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## Agricultural Matters.

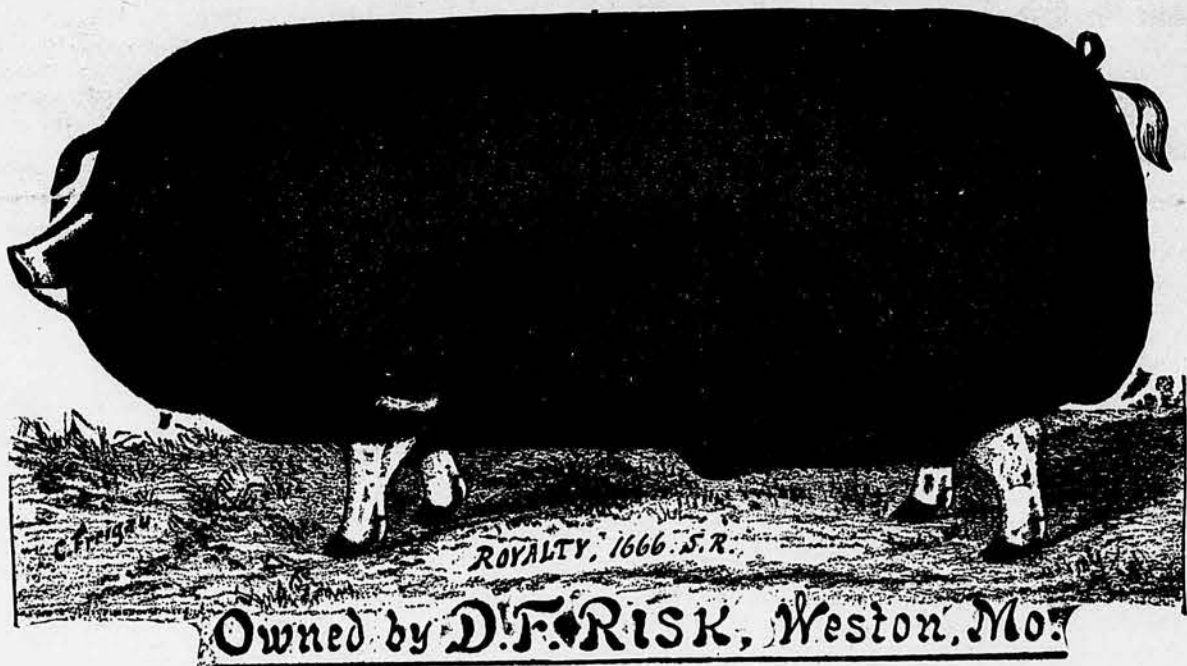
### HOT WINDS--THEIR ORIGIN AND PREVENTION.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—This subject has received considerable attention by scientific men during the past year, and their writings have created no little interest in the matter, as indicated by the general range of the discussion of the phenomenon and the attention now being given the subject by the weather service department of the government. The most notable treatises on the subject that have come to the notice of the writer are those of Prof. Hawn, of Leavenworth, Kas., and of Prof. Shelton, of the Kansas Agricultural College, which appeared in print some months since. The former is an article which appeared in the *Leavenworth Times* of October 9 1888, treats the subject in a somewhat comprehensive and exhaustive manner and advances a theory which, were it not for the fact that it conflicts with certain well-known facts in regard to the phenomenon of the hot winds, might be accepted as a reasonable explanation of the origin of the heated currents of air which do so much damage to crops throughout this section of country every summer. Prof. Hawn theorizes that the hot winds have their origin on the Pacific coast. That the currents of air originating there, if normal, ascend the mountains, passing over their summits to the east at a moderate speed, encountering the snows of the mountain regions which cool the moving air and fill it with moisture, so that upon reaching the eastern boundaries of the mountains it precipitates rain. Or if the current has its origin in a storm developed in a high thermal range it goes up over the mountains and eastward at a high velocity uninfluenced by local conditions, thus retaining its high temperature, and when it reaches the eastern margin of the mountains speeds on over the plains in a southeastern direction, producing there the hot winds. Now the first great objection to this theory is the fact that the hot winds nor any of our summer winds ever come from the north-

west, as indicated by this explanation, nor yet from the west; but instead of taking a southeastern course all our summer winds (the hot winds included) come from the southwest and take a northeasterly course, except when something occurs to disturb the natural atmospheric currents, as in the case of a storm at the north or east, when the winds come from those directions for a few days and are as a rule much cooler than the normal summer winds. The occurrence of these hot waves in southwestern Kansas on July 24 and 25 during the prevalence of northeast winds was a notable as well as an unusual experience. This, however, only serves to confirm in my mind the theory that the hot winds have a distinctly local origin,

in his article on this subject, first published in the *Kansas City Times* last fall, that the hot winds have their origin in the immediate locality where felt, it seems to me is the correct one. The fact that as soon as the sun sinks at night, the heated currents cease and the earth begins to cool, confirms this theory. In fact, the heat radiated from the earth may not only heat the air, but even create the hot winds or currents themselves on the same principle that a draft is created when a fire is kindled in a stove; for in the hottest days of summer there is least, and often no breeze or air currents at all, until something occurs to create them locally. The winds might sometimes have remote origin and their excessive heat be communi-

winds being generally extant in Michigan (where Prof. Swenton states he has experienced them) or any other timbered section of country. It is true that the most luxuriant growth of vegetation is found on those portions of the earth where there is large rainfall and consequently a most humid climate. But may not this vegetation be grown by artificial methods of water supply during dry seasons? It is done in some sections of country, notably California, Arizona and Colorado. Now if this process is carried far enough—to the extent of covering perhaps one-third of the country with forest—will we not have secured those conditions necessary to the retention and gradual distribution of the rains that are now shed from the



as I will show later on. Again, these winds do not last for a day or two only, as would be the case were they to arise from storms occurring on the Pacific coast, but they recur from day to day for several and often ten or twelve successive days and no clouds or other indications of storm accompany them. It seems to me that the same reasoning which Prof. Hawn uses in contradiction of the theory that the hot winds have their origin in the sandy ("staked") plains of the Southwest, would establish the inconsistency of any theory which finds their origin in any remote locality. The substance of this reasoning is, that the earth, and consequently the air above it, loses its excessive heat during each night, consequently the hot currents starting at a remote point must of necessity be dissipated before it would be possible for them to reach us. That a current of heated air could be forced high above the earth by a storm and travel a thousand miles over a mountainous country, then suddenly dip down to the level of the plains and continue on over them without losing any of its heat or velocity, seems to my mind equally improbable if not impossible. Another point on which I believe Prof. Hawn to be in error is the rate of velocity of the hot winds. He states that their normal velocity is twenty-five miles per hour. I do not think their average velocity is more than one half that number of miles per hour. Indeed, at times the hot currents seem to have very little motion. The excessive heat could be maintained only in slow-moving currents, as all rapidly-moving currents of air dispel excessive heat and lower the temperature.

The theory of Prof. Shelton as advanced

cated to them day by day from the heated earth as they continue moving forward, but it is impossible that the high temperature could be received at the point of origin and retained in spite of the nightly recessions of the sun's heat and of that radiated by the earth.

Now as to the prevention. It is plain that no immediately effective remedial agency for the hot winds can be established. But any agency that will regulate and increase the rainfall and the humidity of the climate will contribute to their prevention, for they can occur only where there is a want of moisture in the soil and the atmosphere. A moist soil insures constant evaporation from its surface, and evaporation is a cooling process, hence reduces the temperature of the atmosphere. A humid atmosphere cannot be heated like a dry one, because its moisture dispels the heat as it ascends from the earth. The prevailing opinion seems to be that large plantations of forest trees would prove the most potent agency for the accomplishment of this necessary change of climate. Prof. Shelton says this will never effect a change. He says that "vegetation is the result of climate and not climate of vegetation." If this is unqualifiedly true, why then the unfavorable change of climate following the destruction of forests, which all scientists acknowledge to be a fact? and why do not severe drouths and hot winds occur in heavily-timbered sections of country? We know they do not, to anything like the universal degree in which they are experienced in the open country. Local drouths may occur in wooded countries, and hot currents of air are a natural feature of drouth anywhere; but I never heard of hot

surface of this open country and lost to its vegetation? And when this is accomplished, will any one say it will have no effect upon our climate? We have a hot climate, it is true; but in the tropical countries where vegetation is most luxuriant, there is the hottest as well as most humid climate of the earth.

The idea of covering a third, more or less, of this country with forest is perfectly practicable, and the benefits to be derived from its accomplishment are by no means limited to the improvement of the climate in the sense discussed and the resultant good to crops, though that were sufficient benefit. Any one can readily infer the vast benefits that would accrue in other ways to the country from such a work. It would take time, it is true, to accomplish this, yet no greater time than is necessary to develop any new country in its natural state. Fifteen years would work wonders if a general and determined effort were made in this direction. Extensive and thorough cultivation of the soil will aid the work to some extent and help to bring about the desired change in climate. Of course artificial irrigation would materially hasten the change, and its aid should if possible be coupled with the other methods employed. G. H. ALLEN.

Richfield, Morton Co., Kas.

So far as relates to the trade in horses between the United Kingdom and foreign countries more horses have lately been imported than exported. In 1888 foreign horses to the number of 10,409 were imported, against 7,376 English horses exported, and in the first eight months of the present year the numbers were 9,545 imported, compared with 5,172 exported.



## 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.

### ORIGIN OF SCOTCH BREEDS.

[From the *Scottish Agricultural Gazette*, July 31, 1885.]

The *Gazette* of June 1 has been on my table some days. In it I observe a characteristic and interesting article entitled "An Interview With a Trainer," in which important allusion is made to the creation of the Short-horn and the evolution of the Polled Aberdeens. These words might, as the writer shows, give rise to much comment, especially as nowadays science teaches us the evolution, not the "creation" (in the original sense of that word) of things. But it is the reference to the origin of the Polled Aberdeens, and the remarks thereon, that have induced me to give a sketch of what, after much reading and reflection, forces itself on my mind as the most likely descent of the Scotch breeds, and which I hinted at in your columns some time ago. For the purposes of this article it will be convenient to leave out of enumeration the Ayrshire breed, so that, broadly considered, we have only three breeds—Galloway, Highland, Aberdeen-Angus. But we must go back to the earlier times, when there existed the "far-famed" Fife horned and Aberdeenshire horned breeds, the Fife type extending over Forfarshire, and the Aberdeen over Kincardine, Banff, and Elgin, where the Polled did not occupy the ground. There were always these two distinct races from the Forth to the Moray Firth.

In these modern times the Highlander is never "polled." As your critic says, "we have always believed that the Kyloe was invariably a horned animal." This is at the outset remarkable, as will shortly appear. In the meantime, however, I would wish to have it distinctly established that there are two breeds of what are usually included under the one breed name of Kyloes, or Highlanders, indiscriminately. (1) There is the "small Kyloe," harder, thicker haired, short-horned, with less range in the color of its coat—black, brown, and red possibly. (2) The "large Highlander," in the west and north. This breed I would not call Highland—but Caledonian, inhabiting the midland and western Highlands, of large proportions, of superior strength, of noble mien (not mean looking, as has been applied to Highland cattle of the small breed), large-horned, and the type of horn distinctly different from the small-horned Highlander. Colors from black, brown, orange, yellow, dun to cream or milk white. Hair profuse but silky, glossy, not hard or so unreflective of the sunshine as in the small breed.

Now we must, dispassionately, find out the kind of animal the Galloway was in those days. We have the best possible evidence from one whose testimony is of an unimpeachable nature and cannot be impugned—that of the late Earl of Selkirk. He has stated that the Galloway was horned—short-horned.

This testimony gives greater antiquity to the Polled Galloway than even its latest strongest partisans claim. Now, taking the types of horns as the clue to determine the breed—as these are the marks of distinction in bovine breeds and species—we have the short-horned and the long-horned (long-horned in comparison with the short-horned) arranged thus:

1. Short-horned: Small Kyloe—Galloway horned.
2. Long-horned: Caledonian—Fife horned, Aberdeen horned.

Now the first is unmistakably the *Bos Longifrons*, and the second is unmistakably the *Bos Urus*—the cattle with its associated original polled variety. In naming the second "Caledonian" I

do so because he and the others of the same series are identical with the ancient "aboriginal ox" of the Caledonian forests, with the wild cattle; the milk-white bull of story is, in fact, identical with *Bos Urus*. It has been stated that the Fife resembled the Welsh (Pembroke)—and they are the truest *Bos Urus* representatives we have in that quarter; and the "Aberdeen long-horned," as he was everywhere described, was of the same type. Fossil skulls found in Aberdeenshire show that *Bos Urus* ranged there, and place names indicate that the White Caledonian or White Forest breed roamed there; both of the same species, with the original polled cattle. I would now for a moment allude to the sentence of your criticism of Mr. M. Dawson's views—"Was the word Kyloe ever properly used of Polled Scotch cattle?" Now, I am able to answer this question particularly. All the evidence I have on the subject of polled cattle in Scotland refers to the great Caledonian or Kyloe region. I would only here allude to Sir Walter Scott, who, in one of his stories, uses the word "doddy" twice in one chapter in reference to droves of Highland cattle—i. e., of cattle north of the southern lowlands. One of these droves, which appeared to have been collected at the great Deane tryst, is stated to have been "most of them doddies." Now, cattle offered at Doune would be Argyleshire, Perthshire, Forfarshire, and Aberdeenshire; all these certainly more or less. But 'one drover, in the next paragraph, speaks of this drove as "Argyleshires." I do not say that the word "Argyleshire" might be used as a general term for Kyloes by Sir Walter, and did not really describe the exact origin of the drove. But what I would remark in regard to Sir Walter Scott is this—and it has an important bearing on the question—that nowhere, in using words descriptive of polled cattle in his works, does he identify them with the Galloway. He nowhere uses the word Galloway in connection with polled cattle at all. That is most remarkable and instructive. I believe Sir Walter's humbles and doddies, from other evidence, were Aberdeen and Angus. The reader must follow me as my fancy leads me in this exposition; and I would quote from the same tale a sentence that struck me forcibly as an apt illustration of my whole contention, as known to many, in regard to this particular question of Galloways: "Ye ken Highlander, and Lowlander, and Border-men, are a' ae man's bairns when you are over the Scots' dyke!" Allowing Highlander to stand for Highland cattle, and Lowlander for Lowland—i. e., Aberdeen-Angus, etc.—and Border-men for Galloway, could anything describe the state of matters better? Pennant was the first to describe Scots (or Kyloe, or Highland) cattle, and he did so as, "with horns, but some of them without." Both Marshall and Culley described Highlanders (and the former had two breeds of these). Galloway and Lowland, which were, of course (in this most particular case), of both breeds—polled and horned. I have good evidence that the polled cattle of the north were an aboriginal breed in Scotland of the Caledonian type, and that the newer associate horned races of the northeast Lowlands most likely sprang from this original polled breed—the same as "G's" big white polled. This has support in Macdonald's idea of the Aberdeen horned (see his essay in the *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England*): "The Buchan humbles were, in fact, in conjunction with other breeds, the progenitors of the famous black horned breed." This is, indeed, the same as stated by Lawrence, generally of Scotch cattle in the year 1805. Lawrence says the polled Galloways were of latter times. And Headrick, author of the *Survey of Forfarshire*, published 1813, wrote in 1833: "I have seen individuals without horns among the cattle in various parts of the Highlands and Isles." In recent times

polled cattle from all parts of Scotland were "ae cows' bairns" when they got over the Scots' dyke. They got known as Galloways because, as "Cattle of Great Britain" says, they were nearer English markets, and the name stuck very tenaciously to them, as Scotland did to a country differently peopled. In a report of one of the parishes in the New Statistical Account of Fifeshire it is stated that one gentleman had "inclosed his farm with Galloway dikes." What sort of breed was that? Did he bodily transport the dikes to Fifeshire, or breed them from such? I wot not. They were "dikes similar to the Galloway." This shows the utter absurdity of certain parties claiming every polled beast in creation as bred in Galloway or from Galloway-bred stock, going on the assumption because it is sometimes stated that such and such polled cattle were similar to the Galloway. Every time you hear the terrific insinuation that an Aberdeen-Angus has something in common with the Galloway before it was "evolved," that may be politely evaded by referring to the Galloway dikes of Fifeshire. I have pointed out that before the Galloway had become polled there was an original breed of Polled Scotch cattle, the directest descendants and remnants of which were kept alive in the humbles and doddies of the north, and these partaking of the associated qualities of the great grand old Caledonian breed of the *Urus* type. Your readers who remember the articles on "Horns," contributed by me some time ago to these columns, will remember that such was my statement of the question then, which I promised at some time to further elucidate. Mr. M. Dawson's broad idea, when examined—he was but using the phrase an outsider or stranger would in generally describing Scotch cattle north of Edinburgh as Kyloes, as Culley and Marshall did—gives support to my theory. The following table is a synopsis of the above views:

#### TABLE OF TYPES OF SCOTCH BREEDS OF CATTLE.

##### 1. *Bos Longifrons*.

- a. Small Kyloe.
- b. Galloway (horned), from which sprang the "polled" Galloway of recent formation. Under this head comes the Ayrshire, so much associated with the Galloway.

##### 2. *Bos Urus*

- a. Caledonian.
  - b. Fife, etc., horned.
  - c. Aberdeen, horned.
- The latter sprang from the original polled cattle of Scotland, the distinctest breeds of which became differentiated in Buchan humbles and Angus doddies of early times.

#### Farmers and Wool-growers.

The real trouble, says a wool-grower, is that so few farmers know how to properly manage their flocks. If they will take the care in the treatment of sheep they will find it profitable farming. Sheep will live on very rough food and endure a great deal of exposure, and certainly they get about all they can stand of both at the hands of the common farmer. Upon the other hand no animal will respond more freely to kind treatment and good food than sheep. But neglect seems to be the great drawback to the farmer as a wool-grower, and because sheep fail to give returns under such treatment they are pronounced unworthy. The average fleece of wool does not weigh over four pounds and the average sheep does not yield more than fifty pounds of mutton, and that of an inferior quality. What if by improvement these fleeces should be raised to ten or even eight pounds and the growth of mutton to seventy-five pounds? The difference in dollars and cents in the farmer's pocket would make him look with some degree of favor upon his flocks, besides the pleasure in knowing that he had done something in the way of progression. Improvement is the one thing necessary in our flocks. Not that every farmer should have all thoroughbreds. That

would not be profitable to all, but grade up the flock by the selection of the best common ewes and the purchase of thoroughbred bucks. A few extra dollars placed in a good buck will be returned greatly multiplied in the enhanced value of the lambs. No man can afford to disregard the value of the buck he uses. My experience with sheep has taught me that they are profitable. Where farmers size their flocks according to their farms and facilities for caring for them they can't fail to reap reasonable rewards.

