acid—Carbolic, sulphuric, muriatic, nitric, nitro-muriatic, creosote, iodine, phosphorus.
2. Chromic acid, chromates, all preparations or compounds of chromium, antimony, copper, mercury or zinc.
3. Ammonia, soda, potash, alkalies, silicates and sulphates.
4. Prussic acid and its salts, all cyanides and sulpho-cyanides, oil of bitter almonds and nitrobenzene.
5. Ether, petroleum, benzene, fruit essence, concentrated or absolute alcohol.
6. Compounds of baryta and lead.
7. Compounds of arsenic.
8. Oxalic acid and its salts.
9. Nitrate of silver.
10. Nitrous fumes or vapors, arising in vitriol or chemical works.

#### ANTIDOTES.

White of egg, well beaten up with water. A teaspoonful of mustard flour in a cup of hot water. Very thick lime water (in case of sulphuric, nitric, muriatic or nitro-muriatic acids).  
Abundance of white of egg in water. A teaspoonful of mustard flour in water. Copious draughts of an infusion of salt herbs.  
Strong vinegar and water. Large doses of oil. Large doses of milk.  
Continuous and heavy douches of ice-cold water over the head and spinal column. Mustard plaster on the stomach and soles of the feet. Prevent sleep.  
Plenty of mustard flour in large quantity of hot water. Cold water douches. Fresh air. Prevent sleep absolutely.  
A teaspoonful of mustard flour in warm water. Strong solutions of Epsom salts and Glauber's salts in cold water.  
A teaspoonful of mustard flour in warm water. A teaspoonful of dialyzed iron, mixed with the same quantity of calcined magnesia, every five minutes for one hour; then plenty of oil, or milk, or some mucilaginous tea—say linseed.  
Very thick paste of lime and water by large spoonfuls at the time. After several of these, large draughts of lime water. Finally, four ounces castor oil.  
Large doses of ordinary kitchen salt, dissolved in water, after which one teaspoonful of mustard flour in warm water.  
Frequent and small doses of strong acetic acid—the stronger the better.

### Notes and Recipes.

Wash out common oil stains in cold water.

Hang a small bag of charcoal in the rain-water barrel to purify the water.

Damp salt will remove the discoloration of cups and saucers caused by tea and careless washing.

Mildew can be removed by soaking in buttermilk, or putting lemon juice and salt upon it, and exposing it to the hot sun.

Remove ink stains from silver-plated ware by rubbing on a paste of chloride of lime and water; then wash and wipe dry.

A rubber atomizer, which costs about \$2, is an excellent article for spraying house plants or greenhouse plants affected by plant lice.

If any housekeeper finds it imperative to clean windows on an icy cold day, she can accomplish it safely by using a cloth dampened with alcohol, which never freezes.

In case of burning the hand, which often occurs when one is cooking, at once spread a thick covering of common baking soda over the injured part, then tie a cloth over it. It gives speedy relief.

**Soup Balls.**—Boil five eggs until hard; remove the shells and pound the yolks until powdered. Add the whites of two uncooked eggs, with a little flour and salt. Mix into balls, boil and drop into the soup.

**Salad Dressing.**—Two eggs, one tablespoon of butter, eight tablespoons of vinegar, one-half teaspoon of mustard; put into a bowl over boiling water and stir until it is like cream; salt and pepper to taste.

**Silver Cake.**—One and one-half cups of sugar, one-half cup of butter and cornstarch, one and one-half cups of flour, one-half cup of sweet milk, the whites of six eggs and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder; flavor with one teaspoonful of lemon and one-half teaspoonful of vanilla.

**Potatoes With Cheese.**—Cut six cold potatoes into dice. Make a sauce by melting two tablespoonfuls of butter; add two tablespoonfuls of flour and pour on slowly one

cupful of white stock and one cupful of milk; season with salt and pepper and add four heaped tablespoonfuls of grated cheese. Put a layer of potato into a baking tin, and pepper; cover with sauce, and so continue until all is used. Sprinkle with buttered crumbs, and brown in the oven.

There are many skins which redden and become irritated in summer, and when such is the case saline draughts and lemonade should be taken freely, while a wineglass of vinegar in a pint of distilled water with a little bran makes an excellent, if old-fashioned, wash.

To keep the surface of your kid gloves looking well, when you take them off smooth them out lengthwise until they have about the same outline that they have on your hand, and put them in a dry place. If the gloves are rolled together into a wad, the surface will soon present an unpleasant appearance.

**Orange Float.**—One quart of water, the juice and pulp of two lemons, one coffee cup sugar. When boiling hot add four tablespoonfuls cornstarch. Let boil fifteen minutes, stirring all the time. When cold pour it over four or five oranges that have been sliced into a glass dish, and over the top spread the beaten whites of three eggs, sweetened and flavored with vanilla.

**Blackberry Short Cake.**—Sift half a pound of flour with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a heaping teaspoonful of sugar and the same quantity of salt. Mix with this a quarter of a pound of butter, which should be as firm as possible, adding, little by little, half a pint of cold boiled milk. The mixing should be done with a knife, rapidly. Place the paste on a floured pastry-board, turning it about until it is covered with the flour. Roll it out to the thickness of half an inch, and cut it in round pieces the size of a breakfast plate. This may be done by inverting a plate on the paste and cutting around it. Lay the pieces on a greased pan and bake. When done, cut around the edge and pull them apart. Lay the blackberries on each half piece, sprinkling them well with sugar. The berries on the top layer should be placed upright. Serve with cream.

### Edwin Forrest's Secret.

The great tragedian, Forrest, had a secret which everybody ought to learn and profit by. Said he, "I owe all my success to the fact that everything I have undertaken I have done thoroughly. I never neglect trifles." That's the point—don't neglect trifles. Don't neglect that hacking cough, those night sweats, that feeble and capricious appetite, and the other symptoms, trifling in themselves, but awful in their significance. They herald the approach of consumption. You are in danger, but you can be saved. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will restore you to health and vigor, as it has thousands of others. For all scrofulous diseases, and consumption is one of them, it is a sovereign remedy.

It is un-American in the higher sense for our people to prate about Europe so glibly when so many of them are profoundly ignorant of the wondrous beauties of their native land. As a matter of fact there are hundreds of thousands of American citizens who are thoroughly familiar with Switzerland; who have idled away weeks at Lucerne, done Chamouni, and attempted the Matterhorn, and yet have never feasted on the lovely beauty, the wild weird majesty of any one of the Colorado Peaks. "More than Alpine glory" rewards visitors along the South Park Division of the Union Pacific in Colorado. There is no scenery like it in the new world.

"The peerless empire of form and color is found in Colorado," says a great artist. So are there many other wonderful effects. There is that grand triumph of engineering skill, the Bow-Knot Loop, famed all over the world; the pretty town of Graymont nestled against the base of Gray's Peak, the giant prince of the range; sunrise on Gray's Peak—a sight once witnessed never to be forgotten; Idaho Springs the beautiful, a restful spot blessed with the healing waters for all who come, within two hours ride of young levithian Denver; the storied gold camp of Georgetown perched in the upper air of the mountains, ever fresh and cool and clear—these are a few of the delightful spots in the "American Alps" reached by the Colorado Central Division of the Union Pacific railway in Colorado.



## The Young Folks.

### Out in the Cold.

Turned out in the somber twilight,  
Out into the bitter cold,  
And the pitiless sleet as it sweeps the street  
Is piercing her garments old,  
And the babe on her breast is crying,  
And her little ones, clust'ring 'round,  
In a vague affright at the falling night,  
Are clutching her tattered gown.

For the rent was not forthcoming,  
And how could the landlord wait;  
And what did he know of her want and woe  
As early she toiled and late?  
He couldn't be losing his money—  
It's only the way of the world!  
And why should he care if she crouches there  
Mid the storm king's wrath unfurled?

She has sewed in the dawning sunrise,  
She has stitched in the gath'ring gloom,  
And her eyes have grown dim and her fingers  
thin  
As she worked in her dreary room.  
But the pay was very meager,  
And the mouths were many to fill,  
And the fatherly heart lay far apart  
In the graveyard on the hill.

So she stands in the deep'ning darkness,  
And her tired and aching head  
Is throbbing with pain and the sad refrain  
Of her children's cry for bread.  
And she sees the laughing maidens  
Ride past in their robes of fur,  
And the city is bright with its mansions to-  
night,  
But there's never a home for her.

—Nellie Booth Simmons.

How shocking must thy summons be, O death,  
To him who is at ease in his possessions!  
Who, counting on long years of pleasure here,  
Is quite unfurnished for that world to come!

—Blair.

Guard, while 'tis thine, thy philosophic ease,  
That bids defiance to the storms of fate;  
High bliss is only for a higher state.

—Thomson.

### PEOPLE WHO SEE LIFE THROUGH DARK GLASSES.

Cynicism seems to be the order of the day. Young people especially seem to think it an evidence of "good form" to be distrustful and blasé. Budding debutantes pride themselves on what they call a "thorough knowledge of the world," and declare that all men are base deceivers, and women friends are jealous foes to be regarded with suspicion. Young boys moralize over the depravity of humanity, the falsity of woman in particular, and folly of love or friendship.

Almost daily I meet in drawing-rooms some beardless youth who tells me life is a horrible bore, and that society ennuies him, and that he has worn out all human emotion, which he never again hopes to experience.

Each of these youths imagines his remarks to be quite original, and looks to see his listener start with astonishment at such a prodigy of experience, or to melt with sympathy.

Some very young girls grow sentimental over the blasé airs and cynical assumptions of these callow youths. Small boys emulate them, and sensible men and women who think of them all despise or pity them for their lack of common sense.

We can but wonder why this specimen of youth so persistently seeks the society that bores him. I have met him numerous times at three afternoon teas in one day and again in the evening, everywhere posing as an emotionless stoic and hopeless ennui. Frequently he makes vague references to a "sinful past" or to tragedies through which he has passed, only to issue a scarred and hopeless wreck. One is inclined to ask if his sins consisted of thefts from his mother's pantry—and his tragedy of the accidental overturning of his crib at midnight.

All these nondescript creatures distrust women, dislike humanity, and sneer at love and marriage. They are, of course, aesthetical in their tendencies, consider this life a sad mistake of nature, which death will end. They pity you for entertaining any belief in a future existence, or sigh and say, "Dear me, how delightful it must be to have any such faith; quite refreshing, really, but, of course, wholly without reason."

I must confess at that moment, if I had not been able to see beyond this shadow of a man who stood before me, giving utterance to such rude and useless platitudes, that I might easily have believed in nothing at all, so excellent an illustration was he of nothingness.

There is no more painful object in life to me than the spectacle of a pessimistic youth or maid, devoid of the hopeful dreams, the bright outlook, the trusting confidence

which naturally belong to youth. They develop into disagreeable friends, and uncomfortable wives and husbands, and unsuccessful men and women.

