

# KANSAS FARMER

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The Grange organization is now twenty years old. It is no longer a theory, an experiment or an untried plan. It has been weighed in the balance and not found wanting. If there had been no good in it it never could have lasted all these years. It is the largest and best organization farmers have ever had. Farmers' clubs and other local societies do good, much good, but their influence is local and not widespread. The Grange covers the whole country. It is local, State and national in its work. A single Grange has strength, but "strength united is stronger."

In common with all other forward steps in the world's history, the earlier days of the Grange were days of struggle, of opposition, of misrepresentation. Yes, even of persecution in some instances. Even farmers then opposed it, or treated it with silent contempt. "He came to his own and his own received him not." Mistakes were made in its earlier work. Its own members did not always understand it. It sometimes fell into improper hands, or was used for wrong purposes. Still the child grew and waxed strong. "Truth is mighty and will prevail."

The Grange deserved success and success came. The Grange grew because it was right, founded on the right, on justice and on truth. It has succeeded because thousands of weary, isolated and lonesome toilers have felt the need of a bond of union—the strength and support that comes from a union of strength; and farmers must have an organization as well as all other classes and professions. And so, silently as the morning sun, did it rise, spreading its bright beams of hope to the farmers all over our land. It is now really stronger than ever before. More new Granges were organized last year than for several years before. Maine added 1,000 to its membership and eleven new Granges; New Hampshire, 700 and nine new Granges; Massachusetts more than doubled its membership, and ten new Granges; Connecticut increased its membership 150 per cent. and sixteen new Granges; Pennsylvania, 1,700 new members and eighteen new Granges; Texas a large increase of membership; California, Oregon and Idaho Territory a good increase. It has come to stay and is now one of the permanent institutions of our country. As permanent as are the churches or the common schools.

#### WHAT IS IT DOING?

In as few words as possible, the Grange is teaching the farmer to "mind his own business," as a producer, as a man and a citizen. In a single sentence the Grange means education. It teaches the farmer that he has mind as well as muscle, brains as well as land, and that it pays him to cultivate the one as well as the other, for "knowledge is power."

It is teaching the farmer not only how to be a better farmer, how to get better returns for his labor, how to grow a crop; but how to sell it. Not only how to earn his money, but how to spend it to the best advantage. By organized effort and on business principles he knows the cost of goods and the value of his products; and how to open up the channels of trade so as to reach the best markets. Grange banks, Grange fire and life insurance companies. Grange co-operative stores, creameries and schools organized and run by farmers as a part of their business have been in successful operation for years. Grain ware houses, grain

elevators, freight lines, fruit-growers and other "exchanges," and dozens of other organized business helps, are springing up more and more in all parts of the country.

Through organization farmers are checking the greed of giant corporations and monopolies. They have obtained the decisions of the United States supreme court on their side. The Grange has made and is making the farmer a better citizen, freeing him from the party lash and causing him to think and act for himself and cast an intelligent ballot. And it is doing this in all parties, and is so purifying and elevating all parties. It is securing for him better representation in Legislatures and in Congress, and getting laws passed in his interest. More than all other causes combined, the Grange secured the passage of national and State oleomargarine laws. Has opposed and headed off the "free raw material" tariff bill (all farmers' products are raw materials, wool, hides, flax, hemp, tobacco, rice, sugar, etc). It headed off the bill started in the interest of express companies to double the postage on packages by mail. It has secured agricultural experiment stations and wants more. It has and is working to free the farmer from the unfair and unequal taxation. It is educating him on all matters of political economy.

The Grange has and is making the farmer and his family more social. It makes brighter and happier homes. It benefits its members mentally, morally, socially and financially. Temperance is supported, charity is a prominent characteristic. It makes the farmer better to himself, better to his neighbor, better to his country and better to his God. It has by none of its teachings ever made a man or woman worse, but it has made hundreds of thousands better. Its lessons all develop the good, the beautiful, the true. The half has not been told of its good work, and it can and will do more in the future. Every farmer and his family should become members. It will return dollars for every cent that it costs if its advantages are improved.

Remember it is farmers who are asking you, as a farmer, to unite with them and help them in the great work of protecting all our rights and interests.

Think on these things, then act. Join the nearest Grange to you, or, if none is within reach, write to parties whose names are on this paper and they will send you more documents and information "how to organize a Grange," its laws and regulations. Be sure you are right, then go ahead."

"Brothers of the plow, the power is with you, The world in expectation waits for action prompt and true; Oppression stalks abroad, monopolies abound, Their giant hands already clutch the tillers of the ground."

MORTIMORE WHITEHEAD.

#### Northern Seed Corn.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—An editorial upon this subject a week or two ago leads me to give my experience. For several years I have experimented with different varieties of seed corn from different localities. I find that in a majority of cases one year's test is not sufficient to find the actual value of seed corn. Of a large number of varieties that I have tried I have only found three that I kept for any considerable length of time, and one of these of late I have discarded—Blount's Prolific, sent out by Prof. Blount, of Colorado, several years ago. This was one of the very best varieties I ever tried. I sent north eight years ago and got half a bushel of Northern Pride, an early yellow variety, and for an early corn I consider it one of the very best. Five years ago I sent to Ohio and got a supply of large late yellow corn called

Eureka, that turned out very satisfactory. I have tried a very large number of varieties on a small scale, and I find that the difference in soil and in localities will make a very decided difference in the growth and yield, and after that a variety would give much better results the second year than the first. I would not like to say that in Kansas it would not be a good plan to send north for fresh seed as recommended.

My experience here is that the best seed corn can be secured on the farm where it has grown. Of course a failure of the crop may necessitate sending away for fresh seed. If we take all reasonable precaution to secure a good crop and then fail, it is difficult to avoid securing seed from outside sources. But with a fair average crop of corn a sufficient quantity of good seed corn can be secured from what is grown upon the farm. I keep and plant two varieties, one early and one late, as the liability of having a dry season I find makes this plan advisable. I have never tried any other early variety more than two years, but have had no difficulty in keeping up the quality by careful selection of seed early in the fall, drying thoroughly and storing away so as to keep dry.

I am satisfied that the farmer makes a serious mistake when he fails to secure seed corn of the very best quality, and this ought to be done either by a careful selection from what is grown upon the farm or by sending farther north for the necessary supply, but should not consider it best to advise farmers to make a practice of sending north for seed corn every year or every two years, as I am satisfied that as a rule if proper care is taken the best seed corn for that farm is corn grown upon that farm if proper care is taken to select and save. N. J. SHEPHERD, Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

#### Storing Farm Machinery.

While it is very important to store all the machinery on the farm under shelter, it is also necessary to put it away so that it will keep in good condition. So writes a correspondent of the *National Stockman and Farmer*, and he gives a good reason for it.

If left out exposed to the weather considerable damage will be done; but storing under shelter is not all. Unless properly protected the iron and steel will rust and the wood work decay. A good coat of paint should be given. It pays to keep the wood work of all machinery well painted. Linseed oil and Spanish brown, red vermillion, red ochre, mixed to a proper consistency, will answer for all practical purposes, and all the wood work of the implements should be carefully painted before putting away—even the hoe and spade handles, and the hay and manure forks, will be the better of a good coat of paint. Oil aids to preserve the wood, and if kept well painted with good oil paint will aid materially to prevent accidents.

Iron can be painted and will prevent rust if kept well covered. The working parts, such as the mold board and shares of the plows, the spades, hoes, the shovels of the cultivators and the steel points of the drill flukes, should all be either well greased with unsalted grease or oil. Plows and cultivators can be painted. It will take but a little work with soda and water, or turpentine, or even oil to clean off in the spring when wanted for use. Rust and decay caused by exposure, by changes in the weather and dirt, damage machinery and tools nearly as much as the work done with them, and while storing under shelter is quite an item. Keeping the wood well painted and the iron and

steel, especially the working parts, covered to prevent rust is nearly if not quite as necessary. Mowers, reapers, binders, and the kind of machinery that requires considerable oiling while at work, should all be cleaned off. Many are careless and use a much larger quantity of oil than is necessary, and this collects dirt. This injures the wood work quite materially. Much of this can be readily cleaned off now with a knife that if allowed to remain on until spring will dry and harden and often increase the friction, making the machine run that much harder than is really necessary.

Dirt on the plows, harness, drills and cultivators should all be cleaned off. It can be done better before storing away. A little pains in putting them away, especially if the tool house is crowded, will save considerable trouble in the spring. The plows and harrows will nearly always be needed first in the spring, and should be stored so that they can be got at conveniently. The hay rakes, mower and binder come after the cultivator. The corn-planter will be used early. A little planning of this kind in storing away will save considerable vexation in the spring. By putting the tools away in good shape now much time will be saved in the spring by having everything in good shape all ready for work, and this of itself will be quite an item, in addition to the saving of the machinery. And the work should be attended to now before stormy weather sets in.

An English writer, in speaking of American pork, says that much of that product which has been shipped to Europe has been simply concentrated maize, a compound which does not commend itself to the tastes of those who have had an opportunity of enjoying pork manufactured from milk, oat meal, wheat meal, pea meal and potatoes. Bacon and ham made from pigs fed on the latter foods are fit for the gods.

Prof. Stewart states in the *Country Gentleman* that pea-vine hay, when cut at the right time, makes an excellent milk-producing food. If the peas are not allowed to ripen, but only reach the full blossom, and it is well cured at this stage, it is equal to the best clover hay. If the peas ripen for us and the vines are to be fed as hay the crop should be cut while the pea is yet soft, or in a dough state, and then the pea will not be injured and the vines will be of good quality.

In an article on farm wind mills in the *Indiana Farmer*, Mr. John M. Stahl states that a complete outfit for pumping water from a well of ordinary depth can be got for \$100 or \$125. This includes wind wheel with all necessary gearings, material for tower, pump, tank, etc. The interest on this investment per year, plus the yearly wear and tear, will not exceed \$15. Can you pump the water for your stock, or get somebody else to pump it, for this amount? Not if you have as many animals as are kept on the average West-erd farms.

#### Farm Loans.

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

T. E. BOWMAN & Co.,  
Jones Building, 116 West Sixth street,  
Topeka, Kas.

#### Attention, Farmers!

The Woman's Exchange, 114 West Seventh street, has become the most popular place in the city as a resort for the hungry. Transient rates 50 cents per meal; lunches from 25 cents upward.



## The Stock Interest.

### THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

NOVEMBER 13. — C. M. Gifford & Son, Short-horns, Junction City, Kas.

#### About Swine-Raising.

Mr. Waldo F. Brown, a competent writer, is giving a series of "Farm Talks" to the *National Stockman*, of Pittsburg, Pa. Here is one of his latest talks on "swine matters:"

"Those farmers who have their farms well stocked with hogs this year may be considered fortunate, for pork is high and corn cheap and abundant. Such years as this show the wisdom of those who pursue the even tenor of their way and are not discouraged and led to abandon this specialty in farming because of a bad year. Because feed was high last year many farmers sold off their breeding stock and are now regretting it. In spite of years of low prices and the losses from cholera, those whose farms are adapted to hog-raising, and who have followed it up have made money. I know neighborhoods where farmers who are so far from market that it takes a day to make the round trip with a team have given up hogs entirely on account of cholera and are wagoning their corn to market. I am quite strong in the faith that intelligence and care in the management of hogs, while it may not prevent cholera, will reduce the risk so that a farmer need not abandon hogs, if his farm is well adapted to them.

"I attended a meeting of farmers where the question of rearing and fattening hogs was discussed, and I was impressed with the fact that our farmers are making progress in the business of swine husbandry. These farmers live in Union and Franklin counties, Ind., on black, rich lands which were originally swampy, but are now thoroughly drained and are really better corn land than most of our bottoms; but cholera got such a foothold some years ago as to take away all the profits on many farms, and lead some of the farmers to abandon hogs. One farmer who has now for a number of years escaped dispaire entirely made the following statement: 'I attribute my exemption from cholera to the fact that I have learned to take better care of my hogs. I do not raise pigs on corn alone, as formerly, but feed bran slop with the milk and house waste, and I am very careful to see that my hogs have pure water to drink, especially during the warm weather. If I find my hogs have made a hole where the water stands, to become stagnant and for them to wallow in, I at once fill it up, and I give them pure fresh well or spring water. I believe also that parasites on hogs are a cause of disease, and so frequently when my hogs are feeding at the trough I take a fine rose water pot and sprinkle them with coal oil, which will kill both lice and mites.' Now I consider this quite intelligent management, and believe that if all farmers were as careful that the loss would be greatly reduced.

"Another thing which was brought out in this discussion was that the farmers have at last come to the conclusion that the breeding stock of this locality has been bred too fine. I am personally acquainted with half a score of breeders who for twenty years were raising and shipping pigs for breeding stock, and without exception their pigs were crowded with corn and made to carry as much fat as I would ever want on a hog to butcher, and at the same time they were reducing the size of the bone. I sounded a note of warning

twelve years ago, and said that I did not consider the show stock exhibited at our fairs as fit to use for breeding purposes. Time has proven the correctness of my prediction, for half of these breeders lost their entire herds, and after stocking up again with the same kind of high-bred, corn-fed hogs lost them and abandoned the business. Although I was surrounded on all sides by breeders of as handsome hogs as I ever saw, I sent away several times for crosses from men who were breeding coarser hogs, and when those breeders would call and see my hogs they would say, 'O, yes, you have good pork hogs, but they are not fine enough to please our customers.' But I could fatten these hogs at eight to ten months old and easily make a weight of 300 pounds.

"Now I find intelligent farmers are not breeding for so fine bone, and are not making their breeding stock fat with corn. They have come to the conclusion that constitution is of more value than color, and a good frame and digestive organs are worth more than contour or color. I would insure a man's herd against cholera for less than half the money if he would choose vigorous, large-framed sows, and then feed his pigs for the first six months on bran, oats, clover, milk, and such other succulent food as pumpkins, squashes, etc., to what I would if he choose fine-boned, smooth, corn-fed breeders, and then raised his pigs on corn.

"In 1886 cholera prevailed on nearly every farm in this locality, and it was very fatal; and for the only time in my life it attacked my herd. I had raised my hogs mostly on bran, milk and grass, and had been feeding pumpkins for two months; and although my hogs were very sick, so that they did not taste food for ten days, and so fevered that their ears dropped off after they got well, but two died, and one of them was attacked when her pigs were but three days old, and the other was the runt of a spring litter that had barely lived and never was half as large as the others. These hogs were sick during the first half of October, and were perfectly well before the close of the month, and fattened as well as any I ever fed.

"I am quite sure that care and common sense will make hog-raising safe, and that those who go on in the old corn-feeding ruts will find it both unsafe and unprofitable."

#### Peas and Beans Better Than Corn.

The agricultural editor of the *Philadelphia Record* says that growing stock should not be kept in a fat condition, for the demand of the system is chiefly for muscle-producing matter. There is no concentrated material on the farm that supplies the desideratum in full, and though nature has furnished farmers with splendid agents for this purpose in the shape of peas and beans, the opportunity is not improved. For early pasture or soiling after rye, a piece of land broadcasted to tall-growing green peas, mixed with oats, is invaluable.

The writer of this once kept a cow up to a flow of milk until late in the season by a succession of such crops, and that, too, on a piece of white sand land. It is not known by some that if these vines are cut and nicely cured when just about to bloom, they will furnish a good crop of nutritious hay, but if not cut at flowering time the leaves will crumble away. Ground peas or beans are economical for feeding, owing to the great saving they effect. Farmers are tempted to part with them at \$2.10 a bushel when they often bring more than that sum; but if we stop and reflect that this meal, mixed half and half with corn meal will enable us to

dispense with one-third the quantity of hay, a great saving is made through the winter. For young calves nothing can equal it.

If the farmer has no conveniences for grinding them, the peas and beans can be cooked into a mash in the ordinary way, and if thus given liberally to the stock, especially the younger portion, will push them rapidly forward. Pigs will grow faster on it than anything else. Young heifers become matured several months sooner. By the use of pea or bean meal, wheat straw can be used in place of hay, and taken as a whole, it has become almost a necessity on well-regulated farms. Bear in mind, as stated above, peas and beans will not fatten stock as rapidly as corn, nor will corn make the stock grow as quickly as the legumes. Hence, in winter we should feed these articles together in order to get the best results.

#### Diet For Health in Horses.

"Constant Reader" says his horses are often troubled with constipation in winter, and he is of opinion that it proceeds from a constant dry diet; while in summer he gives them a short run at grass, or he feeds a small amount of grass every few days in manger, and to this he attributes exemption from constipation in summer. He wants to know what diet he can adopt in winter to avoid this trouble without resorting to medical remedies.

We think our correspondent is investigating in the right direction. Animals ought to be so fed as to maintain health without a periodical resort to medicine. But he must also remember that the horse often loses health from improper work. The horse should never be put to active work immediately after a full meal, and there should always be a due mixture of concentrated and fibrous food in the ration. Or, in other words, the grain should be fed with the hay. Horses being fed upon a large proportion of coarse, dry fodder in winter, are very apt to become constipated, and have a rough, staring coat. Grass is laxative, and, of course, modifies a hay ration. But one of the most fruitful causes is found in the fact that, as a general rule, the grain and hay are fed separately, and when the grain is corn meal, this enters the stomach in a solid, compact dough, too condensed for the gastric juice to penetrate and circulate through it. This often causes fever in the stomach—result, colic. Oats is not so bad, because there is 30 per cent. husk. This husk renders the food, after mastication, porous, so that the digesting fluid can act upon it.

Our correspondent will remember how often we have urged all feeders to give as great a variety of food as they can in the rations for their animals. It is not well to feed a single kind of grain, but several kinds ground together; and to effect the purpose of our correspondent, and prevent constipation, a small portion of flax seed should be ground with the other kinds of grain. Let one part in twenty be flax seed—say to 950 pounds of corn and 950 pounds of oats, add 100 pounds of flax seed. Let these be all mixed and ground together. This small proportion of flax seed will render the ration slightly laxative, just enough to keep the bowels cleansed and the coat of the horse bright and lively. There will be no constipation, and the horse will keep a fine appetite, and be in fine condition, with the ordinary ration. But to produce the best result, this ground feed should be mixed with cut hay before feeding. There should be twice the bulk of cut hay there is of ground feed. If four quarts of the ground grain is given at a feed, mix this with one peck of hay, after slightly moistening the hay, so that the meal

will stick to it. Care should be taken not to get the hay too wet, as that will cause some horses to swallow without sufficient mastication. Flax seed is now purchasable, in many places, at 2 cents per pound, so that it will not be expensive in that proportion. The grain may be corn and millet, or oats and millet, or oats and middlings, or peas and corn, mixing in the proportion of flax seed. If flax seed is not to be had, one pint to one quart of oil meal may be substituted.—*National Live Stock Journal*.

#### Weight of Fleeces.

At present there is a crusade being preached against heavy fleeces, and the wool-growers of this and other States are hunting for long-stapled plain rams to breed the wrinkles and grease out of their flocks. They will find this a very easy task, but whether results will be such as they anticipate is another question. One thing is certain, they can breed smooth, long-stapled light fleeces into their flock more readily than they can get back the heavy folds which have made the American Merino the greatest wool-bearing animal in the world, and caused a demand for stock sheep from the wool-growers of Australia and South America. Let our Michigan sheep-breeders and wool-growers read the following paragraph from the report of Consul Griffin, located at Sydney, Australia, on this point, before adopting a policy which may throw them back ten years in the improvement of their flocks:

Mr. Henry Austin, in his wool circular for July 1, 1888, is very decided in the opinion that Australian farmers should pay more attention to the weight of the fleece than its quality. He says: "It can not be too often impressed upon wool-growers that weight is the one thing necessary, and that all other considerations should be sacrificed to its attainment." He argues that at present prices no one can live on the old scale of weights, and that if the farmer wishes to make both ends meet he must produce heavier fleeces.

Australian wool has long been held up to our wool-growers as the model for them to follow. But it is very evident these fine light fleeces are not paying ones to grow. That was just the experience of the wool-growers of this country when they adopted the policy of crossing their flocks with Saxony and Silesian rams. Manufacturers would not pay enough difference between them and heavy fleeces to enable growers to live at the business, and they turned their attention to improving the weights of their fleeces. Now they are thinking of trying the same experiment of growing light fleeces again, and we believe the experiment will be as costly and as futile as it proved over thirty years ago. Light, fine fleeces will never pay the grower until there is a radical change in the system of buying wool. Good sound stapled American fleeces are fine enough and good enough to clothe the people of this country, or any other, for that matter, and those who find fault with them either do not know their intrinsic merit or do so for the purpose of injuring their value for their personal advantage.—*Michigan Farmer*.

The combination of ingredients found in Ayer's Pills renders them tonic and curative as well as cathartic. For this reason they are the best medicine for people of costive habit, as they restore the natural action of the bowels, without debilitating.

Hogs intended for fattening should now be shut up and their feed increased. They will fatten much faster in warm than in cold weather—so hurry up the materials for pork-making during November. Give them good shelter and dry beds—not a six-rail fence for a pen and the sky for a covering.



## In the Dairy.

### SOME DAIRY PROBLEMS.

Dairying, like every other business, requires careful thought and continuous study. Brains are needed in every vocation. The dairy is an open field full of food for thinkers. Here are some problems to think about and to solve, suggested in a recent number of the *American Agriculturist*:

"While here and there a dairyman has succeeded in solving for himself the problem how to keep cows profitably, the great mass of dairymen plod along and conduct their business by rules that were formulated in the infancy of dairying. They keep on milking a cow whose gross milk yield will fall below 3,500 pounds yearly; they milk her when dairy produce is lowest; feed her on expensive foods, without any knowledge of its influence upon the milk supply, and its quality, or its cost of production.