#### Feeding Straw.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As ordinarily managed, there is a very small per cent. of animal nutrition in either wheat or oat straw, and stock that is turned onto a straw stack to winter is certain to come out in the spring weighing considerably less than in the fall. Yet both straw and fodder, if properly fed, make one of the best and most economical materials that can be fed when care is taken to combine with other materials, and in this way make up a ration.

Usually Western farmers can at a small cost secure a large amount of these materials at a low cost. They are to a great extent by-products. In growing the wheat and corn for grain, these are both secured with only the expense of saving and feeding out. The time of harvesting and the manner of storing away of course has considerable to do with the feeding value, while the manner of feeding to the stock determines the amount of benefit that can be secured. At the start, in order to avoid waste, a better combination and a better feed can be made by cutting. Fed whole, stock too often pick out the best portions and trample the balance under foot. This is a considerable waste and should, when possible, be avoided, and can be done by cutting reasonably fine. The addition of bran alone adds considerably to its value. It can still further be increased by the addition of a small quantity of corn and oil meal. On many farms a cheaper and better ration, especially for stock that is being wintered over, is equal quantities of straw and clover hay, and one-fourth the weight of both together of bran. Cut the clover and straw together, add the bran and then mix. For cattle and sheep, especially, this is one of the best rations that can be secured upon the farm.

I am satisfied that it pays to cut nearly or quite all the rough feed like hay, straw and fodder, that is given to stock. I have tried both ways, and considering the cost of the cutter and the time required to do the work, I am satisfied that the feed saved, as well as the better use that can be made of straw and fodder, that it will pay. In this way wheat or oat straw that are put in the elements needed to support animal life can be increased and made a good feed of by combining in this way. And after the product is ruined it is certainly an item to realize all the possible benefit. N. J. SHEPHERD.  
Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

The farm team performs, as a rule, multifarious duties, and it is important that the animals composing it be well mated, strong, active, intelligent and well trained, so as to be adapted to their numerous kinds of work.

To impress a plain truth it is not necessary to paint it to the eye by comic wood cuts or sensational pictures of any kind. Ordinary type is better, if it secures your confidence. To illustrate: If you are the victim of Malaria, and wish to be free from it immediately, one bottle of Sallenberger's Antidote will infallibly do the work. It may pay you to believe this and get the medicine without delay. Dr. A. T. Sallenberger, Rochester, Pa., will send it by mail for one dollar.

#### "Rally Round the Flag, Boys!"

The Grand Army Reunion to be held at Milwaukee (August 26 to 31, inclusive,) will, in many respects, be one of the most noteworthy of commemorative events. There will be no lack of distinguished speakers. But the most attractive features will be the "tie that binds" men who have fought, starved and bled for a sacred cause, the renewal of old-time associations, the rehearsal of war experiences, and the rekindling upon the altar of patriotism of undying devotion to "one flag and one country." Veterans and their friends will be pleased to know that from all stations on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, on its main lines and branches both east and west of the Missouri river, the price of tickets has been placed for this occasion at one fare for the round trip, while children under 12 and over 5 years of age will be charged only one-half this excursion rate, or one-quarter the regular fare for the round trip. Tickets will be for sale at all principal stations on the Rock Island Route, August 21 to August 28, 1889, inclusive, good for continuous passage to Milwaukee at any time between these dates, and good for return passage, leaving Milwaukee on any date between August 27 and September 5, 1889, inclusive. Holders of such tickets who desire to make side excursions from Milwaukee to points beyond, in any direction, can, by surrendering their return coupon tickets for safe keeping to the Joint Agent at Milwaukee, have them honored to original starting point where ticket was purchased (by proper indorsement), on any date not later than September 30, 1889.



## In the Dairy.

### Proper Way to Color Butter.

Since the passage of the oleomargarine law by Congress and in connection with the discussions arising from the agitation of this question in the different States with a view of passing laws restricting the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, there has naturally been much discussion as to the right or propriety of dairymen using coloring matter to change the color of their butter to the June or September tints which are preferred by consumers. I do not propose to discuss the question as to whether it is right or wrong to use butter color or whether the farmer or creamery is justified in perpetrating this innocent fraud (if it may be so called) on the consumer or not. These questions will ultimately be settled by Legislatures and courts, and, judging from the general tenor of the discussions, the chances are that changing the color of butter from its natural state will be prohibited by law; and if the manufacture of oleomargarine is not prohibited it should be uncolored, and the two products would be put upon the markets on their merits. Should this be the result of the present agitation hundreds of farmers would be placed at a great disadvantage in selling their butter by reason of its lack of the true butter color.

It is a well-known fact that many farmers make a practice of coloring their butter during the entire year, and probably a majority use more or less butter color sometimes during the year. Under the existing conditions the use of butter color seems to be a necessity because a large proportion of cows make white butter, especially in winter, and the trade demands the popular June color. How can this necessity be obviated and consumers be satisfied with the natural color of butter, is a serious question for the average butter maker to consider. In solving this question—and I believe it can be done with profit to the farmer and complete satisfaction to the consumer—the farmer must change his cows, and to some extent his feed, and the consumer must not expect exactly the same color during the entire year.

The first condition that I have named is that the farmer must change his cows. I do not mean by this that he must sell his cows at once and buy others. The chances are that unless great expense was involved, he would be no better off than with his old herd. I would have the change a gradual one, involving but little expense, and consequently feasible to the average farmer of New England, for whom this article is prepared. The requisite qualities for success in this line are a reasonable amount of practical common sense, judicious care, and a good stock of patience. With these any farmer can, in a few years, change his white-butter cows to those that will make yellow butter, and at the same time he will increase his butter product seventy-five to one hundred pounds per cow each year.

This can be accomplished in the following way: Buy a first-class bull of the breed you desire. The bull should be of good form; from a cow that will make not less than two pounds per day of butter that needs no coloring at any time of the year, use this bull at least two years and raise the heifer calves. At the proper time breed these heifers to a bull of the same general characteristics as their sire, and sell off some of the old cows, those that are known to make the whitest butter. The chances are that at least one-half the calves from the old cows will prove to be good milkers with a decided improvement in the color and quantity of the butter. After all the heifers have been tested two years, dispose of all that do not show an improvement on the old stock. The proportion of good heifers from the new stock should and will be increased over those from the old cows; but some

of these heifers will be inferior, and after this has been ascertained they should not be used for breeding.

After using two good bulls from other pens, using them at least two years each, there will be no great necessity of buying more if proper care and judgment are used in selections from the home herd. I know that this is not in strict accordance with the opinions of many breeders, but from personal experience I am convinced that this policy can be pursued to great advantage. In breeding for the best dairy cow, a strong point is feeding, while calves and yearlings, should not be overlooked. I am firm in the belief that the food of heifers in the early stages of their growth and development has a marked influence on their usefulness as cows. No more calves should be raised than can be fairly well supplied with skim-milk during the first six months. The milk may be supplemented with wheat middlings and perhaps a little linseed meal, although I have had but little experience with the latter. What the calf needs is a ration that will produce a healthy and vigorous growth and at the same time stimulate the development of the milking qualities as well. The stock-raiser who is breeding trotting horses feeds his colts such rations as will tend to strengthen their muscles and give them activity, thereby in a measure preparing them to win the race at the proper time. Why not apply the same sensible rule in raising heifers? It will readily be seen that the plan for coloring butter which I have briefly outlined contemplates a radical change from the old way and requires some years for its accomplishment, but if the farmer has a progressive spirit and is careful and patient in his work the end will surely be gained. What has been done by one man in this line can be done by hundreds of others under similar conditions. If the farmer, and especially the young farmer, finds that his cows are making but 125 to 150 pounds of butter each, he should not hesitate a moment about following this or a similar policy for the improvement of his herd. There is nothing to be lost, and everything to be gained, and should the time come for butter to be sold on its merits without the addition of any substance for coloring it he will be ready to take advantage of the situation and reap the benefits therefrom.—A. Messer, in *New England Farmer*.

### The Butter Extractor

The last brand new thing under the sun is the butter extractor. It takes the milk fresh from the cow at the rate of twenty-five pounds a minute and separates it first into cream and skim-milk after the manner of the separator, but inside of the main bowl it has another called a "disturber," which separates the cream into butter and skim-milk, and the grand result is that the golden butter runs out of one corner of the bowl and the sweet milk out of the other. All the farmer will have to do is to persuade the milk from the cows, and keep it sweet and at a temperature of 62 deg. till he gets to the creamery, where the butter will be ground out in a few minutes and he can take the skim-milk home with him for his calves.

This new discovery has been perfected in Sweden, and about six weeks since was exhibited for the first time in New York. If all that is said about it is true, it will revolutionize dairying. The merits of the various cream cans, about which there was so much litigation a few years ago, will no longer be a matter of controversy. There will be no more disputes about deep or shallow setting. The churns of all make and patterns will go to the garret to mourn in company with the loom and spinning wheel over the degeneracy of the age. The gauges on the cream cans will be as useless as the hieroglyphics on the pyramids. The tests for the per cent. of butter fat in milk will be useless. The creamery will be a very simple affair; a separator with a "disturber"

inside of it, a butter-worker, and tubs enough to hold the butter. We hope all the good things prophesied of this new arrival from Sweden will prove true. The controversy between the creamery and the patron will be at an end. Every farmer will get his own, and he will have no one to quarrel with but his cows. The poor cow can be detected at once by running her milk through the machine, and the good cow will have the credit that belongs to her.—*Homestead*.

### Washing the Churn.

It is curious to note how differently people go at it to wash dairy utensils, says the *National Stockman*. Some wash pans, pails and vats carefully with cold water, in which is a little salt or soda; then rinse, and then thoroughly scald with hot water. Others pour on boiling water first, sometimes rinse with cold water, more often with hot. Then there are others who are not very particular about any method. The first plan is far superior. The idea is to get all the milk off and out of the pails, etc., before scalding. Boiling water seems to cook milk, cream and buttermilk onto and into the utensils, and then, like any other milk substance, there is a change soon that imparts its bad influence to the succeeding messes of milk. As between all hot or all cold water to wash dairy fixtures, take the latter with a little salt, and far better results would follow. The wooden churn had better stand with good brine in it than be washed as many people do by "boiling," all the butter adhering to the inside of churn into the wood, instead of first scouring it off with a little water and salt, and then proceeding to wash. Stone churns, unless having a perfect glazing, soon get the stone walls filled with oil through the pores of the imperfect glazing, and if cream stands in this churn any length of time it absorbs some of this old cream, and the butter, however well made, will soon deteriorate in quality.

## The Busy Bee.

### The Bee-Keeping Industry in the United States.

The June crop report of the Department of Agriculture contains, among other statistics, a report on bee-keeping and the prospects for the industry the coming season. In introducing the subject the statistician says:

"Among the minor branches of rural industry, bee-keeping is one of the most important, though its prominence is not generally recognized, from the fact that it is almost everywhere carried on as an incident of general agriculture, and but rarely as a leading rural occupation. Every State and Territory reports bees and more or less honey, usually a hive or a few colonies for each farmer rather than extensive apiaries and extensive production. In some localities, as in portions of New York, Ohio, Tennessee and California, where existing conditions are particularly favorable, apiculture is more prominent, dominating other industries perhaps in a neighborhood, though very rarely the leading branch of agriculture over any considerable area. The value of the annual product of honey and wax is not generally realized; they are produced more or less extensively in every section of the country, and the aggregate value is large, much larger than that of other crops of which more notice is usually taken. It almost equals the value of the rice or the hop crops, falls but little short of the buckwheat product, exceeds the value of our cane molasses, and of both maple sirup and sugar. It largely exceeds the aggregate value of all our vegetable fibers excepting cotton, and in 1879 was half as large as the wine product of the year. The latest official record of production by States is the return of the national census for the year 1879. It made the

honey production 25,743,208 pounds, and wax 1,105,689 pounds. This office, after carefully studying all available data of local and market prices, estimated the average farm value of the honey at 22 cents per pound, and the wax at 33 cents, making the aggregate value of apian products at the place of production \$6,028,333." A table which accompanies this report shows that of this product Tennessee produced the largest amount, or 2,130,689 pounds; New York came next with 2,088,845 pounds; Illinois and Iowa each produced about 1,310,000 pounds. The most significant fact brought out in the report is the decline of the industry during the twenty years between 1859 and 1879, as shown by the following figures: "In 1859 our production was 23,366,357 pounds and our net importation not far from 3,000,000 pounds, making the supply available for consumption that year approximate 26,000,000 pounds. On the basis of the population June 30, 1860, this was a *per capita* supply of eight-tenths of a pound. Twenty years later, when tremendous advances had been made in almost every branch of the industry, the production of honey only amounted to 25,743,208, and the official records actually show a net exportation of honey, or something shipped as honey, amounting to 570,000 pounds, making the net supply available about 25,000,000 pounds, or 1,000,000 pounds less than the first period. The supply per head was less than five-tenths of a pound. During the same period the *per capita* consumption of sugar and other sweets increased. Wealth and ability to gratify taste for luxuries are greater, yet the data seem to show a reduced consumption of this luxurious sweet. So anomalous does this appear that some explanation must be found. The only explanation that suggests itself to the Department is expressed in the inquiry, "Did our people in 1879 consume 15,000,000 pounds of substitutes in the belief that they had the genuine product of the hive?"

Hall's Hair Renewer enjoys a world wide reputation for restoring the hair to bald heads and changing gray hair to the original color of youth.

### A Summer Vacation.

At this time of year nearly every one begins to think of a summer vacation, or an outing of some kind for a little recreation. For those who desire to visit the summer resorts of the East—Niagara Falls, the White Mountains, Old Point Comfort, and numbers of others, there is no line which offers better facilities or lower rates than the Burlington Route. If the trip is to be by way of Chicago, the Hannibal & St. Joseph's fast vestibule train, "Eli," has no peer; leaving Kansas City in the evening, the traveler takes supper and breakfast on the dining car, arriving in Chicago in time for all connections east. If he desires to go by the way of St. Louis, he leaves Kansas City after supper and arrives in St. Louis for an early breakfast and eastern connections. Both of these trains are luxurious in every respect and equipped with Pullman Palace sleeping cars and free reclining chair cars.

For a short trip there is probably no more delightful summer resort than Spirit Lake, Iowa, or one of the other countless lakes in northern Iowa and Minnesota. Here again the traveler finds he cannot do better than take the morning train of the K. C., St. J. & C. B. R. R., leaving Kansas City at 11:15 a. m. and arriving in St. Paul and Minneapolis next morning for breakfast. From these points he can make direct connections for summer resorts in all directions. This train has one of Pullman's finest buffet sleeping cars through between Kansas City and St. Paul. This also is the train to take for Spirit Lake, but one change being made, and that early in the evening into a through sleeper to the Lake, arriving at destination at 7:15 in the morning. The above trains run daily.

Write for all information, tourist circulars, etc., to H. C. Orr, General Southwestern Passenger Agent, 900 Main street, Kansas City, Mo.

A. C. DAWES,  
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,  
St. Joseph, Mo.

### Harvest Excursions—Low Rates.

The SANTA FE ROUTE will sell, on August 6 and 20, September 10 and 24, and October 8, 1889, round-trip excursion tickets at greatly reduced rates—about one fare for the round trip, from all points in Kansas east of a line drawn through Albert station (Barton county), Larned (Pawnee county), Macksville (Stafford county) and Springvale (Pratt county), to all points west and to all points in the Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Texas, Panhandle of Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming, Idaho and Montana. Tickets are good for thirty days from date of sale, with stopovers allowed at pleasure on return trip. Parties desiring to make a thirty days' trip to any of the western mountain resorts, including Las Vegas Hot Springs, Colorado Springs, Cascade Canon, Manitou, Green Mountain Falls, etc., can save money by taking advantage of the low rates on the Harvest Excursion dates. For ticket rates and other information, call on any agent of the A. T. & S. F. R. R., or address GEO. T. NICHOLSON, G. P. & T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kas.



## Correspondence.

### Free Trade and High Prices.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your edition of the 24th ult. there is an article by J. E. Brewer—reply to "Protection Benefits Farmers," which ends thus: "I want to see in this country free trade and free production." From the general tenor of his remarks I suppose what he means by free trade is that the United States markets shall be thrown open for the free admittance of all kinds of goods, everything that grows or is made, from foreign countries, having the idea that then he with others will be able to buy whatsoever they need at lower prices than they can now, and find better market for their products. Without discussing the question of whether he would not have to pay more in direct taxes towards the support of government than he now pays in the shape of duties, I will as answer to his idea of buying goods cheaper if admitted free. Suppose a case for his consideration. Suppose Osage City to be England, and that an adjoining town is the United States. England is a manufacturing town. Mr. Brewer with others are engaged in various kinds of manufactures in which coal, iron, steel, leather, tin, etc., are largely used. England has various markets for its goods, but her capacity for making up goods exceeds her present limits for their sale. Her neighbor, the United States, is a large, flourishing and rich country, and consumes large quantities of the same goods which she makes, and so England casts a covetous eye upon this free land and thinks if she could only contrive to enter it with her goods they could be sold at a good profit, thus enhancing her business and profits. But the United States being well supplied with raw material and having a very ingenious and energetic people, have the opinion that they are able to supply all the wants of the people by their own industry, and so they say we will not allow the manufacturers of foreign countries free ingress into our country for the sale of their goods, but they may come in with them by paying a certain amount to our officers, which sum so paid can be used to pay the various expenses of our country. The reason why the United States exacts payment of England is, that knowing that England pays her workmen less wages than they pay, they know that England would be able to send her goods to the United States and sell them at a price so low as to compel the United States manufacturers to quit their business. So to encourage her home manufactures the United States demand the payment of stated sums from England for the privilege of selling her goods in her territory. Under this arrangement the United States grows and prospers; her manufactures increase; her people, part of them find employment in the various manufactories, the other part find employment in producing crops from the earth, the overplus of which beyond their own wants they sell to those engaged in manufacturing, they in turn buying of the manufacturers to supply their own needs for such goods. Thus mutually supplying each other's needs, they all prosper. Wages of employees advance, thus having an increasing income, they are able not only to supply themselves with necessities, but many luxuries. Prosperity enlarges desire, and larger wages enable their gratification to such an extent that buyers' wants exceed the ability of home manufacturers to supply, and so many foreign goods find ready market. But by and by some of the people of the United States say: "Why, how is this? England is sending many goods into our country and after paying us for the privilege is yet able to sell them to us at as low price as our own manufacturers and still make a profit. Now if she did not have to pay us for this privilege she could sell us her goods at a much lower price, and that certainly would be to our advantage. We wish to buy our goods cheap, and whoever can sell them the lowest, they are the parties from which to buy." And so they begin to cry free trade, down with the tariff, if by that means England can sell us goods cheaper; let her in if our own manufacturers cannot make and sell as low, then let them do something else. Well, at last the question of lower prices wins, and United States says to England—bring in your goods free; we want to buy cheap. So England sends in her goods—lots and piles of them, and they do sell them at a low price, and the people in the United States do buy cheap; but after a time a change comes, buyers begin to complain that somehow the goods they are using are not as good quality as they used to get, and prices begin to be higher, and then yet higher, and after a while still higher, until they are paying

much more than they did before free goods came in. The buyers begin to question, to look around. What do they find? The markets full of goods made in England. No home-made goods, because home manufacturers could not compete with foreign manufacturers unless the workmen would accept largely reduced wages and this they refused. And so factories, shops, furnaces, and many other business places were shut up, idle. Coal business languished, railroads, many bankrupt and few prosperous, and the farmers, how were they affected? True, for a time they had bought cheap, but now they paid dear and sold cheap, for the foreigner, having taken possession of the markets of the United States, dictated prices both ways—asked what they pleased and paid what they pleased. The employees of the manufacturers had turned farmers, and thus the production of farm products was greatly increased; consumers had become producers, and the surplus was sold to the foreigner at his offer. The United States, once prosperous and independent, becomes poor and dependent, for having to send mostly gold to pay for her foreign-made goods, her surplus is gone and she has only free trade left. Once prosperous United States began to question. She sees England's manufacturers all fully engaged and sending to the United States ship-load after ship-load of her manufactured goods, but to her surprise these ships do not all return loaded full of United States wheat and other of her farm products, for the activity of the manufacturing interest in England is a great stimulant to the farming interest, so that under the spur of a brisk home demand the farmers of England are largely increasing their production and supplying the demand. If under the higher prices of the goods sent in by England some home manufacturer sees a chance for a profit, and getting his old or new help and material begins work and puts his product upon the market at same price of England's goods, down goes England's price, so low as to force the sanguine United States man to quit. Then up goes England's prices, and thus she holds free control of United States markets.