To the young girl they say, "Do not expect happiness in love or marriage; there is little poetry and much humdrum practicality about you—you may as well know it soon as late." So, at the first shadow on the sunlight of her dreams, the girl is prepared to believe that the end of happiness has arrived, and she makes no effort to rescue her ideal from complete destruction.

It seems to me such utter bad breeding to go about the world scattering the seeds of distrust and skepticism. We get quite enough of these ideas in the novels of the day, without being obliged to hear these failure-breeding theories expressed in every parlor and drawing-room. I say "failure" breeding advisedly.

I believe the tendency of the world is strongly optimistic. Even the inanimate things of nature are helpful and kind toward one another. The breeze and the bee aid the flowers to propagate and bloom. The sun assists more yearning germs to grow up into beauty than all the tempests blight. There is a subtle law of love and progress behind it all which fills the universe like a golden tide.

Let any man, however great and gifted, say to himself, "The world is my natural enemy; all men's hands are lifted against me; I have no faith in friendship, or love, or human kindness, but I am ambitious, and I will succeed"—let that man toll as he may, his progress toward success will be retarded, because he swims against the natural current of the universe. He who smiles and says, "The world is what we make it, friendship exists for those who deserve it, and love begets love," that man floats with the current, and all things assist him to his goal, however distant it may be.

He who refuses to believe in anything or anybody, and fancies that a cruel or selfish motive underlies each friendly overture, must bar his own pathway toward progress. Should the flowers close their petals against the overtures of the priest-like bee, distrustful of his sting, or against the wind, distrustful of his noise, the floral family would degenerate and become extinct.

Give me the exuberant over-confidence and egotism of youth, rather than the over-careful and distrustful young cynic. The first will make friends and mistakes, he will confide himself too easily, suffer in consequence, learn wisdom from the experience, and strength from the sorrow. He will taste the joys of true friendship, the pangs of misplaced faith, the rapture of love, and perhaps the agony of loss. He will scale the heights and descend to the depths of feeling and know what life means. He will find hands held out to assist him, lips ready to praise him, eyes ready to smile upon him, for the joyous, confiding and faithful nature attracts to itself its own attributes.

The young cynic, on the contrary, will make no friends and no progress. He will not fall, because he will not climb. He will not suffer from misplaced affections, because he will not love. He will spread gloom and depression wherever he goes, and, keeping on the level plains with careful feet, he will exist, but not live.—Extracts from a letter in *Sunday Capital*.

### Character in Handwriting.

A certain number of men are calm, even-lved, sensible and practical. Men of that class are almost certain to write plain, round hands in which every letter is distinctly legible; neither very much slanted forward, nor tilted backward; no letter very much bigger than its neighbor nor with heads much above or tails much below the letters not so distinguished; the letters all having the same general uprightness and the lines true to the edges of the paper, neither tending upward nor downward. Exact, business-like people will have an exact handwriting. Fantastic minds revel in quirks and streamers, particularly for the capital letters, and this quality is not infrequent in certain business hands, as if the writers found a relief from the prosaic nature of their work in giving flourishes to certain letters. Firm, decided, downright men are apt to bear on the pen while writing, and to make their strokes hard and thick. On the contrary, people who are not sure of themselves, and are lacking self-

control, press unevenly, and with anxious-looking, scratchy hands. Ambitious people are apt to be overworked; they are always in haste and either forget to cross their t's, or dot their i's. They are also apt to run the last few letters of every word into an illegible scrawl. Flurried, troubled and conscience-tormented persons have a crabbed and uneven handwriting.—*St. Nicholas*.

### Length of Inaugural Addresses.

Inquiry will be often made as to how many words occurred in the inaugural addresses of certain Presidents, and how often the big personal pronoun I was employed. This information is here given, the record beginning with the first President—Washington—and including the twenty-third—Benjamin Harrison. Every President except Fillmore made an address on assuming office. The first figure column gives the number of words used and the second the number of I's:

	Words.	I's.
Washington (first term).....	1,300	20
Washington (second term).....	134	6
John Adams.....	2,341	18
Jefferson (first term).....	1,256	19
Jefferson (second term).....	2,123	16
Madison (first term).....	1,170	11
Madison (second term).....	1,142	4
Monroe (first term).....	3,322	19
Monroe (second term).....	4,466	28
John Quincy Adams.....	2,944	14
Jackson (first term).....	1,116	11
Jackson (second term).....	1,167	6
Van Buren.....	3,884	38
William Henry Harrison.....	8,578	38
Tyler.....	1,643	15
Polk.....	4,904	18
Taylor.....	1,096	18
Pierce.....	3,319	25
Buchanan.....	2,772	13
Lincoln (first term).....	3,583	43
Lincoln (second term).....	588	1
Johnson.....	362	15
Grant (first term).....	1,139	19
Grant (second term).....	1,332	24
Hayes.....	2,472	16
Garfield.....	2,949	10
Arthur.....	431	1
Cleveland.....	1,683	5
Benjamin Harrison.....	4,588	15

—*St. Louis Globe Democrat*.

### A Vault That Will Hold 86,000,000 Silver Dollars.

J. W. Hyatt, the United States Treasurer, sits in the small private office of the sub-treasury every day in charge of the government's money building, until Elias H. Roberts, the newly-appointed Assistant Treasurer, qualifies. "I will leave my department in Washington," said Mr. Hyatt, "in the best possible shape. The only notable thing that has occurred during my administration is the completion of a vault in the United States Treasury 100 feet square, the largest in the world. This vault will contain 86,000,000 silver dollars. It is divided into eight cages. Boxes containing 2,000 silver dollars each fill the cages. The vault has an outside wall of solid brick and is lined with solid plate on the inside. Each cage is armored with iron. There are three great doors which must be opened before access can be had to the silver. The first door lets one into a corridor running around the cages. Visitors are allowed to walk in this corridor in the daytime. Then there is a door to get to the cages and one to each cage. The combination of no one door is known by more than one man, so that when I am not present it requires three men to get at the money. We depend more upon our watchmen, however, than bolts and bars to protect the money in the Treasury. There is altogether \$700,000,000 in gold, silver and bonds deposited there. Strangely enough, the bond of the United States Treasurer is only \$150,000, \$250,000 less than is required of the Assistant United States Treasurer at New York city. Bonds, however, would not protect the United States funds if a Treasurer wished to be dishonest. The amount of money that could be stolen is so immense that a bond which would meet the possibilities would be an impossible one. The money is all placed to the credit of the United States Treasurer on the warrant of the Secretary of the Treasury, and not a cent can pass out without his signature. Nearly \$200,000,000 of money is kept deposited in the New York sub-treasury to supply the natural large demand for currency in a great financial center like New York. There are now \$189,000,000 here, and every cent will have been counted as soon as Mr. Roberts takes his commission.—*New York Star*.


If that lady at the lecture the other night only knew how nicely Hall's Hair Renewer would remove dandruff and improve the hair she would buy a bottle.

### A Rat's Remarkable Instinct.

On a very warm day in early summer I happened to be standing near a chicken-coop in a back yard, when I noticed the head of a very gray and grizzled rat thrust from a neighboring rat hole, and concluded to watch the movements of the veteran. After a careful survey of the surroundings, our old rodent seemed to be satisfied that all was right and made a cautious exit from the home retreat. A fresh pan of water had been recently placed before the chicken-coop, and the water looked a friendly invitation to the thirsty old rat, which immediately started towards it.

The rat had not reached the pan before five half-grown young ones rushed ahead and tried to be first at the water. The old rat thereupon immediately made a leap like a kangaroo, and was at the edge of the dish in advance of the foremost of her litter. Then ensued a most remarkable occurrence. The mother raised herself on her haunches, and bit and scratched at her offspring so severely, whenever they attempted to reach the water, that they all finally scudded away, evidently very much astonished and frightened at the strange and unaccountable behavior of their mother. When the little ones were at a safe distance, the reasons for her extraordinary behavior began to be revealed at once in the intelligent action of the old mother rat.

She first wet her whiskers in the water, looked suspiciously about her, then very cautiously put down her head to the dish, and finding the water good turned around and called her young ones, with sundry reassuring squeals and squeaks, and all of them came up and drank their fill. Was this instinct or reason?—*Ex.*



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W. A. PEPPER, - - - - - MANAGING EDITOR.

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are well known to the publishers or when acceptable  
references are given.All advertising intended for the current week  
should reach this office not later than Monday.Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper  
free during the publication of the advertisement.

Address all orders,

KANSAS FARMER CO.,  
Topeka, Kas.The KANSAS FARMER will be sent on  
trial thirteen weeks to new subscribers  
for 25 cents.Wheat harvest is in progress over  
one-half the State of Kansas, and farm-  
ers report heavy yields.We have several communications  
from alliance people. They came too  
late for use this week.Weather has been variable in this part  
of the State the last four weeks. A  
great deal of rain fell in that time. We  
repeat our suggestion of last week—  
that wheat should be stacked or put  
under cover as soon as possible after it  
is dry enough.The *Ottawa Journal* will see that we  
comply with its request concerning the  
packing house testimony. The matter  
was in type, however, before the *Jour-  
nal's* request reached us. The omission  
of this when the other was published  
was in no sense intentional. The tele-  
graph report which came to us first, and  
the one we extracted from, did not have  
the important part at all, but, of course,  
we did not know it then.Jesse Hesseltine, of Berwick, Nemaha  
county, writes: "I wish to state that I  
had a calf to die last summer in a man-  
ner which seems to be the same as those  
of Mr. Stewart's, and had never even  
heard of Haaff's fluid. Calf was well,  
sucked cow one night, refused to eat  
the next morning, got to staggering  
around in a circle, fell down and died in  
a fit. I am interested to know the  
cause. I know nothing of Haaff's de-  
horning fluid."

## Haaff's Dehorning Fluid.

Referring to the case of Mr. Stewart's  
calves two weeks ago, we stated that  
Dr. Armstrong, of the KANSAS FARMER  
Veterinary Department, had taken  
charge of the Haaff dehorning fluid,  
some of which had been used on the  
calves, to be delivered to the city  
chemist for analysis. There is no city  
chemist now, and the gentleman who  
last filled that office declined to make  
the analysis gratuitously. He made a  
slight examination of the fluid, how-  
ever, and satisfied himself that it is  
caustic of potash, a powerful irritant.

