

KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED, 1863.
VOL. XXVII, No. 35.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1889.

SIXTEEN PAGES.
\$1.00 A YEAR.

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Agricultural Matters.

THE HOT WINDS—THEIR ORIGIN AND PREVENTION.—NO 2

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—So important a subject as this and one of so great concern to Kansas and all of those States embraced wholly or in part in that territory spoken of as the arid region, cannot receive too much attention. I am a little surprised, however, to note the lack of practical ideas upon the subject and the slowness of investigators in coming to a practical understanding of the circumstances and facts attending the phenomenon of hot winds. In my article upon this subject, which appeared in your issue of August 14, I gave my views upon the subject, which, briefly summed up, are as follows: The hot winds are of local origin. That is, they get their heat from the earth where they are experienced.

The cause of these heated currents or waves, is a lack of moisture in the earth and the air above it. They may be prevented by any means which will supply the earth and air with an abundant and constant supply of moisture. The heat of these hot currents of air, called "hot winds," is imparted to them by the reflection of the sun's heat from the hard, dry surface of the earth. The compact nature of the dry, hard prairie sod increases the capillary force of the soil by which its moisture is brought to the surface, whence it escapes by rapid evaporation. When this process has continued until the moisture of the soil is wholly or nearly exhausted, the cooling effect of this evaporation and of the moisture in the earth discontinues, and the heated condition of the air begins and increases with the lapse of time. The sun's heat instead of being dissipated and absorbed is reflected back from the earth's surface and fills the atmosphere, which, fanned into currents by the natural breezes, or made to move by fresh air rushing in to fill the place of that rarified by the heat received, produces the heated waves commonly called hot winds. To establish the truth of this, it is only necessary to state what every person who has experienced the effects of the hot winds knows, that they are never felt during the night, so could not traverse any considerable

extent of country. Instead, the heat increases as the sun rises in the sky, being strongest in the middle of the day, and recedes as the sun sinks in the west, ceasing towards night. This is the invariable rule, and at those times when the hot winds are the severest, the evenings and nights are the coolest and most pleasant of the season.

So notable are these features of the winds that it is now the general conclusion of the people in the regions affected, that the hot winds are of purely local origin, so far as their heat is concerned.

Now, if the rainfall, or the water supply, from whatever source, was sufficient to keep the earth and atmosphere constantly saturated with moisture, there would be no ex-

cess in agriculture, that more intelligent, scientific and effective methods of cultivation of crops are not pointed out to the farming world. I hold that the evil effects of drouth and hot winds could be very materially lessened, in many cases overcome, by more scientific methods of cultivation. I am firm in the conviction that subsoil plowing would prove a most effective means for preparing the soil of the arid regions for successful crop growing, and that frequent surface or shallow cultivation continued through the entire growing season of the crop will be found to be a most helpful and a necessary auxiliary in the work. The entire method of cultivation must be improved upon, but it is impossible to go into detail here. Suffice it to say that science and intelligent skill of man in methods of cultivation ought, and ultimately will, no doubt, overcome in a large degree the obstacles to successful agriculture imposed by the shortcomings of nature in the arid regions. And it is the purpose of agricultural institutions of learning to hasten the day of such things, as well as the dissemination of general knowledge of that science.

To make the method of cultivation of most effect, the country must needs be fully settled up and as large a propor-

tion of soil as possible put under cultivation. The covering of a considerable portion of the surface of the country with forest trees can but exert a highly beneficial influence upon the climate thereof by aiding in the economy of the water supply, if in no other way. If properly distributed with reference to the water sources and land under cultivation, the forest, as it acquires size and density, will perform a good office in checking the undue evaporation of the earth's moisture and wasting of the accumulations of reservoir water, and thus have the effect of modifying the heat of the atmosphere in a degree if not to increase the rainfall. I am firmly of the opinion that these agencies will exert a large influence in the direction of dispelling the hot winds and annulling the evil effects of drouth, and if supplemented by the practice of irrigation I see no reason why they may not be wholly overcome.

It is not encouraging to agriculturists that so intelligent a person as the head of the agricultural department of the Kansas Agricultural college, Prof. Shelton, should give it as his opinion that there is no remedy for these hot winds.

It is not what we have reason to expect from such a source, and investigation should

Measuring Hay.

There is so much difference in the quality of hay that it is impossible to decide the matter accurately. It is generally believed that 400 cubic feet in a large bay, taking it right through, or 500 on a long, wide, deep scaffold will represent a ton, says a contributor to the *Pioneer Press*. When the hay is cut early, is stored evenly over the mow, is well trodden when stowed away, and is allowed to settle two or three months before measuring, perhaps it will hold out at the above figures. When grass is allowed to stand until nearly ripe before cutting it will occupy nearly if not quite 25 per cent. more bulk, especially on a scaffold, than the early cut, and require about that many more cubic feet for a ton. Coarse hay, as timothy and clover, will not weigh as heavy, bulk for bulk, as that which is fine like common prairie or wild hay. It is much more satisfactory to both buyer and seller to weigh the hay when possible. In estimating by measurement, multiply together the figures representing the length, width and height of the hay, and divide the product by the number of feet in a ton. For example, if the hay is 40 feet long, 16 feet wide and 18 feet from the bottom to the top of the mow, and the bulk agreed is 400 feet to the ton, the mow will contain 40 times 16 times 18, which equals 11,520 cubic feet; 11,520 divided

by 400 equals 28 tons and 320 cubic feet, or 28 4-5 tons. It would require considerably more than 400 cubic feet from the top of such a mow for a ton, while at the bottom it will have become packed so solidly from the great weight above it that 400 cubic feet will weigh considerably more than 20,000 pounds.

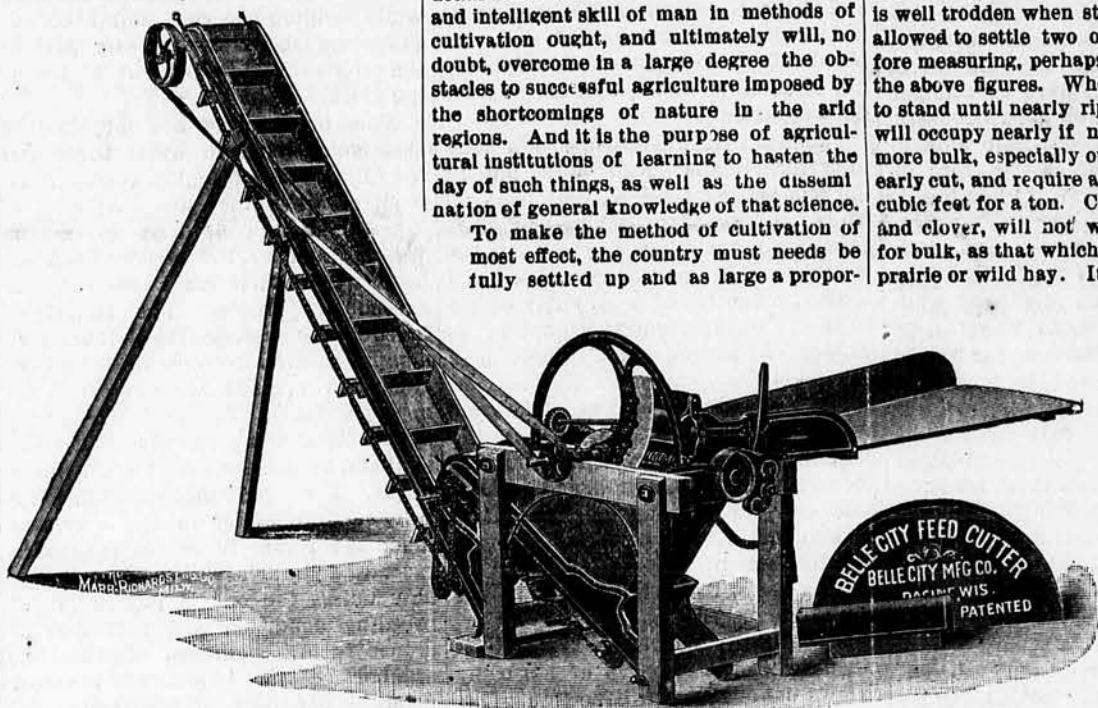
The Deep Water Harbor.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I see you are agitating the question of a deep water harbor again. There is a number of other things that we will have to have besides to make a success of it.

First—The harbor should be large and safe at all times as well as deep. While it would be better to have it at a railroad point, we can do better to build a railroad to the harbor than to have a poor harbor with them.

Second.—Our wholesale and importing merchants will have to import through it so we will have vessels here to carry away our produce. If vessels come to the Atlantic ports to unload, they have to reballast and come to our port; their extra charges will make it cost more to send our grain than the old way. Simply making a harbor

(Continued on page 4.)



We are glad to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Belle City Manufacturing Company in this issue. Their works now occupy eleven acres of ground at Racine Junction, Wis., where they manufacture the Belle City Fodder-Cutters, Horse Powers and other implements. This company is composed of three well-known, active and reliable business men, they being David Layton, President; F. K. Buil, Vice President, (he is also Secretary of the J. I. Case T. M. Co.), and L. E. Jones, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Belle City Cutter is too old and favorably known to need any other word from us; but we gladly call special attention to their advertising notice. This company has just been adding largely to its manufacturing plant, and their present capacity is from 15,000 to 18,000 cutters a year, besides horse-powers and the balance of their line. They will send their fully illustrated catalogue and free book on ensilage to any one writing for the same. The new self-feeding chain attachment, which the Belle City Manufacturing Company are now putting on some of their large size fodder and ensilage cutters, is a great labor-saving invention.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

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

Southdown Sheep Breeders

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—By favor of the committee appointed by the American Southdown Association, at its last annual meeting, I am allowed to say the association will make no special exhibition of Southdown sheep this fall. The Secretary, however, has been instructed to confer with several of the leading fair associations with a view to their co-operation in making a grand display of Southdowns in 1890.

It is much with the breeders of Southdown sheep as with many a youthful heir to fortune. The latter depends on his good start in life to carry him safely and leisurely through. The Southdown breeders seem to think the undisputed testimony of all who know much about sheep, to the effect that the Southdown is the best mutton sheep in the world, and in many localities the best of all known breeds for wool and mutton combined, justifies them in expecting, while laying on their oars, they will drift on the gentle stream of general utility full handed into port. Apparently they act on the belief that mankind, as a whole, must instinctively know and take to the using of the best.

This might have been the right way along back in the days of old before newspapers and fairs were as common as now. But however good or useful are even the best of domestic animals they cannot be kept at the front by reliance on merit alone. Other breeds of inferior worth are sure to pass them in the race, and the great masses of the people never know of the better things they might have and might enjoy but for the reticence of those who fail to keep pace with the times in matters of advertising, by means of the press and the public exhibition.

We must aim not only to have the best of their kinds in sheep and other improved stock, but we must let it be known where they are and wherein they excel. Nor must we tell it only once or twice or three times, but every day, all the year round, in all the good papers we can reach and at all the fairs at which we can exhibit.

The association of Southdown breeders has undoubtedly the best field of its kind in existence, which if rightly cultivated will in a few years very greatly affect the meat-producing industries of America by giving us more good mutton *per capita*, and less poor pork.

PHIL THURFTON.

Springfield, Ill.

The New Cattle or Horn Fly.

Many notes have appeared in the papers during last summer and the present summer concerning a new pest which is worrying cattle in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and northern Virginia. It is a small fly half the size of a house fly which settles in great numbers around the base of the horns and other portions of the body where it cannot be reached by either the tail or the head of the animal. It sucks a moderate amount of blood, reduces the condition of the cattle and lessens the yield of milk from one-third to one-half. This new pest has been investigated the present summer by the Department of Agriculture through the Acting Entomologist, Mr. L. O. Howard, who has succeeded in tracing the entire life history of the pest. He finds that the fly lays its eggs, usually at night, in freshly-dropped cow dung and that for the development from the egg through the maggot stage to the perfect fly again, a space of only twelve days is necessary. This rapidity of reproduc-

tion accounts for the wonderful numbers in which these flies appear, and it follows with reasonable certainty that the insect will pass the winter in the quiescent stage at the bottom of dung dropped late in the fall (the approximate date to be determined later). The preventive is obviously to lime the dung in the fall in places where the cattle preferably stand at night. At the present time applications may be made to milch cows and valuable animals which will keep the flies away. The applications may be (1) fish oil and pine tar with a little sulphur added; (2) tobacco dust, when the skin is not broken; (3) tallow and a small amount of carbolic acid. The latter application will also have a healing effect where sores have formed.

Working the Brood Mare.

I believe it is a well-established fact that a mare can perform a reasonable amount of work and at the same time raise a good colt; but how much labor should be considered a reasonable amount, and how much, if any, this labor reduces the cost of the colt, are questions which perhaps no two farmers would answer alike. From the horse breeder's standpoint, I think it may be stated as a general rule that where the colt is made the prime object, and work is considered an incidental profit, the results will prove satisfactory; but where work is made the prime object, and the colt is considered only an incidental profit, the results will, almost without exception, prove unsatisfactory. In the attempt to raise a colt, and at the same time raise a crop, there is a strong probability that the combined value of both colt and crop may not be equal to what either might have been separately.

The fact that it is possible for a mare to perform regular farm work, and at the same time raise a colt, has, no doubt, a very far-reaching influence toward producing a majority of the worthless colts raised by farmers, and is also productive of a majority of the evils of which farmers complain as incident to raising colts. There is a natural law of compensation which cannot be violated without loss. The same amount of food that will sustain the mare to either perform labor or nourish her colt will not sustain her to perform both services without loss, and it is evident that if she performs labor to the full extent of her capacity for making use of food, she cannot at the same time properly nourish her colt, or, if she properly nourishes her colt, it must be at the expense of her being thrown out of breeding condition. One great reason for mares failing to get with foal can no doubt be traced to this cause. If facts sufficient could be obtained to establish a rule, I believe they would show that the mares that perform ordinary farm work, and receive the same care as ordinary farm work horses, less than 25 per cent. get with foal. So far as I have observed, the complaint of "bad luck" with colts and of a mare being a poor foal-getter comes generally from farmers who care more for the work the mare can perform than for her colt. It is a fortunate step toward progress in horse-breeding when the fact is recognized that an overworked, worn-out mare will no more produce a profitable colt than will an overworked, worn-out field produce a profitable crop. The best of seed in either case will produce only nubbins.

To raise a good colt, and at the same time obtain a reasonable amount of labor from the mare, requires skill, not only during the season of actual farm work, but from long before the mare is bred, and extending especially through the winter months.

If the care of the brood mare is entrusted entirely to the average farm hand, whose only knowledge of horse-breeding consists in feeding twelve to eighteen ears of corn morning, noon and night, in season and out of season, and in bringing the mare out in the

spring "fitted" with a surplus of fat for work, the attempt to raise a colt from such a mare will almost always prove a disastrous failure—resulting frequently in the loss of mare, or colt, or both. No surer course can possibly be taken to insure a worthless colt, or need of the "hoss doctor's" services than to keep a mare tied up all winter in a narrow stall and fed full rations of grain.

Between such treatment and the protection of a wire fence, with the range of the stalk field for feed, the preference is so much in favor of the latter method as to scarcely admit of comparison. Neither method is equal to a box stall or open shed for protection, with daily allowance of oats, the run of a yard for exercise, and a hay shed filled with hay, where the mare can help herself at her own sweet will and pleasure. If to these can be added a winter pasture of blue grass, or the late growth of clover and timothy, the brood mare can safely be trusted to her own knowledge of chemistry to provide an evenly-balanced food ration without previous instruction from a college professor. After being wintered in this way, if the brood mare is left to exercise her own knowledge of equine obstetrics, without the aid of the "hoss doctor," ninety-nine times out of a hundred her colt will come strong, "stand up and suck" within a few minutes after being born and prove a source of pride and profit to the breeder. This method of caring for the brood mare during the winter will also insure the best possible condition for performing a reasonable amount of work while suckling her colt, and I believe that some labor is a necessary part of the progressive development of breeding stock.