If Mr. Brewer should read up the effect which such large reductions of the tariff has had upon the business in this country during the last sixty years, he may possibly change his views of free trade before he becomes a voter—several years will give him time.

Homer, N. Y. CHAS. O. NEWTON.

### Cherries and Peas.

[The following letter was received in time for our issue two weeks ago, but from some unexplainable cause it was not put on the "copy hook" for the printer.—EDITOR.]

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—For four weeks we have feasted on cherries. First came our Early May and Richmond, but they only lasted a week; clingstones all of them, and not as good as the late black ones, though every fruit tree agent will tell you the late ones are more bother than they are worth and want 75 cents apiece for theirs, while my late ones have lasted three weeks and are better every way. I went to a neighbor's and got them for digging up. I brought them home, plowed back and forth in the same furrow till I got a big ditch, then set them in rows two rods apart (would make them three now) and twelve feet in the row; planted to corn first for two or three years, and since have sowed to oats and used for a hog pasture. Have never spent two hours cutting out sprouts and have only a few now. My oats have either been cultivated or plowed in shallow. I don't think I have put in three days work on account of the trees, and from this on will in cherry years have an abundance. My advice is, buy a few early cherry trees, and then for the rest unless you want grafted ones and are willing to pay for them, go over to a neighbor's and dig up a hundred or more, and in five or six years they will begin to bear. Set out enough, so if they only bear a little you will have plenty.

We have just commenced to eat our late peas. Most farmers go to town and get a few early ones and that is the extent of their We get the early ones and a lot of what are called Canada peas, at 5 cents per pound by retail, probably \$1.50 by bushel. We sow in double rows three and a half feet apart, so we can use a double shovel between the wide rows. The rabbits do not eat them, and we have never failed for ten years of having an abundance of green peas. I believe in western Kansas they would do well, for if sowed early would be out of the way of hot winds. Five or six acres of them would make good hog feed, as every Eastern person knows, where a good many are raised for that purpose.

E. W. BROWN.

Vining, Clay Co., Kas.

### Don't Fret, Take Courage.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In reading your paper I see so much complaint from the farmers, I ask does all this come from old croakers, or is it real? Are the farmers of to-day suffering more than men of other business? We have always had hard times as well as good times, ever since I can remember; the one seems to follow the other, and the farmer that is not a good manager or don't succeed well borrows money, makes poor investments and grumbles more than he works. I am willing to confess that I am one of those that borrowed too freely. I am hard set to make both ends meet. I know it has been a good deal my own fault—my wife says so, and it must be so. Let us look around and see what our neighbors are doing. I will refer to two neighbors right in sight of me. I know them well. About seven years ago one of the parties, a young man of 22, had a pair of 2-year-old colts his father gave him. A neighbor close by had 160 acres of land, 100 acres broke—that was all he wanted to mortgage and let go by the board. So one day he offered to deed the 160 acres for \$650, the young man to mortgage it and pay him; so he had to mortgage for \$700 and he did so, and traded his colts for a good span of mules and paid \$60 of borrowed money to boot, and went to work, had farm tools to buy. The second year he built a good house for \$800, next he got a good wife, and then he got one cow. Not a dollar did he get from any source only as he made it off the farm. Every dollar he made out of his rich soil. The five years came round and the house was paid for and the money for the mortgage was ready. He then had three in his team instead of two, and three or four good cows. Now he has a good barn. Do you know that man ain't a grumbler? He is content and happy. He said to me the other day that he had cleared some money every year. Now, I ask, why can't others do the same? To-day that farm is worth \$4,000.

The second party joins me; his farm lies right beside mine. He came here in 1874 and was eaten up the hoppers, cleaned out next year by hail storm and got away behind; so he thought he could never pay out. He came to me one day and said he was so discouraged he did not know what to do. This was just after the very dry windy summer. "How much do you think I am in debt?" said he. I guessed a thousand dollars. He said: "I have just counted everything up and we are in debt \$1,600; I have made up my mind to mortgage for all I can get and leave the place." I said: "You have a good farm, if we have a good season you can make it." He said: "No, I have tried it long enough; I shall leave and rent in Iowa and pay out as soon as I can." "Yes, and be a renter the rest of your life," I said; "while if you stay and pay out you may own all of the land around you some day." "I don't want another acre in Kansas," he replied. Oh, how sick he was. I couldn't comfort him; he was worse than some of your grunTERS. But he could not get money enough to get away with, so he stayed and is right by me yet. The very next year was a good one; he sold \$900 worth off the farm, the next year \$1,300, and to-day he owns 480 acres, 200 in cultivation, has sixteen or eighteen head of horses and about fifty head of cattle. He had no help, all came off the farm. He don't complain any more. And so it goes. While some are doing well others are getting poorer. Too many farmers, like myself, make bad debts. We work enough, but don't calculate close enough. Both of those men have a big crop of corn and stock to eat it.

Now let me say to you fault-finders, if the laws and lands too help the man that can pay his debts, change your laws at home; look around, see if you haven't got some of just such men all around you. If so, watch them, try and do as they do. This is a free country. If you don't like the farm, go into some other business. Don't keep up your whining and complaining all the time, it becomes catching. If you don't need money, for goodness sake don't borrow; if you do borrow, be sure to invest it so it will pay you. These are hard times and no amount of complaint will help us. Better times and better prices are as sure to come as day is after night; so don't fret yourself away.

ZENO THORP.

Riverton, Reno Co., Kas.

### The Hazzard Circular.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—With regard to that remarkable paper read by Geo. Leary, at Blue Mound, I wish to ask:

First—Who is Hazzard, and which?

Second—If his circular were "secret," how did Mr. Leary become possessed of the contents?

Third—If this circular were "British,"

why did it abound in American phrases not used by British bankers?

Fourth—If "British bankers evolved a scheme," why does the circular state "I and my European friends?" How long has Great Britain included Europe? Can Mr. Leary explain these contradictions, which doubtless were choice mental pabulum for the intelligent farmers at Blue Mound?

Fifth—Does not Mr. Leary know that Amsterdam and Parisian capitalists, at the period of our civil war, were the principal dealers in American bonds and that at that time London was not, as now, the financial center of the world?

Sixth—Can he or any one explain why it is that no question concerning the heavens above, the earth beneath, the waters under the earth, or any possible or impossible subject can be brought up for discussion before a Kansas audience without Great Britain, its people, government and policy being misrepresented, abused and often lied about *ad nauseum*? This practice is silly, false, bad-mannered, and last but not least, unchristian and "diabolical" as he says.

I wish a categorical answer to my questions, not wind; facts, not rhodomontade.

TALMAJIAN.

### Self-Help.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Lately large space has been given in your paper to the complaints of farmers of the hardness of the times, and the causes to which they are attributed, and the various remedies for existing evils. While heartily endorsing and urgently demanding the application of every available remedy legislative reform can give us, it may be wise to remember the maxim, "The gods help those who help themselves."

In the impending conflict between capital and labor, the latter has a reserve of power lying dormant that, brought into full exercise, will prove victorious. Labor creates capital. Capital divorced from labor is dead and worthless. Put these facts together, and the inherent weakness of capital is revealed. At the same time labor's strength appears. Capital must be dethroned. It is a cowardly, conscienceless tyrant. Taking advantage of our very natural, but not always wise, desire to get on in the world, and over-impatience with the slowness of our progress in the absence of capital, it has induced us to buy and borrow, under the delusive hope that larger investments and increased production would give us an increased margin of profits sufficient to repay capital and leave us with larger possessions and improved conditions. Perhaps ten years ago, Kansas farmers began to borrow money from the East to invest in land and cattle. Cattle were high and prices of land were advancing. Teams and farm machinery were purchased and a great increase in the acreage of farm crops resulted. This increase was followed by a corresponding increase of running expenses and a decline in prices that gradually reduced and finally annihilated the margin of profits, so that at present the farmer's principal occupation (at least in its results) is to keep transportation companies, middlemen and capital profitably employed. As a matter of fact, productive labor pays all the bills and per force accepts the pittance that may (or may not) be left to it. It does not seem wise or just to attribute our present unsatisfactory condition wholly to unjust legislation and the combinations formed by capital. Retrospectively, we can see the process by which we have reached our present position. Very few of us were forced to borrow money to sustain ourselves upon, and slowly improve our farms and increase our herds; but, making haste to be rich, we fell into capital's trap and now it pinches us severely.

Self-help lies in reversing the process. That is, stop borrowing, reduce expenses. If expenses proportioned to income are greater on an increased than on a diminished acreage of crops (and I believe they are), reduce the acreage under cultivation, thus reducing production until the law of supply and demand brings prices back to a standard that gives labor a voice in the markets of the world. Time and again, with a prospect of low prices, I have heard farmers say—"Well, then, I must raise enough more to make up for the decline," apparently in blissful ignorance that that policy is unreasonable and disastrous, because such an increase of production increases expenses, and by increasing the surplus in an overstocked market, still further depresses prices.

The principles advocated by such organizations as the grange and alliance lie at the foundation of true prosperity. "Pay as you go," and "owe no man anything" point unerringly to a standpoint of manly financial independence. Any man possessed of health



and sound mind, aiming steadily at this point will, sooner or later, emancipate himself from bondage to capital. Cultivate fewer acres, but make every acre do its best. The soil will pay for something more than tickling with a hoe. Keep smaller herds and better stock. Try to do less, but do thoroughly all that is attempted. Make no new debts and reduce old ones as fast as possible. Stop all the waste and tuck in the corners. Life does not consist in the abundance of a man's possessions.

"Live, live to-day; to-morrow never yet  
Can any human being rise or set."

Relief from legislation is too uncertain and too far off to be our sole reliance. Raging against capital entrenched in Congress and State Legislatures is futile. The tactics of a siege involving a culling off of supplies and the development of reserved and dormant power are remedies for our use. Shall we not use them?

P. C. BRANCH.

### The New Era Exposition.

While at St. Joseph this week a representative of the KANSAS FARMER visited the New Era Exposition grounds, east of the city, and was astonished at the wonderful change wrought within the last few days. The ground has been enlarged to sixty acres and is carpeted with blue grass and beautifully covered with majestic elm, stately oak, charmingly intermingled and diversified with other choice varieties of our forest trees. To add to the wondrous beauty of all this loveliness, the natural primitive landscape is most charming, grotesque and romantic. In the midst of this natural scenery, artists have planned and skillful workmen have constructed lakes, fountains, waterfalls, rustic bridges, pagodas, arbors, pyramids, colonades, arcades, grottoes, canopies, etc., all gorgeously trimmed and decorated with cereals and the various products of the farm.

As the writer astonishingly beheld all this evidence of enterprise, he was forced to the conclusion that surely this is to be one of the grandest expositions of modern times. Indeed, as it is in honor of the establishing in the Cabinet a Secretary of Agriculture, what would be more appropriate than to make this national exposition the wonder of the age? This, the writer is informed, is the ambition and noble purpose of its able, energetic and judicious managers. As they have discarded the gambling race track, it will indeed, as its name implies, be the birth and beginning of a new epoch in the agricultural world, the dawning of better days for the tillers of the soil. This gigantic planned enterprise had its inception in the mind of that prince of exposition managers, H. D. Perky, who so ably planned and successfully managed the great Denver Exposition several years ago. As a manager of large undertakings he has no superior and but few equals; and backed, as he and his co-workers are with a round million dollars, and situated directly in the geographical center of the most fertile soil and prosperous country on the face of the earth, and a people possessed of the very highest degree of intelligence, business tact, energy and enterprise, who can doubt but what the highest hopes of the worthy manager will be realized?

Secretary Rusk and other distinguished agriculturists, statesmen, journalists and eminent public speakers will be in attendance and address the people in one of the largest amphitheatres in America.

### Weather-Drop Bulletin

Of the Kansas weather service in co-operation with the United States Signal Service, for the week ending Saturday, August 10, 1889:

**Precipitation.**—There has been more, and a better distribution, of rain over the State this week than the previous week, most of it going where it was needed. An excess extends from Rawlins southeastward into Barton, Pawnee and Edwards, and occurs again in Clark, where the heaviest rain for the week fell. Another excess extends from Lincoln northeastward through Marshall and Nemaha, and appears again in Doniphan, Atchison and Leavenworth. There has been an entire absence of rain in nearly all of the counties in the south half of the eastern division, the extreme southwestern counties and in the northwest counties of the middle division. Hall storms on 3d in Ottawa, 4th in Cloud and 6th in Leavenworth.

**Temperature and Sunshine.**—In the eastern division the temperature has been slightly below the normal, about normal in the middle division, while in the western it has been above. In Trego the temperature rose to 104 deg. on the 7th and 105 deg. on the 8th. There has been an excess of sun-

shine, but this excess has been modified by the dense smoke prevailing. On the 3d the observer at Ness reports "a smell in the air like a faint odor of sulphurated hydrogen."

**Results.**—The rains in the western counties have changed the appearance of nature, reviving millet, sorghum and late corn, and enabling the farmers to plow for wheat, and from the present prospects the area to be sown this fall exceeds that of any former year. Haying and threshing have been vigorously pushed in the eastern division. In Butler the ground is too dry for fall plowing. The hail on the 3d did much damage to crops, fruit, cattle and hogs, killing forty head of hogs for one farmer and many for other farmers. On the 4th in Cloud some damage was also done.

T. B. JENNINGS,  
Signal Corps, Ass't Director.

### Our First Page Illustration.

For several years visitors to the leading fairs of the West have noticed the great prize winning Bear Creek herd of Poland-Chinas owned by D. F. Risk, of Weston, Mo. This herd of unusual superiority met with such success in the show ring as well as in the hands of his patrons, the breeders of the West, that newspaper advertising was unnecessary as personal inspection was sufficient; but this year Mr. Risk does not intend showing but still invites patronage through the KANSAS FARMER.

The following is his show record for 1888: At the Omaha Fair—Boar 2 years and over, second premium; boar 6 months and under 12, first premium; sow 2 years and over, first premium; sow 1 year and under 2, first and second premium; sow 6 months and under 12, first premium; sow under 6 months, first premium; sweepstakes boar, first premium; sweepstakes sow, first premium; grand sweepstakes boar and four sows, first premium.

Nebraska State Fair at Lincoln—Boar 2 years and over, second premium; boar 6 months and under 12, first premium; sow 2 years and over, first premium; sow 1 year and under 2, first and second premium; sow 6 months and under 12, first and second premium; sweepstakes sow, first premium; grand sweepstakes boar and four sows, first premium.

Kansas State Fair at Topeka—Boar 2 years and over, second premium; boar 1 year and under 2, first premium; boar 6 months and under 12, first premium; sow 2 years and over, first premium; sow 1 year and under 2, first premium; sow 6 months and under 12, first and second premium; sow and litter of pigs, first premium; boar and five pigs of his get, first premium; sweepstakes sow, first premium; grand sweepstakes boar and four sows, first premium.

It will be seen that at these three large fairs Bear Creek herd won grand sweepstakes on herd wherever exhibited. At Nebraska State Fair there were over 600 hogs on exhibition, at Omaha over 400, and about the same at Topeka.

### Inquiries Answered.

**MOLTING.**—What are the molting months for chickens?

April and August or September, usually.

**Where can I get the Black Spanish chickens?**

Address Geo. H. Hughes, North Topeka, Kans.

**FALL BREAKING.**—I have a prairie meadow which I desire to break and cultivate for a year or two and then seed to alfalfa. Having had fine rains recently the grass is growing rapidly since mowing. What I wish to know is whether or not it would be advisable to turn the sod as soon as the grass is well started. Will the sod rot in time to be cross-plowed in February or March for corn next season? If any one has had experience in fall breaking please let him speak.

If the sod has been long pastured, and the grass fine, that is, not coarse, it will break mellow and can be put in corn next spring without plowing, which would be the better way, unless the breaking is done shallow, and a rolling cutter used when the next plowing is done; and in that case the second plowing should be deeper, by at least three inches than the first. If the sod has not been pastured and is tough, the grass long and coarse, then break deep now and let lie till February and harrow well in dry weather; let lie till planting time when give another good harrowing and plant without plowing. Use sharp harrow.

### Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, August 10, 1889:

Date.	Thermometer.	Max.	Min.	Rain/fall.
August 4	80.2	61.5	..	..
" 5	79.5	53.8	..	..
" 6	79.4	57.4	..	.55
" 7	80.2	62.0	..	..
" 8	80.7	66.0	..	..
" 9	86.9	68.9	..	..
" 10	77.0	65.0	..	3.16

### Gossip About Stock.

Col. S. A. Sawyer writes us to claim October 23 and 23 for public sale for Orville Huntress, assignee of Wm. Higginbotham, at Manhattan, consisting of 100 horses, standard bred stallions, brood mares, single and double drivers.

Messrs. Makin Bros., Florence, Kan., breeders of Hereford cattle and English Shire draft horses will be at the Kansas State Fair and hope to win their share of honors and do battle for Kansas and Herefords at home and abroad.

Our advertiser, L. K. Haseltine, Dorchester, Mo., breeder of Red Polled cattle, reports that he has sold this season twenty-five pure bred bulls besides a large number of grades and several thoroughbred heifers. Last week they shipped a bull to Idaho.