"The first and most important problem to be decided is, what kind of cows shall the dairyman keep? Shall he keep a big, beefy cow, that makes 125 pounds of butter per year and gives milk about seven months of the twelve, or shall he keep a specific dairy cow of big performance, producing 275 to 300 pounds of butter per year? The food of each will practically be the same, but the profits of 300 pounds of butter over 125 are worth while to consider in contrast to the beefy carcass of an "old cow" that has been ten years maturing. No argument of beef or steer calves will change the figures, for it is the feed fed it after birth that determines the value of the ox. What that breed shall be is an open question, but it is sufficient to say that there are specific dairy breeds of great excellence; when once adopted they need to be tried in continuance of past lines. The male of the specific dairy type is of strong prepotency and the grade heifer of a good native cow often surprises the owner by her excellence. The grade will be a most persistent milker, better than her mother, and if this same sire is once crossed upon his own get, the milking qualities will be intensified, and the dairy habit fairly established. The line of breeding should not be changed to other breeds, but males of the same breed and of noted families procured, and the third and fourth generations will usually exhibit all the traits and excellences of full bloods, and are to the average dairyman quite as satisfactory. Good breeding of dairy stock implies a thorough sifting-out process of inferior animals. The dairyman must also learn what a dairy type is, and breed to this form, and discard the beefy type, with blocky bodies and well-sprung ribs. He must bear in mind that the sire of a herd is possessed of a greater influence in molding excellence of milk performance than the dams, so that the sire should always be selected from a family of more than average performance, and then, by keeping the breeding stock as closely as possible to a type of uniformity of build and quality of product, a substantial progress will be made.

"The dairyman must study the market demand for his products, whether these are butter, cheese, or milk, and keep cows adapted for that want. It would be financial suicide to sell Jersey and Guernsey milk to the city milkman, when 12 per cent. of solids constitute "good" milk, or keep so-called cheese cows from which to make butter. A line of dairying must be decided upon, and held to, for frequent change in dairy methods will never bring reputation, nor very great prosperity.

"Then the cow should be treated and

cared for as a mother, and fed a mother's food, not the food of bullocks. This feeding and care should commence with the calf. The stunted calf that has been obliged to rob its bodily growth to keep from freezing, or spend its summer fighting the "gaunt wolf," has had its energies misdirected, and in after life it will rarely ever pay to try to make a profitable cow of it.

"The calf that is raised for a dairy cow should be abundantly—not lavishly—fed on good grass, clover hay, oats, bran and other protein foods. Corn meal should be discarded. Milk-giving is a function separate and apart from beef-making, and to first induce the beef habit by feeding fat-formers, like corn meal, is to train the heifer in that way, and, at last, when a cow, and you wish to "feed her up," the extra food will go to 4-cent beef, instead of 30-cent butter, and a big loss is met with; for the food that is turned into butter is sold every day, and there is only one sale for the beef.

"Our heifer calf should be well fed, well housed, and kept warm in the winter, for in a stable of good light and pure air she will develop the kind of hardiness that dairy cows need, the oats and bran will give solid bone and strong muscle and nerve, and also build up the embryo life that she must otherwise rob herself of to supply, or leave incomplete. Then our heifer, if milked as long as possible the first year of her dairy life, generously fed to make good, rich blood, out of which to make good milk—for milk-giving is first blood secretion governed by nerve force—we shall, as a rule, find we have a profitable dairy cow. This cow should be retained as long as she profitably pays her keep, then sold as a "sausage" for what she will bring; for we hold that no man ever fattened an old dairy cow to a profit. Better by far put this food into a cow that does give milk, and get pay for food consumed."

### Winter Dairying.

I notice that the agricultural press is fond of talking on the subject of winter dairying, and that it always speaks of it as a business which any dairyman can readily engage in without much expense or trouble. "Now is the time to prepare for winter dairying," says a New York paper of considerable pretension. I suppose the approach of the fall season suggested the idea for a paragraph. In one sense, "now" is the time to begin calculations, if not preparations.

### WHEN TO BEGIN.

Almost any time will do, if you allow enough margin for the future—for it will take considerable time, calculation and preparation, to change a herd of cows from spring to fall calving. It cannot be done in one year. The cows must be kept from service all through the summer and fall months, until the next winter. They will practically become a herd of farrow cows for the next season—for they must be kept from the bull until such time as will cause them to come in milk during the fall months. In this there will be considerable loss and annoyance; and the dairyman with a fine herd which comes in during the spring months must decide for himself whether the immediate loss will be greater than the future gains, and whether the future gains will be large enough to pay for the change from summer to winter dairying. Of course, it can be made by changing the cows—by selling off all which come in milk too early in the season and buying such as will calve at the right time. But this is a very risky and objectionable business, if one has a good herd. It does not pay to sell good cows and take the chances of filling their places by

promiscuous purchase. Good cows, among men who know their business, are not for sale; and men who do not understand their business are not likely to have good cows. I should be loth to sell my good cows for any purpose, if I proposed to continue in the dairy business. My preference would be for prolonging the milking season the first year, so as to bring my cows around to the right time for coming in milk for winter dairying, which I think has several

### ADVANTAGES OVER SUMMER DAIRYING.

1. It gives remunerative employment at a season of the year when not much else can be done. The cows and other stock have got to be fed and cared for, and but little additional labor, care or expense is added to the necessary chores by running a dairy, except the milking. To do this, and the other additional work in the dairy room, the dairyman can afford to keep over his trusty hands of the previous summer, and have them on hand for the next summer's work—which is no small consideration to both employer and employee.

2. Prices are better in winter for the same class of goods; and by properly preparing food, and having it in reasonable variety as well as in good condition, the dairyman can turn out butter and cheese in winter having all the fine flavor of the summer products. Besides, if he has proper provisions for work, he saves the cost of ice and runs none of the dangers of injury incurred in hot weather—either in the handling of the milk or in the handling of the products from it. His milk is sweet and clean—if proper cleanliness is observed—and free from bacteria and fungous germs, with which the atmosphere is filled in hot weather. The temperatures are all down low, where milk and its products will keep well; and when it comes to marketing goods, no special care is required to keep them from melting, nor is the additional expense of refrigerator cars necessary. The butter also keeps better in the consumer's hands, as well as in storage, and no complaints come from this source.

3. Milking nights and mornings and all the routine work of the dairy is dispensed with in the summer months when the haying, harvesting, and other farm work are pushing. There is no leaving the hay field every afternoon to do the milking just when a lot of hay is ready for the mow, and never will be in as good condition again. The cows are dry, and running in the pasture caring for themselves, at the season when the cost of keep is reduced to the minimum. If they are bringing in nothing, they call for no care and labor, which are required in winter when they go dry. Fall veal brings a good price, and fall calves, properly sheltered, fed and cared for, are almost as good as yearlings in the spring, and will take to grass as soon as it appears, and thrive well on it. These are all decided advantages in winter dairying over summer, but they call for widely different arrangements in many respects. The problem in winter dairying is too keep warm, and keep all the temperature up to the desired point. In summer dairying, the problem is to keep the temperatures down where the best results are secured. For complete success, warm stables, always 15 or 20 deg. above freezing, are absolutely necessary; but they must not be kept warm at the expense of ventilation. The stables must not only be thoroughly ventilated, but be kept scrupulously clean and well deodorized by the use of absorbents—among which nothing is better than land-plaster, which retains the ammonia and goes along with the manure to

## WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S IMPROVED Butter Color.

EXCELS IN { STRENGTH  
PURITY  
BRIGHTNESS

Always gives a bright natural color, never turns rancid. Will not color the Buttermilk. Used by thousands of the best Creameries and Dairies. Do not allow your dealer to convince you that some other kind is just as good. Tell him the BEST is what you want, and you must have Wells, Richardson & Co's Improved Butter Color.

Three sizes, 25c. 50c. \$1.00. For sale everywhere. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. Burlington, Vt.

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are the Purest, Cheapest, Strongest, and most Durable Dyes ever made. One 10c. package will color 1 to 4 pounds of Dress Goods, Garments, Yarns, Rags, etc. Unequalled for Feathers, Ribbons, and all Fancy Dyeing. Also Diamond Paints, for Gilding, Bronzing, etc. Any color Dye or Paint, with full instructions and sample card mailed for 10 cents. At all Druggists WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., BURLINGTON, VT.

enrich the soil. A good dairy house or room should also be provided, away from all other kinds of business and household work, the temperature of which can be easily kept where it is wanted. An apartment for work should be separated from the milk room and the store room. These are necessary for successful summer dairying as well as for winter dairying—and it may here be added that a house or room built for coolness in summer is easily warmed in winter.—T. D. Curtis, in O. J. Farmer.

If you are suffering from Malaria, ask your druggist for Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria. If he don't have it, and tells you he has something just as good, don't believe him, but send one dollar to Dr. A. T. Shallenberger, Rochester, Penn., and get the Antidote by mail. A few doses will restore you to perfect health. The medicine is in the form of pills, but is not a purgative. It not only destroys Malaria, but is an excellent tonic.

In growing green crops to turn down, manure, if given to aid the growth, is not thrown away, as in this way it helps drawing fertilizing matter from the air, beside being itself retained in the soil. Thus where it is proposed to manure land for a crop of grain, the manure can be made to perform this extra work, and not only without loss to itself and with gain in the crop grown for manure, but through the increased work bestowed upon the land, enlarge its effect.

When fragile woman sighs, deploring The charms that quickly fade away, What power, the bloom of health restoring, Can check the progress of decay? The only aid that's worth attention, For pains and ills of such description, Thousands of women gladly mention— 'Tis "Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

The price of this royal remedy, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, is but one dollar. Specific for all those chronic ailments and weaknesses peculiar to women. The only medicine for such maladies, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction or money refunded. See guarantee on bottle wrapper. Large bottles \$1. Six for \$5.

When it is discovered that an animal is poisoned by Paris green the following treatment should be given: Two ounces of carbonate of soda (common cooking soda) and four fluid ounces (four tablespoonfuls) of tincture of iron should be mixed in a quart of water and given as a drench. If given early enough this will neutralize the poison. If it is known that a large quantity of the poison has been swallowed the dose can be increased. After a short time a pound and a half of Glauber or Epsom salts should be given to carry off the now practically insoluble poison by the intestines.

Gray hairs prevented, dandruff removed, the scalp cleansed, and the hair made to grow thick by the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.



## Correspondence.

### Prices in England.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Do you intend to go into the comic business? Your employment of a resident of Topeka born in London, in fact a "cockney," to collect prices of farm implements in Great Britain, surpasses anything perpetrated for absurdity for some time. Certainly he had gumption enough to make a satisfactory report according to your "lights." But to an English farmer talking of the price of English axes, and of wagons costing \$100 which would load one and one-half tons, out upon such folly. An English axe is of quite a different shape and fills quite a different purpose to that an American axe does, and is no use whatever here. Not one English farmer in ten keeps an axe; coal is used, and the axe is not used for splitting. Does your "cockney" illuminator (on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle, know the difference between an English ax, a hatchet, a tomahawk, a gather knife and an adze; also the difference between an English wagon, a wain, a lorry, a flour wagon, a van, a tip-cart and a Cornish cart, etc. I throw not, and yet you proceed absolutely in the dark to make comparisons of prices. On my English farm I used to keep two wagons, two vans, three tip-carts and three Cornish carts. My wagons used to cost from 40 to 60 only, according to stoutness; wains 30 to 40, and they are cheaper there now. [We suppose the writer means dollars, but does not say so.—ED.]

A sample of your cockney's information is that a \$100 wagon will load one and one-half tons; a light load for such a wagon would be three tons. No one but a pro-tariff man would advocate the importation of wooden or principally wooden articles; it is too silly, wood being so much cheaper here as to render the thing almost an economic impossibility.

With regard to your pattern suit, prices, etc., I unhesitatingly affirm that either your agent did not know how to buy or else he pocketed 50 per cent. of the money. The made out bills are waste paper. You don't seem to have a notion what a workman's suit is made of in England. I never heard of such a cloth for men as "cassimere." Cassimere is a fine, comparatively weak wearing material for women's dresses. A suit of good "corduroy," (not trash retailed here of similar appearance and one-third the wear) can be bought for \$5. A suit of moleskin, equally long wearing, for \$5 or a mixture at option. These were the prices when I left, and they are now somewhat less I am advised. The above named goods are of cotton, thick, warm, and looking well; the average continuous hard wear is twelve months or two winters, not with rags or patches. People in England, unless the dregs of big cities, don't wear rags like Kansas farmers and mechanics; they are handed on to the paper maker.

May I ask on what grounds you say "clothes, such as farmers and hard working people wear?" Are not American working people entitled to wear the best for their Sunday suits, and if not for this rotten tariff they could buy what is prohibited to them now by the price? Workingmen in England give from \$12 to \$18 for their holiday suits, as good cloth as the rich wear. Are the republicans afraid that if good clothes were made cheap, the only class distinction (visible to an outsider) here, would vanish? A few months since you stoutly affirmed that American cotton prints were better and cheaper than English, now you admit the contrary which is the fact. At the same time you concealed or don't know the further and important fact that American cotton prints are three-fourth yards wide, while English are a full yard wide—another example of the American manufacturers pretty ways. There is no want of ability in the animal, but there is a decided lack of honesty combined with a horse-leach greed for filthy lucre. I have English working people on my farm now and they confirm the prices and length of wear of real working suits, not the bogus or shoddy brought out by your "cockney." No well-to-do mechanic in England wears \$5 shoddy suits for holiday wear. None but the very poor use such poor stuff. What

is sold for \$7 and \$8 (shoddy) all wool the storekeeper calls it, and so it is in a sense, on this side, can be and is bought in England for \$5. Any man having lived and kept house on both sides who will deny the facts I have written anent clothing, and the same would apply to crockery wear, glass tumblers, etc., is either an ignorant booby or a promising disciple of Ananias. Men without personal experience who deny are simply densely ignorant of the subject.

It is over thirty years since I heard this medieval rubbish, self-contradictions and economic fallacies, yclept arguments and facts by the pro-tariff people. It is a mighty stale hash, and lots of the arguments of your correspondents would disgrace an infant school. The most curious phase of the business is, that most of the republican leaders have at one time or other in Congress advocated a big reduction in the tariff. So did also Lincoln and Garfield, I am credibly informed by those who have consulted the *Congressional Record*.

J. BROWSE-OLDREIVE.

Florence, Marion Co., Oct. 29.

Suppose we should inform our sensitive and incredulous friend that the "cockney," of whom he speaks, is a gentleman of unquestionable integrity, that he was instructed to purchase the articles named in the usual way and to report the actual cost, without any concealments, private understandings or frauds? Our object was to get the facts. Neither the "cockney," nor the editor of the KANSAS FARMER has any interest in the matter beyond the truth. We believe whatever reliable facts prove. We are not trying to serve any party, but we do want to keep our readers informed concerning important questions which they are expected to determine. As to prices of clothing we have much testimony other than that contained in the article which our correspondent thinks is both funny and absurd. Our order was for a wool suit, not a cotton suit. Here is something from an appointee of President Cleveland: "Consul Schoenhof, at Tunstall, England, in his report, May, 1886, giving cost of cotton goods in England and the United States, says: 'American cost is 2½ cents cheaper per pound, when put side by side on the intrinsic merits of weight.'"

The same gentleman, under date of August 14, 1886, wrote:

So far as clothing and dry goods in general are concerned, I find that cotton goods are fully as cheap in the United States as here. Shirtings and sheetings if anything are superior in quality for the same money with us, so far as I can judge from the articles exposed for sale in the retail stores. Articles of underwear for women, made of muslin, are far superior in workmanship and finish, and cheaper in price in the United States, counting the difference in the price of imported materials. Nor can I find that men's shirts, when chiefly of cotton, are any cheaper here. Of boots and shoes, if factory made, the same may be said, though the leather of the better class of ready-made goods seems to be superior here, that is, better tanned. Custom-made boots and shoes, however, are considerably below American prices. A very good pair of gentlemen's laced gaiters, made to order, can be had at \$3.89, and rising to \$7.20, the difference in price being largely due to the so-called stylishness of the shoemaker. Everything made to order in the way of clothing, excepting shirts, perhaps, is considerably cheaper here, while machine-made or factory made goods show disappearing differences only.

Goods made of wool, linen, and silk are considerably lower than our prices. A good suit of the best English tweed, worsted or melton can be had, made to order, at from \$15 to \$20. A spring overcoat of excellent quality, with best silk sleeve-lining, I had measured for \$18.25. The same articles can be had for much less if made of inferior goods or by cheaper tailors. The difference in the prices of ready-made things, as said above, is not so marked, however, and this is mainly due to the comparatively low price and superiority of tailor-made garments, on account of which they are preferred by the working classes even, and have not given the impetus to the wholesale manufacture of clothing which is maintained and supported in the United States, principally by the high cost of merchant tailor made articles of clothing. In workmanship and finish I find corresponding articles of the wholesale process of manufacture superior in the United States. This is true of clothing as well as of collars, cuffs, and like articles. [See Consular report No. 76, 1887, pp. 257 and 258.]

As to price of wagons we quoted from Bristol Wagon Works Co's, published price list, and also from a private letter written by an Englishman who does not reside in London, and who was never outside of England. A "West of England farm wagon," narrow tire, made to carry one and one-half tons, is listed at £28, (nearly \$140) and a "Gloucestershire wagon" is put at £32, (nearly \$160).... It is comforting to have our critic admit that wood or "principally wooden," are "much cheaper here." It is the first admission of the kind from anti-protection people that we have seen.

That does away with the charge that farmers can purchase their implements cheaper in Great Britain.... We will take this opportunity to repeat what has been said frequently in these columns, that we care nothing about our correspondents' party affiliations, and that any allusion or insinuations on their part to the effect that the KANSAS FARMER is a party paper, is in bad taste. We publish letters on both sides, but we have opinions of our own, and they are expressed fearlessly without reference to party politics.—EDITOR.

### Money and Interest on Money.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I notice an article in the FARMER of October 25, headed "Our Law Makers," and signed by James Clinton. I suppose he is a farmer, for he says there are many hardships "we have to endure." If he is a farmer he is not posted in regard to the condition of his farming brethren over the State of Kansas. Mr. Clinton says: "Is it not a fact if a farmer has 500 bushels of wheat he can get nearly \$500 for it?" I will ask Mr. Clinton how long that price existed? Then he goes on and says if he has butter, cheese, etc., he can exchange it for cash. No one will dispute that fact. But will the price it brings justify him for its production? That I think is the great question with us farmers. I say if the farmers do not get well paid for their labor on account of the circulating medium, if that is the cause, we should have a larger circulation. He further says: If he has nothing to sell he has to borrow it from the bank," and he says if the laws are made to drive bankers out of business, farmers must do without money. Will any one with one moment's thought, suppose that any set of law makers with common sense would attempt to destroy our present banking system without first finding one that will suit the masses of the people better, and be cheaper, etc.? Next he says: "No poor farmer need fear that his farm will be sold for debt unless he has voluntarily mortgaged it." We have no doubt there are a great many instances where men do voluntarily mortgage their farms, but when such is the case they are generally light mortgages. The average Kansas farmers that I have met are no such blasted fools to put themselves hopelessly in debt when there is no compulsion. He further says he may have borrowed money from a lawyer or banker on his face or on his own face and one or two of his neighbor's faces. I suppose that is what Mr. Clinton means. He says our farmer can snap his finger at the ones he borrowed the money from and ask them what they are going to do about it. Now I do not say that farmers are more honest than any other class of people, but I do believe they are a good average with other classes so far as honesty is concerned. I would like to know if any honest man owed a debt of \$280 to his banker or any one else if he had a farm to give a mortgage on if he would not do it providing he could not get the money in any other way. Further I do not call a man poor in Kansas at this time if he owns a farm that is not mortgaged, though it may be only eighty or even forty acres. He says the question we are interested in is to know how we may best help our own finances. The answer he gives is raise big crops of all kinds of produce, for we can sell them readily for cash. I believe somewhat in that myself, but under the present system our government is under in regard to its finance, tariff, board of trade, transportation system, all kinds of trusts, after we as farmers have bothered our brains and wasted our muscles to raise big crops as Mr. C. says, we have only the bone to nibble and lick, while trusts and monopolies have all of our meat.

I will notice one more remark of Mr. Clinton's. "We can now get money at 7 per cent. on good farms without commission." I will ask Mr. C. if that is true all over the State of Kansas, and if it would be true. Mr. C. well knows or ought to know the average investment of the farmer only brings him from 2 to 3 per cent. If that be true, the farmer that borrows at 7 per cent. will pay at least 4 per cent more than he is making on his investment. It is only a matter of time under such a money and interest system that the whole agricultural class will financially perish. Seven per cent. is not the per cent. charged all over Kansas, but 10 per cent., 18 per cent., 24 per cent. and 36 per cent. is common in the western part of Kansas.

P. P. FADELY.

Morrill, Brown Co., Kas.

### The Old and the New.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Silks are coming into fashion in Paris. Green, red and gray are the trio of absolute colors for autumn; every shade of green flourishes. There is no end to the varieties of ribbons, in weaves, colors and widths; ribbons from four to eight inches wide appear on the newest hats, and if the bows look as though they were designed by a lunatic and had been been through a cyclone or stiff Kansas breeze, the acme of elegance has been attained. The ladies who revel in ribbons for ornament and house decoration may not know that they are helping to support an enormous industry in the United States. The demand for this fashionable article is now so great that one State alone—New Jersey—turns out 36,675,000 yards a year. This is 110,025,000 feet, or not quite 22,731 miles, and it is said that the finest grades of ribbons are produced in this country.