When brood mares are subjected to close confinement in warm barns and fed full rations of highly concentrated food, or when they are subjected to strictly natural conditions, as on the Western ranches, the breeder need not be disappointed if his losses equal or exceed his profits. The farmer or breeder who possesses the skill to strike a happy medium between these two extremes will make horse breeding the most profitable. This looks like a very simple thing to do, but simplicity and skill are, in practice, nearly synonymous terms. The brood mare must be skillfully conditioned for raising a colt as much as the race horse for running a race, and neither will perform creditably unless the one is put in proper breeding condition and the other in proper racing condition. The amount of labor necessary to maintain the most favorable condition of progressive development and at the same time not to so far exceed this limit as to create conditions unfavorable to success, is a point to which the farmer who would make horse-breeding a profitable farm industry should devote careful study and observation. So far as my own experience goes, I have found that by working two mares that are raising colts, one half day each—if fed about two-thirds of a full-grain ration and turned out to pasture during the rest of the day and night—against a mare that failed to get with foal, I have made thus a good working team out of three brood mares, and I think they keep in better breeding condition and raise better colts than if left to do nothing.

Does the labor that the brood mare may perform and still maintain conditions favorable to profitable results reduce the cost of raising the colt? It must be admitted that either an affirmative or negative answer to this question can be sustained by very good arguments. It is my belief that only so far as labor performed by the brood mare will promote progressive development of breeding stock can this labor be considered a source of profit, and cannot be considered as reducing the cost of the colt. It is true that the cheap horse can only be raised by making the brood mare earn her living by her work, but it is also true that the cheap

horse can only be raised at a loss, the apparent profit being obtained at the expense of some other farm industry. Neither the same expense for labor nor feed will keep the brood mare in profitable breeding condition while performing labor that will keep her in condition to perform labor alone. The farmer who devotes his entire attention to reducing the cost of raising colts will always find it necessary to still further reduce the cost, because the quality of his stock will almost always keep pace with the cost of production. The only possible chance for profit in horse-breeding is by progressive development of breeding stock, and this calls for continual increase in the cost of production. Farmers of Iowa have pinned their faith to cattle and hogs, and have degraded horse-breeding to a sort of side show. Their faith in the horse for profit is not known to the ancient measure of littleness—a grain of mustard seed. The blue grass farmers of Kentucky have no less faith in cattle and hogs, but they have also that faith in the horse for profit that has removed mountains of other people's gold into their own pockets and made their farms worth from \$100 to \$150 per acre, while just as good blue grass land in Iowa is not worth one-quarter the price. Their boasted natural advantages are more mythical than real, as compared with Iowa. Neither Kentucky or California has produced the equal of the Iowa-bred colt Axtell, and one Iowa breeding farm is obtaining higher average prices than any other breeding establishment in this country. If Iowa farmers must buy high-priced sugar, let them return the compliment with high-priced colts. Iowa farmers can discount the world in raising just that kind if they will only give the colt an equal chance with the steer and the hog. Nothing loosens the millionaire's purse strings like a nice colt.—A. Gardner, in *Homestead*.

A New Rival of Domestic Wool.

A serious discussion has arisen at Philadelphia over the question of admitting the finer grades of carpet wool at the same duty as that of coarser quality. It appears that the finer grades of this class of wool can now be used in the manufacture of clothing, and in this way they come into direct competition with our domestic wools. It is claimed that to admit them as third-class wools is an injustice to home producers, and that there ought to be a reclassification so as to bring these finer grades, of what has been known as carpet wool, within the class of clothing wools.

Among the varieties of wool which are now brought in under the low duty, are the fleeces of certain species of Asiatic sheep, particularly a description of East India wool, which, with a little manipulation, is said to be suitable for clothing purposes. In fact, although brought in almost exclusively by the importers of carpet wools, this grade is now seldom used for that purpose, but is sold directly to the manufacturers of clothing, where it is employed in producing a coarse grade of fabric for men's wear. In addition to this, still finer grades of wool are mixed with the coarse varieties, until such an average is obtained that the entire lot will be entered at the rate of duty imposed upon third-class wools. What will be the outcome of the agitation now going on is still uncertain. It has been made by some the basis of a demand for *ad valorem* duties upon wools, instead of the system of specific duties which now prevails.

That the existing method of taxing such importations is open to serious objections cannot be denied, but whether the change suggested would bring the relief desired is by no means certain. It is evident, however, that a reclassification is needed in view of the advances which have been made in the art of manufacturing enabling such low grade wools to be brought into competition with our domestic product.—*Industrial Record*.

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

In the Dairy.

PACKING BUTTER.

There is a good deal of advice going the rounds about packing butter. Sometimes this advice emanates from a dairyman, and then again it comes from some newspaper. Some of it is permeated with good sense backed by practical experience, and other suggestions are simply the veriest bosh not warranted by the facts or by practical tests. Especially is this advice wholly misleading wherein it seeks to prejudice others against the use of parchment paper. It is good sense to say that a roll of butter should never be done up in an untidy condition, but when it is urged that muslin serves the best purpose, the information is wholly erroneous. Again, it is right to say that care should be taken before putting butter in packages to see that the sides and ends are nicely lined, but to assert that paper should be avoided is absurd and altogether wrong. White muslin may be serviceable in emergencies, but it should never be used where a much better, more attractive and more economical material can be obtained in the form of parchment paper. It is the dollars and cents that all dairymen are after, and more of these coins of the realm can be obtained where the dairyman's products are placed on the market in the best possible shape and in the best condition. In a shipment to market one of the great troubles experienced is in getting the butter there nicely and well preserved. It is a well recognized fact that where any part of the surface of butter is exposed to the air such exposure tends to diminish the aroma, which is so highly prized in a first-class article. The one aim in packing, therefore, should be to get a package as near air-tight as possible before shipping. This cannot be accomplished with muslin. The best material so far devised for that purpose is, we unhesitatingly say, parchment paper. When butter is compactly wrapped in such paper, you not only manage to retain a good deal of the original flavor—of course, not as delicate as when first made, but still enough to enhance its value—but you also add to its keeping qualities—a great desideratum during the summer season—and make it look attractive and inviting to the buyers. Carefulness and pains in this direction are quite as essential in successful dairying as cleanliness and precaution in handling milk and cream in the dairy. Many are apt to overlook this point, but it is nevertheless a great item in the profit and loss account.

Every dairyman has his own way of putting up his butter for market. Some pack in tubs with a layer of brine, salt and muslin on top. Others send their product in pine boxes—a very reprehensible practice—and some ship in barrels, which is very undesirable. Then there are those who use new tubs, hard wood boxes, half barrels or kegs, all of which middlemen declare highly desirable and marketable. But a large portion are egregiously derelict in not using other material for packing than paper, for whatever receptacles they may use. We say this despite the fact that only recently a leading market newspaper of Chicago, the *Trade Bulletin*, in speaking of butter receipts by commission merchants, and giving advice to butter producers and shippers, stated that it was a "bad practice putting the butter in paper," and urged that "this should not be done, as the paper sticks to the butter and damages the appearance." Its erroneous advice concluded: "Each roll should be separately placed in a piece of new muslin cloth, washed in warm water to take out the starch and thoroughly wet in good brine." It may be that the paper under the *Bulletin's* observation was not of a good quality or make, but in thus scoring paper without any exceptions, it too plainly indicated its prej-

dice or want of knowledge. We quite agree with it when it says that the rolls for market "should be of a moderate size and not too large," and that they "should be of uniform color, not packing the light and fresh made with those that have been colored and with old stock." Dairymen as well as shippers ought to conform to the demands of the market, but that market does not demand and will not demand the exclusion of paper if it is made, as it ought to be, of vegetable material, which leaves no taint or injury, and which gives measurably air-tight requisites, besides imparting to the parcel a neat, fine and attractive appearance.

We cannot too strongly emphasize this need of care in packing butter, and we are surprised that in the volumes that have been written and in the multitudes of addresses and essays that have been delivered in dairymen's gatherings, this point has been comparatively neglected as a companion-piece to the requirements of modern dairying. Every dairyman in getting his butter to the shipper or consumer should at once incorporate into his creed the importance of butter packing, and the shipper, where a dairyman overlooks this essential, should alike post himself on this matter and prod up the dairyman. This will result in better prices for both, and commission men will be spared a great deal of vexation and discourteous exclamations.

There is also another thing in the line of improved methods in packing, and that is in discarding the flat one pound print because it has a tendency to lose its freshness on account of its greater surface and easier exposure through handling. Two, three or more pounds are better adapted to meet the wants of the market, and in packing, perhaps the method adopted by a farmer in Missouri might be utilized, which is thus described by the *Rural World*: "He constructed a plain box with shallow wooden trays, just large enough to fit and fill it, one above the other, and yet leaving room enough between the layers to obviate pressure. The trays were plain boxes not divided into compartments, and each was large enough to contain a certain number of equally-sized rolls lying side by side. A loose cover was made to fit over the box when full. The result of this little calculation and expenditure of a few hours' labor was that the farmer got 2 cents per pound more for butter than any of his neighbors, and not only so, but the demand for his butter became so great that he could not supply it."

But in whatever way you pack your butter always use parchment paper, in preference to muslin or any other material, and you need have no fear that such paper will prove injurious to your butter or stick to it with the tenacity or absorption of either muslin or paraffine paper. Take not only our advice in this matter, but give heed to the words of A. L. Crosby, one of the best dairy authorities in the country, when he declares that "the best butter 'cloth' is parchment paper," and pronounces it "practically air, water and grease proof, and does not stick to butter." "It is," he says, "cheap, strong and very convenient to use for prints or rolls, and looks much better than muslin." "When you wrap your butter in parchment paper," he continues, "consumers cannot speculate as to whether the butter cloths began life as part of shirts or sleeves. Yes, I know things can be washed clean, but it does not need a vivid imagination to weave an unsavory history out of the warp and woof of some butter cloths."—*Exchange*

It is a great misfortune for the young and middle-aged to be gray. To overcome this and appear young, use Hall's Hair Restorer, a reliable panacea.

Agricultural Salt.

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

A thousand laths will cover seventy yards of surface, and eleven pounds of lath nails will nail them on.

The Poultry Yard.

The Poultry Blaze.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Have you purchased any pure breeds yet? If not, be up and doing, for this is a lively world and the person who has not thoroughbred poultry will get left, if the day is not cold. I wandered along slowly with my scrub stock for several years, but I saw it did not pay, so I took another road where there were not so many weeds, though flowers grew in profusion. This road is very pleasant compared with the other. There were all sorts of stumbling blocks in the scrub-stock-road, everything to discourage one in the poultry business. The fowls even blinked at each other suspiciously as though they knew something was wrong. You may be sure I was happy when I saw the scrub stock shipped to an Eastern market and fine Single-comb Brown Leghorns take a front seat at Evergreen Fruit Farm. From now on I'll travel the good road and purchase pure-breeds every time. It is a pleasure to care for choice poultry. One takes more interest with them than common stock. They are more intelligent, ornamental, and useful, therefore they should be highly appreciated by all poultry raisers. Don't neglect their home by allowing it to get full of unsightly things. See that their house is made comfortable and that they have shade where they can take a good noon-ing and enjoy themselves as well as the rest of the stock on the farm or in the village. Did you ever watch a flock of birds in a shady place at noon or other warm times during the day? They just have the best time—if they have been properly cared for during the season—enjoying that shade and cool fresh water near them to make their rest complete.

Birds that have a good home never have an uneasy, droopy appearance, as though no person ever cared for their wants or knew the year they were ushered into this world.

Some one is always ready to ask if poultry pays. Of course it pays if you have good stock and manage them properly. But an old worn-out flock, such as we see on many farms, will not pay, and the sooner the owner finds it out the better it will be for his pocket-book. From the time one enters the poultry business it should be studied, and not in a slipshod manner, either, but in a way to bring the best returns. Build good poultry houses, take good poultry journals, buy good stock and eggs and be good to them, and they will be very profitable, and your life will be longer and happier thereby.

BELLE L. SPROUL.

Frankfort, Marshall Co., Kas.

Notes About Brahmas.

The two varieties of Brahma are the Darks and Lights. The former have a dark or black ground color, with lighter shade of ticking thereon, which gives a somewhat gray appearance to them; the light variety have a white or very pale cream groundwork, marked here and there with dark stripes, but still the chief color is white. Both have very much the same shape, and only differ in point of color. As a rule, adult cocks weigh about twelve pounds, and hens about two pounds less, while it is not difficult to get cockerels at six months up to seven or nine pounds, and pullets six to eight pounds. At times larger birds have been seen, but these are good weights. Unfortunately there has been a tendency of late years to a reduction in size, largely due to the seeking after fine penciling, i. e., marking or lacing on the hens and pullets, and in some cases birds exhibited were pounds lighter than the weights I have here stated. Happily there has been a reaction, and size is now made by most judges and breeders a *sine qua non*, though not to the extent I should like to see it.

Coming to the actual characteristics of the breed, we find that the head is

very small in proportion to the body, short and fine in its lines, and surmounted by what is known as a pea comb, which may be briefly described as a triple comb, the three small ridges running side by side, with the center one rather higher than the other two, and not more than half an inch in height. The neck, in the cock especially, is very full in the hackle, and has a fine arched appearance, so that the head is forward, just in advance of the breast. If the head is thrown back the bird has an unsightly appearance, and the real outline of the Brahma, so far as the neck and head are concerned, partakes much of that of a spirited horse. The length of neck depends partly upon the general contour of the fowl, and if the bird is big all over and full in feather, the length of neck does not matter; but a long neck on a small bird gives a modified giraffe look, which is by no means what it ought to be. The back of the Brahma is wide and flat, what there is seen of it, but from the neck hackle, where the feathers join the shoulders, to the root of the tail, the latter covered by what is known as the saddle hackle, the distance is a short one, and has somewhat the appearance of a U, though the upper part of the latter does not adequately represent the true form. It will be seen that this shape is different from that of many varieties of fowls, which slopes towards the tail and then goes off at another angle like a sickle. But the Brahma does not do so at all, and a sloping back with a whip tail is altogether out of keeping with the contour of the fowl. The tail is different from that of all other fowls except such as are of the Asiatic type, and may be described as a bunch of short feathers with but a slight curve at the end, the whole rising straight, or almost straight, up from the body. The slightest appearance of tendency to sickle or long sweeping feathers is repressed, and the height should be very nearly that of the head, or as nearly so as possible. But the head must not be thrown back, neither must the tail, and the two require to be evenly and properly balanced, with the contour as already mentioned by me—that is the U shape.

Looking at the body proper of the fowl, it should be broad and deep, with the breast well thrown forward, and the breast bone set well between the thighs. The shoulders are prominent, and when the bird stands facing you it should have a big massive appearance. The wings are small and well tucked up, for Brahmas are not flyers. Wings are but a small part of their economy. The thighs are covered with soft fluff, and fairly profuse, below which stand out the hocks, or soft feathers which protrude below the thighs. With these come the leg and foot feathers, which, in first-class exhibition birds, are produced as long as possible, in some cases standing out several inches from the middle of the foot. The more foot feather that can be got the better from an exhibition point of view; but for ordinary purposes this is a matter that need not be so much regarded. I am, however, here giving a sketch of the best birds, and state what is required. The legs are yellow in color and medium in length. They are strong, in order to support the heavy body. Thus much about the cock. The hen ought to be of the same shape and carriage as the cock, allowing for the natural differences in sex. She should have a rather short neck, and short legs, and with this statement I need say no more, as the characteristics are similar to those in the male bird.

The beak in the light variety is yellow, with or without a dark stripe; the deaf ears, comb, face, wattles and eyes red, as in the darks, and shanks of the same color. In the cock the head is a silver white, the hackles, both neck and saddle, white with a black stripe. The tail and coverts are a glossy green black, while the body has a peculiarly soft pearly whiteness. The shank feathers are white, but more or less mottled with black. In the hen the head is also silver white, and the hackles white with deep black stripe. The tail is black, except the top pair of feathers, which should be edged with white, and the body pure pearl white all over. Any yellow tinge in the plumage is regarded as a grave defect, spoiling as it does the appearance of the fowls, though it may only be the tanning by the sun.—*Stephen Beale (England), in Country Gentleman.*

(Continued from page 1.)

will not help us much unless we can cheapen transportation to Europe.