W. W. Waltaire, Carbondale, Kans., breeder of Chester White swine, expects to make the rounds of the fairs. Among last sales reported are orders for boar from B. R. Vale, Bonaparte, Ia.; one to J. E. Burrus, Concordia, and two to Isaac Bowles, Burden, Kans.

We are in receipt of the fourth annual catalogue of Holstein-Friesians owned by M. E. Moon, Cameron, Mo., and note the late butter record of Empress Josephine 3d of 31 pounds and 2 ounces in 7 days. Her milk record for 10 days, 882½ pounds; highest day's yield, 89 5-16 pounds.

Nominations for the stake races of the Abilene Fair and Driving Park association, August 20-22, number as follows: Yearling class, 8; 2-year-old class, 12; 3-year-old class, 5; 3:00 minute class, 9; 2:30 class, 6. The youngsters will set a mark for the State Breeders' association that will induce whipping "from end to end."

There will be a very large number of cattle fed in Butler county this fall and winter. From the northwest comes the report that Heath, one of the Kansas cattle syndicates will feed 5,000 head; Barker near Burns, will feed 1,500 head; Harvey Ashenfelter will fatten 250; J. L. Shriver expects to feed not less than 10,000 bushels. That is where Butler's immense corn crop is destined.—Times.

The following named farmers, residing within five miles of Berryton, are raising Berkshire hogs from stock obtained from the select herd owned by G. W. Berry: W. P. Popenoe, A. McQuiston, J. D. Clark, V. B. Howey, J. H. Saunders, W. D. Paul, Morrow Bros., Lamb Bros., H. Kirkham, Louis Ginter, H. Laughlin, A. Young, N. M. Wilson, J. Bowers, Wm. Hotchkiss, M. Jacobus and Wm. Havekotte. Many older breeders of thoroughbred stock might well be proud of such a home reputation. I have lately shipped stock to New Mexico, Colorado, Indian Territory, Missouri, Texas and twenty-five counties in Kansas.

### Kansas Fairs for 1889.

Kansas State Fair, Topeka, September 16-21.  
Anderson county, Garnett, August 27-30.  
Atchison District, Atchison, September 10-16.  
Barber county, Kiowa, October 15-17.  
Bourbon county, Fort Scott, October 15-17.  
Brown county, Hiawatha, September 3-7.  
Chase county, Cottonwood Falls, September 4-6.  
Cherokee County Breeders' Association, Columbus, October 15-17.  
Cheyenne county, St. Francis, September 25-28.  
Clay county, Clay Center, October 1-4.  
Coffey county, Burlington, September 9-13.  
Cowley county, Winfield, September 8-7.  
Crawford county, Girard, September 24-27.  
Ellis county, (Caney Valley Fair Association), Gretnola, September 11-13.  
Ellis county, Hays City, September 10-13.  
Ford county, Ford, September 18-20.  
Franklin county, Hill City, September 26-28.  
Graham county, Horace, September 24-26.  
Greeley county, Newton, September 10-13.  
Harvey county, Oskaloosa, September 10-13.  
Jefferson county, Mankato, September 10-13.  
Lincoln county, Lincoln, September 25-27.  
LaCygne District, LaCygne, September 24-27.  
Linn county, Mound City, September 10-13.  
Linn county, Pleasanton, October 2-4.  
Marion county, Marion Grove, September 23-26.  
Morris county, Council Grove, September 24-27.  
Mitchell county, Cawker City, September 24-27.  
Nemaha county, Seneca, September 17-20.  
Neosho county, Erie, October 1-3.  
Neosho county, Burlingame, September 16-13.  
Ottawa county, Minneapolis, October 9-11.  
Osborne county, Osborne, September 17-20.  
Plattville fair, Plattville, September 24-27.  
Phillips county, Phillipsburg, September 17-20.  
Rawlins county, Atwood, October 1-3.  
Reno county, LaCrosse, September 17-20.  
Rush county, Salina, September 18-20.  
Saline county, Hoxie, September 26-27.  
Sheridan county, Goodland, September 10-13.  
Smith county, Smith Center, September 18-21.  
Sumner county, Wellington, August 27-30.  
Woodson county, Neosho Falls, August 20-23.

### Book Notices.

The Statesman for August contains some matter of special interest. The article on "Postal Savings Banks" elucidates a most important subject, which should secure immediate attention. The second article is a plain setting forth of the single tax theory, and will help to a correct understanding of the scheme. Perhaps the article on local option will excite the largest measure of question. Published by the Statesman company, Chicago.

**SILOS AND ENSILAGE.**—We are in receipt of a new work on this subject prepared by Prof.

Manly Miles and published by Orange Judd Co., 751 Broadway, N. Y., price 50 cents. It contains in a few pages a comprehensive review of the entire subject of preserving green fodder in air-tight pits, a thoroughly scientific treatise on fermentation, and tells how to build a silo, how to raise the corn, and how to ensilage it. The stock-feeder or dairyman who tries to do without the silo is likely to be left in the race for success by the man who makes and feeds ensilage.

**POLAND-CHINA RECORD.**—Mr. John Gilmore, Secretary, writes from his office at Vinton, Iowa, as follows: We are pleased to announce to the patrons of the American Poland-China Record Co. that the tenth volume is now ready to deliver. It contains 1,000 pages and about 4,600 pedigrees, scale of points, etc. Price to stockholders \$3.25; to all other persons \$4.50, carriage paid. Price of other books and supplies—volumes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, \$1 each; 9th volume \$2. Pedigree blank books of 100 pedigrees, with stub, \$1 each; private herd record books of 200 pages \$2; of 100 pages \$1.

### Patents.

Higdon & Higdon, Patent Lawyers, solicitors for American and foreign patents, office rooms 55 and 56 Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo., and room 29 St. Cloud Building, opposite United States Patent Office, Washington, D. C., report the following inventions patented for week ending August 10, 1889. [By applying to them at either office a printed copy of any patent here named can be obtained for 25 cents. Send for book of instructions, free of charge.]

### MISSOURI.

Roll paper holder and cutter—Tivy & Ehrlich, St. Louis.  
Typewriter desk—Charles H. Taylor, St. Louis.  
Extension ladder—George L. Wright, Kansas City.  
Grain weighing and registering machine—August H. W. Droste, St. Charles.  
Combined roll paper holder, cutter, stamper and measurer—Charles H. Williamson, Kansas City.  
Telephone system—John R. Smith, Neosho.  
Combined hay-rake and loa'er—Long & Walker, Salem.  
Caster for furniture—Wilhelm H. Dicke, St. Louis.  
Musical instrument—John C. Deagon, St. Louis.  
Trade Marks.—A representation of the White House, with the words "White House," James H. Brookmire & Co., St. Louis.  
The representation of a man's shoe on a railroad truck—John Mier, St. Louis.  
The words "Diamond Line"—Peter & Miller Shoe Co., St. Louis.

### KANSAS.

Gate—Edwin Kelsey, Calvert.  
Steam boiler—Herbert Hackney, Topeka.  
Stov. truck—George W. Amos, Burlingame.  
Device for holding cattle while being dehorned—Albert C. Patten, Brookville.  
Cultivator—Frank C. Craig, Holton.

### TO MONTANA, OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

If you are going West, bear in mind the following facts: The Northern Pacific railroad owns and operates 987 miles, or 57 per cent. of the entire railroad mileage of Montana; spans the Territory with its main line from east to west; is the short line to Helena; the only Pullman and dining car line to Butte, and is the only line that reaches Miles City, Billings, Bozeman, Missoula, the Yellowstone National Park and, in fact, nine-tenths of the cities and points of interest in the Territory.

The Northern Pacific owns and operates 621 miles, or 52 per cent. of the railroad mileage of Washington, its main line extending from the Idaho line via Spokane Falls, Cheney, Sprague, Yakima and Ellensburg, through the center of the Territory to Tacoma and Seattle, and from Tacoma to Portland. No other transcontinental through rail line reaches any portion of Washington Territory. Ten days stop over privileges are given on Northern Pacific second-class tickets at Spokane Falls and all points west, thus affording intending settlers an excellent opportunity to see the entire Territory without incurring the expense of paying local fares from point to point.

The Northern Pacific is the shortest route from St. Paul to Tacoma by 207 miles; to Seattle by 177 miles, and to Portland by 324 miles—time correspondingly shorter, varying from one to two days, according to destination. No other line from St. Paul or Minneapolis runs through passenger cars of any kind into Idaho, Oregon or Washington.

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

Send for illustrated pamphlets, maps and books giving you valuable information in reference to the country traversed by this great line from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and Ashland to Portland, Oregon, and Tacoma and Seattle, Washington Territory, and enclose stamps for the new 1889 Rand-McNally County Map of Washington Territory, printed in colors.

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

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Downs, S. H. .... Agricultural Salt.  
Harpole, Knoch. .... Holstein bull for sale.  
Moon, E. G., Sec'y. .... Kansas State Fair.  
Null, W. A. .... Wanted, sheep on shares.  
Plasket & Sons, Wm. A. .... Douglas County Nursery.  
Royce, Frank, Sec'y. .... Atchison County Fair.  
Risk, D. F. .... Poland-Chinas.  
Rapp, A. J. .... Stock farm to trade.

Miss Ella Spencer's announcement as a candidate for County Clerk of Shawnee county appears in another column. She is a graduate of the Topeka high school and was a teacher for nine years. At present she is Deputy County Clerk, and now appeals to the voters as a capable woman for the place.



## 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.

### Little Moccasined Feet.

Two little moccasined feet I heard—  
Heard while I reveled in fancies quaint—  
Treading unsteadily through the room,  
Pattering soft in the twilight's gloom.  
There by the door. As the curtain stirred,  
Soft came the sound of her laughter faint—  
Clear as the ring of the tinkling chain,  
Sweet as the nightingale's sweetest strain.

Two little moccasined feet that brought  
Thoughts I'd been seeking an hour or more;  
Seeking in vain, for my fickle muse,  
True to her sex, would her gifts refuse.  
Giving the caller the smile she sought,  
Kissing her flower lips o'er and o'er,  
Up to my lap then I lifted her—  
Muse who inspired without demur.

Wonder 'til moccasined feet were they,  
Guiding me into Elysian fields;  
Wonderful, too, was that baby hand,  
Leading me thither to fairyland;  
Potent as well were her eyes blue-gray,  
Casting the spell that a siren wields.  
Where was there ever a muse like this,  
Bringing a charm with her baby kiss?

Two little moccasined feet—ah, me!  
Where will they stray in the coming years?  
Shall it be into a time less fair,  
Marring her life with a cloud of care?  
God give her strength for what is to be,  
Robbing her sky of its rain of tears,  
Leading the trend of her simple life  
Far from the world and its vulgar strife.

—Franklyn W. Lee.

The Halcyon Sleep will never build his nest  
In any stormy breast.  
'Tis not enough that he does find  
Clouds and darkness in the mind;  
Darkness but half his work will do;  
'Tis not enough; he must find quiet too.

—Horace.

Thus heavenly hope is all serene;  
But earthly hope, how bright soe'er,  
Still fluctuates o'er this changing scene,  
As false and fleeting as 'tis fair.

—Heber.

### A WORD TO MOTHERS AND GIRLS

Dear Home Circle: There are some things of special interest to you as farmer's wives that I have long desired to tell you. The Home Circle in the KANSAS FARMER is no myth, but a vital, spontaneous outgrowth of that social spirit which is manifest in all human natures—I had well nigh said animate intelligences. To be sociable is to impart to others whatever may please or benefit them. We may please and not benefit, and vice versa. To-day I set myself the more difficult task, that is, to benefit, trusting that your regard for the motive will outweigh any unpleasant reflections my pen may occasion. It is to those mothers who have daughters just developing into womanhood, and to others who have this class in their households, that I desire to address.

Never in the history of Kansas was there a time when financial depression furnished so strong an incentive for girls to go from home to earn a living. Father is not able to provide the pretty outfit wanted so naturally by all girls. They fret, and you finally yield to their desire to "work out" to supply this extra demand on their part. You know there is danger, but I do not believe that one out of a hundred farmer's wives realize the actual dangers morally into which an innocent country-bred girl is plunged when thus launched out to stem the torrent of corruption that awaits them outside the charmed circle of home. Home is the haven or heaven of earth; beyond its sacred portals vice and licentiousness reign. Even the laws are made subservient to this evil influence, and until, by the united ballots of our husbands, sons and brothers, we secure a better class of men to frame our laws, never will there be any protection for the poor girl who, taking her destiny in her hands, goes out bravely to earn her living. Such girls, if handsome, especially, are watched from the time they leave the home shelter. Often base libertines by deliberate plans through female accomplices gain their confidence to betray them to ruin. Cold-blooded villainy, yes. I have seen one after another girl thus betrayed, decoyed from home, concealed from their distracted friends and lost to them. When once betrayed by these evil machinations, every devilish art is brought to bear in their power to drift the girl beyond the home influence and leave the impression on the public mind that her course was taken voluntarily. Thus justice is defeated.

I will forbear to dwell upon the agony of parents under these conditions. I have witnessed the distress of such, and under the helpless conditions above described. This is no fiction, but one of the half legalized processes by which the licensed brothel is recruited. Their agents are as real and active as those of manufactories. Do I startle you—pain you? I wish I may never

see another farmer's daughter go from her home unprotected until there is a law able to stamp out this devil's institution.

Girls, with your dimpled, rosy cheeks, stay at home with mother; be brave enough to wear clothes that are bought by home productions. No matter if it is a blue calico, so the heart that beats beneath it is pure and unsullied. If you have no brothers to help father on the farm, go to the field with him and help him there. I know two families where the girls do all the farm work; it is done well, and they are in independent circumstances. Besides the mine of robust health they are laying up for future drafts, which coupled with a happy pure heart, is the only life insurance policy God ever issued.

Respect your country beau with his home-bred airs; he may be a Lincoln for aught you know. At any rate, he has had every chance to be noble. Don't exchange his nobility of character for a suit of dude clothes and an unpaid livery rig. When you come to mature years and look back at these things from long experience, how trivial will all outward appearances seem. Nothing but sterling principle can be relied on. Money will take wings, beauty will fade, apparel wear out. Home is just what we make it—only one degree from heaven, if a true home. Don't take a step the other way. The path is slippery, full of snares. As God lives, I tell you the truth.

And now, dear Home Circle, I hope to talk more pleasantly next time. Forgive me if I have given you pain. You may have suffered. May God help you. I would search the earth before giving up a child thus lost. North Topeka, Kas. M. J. HUNTER.

### Summer Drinks.

It is surprising that so little attention is paid to summer drinks outside of drinking-saloons. Man does not subsist by food alone at any season of the year, much less in summer, and yet, however the housekeeper may vary her bill of edibles to suit it to the change of temperature, she continues to offer to drink only the regulation tea, coffee and chocolate—chocolate, coffee and tea. In a day's journey a lucky traveler may find a housewife considerate enough to serve tea and coffee iced, but she is rare, like all jewels.

Ice-cold drinks in appreciable quantities are not of course the best thing to take into one's stomach; but if one will drink them "whether or no," he had better find them at home than in some more questionable spot. Chopped ice figures largely in all special saloon drinks for hot weather. With this, some slices of lemon, cold water, and a little of any one of the fruit shrubs, one may concoct a "punch," harmless and delicious.

To make currant or any acid fruit shrub, boil the juice of the fruit and sugar in the proportion of one pound of sugar to one pint of juice, five minutes. Stir it constantly while cooling; when cold, bottle it. One or two spoonfuls of the shrub in a glass of water makes a nice drink.

The merits of good lemonade should be better appreciated. For all those troubled with biliousness, sick headache, nausea, and so on, orange drinks are especially wholesome. Lemonade is improved for many tastes by adding lime juice (sold in bottles) in the proportion of one tablespoonful of lime juice to one quart of lemonade.

Those fond of the flavor of ginger will find the following recipe for English ginger beer very nice: Pour four quarts of boiling water on one ounce and a half of ginger, one ounce of cream tartar, one pound of brown sugar, and two lemons sliced thin. Put in two gills of yeast, let it ferment twenty-four hours, and bottle it. Unless the weather is very hot, keeping it two or three weeks improves it. Keep in a cool place, and stand bottles that are to be opened on the ice for some time beforehand.

Those who do not like yeast-fermented drinks will find Dr. Perelra's ginger beer delicious. White sugar, one and one-fourth pounds; lemon juice, four scant tablespoonfuls; honey, one ounce; bruised ginger, one and one-fourth ounces; water, one quart and a pint. Boil the ginger in part of the water for half an hour, then add the sugar, lemon juice and honey, and the rest of the water and strain through a cloth. When cold add the least bit of the white of an egg, and a quarter of a teaspoonful of essence of lemon. Let it all stand four days in a cool place, and then bottle. This will keep for months. The honey lends a peculiar softness, and from not being fermented with yeast the beer is less violent in its action when it is opened.

A most strengthening and refreshing drink is made from oat meal. Into a large pan put four ounces of fine, fresh oat meal, six ounces of white sugar, and half a lemon cut

into small pieces. Mix all together with a little warm water, then pour over it one gallon of boiling water, stirring all together thoroughly. Use when cold. If preferred, raspberry vinegar or any other flavoring may take the place of the lemon.

To make raspberry vinegar, mash the fruit in an earthen bowl; to every pound of raspberries add one pint of good vinegar; cover and let it stand two or three days, then press it through a jelly-bag. To every pint put half a pound of loaf sugar. Set the juice on the fire to come to a boil, take off any scum that rises; allow five minutes' gentle boiling. Set it to get cool, then pour into small bottles and cork tightly.

A delicious drink is made with water, ice and orange sirup. The latter is easily made and most convenient to have "in stock." When oranges are plentiful and cheap it is a very economical sirup to make, as well. Select ripe and thin-skinned fruit. Squeeze the juice through a sieve, and to every pint add one and one-half pounds of powdered sugar, a little of the grated orange peel and the juice of one lemon. Boil for fifteen minutes and remove every particle of scum as fast as it rises, straining the sirup at last if it be not perfectly clear. Bottle and seal tight. Ices, custards and creamed butter for sauce are all nice flavored with this sirup.

Toast water for invalids and those wishing a delicate drink is prepared nicely by toasting a slice of stale bread, from which the crust has been broken, to a nice brown. Break the slice into three or four pieces in a pitcher, add a slice of lemon, and pour on one pint of boiling water. When cold strain off for use.

Barley water for infants and others is prepared in France, where the children of rich and poor alike are half fed upon it, in this manner: To cupful of pearl barley washed clean add three cupfuls of cold water; boil till the barley is soft, then strain and sweeten.

This is but the barest outline of what one may conscientiously offer his neighbor to drink, and drink himself, in hot weather. Once add varied summer drinks to one's "little list," and their possibilities, like those of desserts, are limitless. One last word as to ice. It is not always necessary in order to serve liquids cold that they should contain ice. Standing them, covered closely, upon ice for a time before serving them brings the temperature down quite enough to make them agreeable to sensitive stomachs.—Good Housekeeping.