The stately silks of our grandmothers are coming into fashion; some are brocades of remarkable and most varied weavery; some of them softly finished and flexible enough to draw through a wedding ring and others stiff enough to stand alone. Exact reproductions are shown of silks in vogue in 1814, of fine faille of lustre so brilliant that it is called faille diamant, striped with vine leaves of satin damask outlined with a contrasting color differently woven. In these are dull old-blue stripes alternating with brown, with a gay vine on each, or else small flowers. Ladies are using mufflers as well as ribbons for house decoration; they are bought out in black and dark grounds with floral designs, while others have dark stripes of various combinations; many are used for ties and stand covers, for which they are well adapted.

We could dwell on this subject so interesting to the feminine heart much longer, for there is no end to the designs and beautiful fabrics brought out by our enterprising manufacturers, rivaling that of the old world, but the FARMER would cut us short, no doubt thinking farmers' wives are more interested in the dairy and poultry yard; but variety, we are told, is the spice of life, so we must be forgiven for introducing into our silk culture article the beneficent results of the short life of the industrious little silk worm.

It is stated that the silk industry of the world in 1880 represented a consumption of 38,000,000 pounds of raw silk, and silk manufactures to the value of \$365,000,000. With each year the consumption increases, and it is said that the United States consumes more silk than any other nation. We also have it from good authority that the silk produced in the United States is of superior quality, Osage orange being used largely as food for the silk worm. Every pound and ounce will find a ready market at the flature and the highest market price paid. The culture of silk worms has been introduced into the Reformatory Prison for Women at Sherborn, Mass., with good results, the women taking a great interest in the work, which one woman said "had been a great help in keeping her mind balanced while laboring to overcome the evils of the past." The change from other work had been a blessing to the inmates. Although for a short time only, it had given new objects of interest and thought. This industry could be pursued in all reformatories for children in our Western States with much better results, the climate being better adapted to the life of the silk worm. In these institutions the price of labor would not be a barrier, but a clear gain to the State. It would be well for the managers of such institutions to look into the advantages to be gained. The children would be taught an industry by which they could in part earn their hiring, and it will be of use to them in all after years. The managers of the reformatory at Hutchinson should give this industry thoughtful attention and inaugurate it as one of the industries and sciences taught the children who are to be the future citizens and farmers of the State. Nowhere could silk culture be carried on with more economy and better results. Having the State flature so near, the reeling could be done without the trouble and delay of stifling the cocoons, and in time flature work could be taught as an industry. "Great oaks from little acorns grow," and why not from this grow silk manufacturing? In our enterprising State, more wonderful and greater things have been accomplished in the last decade, and now we want silk



goods manufactured from the silk grown on our own soil by our own women and children. For information and publications address (stamp enclosed)

MARY M. DAVIDSON, Silk Culturist.  
Junction City, Kas.

#### Our Foreign Commerce.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I did not reply to your comment on my letter written at your request because I did not believe you would publish it. Your statement that our trade has increased is true only in the sense that our population has increased and consumes more. Our whole foreign trade stands at about \$26 per capita, as it was twenty or forty years ago. In fact, as compared with the great commercial nations which we were leading in 1858, we are far behind. These States have not materially increased their populations, have spared to us millions of their laborers, and have trebled their foreign trade per capita of population since 1850. We have opened out to free labor all the South and all west of the Mississippi river since 1865, infinite areas of soil ready for the plow, and have doubled our population and received millions of the best of citizens from foreign lands and billions of wealth besides, yet our trade stands at about \$26 per capita. England's is \$3,500,000,000 per annum; ours ought to be over \$8,000,000,000, and is but \$1,500,000,000. Wages here ought to be four times more than in England, yet you brag they are double hers and ten times more than China's. A mortal stroke has been given to the export trade, that is, farm products, because tax on imports must fall off on to exports and vice versa.

CLARKE IRVINE.

Oregon, Mo.

#### The Flato Hay Press.

Our first page this week illustrates one of the most useful and labor-saving farm implements that we know of. Knowing the long-felt want of a hay press that could be sold at a nominal sum and do good work, the Flato Hay Press Co., of Kansas city, have purchased the right to manufacture and sell the Flato Hay Press, and are now prepared to furnish them single or in small or large quantities.

It will be seen from the illustration that the press fits on an ordinary farm wagon and can be hauled to the hay, while most machines necessitate the hauling of the hay to the press. It will also be seen that this late invention is entirely a new departure, inasmuch as the power is furnished by hand, leaving the press perfectly free to be instantly moved from one shock to the other. Hay can also be baled direct from the win-rows in the field, and as each bale is pressed with one feed it will go through the sweat in the bale the same as in the shock or stack, thereby making a wonderful saving of both time and labor. In fact the same amount of labor will put the hay in bales with this machine that it usually takes to put it in stacks, and all of the hay is saved and not blown away by the high winds or spoiled by the rain, as is too often the case in stacking hay.

Two or three men can take this press and bale direct from the shocks or win-rows from ten to fifteen bales per hour,—bales averaging eighty to ninety lbs., smaller or larger as may be required, and occupying only one-sixth of the space required for hay in the bulk. Thus it will be seen that this machine is indeed a new departure well calculated to not only save time and labor but also a vast amount of hay.

While the press is specially designed for baling hay, it is equally well adapted for the baling of wool, straw, brown-corn, etc., etc. The price is at least one-third of the cost of other presses, and yet it is claimed will last longer and give better satisfaction. A liberal discount will be allowed for cash or good bankable paper. Agents wanted. In writing for circulars and terms do not fail to mention the KANSAS FARMER.

[Correction.—The word Flato, under illustration, on first page, should read Flato.]

#### Look Here, Patrons and Farmers!

Delegates to the National Grange and National Farmers' Congress will find the Central Barber Shop the best place in the city for baths and barbering. Ten good barbers. Everything first-class. Crawford's opera house.

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

By Prof. C. O. Blake, Topeka.

[Correspondence on account of this Weather Department should be directed to C. O. Blake, Topeka, Kas. See advertisement of Blake's Weather Tables on another page.]

#### WEATHER TABLES FOR 1889.

Our Weather Tables for next year will not be ready for mailing till about the 17th of this month. When we announced that they would be ready November 1, we had so arranged that by forced work we could have got them out on time; but as soon as we made the announcement, we found that the demand would be much larger than we expected. This stimulated us to extra effort and we decided to add several features to the book that will largely increase its value to the reader. We also concluded to go through the entire mass of figures which we have accumulated during the past year in preparing for this book, so as to eliminate all possible errors and supply all omissions. This has been a great task. For the past sixty days we have worked all day and part of each night with four assistants in getting our tables perfect and ready for the press. But we still have about seven days' labor to do, after which one of the great publishing houses of Topeka will put a large force at work with the type and get the book out in three or four days. The publishing house can rush the job, as the copy can be divided among a large number of men; but in preparing the copy we cannot work more than four assistants, as we have to personally supervise every part of the work. Neither in justice to the cause nor to the interest of our patrons can we afford to slight any part of the work, not even in the smallest details, as we know that the present great demand for our book is due to the care we have used in the past in trying to make our calculations (and hence, predictions) as perfect as possible. The forthcoming book is one our patrons will be proud of, and will keep for years as an invaluable book of reference even after the year's predictions shall have been fulfilled. While the predictions will not be infallible, yet they will be nearer that mythical line than anything heretofore published, even down to the numerous details. Every man in Kansas will want not only one but several copies of this book as soon as he knows what it contains. *You will appreciate the full force of this remark as soon as you see the contents of the book.*

#### VERIFICATION FOR OCTOBER.

In the KANSAS FARMER of September 20 we published our predictions as to the temperature and rainfall for October in all of the States and the settled parts of Canada. At that time we made and published nearly 100 distinct predictions, specifically locating each one, leaving nothing to "glittering generalities." We have now compiled all of the daily reports of the Signal Service for all parts of the United States and Canada, and find that our predictions for October made a verification of 100 per cent. As 100 per cent. is perfect and the very top round of the ladder, it satisfies the grumblers who have been crying for infallibility. We would be glad to publish the full figures of the Signal Service to prove our statement; but it would make several columns, and most of our readers would not care to wade through several columns of statistics. Those who desire to prove or disprove our statements will obtain the full reports direct from Washington instead of taking our say-so for it. Our said predictions for October were published at the time by the St. Louis Globe-Democrat and many other leading papers. If parties who have the Signal Service reports for October will refer to the KANSAS FARMER of September 20, or to the Globe-Democrat of about that date, they will see just what we predicted and can make the comparison.

We now wish to explain the meaning of the word "normal." We frequently say that the rainfall or temperature will be normal, or a little above or below normal, or that the rain will be deficient or in excess. We receive many letters which show that our meaning is not understood by all our readers. Many seem to think that when they receive as much rain as they need for the month that it is normal, and that no weather can be normal which does not adapt itself to our personal necessities. So too the man who desires dry weather to clear a swamp or make hay thinks a moderate rain "excessive;" while the lumberman who wants high water to float his logs thinks anything less than a flood "deficient." We wish to say that the words "normal," "excessive," "deficient," and words of similar import do not refer to the necessities of any man or any country. They always refer to the general average for a long series of years for that

locality and that particular month. Hence, while the normal rainfall for Florida peninsula in October is 5.42 inches, the normal for the east half of Colorado in October is only .69 inches, that is, two-thirds of one inch. As to our October predictions for Kansas, we stated: "Many counties frequently have but little rain in that month, while in other years all have considerable; this year they will nearly all receive as much rain as the usual average for each locality in October." Now from the reports of the Signal Service and from all other sources where we could obtain reports, we find that the average rainfall in the east third of Kansas was 3.06 inches for October this year, which is slightly above the usual October average; and in the middle third of the State it was 1.46 inches, and .89 of an inch in the western third—the western two-thirds of the State being slightly below normal. October 5 two inches of rain fell in most of the eastern part of the State. We predicted that some of the heaviest rains of the month, especially in the eastern part of the State, would be about October 5 or 6.

In the article we wrote toward the middle of last month and which was published in this paper October 18, we stated: "There will be a reasonable amount of rain during the next thirty days, and as it will be warmer than ordinarily during a good part of November, it follows that wheat sown now will get a good start for winter and will do well." We have had the rain, and the warm weather is here to show for itself; wheat is doing finely.

But as to other parts of the country, we made some extraordinary predictions and exceptions which have all been literally fulfilled. Ordinarily in October the southern part of Alabama and Florida have more rain than any other places, but this year we stated that they would be deficient, except in spots on the east coast of Florida. The prediction has proved to be exactly true. Many such instances might be mentioned in all parts of the United States. Many do not appreciate the difference between guessing and calculating as to what the weather will be. To all mathematical minds, a verification of 10 per cent. in a large number of predictions is conclusive internal evidence that something more than guessing has been used. To illustrate, we will say that there were 100 distinct predictions in our forecasts for October. Now if you go to a horse race where 100 strange horses are to trot together and you are required to not only select the winning horse but also to tell or predict in what order each of the hundred horses will come under the wire, what would be your chance of success? By the law of permutations you can calculate how many chances would be against you. If you multiply 1 by 2, and 2 by 3, and that product by 4, and that product by 5, and so on till you have multiplied by each number up to 100, the last product will show the number of chances that would be against you. Try it and then you can tell what our chance of success would be if guessing. But if 1,000 soldiers were all mixed up with the crowd at the fair grounds and you knew that they were to march out through a narrow gate, you could predict the exact order in which they would pass through the gate. You know they are governed by law and order, and you have learned what that law is. You know that each man has his place in his company, and each company its place in the regiment. You know that they will form into line and move by the flank, and that company A will ordinarily be in advance. Hence you can predict for 1,000 or an army of 5,000 by knowing the law by which they move. You will thus see that in making 100 predictions as to the weather we could not make a verification of the one-hundredth part of 1 per cent. if we did not know the weather laws and calculate accordingly. When we state that the weather changes will come in a certain order we thereby negative all other possible ways in which the weather changes might come. If you prove that one man did steal the boots, you thereby prove that several hundred million other men did not steal them. In our Weather Tables for 1889 there are over 1,700 distinct predictions; but they are all made according to law, and the percent. of verification will be as great as it would be if there were only two.

The extensive tables which we have inserted in our book for 1889, showing what the average rainfall in inches has been in each State and part of a State for the past fifty years will be a great help to all our readers; and they would not sell it for many dollars if another could not be procured.

#### Topeka Weather Report.

[Furnished weekly by the Kansas Weather Service at Washburn college. Frank S. Ditto, Civilian, Asst. Observer.]

Week ending Saturday, November 3, 1888:

Temperature.—Highest at 2 p. m., 78° on Tuesday and Wednesday, October 30 and 31; lowest at same hour, 60° on Friday, November 2. Highest recorded during the week, 81° November 1; lowest, 25° October 28.  
Rainfall.—Rain fell on one day only—Friday, 62-100 of an inch.

#### Gossip About Stock.

The Franklin County Short-horn Breeders will hold their annual meeting in the city of Ottawa on Saturday, November 10, at 2 p. m.

The German Medicated Stock Food, of Minneapolis, Minn., advertised this week, is highly recommended, and readers interested should write them for particulars.

By writing to I. J. Wicks, Colorado Springs, Col., and mentioning this paper, any of our readers will receive a well-written pamphlet on dehorning cattle by a scientific process.

B. B. Baker, Curtis, Neb., went on a trip East to purchase some first-class Poland-China hogs, and found just what he wanted of one of our advertisers, Scott Fisher, Holden, Mo.

Remember that next week the great American Fat Stock Show begins at Chicago. See the list of important live stock meetings to be held during the show, published in another column.

J. S. Hawes, Colony, Kas., a well-known practical breeder of Hereford cattle, has traded his highly-improved farm for 43,000 acres of grazing lands near San Antonio, Texas, at which place he will embark in sheep-growing.

The dispersion sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle at Des Moines, Iowa, November 13 and 14, by W. M. D. Lee, of Leavenworth, presents unquestionably the best opportunity ever offered in America for buying at your own prices the very best animals of this breed ever thrown on the market.

The eighth annual Short-horn sale of C. M. Gifford & Son, at Junction City, Kas., next Tuesday, will be an opportune time for our breeders to add to their herds some of the best-bred Flat Creek Marys, Josephines, Phyllis and Goodness strains of Short-horn cattle to be found in the West. These breeders have no inferior stock in their herd.

The Rural World tells how J. M. & F. A. Scott, Huntsville, Mo., one of our advertisers, bought last February eighty-three head of grade Cotswolds for \$373 50. From the flock they have sold this season \$171 worth of wool and \$220 worth of lambs. The total sales of wool and lambs amounting to \$17.50 more than first cost of the eighty-three head, and after allowing \$200 for cost and care of the sheep they have \$58 over—33½ per cent. profit on the sheep. A good showing.

One of the most important sales of Hereford cattle to be made in America this year is the offering made from the Roseland Park Herd of G. W. Henry, at Dexter Park, Chicago, November 17. The show herd made notable winnings at the great fairs held at Toledo and Columbus, Ohio; Indianapolis, Ind.; Olney, Ill., and the St. Louis Fair. Prince Edward and his get won the best class premium and grand sweepstakes at Toledo, Columbus and Olney. Be sure to attend this sale.

Mr. I. L. Whipple, proprietor of the Ottawa Herd of Poland-China hogs, reports good sales and stock in fine condition. At the Ottawa Fair he got premiums as follows: First on boar 2 years old and over; first and second on boar 1 year and under 2; first on boar 6 months and under 1 year; first on boar under 6 months; first on sow 2 years old and over; first on sow 1 year and under 2; first on sow 6 months and under 1 year, and second on herd of boar and four sows. The demand is great for good hogs.

The fine stock sale of H. G. Farmer & Sons, near Garnett, Kas., was a grand success. Their poultry brought an average of \$1 each. Twenty-two head of 2-year-old steers averaged \$30 each. Two hundred and fourteen head of sheep averaged \$2 25 each. The hogs, consisting of Poland-Chinas, Berkshires, Duroc-Jerseys, Chester Whites and Small Yorkshires, brought from \$10 to \$50 each. Col. H. D. Smithson was master of ceremonies, and his ability to preside was amply attested by the long prices obtained.

Elsewhere in the KANSAS FARMER appears the sale advertisement of Mr. Robert Cook, breeder of Poland-China hogs. The sale takes place November 22, at 10 a. m. All stock are recorded in the O. P. C. R., or can be, and are choice specimens of the Poland-China strain of these much sought-after stock. Mr. Cook is the pioneer in blooded hogology, and a recognized authority, as the records from the beginning will fully testify. His herd is known as the Mound Villa Herd, and is the oldest established one in south or east Kansas. This is a rare chance to get choice hogs and should be taken advantage of by those contemplating a purchase either to improve their herd or to found new ones.



## 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.

### Whatever Is, Is Best.

I know as my life grows older,  
And mine eyes have clearer sight,  
That under each rank wrong somewhere,  
There lies the root of right;  
That each sorrow has its purpose,  
By the sorrowing oft unguessed;  
But as sure as the sun brings morning,  
Whatever is—is best.

I know that each sinful action,  
As sure as night brings shade,  
Is somewhere, sometime punished,  
Though the hour be long delayed.  
I know that the soul is aided  
Sometimes by the heart's unrest,  
And to grow means often to suffer,  
But whatever is—is best.

I know there is no error  
In the great supernal plan,  
And all things work together  
For the final good of man.  
And I know when my soul speeds onward  
In its grand eternal quest,  
I shall cry, as I look back earthward,  
"Whatever is—is best."

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Not in Thy courts, O Lord! with the great throng,  
May I, this happy Sabbath morn, appear—  
The morn that marks the zenith of the year—  
And meet to crown with glad Thanksgiving song.

Yet shall not absence do my soul the wrong—  
Mine eye's uplifted glance, or dropping tear  
To let—as if Thy presence were not here  
My pain to soothe, my weakness to make strong.

Thine earthly temples are not fane alone  
Where choir and organ peal the Gloria out,  
And primed tints upon the altar shine.  
Each breath of prayer, that heavenward is blown,  
Makes holy all the solitude about,  
And each sequestered soul may make its shrine.

—William C. Richards.

Some grave their wrongs on marble; he, more just,  
Stoop'd down serene, and wrote them on the dust;  
Trod under foot, the sport of every wind,  
Swept from the earth, and blotted from his mind;  
There, secret in the grave, he bade them lie,  
And grieved they could not 'scape th' Almighty's eye.

—Dr. S. Madden.

### Hospitality.

The essay on hospitality, in the *Household* of September 22, touches a topic of considerable interest to the social world. The entertainment of guests nowadays is felt to be a privilege, to be extended by the person who entertains, rather than claimed by strangers or casual acquaintances as a right. In the more simple days of pioneer living, to be the friend of our friend was the passport to the best the house afforded. The "wayside inns" were far apart, and conversation with those who brought news from the old home was an equivalent for entertainment. But in these days our friend's friends go to a hotel; we do not practice the hospitality of Abraham upon the plains of Nimre, nor would our nineteenth century guests be satisfied with such simple, pastoral fare; they expect a dinner of three courses and two kinds of pie. Hospitality, in the strict import of the word, means the entertainment of strangers without recompense; but what is this, in effect, but turning the home into a sort of free hotel, where the departing stranger gets off cheaply by saying: "Well, I'm sure I'm much obliged for your hospitality, and if you ever come up our way, come and see us." But it costs time and trouble and money to entertain, and are we not justified therefore in electing upon whom we will bestow these gifts? Is it a duty to invite the tree agent, the implement man, the man who wants to buy a farm (but never does), to dine and lodge with us, when to do so puts an added care upon wife and mother, whose time and hands are already fully occupied? These men are abroad on their personal business, business in which they expect to make money, why should the farmer lessen their hotel bills by increasing in ever so slight a measure, his wife's tasks? What earthly right have people who travel for their own pleasure or business, to expect their casual acquaintances to entertain them gratuitously? Hospitality is a very delightful virtue—especially to the recipient. But the gentle Ella says that one of the homes which is no home is "the house of the man who is infested with many visitors." It is not of noble-hearted friends he com-

plains, but of the purposeless visitants who take your good time and give you their bad time in exchange. Is it not these purposeless visitors, who visit to suit their convenience rather than our pleasure, whose friendship is a matter of utility, who claim most of what passes as hospitality? "We have not sat down to a meal alone in ten weeks." \* \* \* The summer has gone; we have all worked hard and have nothing to show for it; it seems as if we had done nothing but wait upon company." This extract from a private letter received to-day, tells its own story. It is the story of many other country homes during hot weather, when the hospitable hostess toils in the kitchen to get up company dinners, making the most of her resources, half ashamed of the feeling of relief which enters her heart as she "speeds the parting guest," and yearning to be alone once more with her "own folks." Society is necessary to human well-being; the hermit and the person who cannot bear to be alone alike lead imperfect lives, yet is one less alone if surrounded by those with whom they have no common interest? Hamerton says the solitude which is really injurious is the severance from all who are capable of understanding us. And it is none the less true that so-called society or company which merely fritters away our time and gives us nothing in exchange, is quite as injurious. Is not, then, hospitality a virtue to be sparingly and judiciously exercised, in justice to our families, our finances, and ourselves?—*Beatrice, in Michigan Farmer.*

### The Need of Educated Mothers.

There seems to be a somewhat prevalent opinion that a college education fits a woman for almost any position she may wish to occupy but that of wife and mother. She may with propriety be a teacher, or perhaps a physician; but if she use the same qualities that so well adapt her to be the guardian of the minds and health of the children of others in rearing her own children, her education is deemed as lost or worthless.