Third—Trade with our southern neighbors should be pushed so when we want sugar from Cuba, they would come to our harbor with it, and then would be ready to load up with Kansas flour that we could get carried cheap back again, or coffee from Brazil and load back with lumber and tools. You see that necessitates having our manufactures in the west. As most all manufactured goods represent about nine-tenths labor, starting from the grounding in the finished article, it would be a great help to the laboring class.

I would like to be down to the convention, but at present do not think I can. Expect now to go down to Galveston and all along the coast east, perhaps to New Orleans, this fall, and if I do I will try to hunt up all the facts and send them to the KANSAS FARMER.

E. W. BROWN.

Vining, Kas.

Correspondence.

The Meat Inspection Law.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The associated press dispatches are now giving out great prominence to the decision of a Minnesota court against the beef inspection bill, evidently to discourage efforts to liberate the people from the great mischief now being done by the "dressed beef" plutocrats. Such decisions should discourage no one. The chief lesson they teach are the woful need of new judges or new constitutions, or possibly both, in the impending struggle against trusts, combines, etc. If we are to accept as sound several decisions lately rendered, alleging as unconstitutional various anti-trust statutes, there is no escaping the conclusion that many of our State constitutions, and even our idolized federal documents, ingeniously framed to support a systematic enslavement, persecution and plundering of the people. Common sense revolts against such belief, and the opprobrious imputation it would entail upon the illustrious and intelligent men who framed these several constitutions. It almost intuitively impels us to charge the wrong, not against these constitutions, but the interpreters thereof.

It cannot be denied that our benches are too largely recruited from the most extreme class of corporation attorneys—men who have given their best days to devising schemes and pretexts to justify the wanton conduct of their respective corporations. I am not acquainted with the precise terms of the Minnesota statute. I presume its main features were analogous to those of the many inspection bills before various legislatures last winter, alleging sanitary results as the object. Assuming this to be so, then Judges Stearns and Ensign would make it appear that Minnesota is powerless to adopt any legal protection against the importation and sale of deleterious commodities which imperil the health and lives of her citizens—no matter whether it be diseased beef or yellow fever or cholera infected clothing. If it does not exist in the one case it cannot, in the other.

It may be urged that these inspection laws are insincere; that the sanitary pretensions are merely putative, and that the real object is to break down the dressed beef business. Even if we admit this, it in no wise militates against the constitutionality of such statutes. If Minnesota possesses the power to pass laws to prohibit within her territory the sale of articles or commodities that imperil the health or lives of her citizens, such power and the discretion for its exercise must be lodged with the law-making body. If under such power they proscribe articles really not injurious, they abuse their power but do not transcend it.

But we are informed that the judges based their decision on the broad ground that the statute "infringed both on the right of inter-State commerce and of trade." By this we are given to understand that States can exercise no power that "infringes on inter-State commerce and trade." We know this to be positively untrue. I need but to turn to the present attitude of Nebraska, to bear me out in nearly all that I have been saying. Every foot of Nebraska to-day is legally barred against Kansas City stock yards cattle. This is quite a serious infringement on inter-State commerce and trade. Moreover, it is urged by prominent authorities that Nebraska's conduct is unnecessary and unjust, but nobody questions the constitutionality of her conduct. Minnesota, or any other State, can do what Nebraska is now doing. Then behold the glowing in-

consistency of judicial decisions—a State can "infringe on inter-State commerce and trade" that the lives of her brute creation may not be endangered, and this is constitutional; but, if a State "infringes on inter-State commerce and trade" to protect the lives of her citizens, that is unconstitutional.

I am slow to believe any such thing. I am unwilling to believe that the federal constitution places such a greater value upon brute life than on human life. If it is wrong to ship a steer from the Kansas City stock yards to associate among the Nebraska cattle, and endanger their lives, I do not think it right to butcher such steer, and send him up to Minnesota to go into the stomachs of her people. If it be illegal to do the former and legal to do the latter, I know of but one reason to which to ascribe this strange difference, and that is this: The wealth of the men who ship the live cattle is measured only by thousands and sometimes only by hundreds, but the wealth of the men who ship the dressed beef is measured by millions.

W. J. COSTIGAN.

Ottawa, Franklin Co., Kas.

From Wichita County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—With your permission to occupy a little space in your columns I will endeavor to give the KANSAS FARMER readers an idea of the pluck, energy, stick-to-it-iveness, and go-ahead-iveness of the settlers of Wichita county, and the interest shown in the organization of alliances.

This season we who consider ourselves as among the first of the settlers, are just celebrating the third anniversary of our entry to pioneer life in Wichita county. Already thousands upon thousands of acres have been broken and well cultivated, and a very large acreage will be sowed to wheat and rye. When a farmer is interrogated as to the amount of wheat he is intending sowing,

the usual reply, "All I can," and from 50 to 100 acres is the ordinary estimate each farmer usually places upon his capability, although many will go beyond 100 acres. It is universally believed that he who grows the wheat is the one who, one year with another, keeps pace financially with his fellow man. True, we can't boast of as great a yield as some of our sister counties, yet when we take into consideration the newness of our soil, the experiments and disadvantages incident to a new country, and the drought of the present summer, we feel that we have done remarkably well, and the farmers have faith enough in the outcome to invest heavily in the future wheat crop. Good rains of late has put the soil in excellent condition to prepare for seeding. As to spring wheat, several grew it with marked success this season, and probably a goodly acreage will be sown in the early spring.

It is generally conceded that the first settlers of a new country are not the ones who stay to build it up, but Wichita county is an exception to the rule. People came here for homes, and permanent homes too, and a large percentage of our people are those who first made entry to the land and now show their faith in this Western Kansas by their zealous workings and continued residence.

Our Central Alliance, which meets at Leoti, the county seat, semi-monthly, is doing grand work as is well known by all members, and new members throng the door at every session. D. T. Armstrong, editor of the *Western Farmer* at Leoti, and organizer of this part of Kansas, is a zealous and untiring worker for this cause and is doing much for its upbuilding. Ere this goes to press we will have four alliances running in full blast in our county with others under way.

Farmers seem to be a class of men who are slow to take hold of a thing, but they are beginning to wake up to a sense that the alliance is a benefit socially, morally and financially, and are knocking for admission. Pray to God that the good work may go on.

SUBSCRIBER.

Wheat-Growers' Convention.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—From the favorable response already received to the call for a wheat-growers' convention to be held in St. Louis, October 23, we predict a large and interesting meeting. The farmers will heed the advice, and all that can will hold their wheat for better prices. "They write that the millers have a combination, and why should not the wheat-growers' combine for mutual protection?" We will be in St. Louis by the middle of September to make suitable arrangements for holding the convention.

We thank you for the publication of the proceedings of the meeting of the Farmers' Federation. Our by-laws and printed applications for stock will be ready for distribution by the 10th of September. I shall then undertake in the interest of this movement to visit the State fairs to be held in the States of the Mississippi valley east of the Missouri river.

We are preparing now for publication a full exposition of our constitution and by-laws, and hope to have it ready for the press next week.

WALTER N. ALLEN,

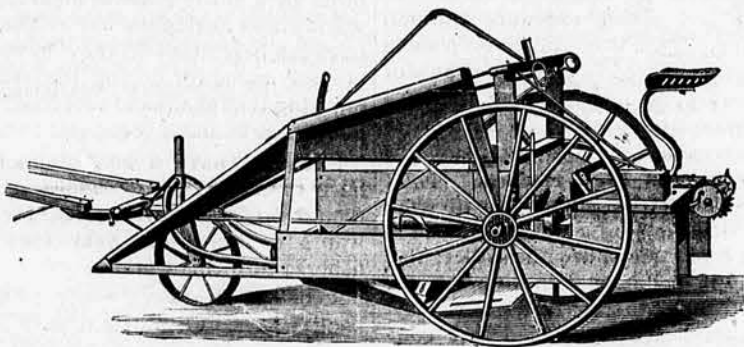
President Farmers' Federation.

Meriden, Kas., August 23.

The W. F. Kenaga Corn Harvester.

By request of Mr. Kenaga, son of the inventor, and Thos. P. Hall, State agent, a representative of the KANSAS FARMER went to Emporia on Saturday last to witness a trial of the above wonderful labor-saving machine. To make the test a fair one, medium corn was selected, in which was the usual amount of down or leaning stalks. In saying that the trial was a severe and successful test the writer but echoes the unanimous verdict of all who witnessed the astonishing rapidity with which the farmer's friend evenly laid the corn in good-sized piles ready for the shockers.

While the illustration on this page is a



THE W. F. KENAGA CORN HARVESTER.

good representation from one point of view, yet the machine must be seen to be understood and appreciated. It is not complicated, but is simple in construction and most durable in build, weighing about 500 pounds.

One of the surprising features of the test was to see the ease and rapidity with which one horse pulled the harvester; and as the writer mounted the seat, and with ribbons in hand, successfully cut and piled the corn, he knows whereof he speaks when he says that the machine can be easily handled by one man or boy.

This machine will certainly take rank among the great labor-saving machines of the age, and will indeed prove a boon to the extensive raisers of corn.

As the capacity of the harvester is from eight to ten acres per day it will be readily seen that a farmer can cut and secure his fodder while in the proper state of maturity, and enable him to quickly save his corn crop in case of an attack of devastating dry winds. As one man or boy can handle the machine, and two men shock after it, the cost per acre of harvesting can readily be estimated. The harvester will also cut cane as successfully as corn, thereby greatly increasing its value in all cane growing States.

As our space is too limited to do this new and successful labor-saving machine the notice it merits, the writer urges all farmers who contemplate cutting up their corn, or have several acres of cane to harvest, to at once write for further information to Thos. P. Hall, General Agent, at Emporia, Kas.

Gossip About Stock.

Isaac Bowles, of Burden, writes that he has to thank the KANSAS FARMER for the advertisement of W. W. Waltmire, which enabled him to secure a select pair of Chester White pigs which pleased him well.

The old reliable firm, Chr. Hansen's Laboratory, of 17 Dearborn street, Chicago, advertises besides their well known Danish Butter Color, those handy Rennet Tablets and Monrad's "A B C" in cheese-making for farm cheese-makers. For household purposes their Junket Tablets are used for

making curds and whey, a dish enjoyed by invalids and children and withal the most delicious and easily prepared dessert.

On September 5 a colt show will be held at Gardner, Kas., to exhibit the colts sired by horses owned by members of the Gardner Breeders' Association. The premiums are small but the contest will be of interest and value.

E. M. Crummer, Belleville, Kas., manufacturer of the Hog Sanitarium, is now exhibiting the same at the leading fairs, and announces that he will have the same on exhibition near the swine department at the Kansas State Fair at Topeka. He will also be at Lincoln, Neb.

We are in receipt of the sale catalogue of the Blue Valley stud of Wm. P. Higinbotham, compiled by that enterprising Kansas live stock salesman, Col. S. A. Sawyer. The sale will be made by Orville Huntress, the assignee of the estate, on October 22 and 23. The offering comprises the most attractive horse sale ever made in the West and consists of standard-bred stallions, brood mares and fillies, matched teams, single drivers. Send for catalogue and mention this paper.

I L. Whipple, proprietor of the Ottawa herd of Poland-Chinas, Ottawa, Kas., writes: "I have to acknowledge that the FARMER sells more hogs for me than any other paper. I sold to H. G. Farmer, of Garnett, one of my boars named King Cleveland 2465, price \$70, and four show sows that show at the fairs this fall in Kansas and Missouri. He also bought some young stock to exhibit and sell on his trip. He will show a fair representation of my herd. Those wishing to see or get some idea of what I have, look out at the fairs. I have sold \$500 worth of hogs for breeders this month. I have thirty spring males, forty female pigs, and eighteen sow pigs for sale, besides some few choice fall sows. Also 100 fowls of five different breeds for sale."

We call your attention to the great public sale of Poland-China swine advertised this week. J. H. Bobout's herd won the grand sweepstakes of \$100 in cash and \$50 banner over all breeds at the great Warsaw exhibition in 1888, and his sale in the same month was the best on record. Mr. B. will offer 100 head at his annual sale, the peer of any former sale. Mr. Finch will reserve all his spring farrows and a few extra aged sows for his first annual sale. Mr. F. is one of the oldest and most reliable breeders in the State of Ohio, and too much cannot be said of his herd. Lampe Bros., with their wide world of reputation, will sell over 100 head at their third annual sale, sired by such noted boars as Tom Corwin 21 (seldom seen) and half a dozen other as good boars as there is in the State of Ohio. Any breeder in need of first-class blood cannot afford to miss these sales.

Kansas Fairs for 1889.

Kansas State Fair, Topeka, September 16-21.
Anderson county, Garnett, August 27-30.
Atchison District, Atchison, September 10-16.
Barber county, Kiowa, October 15-17.
Bourbon county, Fort Scott, October 1-4.
Brown county, Hawatha, September 3-7.
Chase county, Cottonwood Falls, September 4-6.
Cherokee County Breeders' Association, Columbus, October 15-17.
Cheyenne county, St. Francis, September 25-28.
Clay county, Clay Center, October 1-4.
Coffee county, Burlington, September 9-13.
Cowley county, Winfield, September 3-7.
Crawford county, Girard, September 24-27.
Elk county, (Cotton Valley Fair Association), Grenola, September 11-13.
Ellis county, Hays City, September 10-13.
Ford county, Ford, September 18-20.
Franklin county, Ottawa, September 3-7.
Graham county, Hill City, September 26-28.
Greeley county, Horace, September 24-26.
Harvey county, Newton, September 10-13.
Jefferson county, Oskaloosa, September 10-13.
Jewell county, Mankato, September 10-13.
Lincoln county, Lincoln, September 25-27.
LaCygne District, LaCygne, September 24-27.
Linn county, Mound City, September 16-20.
Linn county, Pleasanton, September 10-13.
Marion county, Marion, October 2-4.
Morris county, Council Grove, September 23-26.
Mitchell county, Cawker City, September 24-27.
Nebraska county, Seneca, September 17-20.
Neosho county, Erie, October 1-3.
Osage county, Burlington, September 10-13.
Ottawa county, Minneapolis, October 9-11.
Osborne county, Osborne, September 17-22.
Platteville fair, Platteville, September 24-27.
Phillips county, Phillipsburg, September 17-20.
Rawlins county, Atwood, October 1-3.
Reno county, Hutchinson, September 17-20.
Rush county, LaCrosse, September 18-20.
Saline county, Salina, September 24-27.
Sheridan county, Hoxie, September 26-27.
Sherman county, Goodland, September 10-13.
Smith county, Smith Center, September 18-21.
Sumner county, Wellington, August 27-30.
Woodson county, Neosho Falls, August 20-23.

The Best and Cheapest College.

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

WILBUR K. SMITH,

Lexington, Kentucky.

Prof. Blake is having an extensive sale for his Annual of Weather Predictions for 1890.

Affiance Department.

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Secretary.....A. E. Gardner, Dresden, Tenn.
NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF AMERICA.

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H. C. Saffel, Deputy Secretary.....1015 G. street, Washington, D. C.

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Lecturer.....Mortimer Whitehead, Middlebush, N. J.
Secretary.....John Trimble, Washington, D. C.

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Secretary.....T. J. McLain, Peabody, Marion Co.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND CO-OPERATIVE UNION.

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DIRECTORS.

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STATE GRANGE.

Master.....William Sims, Topeka.
Lecturer.....J. G. Otis, Topeka.
Secretary.....George Black, Olathe.

Proceedings of the Osage County Farmers' County Alliance and Co-Operative Union.

Pursuant to a call by A. E. Dickinson, State organizer for the State of Kansas, a delegate meeting was held at Burlingame for the purpose of organizing a county farmers' alliance. The meeting was called to order at 10 a. m., with A. E. Dickinson in the chair. Temporary organization was effected.

Vice president, David Shull; secretary, W. O. Carter; treasurer, Nathan Tabor; chaplain, Uriel Carl; lecturer, E. T. Elder; assistant lecturer, O. L. Tabor; doorkeeper, R. Forsythe; assistant doorkeeper, S. E. Trout, sergeant-at-arms, R. L. Montgomery.

The alliance was then opened in due form.