### Notes and Recipes.

Salt and water cleans willow furniture.

Butter and lard should be kept in earthen or stone-ware and kept in a cool place.

Charcoal ground to powder will be found to be a good thing for polishing knives.

Plaster of paris mixed with water about like paste is good for closing cracks in stove ovens, fire-bricks, old coal-scuttles, water-pots and a great many other things.

When the nose threatens to bleed excessively, it can sometimes be arrested by putting the feet into hot water, or by applying a mustard plaster between the shoulders.

Steel knives which are not in general use may be kept from rusting if they are dipped in a strong solution of soda, one part water to four of soda; then wipe dry, roll in flannel and keep in a dry place.

Tea stains are very difficult to get out if neglected. They should be soaked in either milk or warm water as soon as possible, and then soaped and rubbed out. The next washing will efface them wholly.

The Medical World says that earache may be cured by directing a gentle stream of water as hot as can be borne directly into the ear from a fountain syringe. Care must be taken not to allow the force of the stream to become too great.

When putting up fruit there is danger, in pouring the hot fruit into jars, of cracking and breaking the latter, although they have been previously heated by putting them into hot water. A silver tablespoon put into the jar while filling it is an excellent preventive of this trouble.

Pulled Bread.—Take a loaf of freshly-made bread, and while it is still warm pull the inside out of it, in pieces the size of your hand. Put these in the oven and bake them a delicate brown. When cold they are crisp and as full of flavor as a nut. Eat pulled bread once with your cheese, and you will want it often.

To clear a room of mosquitoes, take a small piece of gum camphor in a tin vessel and evaporate it over a flame, taking care it does not ignite. A sponge dipped in camphorated spirits and made fast to the top of the bedstead will be found serviceable in the

sleeping room. Decoction of pennyroyal, applied to the exposed parts, will effectually keep off these troublesome insects.

Brick or Potted Beef.—Three and a half pounds lean beef chopped fine, four crackers rolled, three eggs well beaten, tablespoonful salt, teaspoonful pepper. Use thyme or other herb. Mix well and mould into a brick. Cover with bits of salt pork and bread crumbs. Put a coffee-cup of water in the pan and baste often. Bake one hour.

Sweet Tomato Pickles.—Slice one peck of green tomatoes, as late as they can be kept green, and if a few are turning red inside, the flavor is all the better. Sprinkle one cup of salt over them, and let stand over night. Take one quart of vinegar and two of water. Boil in this a few of the slices at a time, taking out carefully until all are cooked. Then take two quarts of vinegar, add one pound of brown sugar, one-half pound of white mustard seed, two teaspoonfuls each of ground cinnamon, cloves, ginger, nutmeg and one-half teaspoonful of Cayenne pepper. Boil in this a few at a time, removing carefully, and pour the vinegar over. The spices may be placed in a sack or put loose in the vinegar. I put the mustard in the vinegar.

### Good Things from "Good Housekeeping."

OIL STOVES.—A very important matter is the proper cleansing of the stove and the regulation of the wicks. The perforated air-box which is found on all the best new stoves, as well as the other parts subject to constant use, should occasionally be boiled in soap-suds with a small quantity of sal soda to soften the grease. With a little care one may learn what quantity of oil is consumed in a given time, and so never light the wicks until she is certain that a sufficient supply of oil is in the reservoir to complete the task she has on hand. Wicks will burn unevenly unless evenly trimmed, and the result of careless trimming is a dense, especially unclean soot which settles on everything about the stove, including the food. The blaze should not be turned to its full height when the lamp is first lighted, but should be gradually raised. Good oil is good; poor oil is poor.

JELLY-MAKING.—The most tart fruits will make the firmest jelly, although fruits of all kinds can be used. But in the case of peaches, quinces, apples and crabapples, a little water must be added to them for the first cooking. They are not sufficiently juicy and would burn before any juice could be obtained. A more laborious method, however, which will avoid adding the water, is to improvise a double boiler by setting the kettle of fruit into a large pan of water and cook the fruit in this way. It will need stirring frequently and to be cooked longer than by the first method.

Quinces require a quarter of a pound less sugar to a pint of juice than other fruits, while green grapes, which make a most delicious, spicy jelly to eat with poultry and game, need one and a half pounds of sugar for the same quantity of juice. Barberries require that their juice and the sugar be boiled together ten minutes before pouring into the glasses.

Bags to strain the juice through are often made of flannel and are good, but those of coarse yet firm crash are better. In either case two loops of tape should be sewed on each side of the bag, so that a piece of a broom or a mop handle or the time honored family yard-stick can be run through them and the bag suspended.

A porcelain or granite-ware kettle, a wooden spoon, tumblers ready to roll in hot water just before filling, and towels to wipe them quickly all being at hand, jelly-making can begin without delay.

Washburn College, Topeka, Kas., admits both sexes. Facilities excellent; expenses reasonable. Fall term begins September 18.

The Topeka Business College, of Topeka, has become one of the prided educational institutions of this city and is building up a steadily increasing business strictly upon its merits to give each student a thorough and practical business education in a brief course of study. No person can afford to be without this preparatory discipline for making a success in business.

The State Agricultural College, at Manhattan, gives to pupils from the country schools a course of study suited to their wants and advancement, without tuition. Its instructors believe in agricultural education, and its buildings and apparatus are especially adapted to teach what men and women on the farm and in the shops and household need to know. Send to President Fairchild, Manhattan, Kas., for a catalogue.

### BOYS!

If you are interested in a business education, that will be worth a fortune to you if taken, write to me, mentioning this paper, and I will send you by mail an elegant illustrated catalogue and beautiful specimens of penmanship, free. Address D. L. MUSSELMAN, Principal, Gem City Business College, Quincy, Illinois.



## The Young Folks.

### Beautiful Forever.

Somewhere there is a radiant land,  
All beautiful forever,  
A world by balmy breezes fanned,  
With skies unclouded ever.  
Upon that stormless shining shore  
Falls music as in days of yore,  
Forever and forever.

There Time can never dim the light  
Of eyes which sparkle ever,  
For golden hair grown silver bright  
Is beautiful as ever;  
While on the brow Care can not trace  
A line that Love would not efface—  
Forever and forever.

Here, close at hand, before your eyes,  
Unveiled by Love's endeavor,  
That land immortal round us lies,  
All beautiful forever.  
Seek not some distant dreamland shore,  
But here, Love murmurs o'er and o'er,  
Dwell ever and forever,  
Beautiful forever.

### TWO MEN AND A BOY ON SHIP ATTACKED BY CANNIBALS.

After I had recovered from a terrible seasickness and had become reconciled to the limited fare of the ship—"salt horse," "dunderfunk," "hard tack" and ropy water—I quite enjoyed the life on the sea.

We had been out four months without raising a whale, and my friend, the mate, had told me that I must be a Jonah, when one morning the welcome cry of "There she blows!" came down from the masthead.

The ship was laid to, and soon all the boats were lowered, and the cook, cabin boy and myself were left to "keep ship."

We watched the flying boats as the sailors bent to their oars, and there was at least one longing pair of eyes following their course. Superstition is strong among whalers, and the hint that I was, perhaps, the cause of all previous ill success kept me from being among the blubber-hunters.

We were about two miles from the island of New Guinea, or Papua, where the people in those days rather hankered after roasted white man, but as many whaling vessels visited them they hardly dared practice their cannibalistic propensities, so we felt little if any fear from that source. The ship's boats were soon lost sight of as they drew behind the land, and we busied ourselves in various ways to pass the time away.

Some six hours passed, and the cook began to grow uneasy at the long absence of the men, fearing that some accident had befallen them.

Two more hours passed, and still no signs of the boats. I was coiling a rope near the mizenmast when I heard the cook exclaim: "Well, foh de Lawd's sake!" Thinking he had sighted the boats, I went to his side and looked in the direction of the islands.

The sight that met my gaze was not a pleasing one, and I confess to a cold chill creeping up my spine. Coming toward us from the shore, and making excellent time, were no less than six canoes, each one containing eight or ten of the islanders, their black skins gleaming in the afternoon sunlight, while their bushy heads gave them a hideous appearance.

"What does this mean?" I asked.  
"Dis chille 'fraid he mean trubble," answered the cook. "Sum'n done happen to de boats, an' de rascals know we heah, an' dey mean to take 'vantage of it."

"You don't think they will hurt us, do you?" asked the cabin boy, and his face grew pale.

"Don't know. Cain't count on what dem debbls will do. We got to hustle round lively, anyway, an' git ready for 'em."

Under the cook's direction we prepared the hatches so they could be secured firmly from the inside, and after collecting all the available munitions of war we awaited their near approach with what composure we could.

When within speaking distance the cook, who could talk the lingo after a fashion, asked them what they wanted. They said they wanted tobacco, and that they had fruit to exchange for it.

As the bottom of each canoe could be plainly seen, and no fruit was in sight, we were forced to think that the visit was a hostile one, especially as each native carried a lance, and the cook ordered them to come no nearer.

Two of the canoes kept on, however, and as they paid no heed to the order we pointed our guns at them, and when within a few yards the cook whispered, "Fire!" and we fired.

Our pieces were loaded with buckshot, and at such short range could not but prove effective. Four men in the nearest canoe fell into the water, and two from the other, while it was evident that a number were quite badly wounded.

The canoes quickly turned and joined

those that had stayed behind. Wild gesticulations and loud jabbering followed, which soon quieted down, and in a short time the entire fleet was headed for the ship. We did not wait for them to come very near before we blazed away at them.

We emptied all our pieces, of which we had a dozen, and had the pleasure of seeing quite a number of our enemies fall into the sea, but, as no time was allowed to reload, the guns were useless by the time the canoes had come alongside.

But we had other weapons—spades, lances and barpoons, all sharp as razors, which we had brought from below—and these were hurled with frantic strength. They did good service, and many were killed or disabled, but their numbers were too many for us, and soon there was a score of black heads looking over the tail of the ship.

Each taking a lance, we rushed for the hatches, and hastily slipping through them, made things fast on the inside and felt safe for a time at least, hoping that our men would arrive in season to relieve us. The black rascals could be heard moving around the deck, and it was not long before they commenced to pry open the hatches.

After what seemed years to us, their persistent work began to have effect, and we knew that another hiding place must be secured. The cook had a plan ready, however, and as the hatches gave way by his direction we concealed ourselves in some empty oil casks in a dark corner of the hold and awaited developments.

The blacks were unable to locate us, and when we were confident that they had returned to the deck we crawled out from our uncomfortable quarters.

But now a danger that we had not foreseen menaced us. When we were driven below a dead calm prevailed, but now we could hear the water rippling under the ship's bow and realized that she was under considerable headway.

With a crew that knew nothing about handling a vessel the chances were that we would soon be ashore. Even the cook's black face blanched a little as he took in the situation.

On the ship went, we knew not whither. Each moment we expected the shock.

We were upon the point of rushing on deck when our ears were gladdened by a shout that we knew came from American throats, followed by a scrambling on deck, and when we ventured to peep above the hatch what was our joy to find the ship deserted.

Not a moment too soon had our deliverance come, for less than a hundred yards off a line of white breakers was to be seen. Springing to the wheel I quickly put the ship about, and as she lay to our boats came alongside, the men came aboard and we were safe.—J. A. Taber, in Boston Globe.

### The People of Iceland.

To the average reader, Iceland is as little known as the interior of Africa. Yet Iceland is a famous country, famous for the achievements of its heroes, for the poetry and prose it has given to the world, and above all for the education that pervades all classes.

The love of learning is almost a mania in Iceland, and it is the rarest thing in the world to meet a native who cannot read and write.

Another admirable trait is the remarkable honesty which prevails in Iceland. Crime is almost unknown; the people never lock their doors, and but two cases of thieving are known to have taken place in many years.

One was an Icander, who had broken his arm, and whose family in the winter were suffering for food. He stole several sheep and was finally detected. He was at once put under medical care for his injury, provisions were furnished for his family, and in time he was given work. This was his punishment.

The other case was a German who stole seventeen sheep. He was in comfortable circumstances, and the theft was malicious. His punishment was to sell all his property, restore the value of his theft, and leave the country or be executed. He left at once, well knowing the result if he lingered.—Sabbath Visitor.

Said Senator James F. Wilson, of Iowa, from the stump some years ago, when men were being weighed in the balance on the great liquor question: "If every political aspiration of my life goes down this moment I will go down also with a clear conscience. So help me God, no drunkard's pale-faced wife shall point to me as I pass by and say there goes a man who contributed, by word or act, to my sorrow. No half-clad and hungry child shall shiver in the cold as the result of any act of mine. I am in favor of rational, consistent, persistent prohibition."

### The Champion Cyclone Story.

E. S. Wilson, a blacksmith of Ozark, has a relic of the Marshfield cyclone, which occurred on Sunday, April 18, 1888, that is a very remarkable curiosity. This witness of one of the freaks of the great storm is a black quart bottle, bent by some mysterious force into an elliptic circle, without a crack or break in the glass that the closest scrutiny can discover. The neck of the bottle actually touches the edge of the bottom, and the fact that the glass was not broken in any way by the strange force of the storm is shown by the test of its holding water or any other fluid. By gradually turning the bottle as the water is poured in it can be nearly filled to its full capacity, so as to show the perfect soundness of the material. This bottle was found by Mr. Wilson the day after the Marshfield disaster and examined by Professor Tice, who soon came to the scene of destruction to study the phenomena of the cyclone from a scientific standpoint. The famous meteorologist attributed the bending of the bottle to the force of electricity, and considered this one of the most wonderful results of the mighty agency at work in the storm cloud. The bottle was found in the wreck of one of the Marshfield drug stores. Mr. Wilson has been offered extravagant prices for the curiosity, but declines to part with the relic.—Cor. Globe-Democrat.

### Luck and Labor.

Luck is waiting for something to turn up. Labor, with keen eyes and strong will, will turn up something. Luck lies in bed and wishes the postman would bring him news of a legacy. Labor turns out at 6 o'clock and with busy pen and ringing hammer lays the foundation of a competency. Luck whines, labor whistles. Luck goes to the poor-house, labor to independence.

### Labor, Not Luck.

Wanamaker's first salary was \$1 25 a week. A. T. Stewart started as a school teacher. Jim Keene drove a milk wagon. Cyrus Field was a clerk in a New England store.

Pulitzer acted as a stoker on a Mississippi steamboat. G. W. Childs was errand boy for a bookseller at \$4 a month.

An Austrian Pompeii has just been unearthed near Zara. Zara is the capital of the Austrian province of Dalmatia. Thousands of coins of the Diocletian period and of other early times, rare specimens of Grecian and Roman sculpture and Byzantine architecture, were discovered along the Dalmatian shores. Amphitheatres, temples, catacombs and other evidences of a busy and highly civilized community were unearthed.

A clock recently patented in France is an imitation of a tambourine, on the parchment head of which is painted a circle of flowers, corresponding to the hour figures of ordinary dials. On examination two bees, one large and the other small, are discovered crawling among the flowers. The small bee runs rapidly from one flower to another, completing the circle in an hour, while the large one takes twelve hours to complete the circuit. The parchment surface is unbroken, and the bees simply laid upon it, but two magnets connected with the clockwork inside the tambourine move just under the membrane, and the insects, which are of iron, follow them.

Not only are human beings black or dark in hot climates, but other animals vary in like manner. Pigs are usually black in hot climates. The carbon layer in the skin of the negro, being opaque, like other forms of carbon, must form an effectual veil, and thus protect that most important organ below, the true skin; a bodily envelope or tissue presenting a vast surface of circulating blood, which is certainly subject to brilliant illumination when only protected from sunlight by the thin translucent cuticle. Hence, as we know that sunlight has considerable chemical energy, and also that sunstroke, to which light complexioned people are especially liable, is more dependent on light than on mere temperature.

### BOYS.

The fall term of Pond's Business College, Topeka, Kas., will begin September 2. Those who are thinking of "where to go" will please remember that Mr. Pond will teach in the school every day this year. He will deduct your railroad fare, both ways, from the scholarship, to any distance not exceeding 150 miles. We have known this man and his school for years. He makes money himself and teaches his students to do the same, and we cannot praise either him or his school too highly. Parents cannot send to a better school.

## EMPORIA BUSINESS COLLEGE

—EMPORIA, KANSAS.—

PROF. O. W. MILLER,

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### Low Rates to Puget Sound Points.

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

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To purge the bowels does not make them regular but leaves them in worse condition than before. The liver is the seat of trouble, and

### THE REMEDY

must act on it. Tutt's Liver Pills act directly on that organ, causing a free flow of bile, without which, the bowels are always constipated. Price, 25c.

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Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements  
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liable advertisers, when such is known to be the case,  
will not be accepted at any price.To insure prompt publication of an advertisement,  
send the cash with the order, however monthly or  
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Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper  
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**KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.**An International Fair and Exposition  
will be held at Detroit, September 17 to  
27 inclusive.The *KANSAS FARMER* will be sent on  
trial thirteen weeks to new subscribers  
for 25 cents.The wheat crop in Minnesota and the  
Dakotas is turning out better than was  
expected. It is now put at 90,000,000  
bushels.The Sioux City corn palace will be  
opened formally on the 23d day of Sep-  
tember. It will be worth going a long  
distance to see.Hon. A. H. Garland, who was Attor-  
ney General under Mr. Cleveland's ad-  
ministration, has been employed as  
attorney by the Union Pacific railroad  
company, at a reported salary of \$25,000  
a year.A correspondent writes that the  
Brookville creamery (Saline county)  
"declared 16 per cent. dividend to the  
stockholders last week. He does not  
mention the length of time covered by  
the dividend."The Abilene Fair and Driving Park  
Association will hold its summer meet-  
ing August 20 to 22 inclusive. A hun-  
dred horses are now in training on the  
association's track. We acknowledge  
receipt of a complimentary ticket.An electric automatic motor was run  
ten miles last week on a two-mile circle  
at the rate of two miles a minute—  
equivalent to three miles a minute on  
a straight line. The experiment was  
made at Laurel, Md., near Baltimore.There is nothing in the outlook to  
indicate higher prices for wheat in the  
near future. New wheat is going into  
market, and the quantity will increase  
for some time to come. The report of  
unusual shortage in foreign wheat crops  
is not confirmed.The Topeka sugar mills were burned  
last week, leaving about 1,600 acres of  
nearly matured cane in the hands of the  
farmers. The company very properly  
sees its obligation to save the farmers  
harmless, and we believe it will be done.  
The loss is a hard blow all around. The  
works will be rebuilt without delay and  
larger than before, we understand.Chinese immigrants get into the  
United States through Mexico. A San  
Francisco dispatch of the 9th inst. says  
they are shipped by way of that city to  
Mazatlan and Panama, but once in  
Mexico there is no difficulty in smug-  
gling them over the Southern border.  
It is much easier to run them into San  
Francisco by way of Mexico than by  
British Columbia, as the British govern-  
ment collects a tax of \$50 per head,  
whereas Mexico welcomes them.FRUIT FROM SEED SOWN IN OTHER  
YEARS.