## OUR NEW HEAD.

The new head which appears on the  
KANSAS FARMER this week is a design  
wholly original in this office. The map  
shows every county in the State, the  
principal rivers, and the railroads in  
operation January 1, 1889. Kansas is  
the central State of the Union, it occu-  
pies the middle portion of the picture,  
with agriculture and manufactures east,  
with commerce on the ocean; while  
west is the grazing region, the moun-  
tains and the sunset beyond. The  
drawing and engraving were done by  
MOSS Engraving Co., New York city,  
to whom we are indebted for their skill  
and promptness in execution. The plan  
of the picture was sketched in writing  
here and submitted to the engraver who  
drew an ideal outline in a few minutes  
from which with but few changes the  
head as it now appears was made.Aside from the artistic excellence of  
the work, the design is not only sugges-  
tive, but the central and leading feature  
—Kansas, will be found useful. Every  
reader of the paper can study this little  
map for himself, he can locate every  
county, trace the rivers, and study our  
railroad system as it was on the first  
day of the year 1889.If we manifest some pride in our new  
head it is because of its excellence as an  
ideal representation, its suggestiveness  
in outline, its usefulness as a map, and  
its special appropriateness for a heading  
to the KANSAS FARMER.NOTE—It is our intention to change  
the form of the paper slightly in order  
to save expense in press work. As it is  
now the body of the paper—16 pages, is  
printed on one sheet, and the cover is  
printed on a separate sheet. Press  
work is paid for by the hundred or  
thousand impressions, and it costs no  
more to put a large newspaper sheet  
through the press than it does a small  
one. It costs as much to print—that is  
do the press work, our cover as it does  
to run the large sheet through, except  
that we print the cover double size and  
then cut it. The change proposed is to  
do away with the cover altogether and  
make up for it in lengthened columns.  
We run only 16 pages as of old, but the  
columns will be longer, and there will  
be more small type, so that our reading  
matter will not be diminished while the  
annual saving to the office will be con-  
siderable. We expected to work the  
change this week and ordered material  
accordingly, but it has not arrived yet.  
And then we shall use a better quality  
of paper than heretofore—toned book  
paper instead of news. We doubt not  
all our readers will enjoy the change as  
much as we will.

## COTTON TWINE FOR BINDING.

The meeting of alliance people at Des  
Moines, Iowa, last March, and their  
proceedings set the Iowa cotton manu-  
facturers to studying the feasibility of  
manufacturing cotton twine for bind-  
ing. Recently a correspondent of the  
*Iowa Homestead*—Henry D. Smith—  
made inquiry on the subject, and his  
letter was referred to Des Moines cot-  
ton mills for answer through the *Home-  
stead*. The secretary and manager of  
the company replied as follows:MR. EDITOR:—Replying to the letter of Mr. Henry  
D. Smith, on the subject of cotton twine, can say thatbinding twine can be made of cotton, and that the  
weight, to secure the same strength, would not nec-  
essarily be over one-half the weight of the twine  
now used, and further, that it could be made here  
and, on a contract for a stipulated amount each year,  
at a price which we think would be less, considering  
weight, than what twine was sold for even before  
the twine Iowa would want, but the outlay for build-  
ings and machinery would be so great that it would  
be necessary to have contracts in order to get capital  
to put up the mills. We could build a great industry  
here if we were certain the product would be taken.  
By manufacturing at home, all the money paid for  
twine above cost of the raw material would be left  
in Iowa. In producing twine it is not necessary to  
use as good stock as we do in white goods. If the  
people of Iowa and the West want and will use cotton  
twine, we will make it for them and all of it they  
want, and, as before stated, as cheaply as twine be-  
fore the combination. We will at any time on short  
notice present a contract or proposition at a stipu-  
lated price, covering what we can and will do. We  
do not want any interest taken in the mill or plant,  
but the twine should be contracted at a certain price  
a year in advance, so that a mill could cover its  
wants with raw material when the market is right.While we are discussing this question, would it  
not be well to ask the reason why so many mills have  
located in New York and the New England States?  
The cry of water power has been exploded so long  
ago that no one who has investigated the matter a  
very little will mention that now. Is cotton raised  
East and North? A question asked us a thousand  
times when locating our mill in Iowa, was: "Where  
will you get your cotton?" We always replied:  
"Where do they raise it for New England and Liver-  
pool?" In Fall River, Massachusetts, the greatest  
water power in the United States, and greatest cot-  
ton center, there are but eleven water wheels and  
one hundred and six engines running cotton facto-  
ries, water wheels representing 1,555 horse power,  
and steam over 87,000 horse power. They use in coal  
alone for steam 159,350 tons, using the hard coal dust  
at a cost of \$4.50 per ton. There would be a saving  
of over \$500,000 on the item of fuel alone if the cot-  
ton mills of Fall River were located in the Des Moines  
valley near the coal fields.Now as to freight: Cotton from interior points, on  
a careful comparison of freight rates, can be landed  
in central Iowa at a saving of about 30 to 35 cents  
per hundred. As soon as the goods are produced they  
can be put in the market at a saving of nearly 60  
cents per hundred. Now what is there in the East-  
ern States that calls factories save the fact that they  
have the money and are established? For the pur-  
pose of showing you the growth of cotton factories  
in the East, I might state that in Fall River alone, in  
1885, there were only 265,328 spindles, while to-day  
there are over 2,000,000. Iowa can just as well have  
100,000 spindles at work within a few years, and all that  
is necessary is for Iowa people to take interest  
enough to buy Western goods. The factories will  
then come, and it will not cost the consumer a dollar.There is something for farmers to  
think about. Twine can be made of  
cotton, a fiber which is grown abun-  
dantly in our own country, and the cost  
will not exceed that of the article now  
used which is made from raw material  
produced in foreign countries. Iowa  
does not raise cotton, but Kansas does.  
A large acreage is now in growing cot-  
ton in our southern counties. A com-  
pany was organized in Topeka more  
than a year ago to manufacture cotton  
and a large building was erected, but  
the machinery has not yet been put in.  
Why not make cotton twine at this mill  
for Kansas farmers and for all who want  
it? The scheme is feasible. Something  
of the kind ought to be done, will be  
done. It is folly to send away for any-  
thing which we can just as well make  
for ourselves. Pass the word around;  
let us have cotton twine.

## THE PACKERS' COMBINE.

It has been violently and persistently  
denied that there is or was any com-  
bination among meat-packers and many  
honest people believe it. It has been  
evident to most of us, however, that  
although we could not produce direct  
proof of the combination facts in great  
abundance exist which, taken together  
satisfy a studious and unprejudiced  
mind that nothing short of such a com-  
bination as has been charged could  
account for them. But we have direct  
evidence now. We had it last week and  
intended presenting it to our readers,  
but it was laid over for reasons that  
need not be given here. Two weeks ago  
we called attention to the testimony of  
S. B. Armour before the Inter-State  
Commerce Commission at Kansas City,  
showing the large amount of packing  
done at Kansas City. It was on account  
of alleged discriminations on the part of  
certain railroad companies in favor of  
the Kansas City packers that the in-  
vestigation was begun by the Commis-  
sion. Among other witnesses examined  
was J. C. Haightly, a Chicago packer  
"who does not pack for reasons which  
he reluctantly stated." We gather from  
the *Times* report some interesting mat-  
ter which shows that a combination  
among Chicago packers did exist and  
does exist now. The complaint was  
made by the Chicago Board of Tradeasking a readjustment of rates on live  
stock and dressed pork between Chicago  
and the Missouri river and Iowa pack-  
ing centers, including Kansas City,  
Omaha, Ottumwa and Cedar Rapids.  
The rate from Kansas City to Chicago  
is 25 cents per 100 pounds for live hogs  
and 20 cents per 100 for dressed pork.  
From Omaha to Chicago it is 27½ cents  
for live hogs and 20 cents for dressed  
meats. The Chicago Board of Trade  
wants the rate on live hogs cut down or  
that on dressed pork raised so that hogs  
can be purchased here and slaughtered  
in Chicago as cheaply as they can be  
purchased and slaughtered here and  
shipped to Chicago. The Chicago people  
tried to prove a combination existing  
among Kansas City packers, but did  
not succeed as well as they expected to  
do. On the other hand, says the *Times*  
report, the whole scheme of the Chicago  
packing trust combine was laid bare  
and even the names of the parties to the  
pool were given to the commission.The defendant roads are not so much  
interested in the matter as the trans-  
Mississippi packers, for it is the packers  
who are making the fight. In the hear-  
ing Mr. Sanford B. Ladd, of Gage, Ladd  
& Small, attended to the interests of  
the Kansas City packers, while Mr. A.  
B. Cummings, of Des Moines, looked  
after those of the Omaha and Iowa  
people. Mr. James E. Munroe con-  
ducted the case of the Chicago Board of  
Trade, which was also represented by  
Mr. J. C. Haightly, a Chicago packer.In the morning Mr. Haightly was the  
first witness placed upon the stand, and  
in the cross-examination Mr. Cummings  
attempted to draw out of him the de-  
tails of the Chicago trust agreement to  
keep down the price of hogs and keep  
up the price of pork by closing some of  
the packing houses and thus regulating  
the supply. Mr. Haightly confessed  
that he had signed such an agreement  
with eighteen others in 1886, and he  
thought the document was still in ex-  
istence though he did not know where  
it was and believed no copies had been  
made of it. He refused to give the  
names of the signers, stating that the  
newspapers would make a big fuss over  
the agreement and denounce the signers  
as trust monopolists. Judge Cooley said  
the question was competent evidence  
regarding a matter of public concern."We can not force you to answer it,"  
he added, "but it will not help your  
cause to refuse. We do not control the  
newspapers and can not shut out the  
reporters."The witness said he was willing to  
submit the list to the commission on  
condition that it should not be made  
public, but the commission would not  
commit itself. The witness asked for  
and was granted a few hours to consider  
the matter. He was again brought on  
the stand shortly before 4 o'clock p. m.,  
and the first question Mr. Cummings  
popped at him was:"Who signed that Chicago agreement  
of 1886?""I will hand the list to the commission  
under protest," replied Mr. Haightly,  
as he passed a slip of paper over to  
Judge Cooley, which the Judge quietly  
glanced over and tucked in his pocket.  
He stated to a *Times* reporter later that  
the list would not be made public for  
the present."Where is the agreement?" asked  
Mr. Cummings."It is not in the hands of any of the  
signers."

"What packers did not sign it?"

"I can not tell without going to my  
hotel. I will submit a list of the non-  
signers to the commission later.""How do you know none of the  
signers have the agreement?""Because I have asked them. I have  
every reason to believe that neither the



agreement nor a copy of it is in the hands of one of the signers."

"Then you do not know where it is."

"I have not the remotest idea where it is. By the way, I desire to correct my testimony of this morning. I was at home when the agreement was signed."

In reply to further questions the witness testified that it was a sliding scale arrangement by the terms of which each packing house was rated to do a certain percentage of the total business of the pool. It each week paid a bonus on every hog killed over its quota and received a bonus of so much per hog on the number less than its quota which it killed. He himself had killed hogs under it for nine or ten months. He had killed none since, but was receiving a bonus right along on his quota. He had quit killing in August of 1887. The amount paid for hogs fluctuated, depending upon the receipts and other things.

The bonus had averaged 4 24 cents per hog on the total number killed paid out to those who were not in the business. It cost the packers in business an average of 3.62 cents per hog on the total amount killed, for they frequently ran under their quota and received bonuses. There was another sliding arrangement by which the more a house killed in excess of its quota the less it paid per hog. Mr. Haightly refused to state how much in all he had thus far received for remaining out of business, but he said that about \$300,000 had been paid out in the aggregate as bonuses since the agreement went into effect, November 1, 1886. It expires November 1, 1889.