The same opinion also exists in regard to girls who, although not college-bred, have received the advantages of a so-called liberal education. Public opinion finds expression in such phrases as "How much better off is she than such-a-one, who never had any education?" "She'd better have done something with her education before she settled down." The place above all others where an educated woman is needed, is the home, especially the home of those in moderate circumstances, where the mother, with a little outside help, does her own work and tends her own babies. The influence of an educated, Christian woman in such a home, can hardly be estimated. It may look to others as if her time had been wasted and her education were useless, but she herself feels the advantage. It is probable she did not have a special training for her duties, but her habits of study, her interest in the advancement of the race, and her desire to do whatever she does in the best possible way, lead her to select the best methods of caring for her children.

We claim that a girl with a college or a liberal education does have a special training for motherhood. Not in the sense, of course, that she has experimental knowledge of baby-tending. That is the lot of comparatively few. Her course of study has given, or should have given her a comprehensive knowledge of physiology, including the development of the teeth, and what it teaches in regard to food for different ages; a practical knowledge of hygiene, including food, baths, dress, ventilation, exercise, and a few general rules in regard to care for the sick; a knowledge of chemistry, including the chemistry of food; a knowledge of psychology, giving her an interest in the development of the mind and the formation of habits. An additional knowledge of other "isms" and "ologies" is by no means to be despised. Happy is the mother who has the assurance within her that she is capable of leading her sons and daughters in their studies and occupations until they reach manhood and womanhood, and proud are the children of such a mother.

If, however, the mother instinct, with good common sense, is lacking, neither a college education, nor a liberal education, nor any amount of special training can supply the deficiency. Education or training is only a drawing out or developing the

qualities one already possesses, and no system nor teacher nor book can furnish the qualities that go to make a good mother.—*Louise Prosser Bates, in Babyhood.*

### Notes and Recipes.

Add a little vinegar to the water in which tough meat is boiled; it helps make it tender.

Keep the piano or organ closed when not in use. Not only dust, but moisture, has an unfavorable effect on them, and should always be carefully guarded against.

It is an excellent plan to have a penny bank, to be opened once a year, when a book may be purchased or the contents may be used in any way desired.

To have a clear skin, remember that you must have good health, and to have good health and a rosy complexion you must wear thick-soled shoes and spend a part of every day out-of-doors.

Grease jelly-moulds with cold butter, and when the pudding or jelly is to be taken out plunge the mould into hot water, and remove as soon as possible. It will come out unbroken and without trouble.

To make paper stick to whitewashed walls, make a sizing of common glue and water of the consistency of linseed oil, and apply with brush to the wall, taking care to go over every part, and especially top and bottom. Apply the paper in the ordinary way.

The oil of wormwood, if sprinkled about, will keep fleas out of carpets and clothing. Borax water is excellent to give relief from flea bites, mosquito bites, etc. By dissolving one ounce of borax in a pint of distilled or boiled water you get one of the best remedies for bites and stings.

*Paradise Pudding.*—Take half a pound of minced apples, half a pound of currants, two ounces of candied peel, one small nutmeg, a quarter of a pound of suet, four ounces of bread crumbs, three eggs, half a glass of milk and three ounces of sugar. Boil two or three hours. Eat hot with cream sauce.

*Albany Cakes.*—Lightly beat six eggs, and stir them into a quart of milk; add a teaspoonful each of soda and bicarbonate of soda, dissolved in a little hot water, stir in enough flour to form a thick batter, butter or oil small tin pans about the size of tea saucers, half fill them with the batter, and bake in a quick oven for twenty minutes.

It is not generally known that poultices made of Indian meal are quite suitable for application in internal inflammations, such as pneumonia, pleurisy, inflammation of the bowels, etc. It is used in the form of hot mush, prepared just as if it were to be eaten. If one part of mustard is added to four parts of meal, the poultice will excite a moderate irritation of the skin, but can be kept on for hours without blistering.

*Stewed Apples.*—Pare and core six or eight tart apples (Greenings are the best). Put them in a saucepan, cover with boiling water, add a handful of raisins. Let them boil until the apples are perfectly tender, but do not let them get broken. When done add a cupful of sugar. Remove the apples carefully and place in your dish with the raisins. Let the sirup boil two or three minutes, then pour it over the apples. The raisins are much nicer if stoned.

### Influence of Happy Homes.

If every word we speak and act we perform carry with them influences which can be seen and felt during all time; if the universe, as many now believe, is one gigantic sensitive plate on which is stamped even the secret thoughts of every mind, how powerful and far-reaching must be the influence of a happy home! Not so much by words as by feelings, thoughts and deeds do its members unconsciously make their own records.

It has been truly said that each soul is a battery connected with all other souls and that nowhere is the circuit broken. Continuing the similitude it is evident that, in consequence, when one suffers all others suffer though the cause of it they may not know, and that the joy of one is the joy of all. Life, universal and eternal, palpitates through all the human family from center to farthest circumference, and individuals are only stations where power is received, stored and distributed.—*Good Housekeeping.*

### Cooking for Invalids.

The following recipes are among those given to the pupils in a training school for nurses in one of our largest city hospitals by the physicians in charge. They furnish the best methods known for preparing the several articles given for the use of the sick, and are worthy of being more widely known and followed:

*Beef Essence.*—Put one pound of raw beef, cut fine, in a glass jar, set in cold water, heat gradually, not quite to boiling, and keep there two hours. Strain, season, and serve hot.

*Stewed Beef Essence.*—Cut one-half pound of beef into bits, salt it, and in a few minutes squeeze it. Let it stand half an hour, heat hot, but do not boil it, and serve at once.

*Broiled Beef Tea.*—Broil one-half pound of lean, juicy beef one minute on each side, cut in small pieces, pour over it one-half cup of boiling water, squeeze it, salt the juice and serve instantly. Do not heat it again.

*Broiled Steak.*—Wipe the steak with a clean, wet cloth. Take a piece of the fat to grease the gridiron, broil over a bright fire four or five minutes, turn often, put on a hot plate, season with salt, pepper and a little butter.

*Gruel, Corn-Starch, Rice, or Wheat Flour or Arrow Root.*—Wet two teaspoonfuls of flour in cold water or milk, stir into one cup of boiling water, add one teaspoonful of salt, boil five or eight minutes, thin it with one-half cup of milk.

*Indian Meal Gruel.*—One tablespoonful of flour and two tablespoonfuls of meal, wet in a little cold water, and stir into one quart of boiling water, with one teaspoonful of salt, boil thirty minutes, stirring often.

*Egg Gruel.*—Beat well one egg, white and yolk separately, pour one cup of boiling water or milk to the yolk, add one teaspoonful of sugar. Mix well, stir in the white.

*Cracker Gruel.*—Four tablespoonfuls of powdered crackers, wet with boiling water, add one pint of hot milk.

*Oat Meal Gruel.*—Add one tablespoonful of oat meal wet in cold water to one quart of boiling, salted water. Boil one hour, strain and serve.

*Wine Jelly.*—One-half cup of gelatine, soak soft in one-half cup of cold water, then pour in one pint of boiling water, juice of one lemon, one cup of sugar and one cup of sherry wine. Stir and strain through a cloth into a mould.

### Croup.

Now that autumn is here with its variable weather, the mother must be on her guard against this dreadful enemy of the nursery. Prevention is ever better than cure; and luckily this frequently fatal disease "casts its shadow before." When this shadow appears in the form of a well-known cough, which so alarms every mother, she should be ready to do, and have presence of mind enough to know what to do.

I will give you a few simple remedies, and some of them should always be kept on hand if there are any children about the house; for when the first note of alarm is heard the mother cannot afford to lose a moment of time. Make a compress of flannel, wring it out of hot water and apply it to the child's chest, and over this lay a piece of warm, dry flannel. Give about a half teaspoonful of powdered alum and sugar or molasses whenever the cough is heard, or until the breathing is easier. A little syrup of ipecac often answers the same purpose. Simply giving a teaspoonful of molasses and sweet oil when the cough is first heard has prevented further trouble. These are all simple remedies, which, if used when the first signs appear, will prevent the appearance of the disease.

One of the most successful remedies we have ever used when a child had croup was to wrap it up well and hold it over a bucket of slacking lime and let it inhale the steam from the lime. But the point I wish to impress upon your minds is to be always ready. Have some of these simple remedies in the house, also a bundle of flannel where the hand can be easily placed upon it, as these attacks generally come on at night and need prompt and wise treatment. There is nothing like being ready for any emergency.—*Ex.*

There are fifty-five creameries in Chautauqua county, N. Y., and their output was worth \$744,521 in 1887.



## The Young Folks.

### Nuts Are Ripe.

Jack Frost was out last night on a lark,  
'Neath the moonbeams clear and bright,  
He nipped every nut of the old shag-bark,  
With his touch so stealthy and light.

"I'll crack them open and hang them there  
To ripen in the sun,  
I'll leave my card on the windows where  
Every school-boy will have one.

"The youngsters are tired of books, I think,  
And long for my annual feast,  
I have but to beckon with nod and wink,  
And they're here from eldest to least."

Old Hickory laughed in his glee aloud  
And whispered in Jack's friendly ear,  
"I'll hold them back till the noisy crowd  
Of your merry boys draw near.

"Then I'll swing my arms and open my hands,  
And shower my treasures down,  
For I'm ready enough at your command  
To hit every boy on the crown.

"I welcome the shots they aim at me,  
And shake my sides at their fun,  
Their jokes and clubs they fling in glee,  
I pelt them back till they run.

"I watch as they fill each basket and sack,  
And rejoice in their brave, good will,  
But I'm sorry at last to see them go back  
And leave me alone on the hill.

"I'll gather my strength for another year,  
And fill up my store for the boys;  
My work is not small, tho' I only stand here,  
And add my mite to their joys."

—Good Housekeeping.

Thy father's merit points thee out to view,  
And sets thee in the fairest point of light,  
To make thy virtues or thy faults conspicuous.

—Addison.

A something light as air—a look,  
A word unkind or wrongly taken—  
Oh! love that tempests never shook,  
A breath, a touch, like this has shaken.

—Moore.

### BILL ARP'S DESCRIPTION OF AN OLD-FASHIONED "MUSTER."

An old-fashioned muster was equal to a modern "Mardi Gras." The Governor was the commander-in-chief, but as he could not be personally present the militia were reviewed by proxy. Every county had an aide-de-campe with the rank of Colonel. He held his rank and title as long as the Governor held his office, and he was expected to holler for him and talk for him and boom him, and, if necessary, he must fight for him on a suitable occasion. If the Governor failed of re-election, these Colonels had to retire too, and a new set were appointed, but the old set never lost their title, and so the State in course of time got pretty full of Colonels. On muster day the Colonel wore a cockade hat and a red plume and epaulets and a long brass sword and big brass spurs, and horse pistols in the holsters of his saddle, and he and his personal staff rode up and down the lines reviewing the militia, who were drawn up in a double crooked straight line in a great big field that was full of gullies and broom sage. Some wore coats and some didn't; some wore shoes and some didn't; but none wore beards, for in those days none wore beards but gamblers. Some were armed with shotguns and some with rifles or muskets, but most of them carried sticks and cornstalks and umbrellas, and they stood up or squatted down at pleasure, and about half the time were hollering for water.

#### THE COLONEL AND HIS STAFF.

The Colonel and his staff rode up and down the lines on fine horses that danced and pranced like there were tacks under the saddles. The roll of each company was called and every man answered to his name whether he was there or not. Then the Colonel took a central position and faced the long audience and waved his glittering sword and exclaimed: "Attention, battalion! Shoulder arms, right face, march!" Then the kettle drum rattled and the fife squeaked and some guns went off half cocked and the militia gave three cheers for the Colonel and were disbanded until the next muster. Old man Brooks was the chief musician in my day, and would not have exchanged this office with the king of England. He always played "Brook's March" for the militia to locomote by. They never marched or kept step by the music, but they got along somehow by walking and trotting and pacing and fox trotting by turns.

Old father Brooks played his part well in the drama or farce, or whatever it was. He magnified his office. He loved music. He said his life was his life and his fiddle was

his riddle. On his last bed he sent for my father to come and see him. Old and wrinkled and cadaverous, he motioned to be propped up in his bed, and then, with an inverted chair behind his pillow, he pointed to his fiddle that lay upon the shelf near by, and it was handed to him. Hugging it to his old bosom he smiled amid his tears and whispered: "I wish that I could play you one more tune." That night the old man died, with his left hand closed hard and rigid around the neck of his violin.

After the muster was over then came the horse racing on quarter nags and horse swapping, and of course some pugilistic exercises in front of the groceries.

#### FISTS, SKULLS AND FINGERS.

Jim Bowles was the center of a crowd from his beat, and stripped to the waist he pranced around and popped his fist in the palm of his hand, and jumped up and cracked his heels together three times before they struck the ground, and gave a wild Injun whoop and exclaimed: "I'm the best man in Pinkneyville district." About that time big Jim Robinson jumped up in the center of another crowd and yelled: "I'm the best man in Ben Smith's deestrect," and Nick Rawlins screamed like a panther from another crowd, and gritted his teeth and shook his hair and yelled: "Gentlemen, my Betsy Jane says I'm the best man in Rockbridge deestrect, and I reckon she ought for to know."

It was just like game cocks crowing in the barnyard, and like the cocks two of them soon got together and went to fighting, and everybody stood around and shouted, "Hands off, gentlemen; stand back, gentlemen. Hands off; let 'em fight fair and square." And they fought hard and fought long, and when one of them got to be the bottom dog in the fight and hollered "enough," the show was over, unless the victor dared to crow again, and had to tackle another rooster. I have known Nick Rawlins to whip three brag men in one evening, and Nick was no bad man either. Everybody liked Nick. He had fit and fout and fought until he had lost a finger and a snip out of his nose and a piece off his left ear, but he was never mad. Nick told me not long ago that he never did love to fight, but when he courted Betsy Jane she 'lowed that when she married a man he had to be a man all over, inside and out, and so he got to fighting on her account.

But these old times are gone—gone never to return. Even the preachers who used to take off their coats in the pulpit have conformed to more polite customs. Their sing-song sermons are heard no more—nor the nasal attachments that were something between a shuffle and a snort. Old Father Dannelly and his wooden leg are dead and so is old Barney Pace, who said to the Rome girl who went out to hear him just for the fun of the thing: "If that town gal with the green bonnet on her head and the devil's martingales around her neck and his stirrups in her ears, don't quit her gigglin', I will pint her out to the congregation." We have more manners now, though our morals may be at a discount.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

#### Raising Bananas in Jamaica.

Besides the regular and sometimes extensive banana plantations, thousands of bunches of bananas are raised in Jamaica by the colored people, a few here and a few there. Nearly every colored man living in the rural parts has his few banana trees scattered here and there about his "patch," and gathers in a few half dollars annually by carrying his bunches to market. Often he carries a bunch for miles on his head, but oftener yet he sends his wife with it. Everywhere about the island bananas are growing, and the plants do more than anything else (possibly excepting the darkies and the cocoanuts) to give Jamaica its tropical appearance. The banana is one of the most graceful of plants, with its leaves often six feet long and six inches broad, drooping, bright green and fresh. But a heavy wind splits the leaves into shreds and turns them brown, and then their beauty is gone.

A series of pictures representing the life and travels of the banana would make a schoolboy wonder as he invests his penny and fills himself with the ripe fruit. He would see a rough field on a mountain side in a tropical land, and on a winter's morning (hot enough there) a dozen men and

women, boys and girls, all colored and all very lightly clad, working among the long leaves and the thick rough stalks. He would see a big darky come along with a cutlass and, with one heavy blow, cut his banana from the tree. He would see it afterward going down a steep and rocky path down the hill to the coast, riding un- easily upon the back of a shaggy, hungry, but patient and contented little donkey. He would see it carried aboard the steamer, after being inspected and passed, and packed away in the dark hold and carefully watched till it reached New York, and taken in a hurry to a warehouse and hung up in a warm room to ripen for him. And after it has gone through all this, after the planter has made his profit on it, and the darkies have made their wages, and the donkey has earned his grass out of it, and the steamship has been paid for carrying it two or three thousand miles, and the im- porter has made something out of it, and the retailer has made his profit, then the boy buys it for a penny and is happy.—*Cor. New York Times.*



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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.

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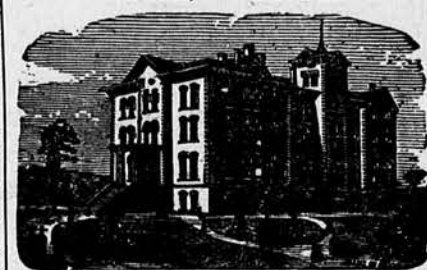
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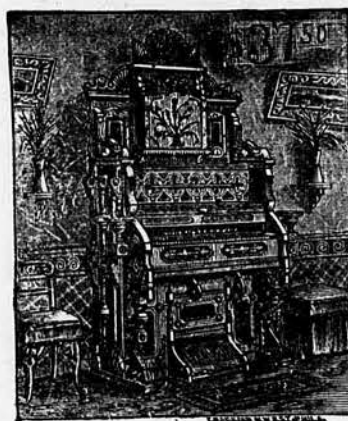
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Any person can cut and fit any article of dress perfectly without trying the garment on. It is pronounced to be the best tailor system in the world, its simplicity overcomes the complicated points of other systems; in fact it is so simple that a child 14 years old can cut and fit as correctly as the most experienced dressmaker. As there are no mathe- matical calculations to be made in using this system, every measure is figured on the scales as you require to use them. By following the book of instructions and diagrams you know exactly the amount of goods you need. How to fit stout or lean people, how to fit round or hollow shoulders, in fact you have got the secrets of dressmaking by the French tailor system. There is an extra sleeve pattern goes with above system that is alone worth \$5 to any lady. Worth's system sells the world over at \$10, but we have made such arrangements with the owner that we can send it to you with the instruction book and the extra sleeve pattern with one year's subscription to *The Ladies' Home Magazine*. A beautifully illustrated ladies' journal, filled with charming stories, fashion notes, art needle work and all home subjects, for \$1. To induce quick replies we will also give one of our Every Day Cook Books (copyright- ed), with nearly 400 pages, retails at \$1, filled with the choicest household and toilet recipes of all kinds, to the first 500 answers to this advertisement. Send at once and receive our great offer. Everything as represented or money returned. Address. ARCADE PUBLISHING CO., 84 STATE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.



# KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1883.

A TWENTY-PAGE WEEKLY,

Published Every Thursday by the

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	One inch.	Two inches.	Quarter column.	Half column.	One column.
1 week....	\$ 2 00	\$ 3 50	\$ 6 50	\$ 12 00	\$ 20 00
1 month....	6 00	10 00	18 00	35 00	60 00
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All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.  
Electros must have metal base.

Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.

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

Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.  
Address all orders,  
KANSAS FARMER CO.,  
Topeka, Kas.

The voting population of Chicago increased about 35 per cent. in the last four years.

The property valuation for taxation in Kansas this year is \$353,248,332. One-seventh part of the amount represents railroad property.

A great many of the clerks at Washington City "paired" as members of Congress do—two voters of opposing parties belonging to the same Congressional district, do not go home to vote because their votes would offset each other and not affect the result.

Consul Shackelford, Nantes, France, under date September 20, 1888, reports that farm laborers in that district "are paid \$70 to \$90 per annum, with board and lodging; the working hours are fifteen, with three intervals for meals. Day laborers are paid about 40 cents per day."

The public debt statement issued November 1, puts the net cash in the Treasury, \$74,491,969; decrease of debt during the month, \$4,585,619; total cash in the Treasury available for the reduction of the debt, \$391,685,218. Total cash in the Treasury as shown by the Treasurer's general account, \$624,304,487.

## THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

Our last forms were made up for the press while voters were still depositing their ballots, but we held this space till Wednesday morning that we might learn what the probabilities are.

WEDNESDAY MORNING. — Returns indicate the election of General Harrison. New York and Connecticut are conceded to him, and Republican gains are reported in all the doubtful States.

## WHO ARE FRIENDS OF FARMERS?

A letter which was received at this office a few days ago suggests the question. It is a private letter and was not intended for publication; but it presents a good subject for discussion, and we violate no confidence by giving it to our readers, withholding the name only. It reads thus?

KANSAS FARMER CO.:—I have your card inviting me to continue my subscription for the KANSAS FARMER. One feature of the paper I like, viz.: The degree of free discussion which you allow, but I do not like your high tariff position. The time has come when the Western farmer must stand by his friends and not support his enemies. I believe that every newspaper that supports the war tariff and its advocates is an enemy of the farmer and not his friend, whether so meant or not. The wicked and unequal system of secret taxation called, and absurdly misnamed, "protection," is robbing the agricultural class of about all they can earn. It must be modified. I believe it is time to trust the people, and time that they should demand to know how much they pay and how and when they pay it, to support the general government. Hamilton originated the system, and Hamilton believed the people could not be trusted. Hamilton originated the United States bank, to give the monopoly of the currency into the hands of the few. Both systems were distasteful and oppressive, and both came very near producing revolution. Both systems are now the pets of the millionaires and their representatives. I see that the KANSAS FARMER leans very perceptibly toward the one and has scarcely anything to say against the other. In these vital points I believe it to be fighting against the farmer, and must not for these reasons, support it longer.