The plow-holder is cautioned not to look backward, but that does not mean he shall not look over the work he has done for the purpose of seeing how much he has improved; it means only that he shall not look backward in the sense of going that way. He may look over the past at any time to see what he has done by way of comparison with what he is now doing or with what he intends to do. It is often a substantial help to look again over the way one has come and see the first fruits of labor done in years that are gone. That is just what the writer of this has been doing—looking over old files of the *KANSAS FARMER*. Taking up the volume for 1882, for example, the first under the present editorial manage-  
ment, beginning at the dawn of the year and following on from week to week and month to month, and then taking up the year in like manner, and the next, and the next, and so on until the last issue—August 7, 1889, we find a continued series of appeals for higher and better education of farmers, asso-  
ciation and combination among soil workers for mental benefit, co-operation in buying and selling, a serial story, if you please, teaching the great thought that as agriculture lies at the founda-  
tion of all trade, all business, all progress and all wealth, the farmer is by right the foremost gentleman of earth.

This is not written in a spirit of boasting or for self laudation, but rather by way of supplement to our article last week showing the relations existing between this paper and the Farmers' Alliance. We are working in the same course. The *KANSAS FARMER* is an old, steady and persistent worker. In our issue of January 11, 1882, discussing "A Farmers' Convention," which we had been trying to get together, the following among other things was said: "There is one thing that the farmers of this country must do before they can make any headway in political reformation: They must strike hands and swear fidelity to one another in all matters pertaining to their own interests." That thought has been repeated in these columns in one form or another a thousand times since, and now behold what is before us—the most stupendous uprising of farmers ever known in history. They are striking hands, and they are swearing fidelity to one another, and there will be a grand political reformation. The seed sown in other years is bearing fruit.

## A CLOUDED VISION.

A correspondent, writing from New York, wishing and attempting to answer the questions which we recently submitted to a particular person, says some questions can be answered better and easier by asking other questions, than in any other way, and this he says because he does not believe the questions need be or ought to be answered directly, for, he says: "It is immaterial what goods can be purchased for in England; if we have the good of the country at heart we will concern ourselves only with the prices of the products we have to sell to foreign countries and the articles we take in return for them; if we export we must get the pay for our products in some product or manufacture of the country we exchange with."

Our correspondent's vision is not clear; he looks so intently upon theories that he does not take note of facts. In proof of this we submit a few facts which our correspondent will find recited in "Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1887," on page 91. They are found in a table, No. 5, showing the value of imports of merchandise from, and of exports to, those countries in our commerce with which the value of exports exceeded the value of imports during the year ending June 30, 1887. Thirty-three different countries are named to every one of which we sell

more than enough to pay for what we buy from them. Great Britain and Ireland heads the list. Our exports to that country amounted to \$366,310,679; our imports from that country, same year, amounted to \$165,067,443, the excess of exports over imports being \$201,243,236. There we have an item of over \$200,000,000 in our favor in a single year's transactions with the people of one country. If our correspondent's theory be true these figures are false. He will probably feel like saying that we took pay in products of other countries which were passed through the ports of Great Britain. But that is not his doctrine. He says, and so have many others before him, that we get our pay in products of the same country to whose people we sell; that is to say, that the yearly account of American producers with the people of any other nation must balance dollar for dollar in trade. We sell them so many dollars worth and take our pay from them in an equal number of dollars worth of what they sell to us in exchange. That is not the case at all, as the figures quoted show.

There are thirty-two other cases of like character in the table. The footings show that our exports to the thirty three countries named amounted to \$480,416,198, our imports from the same countries amounted to \$214,760,125, showing an excess of exports over imports \$265,656,073.

Concerning the questions asked by our correspondent we have to say that aside from assuring him that protection is not the cause in any of the cases he assumes, his own opinion is probably quite as good as ours; and as the questions can be answered only by opinions, not facts, he will feel better satisfied with his own than he would be with ours, and our readers do not care much for either just now.

## HANDS OFF, PLEASE.

Some gentlemen, among them one in Chicago, and another in New York, are eager to assist in answering the questions which were submitted in these columns a few weeks ago to Mr. A. J. Grover. The questions were not submitted to the whole class, only to one member, and he shall have all the time he needs or desires to do the work in. He undertook to answer them and has written us several times that he has ordered foreign price lists. The matter in which these particular questions were submitted is between the party of the first and the party of the second part, and until it is disposed of as between them, we must say to all others—hands off.

If, however, the questions are not answered by the person to whom they were submitted specially, then they are open to all for answer. It must be understood, however, that answers are all we want, and nothing which is not directly responsive, and that without unnecessary verbiage, will be accepted and published. The questions, all of them, are susceptible of ready and brief answers, which, though they may not be absolutely correct in every particular, will be substantially so—near enough for all practical purposes.

We congratulate the management of the State Fair Association on its adoption of the *KANSAS FARMER* suggestion—building a structure of corn. It is proposed to build a corn palace on the fair grounds. It will be a laudable stroke of enterprise as well as a drawing card.

The *Advocate* is the name of a paper just started at Meriden, Jefferson county, under the editorial management of S. McLallin. It is a local paper, working for Meriden, but it takes a broad view of public affairs, and we would be pleased to know that it has a wide circulation, for Dr. McLallin is a clear and forcible writer. The *Advocate* believes in the principles of the Farmers' Alliance, and will be found a useful helper.

## "GRANGE DAY."

The setting apart of one day during the Chautauqua period as Grange Day is among the good signs of the times. Our readers know that the Chautauqua exercises are a series of social, moral and religious entertainments enjoyed once a year at particular places, the object being the purest intellectual enjoyment and the highest phases of moral development. The Chautauqua system had origin at Chautauqua, N. Y., and now, this year 1889, the "parent assembly" set aside the second day of August as "Grange Day"—a day for the farmers. Think of that, reader—a day when preachers, professors, lawyers and statesmen give way to men and women who follow the plow and carry the pall.

Of this good omen Lecturer J. G. Otis, of Kansas, says: "This is indeed as it should be, and is a first tribute to the educational power and influence of the grange in this country. More and more the grange is looked upon as an educator of public opinion, by the intelligent of all classes. It is indeed a source of pride and gratification to the old members who have stood by the grange for so many years through 'good report' and 'evil report' that it is now coming to the front and being honored by all classes. It is not only recognized as a potent factor in the field of agricultural development, but it is regarded as a leader and moulder of public sentiment, upon economic questions effecting the industrial interests of our country and the future welfare of mankind. Our declaration of purposes is the grandest proclaimed by any organization of modern times. It will go down in the history of literature and be given a place along beside the Declaration of Independence. It will mark the dawn of an era in the world's history, when the laboring classes began to assert their just rights and put forth the necessary effort to secure them through active co-operation. What shall be the end no one can yet forecast. As the recognition of an educational force, well may the Chautauqua Assembly appoint a 'Grange Day' each and every year from now on."

## Free Coinage of Silver.

Senators Plumb, of Kansas, Stewart, of Nevada, and Reagan, of Texas, as a committee on irrigation, are at work, and they take occasion to express opinions on other subjects as they go along. The other day they were invited to address the Montana constitutional convention and they all spoke. The importance of irrigation was dwelt upon and many other interests of the West, including the remonetization of silver, on which topic Senator Stewart spoke fully and Senators Plumb and Reagan briefly but warmly, all in advocacy of a restoration of the metal to its position.

The people will soon see the importance of placing silver and gold on the same plane, using all of both which is offered at the mints. Free mintage and free coinage of both metals, and all of both that is offered, is the true policy. As long as other nations use gold and silver or either of them for money, we must do it. We can use the metals as bases for paper currency, and if we are short of metal we can use Treasury notes to make up the deficiency. We need more money and cheaper money.

## A Plain Falsehood.

The *Kansas Workman* says:

The *KANSAS FARMER* comes to the defense of the beef combine and says no just complaint can be made against them; that they are working on business principles which are open to all, and yet this is the paper the *Kansas Alliance* chose to champion their cause. Bah. When will farmers ever get any sense?

The *KANSAS FARMER* has not done anything of the kind. It has frequently denounced the beef combine as a criminal conspiracy, and never defended it in any respect. It doubts whether a State can prevent traffic in wholesome dressed beef, but has no doubt about either the authority or duty to crush any combination which conspires against the common rights of the people.



### Raising Corn in Rush County.

A friend at Rush Center tells us how a successful farmer—Mr. Crottinger, of Rush county, raises corn.

"He gets a number of varieties, ranging from very early to late, mixes all thoroughly together and lists in, beginning early and finishing late.

"By this plan some of the corn is sure to blossom when the hot winds do not blow, and those blossoms will not only fertilize the ears on their own stalks, but many on stalks on which the blossoms had been destroyed. His success seems a good argument in favor of his theory.

"He claims that he can get cost out of his corn for fodder if he gets no corn (he is a stock-raiser), and that in seventeen years' experience he has failed to get corn but twice, and although using a large amount of corn in his business, has one year with another, been able to sell more corn than he has bought."

### Shall We Make Our Own Twine?

When the first indications of the twine trust appeared, this paper suggested that farmers make their own twine. We believe that is the best antidote for the trust poison. Ex-Gov. Glick favors the State policy, that the State set up a factory at the penitentiary and set some of the convicts at work making twine. He thinks this could be done economically, selling the twine to farmers at actual cost of manufacture. Illinois tried that experiment some years ago and abandoned it.

This is a matter for the alliance and grange to take hold of. The whole subject can be investigated within the next ninety days, and whatever is best to be done by way of preparation for actual work can be done during the winter months. We have no doubt about the outcome. Farmers must make their own twine, if they continue to use twine, or they must contract for it a long time in advance, if they do not expect to be cheated.

### Topeka Market House.

Topeka needs a public market house. The health of the people and their convenience demands it. The interest of the gardeners and farmers who reside in the vicinity demands it. The people in the city want fresh vegetables, fruits and meats, they have money to pay for them; the gardeners and farmers would rather bring these things in and dispose of them direct to the consumers than to dribble them out at the stores or on the streets, and then the profits which now go to the middlemen would be saved to the producer and consumer. Nothing is more needed in Topeka at this time than a well ordered market house.

At a meeting of farmers last Saturday in the court house the subject was discussed and a practical plan of procedure was adopted. A committee was appointed to continue the work. The meeting was well attended, and the sentiment was practically unanimous—"We want a market house and we are going to have it."

### One Good Crop of Wheat Pays For a Farm.

An extract from a Rush county letter, printed in another place, contains a suggestive sentence—"Best wheat brings 58 cents a bushel, so some land has produced three times its value in wheat this single season." He had just written that the wheat yield in the county ranges from twenty-five to fifty-two bushels per acre. Fifty-two bushels at 58 cents per bushel amounts to \$30.16, three times the value of land which is rated at \$10 per acre.

But suppose we take a crop just one-third that heavy—seventeen and one-half bushels per acre, and the average yield the State over, has been less than that only a few years, and that yield at 58 cents a bushel would be \$10.15. The average annual yield for the State, taking a period of fifteen to eighteen years, is about eighteen bushels per acre; taking that as the basis, even 50-cent wheat will give \$9 per acre.

The average valuation of farm lands

in Kansas for purposes of taxation does not exceed \$5 per acre. At that rate, an average crop of wheat on one acre would, at present prices in Rush county, pay for two acres. Surely the owner ought to be able to keep himself on the other acre.

We have often said that even though wheat does not command high prices, it is always well to raise a little surplus. It is money. "As good as wheat" is an old and suggestive phrase.

### The Sugar Trust and Oil Trust Controlling the World's Markets.

A San Francisco dispatch under date August 9, inst., says reports are in circulation that the sugar trust has about completed negotiations with an English-German syndicate to get the sugar markets of the world under one supreme control. The plan contemplates bonding for a short term at the principal plantations at Cuba, the Philippine Islands and Java, which would place the main sources of the raw supply under the control of the syndicate.

On the 19th day of last month the following dispatch was sent out from Pittsburg, Pa., to the New York Post: An oil sensation was unearthed here to-day. The Russian petroleum interests are controlled by the government and financially backed by the noted Rothschilds. For two years past Russian oils have made great inroads on the markets heretofore dependent upon the United States for their supplies. So successfully has the introduction of Russian oil been pushed that the Standard Oil Company have been compelled to adopt extraordinary measures to recover their lost trade, amounting to many millions of gallons of refined oil. The first move made by them was to secure and place out of reach of the Russians all the second-hand empty barrels on the Continent. These were sent to the Standard Oil distribution stations of Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Great Britain, and even back to the United States. The Russians had laid out a pipe line, but when they went to contract for pipe none could be had in time for this year's business. Some one had tied up the manufacturers of pipe. Thus were two avenues of competition blocked, and only one other remained open, namely, the bulk-oil steamers playing on the Mediterranean, Black, and Caspian Seas in the Russian oil trade. By some means these steamers have found their way to American ports for Standard oil, and no bulk steamers are now to be found to move the Russian oil, while it is impossible to ship in other vessels, as barrels are necessary for such shipments, and cannot be had at Baku or other points for loading Russian oil. Thus it is that the great Russian oil trade, for this year at least, has been corked up by the Yankee ingenuity of the great Oil Trust. One thing is patent, that many of the Russian bulk-oil steamers are now lying at Philadelphia, New York, and Baltimore, and more are coming under long charters.

The last mail brought us the following: "The machine referred to in the last week's issue of the KANSAS FARMER for cutting corn is manufactured by H. McDonald, Bellefontaine, Ohio, and a cut of the machine with an explanation of its merits will appear in the next issue."

A Rush county correspondent says: "We have a remarkably good corn prospect in this county on top of a wheat yield of from twenty-five to fifty-two bushels per acre, rye twenty to forty bushels per acre, and other things in proportion. Best wheat brings 58 cents, so some land has produced three times its value in wheat in this single season."

Senator Johnson, Jefferson county, is reported as saying: "At the present prices for corn, no farmer can make money unless he handles cattle; there is no money to be made by raising grain for the market nowadays, but if the

farmer feeds his corn to hogs he is all right. I don't care how low the price of hogs may be he will make 30 cents per bushel if he feeds his corn to his hogs; that's the only way that he will be ahead."

### How We Grow.

It is estimated that our next census report will show our population to be in the neighborhood of 65,000,000. The decennial increase has been about 30 per cent. heretofore, and if that rate holds for this period, we will number something more than 65,000,000. Immigration has been larger than ever before, and that may give us larger figures than anybody expects.

It will probably appear, when the facts are all known and the figures are written, that population has advanced more rapidly than any department of business or trade, except, possibly, railroading, money-lending, and banking. It will certainly appear, we believe, that agriculture and manufactures have not maintained their previous record since 1850. An English statistician of note, Mr. Mulhall, recently stated the comparative development of various industries in the United States, basing his estimates on the census returns of 1850. His figures show for railroads a gain of 1580 per cent.; for banking 918 per cent.; for manufactures 408 per cent.; for commerce 315 per cent.; for agriculture 252 per cent. If he had begun at 1860, probably some of his figures—all except those for agriculture would have been larger.

We are growing at a wonderful rate, in all departments, but population leads, and it probably will do so in all the years to come, because our territorial expansion is about stopped, and the number of non-property holders is constantly and rapidly decreasing relatively. The tendency of the time is to concentrate working forces, whether of labor, money or brains, into vast combinations which swallow up small holders and small producers, thus shifting wealth from the many toward the few. The increase of renters will be larger than ever before in percentage, and so will be the number of wealthy corporations.

### Hot Winds in Greeley County.

Mr. S. B. Jackson, observer for the Kansas Weather Service at Tribune, Greeley county, in his report for July refers to "hot winds from 15th to 19th and from 24th to 27th, and he describes the effects thus:

Everything on my farm is affected by it. Peanuts, carrots, beets, onions and sweet potatoes withstand it best. Corn, cane, milo maize, broom and rice corn, millet, castor beans, potatoes, beans, all kinds of vines are injured more or less. However, but few fields are entirely ruined. There is no crop an entire failure here on account of hot wind, and many farms show no effect of it whatever.

Those who have a view to possible amelioration of the so-called "hot winds" destructive effects must look for local causes. The lay and condition of ground, how long since thoroughly plowed, the depth plowed, cultivation, depth of soil, kind of subsoil and amount of moisture it has received and contains at time of "hot winds," the temperature of soil and free air on locality affected as compared with soil and air unaffected, the kind and time of planting crops affected with those unaffected, also their growth prior to being affected, whether feeble, strong or rank, as compared with the unaffected.

I have noticed where gophers, badgers, etc., have worked the subsoil on top, and deep plowing that threw subsoil uppermost always burnt out first, to all crops. This subsoil seems poison to plant life when dry; when wet they flourish the best in it.

Mr. D. S. Gray, editor of the Pence (Scott county) Phonograph, sent to this office, a few days ago, two samples of wheat, winter and spring, grown in Scott county this year. They were sent as "specimens of the first grain crop grown" there. The samples are clean, bright, plump and well matured. Land that produces such wheat will do to farm.

### Hog Cholera--Report.

We have received a copy of the report of the special commission appointed to investigate the disease known as hog cholera. The committee are of opinion that the germs of hog cholera and of swine plague have been identified and described with reasonable accuracy by the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Whether inoculation has been established as a certain and safe preventive, as vaccination to prevent small-pox in humans, is not conclusively settled, and this, as the Philadelphia Ledger remarks, is to the farmer the important purpose to be attained, for it is estimated that hog cholera alone causes a loss of \$20,000,000 a year in the United States. The Commission is of opinion that disinfection cannot be made effective under the conditions which exist in the West; that treatment of the disease is utterly futile; that quarantine is very difficult of application, and that the only real hope of preventing hog cholera lies in inoculation. But the Commission is not prepared to recommend this without further investigation. Every hog thus treated might become a fresh center of infection, and the use of the living germ seems to stunt the growth of the pig. The Commission believes, however, that the threshold of an important discovery has been passed because incomplete experiments seem to indicate that the chemical products of the hog cholera germ in artificial culture create the same immunity from disease as do the living germs. If this should be confirmed by future experiments, which are strongly recommended, a practical means of preventing hog cholera, free from the risk of extending the disease, may be provided. The report, which is plain enough in its terms for general understanding, though disappointing in that it does not propose absolutely a preventive for a most destructive disease, is, nevertheless, encouraging in confirming previous observations as to the cause or origin of the disease, and in its suggestion of a source of possible relief.

The report will be printed in our Stock Department next week.