When Mr. Haightly left the stand Mr. Cummings asked that Mr. F. B. Foster, manager of John Morrell & Co.'s packing house at Ottumwa, be called. Mr. Foster gave his statement in a straightforward story that showed pretty clearly that the Chicago combine is responsible for the decline in the packing business of that city which the Chicago Board of Trade complains of. He had seen the agreement which had been presented to his house in Chicago for signature. There had been a previous agreement to which Morrell & Co. had been a party, but it had lapsed in about six months and the present one was gotten up. They were not a party to the present pool, but the agreement had been presented to them and pressure brought to bear to bring them into the pool. By its terms each house was rated to do a certain percentage of the business. This rating was based partially upon the capacity of the house and partially on the volume of its business during the two or three years prior to the formation of the pool. There was a great deal of kicking at first, each house clamoring for a large rating, but the matter was finally adjusted and the document signed in October, 1886, to take effect in November. Morrell & Co. was to have been limited to doing 5 per cent. of the total business. For a while all parties were to pay into the pool 25 cents for every hog killed until a guarantee fund was gotten. After that, for every hog killed over its quota, each house was to pay 25 cents into the pool. When it killed less than its quota it was to get a bonus of 25 cents per hog on the difference between its quota and the number killed. Morrell & Co. had paid 25 cents extra per hog to the International Packing company for some hogs the company had killed for the firm, on the plea of the company that it was compelled to pay that amount into the pool. The second point made by Mr. Foster was that his firm was shut out of Chicago by the pool. When their lease expired on the house they occupied they tried to rent the old Ferguson house which was held by several

banks. He went to see Vice President Gage, of the First National, but just here Mr. Foster was stopped by objections. He was, however, permitted to testify that he had succeeded in leasing the house of G. W. Baldwin & Co. controlled by parties to the pool. This lease was given in evidence. It contained an iron-clad condition that the house should simply be used as a warehouse and no slaughtering done there. Mr. Foster testified that the house was fully equipped for slaughtering.

#### About Curing Red Clover Hay

A correspondent inquires about best methods of curing red clover hay. We can do no better, in reply, than to give him an answer to a similar inquiry which we find in our excellent contemporary, the *Homestead*, adding by way of suggestion that Kansas sunshine and air act more quickly on vegetable substances than do those of Iowa. Our altitude is a thousand feet and more above sea level, and our proximity to the mountain ranges on the west operates to give us a vigorous atmosphere. On that account clover, which is a coarse, heavy, succulent plant, needs to be wilted in curing so that inside as well as outside of the plant may be drying during the process of curing. If the mown clover is spread and dried quickly in Kansas sunshine, the branches and leaves become dry and break off, while the stem remains green and tough inside, and this inside greenness, if the hay is hurried away into a stack, may cause trouble by heating. The result would be mouldy hay, and mouldy clover hay is not fit for any kind of stock to eat.

Keep these suggestions in mind while reading the *Homestead* article following:

"It takes water readily when exposed to rains, and when exposed to scorching suns its leaves dry so quickly that they soon crumble and are lost. If good weather could be assured there would be no difficulty in curing it, but in the clover harvest the farmer needs to be as weather-wise as a signal service official, with the prophetic abilities of Foster and Blake super-added. We do not propose to lay down rules for the farmer's guidance, and will be satisfied if we can, during the next three weeks, manage the clover on that minute speck of the planet known as the *Homestead* farms. We aim to state merely a few general principles which we try to apply for ourselves. The important thing about the clover harvest is to begin early. Only by beginning early can a second crop of seed be obtained. Clover is not fertilized except by insects, largely bumble bees, and the crop of this useful laborer in the agricultural department is never large enough to fertilize the first crop, hence it has but little seed unless allowed to stand till late in July. By beginning early and pushing the work in all settled weather, there is usually plenty of time for securing the crop in good condition. For the next three weeks the agricultural papers will be filled with a rehash of the old discussions as to when is the best time to cut grass for hay. We advise Western farmers to skip all these discussions and commence on the clover as soon as they can, and keep at it every day (Sabbath excepted) until they are done. The first may be cut a trifle early, but the most of it will be a trifle late. He cannot split hairs about the exact time.

"The next important thing is to get clover hay into the stack or barn before it is so dry that the leaves crumble. No man can tell how long it should lie in swath in order to be at its best, whether it should be cut in the morning and put in the barn in the afternoon, as it can sometimes, or cut in the afternoon and put in the next afternoon, or lie over

another day. This depends on the size of the crop, the greenness of the clover, the condition of the weather, the temperature, the amount of sunshine, the amount of moisture in the atmosphere, etc., which only the farmer can know. If it is possible, clover should go into the barn direct from the winnow, if not, and it has to go into cocks, let them be large ones and covered with a hay cap, and let the clover stand till it cures. This is, however, to be avoided if possible. Let one thing be understood clearly, that clover can be put into a barn when wilted, which, in good weather, is generally within twenty-four hours, provided that the barn is very tight and close. By this we mean that it must be battened and have no open doors nor open windows, and with either a ground floor or a tight board floor, and no ventilation whatever, except a ventilator in the top. We know wise old farmers laugh at this, but it has been demonstrated over and over again, and year after year, that clover comes out of such barns free from dust, and fresh and bright in color, with all its sweetness and nutriment. But let no man undertake to put merely wilted clover on a stack or in a hay mow with a loose floor or with the barn doors open.

"Clover, however, can be put up—and has been for two years on the *Homestead* farms—in a state of greenness that would horrify the average farmer. In filling the hay mow in the barn—30x34 and 20 feet high—with no floor whatever, the steam is sometimes seen rising in the morning from the hay put in the day before, and the upper layer wet from the condensation of the moisture within. And yet we have had no spoiled clover. Sometimes a layer of straw is added, but oftener more clover. It would spoil in a small mow or in an open hay shed, or if there were ventilation from below. In putting it in the hay sheds it must be drier than this, but never dry enough to rattle, or the leaves crumble to powder. In putting it in the hay sheds, which are 26x40 and 20 feet high, with no floor, we aim to pack it as closely as possible, and we always get better hay out of these than when stored even in an ideal condition in a mow over the stable, and with loose boards under it. The reader will see that the great point is to exclude the air by having it in a large body directly on the ground, and packed as solidly as possible. It will get hot, of course, but if the air is excluded as much as possible it will not spoil, nor be even damaged. An air shaft through a mow in this condition would ruin it. There is one condition, however, that must be observed. There must be no rain or dew on the clover thus treated. The condensed moisture on the top will spoil all it touches, and hence the advantage of putting on dry straw to absorb it.

"Ability to boss well is of almost as much importance as good weather. The business must be kept well in hand. It is seldom or never safe to get too much clover down at once. A thorough wetting after it is partly dry is ruinous, and too great an exposure to a burning sun scarcely less so. By beginning early, pushing the work and keeping the business well in hand, the clover crop can be secured in good shape."

#### OBJECTS OF THE ALLIANCE.

We have an excellent article from the President of the Kansas State Alliance setting forth the objects of the association, and we expected to give it to our readers this week, but on account of the unexpected delay of material ordered to make the change in the length of our columns, we are reluctantly compelled to let it and some other good matter lie over.

#### Twine Made of the Fiber of Flax.

We are in receipt of a letter containing samples of twine made from flax. The twine subject is now on debate, and every suggestion is in order. This letter is written by R. B. Franklin, at present of Fort Madison, Iowa. He ordered some of the twine to try, and if it does well in practice he intends to establish a factory near his farm in this, Shawnee county, for the purpose of making twine from flax. He would like to correspond with persons whose minds are running in the same direction.

#### Book Notices.

HARPER'S.—William Blake, author of "How to Get Strong, and How to Stay So," and "Sound Bodies for our Boys and Girls," will write in *Harper's Magazine* for July, upon the question, "Is American Stamina Declining?" and will make a number of practical suggestions for reforming our system of education in the direction of physical training.

CENTURY.—Mr. W. J. Stillman, the art critic, writes to the *New York Evening Post* that M. Hebert, Director of the Academie Francese at Rome, "one of the most thoughtful of modern French painters, and perhaps the best representative still living of the great poetic French school of art," says of Mr. Cole's engravings now appearing in the *Century*, that "he had never seen such work on wood, and did not suppose wood-engraving to be capable of it."

CATTLE-BREEDING.—Mr. Wm. Warfield, one of the most competent stockmen in the country, has just issued a book entitled *THEORY AND PRACTICE OF CATTLE BREEDING*. The author's name is a guarantee of quality. Now that competition in cattle-raising is strong, with prospect for its continuance, this book will be specially valuable. Farmers will find it serviceable every day in the year. The book is published by J. M. Sanders Publishing Company, 226 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

CHAUTAUQUAN.—The opening article in the July issue of *The Chautauquan* is by General H. V. Boynton, Washington editor of the *Cincinnati Commercial Gazette*. He calls the city of Washington "Our National University," whose many departments are always open and free: "The Capitol and departmental buildings embody the power and greatness of the nation; the history of the country is spread in successive chapters before the eye; there one can take a practical course in government; there are opportunities of learning every feature of national enterprise and becoming acquainted with the individualities of every section of the land; the diversified agricultural interests of the country can be studied in the museum of that department; the National Museum brings the world in its arts and industries before the student; the army medical and surgical museum surpasses all others of a similar character; the Fish Commission reveals the wealth of the seas in food fishes; the Patent Office is a comprehensive college of technology; the libraries of the Capitol afford greater facilities than those of any American university; and in art, the architecture of the public buildings and their decorations open a wide field of interesting study." He thinks that "for the young under proper tutors, as well as for those whose habits of study are fixed, there is no more fruitful field for seeking or improving the mind. It is not only a university but a great kindergarten for patriots."