That is a very frank, candid letter, and we can understand very well how, in a heated campaign such as the people have just passed through, a person who believes his government has been wrested from the people by money-changers and has become the instrument of robbers to despoil the citizens, should suspect the friendship of a journal which has not lost confidence in the people and believes they will in the end obtain all they ask for. Our friend does not like our "high tariff position," he says, though it is at least doubtful whether we favor a higher tariff than he does, if he favors any tariff at all, for we do not advocate a high tariff except on comparatively a few articles. We favor free lumber, free sugar, free salt, free coal, and free everything which we need in this country but do not or cannot produce at all or not in sufficient quantities to affect prices in favor of consumers. That is the position of the KANSAS FARMER as a public journal. When it comes to deciding which one of two measures or particular policies is better, then we favor that one, as against the other, which is nearer our views. We are strongly opposed to free wool and free flax and quite as strongly in favor of free sugar, hence, as between the House bill and the Senate bill, we favor the latter, because it cuts the sugar tax in two in the middle and protects our farmers against their competitors in Australasia and South America. Is there any unfriendliness to farmers in this?

Our correspondent further says he believes "that every newspaper which supports the war tariff and its advocates, is an enemy of the farmer and not his friend." The KANSAS FARMER does not support the "war tariff," and this is known to our critic as well as to anybody, but he does not distinguish between better and worse. He supported the claims of Hon. A. J. Grover for Congress in the First district and he knows that Mr. Grover expected the indorsement of the Democratic party which favors a high tax on sugar and rice, while they would put wool and flax on the free list. But the "war tariff" idea is wholly gratuitous in this connection. In the first place, the war tariff was overhauled sixteen years ago

when coffee and tea and many other articles were put on the free list, and duties greatly reduced on salt and many other articles. A 10 per cent. reduction then made on some articles was restored three years afterwards, but the principal reductions remained, and in 1883 another reduction was made. If all the articles which paid duty under the war tariff proper were now paying duty and at the same rates, our customs revenue would be twice as great as it is. Instead of collecting \$200,000,000 a year, we would be collecting \$400,000,000. The tariff which the KANSAS FARMER advocates is one which would relieve the people at one stroke of the sugar tax which amounts to \$56,000,000 a year, and which would encourage wool-growing and flax-growing among our farmers to the end that wool and flax would become more abundant in this country. Improved methods would improve the quality and the quantity of the product, and that would not only cheapen the price of our wool, but it would at the same time increase the profits of the farmers and render agriculture easier and more pleasant. What the free trader would do by admitting foreign wool free the KANSAS FARMER would do by encouraging wool-growing at home. Under the high tariff duties on wool under the act of 1867, the number of our sheep increased rapidly, the weight of the fleece was trebled, the quality of the wool was improved 300 per cent., and the price of it was reduced considerably lower than the prices paid for American wool in the low tariff years between 1846 and 1861. The KANSAS FARMER believes and teaches that American farmers are quite competent to produce all the wool needed in this country, just as they raise all the wheat and corn needed, and that they will, if the laws only continue to favor them, not only produce the quantity needed, but will do it at reasonable rates of compensation. There is no better reason for buying our wool in Australia than there is for buying our wheat in India. We would plant manufacturing establishments close to the people; we would have Kansas wool and cotton made up in Kansas factories, and Kansas fat stock slaughtered in Kansas houses; we would multiply customers of the farm everywhere until the time when American farmers would have market in their own country for all their produce. Inviting farmers of other countries to supply our manufacturing materials will not help our own farmers, and we submit that when this paper or any paper advocates a policy which will help our own farmers rather than those of other lands, we ought not to be ranked among the farmer's enemies.

The government officials at Pekin, when the news of the passage of the Chinese exclusion bill reached that city, united in a letter to the *Chinese Times* as follows:—"If this obnoxious American bill should be carried into effect there will be no other course open for China, consistent with her dignity as a nation than to adopt retaliatory measures by prohibiting the citizens of the United States from coming to China. This will be by no means proportionate to the harm done to the Chinese interests in America, but it will have to be done in order to show that the Chinese can do the same thing, and if it will have no effect in bringing the United States congress and the United States government to reason and fairness, then it will be a question for China to consider whether it is not for her to cancel her treaties made with that country to recall her subjects from there to expel all the United States citizens from the country, and to cease all

relations and intercourse, diplomatic and commercial, with that country.

## Preparing for the Congress and the Grange.

Mr. Secretary Mohler, of the State Board of Agriculture, and Hon. Wm. Sims, Master of the Kansas State Grange, are preparing for an appropriate reception and entertainment of the members of the National Farmers' Congress and of the National Grange, which meet in this city next week. It is intended to present a display of Kansas farm products in the State house, so that our visitors may see for themselves some of the things which our farmers raise, and see them fresh from the farms. Prof. Worrall, a genius in vegetable decoration, who can make an eagle out of sorghum and rye and oats, or a locomotive out of corn and wheat and potatoes, or a grain elevator or flouring mill out of pumpkins and rice corn and millet, is now engaged in arranging a collection which will please and instruct the strangers who come to see us then. Prof. Worrall was at the capital Friday taking measurements in the corridor of the west wing, on the lower floor, and the work of preparing for the display of farm and horticultural products of Kansas was actively begun.

The corridor will be brilliantly illuminated by electric light and both sides will be cased for the reception of the exhibits, which are made up of the choicest selections from the recent State fair displays, supplemented by a careful culling of fruits and other yields of Kansas soil harvested since the State fair. Probably no better showing has ever been made by the State than that which will be offered for the inspection of the visitors and the public generally on the occasion of the double national convention which begins its sessions on the 14th inst.

The importance of this meeting can not be too strongly impressed upon the minds of the citizens of Kansas and of Topeka. There will be present about 150 delegates in all, who will represent every State in the Union, while the number of visitors, not delegates, from abroad, will be very large. The national Grange will meet in Representative hall and the Farmers' Congress in the Senate chamber. Both these rooms will be decorated by a special committee appointed for that purpose and consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Otis and Mrs. Major Sims. The meetings will be open to the public and will be of an exceedingly interesting character.

We agree with our city contemporary, *Capital-Commonwealth*, that it would be regarded as no small honor to have either of these national bodies to assemble in the capital of Kansas, but to have both here at the same time is a distinguished tribute to Topeka and to the grand commonwealth which has for two decades attracted the attention of agriculturists throughout the world as no other territory on the face of the globe has ever done. This double honor paid by two such notable organizations should meet with a fitting response and the citizens will doubtless appreciate this fact and turn out en masse to attend the meetings, whose audiences can not be made too representative nor too brilliant in view of their nature. Kansas has taken a position on such matters which has attracted the respect and admiration of the civilized world, and the greeting accorded the visiting delegates will doubtless demonstrate that the old time spirit of progress has lost none of its strength and vigor, but rather increased in intensity.

A man should live with his superiors as he does with his fire; not too near, lest he burn; not too far lest he freeze.—*Diogenes*.



A Kansas City dispatch says the scarcity of cars on western railroads continues, and many cars laid aside as unfit for use have been overhauled and put on to serve during the present rush of business. Three months ago the Fort Scott gave an order for 300 new cars, distributing the orders in lots of 100 each, in order to hasten the time of delivery. Less than one-third that number have arrived up to date. The Missouri Pacific has ordered 800, the Rock Island 700 and the Burlington 1,000.

The President has named Thursday, the 29th day of the present month as Thanksgiving day. "On that day," he says, "let all our people suspend their ordinary work and occupations, and in their accustomed place of worship, with prayer and songs of praise, render thanks to God for all his mercies; for the abundant harvests which have rewarded the toil of the husbandman during the year that has passed and for the rich rewards that have followed the labors of our people in their shops and their marts of trade and traffic."

The total area of France is 130,610,139 acres. The total number of farms is 5,672,007, and the average size of farms is 21½ acres. The number of farms under 2½ acres is 2,167,667; the number containing 2½ to 12½ acres is 1,865,878; those containing from 12½ to 25 acres number 769,152; those containing from 25 to 100 acres number 727,222; those over 100 acres are 142,008. The number under 25 acres constitute 85 per cent. of the whole number, though scarcely one-fourth of the total area. About one-third of the country is in farms of 25 to 100 acres, and more than half the area is in large farms of more than 100 acres.

A San Francisco dispatch dated the 5th inst., states that the Attorney General of California has commenced suit in behalf of the State, against the American Sugar Refiner company. The complaints are that the company has disregarded the purpose for which it was incorporated, by surrendering the management of its concerns and control of its business to the sugar refinery, a company which the complaint alleges is an association of individuals residing out of, and non residents of the State of California, formed and operated for the purpose of limiting the supply, and then advancing the price of sugar and is not a corporation, but is an unlawful combination, and a monopoly acting in restraint of trade." It is asked that the charter of the American Sugar Refiner company be vacated and its franchise forfeited.

The annual national convention of cattle-growers to be held at Chicago during the coming fat stock show, will begin its sessions on Tuesday morning November 20, at 10 a. m. at the Grand Pacific hotel, instead of Monday morning November 19, as previously announced. This change has been rendered necessary in order to secure suitable accommodations for the meeting. The Hon. J. H. Pickrell will report at the meeting upon the Texas fever tests, conducted this season at the Chicago Union stock yards. United States Senator Palmer, of Michigan, will address the meeting on "Congress and the Cattle Growers." Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry at Washington, will report upon the government work in relation to extirpating contagious diseases during the past twelve months. An interesting discussion to the future of the American fat stock, dairy and horse show will be among the more notable features of the program. A large attendance at the convention is expected.

#### Report of the State Board of Agriculture.

Mr. Secretary Mohler recently issued his report covering the months of August and September. The report contains some interesting facts, but before referring to them in detail we desire again to enter a protest against the lateness of issue of the reports of the Board. It is so seldom that one of them gets to the people before their facts seem old, that to see one on time is really a surprise. We have several times called attention to this matter, and have consulted the Secretary about it. That officer recognizes the importance of getting out the reports early, and he feels that he has done and is doing all that lies within his power to get his work out promptly, but that after the "copy" leaves his hands he has no further control of it; the printer has it. We understand well enough what the work of a printing house is, and can understand how one of these reports may be delayed a month or six weeks. We understand, also, that the State Printer is elected by the Legislature to do the public printing, and that he is well paid for it; we understand that a force of twenty-five to forty printers is kept at work in the State printing office all the time. During a session of the Legislature, all hands are needed on the work required daily by that body; but at other times, and for a few days only, half a dozen hands can be put at special work if a special effort is made by the State Printer to do it. The report now before us, for August and September, contains fifty pages, not as much matter as is found in one issue of the KANSAS FARMER, and six good printers would set up every type in it in five days. We respectfully call attention of Mr. Baker, State printer, to this matter, and, in behalf of the people, request that he get these special reports out inside a week after receiving copy. They ought to be given to the people while they are fresh.

The report contains interesting farm statistics, showing values of farms and farm implements, number of different classes of live stock, quantities of grain raised in different years &c. A particularly interesting table is one showing the number of horses, cattle, and other live stock in different years from 1860 to 1888. We reproduce it for the information of our readers. It ought to be preserved for future reference.

Year.	Horses.	Asses.	Mules and Horses.	Cattle.	Other.	Swine.
1860.....	18,882	1,430	28,726	11,133	15,702	128,309
1870.....	117,756	11,788	122,440	290,627	119,088	216,587
1880.....	297,376	24,964	322,340	748,293	436,224	292,658
1885.....	307,589	28,303	335,892	748,672	436,492	292,658
1886.....	513,899	75,177	589,076	1,402,920	875,193	1,281,630
1887.....	572,059	83,642	655,701	1,402,920	875,193	1,281,630
1888.....	648,037	89,537	737,574	1,402,920	875,193	1,281,630
1889.....	700,723	92,435	793,158	1,619,549	1,027,744	1,847,394
1890.....	742,659	92,435	835,094	1,619,549	1,027,744	1,847,394

Farm values are put at \$492,532,971 for 1887, and at \$453,220,155 for 1888, which is a decrease of \$39,312,816 in one year. We do not understand this. Is there not a mistake somewhere? The total property valuation of the State for taxation was \$310,871,446 in 1887, and \$353,248,332 in 1888, a gain of \$42,376,886. The increased railroad mileage of 1887 contributed largely to the increase, but not enough to set off a decrease in farm values of \$39,000,000.

The population of the State, March 1,

1888, as returned by assessors, was 1,518,552 an increase of 1,118 during the year.

The wheat crop of 1888 is put at 16,720 719 bushels, corn at 168,754,087, and oats at 54,665,055.

#### Two Crops in One Season.

Mr. A. A. Disney, whose farm lies near Richland, in this county, acting on the advice of Prof. Blake in the KANSAS FARMER, last June, removed a wheat crop and seeded the ground with corn on the 29th day of June. He raised a fair crop of corn, a yield of twenty-five to thirty bushels to the acre, and now the same ground is green with growing wheat. The corn was an early variety, small, long ears of yellow glossy kernels. He brought in a few specimen ears. They are fully developed and matured.

This is another evidence of what a little energy well directed at the right time will do. That crop of corn is so much clear gain on the ground used. Had Mr. Disney followed the usual course and let the ground lie idle from wheat harvest to seeding time, he would have had no better showing for wheat than he has now, nor as good, for the ground was kept clean and soft by the work which was done among the corn rows, and the wheat seed had a good bed to start in and will have a good bed to winter in.

This case of Mr. Disney is a good text for a sermon on pushing things on the farm. There are many opportunities for raising two crops in one year, though few Kansas farmers avail themselves of them. Corn may be planted on early potato ground or on wheat ground; late potatoes may be planted on rye ground; buckwheat may follow wheat or rye; rye for fall and winter pasture may follow any crop which is harvested before the first day of September; and turnips grow well from potato ground. A little study will suggest many changes in this direction which will help the farmer to one or more crops every season than he has been in the habit of raising. One good plowing of ground in two years is sufficient where after cultivation and seeding assist in keeping the surface clean and soft. When rye follows wheat or corn or early potatoes, and is sowed for fall and winter pasture, it may be let grow in the spring until it is heading, when it may be plowed under deep, and a heavy crop of corn or potatoes grown and removed in time for wheat or another rye seeding in the fall. A good green manuring is worth much to the land. Put it under deep enough to allow the working of another crop without disturbing what was turned under, for it ought to have one full year to rot well.

The Kansas State Teachers' Association will meet in Topeka, December 26, next, and will continue in session three days. The association is officered as follows: President Harry G. Larimer, Topeka; Vice President, Buel T. Davis, Anthony; Secretary, A. P. Warrington, Minneapolis; Treasurer, Mrs. N. S. Kedzie, Manhattan.

Executive committee—J. H. Lawhead, Topeka; T. H. Dinsmore, Emporia; Harry G. Wilson, Topeka.

Chairman of Executive committee—Harry G. Wilson, Topeka.

#### PRESIDENTS OF SECTIONS.

Common and normal school section—C. Y. Roop, Horton.

Common and high school section—G. I. Harvey, Ottawa.

County Superintendents' section—J. H. Lawhead, Topeka.

Another horse has been fitted with spectacles. It belongs to Erie, and the restoration of its ability to see distinctly is said to have increased the animal's value more than \$100.

#### THE CAPITAL-COMMONWEALTH.

The Topeka Commonwealth was consolidated with the Capital last week, Major J. K. Hudson, of the latter, having purchased the Commonwealth, with all its franchises, business and good-will, for \$45,000.

While the transaction was a sale of the Commonwealth and a purchase by the Capital, it was a consolidation of the two papers and their business into one under the name of Capital-Commonwealth, owned and conducted by Major Hudson.

This is a good business move for both parties. Topeka, though growing fast, is not large enough to support two first-class morning daily papers, but it is large enough to support one well, and there is not a man in the State who knows better what a good paper is and who would work harder to make one than Major Hudson. The KANSAS FARMER, which he managed nearly a dozen years successfully, congratulates him upon his success, and wishes him continued prosperity all along the rest of his life. He now owns the most valuable newspaper property in the State, and we expect him to make the best political newspaper between St. Louis and San Francisco.

#### Literary Work of the Grange.

Although we are not familiar with the work of the Grange, our observation leads us to believe that it is now doing more and better work than ever before. This is true particularly of the literary work. Every week we receive a printed page, and some weeks a separate leaflet, containing thoughts and facts which farmers, both men and women, ought to know. Matters pending before Congress are discussed in these sheets and farmers are thus advised of many important phases of legislation which they would not otherwise, probably, learn anything about. These little messengers from the Grange, as we suppose, reach the tables of many friendly editors who are pleased to avail themselves of choice matter furnished by such impartial hands. The KANSAS FARMER has received many good suggestions from them, and it affords us pleasure to acknowledge it.

Other organizations of farmers could wisely adopt a similar method of sowing good seed. The great need of the time is education, not merely the learning of the schools, but that higher, better, more practical education which helps men to help themselves when actually harnessed in the busy work of life. Farmers need this help more than any other class of citizens. Less politics, more agriculture; more of that kind of agriculture which educates men and women in all the higher planes of domestic and political economy. Let the farmers be lifted up higher in business circles, higher in legislative knowledge, and let them be fashioned into stronger, bigger men. The literary work of the Grange is doing a grand work in this direction, and it is doing it without stirring up political prejudices.

#### ONE YEAR FREE.

The KANSAS FARMER will be sent one year free to any reader of this who will send ten trial three month's subscriptions at 25 cents each. Any one can easily do this in an hour any time. We might have many thousand new subscribers in a short time if every friend would make this effort. You get your paper for a year for a little effort, and do us and your friends a good thing.

The white grub and the strawberry leaf-roller are the two principal enemies to contend with in the strawberry bed. In a small patch, with leaf-rollers, hand-picking will answer; but as a rule, making a new planting in a new place is the best remedy.



## Horticulture.

### About Tree-Planting.

[From a recent bulletin of the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station.]

It was a happy thought and wise legislation on the part of our law-makers—the enactment of the provision establishing Arbor Day, and making it the duty of our Executive to proclaim each year that a certain day shall be observed for tree-planting. Each year the attention of our people is thus called to this important matter, and as a result we may expect soon to see our bleak, barren school yards replaced by grounds with cool, refreshing shade. Our roadsides are already becoming beautiful with graceful trees, and grateful with shade. More and more rare are the farm houses bleak in the absence of bush or tree. Thus by this enactment, and the consequent arousing of interest and attention, our rural districts are not only becoming more beautiful, but the farms in them are becoming yearly intrinsically more valuable. It is now believed by our best scientists that abundant trees temper the blasts of winter, and aid to prevent the extremes of rain and drouth in summer. If so, trees serve a double purpose, they beautify, and benefit the country practically, at one and the same time.

Owing to agitation through the press, legislative action, the Governor's annual proclamation, and the fact that farmers are noting the added beauty given to our rural scenery through the presence of trees, and the further and still more convincing fact that farms thus embellished sell for a considerably enhanced value; influenced by some or all of these reasons, tree-planting along our roadsides and private drives, and about our farm houses and grounds has greatly increased for the past few years. Now there are thousands of trees planted each spring where there were tens, ten years ago. This is so emphatically wise that we may hope and expect to see the custom continue, and continue to increase. It can hardly be otherwise, and so any hints that will make such planting more profitable and satisfactory will not be amiss.

At present the hard or sugar maple, *Acer saccharinum*, is set far more abundantly than any other species of tree, deciduous or evergreen. Yes, more abundantly than are all other species put together. The elm is planted to a limited extent, while the Lombardy poplar, which is about as graceful and as productive of shade as a bean pole, is still set to some extent, though I am happy to believe that this tree is becoming less and less a favorite. It can hardly be otherwise, with a species that has only rapid growth to recommend it.

It is a lamentable fact, that a large proportion of the maples set out die. I believe I am stating it mildly when I say that not one tree in ten of this species, recently set in our State, survives the first three years succeeding the planting. A still smaller proportion grow to be large trees.

### Alum for Currant Worms.

In Bulletin No. 2 of the Hatch Experiment Station of the Massachusetts Agricultural college, Prof. C. H. Fernald says:

The statement was quite widely circulated in the agricultural papers during the early part of the summer, that alum in solution in water would destroy the currant worm. To settle the question beyond the shadow of a doubt, a plant with currant worms upon it was placed in a breeding cage and showered with a weak solution of alum from an atomizer such as is used by physicians. The worms showed a little disquiet when

the spray was falling on them, and threw the posterior end of their bodies back and forth a few times, and then went on feeding as though nothing had happened. In a few days they were treated with a stronger solution but with like results. Finally a saturated solution of alum was made and showered over them and the leaves of the currant, but they in no case fell from the leaves, and appeared no more disturbed than when clear water was sprayed upon them.

After this the worms under observation were not disturbed, but continued feeding quite as if nothing had happened, and passed their transformations in quite as healthy a condition as those which were not treated.

From these experiments we must conclude that alum as an insecticide for the currant worm is a perfect failure. It is possible that some one who tried showering currant worms with alum water, did it just before they were done feeding, and when they went down into the ground, he supposed his application had destroyed them, and at once reported his supposed success in the papers.

### Bulbs for Fall-Planting.

The season is now approaching when the hot-house plant that has all summer been exhibiting, with such freedom of display, its wealth of blossom and richness of verdure and color, will shrink from the touch of Jack Frost and hide itself behind the bars of its winter prison. In its stead will come the bulb, the little round chrysalis of root and fibre, which with its multiple coverings, enclosing the hidden germs of beauty, will be buried in the ground, there to lie during the long winter. In the spring blossom scrolls will begin to unravel from these little balls to gladden the heart and enrapture the eye. These blooms in early spring, seemingly burst forth as if by a miracle, from the fetters of mother earth, while still slumbering in the cold embrace of winter, may well carry us to realms beyond the grossness and dullness of dead matter. The infinitely delicate tints, the richness and brilliancy of color, and the fragrance heaven-born, all contribute to captivate the senses.

Who can fitly describe these wonderful flower creations of nature—these annual resurrections of plant life beautiful, and halos of color and fragrance glorious?