### Threshing Over Old Straw.

A good friend of the KANSAS FARMER met its editor on the street a few days ago and addressed him as follows: "I protest against the continual threshing over in the KANSAS FARMER of the old straw which we threshed twenty years ago. I am disgusted with it; it is so utterly silly, and it was all disposed of long ago. The idea that money has no value—so absurd! I'm tired of it, and as one of your subscribers I protest against it."

It is not interesting to the average man of to-day to look at the threshing of old straw; but when a man comes along wanting to thresh something and has only old straw to thresh, why not let him thresh away? The exercise will do him good. He may find a little grain in it, too—who knows? It may not, after all, have been threshed quite clean.

It was suggested to our friend that the readers of the KANSAS FARMER are not all members of one political party, that every shade of opinion is represented among them, and they are equally entitled to a hearing in its columns. It was suggested, further, that new questions are now coming up for discussion, and it will not be long before the amount of old straw will be greatly enlarged. Some matters now discussed by politicians has been threshed over several times, but they insist on threshing it again every campaign.

We must be patient with one another. One man does not know everything, nor does one party or one sect. Progress comes up from the people, all the people, not from a few of them. The deepest thinkers are not always right. Discussion evolves truth. John's opinions may be objectionable to James, even disgusting, but that is not evidence that either of them is right. Little by little the world moves on.

The KANSAS FARMER has expressed its opinions on the matters involved in all the "old straw" so that there need be no mistaking its position. We expect a great deal of new straw to be brought to the machine in future, and we hope, with the aid of our correspondents who have good crops to be able to turn out a good deal of grain. The threshers of old straw will soon find more profitable employment in discussing live issues.



## Horticulture.

### Out-Worms and How to Manage Them.

Few, if any American gardeners are spared the sorrow of having to make more or less intimate acquaintance with the cut-worm and its work. Prof. C. P. Gillette, of the Iowa State Experiment Station, in bulletin 5, gives a most excellent resume of the best methods of treating the pest.

Every man, he says, must adopt the remedies that seem to him, in his particular case, to be the most practical. Prevention is always better than cure in the treatment of cut-worms.

**Proper rotation of crops.**—It has been found that the worms are seldom harmful, even on sod, unless the field has been in grass for more than two years in succession. The worms, feeding on grass roots are most numerous in old pastures and meadows.

If such land is turned over in the spring and put to corn, sorghum, tomatoes, cabbage, beans and the like, there will be so many hungry worms to feed and so little for them to feed upon that they will soon eat off every green thing. Then, in order to prevent cut-worm depredations, the rotation must be so managed that no crop to which the cut-worms are partial is ever growing on land that has been for more than two years previous to grass.

**Plowing.**—If the ground be plowed before the 1st of September, and kept thoroughly tilled from this time until cold weather comes on, so that no green thing can grow, the few worms that may come from eggs that were laid before the plowing will all be starved to death, as will also the web-worms and wire-worms that may be present.

If early plowing cannot be employed, plow in the fall, the later the better. When cold weather comes on the worms go a few inches below the surface and spend the winter in earthen cells. If the plowing be done after these cells have been formed, freezing and thawing will destroy many of the worms and many will be picked up by insectivorous birds. The cut-worms are nearly always worst on ground plowed in the spring.

**Copperas remedy.**—This remedy is to be used when cut-worms are supposed to be in the soil at planting time. Put the seed in a tight tub or barrel, and pour in enough water to keep it well covered when it swells. For each bushel of corn add a pound or a pound and a half of copperas dissolved in warm water. Stir well, and allow the corn to remain in the copperas water twenty-four or thirty hours. Stir several times while soaking. Then take it out and sprinkle a small quantity of land plaster over it—enough to keep the grains from sticking together—and plant. When prepared as directed, if a change should occur in the weather to prevent planting, the corn may be spread out on a floor and allowed to remain until good planting weather. It will turn black in color, but that will not matter. I believe this application would be a remedy against the ground squirrels also.

**Trapping the worms.**—There are two methods of trapping the worms that are much prized by some. One of these consists in walking through the field and thrusting a pointed stick two or three times into the ground by the side of the plants. The worms in their wanderings are said to fall into these holes out of which they are unable to climb. A boy is sent over the field to thrust the same stick into the holes the next day following. The other method is to scatter over the field a great number of little bunches of clover or other green material, under which the worms will gather for food and protection and where they may be easily gathered and destroyed. These green bundles may also be poisoned with Paris green or London purple. The grass should be tied in small compact bunches so as to hold moisture and the application

should be made several days before the corn or other plants are up to furnish food for the worms.

**Inclosing the plants.**—Tomatoes, cabbage and like plants may be very easily and cheaply protected by inclosing the plants with stiff paper or tin. Old tin fruit cans or a stiff quality of paper may be used, or paper may be wrapped about the roots when the plants are set out so as to project above the surface and exclude the worms. Tins may be preserved and used year after year.

**Trapping the moths.**—All of the cut-worm moths are night-fliers and lovers of the sweet. Collectors take advantage of this fact and smear the trunks of trees late in the afternoon and then go out in the evening with their lanterns and catch the moths while feeding.

### American Grasses.

Dr. Vasey, Botanist of the United States Department of Agriculture, has just completed a new bulletin on the agricultural grasses of the United States, comprising not only the information contained in the bulletin on the same important subject, issued in 1884, but a great many important additions. There is an important and interesting chapter upon the cultivation of grass as an agricultural industry, containing many historical facts, and numerous very practical suggestions. In addition also to the scientific description given of each variety or species of grass for the benefit of more investigating minds, the Doctor gives considerable information of a more practical nature in regard especially to those grasses which have been found by experience to be the best adapted to the wants of the farmers in different sections of the country. Practical suggestions, for instance, in regard to the quantity of seed required per acre, as to date of sowing, best time for cutting, the soil and climate to which the various grasses are specially adapted, and in the case of pasture, suggestions as to the proper combination of different grasses to secure the best results; all these facts are plainly set forth, so as to be within the comprehension of any practical and ordinarily intelligent reader, however unfamiliar with scientific names. The report on the chemical composition of American grasses by Mr. Richardson has also been reproduced in an appendix to the present bulletin, as well as a glossary to the terms used in describing grasses. The work will be embellished with one hundred and ten plates.

The bulletin comprises a number of valuable comments both from botanists and scientific observers, and from practical farmers giving their opinions and experiences with the different grasses. Altogether it is probably the most complete publication on the grass question yet issued in a practical and convenient form, and should be, as it doubtless will be, found in the library of every intelligent, progressive farmer.

### Varieties of the Rose.

Every cultivator of ornamentals wishes to have at least a few roses, and for out-door culture he will choose a number of hybrid perpetuals, both on account of their greater hardiness than the hybrid China, Tea, Bourbon, etc., and for the occasional blooms which they afford through late summer and into autumn. The great splendor of some of the varieties is a strong attraction. Those who do not make roses a specialty, or give ornamentals a wide space on their grounds, will want a dozen or two of the finest hybrid perpetuals, while others will not be at all satisfied with so meager a list. Alfred Smee, in his interesting work entitled "My Garden," says "the best plan for the amateur is to commence with at least 200 good kinds, and afterwards to add single specimens as his fancy may dictate." Yet in a collection of one-fourth this number, an inexperienced person would probably find many in which he could discover no distinction

in appearance. The number of fine varieties, however, is continually increasing, as new favorites are constantly coming before the public. Henry Ellwanger, in his excellent little work published a few years ago, described 956 varieties, largely hybrid perpetuals, although many of the less meritorious were omitted; and we see it lately announced that 3,000 were to be expected in bloom in the grounds of the International Exposition at Paris.

In the above notice, Hybrid China varieties and June roses generally should not be omitted, although they bloom but once in the year, and do not produce such magnificent flowers. But the profuse display of bloom which some of them present during the early portion of summer, is unequalled by any other roses, and as most of them endure without injury the hard winters of the North, this adds to their value. Many cultivators who cannot give the necessary care to other more tender or more feeble varieties, may enjoy for a time the bloom of such excellent sorts as Madame Plantier, Magna Charta, Emma Hall, Paul Verdier, Paul Ricaut and others. To do them justice and to develop fully their beauties, they must be well cultivated in a deep and enriched soil.—Ex.

### Workers in New England Factories.

The Kansas Labor Commissioner, Hon. Frank H. Betton, recently visited some of the New England factories for the purpose of looking into the actual condition of factory people there. Following is synopsis of an interview with him after his return to Topeka, as printed in the *Capital*:

He first visited Lynn and was shown through one of the largest shoe establishments of that city, and given an opportunity to interview several of the lady operatives. He found them to be mainly of original Yankee stock, and representing as a class, the most intelligent and progressive portion of the population. Scores of sewing machines were in operation, of almost endless form and design. One row of workers was sewing in the linings, another was sewing the vamps to the quarters, and still others were stitching on the soles. One machine was punching the bottom holes and double stitching around each, all in one motion and almost as rapidly as you could count, while in another place buttons were fed from a hopper and sewed to the shoes with bewildering expedition. Hundreds of women were at work in immense rooms, each division doing their special part dextrously and rapidly, and yet individuals would find time to answer the numerous questions of the Commissioner cheerfully and intelligently. All with whom he conversed seemed anxious to fully inform him as to the workings of her own particular machine. He learned that piece work was the rule and that wages averaged from \$8 to \$12 per week, although in exceptional cases \$15 and even \$18 were earned.

Mr. Betton visited some of these ladies at their homes, and found the home surroundings pleasant and refined. One lady to whom he was introduced while busily at work at her machine in the shop, he subsequently learned was a poet of no mean local reputation, and he was informed that as a class these women were recognized as among the most influential factors in shaping the social life of the city. Mr. Betton subsequently inspected the large shoe manufactory in Portsmouth and found similar conditions existing there. In both these cities the regulation tenement house was conspicuous by its absence, rents were as a rule low, and pleasant homes abounded in every direction.

In Lowell and Manchester, however, among the cotton workers, a vastly different condition prevailed. Large barracks like blocks of tenement houses abounded, unsightly, and in many instances squalid and more or less dilapidated. Wages were lower and the female employees generally far less intelligent.

In Boston all the large retail establishments close at noon on Saturday, during the months of July and August, and a gratuitous half holiday is given to the thousands of employees, very many if not a majority of whom are women. As the season resorts are only a few miles distant it is needless to say that these holidays are fully utilized.

Mr. Betton thinks it would be hardly

fair to compare the condition of the female wage worker of Kansas with those of Massachusetts, as the Kansas industries where women are employed are as yet in their infancy. Still he thinks that some of the "notions" regarding the treatment of employees, which are taking root in the Old Bay State, might be gradually transplanted without detriment to the interests of the Kansas employer. As one of the proprietors of the immense Willimantic spool cotton works told him during his visit to that establishment, "We find it pays to look after the comfort of our employees. When we built this conservatory and lined the walls of our mill with flowering plants, we were asked by some of our brother manufacturers how we expected to get our money back for the outlay. We were laughed at as cranks, but you won't find a more intelligent or better satisfied lot of female employees in the whole State of Connecticut, or any who are better workers."

BRECHAM'S PILLS cure bilious and nervous ill.

**ST. JACOBS OIL**  
TRADE MARK  
**THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN**  
IT CONQUERS PAIN.  
Relieves and cures  
**RHEUMATISM, HEADACHE,**  
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**Scoliosis, Lumbago, Burns and Scalds.**  
At Druggists and Dealers.  
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

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

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

**Hart Pioneer Nurseries**  
FORT SCOTT, KAS.  
Established 1865. 460 Acres. Full line of Nursery Stock. Forest Seedlings for Timber Claims and Apple Trees for Commercial Orchards a specialty. Large Premium for planting forest trees in spring of 1899. Treatise on cost and profit of apple orchard, free on application. Good salesmen wanted.

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

**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 List.  
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. Correspondence in August.  
A. C. GRIESE & BRO., Lawrence, Kas.

**TREES, VINES AND SHRUBBERY.**

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

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



## The Poultry Yard.

### POULTRY EXHIBITIONS.

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

### The Golden Wyandotte.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—There is no breed that has attracted so much attention this season as the Golden Wyandotte, and will surely grow in favor more as they are introduced among farmers and breeders generally.

The Golden Wyandottes are very much like the Silver variety, in style, size, comb, legs and marking, the buff or golden color displacing the silver. The rich golden yellow heavily laced with the deep black border forms a combination that is truly elegant and sure to attract attention. So handsome in appearance are they that they have been termed the "beauty breed," the most beautiful of all the large fowls in existence.

Beauty should of course be a secondary point in a selection, although if it can be obtained in harmony with other points it should be obtained. They differ so little in general qualities from the Silver varieties that hardly any distinction can be made between them. rivaling the Plymouth Rock, the favorite and popular variety among farmers and poultry-keepers in general. It is claimed that no fowl combines the fancy and the practical in a more marked degree than the Golden Wyandotte, which undoubtedly no one will dispute who has given them a fair trial.

### DISEASED POULTRY HOUSES.

Did you ever know that if any contagious disease has visited your fowls, the soil about the house becomes contaminated, and long after the fowls are well or have been replaced with healthy stock, the disease may again make its appearance. The yard must be disinfected after cholera or rump if you would prevent further trouble. Dissolve one pound of copperas in two gallons of boiling water, and after it becomes cold add a pound of cheap sulphuric acid, sprinkling ever surface in a thorough manner. This can be done best with a watering can. Wear gloves and use the mixture carefully as it is a deadly poison.

### GAPES.

This troublesome malady is now troubling many fine chickens, and how to check it is a question that will bother many. The many remedies prescribed through the various papers assist to prevent and cure in a degree, as the case may be. The most certain cure we think is the "horsehair," but how tiresome and slow in attending to 500 patients! Turpentine is good, but it acts on the bowels severely, and the chick does not do well on it. We know of a breeder who is experimenting this season with a remedy that has worked admirably all season, and by next season he expects to be able to make it known to all. He wants to be sure that he has a cure before making it known to the many that will rejoice to learn of its power to eradicate this troublesome disease that carries many fine chicks to an early grave.

X. Y. Z.

Pittsburg, Pa.

### Utilize Bugs, Worms and Snakes.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—One reason why "Farmers are Poor" is because they do not utilize their bugs, worms, snakes, etc. The utility of bugs may seem a hoax to some farmers who have never given the subject sufficient investigation; but it is very apparent to those who have several dozen active hens running at large over the farm, which produce several dozen eggs each day.

Rating eggs at produce prices, 9 cents per dozen, through the bug season, 150 good active hens with good bug range, will produce, on an average the season through, at least six dozen eggs per

day, worth 54 cents. In addition to bugs, weeds and grass that the hens feed on each day, they should have one peck of grain worth 7 cents; and the labor of gathering in the eggs and cleaning the hen house three times each week is worth about 5 cents each day; and further, 12 per cent. interest on a \$60 chicken house amounts to 2 cents per day.

Seven plus 5 plus 2—14 cents, as expenses. Fifty-four cents, the worth of each day's eggs, minus 14 cents, each day's expenses, and there is left 40 cents for each day's profit. Hens are like a mortgage, they don't stop their profit on Sunday. Now a mortgage of \$1,460, at 10 per cent. per annum, will draw just 40 cents per day, and there are 188 days in each year that bugs, weeds, and grass are plenty, so it is plain that 150 hens can make the bugs and other unmarketable material on the average farm pay the interest 188 days in each year on a \$1,460 mortgage at 10 per cent. per annum. Now, you poor farmers must get at it and harvest your bugs.

Of course some farmer will bob up, and with all the effervescent gibe his effulgent nature can command, proclaim the hens can't do it. Now some hens won't do it; but take the wide-awake, active, persevering, society hen, like the Brown Leghorns are, and they will do it. The big lubberly breeds which can not catch a grasshopper nor overtake a cockroach can't do it.

A Leghorn hen espied a snake about two feet long in the orchard a few days ago. She seemed to doubt the capacity of her gizzard when looking at that fat snake. So she gave the alarm, coo-r-r-r! In one moment several dozen Leghorns, all sizes, ages, and sexes, were on the war path. When the excitement was at the highest point an old hen nabbed that snake by the back, and before he could make two wiggles every hen that could get a hold took it. In a very few minutes that snake's body was the well divided rations of this flock of Leghorns, and the proudest bird was on the fence crowing in exultation over the bravery of his race.

Around the cattle yards and hog yards during the feeding season, the small active birds like the Leghorns are the ones to clean up the waste without getting trampled underfoot. I've seen sixty hogs stampeded at some trifling noise and run right into a flock of several hundred Leghorns. Every bird would come out without the least injury. They fly into the air three or four feet and jump from one hog's back to another's and seem to enjoy the excitement. When a steer or horse goes to put his foot down where a Leghorn is the Leghorn isn't there.

T. F. SPROUL

Evergreen Fruit Farm, Frankfort, Marshall Co., Kas.

### Inherited Characteristics.

An Eastern contemporary lately had an article calling attention to inherited propensities, in which it cites the unusual craze of mankind to get into the wilds to spend a season in hunting and fishing, returning without much game, but with a store of great fatigue, and little profit. The hog is also mentioned as always eager to root up the soil, no matter how well fed; the beaver in captivity as still maintaining its passion for house building, and the wild beasts confined in cages as continuing to pace up and down their narrow cell, imitating the action of their ancestors in running down their prey.

There is no doubt that some of the statements in relation to heredity are well taken, but they are rather far-fetched except as they relate to the hog. This animal is simply following out its nature. It is necessary to the well-being of swine that a part of their sustenance come from out the soil, such as the larvae of insects, tuberous roots, and especially carbonaceous matter. Yet some breeds have been so charged artificially that their power of rooting is small.

The wild animal pacing to and fro in his cage, does so for exercise, and especially when near his regular feeding time. The feline race is not seen in captivity creeping back and forth as though ready to spring. Yet this is their natural instinct. The

beaver in captivity accepts the house provided for him, and only engages in the necessary repairs when neglected. The hunting and fishing man does not follow these pursuits from hereditary instinct; else they would lie in the direction of gathering seeds, fruits and nuts, the original sustenance of the original human race. This is only shown in the small boy, who outgrows the propensity. All our carefully-bred domestic animals have completely lost the original propensities of the originals, and follow only the new characteristics that have been bred into them, and that have now become hereditary as normal attributes. Nevertheless, there is often seen a characteristic cropping out in heredity, that seems to have lain dormant for long generations, and herein is the true study that should interest the progressive and intelligent breeder of animals.—*Prairie Farmer.*



**BEAUTY**  
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**CUTICURA**  
Remedies.

NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT all comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvelous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin and in curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair.

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

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVENT, \$1; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG and CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

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

Dull Aches, Pains, and Weaknesses instantly relieved by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the only pain-killing plaster. 25c.

### Humphrey's Veterinary Specifics,

Condition Powders, and all Drugs, Lubricants Oils of all kinds. One of the best places to get these is of H. M. WASHBURN, Druggist, 323 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

**LADIES'** DR. TANNY PILLS. Safe, prompt, effective. Try the original and only genuine Women's Selection. Cir. and receive testimony, 5 cts. Price by mail, 25c. Warranted. Dr. CAYTON, Box 1565, BOSTON, MASS.