Committee on credentials—W. S. Ross, Nathan Tabor and S. H. Hepworth.

Committee on constitution—R. B. Bockes, W. W. Waltmire and C. B. Morgan.

Committee on resolutions—David Shull, Frank Stahl and R. S. Montgomery.

Committee on credentials reported.

Delegates present from nine organized alliances.

Committee on constitution reported and accepted.

Permanent organization was then made.

President, Major H. Dubois; vice president, Robert Forsythe; secretary, W. O. Carter; treasurer, Samuel Fogwell; chaplain, Uriel Carl; lecturer, W. S. Ross; assistant lecturer, Ed. Silvers; doorkeeper, C. B. Morgan; assistant doorkeeper, R. S. Montgomery; sergeant-at-arms, W. W. Waltmire.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The officers elected were duly installed and took their respective places.

Committee on resolutions reported the following, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, We, citizens of Osage county in alliance assembled, believing that every good and perfect gift comes from our Heavenly Parent, and that he who furnishes the dew, rain and sunshine without which the farmer would labor in vain, therefore be it

Resolved, 1st. That in all our plans and purposes we recognize that God's blessing and approval must rest upon them to insure perfect success.

2d. We recognize the fact that in unity there is strength, and thus believing we again renew our pledge of fidelity in co-operating together for a common welfare.

3d. We favor just and fair legislation at the hands of our law-making powers.

4th. We oppose unjust discrimination in favor of capital.

5th. We favor a reduction of salaries in county offices, thereby lessening taxation.

6th. We are opposed to the concentration of capital in the hands of a few at the expense of free competition.

7th. We view with admiration the aspirations of all men honestly conducted.

8th. We exonerate our local merchants and traders for the present stagnant condition of commerce.

9th. That we demand such legislation as will protect the interests of the farmers and laborers as well as those of the capitalist. We knowing that combines and trusts are disastrous to both producer and consumer, reducing the price on articles for sale in the

hands of the farmer and increasing the commodities of life which falls on producer and consumer alike. W. O. CARTER, Secretary Osage Co. Alliance.

Farmers' Alliance Notes.

Harper county has a dozen or more sub-alliances and the membership constantly increasing.

An alliance picnic will be held near Nickerson, Kas., on September 5. The cornet band has been engaged and a huge time is expected.

The brethren at Garden City are agitating the question of irrigation by means of reservoirs and will be ready to present their claims to the Senatorial committee who are investigating the irrigation question.

From all parts of the State, from both wings of the alliance, we are receiving many kind words of encouragement besides subscriptions from the membership on account of the course of this paper in furthering the objects of the alliance.

T. J. McLain in *Rural Kansan*: The banner alliance in the State in point of number of members is Riverdale Alliance No. 684, in Sumner county, which has about 110 members. Mr. Henry Shapcott, of the executive committee, is a member of this alliance.

The national alliance organ for the order, the *National Economist*, published at Washington, D. C., will be supplied by us with the *KANSAS FARMER*, one year for only \$1.75. For \$16 we send ten yearly subscriptions to both papers to any alliance getting up the club.

A coffee trust, a sugar trust, an oil trust, a salt trust, a twine trust, a steel trust, a wire trust, an envelope trust, a beef trust, a nail trust, a plow-steel trust, with a thousand and one other trusts and yet we are to have a railroad trust. Everything, almost, is run by a trust, but the farmers can down them all if they will but organize and stand shoulder to shoulder in the good work.

Isaac Bowles, Burden, Kas., writes that Silver Creek alliance No. 44 is in a flourishing condition with over sixty members. J. T. Conrad is president and Wm. Steele secretary. At the suggestion of Lecturer Wm. Morrow there will be at the next meeting a general discussion of "Cause of Hard Times and Low Prices of Farm Products." This is a fertile subject for discussion with the alliance everywhere.

Dexter Free Press: The alliance has done what thousands of the "other fellows" said they could not do. They brought down the price of binding twine wherein the farmers of Iowa was saved \$7,000,000 and a like proportion to the alliance farmers of Kansas. The Dakota farmers made a strike on binders; at that time they were held at from \$25 to \$300. Now they can be bought for \$115 to \$160. And yet these same machines are too high, as under a sworn statement they can be made for \$65. Now brethren stand by the Farmers' Alliance and by another year you will see a decided change for the benefit of the farmer.

Free Press: The Farmers' Alliance is a non-partisan organization and must forever continue the same. But it is an evident fact, while it is non-partisan in politics, relief to the present state of financial affairs must come through the hands of those who till the soil and earn a living by the sweat of the brow. The laboring classes are largely in the majority and they can turn the tide of monopoly and corruption at their will by a united effort. The objects of the alliance is educating the farmers to a sense of their duty and to think and act for themselves. The time will come when the reins will be taken from the political bosses, and honest farmers control them.

Weather-Crop Bulletin

Of the Kansas weather service in co-operation with the United States Signal Service, for the week ending Saturday, August 17, 1889:

Precipitation.—The rainfall this week is almost entirely confined to the eastern half of the State, while the principal part of it extends diagonally across from Barber to Johnson. An excess extends from Harper northeastward to and through the southern half of Johnson, with another excess in Cloud, southern half of Republic and Washington and northern half of Clay and Riley. The rainfall culminates in the eastern part of Sedgwick and central portion of Butler, where it is over three inches. It is deficient in the southeastern counties, and west of Harper, Kingman, Harvey, Morris, Lincoln and Mitchell, and in the eastern counties north of the Kaw.

Temperature and Sunshine.—The tem-

perature has been below the normal. The days have generally been warm but the nights were quite cool. The sunshine has been about normal.

Results.—The late corn within the rain belt has been benefited by it as also the fall plowing, while in the more western counties the week has been a trying one on all crops. The weather has been very favorable for threshing and haying, which have been vigorously prosecuted. At the request of the Chief Signal Officer, a circular was sent to the observers inquiring the condition of the corn and approximate date when it will be safe from injury. Kansas makes an "early" and a "late" planting. The replies elicit the following: The early planted is considered safe from drouth or frost over the entire State, and is being cut and shocked in many of the southern and western counties; in Butler it is ready to crib. The late is generally in the "milk" stage and will not be safe from drouth before September 5 to 10, and from frost until September 15 to 20, while in some of the eastern counties if the rain keeps up the corn will grow till cut by frost. The reports uniformly place the crops as the best in quality and quantity for some years. In the northeastern, northern and central counties the oats are threshing out from thirty to seventy bushels per acre.

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

THE FAIR SEASON.

NEOSHO FALLS.

The writer dislikes very much to chronicle the decline of the once prosperous and valuable Neosho Falls Fair Association. It is located in one of the most fertile portions of the State, and a few years ago was considered one of the most wide-awake, liberal and successful district fairs in the West. But this season the race track was the leading feature, the farmer and breeder almost ignored, and as an agricultural fair it was a most shameful failure. The whole of the agricultural and horticultural exhibit, while most excellent in quality, could easily have been put into a light two-horse wagon. The stock exhibit was most excellent in quality, but, like the agricultural department, was sadly lacking in quantity.

NOTES FROM THE FAIR.

Joseph Sparks, of Neosho Falls, captured first on pen of pigs under 6 months.

Mr. Cook, of Iola, took first on boar and second on sow 6 months and under 1 year, and sweepstakes on boar.

W. A. Spencer, of Burlington, was on hand with a few fine animals, and captured first on sow and pig, and six months-old graded boar, and second on aged boar and aged sow.

Col. W. B. Woodside, of Woodson county, exhibited a few head of Short-horns, and carried away the following ribbons: Best bull 3 years and over, first; best bull calves, first and second; best cow 3 years and over, first; best two-year-old heifers, first and second; bull and five cows, first; bull and five calves, first; sweepstakes on cow any age or breed.

H. G. Farmer, of Garnett, was on the ground with ten head of his valuable Poland-China hogs, and carried off the following ribbons: Boar over 1 year, sow over 1 year, and sow over 6 months, first; boar over 6 months, second; on herd and exhibition of swine, first; sweepstakes on sow any age or breed. Mr. Farmer will be on the fair circuit again this season with four breeds of swine and twenty varieties of poultry. His Poland-China herd is headed by King Cleveland. Mr. Farmer recognizes the value of the old reliable *KANSAS FARMER* as an advertising medium, and will shortly be again represented in its columns.

The Cheney Blade and Outfit for Sale.

The editor of the *Blade* having obtained a more lucrative position, will sell the office at a bargain and on good terms. Established twenty months, good advertising patronage, and 550 circulation. In a good town, surrounded by a fine country. Address "Blade," Cheney, Sedgwick Co., Kas.

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

In Summer Days

You can reach the cool and charming resorts of the Northwest, in the new and elegant Vested, Family Compartment Sleeping Cars, recently placed in service on the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railway. Round trip tickets at reduced rates. Time two and one-half hours quicker from St. Joseph to St. Paul and Minneapolis than any other line. For further information, address GEO. C. KNOCKE, Passenger Agent, 122 North Third street, St. Joseph, Mo.

A CALL

Wheat-Growers' Convention--St. Louis, October 23, 1889.

The Farmers' Federation in convention assembled at Topeka, Kas., August 14, 1889, unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, That by reason of new systems in business and the combinations against us, that we are not, as an agricultural class, enjoying equal privileges with the manufacturing and commercial classes, and from the inequality of exchange have for the past ten years been sorely oppressed by the low prices of farm products; and

WHEREAS, In consequence of the depressed condition of the wheat market and the conflicting reports of the world's supply of this cereal, be it therefore

Resolved, By the charter members and stockholders of the Farmers' Federation that a convention of wheat-growers of the Mississippi valley be and is hereby called to meet at St. Louis, on Wednesday, the 23d of October, 1889, for the purpose of discussing measures for relief, and to form a wheat growers' association.

Resolved, That the apportionment of representatives of said convention be one delegate from each county in the respective States and Territories included in the Mississippi valley; and that the primaries to appoint delegates to said convention to be held at the county seats on Tuesday, the first day of October, 1889; and that we request that the proceedings of said primaries be immediately forwarded to this office, Topeka, Kansas.

Resolved, That any farmer in the United States or Territories who has grown 500 or more bushels of wheat the past year, and shall certify the fact to the President before the meeting of the said St. Louis convention, may be admitted as a delegate to said convention. Also, all editors of the agricultural press of the United States shall be entitled to seats in said convention.

Resolved, That we advise the farmers of the Northwestern States and Territories to hold their wheat off the market until after the St. Louis convention of wheat-growers, unless such prices be offered as will justify a reasonable profit over the cost of production, or \$1 per bushel for wheat. Farmers assenting to this suggestion are requested to send their names to this office with statement of bushels of wheat on hand, grade, etc.

Resolved, That we ask the favor of editors of newspapers in the Mississippi valley to publish this call.

WALTER N. ALLEN,
President of Farmers' Federation.
J. P. LIMBURNER, Secretary.

Patents.

Higdon & Higdon, Patent Lawyers, solicitors for American and foreign patents, office rooms 55 and 56 Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo., and room 29 St. Cloud Building, opposite United States Patent Office, Washington, D. C., report the following inventions patented for week ending August 20, 1889. [By applying to them at either office a printed copy of any patent here named can be obtained for 25 cents. Send for book of instructions, free of charge]:

MISSOURI.

Electric dental instrument—Fred Vernet, Hannibal.

Indicator to prevent overflow of liquids in closed vessels—Wm. S. Stuyvesant, St. Louis.

Machine for grinding sheaves, etc.—Herman C. S. Igel, St. Louis.

Gage-knife—Charles F. Sperry, Hermann.

Check-row corn-planter, tevend. Reynolds, Nevada.

Harrow—Columbus L. Powell, Centre Town.

Motor—Joseph R. Peek and M. Rozelle, Brockridge.

Two-wheeled vehicles—James R. Parks, New Madrid.

Munition-gear for vehicles—Frank B. Parker, St. Joseph.

Street car door—Silas R. Owen, St. Joseph.

Automatic toy—Frank Noecker, St. Louis.

Car wheel—Waltman M. Morgan, Kansas City.

Wire-tightener—Joshua S. Cuyton, Granger.

Weighing scales—Robert E. Glover, Granger.

Sash balance—Lewis W. Doren, St. Louis.

Safety-nut for valves—Jacob H. Beckman, St. Louis.

Cane or parasol watch—James W. Allen, St. Louis.

KANSAS.

Corn harvester—John Armstrong, Vine Creek.

Animal trap—Zenas B. Kidder, Hays City.

Attachment for neck-yokes—Rufus W. McMaster, New Salem.

Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, August 24, 1889:

Date.	Thermometer.		Rainfall.
	Max.	Min.	
August 18.....	85.8	65.0	..
" 19.....	87.1	63.1	..
" 20.....	86.2	65.2	.07
" 21.....	81.0	55.8	.22
" 22.....	84.5	48.5	..
" 23.....	83.8	58.0	..
" 24.....	86.0	57.2	..

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ada, Geo.....Harvest Excursions.
Ackley & Co.....Wanted.
Bebout, J. H.....Public Sale of Swine.
Browne, M.....Farm for Sale.
Brownwood Appeal.....New Homes.
Evans & Co., A. T.....Watches.
Farmer, H. G.....For Exchange.
Hawes, W. G.....Hereford cattle.
Hansen, Chr.....Butter Color, etc.
Hafer & Co.....\$80 Salary.
Keller, Geo.....Sheep for Sale.
Keystone Mfg Co.....Corn-Shell.
Koeh & Co.....How to Buy.
Miller, Dr. E. P.....Holstein-Friesians.
Porter & Bro., E. A.....Corn-Crusher.
Parry, Wm.....Wonderful Peach.
Rowe, E.....Shropshire Ram.
Smith, Wilbur R.....Commercial College.
Stites & Co.....Iron Measures.
Whipple, L. L.....Cattle, Swine and Poultry

Seed Wheat!

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

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

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

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN,
Kansas City, Mo.

The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

The matter for the Home Circle is selected Wednesday of the week before the paper is printed. Manuscript received after that, almost invariably goes over to the next week, unless it is very short and very good. Correspondents will govern themselves accordingly.

Forty Years.

Married, how long ago? Count the years by the slim, old wedding-ring. Once thick and heavy. How fast they fly, the winters that melt in spring. And youth goes with them; so love, sweetheart, is the only lasting thing!

We two, ah, what did we know of love, when roses of June were red? When you wept sweet tears at a song, or sobbed for some thoughtless word I said, And blushed if I only pressed your hand or a kiss on your fair brown head.

Our hearts were lit as bright bubbles blown. Like children in fairy land. We wandered down where the daisies grew, to that wonderful golden strand, Where all the dreams of the heart come true, and lovers walk hand in hand.

Since then, since then, oh, the long, long road we have wandered through calm and storm, When leaves blew by us and snowflakes whirled and we watched the swallows form. In winged clouds sweeping down the sky to lands where the sun was warm.

There was always brightness for you and me, and over the tears we wept. For life's sore losses and hurting pain, a rainbow of hope still crept. And deep in your sweet, tear-clouded eyes my sunshine forever slept!

Look at me, dear, with your true, kind eyes beaming under your soft, white hair. They are far more beautiful now, sweetheart, than when morning and youth were fair: And far more lovely your pale, worn cheeks than when blushes were burning there.

I talk like a lover? Of course I do. What else should I talk like, pray? For a man is never a lover true to the girl of his heart, I say, Till he's lived as her husband forty years and seen her grow old and gray.

—Judge.

Here some benighted angel, in his way, Might ease his wings; and, seeing heav'n appear. In its best work of mercy, think it there.

—Dryden.

AMERICAN FAMILIES.

The death of Simon Cameron and the announcement that his son Don will retire from the Senate at the end of his present term foreshadows the disappearance from public life of one of the most notable of American families. Whether due to the extremely democratic character of our government, or to the comparative youth of the country, it is a fact that but few really powerful families have been known in America. Abroad family is almost everything. The weak man is upheld by family influence, the strong man is pushed higher than he could climb alone, and the son inherits much of his father's status in the community, if not his title and political position. There was but one Washington. Jefferson, Franklin, Hamilton, Jackson, Benton, Hayne, Webster stand alone in history as the great representatives of their families. There has been but one great Lincoln. Only one Buchanan, one Pierce, one Tyler, one Hayes, one Garfield, one Arthur, one Grant, one Fillmore, one Cleveland figure in their country's history. Millionaires, like the Vanderbilts, and Astors found great houses. Wealth is inherited, while genius is not.