Of all flowers, blooms and blossoms, the productions of the bulb are the most remarkable, and yet how few fully appreciate their worth. On account of their short season of bloom, many florists are prejudiced against them, very unjustly, I think. They fully make up while they last, in their most exquisite, pleasure-giving qualities, for the shortness of their existence. The little or no care required after planting, and the comparatively small price of bulbs—compared with that of other plants—should secure for them a universal introduction in every home and in every door yard, where there is a spot of ground a yard square. They require no care whatever after planting, beyond spreading on a good cover of manure or straw in the fall, and taking it off at the proper time in spring.

There is, in fact, no class of plants so inexpensive to keep and that yield so much pleasure to the senses for the money. Every home can afford to have these matchless flower creations, and should during the next two months make the preparations for next spring's enjoyment by planting in pots, beds or borders, such an assortment as the taste and purse suggest. It is not difficult now to get good imported bulbs of any florist or at any seed store, at moderate

prices. The instructions for planting are short and simple and will be readily given by the dealers who sell them.

I remember a few years ago, when I made the first display of bulb-planting in Lincoln Park, I imported the bulbs from Holland, and there were comparatively few kinds and varieties to be had in the city. Some of my florists were opposed to the planting and I had difficulty to get the board to make the appropriation.

But nothing ever pleased the Commissioners or the public as much as that floral display, and ever since the annual bulb decoration has been one of the standard attractions of Lincoln Park. The fame of these displays has spread over the whole country, and with it has spread a great desire among florists for their introduction and use, so that now hundreds of cases are imported where a few years ago a dozen sufficed to satisfy the wants of the whole city and a very large part of the adjoining county.—*O. Benson, ex Superintendent of Lincoln Park.*

### Is This What Ails You?

Do you have dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; eyes weak, watery and inflamed; ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; voice changed and nasal twang; breath offensive; smell and taste impaired; is there a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility? If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from Nasal Catarrh. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood, or more unsuccessfully treated by physicians. The manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy offer, in good faith, a reward of \$500 for a case of this disease which they cannot cure. The Remedy is sold by druggists, at only 50 cents.

An orange tree in the gardens of Versailles is 450 years old. It was planted by Eleanor of Castile in 1416.

The largest railway station in Europe, and probably in the world, is the new central railway station at Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

There is no more fruitful source of disease than vitiated blood. It involves every organ and function of the body, and if not immediately corrected by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, sooner or later leads to fatal results. Be warned in time.

### PEPPER'S TARIFF MANUAL.

A NON-PARTISAN statement of facts and figures showing what the Tariff is, what its use, object and effect, its origin and history, with definitions of terms explaining the operation of specific and *ad valorem* duties, and giving the difference between a Revenue Tariff and a Protective Tariff; together with facts about wool, sugar, lumber, salt and coal, and statistical matter convenient for reference as to all matters usually considered in Tariff discussions; also the Tariff planks of all the platforms of the Democratic, Whig and Republican parties from 1840 to 1888. It is the whole subject in one little volume of 144 pages, about the size of an ordinary pocket-book. It is a compendium of pertinent facts for all classes of people to study for themselves as helps, then they may form their own conclusions in their own way. A great deal of hard labor was expended in its preparation; it is sent out as reliable and without party bias, by Judge W. A. Pepper, editor of the KANSAS FARMER. Price, 25 cents for a single copy; five copies to one address for \$1; sixteen copies to one address for \$2; 100 copies to one address for \$10. Postage paid in all cases. Address H. A. Heath, KANSAS FARMER office, Topeka.

### The Burlington's New Vestibuled Chicago Train.

Last night the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road entertained representatives from all the daily newspapers at supper on the new dining car of the new vestibuled express, running between this city and Chicago. The train consists of two magnificently appointed vestibule sleepers, one running to St. Louis, the other through to Chicago, with the dining car sandwiched in between them. The sleepers are the most elegant coaches ever put on wheels. They are upholstered in blue plush, with velvet curtains dividing the sections and closing out the passage. At the rear end is a splendidly appointed drawing-room with a cushioned recess in which is a dressing-case and mirrors with the necessary implements for preparing the most elaborate toilet. This is called the bridal chamber. Back of the drawing-room is the ladies' toilet room, with water basins set in Italian marble. The gentlemen's apartment is in the front of the coach and consists of a handsome smoking-room with three basins and a closet. The entire coach is fitted up with plate-glass mirrors. In the partition dividing the smoking-room from the sleeping apartment is a book-case containing about 200 volumes of choice literature. The dining-car was built by the company and is furnished in the most elaborate manner. It has been christened Kansas City, and in the richness of its appointments and completeness of its details rivals anything of the kind in the world. The train left promptly at 6:05, and as it moved out the porter announced that supper was ready. The party paid their respects to one of the most elaborate feasts that they had ever encountered, and from the way they disposed of the tempting viands it looked as though they never expected to see another.—*Kansas City Journal.*

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For Horses and Cattle.

Cuts, Swellings, Bruises, Sprains, Galls, Strains, Lameness, Stiffness, Cracked Heels, Scratches, Contractions, Flesh Wounds, Stringhalt, Sore Throat, Distemper, Colic, Whitlow, Poll Evil, Fistula, Tumors, Splints, Ring-bones and Spavin in its early stages. Apply St. Jacobs Oil in accordance with the directions with each bottle.

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\$75.00 to \$250.00 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va.

## AGENTS LOOK HERE

and farmers with no experience make \$2.50 an hour during spare time. J. V. Kenyon, Glens Falls, N. Y., made \$18 one day, \$76.50 one week. So can you. Proofs and catalogue free. J. E. SHEPARD & CO., Cincinnati, O.

**FREE** \$35 Solid Gold Watch Sold for \$100 until lately. Best \$35 watch in the world. Perfect time-keeper. Warranted. Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Cases. Elegant and magnificent. Both ladies' and gents' sizes, with works and cases of equal value. One Person in each locality can secure one free. How is this possible? We answer—We want one person in each locality, to keep in their homes, and make sure of the chance. Reader, it will be hardly any trouble for you to show the samples to those who may call at your home and your reward will be most satisfactory. A postal card on which to write us costs but 1 cent and after you know all, if you do not care to go further, why no harm is done. But if you do send your address at once, you can secure free one of the best solid gold watches in the world and our large line of COSTLY SAMPLES. We pay all express, freight, etc. Address Stinson & Co., Box 199, Portland, Maine.



## The Poultry Yard.

### THE CHICKEN.

Read by Dr. C. A. Robinson before the Shelby and Rush County (Illinois) Stock Growers' Association, March 17, 1886.

There are a great many phases in which the title of this paper may be treated; but as I am addressing an assembly of practical men, mostly farmers, I shall not attempt to cover the ground entirely, but treat only of those points which are of the most practical utility to this association. The subject also embraces a wide field unexhausted, inexhaustible. From time immemorial man has controlled the inferior animals and used them for his own personal benefit. The chicken has been used to a certain extent, but not until recent years have we realized the immense value of this most splendid species, nor have we yet found out how much profit there is in breeding, rearing and marketing them. I am addressing an assembly comprised of men who mainly breed thoroughbred or improved grade stock, hence in treating of the chicken I shall confine myself to thoroughbreds, not wishing, however, to deter from the value of any native stock any one may have, but just to show where the profit comes in by breeding thoroughbred stock and how the native stock may be improved by the addition of thoroughbred stock to present flocks. It is not my purpose to extol one particular variety above another, but to show that the average farmer, yes nine farmers in ten, lose a great deal of money annually by their inexcusable carelessness and negligence in the care of their chickens. Let me draw a picture seen occasionally. We start on a ride of ten miles through a thickly settled county in the State of Indiana, for the purpose of noting the care taken of poultry. We purposely choose a sharp cold morning. As we pass along we see fowls in every conceivable position, place and condition. Here we pass a fine farm house. The low of well fed and well bedded cattle, the neigh of carefully groomed horses, the bleat of warmly housed sheep, and the grunt of carefully tended swine speaks contentment in plainer language than man can express it. It speaks thrift on the farm and a growing bank account to their owner. To my traveling companion, who is a stock breeder, this is a very lively scene; and to me, but for one thing, it would be a pleasure to behold. As we approach the house the first thing that catches my eye is the trees full of shivering chickens, and when we get nearer we actually find two lying on the ground under the trees frozen to death. All the beauty that I have thus described is marred by the defenseless cruelty this man shows to his chickens. The stock should certainly be attended to, but the chickens should as certainly not be neglected. The farmer is not at home and among his stock as he should be, but the only excuse he can have for wintering his chickens in such a manner, I suppose, is that their droppings will benefit the trees on which they roost. I admit that this is an occasional picture, but the occasions on which it occurs are entirely too frequent for the good of the country.

Let us draw another picture which occurs more frequently but is fully as inexcusable as the other case. As we proceed on our journey we find numerous persons who have the veriest excuse for chicken houses stuck here and there and everywhere. None of them built with an eye to the comfort of the chickens, and all to the convenience of their owner. Here are a few boards nailed up in a hap-hazard manner, and a few boards on the top form a miserable excuse for a roof. Cracks wide enough to slip your finger through in the roof, and wider ones in the siding. Again we see a shed, and only a shed, as the only shelter afforded them from raging elements outside or the keen, still, freezing cold that leaves zero far in the rear. We still find the fences used as perches as we pass on, and I know a man who owns six hundred acres of land in Shelby county who allows a part of his chickens to roost on the fences alongside the public highways. Again we find fence

corners utilized as chicken houses with only a meager shelter for the chickens. I might multiply the various kinds of places prepared as houses for chickens to infinity almost, but I have said enough to show the folly of such conduct on the part of any man. Yet I cannot leave this part of my subject until I have called attention to another sort of man. He is the excessively fastidious and clean farmer who will not allow his chickens to roost in his barn on the harness, buggy or binder, but will not prepare any place else for them to roost. He is just right in the first instance, but just as wrong in the next. The theory that there is enough animal heat in a flock of chickens under any and all circumstances is all bosh. Place a chicken of any age in a draught of cold air and stand in the same draught yourself and when you begin to shiver just pick up the chicken and you will find that every muscle in its body is quivering with the cold. This should prove to any man that whatever will chill a man will also chill a chicken, hence we now come to the question: How warm must we make the houses?

To this I reply that there can be no rule laid down that will apply to all situations and all cases. It will be inconvenient for all to have thermometers in their poultry houses, and it will be found more inconvenient to keep the temperature at one point all the time, during the many changes of the weather. A rule that I go by and one that will be found to work well at all times, if the chickens are healthy, is that whenever the chickens come flying down from the perches to get their feed each morning and go chattering and singing around the house, I know that they are not too cold.

The cost of poultry houses is variable. It depends on the size of the house, its quality, proximity to a saw-mill, and many other things. A good plan, and one that is cheap as well as practical, is to dig holes six feet apart and set posts in these, allow them to be not more than four inches wide, at the rear side four feet high and at the front not less than seven feet high. The roof may extend one way or a long roof may be put on one side and a short one on the other side. This should be weather-boarded and ceiled, and between the two walls should be stuffed with sawdust or, what I consider much better, clover straw that has been torn to pieces by a huller. Some object to straw of any kind on account of rats working in it, but I find sawdust is a bonanza for them as well. A few pieces of glass thrown in among the straw will effectually prevent rats working in it. Old tin scraps which the tinner of any town are glad to get rid of are just as good as glass. The south side of this house should have several large windows, so as to illuminate the whole house well. A hollow log split and laid on the ground makes a capital nest. I am a strong advocate of roofing with shingles. I have tried every other method in use in country buildings—that is, clapboards, plank and straw, and have not been successful with anything but shingles. I am now building a poultry house 12x30 and two stories high and shall roof it with shingles. I shall make it double-walled and fill in the space as I indicate. This house will be devoted to the rearing and breeding of thoroughbreds in the summer, and to the protection of the flock from the cold in winter. A stove will occupy one side in a hallway and a ventilator will be in the center. This paper covers a very small part of the ground mentioned by it, but I presume is long enough for the present.

Are you waiting for something to turn up? If so, you are making quite a mistake. Better hustle around and turn up something for yourself. B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., can give you a pointer in that direction that will help you wonderfully.

Chopped clover keeps better than long, and it is found that allowing the clover to wilt on the ground before hauling to the silo is a great advantage. In fact, with any kind of crop, this wilting is beneficial. Clover ranks second as a silage crop, but corn is so far ahead on the list that the natural tendency is to make the clover into hay.

## The Old Doctors

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

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

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

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

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

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Kills Pain. Rub it  
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## Domestic and Foreign Potatoes.

The Commissioner of Agriculture presents an interesting table showing the quantity of potatoes raised in this country and the quantity exported and imported during each of the last four years:

Year.	Production. Bus.	Exports. Bus.	Imports. Bus.	Value. \$
1884....	190,642,000	880,868	225,355	658,683
1885....	176,029,000	494,948	346,864	1,937,416
1886....	168,051,000	434,864	318,259	1,432,490
1887....	194,000,000	403,879	808,193	8,239,938

The large importation of the year ending June 30, 1888, is being continued, the receipts during August and September equaling over 27,000 bushels against less than 5,000 during the same period of the previous year. An abundant crop at home should stop these foreign purchases when it shall have reached the consuming markets.

It is estimated that this year's crop will be the largest ever raised, about 191,000,000 bushels.

## Railroad Building in 1888.

Few people have had any correct idea of the amount of railway construction which has been in progress in the United States during the present year, says the *Railway Age*. The impression which widely obtained at the commencement of the year, that 1888 would show little additional railway track laying, was to have continued, although the statement published in this journal for the first six months, showed nearly 4,000 miles of track had been laid. The fact that the great companies which added thousands of miles of new road in 1887, practically ceased construction at the end of the year, for the time being, seemed to warrant the impression that railway building had practically come to the standstill. But while few of the principal companies have been doing much new building, still work has been quietly in progress on hundreds of short lines all over the land, and already new track has been laid this year in every one of the forty-seven States and Territories, with the three exceptions of Rhode Island, Utah and Nevada; and almost 9,000 miles of main line have been added to the railway systems of the country since the 1st of January last.

## California Sugar Possibilities.

A sanguine paper in San Francisco believes that the whole of the Pacific States and Territories can, no doubt, produce six to seven million tons of sugar, enough to supply 50 per cent. more than the present consumption of all civilized countries. That consumption, though, is increasing very rapidly, and it doubles in the United States in about twenty years. Thus in that time it would absorb all the possible production of the State. The value of 3,110,000 tons of sugar would, at 5 cents per pound, be close on \$350,000,000 per annum. To obtain it one has to go abroad. Besides the return to the farmer, the industry gives steady employment at the rate of about one man to every 30,000 pounds of sugar.

The total product of all the sugar lands in California would give work to not less than 230,000 men, representing a population of 1,600,000, including traders, manufacturers, wives, children, etc. It would, besides, give support to a great and varied industry. It would need 21,000,000 barrels to contain the sugar, and thus give support to a vast coöperation industry and lumber interest. The engines would consume nineteen barrels of oil to each ton, or 58,000,000 barrels to the total possible production of the State. This would, no doubt, exhaust all the crude oil that California can produce. The use of 2 per cent. slake lime would call for over 400,000 barrels of lime a year. The machinery needed, too, in these mills would cost

\$48,000,000, and would require renewing say every fifteen years, thus creating a foundry business of over \$3,000,000 a year. An immense quantity of coal would be consumed, so that it would give support to a great mining interest.

## Excursion Rates to the Fat Stock Show at Chicago.

The members of the various Live Stock Breeders' Association of the United States and Canada, as well as the thousands of farmers and live stock breeders of the country, who have made their arrangements to visit the American Live Stock show and participate in the interesting stock and dairy meetings held in connection therewith, will be pleased to learn that the dates and rates for the same are more favorable than heretofore granted.

Parties when purchasing excursion tickets on account of the American Fat Stock show should obtain a certificate from the agent at starting point, and before presenting same for return ticket have said certificate stamped by the Secretary, Charles F. Mills, at the exposition building.

Excursion tickets can be procured on nearly every railroad in the country. The show begins November 12, and continues to the 21st. In case further information is needed about return tickets over the Eastern lines apply to George H. Daniels, Esq., chairman Central Traffic Association, room 164, Rookery building, 205 La Salle street, Chicago. John N. Abbott, Esq., chairman Western States Passenger Association, room 721 Rookery building, 205 La Salle street, Chicago, will give information concerning return tickets over the Western lines.

## Book Notices.

**ARBOR DAY.**—EX-GOVERNOR FURNAS, of Nebraska, has just issued a handsome volume entitled "Arbor Day," dedicated to Hon. J. Sterling Morton, who originated the movement in favor of setting apart one day in the year for tree planting, and calling it "Arbor Day." The book contains a history of the day, its origin, and what has been done about it in each of the United States. The book is valuable as an aid and stimulus to the worthy object of planting trees in all parts of the country.

**PLUTOCRACY OR AMERICAN WHITE SLAVERY.**—This is the title of a book just issued by the American News Company, New York city. The author, Hon. Thomas M. Norwood, ex U.S. Senator and, now, Representative in Congress from Georgia, undertakes in the form of a novel, to show how the white people of this country, more especially those of the Northern States, and still more particularly the working people are enslaved through the operation of trade customs, and robbed through the operation of tariff laws. Mr. Norwood, doubtless, is sincere in his effort to relieve his white fellow citizens from the slavery in which he believes them to be bound, but it occurs to us that he could do more good to his fellow man and serve his country more effectively if he would devote his talents to a consideration of American black slavery. He is now well advanced in years, was once a slave-holder, himself, and now sees all about him an almost barbarous system of slavery practiced by himself and his southern white fellow citizens upon people of color. The average wages of farm laborers in Georgia now is \$3.81 per month with board, while in Massachusetts it is \$18, in New York it is \$16.30, in Pennsylvania it is \$14.50, in Ohio it is \$15, in Michigan \$17, in Illinois \$16, in Iowa \$17.34, in Kansas \$16.05, in Nebraska \$17.18, and so on all through the Northern States where most of the farm labor is performed by white men. Mr. Norwood assails the tariff with great bitterness, yet, as a member of Congress, he voted for the Mills bill which proposes to levy a tariff, an average duty of 42½ per cent., on all foreign articles of manufacture which are imported, except tin plates, cotton ties, and a few other articles. He favors taxing sugar 68 per cent., wire 1 cent a pound, nails 1 cent a pound,

hollow ware 2½ cents a pound, common table ware, china, or granite, 35 to 40 per cent., house furniture of wood 35 per cent., rice 2 cents a pound, cotton cloth 40 per cent., flannels, blankets, wool hats, knit goods of wool 40 per cent., women and children's dress goods of wool 40 per cent., ready made wool clothing 45 per cent., and so on. We do not object to Mr. Norwood's opinions; our objection is that his preaching and his practice do not correspond.

## Patents to Kansas People.

The following list is prepared from the official records (through Washington office) by J. C. Higdon, solicitor of patents, Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo., from whom information relating to patents may be obtained. A printed copy of any patent here named can be had for 25 cents:

Fruit gatherer—Charles G. Wilson of Horace.  
Rotary pump—William W. Lockwood, of Freeport.  
Curtain roller, bracket, sash lock, etc.—Samuel H. Scott, of Chanute.  
Washing machine—John Ahrends, of Monmouth.  
Ladder—Henry C. Smith, of Lawrence.  
Nut lock—Tyre C. Hughes, of Kansas City, Kas.  
Flue stopper—William P. Walter, of Newton.  
Fastener for sashes—Anderson & Roberts, of Paola.

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and show to those who call, a complete line of our valuable and very useful **Household Samples**. These samples, as well as the watch, we send free, and after you have kept them in your home for 30 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property; it is possible to make this great offer, sending the **Solid Gold** watch and **Costly** samples free, as the showing of the samples in any locality, always results in a large trade for us; we usually get from \$1,000 to \$5,000 in trade from the surrounding country. This, the most wonderful offer ever known, is made in order that our samples may be placed at once where they can be seen, all over America. Write at once, and make sure of the chance. Reader, it will be hardly any trouble for you to show the samples to those who may call at your home and your reward will be most satisfactory. A postal card on which to write us costs but 1 cent and after you know all, if you do not care to go further, why no harm is done. But if you do send your address at once, you can secure **free** one of the best solid gold watches in the world and our large line of **COSTLY SAMPLES**. We pay all express, freight, etc. Address **Stinson & Co., Box 199, Portland, Maine.**

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[Name KANSAS FARMER.]

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## Proposed Amendments to the Constitution.

## SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 2.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2, Proposing an amendment to section one, article eight of the constitution, by striking out the word "white."

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereof concurring therein:

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of the state of Kansas is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the state for their approval or rejection, namely: The constitution of the state of Kansas is hereby amended by striking out the word "white" in section one, article eight, relating to the militia of the state, so that said section as amended shall read as follows: Section 1. The militia shall be composed of all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five years, except such as are exempted by the laws of the United States or of this state; but all citizens of any religious denomination whatever who from scruples of conscience may be averse to bearing arms shall be exempted therefrom upon such conditions as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this state at the general election for the election of representatives to the legislature in the year A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, for their approval or rejection. Those voting in favor of this proposition to amend the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots, "For the amendment to section one, article eight of the constitution"; those voting against the proposition to amend the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots, "Against the amendment to section one, article eight of the constitution." Said ballots shall be received and said vote shall be taken, in counted, canvassed, and returns thereof made, in the same manner and in all respects as is provided by law in cases of the election of representatives in the legislature.

SEC. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

Approved February 28, 1887.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book, June 20, 1887.