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The invariable destroyer of

## Hog Cholera & Swine Plague

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

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

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

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

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

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

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In writing to advertisers, please mention the KANSAS FARMER.



## Alliance Department.

This Department of the KANSAS FARMER has been designated as the authorized official State organ of the Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative Union for the State of Kansas. It is also the official department of the District Alliance of Shawnee, Jefferson and Jackson counties.

### South Dickinson Farmers' Institute and Alliance.

On Saturday, July 27, the South Dickinson Farmers' Institute and Alliance met at Hope, Dickinson county, in Gymnasium hall, which was filled to overflowing, notwithstanding the recent heavy rains had made the roads very muddy and the afternoon was hot and sultry.

A few pieces of good music rendered by the Hope cornet band, was the signal for filling the hall. W. H. Ferguson, President of the Hope Alliance, being unavoidably absent, T. J. Cook, Vice President, called the meeting to order and proceeded to carry out the program which had been previously arranged and published.

First was the address of welcome by the Rev. S. E. Betts, pastor of the M. E. church of Hope, who delivered a very neat and befitting speech in his own peculiar and pleasing style. It was responded to by W. E. A. Meek, with well-selected and appropriate remarks.

Next came the subject of "Wheat Culture." As J. S. Hollinger's name was on the program for an address on this important topic many were disappointed at his not being present, but he having informed the Secretary after the program had been published that he would be unable to attend, a general discussion on wheat-raising was engaged in by a number of farmers. Among them was H. Springer, who advocated raising wheat, believing it to be the best paying crop farmers had raised in Kansas for a good many years with one or two exceptions. J. M. Vrooman gave it as his opinion that those who had raised wheat every year got along better than those who did not and had to buy their flour. He had not sown any for two years on account of chinch bugs, but intended sowing again this fall. W. E. A. Meek then took the floor and gave his ideas in regard to successful wheat-growing. First, was the plowing and thorough preparation of the soil for a seed-bed, allowing no volunteer crop to grow to harbor chinch bugs. Second, sow the seed from the 10th to 25th of September, giving the early varieties of wheat the preference. Headers were not considered the best machinery for harvesting, as they did not cut the grain green enough to make the best quality of flour. T. J. Cook thought it folly not to sow wheat on account of chinch bugs, as they did great damage in Wisconsin where no fall grain was sowed.

W. W. Day, M. C. Hemenway and others discussed the question of bugs dying from natural causes and contagious diseases.

Next was an able address by Mr. I. M. Morris, of White City, President of the Farmers' State Alliance, who delivered a clear, logical and forcible speech on behalf of the alliance movement, reciting its early history and workings in Morris county and in the State of Kansas and the United States, stating there were about thirty new alliances being organized in this State each month, and made an eloquent appeal to the farmers of Dickinson county to organize and fall in line with this great movement of farmers engaged in the arduous struggle for justice and their rights against the combined oppression and extortion of trusts, monopolies, combines and corporations. He warmly commended the action of Representative J. R. Burton in the last Legislature in representing the farmers' interest in the local inspection bill, but denounced the Senate for throttling the measure in the interests of the beef combine. Farmers' interests are not protected because they are isolated and unorganized, and are therefore an easy prey to the avarice and greed of the trusts, monopolies and combines. The address was listened to with marked attention, and it is very probable that a number of sub-alliances will be organized in Dickinson county in the near future.

The hour growing late, the meeting adjourned. Regular meetings are held on the last Saturday of each month.

B. M. ANDERSON, Secretary.

### From Stafford County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Thinking that a few words from Stafford county might be of some interest, I will favor you with a short letter.

Bro. L. L. Smith came into this county in the latter part of April. The first alliance was formed with thirteen members, and now they have near sixty members, and

still they come. We now have eighteen sub-alliances in the county with a membership of near 500. Our county was organized June 29 with delegates from twelve sub-alliances. A full staff of good officers were elected and installed. Bro. C. H. Tyler was present and made us a good speech on the objects and business principles of the alliance. Some have said it would be a good thing if there was a few more C. H. Tylers in this State.

On the 4th day of July we had an alliance picnic five miles west of Stafford. The farmers turned out en masse, from nearly all parts of the county, and the majority of the citizens from St. John and Stafford were present. The day was cool and pleasant for the time of the year. The crowd was said to be one of the largest ever assembled in the county on any occasion. Several sub-alliances were present with nice banners and flags. We were furnished with music by the St. John brass band. Bro. J. B. French was present and made a speech that waked up the farmers and started them to thinking, and that pretty seriously too. One man remarked that he was the first man he ever saw "that hit the nail on the head every time." Although he is not in the habit of making public speeches (as he says), yet I have heard many compliments on what he said, and I believe he is even better qualified for secretary. We understand that he has taken the work right from the beginning, with no office facilities, and almost no compensation for his labor. The Stafford county brethren hope to see Bro. French re-elected as State secretary, for we are now able to fit ourselves up and pay him for his labor and give him a chance to do the work under more convenient circumstances.

Although we have not been benefitted very much financially, we are still in good faith, and are going to press onward until we win the prize for which we are working. Brethren, wake up; take fresh courage and come to the State meeting with your minds made up to do something. Don't come expecting to look on while someone else does the work, for if you do it will be a total failure.

L. E. POTTER,  
Sec. Stafford Co. F. A.

### Farmers' Alliance Notes.

The KANSAS FARMER next week will contain a complete report of the State meeting at Newton, which convenes to-day.

The Alliance of Missouri and the Wheel organization of that State have a meeting on August 20 at Springfield, Mo., to consider the advisability of uniting the organizations.

Dr. S. McLellan, of Meriden, a contributor to this department, has established a paper called the *Advocate*, which proposes to battle for the alliance cause. The alliance has now quite a number of local papers.

McPherson *Republican*: The alliance is a great experiment in co-operation. It makes war on nobody, and "with malice toward none, but with charity for all" it seeks to better the affairs of its members. Its success will benefit all, its failure will help no one.

The *Dexter Free Press* puts it this way: "It is to be distinctly understood in the case of the Farmers' Alliance, there is to be no straddling the fence. Every member must come straight out and be a zealous worker for the cause, or he is not eligible. There is no 'monkey business,' and whenever a member is caught playing the role of dough-face, he should be at once dropped from the order, or set down on in such a manner as to learn him a lesson never to be forgotten. The alliance is not an organization for those who have a personal grievance or political axe to grind, to join and there work up their selfish motives. The member who detains the order by whining over his personal grievances will never make his mark as a success in the order."

### Agricultural Salt.

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

The Topeka Wind Mill Manufacturing Co.'s mills are giving great satisfaction to their customers everywhere, and they now propose pushing the sale as never before, and to that end have secured the services of Mr. S. R. Warren, an experienced wind mill man from Albion, Mich., who considers the Topeka mill the best made, and will push the sale in the West. We trust that our readers who may meet him will give him a chance to show the merits of this mill.

### 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., New York.

### Farm Loans.

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

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You can reach the cool and charming resorts of the Northwest, in the new and elegant Vestibule, Family Compartment Sleeping Cars, recently placed in service on the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railway. Round trip tickets at reduced rates. Time two and one-half hours quicker from St. Joseph to St. Paul and Minneapolis than any other line. For further information, address Geo. C. KNOCKE, Passenger Agent, 123 North Third street, St. Joseph, Mo.

### The Farmer Recognized.

The following is a sample premium offered at the New Era Exposition, which will be held at St. Joseph, Mo., from September 3 to October 5, 1899: For the best Dozen Bars of Corn, plaited together with undetached husk, \$500; second best, \$250; third, \$125; fourth, \$62.50; fifth, \$31.25; sixth, \$15; seventh, \$5. For complete premium list, rules and regulations, railroad rates, and general information about the exposition, address New Era Exposition, St. Joseph, Mo.

### THE MARKETS.

(AUGUST 10.)

New York Chicago St. Louis Kansas City	GRAIN.		LIVE STOCK.	
	Wheat— No. 2.	Corn—No. 2.	Beef Cattle.	Fat Hogs. Sheep.
	95 1/2 70 1/4 73 1/4 74	46 35 1/2 32 1/2 25	4 1/2 4 1/4 4 1/4 4 1/4	4 1/2 4 1/4 4 1/4 4 1/4

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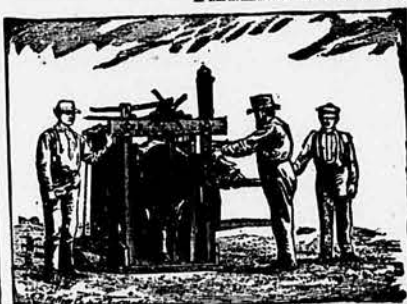
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Highest market prices realized and satisfaction guaranteed. Market reports furnished free to shippers and feeders. Correspondence solicited. Reference:—The National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City.

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PATENT ALLOWED DECEMBER 10, 1888.



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

As the bull should continue available for use in the herd for three years, and will in that time leave an indelible impress for good or evil on the herd, the importance of making a good selection is easily seen.

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Given away to everybody who will send us only two new subscribers at \$1 each.  
First—We will send Blake's Weather Tables and Predictions to any one sending us two new subscribers and \$2.  
Second—We will mail the valuable dairy book, "A B C Butter-Making," to any one sending us two new subscribers and \$2; or,  
Third—We will send the *Home Magazine*, a splendid monthly ladies' home journal, one year, to any one sending us only two new subscribers and \$2.  
These valuable premium offers are open to every reader of this paper. Send in the names, and mention what a premium you wish.  
KANSAS FARMER CO.,  
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Full returns guaranteed inside of six days.

## Douglas County Nursery.

Established in the county in 1869. For the coming fall and spring, we present a full line of nursery stock for the market. We have a large surplus of 1, 2 and 3-year apple trees; 25,000 1-year Concord grape vines—No. 1; 8,000 of other varieties, by the 100 or less—Elvira, Dracut, Amber, Catawba, Worden, Niagara, Ives; pieplant by the 1,000; 750,000 No. 1 hedge plants. Everything at hard-time prices. Send us your list and let us give you rates. Write for price and variety list. WM. PLASKET & SON,  
Lawrence, Kansas.



## BROOM CORN!

Who wants to make money raising Broom Corn? When to sell, where to sell; all information about the business, can be obtained by sending your name, P. O. address, county and state to BROOM CORN, PUBLISHING AGENCY, Box 20, Mattoon, Ill. Mention this paper.



# KANSAS STATE FAIR, TOPEKA, September 16-21, 1889.

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Unprecedented Agricultural Displays. Matchless Showing of the Largest and Best Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine ever Presented at any State Fair. More Notable Features of Acknowledged Merit than may be seen at a dozen ordinary State Fairs.

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An Elegant Prize for the finest Baby in Kansas. A Ten-Mile Race Between Kansas and Missouri Young Ladies in a Challenge Contest. Roman Standing Races. Hurdle Races. Chariot Races. Corn and Grass Races—and many more important features being negotiated for.

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### REDUCED RATES OF FARE ON ALL THE RAILROADS!

Magnificent Bands of Music. Grand Bicycle Tournament. Grand Live Stock Pageant of the Prize-Winners on Friday. Machinery in Motion. Exposition Hall a Bower of Beauty and Magnificence. All Kansas Should Witness this Grandest of all Efforts.

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**E. G. MOON, Secretary,  
TOPEKA, KANSAS.**

## THE STRAY LIST.

### HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1888, 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 persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray.

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

Any person taking up an estray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township giving a correct description of 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 JULY 31, 1889.

Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by W. O. Beeby, in Harrison tp., P. O. Goffs, November 26, 1888, one red and white steer, 2 years old, blind in right eye, both horns broken off; valued at \$20.

Marion county—E. S. Walton, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by George Blackburn, in Doyle tp., P. O. Florence, June 24, 1889, one black mare pony, four feet eight inches high; valued at \$20.

2 COLTS—Taken up by W. Gulliford, of Cedar tp., (Chase county), P. O. Florence, July 13, 1889, two colts, one a bay mare colt, 1 year old, and one cream-colored horse colt, 2 years old; were taken up in Doyle tp., Marion county.

Shawnee county—D. N. Burdge, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Fred Klesath, in Monmouth tp., one horse, 12 years old, branded G on left hip and it on left shoulder; valued at \$30.

PONY—Taken up by Geo. J. England, in Auburn tp., July 16, 1889, one chestnut sorrel mare pony, about 9 years old, smooth shod, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Seward county—Oliver Leisure, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Miles Hamilton, in Fargo tp., June 1, 1889, one brown mare pony, about 10 years old, brand like a goblet or wingglass on left hip, scar on left hind leg; valued at \$15.

Wilson county—D. N. Willits, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. N. Harris, in Clifton tp.,

June 22, 1889, one dark brown mare, about 15 years old, small white spot on back, also white in flanks and forehead, had shoes on hind feet.

Rush county—E. L. Rush, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Charles Woodward, in La Crosse tp., July 9, 1889, one iron gray mare, white spot on right hind foot; valued at \$25.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 7, 1889.  
Covley county—S. J. Smock, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by A. O. Anderson, in Silver Creek tp., (P. O. Burden), July 17, 1889, one sorrel mare colt, ten hands high, white stripe in face; valued at \$15.

Sheridan county—I. H. Prince, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by R. W. Robinson, in Parnell tp., April 8, 1889, one bay mare colt, 3 years old, unmarked; valued at \$40.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 14, 1889.  
Ness county—H. C. Tenny, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by W. L. Littlepage, in Eden tp., July 14, 1889, one bay mare pony, brand on left shoulder similar to M with lines sloping slightly downward to the right from top and bottom of letter and attaching to top and bottom of figure 9; valued at \$15.

PONY—Taken up by same, one bay mare pony, branded as above; valued at \$15.

Shawnee county—D. N. Burdge, clerk.

BULL—Taken up by W. C. Goldy, in Soldier tp., July 29, 1889, one bull, 2 years old, white face, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

## Notice to County Clerks!

We will regard it a personal favor if each County Clerk will mail us, at the first opportunity, a complete list of breeders (with their postoffice addresses) of thoroughbred horses, cattle, swine, sheep and poultry; also the name and location of every creamery and manufactory in his county. When we have a complete list we will favor you with the directory for the State. **KANSAS FARMER CO.**  
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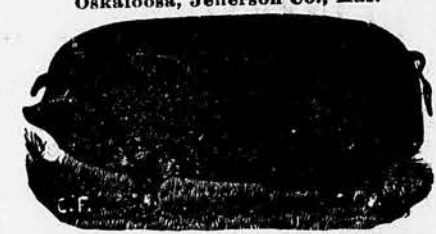
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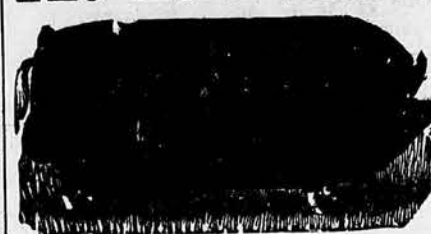


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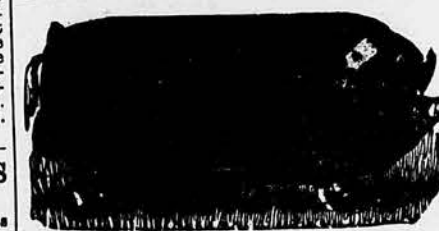
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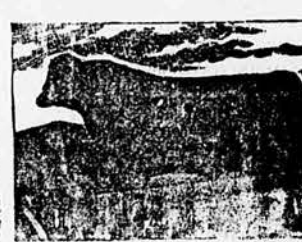
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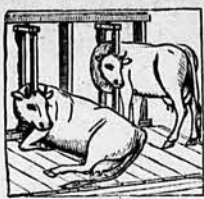
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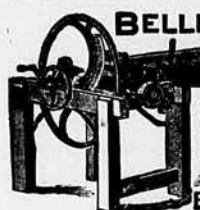




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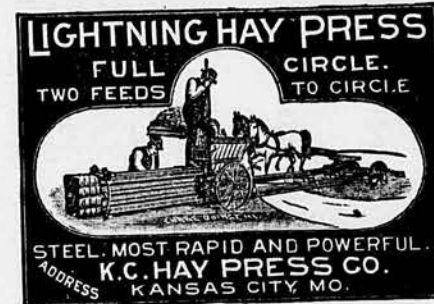
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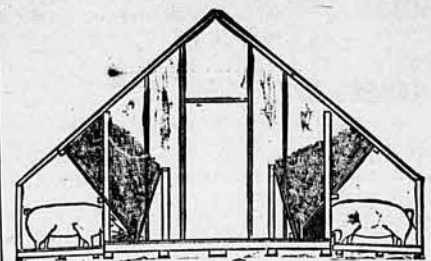


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See Terms and Description in Next Number  
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**B. E. SANFORD.**

**J. H. NICHOLS, an extensive feeder at Waterville, Kas., writes under date of April 29, 1889:** "The Hog Sanitarium now being introduced by E. M. Crummer, of Belleville, Kas., is of great value. I have one in use at my farm and have no hesitancy in recommending it to others on its merits. In fact, if it could not be replaced, it would take a great inducement to cause me to part with it. Practically it does away with all work and waste in feeding hogs, besides adding thrift to the hogs, and, if a proper mixture of feed is given, fortifying them against disease. Doing away with the labor of feeding hogs three times a day is not clean and evenly. The cost of a building is nothing when compared with the advantages thereof. To see its practical use is all the recommendation needed. Believing the Sanitarium to be a thing of great merit and utility, I take great pleasure in recommending it and believe every farmer should investigate the merits of this new departure."

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**E. KENWORTHY.**

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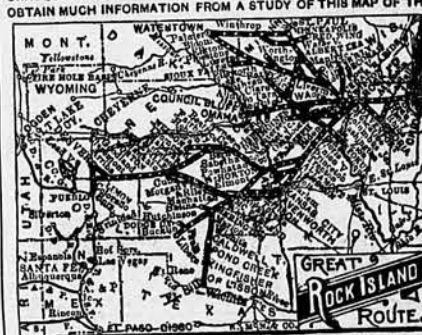
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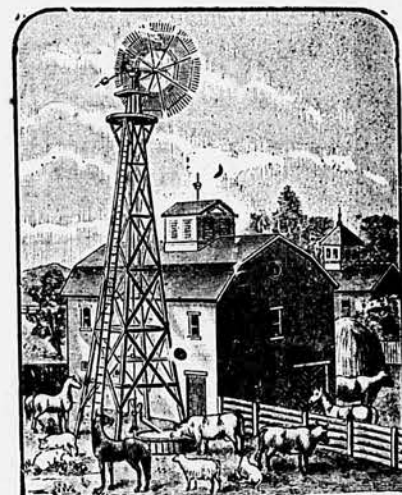
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