It is not easy to find in this country a family that has produced more than one famous man. In the politics of the last fifty years there have been few men more powerful than Thurlow Weed. His race is run out. Conkling leaves none of his name to take up the scepter. Simon P. Chase leaves no successor of his blood. The great war Governors and Senators, the Mortons, Curtins, Sumners, Fessendens, Wades, almost all of the great military figures, have entirely disappeared from the scenes of public activity leaving none of their name to remind the world of their careers. It is not at all likely that Secretary Blaine has a son who will be able to follow the example set by Herbert Blumarch, who is mastering statecraft under his father's tutelage, and making ready to take that master's seat. Nor is it likely President Harrison has a son who will be able to follow the Harrisonian precedent by winning high office after the present Harrison is dead and buried.

Indeed, the rule is so general in this country that the exceptions become interesting. At last, after standing conspicuous for fifty years as an example of family greatness in America, sending four of its members to the Senate and almost winning the Presidency itself, the Bayard family disappears from public life. Now the Camerons, it is said, are to go also. For thirty years this family has practically ruled the politics of the second State of the Union. The Cameron fam-

ily has intermarried with other strong families. Don Cameron's first wife is a Rogers, of the family of Rogerses conspicuous in the army and navy. His second wife is a daughter of Judge Sherman, who was a brother of Senator Sherman and Gen. Sherman.

The Shermans are themselves a good sample of the powerful family. Two brothers live for a quarter of a century been in the forefront of public life, military and civil; both have closely approached the Presidency. Judge Sherman was a man of force and intellect. The Shermans and the Ewings, of whom there were three famous men, are related by wedlock's ties.

Probably the Adamses will long stand forth as the greatest of American families. That family had two Presidents, father and son. Besides being Presidents, both were great men, and in addition to the Presidency, held other offices of high estate. Nor were these the only great Adamses. There was Samuel Adams, the revolutionist, whose name is written high on the scroll of fame. He and President John Adams had both the same grandfather, a son of that sturdy Henry Adams who came to this country about 1640 with no fewer than eight lusty sons. This immigrant founded the family which produced Samuel, John, John Quincy, Charles Francis, John Quincy (second), Hannah, Nehemiah and many other Adamses whose names appear often in the pages of history.

Few American families have won as much as two United States Senatorships, or produced more than one Governor or Congressman. The sons and descendants of a large majority of our great men have failed to bring new laurels to the family escutcheon. Besides the Adamses only one family can claim the honor of two Presidents, and this one is the family of the present chief executive. The Harrisons have been men of force and success in this country for nearly 300 years. Among the second importation of Virginia colonists under John Smith, about 1609, was one Master John Harrison, gentleman. He became Governor of Virginia. His son was known as Benjamin Harrison, of Surrey, and became the first great landed proprietor of his name in Virginia.

At Westover, on the James, a monument to him is still standing. He left three sons, the eldest, Benjamin Harrison, of Berkeley, who died in 1719, also leaving a son Benjamin, who was killed by lightning. The eldest son of this Benjamin was the great-grandfather of the present President, and father of William Henry Harrison, the hero of Tippecanoe. The Harrisons had a coat of arms, as became so great a family—a family that boasts two Presidents, two Generals in the army, a Governor of Virginia, two Senators of the United States, a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses and of the Colonial Congress, as well as a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

The Harrison blood has always been prolific, and it is at this day one of the most numerous families in the country. It has been jokingly said the President could not well avoid appointing some of his relatives to office, because there are so many of them he couldn't miss them all, even if he were to try.

It is not true that the Harrison genealogy has anything in common with Pocahontas. A branch of the Randolph family sprang from Pocahontas, and the Randolphs and Harrisons were early related by marriage, as were the Harrisons and Carters, and the Harrisons and various other families prominent in the south.

The Harrison descent comes from strong family stock on both sides. President Harrison's paternal grandmother was a Symmes, and there have not been many greater families in this country than the Symmeses. Though the old Col. Symmes, who believed there is a hole through the center of the earth from pole to pole, and who at Cincinnati seriously moved about organizing an expedition to explore the interior of our globe, is the member of the family best known in our day, from early colonial times the Symmeses have been prominent in church and state, not forgetting to fight when there was fighting to be done.

It was a New England family from about Boston, and the early Symmeses were hand in hand with John and Samuel Adams and other revolutionists. When Anna, daughter of the eccentric John Cleve Symmes, author of the "hole" theory and founder of the town of North Bend, O., married William Henry Harrison, two of the best families in the United States were joined—one representing New England and the other Virginia. Anna Symmes took the place which Congressman Cox's grandmother had a chance to take; but when William Henry Harrison offered her his heart and hand she declined, having already pledged herself to

a printer boy, the grandfather of the noted and popular "Sunset."

One of the real great families of this country were the Clintons, of New York. The founder of the family was Charles Clinton, a native of Ireland, who came to America in a ship chartered by himself. The captain of the vessel tried to starve the passengers in order to gain possession of their property, but was finally forced to land on Cape Cod. Clinton became a farmer in Ulster county, N. Y., where he became a county judge and a military man of local note. George Clinton, his youngest son, was elected the first Governor of New York after a brilliant career in the field, and was chosen Vice President in 1804. His brother James won fame as a soldier and also by having for a son De Witt Clinton, the great statesman.

Another great family were the Livingstons, also of New York. John Livingston, the common ancestor of the family, a lineal descendant of the fifth Lord Livingston, ancestor of the earls of Linlithgow and Callendar, was a preacher of the Reformed Church of Scotland. His son Robert came to this country about 1675, and was a man of note in the colonies. His son Philip was one of the signers of the declaration of Independence. His brother William became Governor of New Jersey. Brockholst, William's son, reached the bench of the Supreme court of the United States. Robert R., grandson of the second Robert Livingston, was one of the five who drafted the Declaration of Independence, and as Chancellor of State administered the oath of office to Washington a hundred years ago. His brother Edward was a great lawyer, judge, United States Senator, and Minister to France. John H. was a famous divine in New York ninety years ago. The Livingstons were connected by marriage ties with the Schuylers and Jays, also noted families.

Still another great family are the Trumbulls, of Connecticut. There was "Brother Jonathan" Trumbull, the revolutionist; his son Jonathan, who became a United States Senator; the latter's brother John, a painter of distinction, whose works, "Declaration of Independence," "Surrender of Burgoyne," "Surrender of Cornwallis," and "Resignation of Washington at Annapolis," hang in the rotunda of the Capitol in Washington; Benjamin, a famous preacher; James a philologist, and John, a poet.

The Trumbulls tried their hands at many things and excelled in all. They were a good deal such a family as the Beechers, whose numbers were recently reduced by the death of one of the brothers in Chicago; talented persons who could write, preach, fight or make headway in politics. Not infrequently a certain field of endeavor becomes the favorite or exclusive one in a family, and is handed down from generation to generation.

The Lees take naturally to politics and the military; the Biddles, Barrons and Porters were naval officers and heroes. The Drapers run to education and to science, the Hawthornes to literature and the Gallaudets to the pulpit and the education of deaf mutes. For many a year the Booths and the Davenportes will hold rank as the first families of the stage. The Bradfords were great printers, though not so great as the Harpers, while the Breckinridges—John, John Cabell and Robert Jefferson, as well as their two descendants now in Congress—take naturally to the law and the gospel. The Danas were always judges or poets. Francis Dana was the Chief Justice of Massachusetts and his father had been a judge before him. Richard Henry, the Chief Justice's son, was a poet and essayist, and his son, Richard Henry, Jr., is a noted lawyer and author. No such family for writing as were the Abbotts is likely to be seen in this country for many a day. There were seven of them, all industrious with their pens, and probably a full catalogue of their works would embrace five hundred titles.

Sitting on the Supreme bench in Washington is a member of one of the most remarkable families of which this country boasts. David Dudley Field, a Connecticut clergyman, left four boys. The eldest of these is the well-known jurist, David Dudley Field. The second, Stephen J., is on the Supreme bench. The third, Cyrus West, laid the first Atlantic cable, while the fourth, Henry Martyn, is a preacher and author of note.

Senator Butler, of South Carolina, represents a famous family. He is the second member of his family to sit in the Senate, the third to sit in Congress and the fifth to win a place in his country's history.

Librarian Spofford, of the National library, was asked the other day how many instances he could at the instant recall of fathers and sons holding high places in the public service. He replied: "Not more than half a dozen. There were the Bayards, the Camer-

ons the Lincolns, the Clintons, the Butlers of South Carolina, the Adamses and the Dillases. Perhaps there have been many more, but I cannot recall them just now. In this country one is not born to a title; he must earn it."

Except in rare instances the son of a famous man who wins success in this country must do it entirely on his merits. In fact, being the son of a great man is a positive disadvantage, a handicap in the race for supremacy. I have heard Robert Lincoln, now Minister to England, declare that he would never have taken an office that he thought had come to him out of compliment to his father's memory, and that nothing could be more galling to him than the suspicion, constantly showing itself, that he was prospering in the favorable rays reflected by his father's great name.

So, too, with Stephen A. Douglas, son of "The little Giant." Mr. Douglas loves and reveres his great father's memory, but I have heard him say with a good deal of warmth: "No man is so unfortunately born in this country as he who is the son of a great man. I am proud of my father, and would not have his great career changed in the slightest; but I am also proud for myself, and I wish I had been born the son of a nobody."—Robert Graves

Notes and Recipes.

Add a little petroleum to the water in which waxed or polished floors are washed, to improve their looks.

Two tablespoonfuls of washing soda in a gallon of boiling water makes a good disinfectant for the kitchen sink. Pour it in at night while it is still at boiling heat.

Vinegar Pie.—Two eggs, reserving the whites for frosting, one teaspoon sugar, one teaspoon cold water, one tablespoonful flour, one tablespoon sherry vinegar; flavor with lemon.

To prevent polished steel from rusting, after cleaning, and when not in use, take a cloth, with a very little sweet oil on it, and wipe the article over so as to lightly but evenly oil the surface.

When the bread is taken from the oven it should be tilted on the edge upon the table, the upper part supported by the wall, and a coarse, dry cloth should be thrown over it until the loaves cool. Bread keeps best in a tin box or earthen crock, with a cloth at bottom enwrapping the loaves.

Horseradish Sauce.—Scrape one or more sticks of horseradish very fine; to grate it is best. Have a good tablespoonful; put it in your sauce tureen with a teaspoonful of made mustard, a tablespoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of good vinegar, and three tablespoonfuls of rich cream. Go d with beef.

To Destroy Bed-bugs.—Take a can, box or gourd, fill full of dirt and put in it a piece of meat. Find an ant bed; set the box by it; the ants will move into the box; then cover with a cloth and set it by the bedstead. Catch one or two bugs and drop in the box to start the ants. In two days there will not be a bug in the house.

Apple Pudding.—Prepare a paste as directed for pork pudding, using a tablespoonful of butter instead of the dripping. Slice the apples, but do not peel them; lay them in the paste and sift over them one cupful of sugar and half a teaspoonful of cinnamon, draw the paste together over the top and steam two hours and a half, or boil in a floured cloth an hour and three-quarters. This paste is much more delicate steamed than boiled.

Crushed Wheat.—Add two cups of milk to a quart of water. When this liquid comes to a boil stir into it half a cup of crushed wheat and stir till it thickens. Put in a porcelain farina boiler and cook two hours. Pearl wheat should be cooked three hours, then served for breakfast. It can be cooked the day before, and left in the farina boiler till morning and simply heated up for breakfast. Some cooks consider it lighter and better for reheating.

Charcoal is a great sweetener of the breath, and besides that it "strengthens and whitens the teeth, removes the tartar, prevents toothache, and gives the gums and lips an attractive color." About as much as can be placed on the point of a knife should be rubbed gently into the interstices of the teeth on going to bed, to be rinsed out thoroughly in the morning. The objection to charcoal is its grittiness, and it must be reduced as nearly as possible to an impalpable powder. Its purifying qualities are invaluable, and it is said if taken inwardly it will cure indigestion.

Peach Short Cake.—Take two cups of creamery buttered flour, add one cup of water or milk; mix quickly but thoroughly with a spoon. If a little sweetening is desired add two heaping tablespoonfuls of sugar when mixing. Drop into jelly cake tins and bake in a quick oven. This recipe will make two good sized layers. After baking put the peaches (previously pared and sliced thin) between the layers and upon the top layer, sprinkling the fruit with sugar. Cut into slices like pie and serve with cream or rich milk.

Who is Dr. A. T. Shallenberger? He is a prominent physician of Rochester, Pa., who graduated at Jefferson Medical college in 1846. In 1847 he announced the theory that all malarial disease was caused by living germs in the blood and demonstrated its correctness by his antidote for malaria, which cured when all else failed. The microscope now reveals these germs, and Physicians accept the fact. If you have malaria in your system, get the medicine and be well.

The Young Folks.

The Ring My Mother Wore.

It is not set with precious gem,
'Tis but a quaint and simple thing,
Yet more than jeweled diadem
I prize this dear old-fashioned ring.
She laid it in my trembling hand
And bade me wear it evermore;
There's magic in its narrow band—
The wedding-ring my mother wore.

Two names in letters old and dim,
That time and use have worn away,
Are graven in its narrow rim.
The records of a vanished day.
These names are writ on marble now,
And parted twain have met once more;
This ring records each solemn vow—
The wedding-ring my mother wore.

Dear, patient hand that lies at rest!
Dear ring that binds my soul to her,
Be this my future holy quest
To see in it God's messenger.
My passport to the city fair,
When this fantastic scene is o'er;
Dear emblem of our circle there—
The wedding-ring my mother wore.
—Mrs. M. L. Rayne.

An eye's an eye, and whether black or blue
Is no great matter, so 'tis in request;
'Tis nonsense to dispute about a hue;
The kindest may be taken as a test.
—Byron.

His faith perhaps in some nice tenets might
Be wrong, his life I'm sure was in the right.
—Cowley.

THE WONDERS OF NATURE IN THE YOSEMITE PARK.

The story of the "Fallen Pine" doubtless comes from a suggestion made by one of the "big trees" in the Yosemite region of California. Those "big trees" are among the most sublime of the natural wonders of the world. One who has never seen them can have no conception of their immensity. The largest of them are over thirty feet in diameter ten feet from the ground, and the tallest are over 300 feet high. The principal ones in the Yosemite Park have distinctive titles or names. Each State of the Union has its tree specially designated; and many of the historic characters of the nation are honored with the tree. The name in each instance is handsomely painted on a broad board and nailed fast to the tree.

The tree I have referred to specially above is known as "The Fallen Monarch." It was at one time called, in derision, "The Andrew Johnson" tree, after the rupture between the late President and his party. But the title "Fallen Monarch" is so appropriate that by an universal sense the name lives, and will live as long as the language lives, or until the tree has passed away into dust or ashes.

This tree was one of the grandest in the grove. As it now lies prostrate upon the earth, its diameter averages over twenty feet for more than a hundred feet of its length. The top and part of the butt end have been destroyed by fire. How long the tree has lain there is unknown; it may have been there for more than a thousand years. The wood of the "big tree" is a species of cedar, and it is well nigh imperishable in atmospheric influences. Fire, however, has been the great destroying element in those wonderful relics of the past.

I say relics of the past, for these big trees appear to belong to a very remote age. The commonly accepted evidences show that they are, or at least many of them are, over 4,000 years old, indeed they are supposed to be contemporaries of Noah, having survived the deluge, it being believed also that the ark itself was built of the same species of wood.

You climb to the crest of the "Fallen Monarch" by the aid of a ladder of some ten rungs. You can have no just conception of the immensity of the tree until you walk along its mighty back for over a hundred feet.

Near by are some more wonders. I give your readers some idea of some of them. "The General Grant" tree is not far off, a huge and grim specimen, looking as stern as the great warrior ever appeared. There is one known as "The Grizzly Giant," a monster twenty-seven feet in diameter, nine feet from the ground. At the height of just 100 feet the first limb comes out; that limb is six feet in diameter. This tree gives you a deep sense of awe as you gaze on its sublime yet grizzly aspect.