E. B. ALLEN, Secretary of State.

## SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 6.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 6, For the submission of a proposition to amend the Constitution of the State of Kansas.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of all the members elected to each branch concurring therein:

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend section seventeen of the bill of rights of the constitution of the state of Kansas shall be submitted to the electors of the state for their approval or rejection, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, A. D. 1888: That section seventeen of the bill of rights of the constitution of the state of Kansas be so amended that it shall read as follows: Section 17. No distinction shall ever be made between citizens of the state of Kansas and the citizens of other states and territories of the United States in reference to the purchase, enjoyment or descent of property. The rights of aliens in reference to the purchase, enjoyment or descent of property may be regulated by law.

SEC. 2. The following shall be the method of submitting said proposition to the electors: The ballots shall have written or printed, or partly written and partly printed thereon, "For the proposition to amend section seventeen of the bill of rights of the constitution of the state of Kansas, concerning the purchase, enjoyment and descent of property," or "Against the proposition to amend section seventeen of the bill of rights of the constitution of the state of Kansas, concerning the purchase, enjoyment and descent of property." Said ballots shall be received, and said vote shall be taken, counted, canvassed, and return thereof made, in the same manner in all respects as is provided by law in cases of the election of representatives to the legislature.

SEC. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

Approved March 4, 1887.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book, June 20, 1887.

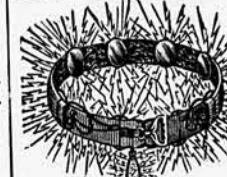
E. B. ALLEN, Secretary of State.

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### The "Stalk Field" Must Go.

Husking "picking" and "snapping" are rapidly progressing throughout the corn belt at this time, and the cribs so long empty are again receiving their great heritage of this grandest of American crops. The farmer hastens his work, not only that he may be through before cold, raw weather renders it unpleasant, but that the cattle may be turned into the fields to glean the grain overlooked by the field hands and to consume as much fodder as possible before it is destroyed by wind and weather. Turning cattle into the stalk fields is an unsatisfactory makeshift at best, for during the first few days the animals gorge themselves with grain to such an extent that they often die or receive lasting injuries. If they pass through this period of engorgement satisfactorily they have for a time abundant forage of very fair quality, but later on are often forced to consume fodder which is, to say the least, distasteful, or go hungry. With fodder daily decreasing in quality and quantity comes the raw weather of early winter, rapidly removing the fat accumulated during the summer, so that by the time the stalk fields are exchanged for the often not more comfortable barnyards the cattle show evidences of no great profit to their owners or good to themselves from the provender they have thus obtained in the stalk fields.

An acre which will produce fifty bushels of corn will yield about two tons of corn-stalks, twenty-five pounds per day of which will maintain a 1,000-lb. steer in ordinary condition, and even a smaller ration of the fodder will do if the animal is reasonably well sheltered. It thus appears that our two tons of fodder would last such an animal 160 days, or more than five months. We ask those who do not believe in cutting and shocking corn to compare these figures with the results they will obtain the present season from turning into the stalk fields. The calculation is an easy one and should be made. Of course there is some expense connected with cutting and shocking corn, but a good man will cut rather more than an acre a day of corn planted four feet each way, and this makes the cost of shocking fodder less per ton than wild hay grown on "speculators' land. Shucked corn can be satisfactorily fed without any husking, so that we really might offset the expense of cutting by that of husking; and we need scarcely add that it is generally considered that fattening steers do better upon corn fed with the fodder than upon that which is husked. What we need then is really to transfer the labor of gathering the corn to that of gathering the corn fodder with the accompanying corn.

We cannot expect the price of the ordinary farm cattle to increase very materially in the near future, or, rather, wise men will not rest upon such hopes. We must have better cattle receiving more and better food, and to have the food we must not only raise more than we do, but carefully save that which is produced. The waste of cattle food in cornstalks at the present time is simply beyond belief and such as would be wholly impossible except in such a country as the Mississippi valley under its peculiar agricultural conditions. No other business could be managed as loosely as corn farming has been in the West and not lead the operator to early bankruptcy. In the business of the cities the small losses are carefully guarded against and indirect lines of profit carefully fostered. Take the Standard Oil company for example. This is called one of the worst monopolies on earth, and yet to-day it is giving the people an illuminating fluid at a price that staggers one who thinks about it. The water of Lake Erie could hardly be dipped into barrels, shipped about the country, and retailed for a smaller sum per gallon than is kerosene oil. And yet that company we know has made untold millions out of this business. How has it done so? By studying the most economical methods of handling and refining, and, above all, by getting valuable products out of the waste portions left in refining. We have been told that the company keeps something like fifty men—chemists for the most part—busy at work studying how to best work over refuse oil and cheapen the methods of refining. Those who manage farms in the West might well take lessons from these business methods.

If it be true, as was stated in the *Gazette* this fall, that 37 per cent. of the value of the corn crop lies in the fodder after the ears

have been husked, who should get that percentage if not the farmer? By properly handling the corn crop it is safe to say that beef and pork-making in the West may still be carried on with eminently satisfactory results.—*Breeder's Gazette*.

### October Weather.

From Prof. Snow's weather report for October, (observations taken at State University, Lawrence,) we take the following extracts:

The temperature was below the average for October, but there was no killing frost. The cloudiness and wind-velocity were nearly normal. The rainfall was nearly an inch above the mean. Nine of the past fifteen months have had a rainfall above the average.

Mean Temperature—53 degrees, which is 1.35 degrees below the October average. The highest temperature was 85 degrees, on the 18th; the lowest was 32 degrees on the 28th, giving a range of 53 degrees. Mean temperature at 7 a. m., 45.56 degrees; at 2 p. m., 63.56 degrees; at 9 p. m., 51.58 degrees. Rainfall—3.74 inches, which is 0.86 inch above the October average. Rain, in measurable quantities, fell on four days. There were two thunder showers. A small amount of hail accompanied the rain of the 10th. The entire rainfall for the ten months of 1888 now completed has been 37.85 inches, which is 6.70 inches above the average for the same months in the preceding twenty years.

Appropos to the discussion regarding use of warm water for live stock during winter, a circular descriptive of the Decatur Tank Heater sold by Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Chicago, contains matter of interest. The direct benefits derived from giving heated water to cattle have been long since established by experimental test. Practice seems to have fully corroborated these conclusions as indicated by the hearty endorsements of those who have used the heaters during the past two winters. There is no room for doubting that a good heater is a profitable investment for farmers and feeders of stock.

### State Forest Tree Notice.

The application books of Forestry Stations Nos. 1 and 2 will be closed about November 5 next. All wishing to participate in this year's distribution of seedlings will please have their applications in prior to that time. Address all communications to

S. C. ROBB,  
State Commissioner of Forestry,  
Ogallah, Kas.  
[Western Kansas papers please copy.]

## THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, November 6, 1888.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

#### St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 260, shipments 1,350. Market firm. Choice heavy native steers \$4 30a4 75, fair to good native steers \$3 50a4 25, medium to choice butchers' steers \$2 75a3 75, fair to good stockers and feeders \$2 00a3 10, grass rangers \$1 75a3 00.

HOGS—Receipts 1,395, shipments 2,730. Market firm. Choice heavy and butchers' selections \$5 40a5 55, medium to prime packing \$5 25a5 40, ordinary to best light grades \$4 30a5 30.

SHEEP—Receipts 750, shipments 1,145. Market strong. Common to good, \$2 00a4 00.

#### Chicago.

CATTLE—Receipts 10,000. Market steady. Top natives, \$5 50; top Texans, \$3 00; best steers, \$4 75a5 50; good, \$4 20a4 70; medium, \$3 70a4 10; common, \$2 75a3 60; stockers, \$2 00a2 60; feeders, \$2 00a3 30; bulls, \$1 25a3 00; cows, \$1 25a2 75; Texas steers, \$2 14a3 00.

HOGS—Receipts 13,000. Market stronger. Mixed, \$5 35a5 55; heavy, \$5 35a5 70; light, \$5 25a5 45; skips, \$3 40a5 10.

SHEEP—Receipts 9,000. Market steady. Natives, \$2 50a3 75; Texas, \$2 50a3 10; lambs, \$3 75a5 70 per cwt.

#### Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday 7,597. A better feeling existed to-day and trading was active. The market for grass range was firmer and about 5a10c higher. Native cows steady to strong. Dressed beef steers nominal. Stockers and feeding steers strong. Sales of cows ranged \$1 60a2 80.

HOGS—The fresh supply was only about 3,400. The demand was entirely from home packers and the entire eight packers were buying. Trade ruled active and the supply was all sold. Prices were strong and there were some common mixed hogs that sold at 5 cents rise. The bulk of the sales was at \$5 35a 5 45, against \$5 35a5 45 Saturday, showing the best heavy hogs unchanged, and common grades a little higher.

SHEEP—There were no fresh receipts and nothing to trade on but stale sheep. The demand was quiet all around and prices weak. Sales at \$2 65.

### PRODUCE MARKETS.

#### New York.

WHEAT—Very dull. No. 2 red, \$1 09a1 09 1/2. CORN—Strong. No. 2, 48 1/2a49c.

#### St. Louis.

FLOUR—Dull and nominally unchanged. WHEAT—No. 2 red, cash, \$1 07 1/2a1 08. CORN—No. 2 cash, 38c. OATS—No. 2 cash, 22 1/2c. RYE—No. 2 cash, 50 1/2a51 1/2c.

#### Chicago.

Cash quotations were as follows:  
FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.  
WHEAT—No. 2 spring, \$1 12a1 12 1/2; No. 3 spring, 90a95c; No. 2 red, \$1 12a1 12 1/2.  
CORN—No. 2, 39 1/2c.  
OATS—No. 2, 24 1/2c.  
RYE—No. 2, 53c.  
BARLEY—No. 2, 75c.  
FLAXSEED—No. 1, \$1 40 1/2.  
TIMOTHY—Prime, nominal.  
PORK—\$14 02 1/2a14 75.  
LARD—\$8 15a8 17 1/2.

#### Kansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts at regular elevators since last report 3,954 bushels; withdrawals, .... bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 341,240 bushels. On the call—No. 2 red winter, cash, no bids, 93c asked; No. 2 soft winter, cash, no bids, \$1 00 asked.

CORN—Receipts at regular elevators since last report, 4,710 bushels; withdrawals, 211 bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 6,188 bushels. On track by sample: No. 2 mixed, 30c; No. 2 white, 31 1/2c.

OATS—No. 2 cash, no bids, 20 1/2c asked. On track by sample: No. 2 mixed, 22 1/2c; No. 2 white, 23 1/2c.

RYE—No. 2 cash, no bids, 49c asked.  
HAY—Receipts 15 cars. Market steady. Fancy prairie, \$6 50; good medium, \$5 00a5 50; fancy timothy, \$8 50; good to choice, \$7 50a8 00.

SEEDS—We quote: Flaxseed, \$1 30 per bu. on a basis of pure. Castor beans, \$1 30 per bu. for prime.

OIL-CAKE—Per 100 lbs. sacked, f. o. b., \$1 25; \$11 00 per 1,000 lbs.; \$20 00 per ton; car lots, \$19 00 per ton.

FLOUR—Quotations are for unestablished brands in car lots, per 1/2 bbl. in sacks, as follows: XX, \$1 00; XXX, \$1 10; family, \$1 80; choice, \$1 05; fancy, \$1 90; extra fancy, \$2 10a 2 25; patent, \$2 40a2 50.

BUTTER—Receipts light and market firm for good. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 24c; good, 20c; dairy, fancy, 18c; good to choice store-packed, 13a16c; poor, 10c.

CHEESE—We quote: Full cream, twins, 12a 12 1/2c; full cream, Young America, 12a12 1/2c.

EGGS—Receipts light and market firm at 17 1/2c per dozen for strictly fresh candled.

APPLES—Supply large; \$1 25a2 25 per bbl.

POTATOES—Irish—Market overstocked with Northern, which forces down prices on Western; home-grown, 30a35c per bus.; Colorado and Utah, 45a50c per bus.; Iowa and Nebraska, choice, 30a35c per bus. Sweet potatoes, 25a40 per bus.

PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually 1/4c higher. Sugar-cured meats (canned or plain): Ham, 11c, breakfast bacon 10 1/2c, dried beef 8c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides \$7 90, long clear sides \$7 40, shoulders \$7 00, short clear sides \$7 40. Smoked meats: clear rib sides \$8 65, long clear sides \$8 15, shoulders \$7 75, short clear sides \$8 15. Barrel meats: mess pork \$14 50. Choice tierce lard, \$7 75.

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

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

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

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

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Spermatorrhea, Impotency, etc., resulting from youthful indiscretions, excess in mature years, and other causes, inducing some of the following symptoms, as dizziness, confusion of ideas, defective memory, aversion to society, blotches, emissions, exhaustion, etc., are permanently cured.

**URINARY, KIDNEY & BLADDER** troubles, Weak Back, Incontinence, Gonorrhea, Gleet, and Stricture, are quickly and perfectly cured.

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10 West Ninth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

## TO WEAK MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address,

Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.



## Peanuts, Melons and Cotton in Western Kansas.

Several North Carolinians, now settled near Terryton, Finney county, the *Capital* says, pronounce peanuts the profitable crop for western Kansas. One of them, Mr. E. J. Copeland, has four acres of peanuts this year on high sandy upland, where corn failed, which average forty bushels per acre, selling at \$1 per bushel, and himself and neighbors will go extensively into peanuts, and the peanuts may reciprocate next year, and by using a burnishing machine to prepare the crop fully for market will realize 3½ cents per pound, or \$91 per acre for an average crop, they believe. They plant in rows four feet apart on flat plowed soil and cultivate with plow often enough to keep the blossoms covered with earth. Deep plowing highly recommended. There may be sandy soils, such as are found in Clay county and along the Kaw valley, also suitable for peanuts, and farmers with distinctively sandy soil should give this crop a trial to see if they can produce peanuts of satisfactory flavor. As to their growth in eastern Kansas there is no question, and sandy soil might secure the requisite flavor.

An Indianapolis seed house sent, last spring, a barrel of melon seed to Terryton, with request for distribution among farmers who would agree to return an equal amount of seed to that given them, and sell the house the rest of their seed for 12 cents per pound. Very few farmers would accept the offer, nearly all saying they went there to raise corn, and if they could not raise corn they would not stay in the country. A farmer who took the offer found his hogs ate heartily and grew upon the melons, and fattened for market upon sorghum, which grew luxuriantly where corn failed. He broke his melons up in a barrel of water, the seeds coming to the top and being easily gathered, and realized more per acre than is really prudent to state, lest it seem sensational. The serfs of King Korn are wending their weary way back to Missouri, declaring that farming cannot be made to pay in Kansas.

Last year Mr. Copeland found that his cotton was partly blown out by the winds, and this year he planted rows of sorghum around his cotton field and has a fine crop, and pronounces cotton a decided success in his locality, and a profitable crop.

The goat differs from all other animals, and even the Angora differs from the common goat, being more docile, more affectionate in its nature, more fond of its young, and less inclined to run and travel. A pure-bred or high-grade Angora seldom disowns her kids, if properly handled, while the common goats will nearly one-half of them drop their kids and go on after the band, leaving their young finally, if permitted to do so, though they will sometimes go back to hunt for them if the band feeds in that direction.

## Thief Arrested

The news was received with the utmost satisfaction by the community that he had terrorized; but the arrest of a disease that is stealing away a loved and valued life, is an achievement that should inspire heartfelt gratitude. Chilliness, cold extremities, depressed spirits, and extremely miserable sensations, with pale, wan features, are the results of disordered kidneys and liver. Arrest the cause at once by taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is a purely vegetable detective, that will ferret out and capture the most subtle lung or blood disorder. Druggists.

A Maryland farmer suggests that the farmer who wants to mulch his wheat and young clover can avoid the trouble of plowing under long straw by having the belt of the machine which threshes his wheat attached to his feed cutter and running the

## CHICAGO.

# THE JAMES H. CAMPBELL CO.

## Live Stock Commission Merchants,

### FOR THE SALE OF CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

Rooms 23 and 24, Exchange Building, }  
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

Unequaled facilities for handling consignments of Stock in either of the above cities. Correspondence invited. Market reports furnished free. Refer to Publishers KANSAS FARMER.

straw through it. After this cut straw has been wet, it can be spread with the manure-spreader.

## Tutt's Pills

### SAVES MONEY.

One box of these pills will save many dollars in doctor's bills. They are specially prepared as a

### Family Medicine,

and supplies a want long felt. They remove unhealthy accumulations from the body, without nausea or griping. Adapted to young and old. Price, 25c.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.



### HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFICS

That the diseases of domestic animals, HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, DOGS, HOGS and POULTRY, are cured by Humphreys' Veterinary Specifics, is as true as that people ride on railroads, send messages by telegraph, or sew with sewing machines. It is as irrational to bottle, ball, and bleed animals in order to cure them, as it is to take passage in a sloop from New York to Albany. Used in the best stables and recommended by the U. S. Army Cavalry Officers.

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

CURES  
A. A.—Fever, Congestions, Inflammation.  
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E. E.—Bots or Grubs, Worms.  
F. F.—Coughs, Heaves, Pneumonia.  
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Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual, Witch Hazel Oil and Mediator, \$7.00  
Price, Single Bottle (over 50 doses), .60

Sold by Druggists; or Sent Prepaid on Receipt of Price. Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

## F. M. LAIL, MARSHALL, Mo.,

Breeder of the very best

**POLAND-CHINA HOGS.**  
Pigs from ten first-class boars for the season's trade.

## W. T. DOYLE,

MARYVILLE, MO.,

Breeder of Poland-China Swine of the most fashionable strains, has for sale a choice lot of boars and sows. Young stock not akin for sale. A few choice sows bred to Bravo C. 567 S. R. or Gold Dust 1890 S. R. for sale. Correspondence solicited. Personal inspection invited. Special rates by express.

### THE GOLDEN BELT HERD OF Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas

One hundred and fifty choice Spring Pigs now ready to ship, at prices lower than ever. Order now, and secure selections from either sex, or pairs, trios, or small herds, not akin. Stock shipped from here over either the A. T. & S. F. Mo. Pacific or St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. All breeders registered in American P.-C. Record. Pedigree with each sale. F. W. TRUEDELL, Lyons, Kas.

## OTTAWA HERD

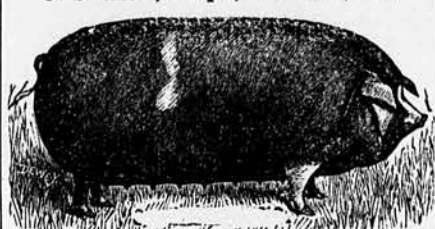
OF POLAND-CHINA and DUROC-JERSEY Hogs. Twenty head of first-class boars from four to nine months old. Also seventy-five head of sows of same age, sired by Bruce 4695, C. R., Leek's Gilt Edge 2887, C. R., Whipple's Stemwinder 4701, Daisy's Corwin 4697. Dams—Mazy 2d 6214, Zaida 3d 8250, Maggie's Perfection 8210, Vone's Perfection 9424, Fay's Gold Drop 11676, Jay's Dimple 12172, Eureka Mayo 12176, and many other equally as well bred, and fine as can be produced by any one. Part of sows bred to gilt-edge boars of the most popular strains. Will sell at prices to suit the times. Never had any cholera in the herd. Write for prices. I. L. WHIPPLE, Box 270, Ottawa, Kas.

## KANSAS CITY.

## ST. LOUIS.

## JACKVILLE HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS

J. S. RISK, Prop'r, WESTON, MO.



I have 100 Pigs for sale, sired by such noted boars as Gov. Cleveland 4529, Royalty 6469, John 690, King Kiever 2d 1309, and other equally noted sires. I can supply very choice pigs. Write for prices or call and see stock.

## MAINS' HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS.



Jas. Mains, Oskaloosa, (Jefferson Co.) Kas., is located two and a half miles southeast of Oskaloosa, on Maple Hill Stock Farm. All hogs eligible to Ohio Poland-China Record. A fine lot of spring pigs now ready for sale at prices that will suit the times. Also some fall sows now ready to breed or will be bred if desired. Personal inspection solicited.

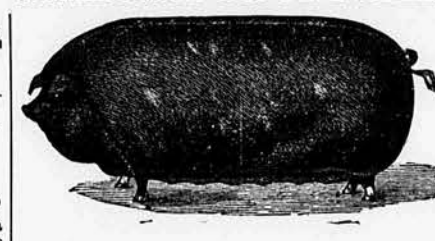
## Gold Dust Herd of Poland-Chinas.



J. M. McKEE, WELLINGTON, KANSAS.

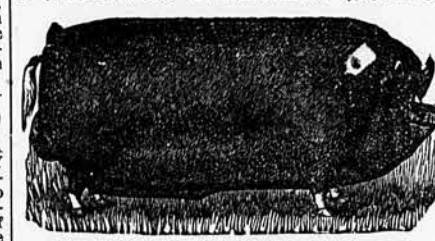
Tom Corwin 3d 5293 A. P. C. R. at head of herd. Strains representing Model, Give or Take, Gold Dust, Black Bess and Black Beauty. Have some choice male pigs for sale. Also eggs of P. Rock, Brown Leghorn and Light Brahmas, \$1.25 per 13; Toulouse Geese, 15c; Pekin Duck 10c. each. Write; no catalogue.

## Sunflower Stock Farm.



We are breeding Poland-Chinas, the Improved Chester Whites, Jersey Swine, Small Yorkshires and Duroc-Jersey Swine, and have secured more premiums than any other breeder in the State—last season getting 120 first and sweepstakes and 15 second. We breed from the very best strains, hence our remarkable satisfaction. Of Poultry we breed ten leading varieties, the best to be found in the West; also Toulouse Geese, Bronze and White Holland Turkeys. Eggs in season. Hogs all eligible to record. Reasonable prices. Write your wants. Address H. G. FARMER & SONS, Garnett, Kas.