EXACT PHONOGRAPHY.—This is the title of a book which, to a person who wants to study short-hand writing, is worth ten times its cost—\$2. The author, George R. Bishop, is a practical stenographer, and this work is the result of long study and careful practice. Like every other person who has given much thought to the subject, Mr. Bishop soon discovered that the old systems founded on that of Isaac Pitman, were defective in one great essential, in that respect worse than long-hand. The defect was that the characters representing vowel sounds could not be written in connection with characters representing the consonants. It was necessary to raise the pen from the paper every time a vowel sign was to be inserted. That required time, and the aggregate time required to insert vowel signs, if all were inserted, amounted to 50 per cent. of the whole time. In order to obviate the difficulty in rapid writing it was necessary to write most of the words without vowel signs, and that occasioned a great deal of trouble, for one consonant sign is used for different words. The letter *d* represents the only consonant sound used in pronouncing the words *day*, *die*, *eye*, *do*, *cow*, *due*, *dough*. Standing alone, there was no way to determine its proper use, unless other words were present to indicate it, and that was not sometimes a safe guide. Mr. Bishop invented a system which admirably overcomes this difficulty. He uses vowel sounds wherever they belong in sound writing—phonography, so that there can be no mistaking a word, the writing being as legible and as certain as ordinary long-hand; hence he calls his system "Exact Phonography." Speed is all important in short-hand writing, and while writers of the old systems who are accustomed to omitting vowels are doubtful whether Bishop does not sacrifice speed to exactness, he claims that he writes this quite as rapidly as he did the other. By an ingenious arrangement in his system initial vowel sounds are represented by the position of a consonant above the line of writing, on the line, or below the line. Other vowel sounds are represented by characters for every one that are easily and plainly connected with the consonant signs. All that this system lacks of being absolutely perfect is a device which will represent initial vowel sounds written on the line, so that every word shall be begun in the same position as is done in long hand. As it is, we regard it nearer perfect than any other system, and we recommend it to every person who wants to learn short-hand writing without a teacher. Any person who can learn to write long-hand can learn this. It is neat, rapid and perfectly legible. Address George R. Bishop, stenographer, New York Stock Exchange, New York city. Price \$2.

#### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Consumers' Supply Co. *Easy Way to Make Money*  
Dwelle, J. C. .... *Mervin sheep for sale.*  
Danvers, W. F., Mgr. .... *Wanted.*  
Dodant & Son, Chas. .... *Do You Keep Bees.*  
Green, T. F. .... *Strayed or Stolen.*  
Jones of Birmingham. *He Pays the Freight.*  
Kirkwood Mfg. Co. .... *Kirkwood Wind Engines*  
Murphy, T. C. .... *For Sale.*  
Meyer, Arthur. .... *For Sale.*  
Perry, D. D. .... *Jersey Bull for sale.*  
Pryor, Jno D. .... *Holstein-Friesians.*  
Shawnee County Can. .... *Announcements.*  
Searle, C. H. .... *Duroc-Jersey and P.C.'s.*  
Tourgee, E. .... *Musto, Art and Eloise's,*  
Union Machine Co. .... *Road Carts.*



## Horticulture.

### ROT IN GRAPES.

If some things that seem to have been observed by some intelligent grape-growers are really true, with respect to the immunity of some varieties from rot and mildew, it would appear that a close study of the character, the secret character, if we may so speak, of these varieties would give us a clue to means of protecting all varieties. One writer and grape-grower says that the fungus attacks the rot-proof varieties, its spores alighting upon the berry, germinating and leaving its mark, but that they do not grow. Two things seem possible, and one would appear probable, as he states it, either the parasite does not find in the juice the food it lives upon, or else these juices contain elements that are inimical to its vitality. Certainly here is something worth considering, and here may be a starting point for the discovery of a radical remedy for rot. It may look a little chimerical to propose that the deficiency or the inimical elements in the juices be ascertained, and that the juices of the varieties that are not rot-proof be modified to conform to these. But why is it not practical to do so? If there are inimical elements in the juices of these varieties, and it is ascertained what they are, they can be added to the juices of the other varieties. That would be more practical than causing a deficiency in juices, for there may be additional and outside elements added to the sap. It may be done through the roots, some claim even to the extent of changing the nature of a tree like willow, for instance, into one that will produce long-lasting timber. We have always been inclined to doubt that, but that the roots will take up foreign matters will be shown by placing strong-scented material, such as turpentine, within their reach. Some years ago there was a grape-rot remedy recommended which was applied by injecting it hypodermically into the sap, and this is feasible. Now it would not seem to be a difficult undertaking to find out the character of the grapes which do not seem to furnish the right kind of food to the fungus, and to modify other varieties to conform to this character. If that could be done there is no reason to suppose but that the rot would be prevented. But, says one, that might totally change the character of the grape. Well, we do not know but that it would. We do not know what effect it might have upon the grape that was submitted to the treatment. We should know better if we knew what the requirements were. But there are experienced and intelligent grape-growers who firmly believe that this is the proper course to pursue to prevent rot.

If there is any sense at all to our systems of medical practice, the injection of remedies and preventives into the sap of the vine and tree is perfectly reasonable. The sap answers the same purpose in the vine that the blood does in the human system. It, like the blood, conveys to all parts the elements that are necessary to keep them in repair and to produce new growth. Now, in the human system we introduce into the circulation poisons to destroy parasites. If the parasites eat these poisons or come in contact with them, they are killed. Why would the same results not follow the injection of certain poisons in the sap of the tree and vine, poisons of that character which would be destructive of insect life, but harmless to human beings? We place tonics in the circulation. Why not put them in the circulation of

the vine and tree with similar results? We use this practice in medicine as an illustration of what may be accomplished through the sap, though we believe, as we believe with regard to human beings and animals, that health can be best assured by care and proper food. Certainly if the plant gets such food as it ought to have, and has necessary care and protection, it will be healthy, for in the vegetable world as well as in the animal world there is cause for disease. We are aware that the prevention of rot by changing the character of the sap, would necessitate very delicate study, but we must be able to protect ourselves, or confine our grape-growing to the varieties that are less liable to rot.

Now vertical shelter and bagging are among the remedies practiced, and both are recommended as excellent preventives, though by no means certain. But there are objections to them. Bagging has been highly recommended, but it is said that it destroys the keeping qualities of the grape. They grow very delicate, and the skin is so thin that they cannot be transported. This is the experience of some of our most careful grape-growers. But the fungus sometimes attacks the vine as soon as the flowers drop, and it is then difficult to apply the bags, without breaking the stem of the cluster. Besides it is impossible to tell whether or not the attack has been made before the bagging can be done, under any circumstances; and after all, in case of much wet weather, the grapes, even when protected by the bag, may be destroyed by mildew on the leaf. One grape-grower gives his experience, showing this to be true. He had the entire crop protected by bags, but a long stretch of damp, rainy weather mildewed the leaves and ruined the crop. Vertical shelter, covering the entire trellis, with a shed, for instance, is highly recommended by some, but in a large vineyard would not be practical. One grower says that this method not only completely protects the fruit from rot, but also saves the foliage from mildew. The only objections which he sees to it is, that it leaves the grapes exposed to the attack of insects and birds. He further says that the fruit is improved, its bloom is as beautiful, it ripens earlier than when left unprotected, and it may be left to hang on the vines long after frost. But it would be a costly operation to protect much of a vineyard in that way.—*Western Rural*.

### Trunk-Blight in Apple Trees.

Premising that a proper selection in regard to hardiness and local adaptation is made, I advise that when planting out, the little trunks be entirely shaded from the rays of the sun, and that the ground be well mulched for a good distance beyond the extent of the roots. Two quarts of good wood ashes and one quart of slaked lime, scattered beneath the tree and beyond the spread of the roots at the end of the season's growth, are absolutely needed to supply the want of the plant food in those substances, in old soils.

Do not prune at all while the tree is in good health; but rub off such shoots as should not be allowed to grow, as, like all other evils, they should be "nipped in the bud." But it will be necessary to prune when by accident, age or leaf-blight some of the limbs commence to decay. In such cases saw the affected limbs rather close to the trunk, pare the whole surface of the wounds smoothly, bevel the edges and apply, with an old paint brush, some hot pine tar into which one-half of its bulk of fine sand has been stirred. This preparation will keep out the rain, and less of decay will

result than by any other method that I have tried.

I do not believe that trunk-blight occurs without good causes. Early in spring when the stronger-growing rays of the sun fall upon the exposed trunk of a tree that has no shell bark to protect it, and the head of which is not large enough to shelter it, the bark with a temperature of 48 deg. to 60 deg. Fah., must expand, while the rest of the trunk remains frozen. A separation of bark and sap-wood is then inevitable, and trunk-blight has commenced.

Again, a trunk exposed to the fierce rays of our July and August suns while the tender sap for that season's sap-wood is being deposited, and while a thermometer placed there would indicate almost a scalding heat, would stand no chance of escaping blight.

It will be easily apparent that the method of treatment given above would effectually prevent an evil so disastrous to orchards, and prove of great value in making a healthy tree. The sap in the fore part of the warm season will be delivered by way of the trunk to the branches in a cool condition, and a large, dark green and vigorous foliage will keep it cool until the ends and aims of the grower are answered, and a perfect tree is formed; while the necessary moisture will be held nearer the surface of the ground by the mulch, which should be of such a nature that by its yearly decomposition it will furnish all the manure required. A board screen may be made by nailing two-inch boards together at the edges, and in the middle of the bottom of each board a piece about 2x2 inches and fifteen inches long should be nailed on with clout nails, half being cut away from the top downward so as to leave a shoulder for the bottom of the boards to rest on. The screen should be of a length to suit the trunk. The points at the bottom may be driven into the ground with very little damage to the roots, and the screens can be easily removed and replaced as occasion requires.

If *Rural* readers who live in localities which have hitherto been considered not adapted to apple culture, will follow this plan, success can be attained. A visit to the forest will show any one that the sun should not shine on the trunks of trees, nor on the ground under them. Forest trees are mulched and shaded. On the sunny edge of the woods a thick growth of saplings is hastening to screen the trunks of their older neighbors from the rays of the sun, and this offers us the idea of an artificial screen. If a tree be planted alone, and no other growths be allowed near it, it will take on a spreading head for no other reason than to shade its trunk and the ground on which it grows.—*Geo. Safford, in Rural New Yorker*.

All the claims that hens should have their nests on the moist ground are but theories, and unsupported by facts. What is required for the hen in winter is a snug, warm location, while in the summer she should have a cool place. The best material for a nest is dry earth on the bottom, with chopped hay over the earth. Then dust the nest, hen and eggs with Persian insect powder, put a small quantity of tobacco refuse in the nest, and clean it out thoroughly should an egg become broken or the nest foul. The broken eggs will cause lice quicker and easier than anything else. But first see that the hen has no lice, then give her good eggs, and she will bring off a brood if she has a warm and comfortable nest.

On the great mesas of California, at the foot of the Nevada range, turkeys are kept in great flocks of from 500 to 1,500. They are allowed the utmost liberty, and are attended only by a herder and his shepherd dog, whose business it is to keep them in his territory, and bring them home at night. Their food is grasshoppers and wild seed.

BERGHAM'S PILLS cure bilious and nervous ill.