Within close walking distance is "The Telescope Tree." This is about 100 feet high, the top of it above that height having been destroyed by fire. This tree is a hollow tube. From the base you look up through this tube into the deep skies above. You can ride on horseback into the opening below.

THROUGH A KNOT HOLE.

Not far away is another hollow monster prostrate on the earth. You can ride in at

the lower entrance, and go 100 feet, and out at a knot hole.

The most conspicuous and most celebrated of the trees is one that stands directly astride of the broad avenue made for driving through the park. The avenue, a highway, makes directly toward this tree, and an opening for the road bed is cut directly through the heart of the very tree itself. You drive right in under the archway of solid wood, and the driver stops, the great stage and four horses all covered by the sheltering tree; and there is, furthermore, ten feet of solid wall on either side of the wheels of the coach. The tree is about thirty feet in diameter at the height of the stage top.

On the occasion of my visit there we had the coach stopped, and were allowed several minutes' time to comprehend this sublime work of nature, turned to such an abiding interest to the tourist. In our party were several Australian and English gentlemen, and they said that in all their travels around the world there was nothing so grand as these wonders of the Yosemite.

These California parks are owned by the general government, but are held in trust by the State of California, which has expended immense sums of money in making roads and other improvements in these wild, picturesque regions.

The State also keeps a strong guard of policemen in all the parks, and no one is allowed to cut even a cane or twig, or pluck a bunch of leaves from one of the trees. The largest of the parks contains about 2,500 acres; it is one of the high plateaus that run out westwardly from the summit of the Sierra Nevada mountains. The soil is exceedingly rich though the altitude is so high that there is but little vegetation except the big trees and cedar growth. I saw one tree there 180 feet high and eight feet in diameter. It stands in the center of a room in one of the Yosemite hotels, and the room is known as "the big tree room."—Cor. Atlanta American.

The World's Railroad Mileage.

The Archiv fur Eisenbahnwesen of Berlin publishes every year a summary of the world's railroad mileage, which is on the whole the most authoritative statement of its kind. The current number gives statistics for the close of the year 1897. At that period there were in round numbers 342,000 miles of railroad open for traffic. Of these America had 181,000, or more than half. Europe 130,000, Asia 17,000, Africa 5,000 and Australia something over 9,000. Of the railroads in America just about five-sixths were in the United States, which had 150,000 miles. British America had 12,000 and Brazil, Mexico and the Argentine Republic from 4,000 to 5,000 each. Of the Asiatic railroads over 14,000 miles were in British India; the Transcaspian railroad and those in the Dutch possessions being the most important among the others. China had practically no railroads in operation, but Japan had nearly 500 miles. In Africa the leading railroad system is that of the Cape Colony, with nearly 2,000 miles in operation. Egypt, Algiers and Tunis also have considerable systems, but the central part of Africa is almost entirely undeveloped. The oldest Australian systems are those of New South Wales, Victoria and New Zealand, each of which now has about 2,000 miles of railroad. The other Australian colonies are beginning to develop rapidly. In Europe the country with the greatest absolute mileage is Germany, with nearly 25,000 miles, followed by France with 21,000, Great Britain with not quite 20,000, Russia with a little less than 18,000 and the Austrian empire with 15,000. The country with the largest mileage in proportion to area is Belgium, which has in round numbers one mile of railroad for every four square miles of territory. England alone would probably have about the same proportion, but Great Britain and Ireland have only about one mile of railroad to every six square miles of territory. If the comparison is made with population, France has a slightly larger per capita mileage than either England, Belgium or Germany; but that of the United States is more than four times as high as France, while the showing in Australia is even a trifle better than ours.

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

Although the Kansas State Agricultural College does not advertise short courses for farmers, its arrangement of studies in the course is such as to accommodate students of almost any advancement in such limited courses as they may feel able to take. Those who want to spend only six months in a good school cannot fail to find the best of advantages at Manhattan. Of all the nearly five hundred students gathered there every year three-fourths are from farmers' families.

A New Style of Cars.

The Northern Pacific has just received twenty new colonist sleepers from Barney, Smith & Co. that are models of beauty, convenience and comfort, and contain many improvements over the ordinary colonist sleeper, or so-called tourist car, generally in use.

Each car has fourteen sections, with gentlemen's toilet room in one end, and the ladies' room, supplied with marble-topped washstand and force pump, in the other. In one end of the car is a Baker fire-proof heater, which heats the car by means of hot water conducted through pipes. In the opposite end of the car is a cooking range surrounded by good kitchen facilities. Opposite this range is a twenty-gallon cooler for drinking water, also a large tank holding seventy gallons of water for general use.

These cars are finished in natural woods, ash, maple and butternut,—beautifully polished, and at night are lighted up with eight Acme lamps exactly similar to those in use on Pullman sleepers. The sections are divided by sliding head-boards, effecting a privacy not possible in the present style of cars where the sections are separated by a wire netting. An ingenious arrangement of the seats enables them to be extended flat or with head-rests when prepared for bedding, and under each seat is a box in which can be stored bedding or small baggage. In each section there is also provided a movable table similar to those in use in Pullman cars, which is extremely convenient for many purposes. All cars are provided with curtain rods.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Northern Pacific employs a porter to look after these sleepers, all holders of second-class Montana and Pacific coast tickets are allowed to use them free of charge. The Northern Pacific has a greater number of these sleepers in service than any other transcontinental line, their total equipment now amounting to sixty-three cars. It is clear that in providing for the comfort of the traveling public, the Northern Pacific, with its new vestibuled dining and sleeping cars and superior accommodations for second-class passengers, leads all its competitors.—The Independent.

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G. E. CROSWELL, Druggist.

Crushed. Chandlerville, Ill., May 22, 1898.
About six months ago I was jammed between cars; in bed 25 days; suffered four months; used three bottles St. Jacobs Oil; was able to be about in one week.
J. ASHURST.

Strained. Mt. Carmel, Ill., May 26, 1898.
Strained my back in February last; could not get round for two weeks without a cane; was cured in three days by St. Jacobs Oil. J. P. WARNER.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

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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.

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

KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

Secretary Rusk is doing good service in inducing railway companies to use disinfected cars for transporting stock.

A box of peaches sent to this office, Monday, by Mr. Cozad, of the La Cygne nursery, is proof positive that Kansas can still produce first-class specimens in this line.

The Grant monument at Leavenworth is to be unveiled Saturday, the 14th day of September next, at 2 o'clock p. m. Senator Ingalls, Major Wm. Warner, Captain Geo. R. Peck and General Charles W. Blair are the orators announced.

A man named Allen, President of a ferry company in New York city, was sentenced to fourteen years' confinement at hard labor in the State's prison a few days ago for issuing and selling \$100,000 worth of the company's stock. His wife was an actress and the money was used to supply her demands for show.

Two Texas contractors plead guilty to a charge of importation of laborers from Europe to work on the new State capital building at Austin, and were fined \$1,000 and costs in each of sixty-four counts. A few more such cases will stop the importation of foreign laborers. We have thousands and thousands of our own citizens ready and willing to do all the work that is to be done, and they are entitled to it.

A Shocking Horse.

That is to say, a horse or tripod for shocking corn, one that is convenient for building a shock about, and then for removal to the next shock, may be made by taking three pieces of scantling—any convenient size—about four feet long; bore two holes, one on each side, in one piece at the end, in such direction that the ends of the other two pieces, tapered and sharpened bluntly, will fit loosely in the holes, making a tripod. Build the shock about it, then draw out the pieces and set them up for every shock as the work proceeds.

The Chicago *Tribune*, referring to the stealage at grain markets, says: "The railroads haul 200,000 cars of grain into Chicago each year. The shipper of every car has to depend entirely on the Chicago weights in making the sale and paying the freight. If these weights are correct to within three or four bushels the shipper thinks he has little cause for complaint. To come within a trifle of three or four bushels on a car containing 25,000 or 30,000 pounds of grain may be said to be fairly accurate. But three or four bushels on each of 200,000 cars would fill a bin with from 600,000 to 800,000 bushels of grain. Quite a decent stake to play for!"

REVENUE FIRST, PROTECTION AFTERWARDS.

The article—"What is Protection?" published in *KANSAS FARMER* July 3, ult., attracted a good deal of attention. It was severely, in some cases harshly, even coarsely criticised by persons and papers that incline to the free trade view. The Chicago *Herald*, for example, quoting a sentence, said it was either a misprint or a lie. It was neither. This is a way which some high-toned people have of disposing of what clod-hoppers say—call the writer a liar or a paid agent, and that settles it.But the criticism to which we desire at this time to offer a few remarks in reply is of a different sort; it is more manly and in good temper, but the writer of it is in error. The criticism was written by D. Parkinson and printed in the Washington (Kas) *Republican* the 9th inst. "The whole *KANSAS FARMER* article," he says, "is crammed with evidence that the author got his 'principles' from campaign speeches and did not apply any test to see if they would hold water."Our critic is assured that the *KANSAS FARMER* does not go to campaign speeches for authority, and nothing in the article to which he refers was either taken from or inspired by campaign literature. He refers to *tin* and wonders why we mentioned that as one of the articles which are made as cheap here as elsewhere. We did not say so; it was *tinware* we mentioned.

In considering the tax feature (as to the consumer) of tariff duties, our critic makes the same mistake that many others do. He assumes that the consumer of articles made up of raw materials which, if imported, are subject to duties, must pay the full amount of what the duties on such raw materials, (if imported) would be. For example: If there is iron in a reaper or thresher or wagon, representing 500 pounds of pig iron and plate steel, and if the lumber represents 500 feet in the rough, whatever the duty is on that much iron and steel and on that much lumber is added to the price of the machine, and it costs the farmer that much more than it would cost him if the raw materials were free or if he were permitted to purchase a foreign-made machine and could import it free of duty. Nobody denies the rate of duty on any article, for that is fixed in the law. The duty on foreign pig iron now is \$6 per ton, and steel is rated variously, but say, for our present purpose, \$20 a ton. The duty on foreign lumber is \$1 to \$2 a thousand feet undressed. According to our critic's view these rates of duty on all the iron, steel and lumber in a machine are included in the price of the machine and the consumer must pay that much more for it than it would cost him if there were no duty on imported iron, steel and lumber. Here are his words:

If there is any one thing that enters into the construction of farmers' tools, machinery, furniture, stoves, etc., that is not taxed, it has entirely escaped my notice.

But suppose (what is true) that all these articles of American make do not cost the American farmer more than similar articles of English make cost the English farmer? Where does the tax appear in that case? If you can purchase American-made nails for as little money as the English farmer pays for his, (and you can) where is the tax? If you can purchase an American bureau or table or chair for as little money as the English farmer pays for his (and you can) where is the tax in that case? And if your American stove does not cost more than an English stove (and it does not), where is the tax in that case? If you will examine the reports of the customs officers, you will find that while duties are imposed on imported iron, steel and wood, the importation of such articles as we make cheaply and well, is very small. For example, imported cut nails do not amount to more than a few hundred or thousand pounds in a year. The total importation of two-inch wood screws in 1887 was forty-five

pounds valued at \$9.40, and the duty paid on them was \$2.46. Manufactured articles in common use among farmers generally, except sugar, are not imported largely and hence do not pay much duty. The reason is, that like articles are made here so cheaply that foreign competition is practically profitless. And that brings us to the principal objection which Mr. Parkinson urges. Referring to the *FARMER* article and its author, Mr. P. says:

Here are two statements that should be looked after. He says of protection, "Let it be remembered that the primary object is government revenue," and in another place, "It is the raising of revenue for government use by such an adjustment of duties laid on imported articles which compete with like articles produced in this country as will afford reasonable protection to our own producers against the foreign competition." The first is just as near the exact converse of the truth as language will permit. By putting free trade in place of protection at the head of second you have the entire free trade platform. Comments would be a waste of precious time.

But suppose those two statements, both of them, are true precisely as written (and they are)—in that case a little of even "precious time" might be devoted to them. The first tariff act which was ever passed by our Congress was that approved July 4, 1789, and its preamble is in these words: "Whereas it is necessary for the support of government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufacturers, that duties be laid on goods, wares and merchandise imported: Therefore be it enacted, etc."

That was a protective act, and like every similar act since passed, it made revenue the primary object, just as the *FARMER* put it. But that is not all the authority on the subject. The great political parties, all of them that ever expressed an opinion on the subject, adopted the same view. Democrats believe in customs revenue with incidental protection, Whigs and Republicans believe in customs revenue with such discrimination in duties as will afford special protection. Here are some extracts from party platforms bearing directly on this point.

DEMOCRAT.

1868.—And a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon, and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

1884.—The Democratic party is pledged to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests, but in making reductions in taxes it is not proposed to injure domestic industries but rather promote their healthy growth.

1888.—The Democratic party reaffirms the platform adopted by its representatives in the convention of 1884, and endorses the views expressed by President Cleveland in his last annual message to Congress, as the correct interpretation of that platform upon the question of tariff reduction.

WHIG.

1844.—A tariff for revenue to defray the necessary expenses of the government, and discriminating with special reference to the protection of the domestic labor of the country.

1852.—Government should be conducted on the principles of the strictest economy; and revenue sufficient for the expenses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be derived mainly from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and in laying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination, and, when practicable, by specific duties, whereby suitable encouragement may be offered to American industry, equally to all classes, and to all portions of the country.

REPUBLICAN.

1860.—That, while providing revenue for the support of the general government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imposts as to encourage the development of the industrial interest of the whole country.

1872.—And that revenue, except so much as may be derived from a tax upon tobacco and liquors, should be raised by duties upon imports, the details of which should be so adjusted as to aid in securing remunerative wages to labor, and promote the industries, prosperity and growth of the whole country.

1876.—The revenue necessary for current expenditures, and the obligations of the public debt, must be largely derived from duties upon imports, which so far as possible, should be adjusted to promote the interests of American labor, and advance the prosperity of the whole country.

1880.—We reaffirm the belief avowed in 1876, that the duties levied for the purpose of revenue should so discriminate as to favor American labor.

1884.—We demand that the imposition of duties on foreign imports shall be made not "for revenue only," but that in raising the requisite revenues for the government, such duties shall be so levied as to afford security to our diversified industries and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer, to the end that active and intelligent labor as well as capital may have its just reward, and the laboring man may have his full share in the national prosperity.

1888.—We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection.

Is our critic satisfied now that the primary object is revenue?

In addition we would say that our

views as expressed in the "two statements" quoted by Mr. Parkinson, are unequivocally indorsed by the *American Economist*, the organ of the American Protective Tariff League.

ANOTHER PLAIN FALSEHOOD.

We called attention recently to a charge made by the *Kansas Workman*, that the *KANSAS FARMER* is defending the "Beef Combine," and denounced it as a plain falsehood. The *Kansas Commoner* takes the matter up, prints a couple of paragraphs which it credits to the *KANSAS FARMER*, as follows:

"The four beef houses have invested in slaughter house property, refrigerator cars and distributing warehouses, almost \$11,000,000. They give employment directly to 8,400 persons and last year turned out a product valued at \$92,000,000."

And this:

"All the parties (the Big Four) worked openly upon common business principles. The business is open to all the world, to any one that chooses to take it up and carry it on; no patent or secret about it in any way, and there is no just ground for complaint against the system in any way."