### PLEASANT VALLEY HERD OF Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



I have thirty breeding sows, all matured animals and of the very best strains of blood. I am using three splendid imported boars, headed by the splendid prize-winner Plantagenet 2919, winner of five first prizes and gold medal at the leading shows in Canada in 1881. I am now prepared to fill orders for pigs of either sex not akin, or for matured animals. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalogue and price list, free. S. McCULLOUGH, Ottawa, Kansas.

## LOCUST &amp; GROVE &amp; HERD

OF LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SWINE.

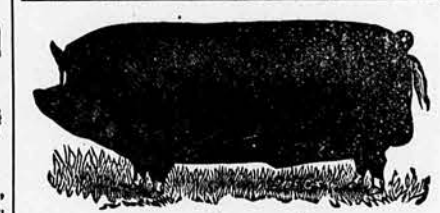
Nothing sent out but what is a credit to Locust Grove Herd. Individual excellence combined with purity of breeding, is my motto. Prices to suit the quality of stock offered. Correspondence and inspection solicited. Orders booked now for spring pigs. Address as below, or better, come and see.

JAMES HOUK, Prop'r, Hartwell, Henry Co., Missouri.

## SELECT HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES!

Owned by G. W. BERRY, Berryton, Shawnee Co., Kas. My sows represent the Royal Duchess, Sallie, Hilde Belle, Charmer, Stumpy, Fashion, Queen Betsy, and other families of fine, large fleshy qualities. Herd headed by British Champion III 13481, Dauntless 17417, and the noted young show boar Peerless.

Berryton—is located nine miles southeast of Topeka, on the K. N. & D. R. R. Farm adjoins station. Come and see me and all my hogs at home, or address as above.



ROYAL GRANITE 10105.

## BERKSHIRE PIGS

Of Best English and American-bred Families.

Write for now Catalogue of breeding stock. SPRINGER BROS., Springfield, Ill.

## ROME PARK HERDS

T. A. HUBBARD,

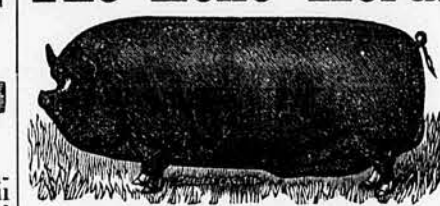
Wellington, Sumner Co., Kansas,

Breeder of

### POLAND-CHINA and LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE HOGS.

My herds are composed of the richest blood in the United States, with style and individual merit, representing such families as Corwins, U. S., Black Bess, I. X. L., Sallies, Dukes, Duchess, Belladonnas, Hoods, Champions, etc. Show pigs a specialty. Am using twelve show boars on a bunch of sows that are pleasing to the eye of a breeder. Sows bred to my sweepstakes boars for sale. Come and see or write for prices.

## The Echo Herd.

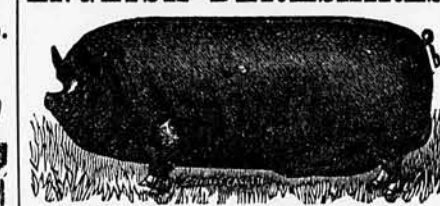


For Registered Prize-winning

### BERKSHIRE SWINE AND SOUTHDOWN SHEEP

or money refunded. Come and see or address J. M. & F. A. SCOTT, Huntsville, Randolph Co., Mo. Mention Kansas Farmer.

## ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.



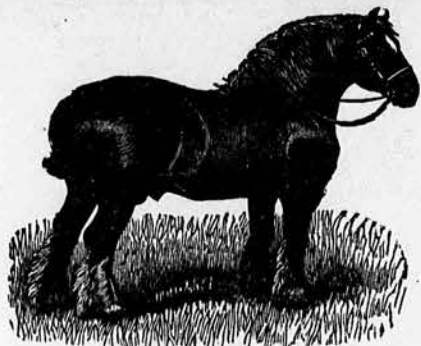
THE WELLINGTON HERD consists of twenty matured brood sows of the best families of home-bred and imported stock, headed by the celebrated HOPEFUL JOE 4889, and has no superior in size and quality nor in strain of Berkshire blood. Also Plymouth Rock Chickens. Your patronage solicited. Write. [Mention this paper.]

M. B. KEAGY, Wellington, Kas.

### OPIUM

Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.





## HIGHLAND STOCK FARM

RIX & GOODENOUGH,  
TOPEKA, KANSAS,

Importers and Breeders of English Shire, Clydesdale, Percheron and Cleveland Bay Horses.

Our horses are selected by a member of the firm from the most noted breeding districts of Europe. The lot now on hand have won fifty-four prizes in the old country, which is a guaranty of their superior qualities and soundness. Every animal recorded, with pedigree, in the recognized stud books of Europe and America and guaranteed breeders. Terms, prices and horses that induce people to buy of us. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

Farm and stables four miles southeast of city.

## IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF ENGLISH SHIRE AND SUFFOLK PUNCH HORSES



STERLING.  
4713.

### RED POLLED CATTLE.

We have on hand a very choice collection, including a recent importation of horses, several of which have won many prizes in England, which is a special guaranty of their soundness and superiority of form and action. Our stock is selected with great care by G. M. SEXTON, Auctioneer to the Shire Horse Society of England. Prices low and terms easy. Send for catalogues to

SEXTON, WARREN & OFFORD, Maple Hill, Kansas.



Peter Piper (717).

## E. Bennett & Son,

TOPEKA, - KANSAS,

The Leading Western Importers of

## CLYDESDALE, PERCHERON, CLEVELAND BAY

### French Coach Horses.

AN IMPORTATION OF 125 HEAD,

Selected by a member of the firm, just received.

Terms to Suit Purchasers. Send for illustrated catalogue. Stables in town.

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## ELLWOOD'S PERCHERONS

And French Coach Horses.

Over FOUR HUNDRED imported STALLIONS ready for service actually ON HAND, embracing all the leading Prize Winners at both the Percheron and French Coach Fairs of France, for 1888. We challenge the world to a comparison as to number, quality, price and terms. An investigation will demonstrate that we are prepared to maintain our present leading position in the trade. We have not only the largest importing establishment, but the largest Breeding Establishment in the United States, embracing 4,000 acres of well improved land, upon which is constantly kept from one to two hundred imported mares selected from the choicest strains. FRENCH COACHES—Owing to the extraordinary demand for this popular breed of Coach Horses, our importation for 1888 consists of double the number brought out by any other individual or firm, all of which are the produce of Government stallions for which the French Government certificate will be furnished with each and every horse, and also the American Stud Book Certificate. Catalogue Free.

W. L. ELLWOOD, Prop.

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On Chicago & Northwestern Ry. 58 miles west of Chicago.

## LINWOOD SHORT-HORNS

W. A. HARRIS, PROP'R, LINWOOD, LEAVENWORTH CO., KAS.

Substance, flesh, early maturity and good feeding quality the objects sought. The largest herd of Scotch Short-horns in the West, consisting of Crickshank Victorias, Lavenders, Vilets, Secrets, Bravith Buds, Kinnell Golden Drops, etc., headed by Imp. Baron Victor 42824, a prize-winner and sire of prize-winners.

LINWOOD—Is twenty-seven miles from Kansas City, on Kansas Division Union Pacific R.R. Farm joins station. Inspection invited. Catalogue on application.

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## A. J. C. C. JERSEY CATTLE,

Offer a few choice-bred Bull Calves by such noted sires as the St. Lambert Duke 76 bull, ST. VAL-ENTINE'S DAY 15278, whose sire was a son of Stoke Pogis 3d 2238, and a grandson of Victor Hugo 197; dam a daughter of the great prize bull, Duke P. 76 C.; and the in-bred Coomassie bull, HAPPY GOLD COAST 14713.

Several of these Bulls are old enough for service, and are out of tested cows. To responsible parties, will give time or exchange for cows or heifers.

SHERWOOD & ROHRER, WICHITA, KANSAS.



Home of HASSELMAN'S BROWNIE 28777.  
Tested on Island of Jersey at rate of  
33 pounds 12 ounces in seven days.

## HANCOCK COUNTY IMPORTING COMPANY, WARSAW, ILLINOIS,

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

## Percheron and English Shire HORSES.



We have a choice collection of Registered horses on hand, from two to five years old, unsurpassed for quality and breeding. Our importation this year numbers thirty head, making in all fifty head, which we now offer to the trade. We have a large lot of two and three-year-old stallions, imported last year, which are now fully acclimated. Customers will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before purchasing. Prices low. Terms to suit.

WARSAW is four miles south of Keokuk and forty miles south of Burlington, Iowa.

## A MAN

UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY, WILL  
OBTAIN MUCH INFORMATION FROM A STUDY OF THIS MAP OF THE



## Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska R'y (GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE.)

It affords the best facilities of communication between all important points in KANSAS, NEBRASKA, COLORADO, NEW MEXICO, the INDIAN TERRITORY, TEXAS, and beyond. Its Main Lines and Branches include ST. JOSEPH, KANSAS CITY, NELOSON, NORTON, BELLEVILLE, HORTON, TOPEKA, HERRINGTON, WICHITA, HUTCHINSON, CALDWELL, DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS, PUEBLO, and hundreds of other flourishing cities and towns.

The Vast Area of Fertile Country tributary thereto offers rare inducements to farmers, stock growers, and intending settlers of every class. Lands cheap and farms on easy terms. Traverses the famous "GOLDEN BELT" whose varied products and herds of cattle, horses and swine are the admiration of the world.

### Prompt and Convenient Connections

at Kansas City and St. Joseph for Chicago, St. Louis and all points East, South and Southeast; with FAST LIMITED TRAINS OF GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE for Davenport, Rock Island, Des Moines, Peoria and Chicago; with ALBERT LEA ROUTE for Spirit Lake, Watertown, Sioux Falls, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and points North and Northwest, and with connecting lines South and Southwest to Texas and Pacific Coast States and Territories.

### Splendid Passenger Equipment

Strictly First Class, entirely new, with latest improvements, expressly manufactured for this service, leading all competitors in the comfort and luxury of its accommodations. Elegant Day Coaches, Restful Reclining Chair Cars and Palace Sleeping Cars. Solidly ballasted steel track; iron and stone bridges, commodious stations, and Union Depots at terminal points.

For Tickets, Maps, Folders, or desired information, apply to nearest Coupon Ticket Agent, or address at Topeka, Kansas,

H. A. PARKER, JNO. SEBASTIAN,  
Vice-Pres. & Gen. Mgr. Gen. Tkt. & Pass. Agt.

## THE PIONEER LINE.



The Short and Popular Line Between

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Sabetha, Seneca, Fairbury, Edgar, Hastings, Alma, Grand Island, Fairmount, York, Sutton, Minden, Wilcox.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY  
On the Main Line.

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS  
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NEW PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPERS  
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Two Express Trains each way between Fairbury and McCool Junction.  
One Through Train each way between Alma, Wilcox, Minden, Fairfield, Sutton, York, Davis City and Lincoln.

Close connection at Valparaiso with Union Pacific train for Omaha, Council Bluffs, and points North and East.

Connections made at Grand Island with the Union Pacific Railway for all Western Points. Close Union Depot connections made at St. Joseph for all points North, East and South.

G. M. CUMMING, W. P. ROBINSON, JR.,  
General Manager. G. P. & T. A.

Dyke's Beard Razor forces heavy mustache, full beard and hair on bald heads in 20 days. 3 or 4 Puffs do this. We give it or pay \$100. We mail anywhere 4 Puffs for 50c. Just half price. Smith Mfg. Co., Painting, Ills.



## THE STRAY LIST.

### HOW TO POST A STRAY.

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

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1886, 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 a 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 as 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 such 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 OCTOBER 25, 1888.

Clay county—W. P. Anthony, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Monahan, in Chapman tp., September 5, 1888, one dark brown mare, no marks or brands, 3 years old; valued at \$50.

Anderson county—S. Durall, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. B. Brownrigg, in Weida tp., October 6, 1888, one bay mare pony, 15 years old, about 18 hands high, hind feet white and some white on left fore foot, saddle and harness marks, no other marks or brands; valued at \$10.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.

COW—Taken up by E. B. Little, in Spring Valley tp., one red and white cow with ear-marks, has red calf.

HEIFER—By same, one red heifer, no marks or brands.

Pinney county—O. V. Folsom, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by E. C. Swab, in Garden City tp., October 10, 1888, one bay mule, four feet high, X on left hip.

Marshall county—J. F. Wright, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by A. Z. Gates, in Richland tp., (P. O. Beattie), September 8, 1888, one red and white spotted 2-year-old steer; valued at \$25.

COW—By same, one red and white spotted cow, 6 years old, has roan calf; valued at \$15.

#### FOR WEEK ENDING NOV'R 1, 1888.

Brown county—N. E. Chapman, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Frank Deaker, in Walnut tp., October 6, 1888, one red and white steer, 1 year past, white face with some red on nose, square hole in left ear, branded E C on left hip; valued at \$18.

2 COWS—Taken up by R. M. Travis, in Robinson tp., October 8, 1888, two cows, both red, and white face and belly, one 12 years old and one 5, both branded V. G. on left hip.

HEIFER—Taken up by S. W. Round, in Walnut tp., October 9, 1888, one red and white 2-year-old heifer, branded D upside down on left hip, square on left side, silt in right ear, rope round horns when taken up.

Cowley county—S. J. Smock, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. W. Hiatt, in Windsor tp., (P. O. Cambridge), October 19, 1888, one light bay horse, branded B on left shoulder; valued at \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by W. R. Constant, in Pleasant Valley tp., September 30, 1888, one bay horse, 15½ hands high, some white on right hind foot, black mane and tail, white spots on back; valued at \$40.

Pratt county—J. J. Waggoner, clerk.

2 MULES—Taken up by Geo. W. Allmon, in Carmi tp., October 20, 1888, two mules, one sorrel, flax mane and tail, one dark bay; sorrel has a rope scar in front of left hock, the bay has a small scar on left front leg below the knee; 17 hands high; valued at \$125.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by J. E. Murphy, in Sheridan tp., October 5, 1888, one dark brown horse colt, 3 years old, about 14 hands high; valued at \$55.

COLT—By same, one dark iron-gray horse colt, 1 year old, scar on right hind ankle; valued at \$25.

Chautauqua county—W. F. Wade, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Samuel Smith, in Harrison tp., October 3, 1888, one bay mule, 8 years old, 16 hands high, weak in back; valued at \$40.

Cloud county—Chas. Proctor, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by John Marshall, of Concordia, October 10, 1888, one bay horse, 6 years old, two small white spots on left side under harness and one white spot on right side under harness pad; valued at \$70.

Jefferson county—E. L. Worswick, clerk.

COW—Taken up by David German, in Delaware tp., on or about October 14, 1888, one red and white cow, 5 years old, with calf at side; cow branded I. B. on left hip, point of right horn broken off.

#### FOR WEEK ENDING NOV'R 8, 1888.

Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by G. W. Draper, in Delaware tp., September 21, 1888, one red steer, red and white forehead and white jaws, 3 years old; valued at \$15.

COLT—Taken up by J. M. West, in Reno tp., October 1, 1888, one bay horse colt, 1 year old; valued at \$35.

Butler county—T. O. Castle, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by W. H. Statenbaugh, in Chelsea tp., October 15, 1888, one brown mule, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$35.

MULE—By same, one brown mule, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$35.

MULE—By same, one gray mule, 2 years old, silt in one ear; valued at \$35.

COLT—By same, one bay horse colt, age unknown; valued at \$35.

COLT—By same, one bay mare colt, age unknown; valued at \$35.

Harvey county—R. H. Farr, clerk.

COW—Taken up by W. H. Wagoner, of Newton, October 17, 1888, one cow, 7 years old, white spots on right flank and hip, large horns turned outward and upward; valued at \$25.

Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by G. H. Stuart, in Wetmore tp., (P. O. Wetmore), September 28, 1888, one black mare pony, 2 or 3 years old, white face and white hind feet and legs, half on tail thin; valued at \$30.

Crawford county—J. C. Gove, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by D. W. Shaw, in Baker tp., (P. O. Pittsburg), October 22, 1888, one red steer, white belly, end of tail white.

Labette county—W. J. Millikin, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by William Page, in Howard tp., October 3, 1888, one bay horse, 15½ hands high, silt in right ear and a scar on right hind foot; valued at \$75.

HORSE—By same, one sorrel horse, 15½ hands high, large bell on when taken up; valued at \$75.

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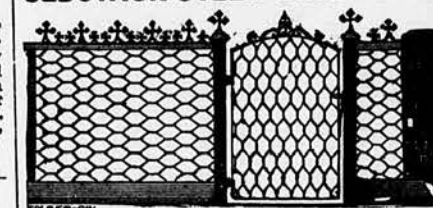
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**Yearling Short-horn Bulls,**

All reds and good ones, the get of the imported Cruickshank bull Thistle Top 83876, now in use in Col. Harris' herd.

Also, an unsurpassed lot of

**YOUNG BERKSHIRES**

of both sexes, of choicest families. Prices to suit the times. Address

**E. M. SHELTON,**  
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**For Sale!** Three fine thoroughbred young red Short-horn Bulls, from the celebrated bull Basile, raised by the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Address **N. CHRISTENSEN,**  
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## HUGH E. THOMPSON, BROOMCORN

Commission and Dealer in Broom-Makers' Supplies. Reference:—National Bank of Commerce.  
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## Wagon &amp; Springs.

The best and cheapest Farm Wagon Manufactured, complete with Springs, \$45 to \$50. Springs, without wagon, \$5. Any farmer can put them on. Send size and capacity, and money with order.

**AMERICAN BOLSTER SPRING CO.,**  
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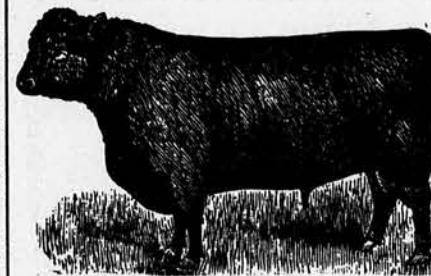
**GUNS REVOLVERS.** Send stamp for price list to J. H. Johnston & Son, Pittsburg, Pa.

## SEEDS J. C. PEPPARD, 1220 UNION AVENUE, (One block from Union Depot) KANSAS CITY, MO.

## GRAND CLOSING-OUT SALE

## 100 ABERDEEN-ANGUS!

Will take place at  
**DES MOINES, IOWA,**  
Tuesday and Wednesday, November 13 and 14.



W. M. D. LEE, of Leavenworth, Kas., will sell at public auction his entire herd of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle—all Pure-bred and Registered.

**25 Bulls × 100 × Females 75**

This is the oldest established herd in the West, and has been bred with the greatest care, and handled with a view to develop the highest excellence in

**BEEF PRODUCTION.**

The entire herd will positively be sold, without reserve, as the owner has engaged in a new enterprise on the Gulf of Mexico, which will occupy his entire time for several years, and where these cattle cannot be taken on account of Texas fever.

## TERMS OF SALE:

A credit of twelve months, at 7 per cent., on all purchases; or a credit of three years, at 7 per cent., on all purchases of \$500 or over, secured by real estate mortgage. Catalogues are now ready.

**W. M. D. LEE,**  
COL. F. M. WOODS, Auctioneer. Leavenworth, Kansas.

## EIGHTH ANNUAL SALE

From the Elmwood Herd of  
**SHORT-HORNS**

Junction City, Kas., Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1888.

We will offer about twenty-five head of the surplus of our herd, consisting of a very superior lot of Cows and Heifers and a few young Bulls of good merit and breeding. This draft will comprise some of the best of our herd, being of our well-known families—Flat Creek Marys, Josephines, Phyllises and Goodness. All of the females will be bred to our Bates and Rose of Sharon bulls or will have calves at foot. This will be one of the best lots of Short-horns that we have ever sold.

**TERMS:**—A credit of twelve months will be given on good endorsed notes. Interest at 10 per cent. per annum.

Sale will be held under cover. } **C. M. GIFFORD & SON, Milford, Kas.**  
Send for Catalogue.

## Rossland Park Herefords!

**AT AUCTION,**  
At Dexter Park, Chicago, Saturday, November 17.

On this occasion I will offer to the highest bidder a very select lot of cattle, mostly young cows and heifers, together with a few young bulls, the breeding of which as a lot shall be unexcelled, including LORD WILTON, GROVE 3d and ANXIETY strains.

The bulls are sons of Grove 3d, Anxiety and Garfield, and Grandsons of Lord Wilton; some of them being out of Sir Richard 2d cows.

No more attractive lot of cattle was ever placed on the market. For Catalogues address

J. W. & C. C. JUDY, Auctioneers. GEO. W. HENRY, Home Ins. Building, Chicago.

## Sale of Pure-bred Hogs!

**IOLA, KAS., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1888.**

I will sell at my farm, adjoining the city of Iola, Kansas,

**One Hundred Head of Pure-bred Poland-China Hogs,**

Of all ages. This is not a closing-out sale, but a dispersion of choice animals to reduce herd.

Sale begins at 10 o'clock a. m.

Iola is in Allen county, at crossing of Southern Kansas and Fort Scott & Wichita Railways, and can be easily reached from any direction.

**ROBERT COOK, IOLA, KAS.**

## J. L. STRANAHAN, BROOMCORN

And all BROOM MATERIALS AND MACHINERY.

Twenty-five years experience as a Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer. Liberal advances on consignments.

References:—Hide & Leather Nat'l Bank, Chicago. 194 Kinzie St., Chicago, Ill.