## The Busy Bee.

### The Best Bee-Hive.

Prof. A. J. Cook, in the *New York Tribune*, gives the following brief account of the principal hives now in use: The Langstroth hive was invented in 1851 by America's great bee-keeper—a graduate of Yale and a very eloquent and learned divine—the Rev. L. L. Langstroth, now of Dayton, Ohio. Nearly all American bee-keepers use this hive. In it frames containing the honeycomb and honey hang on rabbets at the top of the end-boards, so that, if accurately built, the combs may be easily and quickly lifted from the hive. All hives with these hanging frames—no matter what the size and form of the frames—are Langstroth hives. Such hives are non-patentable, so the hives used by the most and best of bee-keepers of America are free to all. The Golden bee-hive, sold now in the South, is really a Langstroth. To sell "rights," as men are now doing, is rank imposture, and should be denounced. The Dzierzon hive, invented by a very able bee-keeper of Germany, a Catholic priest, simply has bars at the top. This is a bar hive, and not a movable-frame hive. Here the combs are fastened to the side of the hive, and must be cut loose to be removed. I can hardly see how one who had ever seen a movable-frame hive could possibly think for a moment of using a bar hive. Yet Dzierzon always clung to this hive. The Huber hive consisted of frames of comb, the ends of which formed two sides of the hive. These opened like the leaves or covers of a book, and so permitted the great Huber to make his renowned and immortal discoveries. The Quinby hive, now used by the Hetherington Bros. with their thousands of colonies, by Elwood and others, is a modified Huber hive. So is the shallow Bingham hive, which Mr. Bingham, one of our best bee-keepers, thinks the best in existence. The new Heddon hive, perhaps the best for the expert bee-keeper, is also a modified Huber. Here the frames holding the comb set in a close case, and are firmly held by thumb-screws. To those who contemplate beginning bee-keeping I unhesitatingly recommend the Langstroth hive. If not the best, it is very excellent, and has stood the test of long years of experience.



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## The Poultry Yard.

### THE SILVER SEBRIGHT BANTAM.

Among the many beautiful varieties of bantams none are more deservedly popular than the Silver Sebrights. In plumage they are of a clear silvery white, each feather evenly and distinctly laced around the edge with black. The head usually appears darker on account of the smaller size of the feathers, but the more uniform the coloring in all parts the more desirable the specimen is. The shoulder and tail coverts are liable to be faulty in lacing, but a perfect bird must not fail even here. The flight feathers are also apt to be faulty, often being only tipped with black. This is not considered a serious fault by some authorities, but the *American Standard of Excellence* requires every feather to be "evenly laced with a narrow edging of black." Such a plumage is very beautiful, and where there are joined to it the small size, proud air, and important ways which the fowls exhibit, every one is impressed with their beauty. Wright describes the carriage of the cock as "The most conceited it is possible to conceive of; head thrown back till it touches the nearly upright tail; wings drooping half way down the legs; motions restless and lively, always strutting about as if seeking antagonists. The bird is, in fact, 'game to the back-bone,' and will attack the largest fowl with the utmost impudence."

This cock must be hen feathered throughout, his tail carried high, and free from curved or sickle feathers. The feathers of the neck and saddle should be like those upon the hen. The comb should be rose, square in front, fitting close and straight on the head, evenly corrugated on the upper surface, and terminating in a spike behind which should slightly turn upwards. The earlobes are required to be white, but pure white earlobes are seldom seen. They nearly always display a blushing tendency and in some cases are wholly red. The shanks are slaty blue in color. The *Standard* weights are, for cock 26 ounces, cockerel 24 ounces, hen 24 ounces, pullet 22 ounces. For exhibition purposes even lighter weights are preferred, for the smaller a bantam, other things being equal, the more highly regarded will the specimen be.

The Sebright bantam was produced by that enthusiastic breeder, the late Sir John Sebright, M. P. for Herts. The foundation of the bantam was the old Nankin bantam which is thus described by Mr. Martin Doyle in the *Illustrated Book of Poultry*: "The cock has variegated and very showy plumage, in which orange and scarlet, with deep chestnut on the back and wings, are apparent; the tail feathers black; hackles slightly purplish; breast black, with some of the feathers edged with white; comb either double or single—a few prefer the latter, but neither disqualifies these fowls for competition as show birds. The hen: plumage principally ginger yellow; hackles dark; comb small; legs of a lead blue."

With the Nankin bantam were crossed Polish fowls whose markings had a well-defined laced character. From this cross the lacing was obtained and was perfected by careful selection. By the process of selection continued for some years the crest was obliterated. When so much had been accomplished a final cross with a hen-tailed bantam cock that struck Sir John's fancy was made and that peculiarity was added to the breed and fixed by years of careful breeding.

"None but those who understand the process can imagine," says Mr. Bailly,

an eminent London judge, "the difficulties of producing the Sebright bantams; they were the result of years, and can only now be kept up by frequent changes of blood; if this be neglected, and the same stock is bred year after year, the lacing first disappears, next the colors come in patches, at last you get single combs, sickle feathers, and ugly yellow and black birds." These remarks, so far as color is concerned, apply of course to the Golden Sebright bantams and not to the Silvers, but there is no doubt that much care must be exercised in breeding the Silvers to perfection.

In breeding Sebright bantams, it has been found that a perfect hen-tailed cock is frequently sterile, and while such cocks are demanded for exhibition purposes, for the breeding yard the cock should show some approach to sickle-feathering. Such cocks are not apt to be sterile and the eggs hatch well.

The progeny from two and three-year-old birds is likely to be superior to that from young birds, although the old birds may have become unfit for showing at an exhibition.

The best marked birds are frequently obtained from the union of a heavily-laced cock with hens with hardly sufficient lacing. Such a mating is preferred by some breeders to that when both sexes are perfectly marked. In order to keep down the size inbreeding is pursued to an extent unwarranted in larger breeds, and the chicks are hatched late in the season, August and September being favorite months. The cold of the winter weather prevents rapid growth and the specimens so reared are therefore smaller and more desirable. Late hatched chickens, however, should be kept warm enough to secure immunity from colds, catarrhs and roup. Scanty feeding is also practiced to keep down the size. Bantams thus require the reversal of some rules applicable to poultry in general.

The principal difficulties in breeding the Silver variety are in securing a pure silvery white ground color, there being a strong tendency to a creamy or even decidedly yellowish color, probably due to the blood of the old Nankin bantam; even and distinct lacing on every feather, the shoulder and tail coverts and the flight feathers of the wings of both sexes and the tail feathers of the cock often being faulty; perfect rose combs, there being in the cocks a tendency to produce too large and overhanging combs; earlobes which shall be wholly white, something which has seldom and perhaps never been secured; and small size, there being a constant effort on the part of the birds to reach disqualifying weights.

The Silver Sebright bantam is a small feeder and a good layer of large eggs compared with the size of the bird. It is a question whether these birds on the score of utility will not reach almost as high a rank as that occupied by many of the larger breeds. It certainly costs but very little to maintain a flock of them, and they will make generous returns in eggs for the food they consume.

But it is on account of their beauty that they have attained so high a place in the esteem of mankind. To the Sebright bantam has been given the distinction accorded to no other variety of fowls, of having a body of strictly amateur societies for promoting its breeding, which have their own private shows, at which only members can compete. No other fowl has ever awakened the enthusiasm necessary to support such societies, an enthusiasm due to the difficulty of producing perfect specimens, and the marvelous beauty of those which at all approach perfection. The Sebright bantam has ministered to the pursuit of ideal beauty as has no other fowl, and its popularity to-day is as great as ever, showing no signs of waning, but, if possible, increasing more and more. All bantams are interesting; all have their special admirers, who are ever ready to break a lance in championing their favorite breed; but there is no variety that has awakened so great enthusiasm the world over as the Sebright, and probably if put to vote generally to ascertain which was the most popular of all varieties of bantams, the Silver Sebright would be found to have a majority of the ballots cast.

### KANSAS CLARUS MINERAL SPRING



Is located at Batesville, Woodson Co., Kas., on the line of the Fort Scott & Wichita railroad, about midway between the two cities. The water gushes forth from a crevice in a hard limestone rock ninety-six feet thick, at a distance of one-fourth mile from the nearest dwelling. The impervious stratum from which the water issues precludes all possibility of surface contamination, and the water is collected in its native purity. It has a clear, soft, appetizing taste, and has been found after careful analysis by able chemists to be pure, wholesome, and free from all organic impurity, and the mineral ingredients found in the water closely resemble those of the celebrated Silurian and Arcadian springs of Waukesha, Wisconsin. Such waters have been found invaluable in dyspepsia, kidney, bladder and urinary troubles, fevers of all kinds, and in preparation of foods for the sick. Prof. Blake, the great weather calculator, says it is cheaper to purchase the water for drinking purposes than to pay doctor's bills and funeral expenses. It is an established fact that impure water is cause of sickness of a zymotic character generally. Wanted, one agent in every town and one to three in every city in the country, to sell the water, especially in the alkaline districts of western Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas and elsewhere. Address the Kansas Clarus Mineral Spring Co., 120 West 6th Ave., Topeka, Kas., or J. W. Tipton, Toronto, Kas. Water, by the barrel of forty gallons and paraffined, \$6; twenty-five gallons, \$5.

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

### THE KANSAS HOME NURSERY

**OFFERS**  
BEST HOME-GROWN TREES. Choice Fruit and Ornamental Trees of real merit for the Western Tree-Planters. Also best Fruit and Flower Plants. Water-proof. Samples by mail, 10 cents each; \$4 per 100, by express.  
A. H. GRIEBA, Drawer 28, Lawrence, Kas.

### Hart Pioneer Nurseries

**FORT SCOTT, KAS.**  
Established 1885. 460 Acres. Full line of Nursery Stock. Forest Seedlings for Timber Claims and Apple Trees for Commercial Orchards a specialty. Large Premium for planting forest trees in spring of 1889. Treatise on cost and profit of apple orchard, free on application. Good salesmen wanted.

### Red Cedars! Hardy Catalpas!

**FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS**—all kinds, Fruit Trees and Plants, Mammoth Dewberry; Black Walnuts, \$1 per barrel. Lowest prices, largest stock! Write for free Price Lists.  
Address  
GEO. C. HANFORD,  
(Successor to Bailey & Hanford),  
Makanda, Jackson Co., Ill.

### Mount Hope Nurseries

For the Fall of 1889 and Spring of 1890, we call attention to our IMMENSE STOCK of Nursery Stock in all its branches, especially of Cherry and Pear 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. Correspond.  
A. C. GRIEBA & BRO., Lawrence, Kas.

### LA CYGNE NURSERY.

#### MILLIONS

—OF—  
Fruit Trees, Shade Trees, Small Fruits.  
Vines, Ornamental Trees, Etc.

TEN MILLION FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.

ONE MILLION HEDGE PLANTS.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND TWO-YEAR APPLE TREES—Grown from whole root grafts.

FIVE THOUSAND IRISH JUNIPERS—Two-foot, SPLENDID WALNUTS, and other forest tree seeds and nuts, prime and fresh.

Full instructions sent with every order, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Send for full list and prices. Address

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Box 25, LA CYGNE, LINN CO., KANSAS.

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For Weak Stomach—Impaired Digestion—Disordered Liver.

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## Agricultural Matters.

### THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOUTHWESTERN KANSAS.

The different theories advanced for the best methods to employ in the successful development of southwestern Kansas, have been many and varied. Theories, long drawn out, by Charles Francis Adams, and other tenderfeet and would be agricultural commentators, are written with more care than knowledge or experience, and gobbled up and printed by the Kansas City Times and other newspapers of extensive circulation in the Southwest, as sweet morsels for gullible greenies.