After parading these paragraphs the *Commoner* adds: "The *FARMER* is worse than Ingalls at lying."If the *Commoner* cares to be either truthful or honest it will tell its readers that the paragraphs above quoted were not editorial utterances of the *KANSAS FARMER*. The first paragraph is a condensation of S. B. Armour's testimony before the Inter-State Commerce Commission at Kansas City in the early part of June last. His statement appears in our issue of June 6, at page 11, given as his statement. The paragraph as given in the *Commoner*, never appeared in the *KANSAS FARMER* at all unless as a news item or clipping. The second paragraph is an extract from the *Drovers' Journal* of Chicago, copied in the *KANSAS FARMER*, and duly credited, in our issue of July 10 at page 2.The *KANSAS FARMER* believes dressing meat to be a lawful and useful business; but it has uniformly opposed the "beef combine" and all other "combines" which undertake to fix prices of the people's products. Here is an extract from an editorial article—"The Meat Packers Pleading," in our issue of April 18 last:

This is a good place to repeat what has been said several times in these columns, and nowhere else within the range of our knowledge—that the complaints of farmers are not against the methods adopted in the packing houses—methods of slaughtering animals and dressing the carcasses; that is not the base of complaint at all. The trouble arose from a conspiracy on the part of a few packers to get control of the cattle market, and it was so successful that in a short time the local cattle market was practically destroyed, making it obligatory on farmers to ship their cattle to Kansas City or Chicago, and there accept prices fixed by the packers. Millions and millions of dollars have been thus wrenched from the farmers' grasp. Let them sweat a while and they will learn a lesson worth knowing. The people have been outraged by a few rich men long enough. The day of retribution is at hand—has already come as to some offenders.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to again caution our readers against taking other people's statements and opinions for ours. The editorial utterances of the *KANSAS FARMER*, and they alone, are to be taken as its opinions. We assume no responsibility for what our correspondents say unless we so declare. All sides of every question and every phase of all questions relating to farm interests are presented in the *KANSAS FARMER* by its correspondents and by articles copied from other papers; but our opinions are found only in our editorial articles, and they are easily distinguished.

STATE CAMP MEETING.

The Kansas State Camp Meeting Association will hold a camp meeting at Oakland Park, Topeka, Sept. 3, to continue until September 12. The meeting will be made one of special interest. A number of able and experienced Christian workers will be present, among whom will be Rev. J. B. Young, D. D. and Rev. Geo. W. Miller, D. D., of Kansas City, Mo. Abundance of tents will be provided, and the comfort of the public looked after. For full particulars address Rev. Geo. Winterbourne, Secretary, Wamego, Kansas. Reduce rates on railroads within one hundred miles of Topeka.

WHEAT-GROWING IN KANSAS.

Prof. E. M. Shelton has an instructive article in the July report of the State Board of Agriculture, entitled "Experiments With Wheat." We give below some extracts herewith, as follows:

The position of wheat-raising in Kansas agriculture has always been a peculiar one; almost from the first the acreage has been subject to wide fluctuations, unknown in the case of other staple grains, and due largely to the changing opinions of farmers themselves. In Kansas, as in every other country where it is successfully grown, wheat is a favorite crop with the pioneer. In the central portions of the State, in the '70s, wheat was the universal crop; for various reasons the great wheat fields gave place to even larger corn fields, and a system of mixed farming. The short crops of '85, '86 and '87 intensified the general prejudice against wheat-raising, until in many of the counties of the State, like Riley, wheat has ceased to cut any considerable figure as an agricultural product. Lately, many signs of returning interest in wheat-raising are visible; the crop of last year was a very large one, and as prices were good, it was highly remunerative; as a result, farmers talk of "going into wheat" very much as they did in '75 and '76. Almost certainly the assessors' returns for another year will show a very large increase in the area of wheat sown the present fall. All this seems to me a good deal unfortunate. Wheat is undoubtedly, taking the years together, a very profitable crop in Kansas when grown in connection with other crops and as part of a system. It is equally true that to cultivate it as a speciality is to certainly invite all the disasters that resulted from the excessive wheat-raising of twelve years ago.

The records of the College farm, for the last sixteen years, show conclusively enough that wheat is a profitable crop in Kansas. During this time I find that our average yield, including three total failures, has been 18½ bushels per acre, which has been sold at the average price of 80 cents per bushel. To further show the success with which wheat is grown under the most unfavorable circumstances, I may here mention the case of the experimental acre, referred to in previous publications of this Station. This acre was first sown to wheat in the fall of 1880, and has been seeded to the same crop every year since, without the addition of fertilizer or renovating treatment of any kind. Although the crop failed from winter-killing during two years (1886 and 1887), the average yield of wheat for nine years, including the two failures, has been nearly twenty-four bushels per acre. Considering that this acre of land, from the Kansas standpoint, is quite below the average of fertility, the facts of this experiment show a wonderful natural adaptation of the soil and climate of this section to the wheat plant. Wheat-raising upon a large scale and carried on as a speciality deserves condemnation in Kansas, as elsewhere; but when the crop is grown as a part of a system in alternation with corn, oats, grass and other crops, it is almost certainly a profitable one to the farmer. It is one of the few crops that give returns in actual cash, and this cash comes at a season when ordinarily there is little upon the farm that is salable.

THE BEST SORTS.

The wheats that are really successful in Kansas, for a series of years, so far as my observation has extended, are reds, soft or hard, and all agree in the possession of the qualities, earliness, hardness and compactness of habit. The early ripening sorts are liable to escape our too-fervent suns of late June and the ravage of the first brood of chinch-bugs; while their compact habit and abundant stooling furnish the dense, moist shade, which repels

the mature "bugs" by which alone these varieties are likely to be damaged.

SALT AS A FERTILIZER.

In our experiment, salt was applied at the rate of 300 pounds per acre, to certain of the plats in the spring and to the others in the fall season. I have reason to believe that this 300 pounds per acre is nearly the largest amount that can be applied without danger from the destructive sterilizing influences of the mineral. Certainly a dose applied at the rate of 450 pounds per acre has proved quite destructive to vegetation, in the case of certain small plats whereon it was tried. Great expectations have been raised regarding the influence of salt upon Kansas crops. That these hopes are for the most part extravagant and not likely to be realized in practice, I am fully persuaded. The recent discovery of salt in great abundance in several sections of the State has quite likely made "the wish the father of the thought," in the case of these extravagant expectations. In the experiments under examination it will be noticed that the plats treated with salt, taken as a whole, show no increase of grain, and only a very slight gain in straw, over the unsalted. In my experiment of last year, on the other hand, an average gain of nearly five bushels of grain and 800 pounds of straw was recorded for the salted plats. These facts are in direct accord with previous experiences had with this fertilizer. Upon certain soils and during particular seasons salt has proved valuable, but quite as often it has been inert and worthless as a fertilizer. This fact, doubtless, explains why salt, which has been used as a fertilizer in all ages and countries, has yet no place among the generally recognized manural agents.

It is proper here to mention some of the known and established facts regarding salt and its use as a manure. Salt does not enter into the composition of plants as a necessary element: that is, plants may be grown and brought to perfection in a soil which contains none or only a very small proportion of this mineral. If salt then is beneficial to a crop, it must be due to the fact that it acts upon the necessary elements of plant-growth by which these are made more available to the plants. Salt has generally proved much more beneficial to inland than coastwise counties, and its influence has been shown most markedly with cereal crops.

In the columns of the public press of the State much has been said of late of the effect of salt in warding off the attacks of chinch-bugs. Our experiments of the last two years give no support to this widely-current notion. During the year the unanimous reports of visitors, and of those whose duty it was to closely observe every fact in connection with these experiments, has been to the effect that the salted plats were suffering more than the unsalted from the attacks of these pests. The salt had this undoubted effect: it made a brighter, cleaner straw, which was noticeable in the haul weeks after the grain had been cut.

Although the subsoiling in the case of this experiment was done upon land that theoretically ought to be greatly benefited by the process, it was of no benefit whatever; nor, I may add, has it ever been markedly beneficial when tried upon the College farm, where trials of subsoiling have been made by the dozen. The plants cultivated, i. e., lightly hoed twice, were also plainly not benefited by the extra labor put on them. The yard manure, super-phosphate and nitrate of soda were certainly not beneficial in any case. They each stimulated the wheat plants—the present season most unnecessarily—giving an enormous growth of weak straw, which lodged so badly that it was impossible to gather it in harvesting. The result is seen either in slight losses, as where the yard manure or super-phosphate was used, or a very large loss, as

in the case of the plats receiving the dose of nitrate.

SALT APPLIED TO OATS.

To further study the influence of salt as a fertilizer, an experiment was tried this year with oats, similar to that made with wheat as detailed above. For this purpose six plats, each 2x8 rods (one-tenth acre), were used. These plats were all sowed with oats at the rate of two and one-half bushels per acre was applied to each alternate plat in the series. The only differences noticed immediately afterwards in the salted and unsalted plats was a peculiar dryness of the soil of the salted plats, even directly after rains, and the bright color of the straw grown on the salted areas, before referring to in the case of the experiment with wheat. The crop of the experimental plats suffered a good deal from rust, the bushel only weighing twenty-eight pound.

IMPROVEMENT IN OUR AGRICULTURAL REPORTS.

Mr. Secretary Mohler, of the State Board of Agriculture, got out his July report last week, and it is the best mid-summer report ever sent from that office, as our memory and judgment serves. It has so long been the rule to make up the summer reports of a brief abstract of crop conditions, with a page or two of figures showing the probable yield of the different crops in the several counties, and meteorological review of the month, that to see a fat report in July, a 44-page report, containing three excellent articles, two of them by the Secretary himself, the other by Prof. Shelton, all on subjects of direct and special interest to farmers, is an agreeable surprise. We congratulate the Secretary. The change is a great improvement. If he will put as much good matter in every one of his summer reports, and then bind them all in his biennial for preservation, and then move on the legislature "like a wolf on the fold," demanding that the books be distributed through his office to the farmers instead of giving them to the members of the legislature and State officers, money lenders, immigration agents, etc., as at present, he will deserve and receive the thanks of every farmer in the State.

The Secretary's article on tree-growing in Western Kansas will be reprinted in the KANSAS FARMER next week. That and Prof. Shelton's wheat article ought to be widely distributed. We give some extracts from the latter this week.

BINDING WITH STRAW.

A Paris correspondent of the New York World, tells of an invention by Walter A. Wood, of reaper fame, for binding sheaves of grain with straw. The invention is not yet perfected, and is not put in competition in the field with other machines, but is exhibited as in the line of a great demand. It is far enough along to do practical work in the field, as the trial experiment showed.

Desirous of superseding the objectionable wire and expensive twine in harvesting machines Mr. Wood has created his straw binder so that it will twist the band, sheaf by sheaf, as it proceeds from a bunch of previously cut straw carried upon the machine. The straws are cut to a uniform length of about twenty-two inches. A loose bundle of some ten inches diameter will serve to bind the sheaves of an acre of crop. The band holds any reasonable strain, and the "weavers' knot" which is used holds the tighter against slipping the more that it is pulled. The farmer, when convenient, can instantly replace the straw band by using a ball of Manila string and proceed with his work without any delay, for the binding and knotting mechanism ties with twine just as well as with the straw.

The machine was operated in presence of the President of France, the Minister of Agriculture, other men of distinction, and a jury. The trial was in heavy

wheat, and the machine worked perfectly, making solid and beautifully formed bundles, not missing one during the exhibition. The mechanism of the machine was explained to the President of the Republic by the representative of the Wood Company in Paris, and after the exhibit was over the President was presented to Mr. Wood, whom he congratulated in the warmest manner, on the great success which he had achieved.

This is encouraging. Having gone this far, the inventor will not stop until he has a perfect machine. It may and probably will require the practical experience and observation of another year in grain cutting time to perfect the machine. But if a reliable strawbinder is put on the market in time for the harvest of 1891, it will be well worth waiting for. There is a good deal of talk about dispensing with the binding process altogether, but if a strawbinder is made, that will probably dispose of the discussion, for it is so much more convenient to handle sheaves than loose grain that a farmer does not care to entertain a proposition to do away with binding unless there is some great and pressing reason for it. At all events let us have the straw binder while the debate proceeds.

KANSAS CROPS--1889.

Kansas Farmer Reports for the Year to be Published the First Week in September.

The KANSAS FARMER is now sending out blanks to its special correspondents in every county in the State, requesting them to report the condition of crops now matured or maturing, and to give a summary of the crops for the year, including wheat and oats and all other crops already harvested, with statements concerning the new crops in western counties, and preparation for fall seeding, together with location and number of artesian wells, sugar factories, and other late advances of importance to the permanent interests of the people. Our correspondents are expected to briefly but fully cover the year, and this is notice to all of them that in case they do not, for any reason, receive the blanks, we will expect a report from them at any rate, taking instructions from this article, and mail in time to reach this office on or about the last day of this month, August. We want every county in the State reported. In addition to the crop reports, we are promised a review of the weather conditions of the season for the State, by Sergeant Jennings, of the Weather Service.

That issue of the KANSAS FARMER will be as good a mirror of the State as can be put on paper. We want the reports to be truthful so that they may go out as reliable. A very large edition of the paper containing the reports will be printed and sold at low figures to persons wishing to distribute the papers among friends at a distance. Single copies 5 cents mailed to any address required, a dozen copies in one order, mailed to different addresses if desired, 50 cents; by the hundred copies \$3, the thousand \$30, mailed; if delivered to express company, \$2 50 per 100—\$25 per 1,000.

Peterson's Corn Harvester.

By invitation of Mr. Harrington, agent, the editor of this paper witnessed the operation of Peterson's Corn Harvester, a picture of which appeared in our first page last week. It is unquestionably a great improvement on hand-cutting. The only suggestion we have to make is that the machine be supplied with guards to protect the men against danger from the knives in case of a misstep or overbalancing. This can be effected easily, and any handy man could do it. An iron rod bent to three sides of a square raised as high as a man's hips, arranged with a curved projection horizontally on each side, fore and aft, securely fastened along the middle line of the sled, would afford ample protection, and the expense would be but a trifle. Two men, one horse and a boy to ride, will put eight to ten acres of average corn in shock in one day with this machine. It is hard pulling for the horse, but then he rests half the time while the men put their armfuls in shock.

Horticulture.

MISSOURI VALLEY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—AUGUST REPORT.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—This has been a most beautiful day and the members of the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society have reason to congratulate themselves upon a most pleasant and instructive meeting. Merriam Park is on the line of the Fort Scott & Memphis railroad, ten miles southwest of Kansas City. It embraces eighty acres and is a most lovely place, being superintended by Prof. Geo. E. Kessler, whose attention is devoted to landscape gardening and propagation of plants, flowers, fruits and vegetables, uniting the beautiful with the useful. It is just such a place as horticulturists delight to assemble in.

Prof. Kessler and his mother did everything possible for the comfort of the party. Fully 100 members, with their friends, were present. The ladies as usual prepared a sumptuous feast, which included all the good things edible, while Mother Kessler added coffee and ice cream.

Owing to the illness of our President, Colonel J. C. Evans, Vice President Edwin Taylor presided. He called on the Secretary to read the minutes.

Secretary Holsinger asked the consent of the society to read the report, as published in the KANSAS FARMER, signed "Occasional," which he thought would be interesting, as it contains a full and satisfactory report. The request was granted and listened to with marked attention. The Secretary then stated that he had some copies of the FARMER containing that most valuable paper on "The Education of the Agricultural Kid," by our worthy Vice President, for distribution among such members as were not taking the FARMER. All were immediately taken and I am sorry we had not more of them.

Reports of standing committees:

Orchards.—Major E. P. Diehl, of Olathe: The crop of fruit is greatly overrated. I see the Secretary of the State Horticultural Society puts the crop at 47 per cent. I am sure this is too large and I question if it will reach 25 per cent. What fruit we have is inferior in quality. The insects and hail have injured the crop so that while the crop is light the quality is still worse, and with me and in my vicinity I don't think there will be 1 per cent. of perfect apples. One thing that is more injurious to me than all else is the fruit thief. What shall we do about it? The small boy and grown man as well as women insist on gathering the fruit. How can we remedy this evil?

H. Hughes said that he has been badly treated by the fruit thieves. He had arrested several and had them fined, and they are now serving a jail sentence. He could not always be at home, and they came while he was away and stole his fruit and insulted his wife when she ordered them off. A good shotgun, with a will to use it, is the only remedy.

President Taylor said: Allusion has been made to the western part of Wyandotte county as having considerable apples. I live in that section, and from investigation among the orchardists the apples will be scarce.

A number of other gentlemen expressed themselves in same strain, little or no fruit.

Small Fruits.—Mr. Espenlaub: I see some very fine blackberries in market of the Lawton variety. This is something new to me—to see blackberries hold out so long. The berries are uniformly large. If these berries are not Lawton, what are they? I want to try them if I can get them. As to new strawberries, I think the Jesse possesses especial merit.