Indeed, since the explosion of the newspaper bladder that the plowing and cultivation of the soil would bring more rain, there has been a rush of the hobby riders in any direction that promised sale of real estate to "the Eastern people who are rushing into western Kansas eager to purchase the cheap lands of that fertile region." But it is time to quit theory and deception, and we who are interested in the successful cultivation of our really good and productive soil must cultivate to suit our climate and natural conditions, and the first and most essential move is to overcome the hot winds, and to prevent the almost immediate evaporation of the rainfall that we have, and which, under the conditions necessary for successful development for general agricultural purposes, is enough. We have spent three years in experimenting in almost every way known to each immigrant; each following the accepted practice of the State or country from whence he came, with no success in any case, and naturally so, for the experimenter is subjected to conditions wholly different and unlike those under which his farming was successful in other States.

It has taken years to understand and overcome the peculiarities of soil and climate in other States in the successful production of general crops, and even then many had to be abandoned and only those cultivated that were most sure of success; so it will take time to overcome the hot winds in this part of Kansas; but they will be overcome; not by plowing up the whole face of the earth, but by giving them a sufficiency of moisture in their travels to load them with water enough to prevent them absorbing it from plant life; and this can only be done by tree growth properly distributed, for instance; on the south end of each quarter section, plow a strip ten rods wide, (ten acres); fifteen would be better, and when thoroughly plowed to the depth of eight or ten inches. Set it out in trees of the surest growth; and as soon as circumstances permit, dig a well in the location best situated for throwing water over the plowing set with trees as aforesaid. Then get the best wind mill that your financial status will permit of, and after making seven trenches the length of the tree plant, set the mill to working and direct the water into a separate trench each day, it will require six months for the flow to reach the other end saying the well is located at one end of the tree plant, or at one of the southern corners of the quarter, but do not get discouraged, it will reach it, and when it does the water will be drunk up by the trees and distributed in the air by their foliage in sufficient quantities to prevent hot winds by the saturation of the air, and their generating heat in their passage over the buffalo grass. The first comment of the critic after inspection of the foregoing will be "that article is written for the benefit of the windmill men." I will answer him: If there is any other way except by windmill

power why, think it up and take advantage of it; and if there is no way of getting water, plant the trees any way; they will grow as well planted in that fashion as in square blocks. Another fellow will say: "why not plant the trees across the north side of the quarter." I will answer him now: the reason is, that the snow fall had better be on the farm land, where it will suck in and store away water for the use of the coming crop, than to fall into and obstruct the roads, and make them muddy when it melts. I believe that most of the snow comes from the north in this country. But he will say "the snow always banks on the south side of the house." So it does, but does not on the south side of a grove of trees, for the reason that air enough passes through the trees to prevent an eddy or whirl and only at the extreme ends of the tree plant would this be possible, if at all, and then only for a few yards.

There are several other reasons in favor of the practice of the plan, but I have already absorbed enough of your space for one time, but if permitted I will write more at length in the future.—Chas. E. Cannon, in Shockeyville (Grant Co.) Plainsman.

### Weather-Crop Bulletin

of the Kansas Weather Service, in co-operation with the United States Signal Service, for the week ending Saturday, June 15, 1889: Precipitation.—There is an excess of rainfall from Sedgwick to Linn, in Nemaha, Marshall, Washington and Clay, in the extreme western counties from the south line of the State to the north line, and in the northern counties extending east to Jewell and Mitchell. This excess is most marked in Rawlins, where over six inches of rain fell during the week. A deficiency exists in the southwest-central counties, which culminates in Stafford, Pratt, western Reno, eastern parts of Edwards and Kiowa, and again in southern part of Cowley, where no rain fell during the week. A severe hail storm passed from the contiguous portions of Rooks and Ellis east by north to and through the central and northern parts of Riley.

Temperature and Sunshine.—The temperature has generally been below the normal, in the eastern division ranging from 4 to 7 deg. below. In the northeastern and eastern counties of the eastern division the sunshine has ranged from normal to an excess, while in the central and southern it is deficient. It is deficient in the northwest, but excessive in Trego, Ellis, Rush, Barton, Pawnee, Stafford and Pratt, while elsewhere it is about an average. Results.—The splendid rains of the past two weeks in western Kansas are illustrating the recuperative powers of that virgin soil. In Stevens, Morton and Grant the early planted corn is two and a half feet high, the wheat outlook is decidedly better, the oat crop greatly improved (a moderate crop now certain whereas June 1 no crop expected), and corn-planting, which was discontinued on account of the drouth, is now being pushed vigorously. Reports from adjoining counties and up the western tier show the same improvement. In the northwest spring wheat is heading, early cherries ripening and new potatoes ready for market. In the west-central counties, extending thence southeast to and through the southern tier eastward, the weather has been excellent for all crops and for wheat harvest. In the other counties it has been cool for corn. The hail storm, night of 7-8, greatly damaged all crops within its limits, while the severe wind accompanying it damaged crops and wrecked buildings.

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

### Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, June 15, 1889:

Date.	Thermometer.	Max.	Min.	Rainfall.
June 9.....	71	50	..	..
" 10.....	70	54	..	..
" 11.....	77	48	..	..
" 12.....	81	54	..	..
" 13.....	82	47	..	..
" 14.....	85	60	..	..
" 15.....	80	66	..	.27

### Choice Heifers and Bulls

For sale—A number of thoroughbred Short-horn heifers already bred, also a few choice bulls, on terms to suit purchasers. Address T. P. BABST, Dover, Kas.

Sprinkle the eggs every day of the last week of incubation, and you will not have to help the chicks out of the shell.

### Patents.

The following list is reported through the official records for the week ending June 11, 1889, by Higdon & Higdon, Patent Lawyers, office rooms 55 and 56 Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo., and room 29 St. Cloud Building, Washington, D. C. By applying to them at either office a printed copy of any patent here named can be obtained for 25 cents.

### MISSOURI.

Scaffold—Hobart Ayers, St. Louis.  
Cable-grip—George A. Carreas, St. Louis.  
Road-cart—John W. Coombe, Sturgeon.  
Cartridge-loader—Alexander Euston, St. Louis.  
Printing machine—Francis Kirsch, St. Louis.  
Refrigerator—Eden Reed, St. Louis.  
Gasoline stove attachment—Chas. A. Stockstrom, St. Louis.  
Window-cap—Herbert Symonds, St. Louis.  
Suspended railway—John Thompson, Kansas City.  
Apparatus for condensing zinc vapors and collecting the metallic zinc therefrom—Edward Walsh, Jr., St. Louis.

### KANSAS.

Grain-cleaner—Benjamin P. Barney, Harper.  
Wire barrel-hoop—Edward C. Gordon, Cheyenne.  
Gate-latch—George C. Loar, Atchison.  
Anvil and swage—John H. Urschel, Norton.

### NEBRASKA.

Animal trap—Augustus Brawn, Pleasant Hill.

Ironing table—William I. Carr, Greenwood.

### TRADE MARK.

The representation of a block of beef upon a plate—Armour Packing Co., Kansas City.

### Your Friend Committed Suicide.

You never suspected it, none of his friends dreamed of it, he did not know it himself, but it is exactly what he did, nevertheless. Do you remember his sallow complexion? Do you recollect how he used to complain of headaches and constipation? "I'm getting quite bilious," he said to you one day, "but I guess it'll pass off. I haven't done anything for it, because I don't believe in 'dosing.'" Soon after that you heard of his death. It was very sudden, and every one was greatly surprised. If he had taken Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets he would be alive and well to-day. Don't follow his example. The "Pellets" are easy to take, mild in their action, and always sure.

### Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for Consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

If a hen only lays one egg a week for a year it will pay for her food, and every additional egg is a clear profit, says a writer. If a hen lays three eggs a week she will give double the profit derived from a hen that lays two eggs. The greater the number of eggs the cheaper the cost of producing in proportion.

**St. Jacobs Oil**  
Cures  
**NEURALGIA**  
LUMBAGO, BACKACHE,  
HEADACHE, SCIATICA,  
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PROMPTLY AND PERMANENTLY  
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WOOL HIDES, FURS, SHEEP BELTS, ETC.  
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

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4 and 6 North Commercial St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

References:—Boatmen's Saving Bank, Dunn's Mercantile Agency, Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency.

## THE MARKETS.

(JUNE 17.)

### New York.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 83½a83¾c.  
CORN—No. 2, 41½a41¾c.

### Chicago.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 80a81c.  
CORN—No. 2, 34½c.  
CATTLE—Beef, \$3 60a4 65.  
HOGS—\$4 20a4 45.  
SHEEP—\$2 50a3 50.

### St. Louis.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 88c asked.  
CORN—No. 2, 31a31½c.  
CATTLE—Beef, \$3 10a4 40.  
HOGS—\$4 10a4 25.  
SHEEP—\$3 00a4 00.

WOOL—KANSAS AND NEBRASKA—Medium, 22a23c; coarse, 18a20c; light fine, 20a22c; heavy fine, 15a18c; low and inferior, 13a16c.

### Kansas City.

WHEAT—No. 2 soft, 80c.  
CORN—No. 2, 27c.  
CATTLE—Beef steers, \$3 40a3 75.  
HOGS—\$4 10a4 17½c.  
SHEEP—\$3 20a3 70.

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**FARRAND & VOTEY**  
**ORGANS**  
DETROIT, MICH. U.S.A.

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Consignments solicited and highest market prices given. Prompt remittances made. Circulars, market reports and sacks furnished free. Twine, shears, rock salt and sheep dip supplied.

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Consignments of Wool Solicited.  
Cash returns made within six days after receipt of wool. Liberal Advances made on Consignments.  
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Send for Circular and Price Current.

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## HAGEY BROTHERS,

Successors to  
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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.

### HOW TO POST A STRAY.

#### THE FINE, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1884, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker-up, to the Kansas Farmer, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice. And such notice shall be published in the Farmer in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the Kansas Farmer to send the paper, free of cost, to every County Clerk in the State, to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the Farmer for a violation of this law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 6, 1889.

Montgomery county—G. W. Fulmer, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. M. Kelly, in Independence tp., May 6, 1889, one black mare pony, 4 years old, branded 3 on left hip; valued at \$20.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by M. L. Story, in Mineral tp., P. O. Crestline, May 13, 1889, one bay mare pony, 14½ hands high, branded 2 on left hip, under-bit in left ear, white left hind foot; valued at \$20.

PONY—Taken up by Joseph Galpam, in Pleasant View tp., April 22, 1889, one gray Texas mare pony, 14 hands high, branded S. A. W. H. and bar on left shoulder, S. J. an left hip; valued at \$25.

MULE—By same, one dark brown mule, 13 hands high, full tail; valued at \$45.

COLT—By same, one bay horse colt, 13 hands high, no marks or brands; valued at \$30.

COLT—Taken up by Merida Allen, in Ross tp., May 16, 1889, one dark bay stallion colt, 13 hands high, weight about 500 pounds, right ear droops down.

Labette county—W. J. Millikin, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W. W. Goodwin, in Elm Grove tp., P. O. Edna, April 24, 1889, one brown mare, 4 or 5 years old, left hind foot white, small blaze in face.

COLT—By same, one brown yearling horse colt, no marks; both above valued at \$50.

MARE—Taken up by Abraham Whittiner, in Richland tp., May 6, 1889, one brown mare, 5 or 6 years old, white in forehead and white strip down nose and white spot between nostrils, yellow around nose and under eyes, 14½ hands high.

MARE—By same, one brown mare, 3 years old, 14 hands high, some yellow around mouth, no marks or brands; both above valued at \$75.

Linn county—Thos. D. Cottle, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by E. Hodgson, in Scott tp., one dark iron gray mare colt, 2 years old, light tail, no marks or brands; valued at \$40.

Jewell county—H. L. Browning, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by A. A. Kindler, in Ezbon tp., P. O. Ezbon, May 14, 1889, one small mouse-colored mare, 3 or 4 years old, dark mane and tail, black strip along back, both hind legs white to gambrels, dark spots on left hind leg above hoof, right fore leg white; valued at \$15.

Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Thomas B. Coleman, in Gilman tp., P. O. Onelda, April 24, 1889, one dark brown mare, 3 years old, 4 feet 8 inches high, no marks or brands; valued at \$50.

### FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 13, 1889.

Harper county—H. E. Patterson, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by L. H. Hamilton, in Chicaska tp., P. O. Runnymede, May 4, 1889, one bay mare pony with female colt by side, no marks or brands; mare valued at \$15, colt \$55.

Trego county—C. A. Hoar, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Charles S. Lee, in Franklin tp., May 3, 1889, one light bay mare, about 6 years old, one white hind foot, weight about 900 pounds, branded

with curb bridle bit—(—(—on left shoulder; valued at \$75.

HORSE—By same, one bay horse, about 9 years old, branded O on left shoulder and 9 on left hip; valued at \$25.

Cowley county—S. J. Smock, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. K. Hall, in Windsor tp., P. O. Cambridge, November 20, 1888, one bay horse pony, white spots, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

COW—Taken up by Mrs. W. E. Anders, in Richland tp., P. O. Floral, May 18, 1889, one brown cow, split in right ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$10.

COW—By same, one red cow, split in right ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$10.

Morris county—Geo. Irvin, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by George M. Munkres, in Neosho tp., May 25, 1889, one bay horse, 7 years old, star and strip in face, scar on left fore foot, branded on left shoulder with a square with lower corner off, about 14½ hands high, weight about 800 pounds, slight gear marks on sides; valued at \$32.50.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 20, 1889.

Hodgeman county—E. E. Lawrence, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by C. B. Brent, in Sterling tp., May 31, 1889, one sorrel horse pony, three white feet, stripe in face, brand similar to 8 above 1 on left shoulder, scar on hock; valued at \$15.

Grant county—S. A. Swendsen, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by C. S. Blake, in Howaru tp., P. O. Lawson, May 17, 1889, one brown horse, branded N. C.; valued at \$15.

Bourbon county—J. R. Smith, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by D. H. Cullers, in Mill Creek tp., May 13, 1889, one bay mare, black mane and tail, shoe on left hind foot, scar on right hind foot, saddle and collar marks, supposed to be about 11 years old, about 15 hands high.

Elk county—W. H. Guy, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Daniel Douglass, in Liberty tp., June 11, 1889, one bay horse, 15 hands high, 14 years old, shod all around, work marks; valued at \$40.

Geary county—P. V. Trovinger, clerk.

GELDING—Taken up by O. S. Russell, in Smoky Hill tp., P. O. Alida, April 27, 1889, one brown gelding, 5 or 6 years old, saddle or harness marks on back, branded K on left shoulder; valued at \$75.

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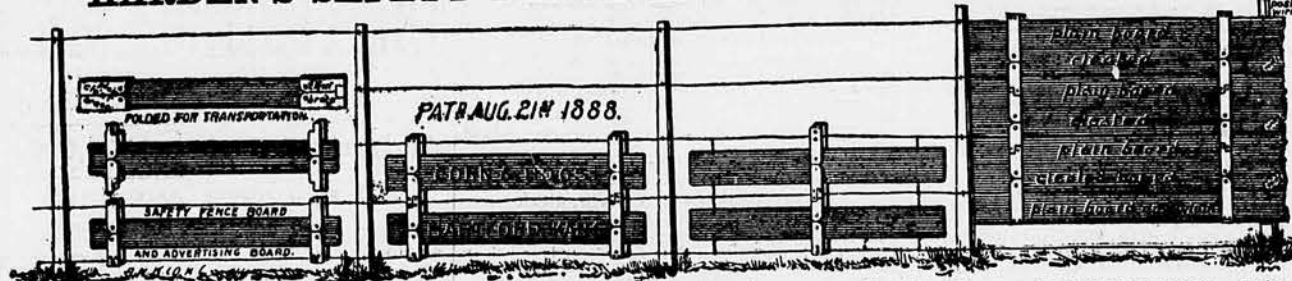
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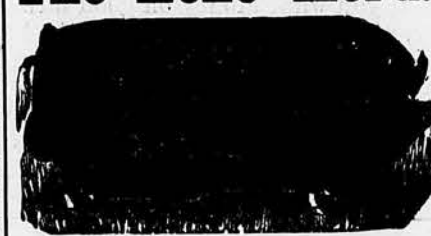
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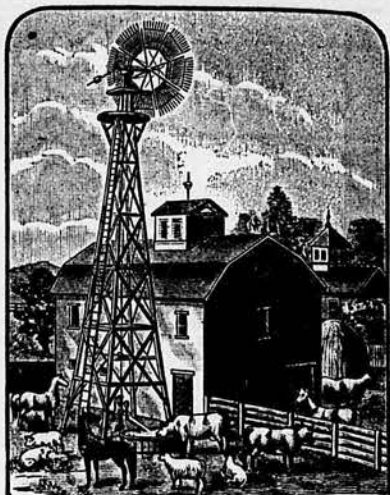
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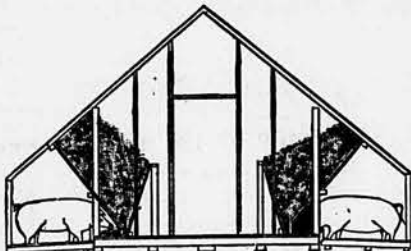
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Warranted, when properly used, to save at  
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The use of this feeder with a proper supply  
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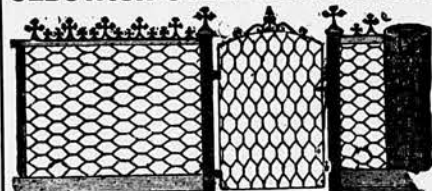
The use of shelled corn or meal in the San-  
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corn. Keeps the yard free from litter; gives  
all hogs in the yard the same chance to thrive,  
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Patentee and Owner,  
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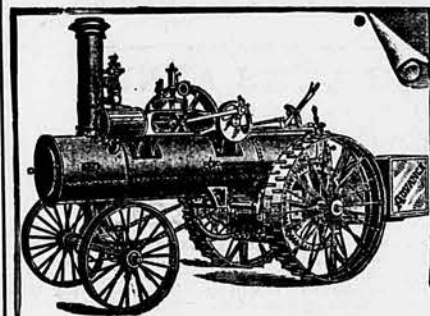
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Manufactured by the  
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The invariable destroyer of  
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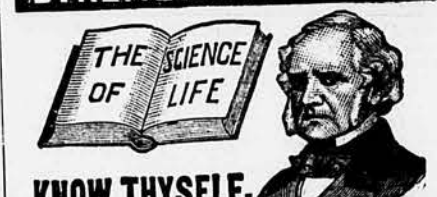
A discovery in Nature, certainly killing the  
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In genuine hog cholera, which is an infec-  
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It is the only form of life on which HORO-  
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The owners of HOROZONE have been for  
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slight avail in hog cholera, and believing that  
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HOROZONE will not cure measles or anything  
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Many letters from merchants of high stand-  
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THE SCIENCE OF LIFE  
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**Special.**—All orders received for this column from subscribers, for a limited time, will be accepted at one-half the above rates—cash with the order. It will pay you! Try it!!

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**2,000,000 HEDGE PLANTS**—125,000 two and three-year-old apples, 500,000 Russian mulberries, catalpas, etc. A full line of nursery stock. Babcock & Stone, North Topeka.

**WANTED—AGENTS**. First-class, reliable agents wanted in every county in Kansas to represent the National Mutual Building and Loan Association of New York. Address, with references, E. A. Wagner, Manager, Topeka, Kas.

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KANSAS FARMER CO.,  
Topeka, Kansas.

## BLAKE'S ANNUAL

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS FOR 1890,

According to Mathematical Calculations, based on Astronomical Laws, will be ready for mailing in August, 1889. This will be a larger book than any I have heretofore issued. It will contain tables giving the maximum, minimum and mean temperature, in degrees Fahrenheit, for each month in the year. Other tables give the probable amount of precipitation in inches for each month in the year for each State and Territory, all of the 48 States and part of the Territories being subdivided into districts with a separate calculation for each, making 158 districts. The weather for part of Canada and the principal States in Europe is also given. The main features of my predictions have proved correct for the last fifteen years, though I cannot always make all the details correct. But they are sufficiently so to enable farmers to know what crops to plant and when so as to insure best results. My advice last year to seed extensively with winter wheat on account of a favorable winter and spring, and because this summer would be too dry for corn, has proved entirely correct. The planetary situation for both this year and next will be such as to produce great extremes, with only short spells of ordinary weather. Neither farmers nor merchants can conduct business successfully without knowing in advance what these extremes will be. To these ordering the book now I send by return mail a confidential letter of two pages giving the main features of the weather for 1890, as it will take me from two to three months to complete the details for the book; while many wish to know the main points now, so as to know whether or not to prepare for fall seeding and as to what plans for the future it is best to form. In future the weather predictions will be found exclusively in these books, and for that reason the Annual for 1890 will be very full and complete, with advice as to crops and prospects in each State. Price of the Annual for 1890 is \$2 per copy, and price of Weather Tables for 1889 is 50 cents per copy. Address

O. C. BLAKE, Topeka, Kansas.

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Are by far the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri Valley, with ample capacity for feeding, weighing and shipping Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses and Mules. They are planned throughout, no yards are better watered, and in none is there a better system of drainage. The fact that higher prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 3,300 cattle and 27,300 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston.

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Can be attached to barrel, tank or pond. Keeps on hand a constant and regular supply of water. Use tank or trough especially for hogs. For detailed description send for circular. Correspondence solicited. Agents wanted. Territory for sale.

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