Mr. Espenlaub: The fruit crop has been overrated. Fruit not only a short crop, but the insects have taken or destroyed what there was. Apples, I pre-

dict, will be higher this fall than now. J. H. Lewis: I'm not a horticulturist, but I buy and eat berries. When I was a boy the berries that I used to gather in Canada were larger and sweeter than these that we buy. Why is it?

The President: Will the Secretary please answer the gentleman?

Secretary: Would lay it to the sugar trust. Last year and previous we could get sixteen to twenty pounds of sugar for \$1; now only nine to twelve pounds. In all seriousness would say that the sun is necessary to assimilate the juices, and in a cool wet season, like the present, fruit may not be as sweet as in a hot dry season. Varieties do not change their natures; it is impossible.

President Taylor: Fruit-growers do not grow the sweet varieties as they are usually soft and do not market well. Besides a showy fruit will outsell the better sorts. It is not a question of taste, but of the eye.

Mr. Holsinger: It is a prevalent custom with us to say and think that the fruit of our boyhood was much better than now. Then we had stomachs that could digest anything that we could eat and eat anything that we could forage. Just a moment since a lady asked why

that the cabbage butterfly was destroying the cabbage. Salt will kill the larva. Does not injure the plant and is comparatively inexpensive. Use fine salt frequently. Pyrethrum is too expensive.

Unfinished Business.—The Secretary said he was instructed by the Committee on Excursion to Olden to say that it had been postponed until September. Any persons desiring to go this week can do so for one fare and return, \$8.55. The excursion intend taking Pullman cars, which will be sidetracked and used as sleeping compartments while there.

Committee on Fruit.—Reported: Best collection peaches, to Olden Fruit Co., first premium; H. Hughes, second; collection apples, Olden Fruit Co., first premium.

Sale of Fruit.—All fruit is offered at auction.

Finest peach brought 85 cents. It was a Crawford nearly twelve inches in circumference.

The collection of peaches and apples could not be excelled. Of varieties of peaches, Gold Dust, Crawford's Early and Late, Mixion free and cling, Elberta, Ward's Late, Druid Hill, are deserving of especial mention. Apples, too, were free from insect ravages and

credit to Kansas as a fruit growing region of all classes of superior fruit. The display of fruit consisted of a tempting array of apples, pears, peaches, plums, grapes, etc., besides a fine showing of grasses, several varieties of corn from Oxford by Messrs. Yager & Wood, that would excite surprise anywhere and fit for exhibition at our best expositions. Hon. Martin Allen's exhibit of fruits from Ellis county on the high divide of western Kansas, also the exhibit from Larned, Pawnee county, was an interesting tribute to the resources of western Kansas.

In the afternoon session the reports by counties on the condition and prospects of fruits was called for and the following counties responded:

Leavenworth County.—Fruits of all kinds unusually good excepting apples, which would make only one-fourth of full crop. The codling moth and curculio had ravaged the orchards considerable.

Washington County.—Apples one-half crop, blackberries which usually falls an abundant crop, considerable blight on the transcendent crab apple. Small fruits abundant.

Coffey County.—Apples on second bottom and upland a full crop, many trees bearing that have not done so for some time. On the bottoms apple orchards blighted and but little fruit will be produced. Small fruits good.

Butler County.—Apples of good quality but small quantities. Peaches from one-half to three-fourths crop, blackberries very good, gooseberries and plums almost a failure. Some blight on apple, pear and crab trees. Seedling peaches selling from 25 cents to \$1 per bushel.

Douglas county was reported by Secretary Brackett that most of the apple orchards were planted from 1857 to 1872, and the apples were generally gnarled and knotty. The same condition is reported of the old orchards in Missouri, Illinois and Wisconsin. The climatic conditions are unfavorable this year. Pear crop excellent, cherries, peaches and small fruits abundant; gooseberries a poor crop.

Johnson County.—Similar to Douglas county with much blight on fruit trees. Tile or under drainage is necessary for most orchards.

Cowley County.—Apples light crop, injured by the ravages of the Codling moth; will make one-fourth crop. Small fruits an unusual crop, excepting gooseberries.

Sumner County.—Apples perfect but quantity small, about one third crop; peaches good, seedlings unusually plenty; grapes, cherries, pears and small fruits abundant.

Pawnee County.—Is rather new for fruits—only fourteen years since the first settler located. Apples, poor; plums and pears few but fine crop; small fruits not so good, peaches scarce, grapes a splendid success and large crop.

Shawnee County.—Apples and peaches light crop, cherries and small fruits abundant.

No other counties reporting tree blight and suitable fruits were discussed. Blight is more prevalent in wet and growing seasons and common in bottom orchards, or those not having good under drainage. It is due mainly to certain atmospheric conditions. More attention was urged to the cultivation and improvement of neglected fruits which grow wild on account of their adaptability to the climate.

Sergt. T. B. Jennings read a carefully prepared paper on the "Rainfall for the First Six Months of 1889."

Judge Wellhouse, of Leavenworth county, gave a talk on spraying trees and his appliances for the same. He used a 100 gallon tank suspended below the axle of the hind wheels of a common wagon, and by the use of a rotary pump thoroughly sprayed one row of trees at a time. The liquid used consisted of 100 gallons of water with one pound of London purple. Owing to



OWEN'S FRUIT EVAPORATOR.

The above illustration represents a cheap and useful fruit evaporator, which can be used on any stove, and is especially adapted for family use. It does ten hours work in one, and leaves the fruit with its natural color and flavor. It will evaporate apples as fast as one person can supply it, and on account of its simplicity a child can operate it. The low price of \$7.00 places it within the reach of all. All kinds of fruit can be saved and utilized, and the cost of the little machine saved. It will enable any family to not only save fruit and money, but become a source of money-making. Agents wanted in every county of Missouri and Kansas. Full particulars given to any one mentioning this paper and addressing CHAS. SINNET, Sole Agent, Olathe, Kansas.

the Crawford's Late did not taste as they did ten years ago. I venture that variety has undergone no change, yet it is more than likely our tastes have.

Vegetables.—Mr. Chandler: Vegetables have yielded abundantly. It has been hard work to keep them out of the weeds. Prices have ruled low.

Mr. Taylor: The time has come for united action among the producers. While trusts are generally obnoxious I think a "potato trust" among the possibilities. I believe that if the Kaw Valley, from Wamego to Kansas City, would organize such a trust great good would result to the producer.

Mr. Hague, of Shawnee: I think the time has come for a movement of this kind, but would have it cover a much wider territory.

Grapes.—Esenlaub: Grapes are not more than 60 per cent. of a crop. Concores were injured while blooming and did not set well; then wet weather superinduced rot. Bunches are in consequence small and ragged.

Mr. Sanner recommends mulching the grape on thin soils and on terraced locations. The best of grapes are produced in Germany on inaccessible hill sides. Labor is cheap there; here it is high, and don't think it would pay.

Entomology.—Holsinger: Would say

very fine. One plate of Duchess pears very fine.

OCCASIONAL.

Merriam Park, Kas.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING.

The semi-annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society met at Wellington, Kas., at the court house last week. The attendance was unusually small from the membership over the State as well as the local attendance. It is a pity that the State society should not at every meeting have a majority of the counties in the State represented because there is no more important industry to the general farmers of the State than horticulture, and practical information on this subject is needed by every farmer. Of course our readers understand that the semi-annual meeting of this society never has anything like the full attendance of the annual meeting on account of the busy season among fruit-growers, this in connection with the stringent times has a tendency to reduce the attendance.

In the absence of President Houk, of Reno county, the Vice President, Hon. Martin Allen, of Ellis county, presided. The first session was devoted to the placing and arrangement of the splendid fruit exhibit, which was an object lesson of much interest, reflecting great

the rain the evening session was not held.

The second day's session began by an examination of the fruit displayed, and informal talks on early experiences of horticulture in Kansas, which was followed by a paper on "Plant Aggression" by Dr. Charles Williamson, of Washington county. The best trees are the seedlings from imported stock. Some plants to be valuable must be born again. With thirty years experience we are still on the threshold of the possibilities of fruit culture. Where fruit can not be grown civilization is crude—but such is not the conditions of Kansas.

A general discussion on the depredations of orchards by men and boys was considered. The committee on needed legislation was urged to have the legislature pass some protection enactments. It was advised that the matter of horticulture should have more attention in our public schools.

The remainder of the day was devoted to informal talks and queries on general horticultural subjects and the address of welcome and response, which the writer did not get to hear. H.

The Busy Bee.

POULTRY EXHIBITIONS.

Kansas Poultry and Pet Stock Association, Wichita, Kas., December 3, 4, 5 and 6, 1899. Harry Swift, Secretary, Marion, Kas.
Cowley County Poultry Association, Winfield, Kas., November 26, 27, 28 and 29, 1899. C. W. Farr, Secretary, Winfield, Kas.

What is the Finest Honey?

These questions have been handed me to answer in *Gleanings*. The first is "Is clover honey superior to all other honeys? and if so, why? What makes it so?"

This question might be answered by the word no, and truthfully so by a great many lovers of honey; and then others would just as truthfully say yes. If a person's taste or preference is to constitute the basis for judging, we can have about as many negative and affirmative answers as there are kinds of honey. Some have so strong a preference for buckwheat honey that all other kinds are not worthy to be compared with it, and some parties in this region think nothing in the line of honey is as good as some kinds of honey-dew.

To be a first-class judge of anything requires a certain something that I don't know how to describe, and which but few seem to possess. An illustration has just come to my mind. I'm almost afraid to give it, for I may be wrong; but that isn't what I care so much about. Our sisterhood of beekeepers may take me in hand, and give me a good shaking up, but I'll run the risk.

For several years I've had charge of what is known as the "exhibit of canned goods," at the tri-State fair at Toledo. It consists of canned fruits, preserves, pickles, etc., and it is quite an extensive display; and I have found it quite difficult to secure competent judges. It has been my experience that, as a rule, it is somewhat difficult for ladies to agree as to which specimen is entitled to a first premium, and this is my reason: Each one will "positively declare" that the one that comes the nearest to her taste, or what she has been accustomed to have, is the best, and does not take into account certain qualities that make it far superior to any other specimen.

Bee-keepers would scarcely be ready to admit that such as prefer buckwheat honey to all others, are good judges of honey, unless that preference is made subservient to good judgment.

In "Langstroth on the Honey Bee," recently revised by the Dadants, it is said that "The whitest and best-flavored honey * * * is that gathered from white clover blossoms," but no reason is given why it is best flavored. I believe that white clover honey is the best, not because it is the whitest or has a better flavor; for to me basswood (lin-

den) honey is the best-flavored; and to others, raspberry, buckwheat, man-grove, orange, or some other honey is the best flavored. I have had hundreds of pounds of basswood honey that was whiter than any white clover honey I ever saw. There is something in the composition of white clover honey that makes it more satisfying to the taste, that I cannot describe, and is beyond the "ken" of science.

The second question is:

What should guide judges in judging honey?

If judging honey at fairs is what is meant, it might be said that the premium list should be the guide. For instance, the Buffalo International Fair premium list says: "Display of comb honey, largest and most attractive," and the same in regard to extracted honey. In these, color and quality are not taken into account.

In the next premium list it says: If judging by points of a maximum of 20, how would you allot the points?

I don't think I would use a maximum of 20 points in judging honey. I should prefer not less than 30 or 40 points for extracted, and 100 for comb honey. For extracted honey, take into consideration the color and quality, the receptacle, and attractiveness of the display.

For comb honey, consider the size, shape, color and cleanliness of the sections; how filled at the edges; evenness of comb; empty cells; general appearance.

Judging by points takes more time, but will generally give better satisfaction than any other method, and can be applied to most things exhibited at fairs. The number of points can readily be arranged on any article by any person competent to act as judge.—A. B. Mason, Auburndale, O., in *Gleanings*.



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

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

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

Mount Hope Nurseries For the Fall of 1899 and Spring of 1899, we call attention to our IMMENSE STOCK of Nursery Stock in all its branches, especially of Cherry and Pear Trees, Standard and Dwarf. This is native stock and is worth twice that of Eastern-grown. Wholesale trade a specialty. Catalogue in August. Agents wanted. Correspond. A. C. GRIESE & BRO., Lawrence, Kas.

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

999,999 STRAWBERRY PLANTS for sale. Fifty acres, fifty varieties. Low prices. Newest, earliest, latest. Price list free. B. F. SMITH, Box 6, Lawrence, Kansas.

THE KANSAS HOME NURSERY OFFERS BEST HOME-GROWN TREES. Choice Fruit and Ornamental Trees of real merit for the Western Tree-Planters. Also best Fruit and Flower Plants. Water-proof. Samples by mail, 10 cents each; \$6 per 100, by express. A. H. GRIESE, Drawer 28, Lawrence, Kas.

600 ACRES. 13 GREENHOUSES. TREES AND PLANTS We offer for the Fall trade a large and fine stock of every description of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, SMALL FRUITS, Hedge Plants, Fruit Tree Seedlings and Forest Tree Seedlings. Priced Catalogue, Fall of 1899, mailed free. Established 1862. BLOOMINGTON (PHENIX) NURSERY, ADREY TUTTLE & CO., Proprietors, BLOOMINGTON, IL.

TREES, x VINES x AND SHRUBBERY.

THE LAMAR NURSERIES Have the largest and best selected line of Nursery stock ever offered for sale in the West, and we will sell this stock

So Low that the Poorest May Have a Good Orchard or Berry Patch.

We have 800,000 Apple trees, 25,000 Peach trees, 25,000 Pear and Cherry trees, 100,000 Grape vines, and all other stock in proportion.

Apple root-grafts made to order. Forest tree seeds a specialty. In writing for prices give quantity wanted. Address C. H. FINK, Lamar, Mo.

SALESMEN We wish a few men to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. Largest manufacturer in our line. Reasonable prices. Permanent position. No money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. CENTENNIAL MANUFACTURING CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

SAFE INVESTMENT FARRAND & VOTEY ORGANS DETROIT, MICH. U.S.A.

THE SYRACUSE NURSERIES OLD AND RELIABLE. Largest and most complete Assortment of Nursery Stock in America.

In BUDDED APPLES and STANDARD PEARS they acknowledge no competition—quality considered. Nurserymen and Dealers will consult their own interests by getting prices on this SUPERB STOCK before buying. Special inducements to buyers in large quantities.

SMITHS, POWELL & LAMB, Syracuse, N. Y.

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.

A Great Offer.

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

Low Rates to Puget Sound Points.

The St. Joseph & Grand Island and Union Pacific railroads, and Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, via Portland, form the new short line to Tacoma, Seattle, Olympia and Port Townsend, Washington Territory, and Victoria, British Columbia.

The ticket rates to these points via the above line have just been lowered to \$60 first class, and \$35 second class, baggage checked through. For further information, call on any agent.

E. McNEILL, General Manager.
W. P. ROBINSON, JR., G. P. & T. A.,
St. Joseph, Mo.

The Handsomest Train in the World

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

H. A. BONN,
Western Pass. Agent, 812 Main street,
J. J. BYRNE,
Kansas City, Mo.
Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agt., Chicago.

Harvest Excursions--Low Rates.

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

TO MONTANA, OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

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

The Northern Pacific owns and operates 621 miles, or 52 1/2 miles, or 50 per cent. of the railroad mileage of Washington, its main line extending from the Idaho line via Spokane Falls, Cheney, Sprague, Yakima and Ellensburg, through the center of the Territory to Tacoma and Seattle, and from Tacoma to Portland. No other transcontinental through rail line reaches any portion of Washington Territory. Ten days stop over privileges are given on Northern Pacific second-class tickets at Spokane Falls and all points west, thus affording intending settlers an excellent opportunity to see the entire Territory without incurring the expense of paying local fares from point to point.

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

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

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

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

THE MARKETS.

(AUGUST 24.)

GRAIN.	No. 2.	No. 2.	No. 2.	No. 2.	No. 2.
Wheat	84 1/2 @ 84 3/4	Corn	43 @ 43 1/2	Beef Cattle	3 00 @ 3 04
St. Louis	75 1/2 @ 75 3/4	Pat Hogs	3 00 @ 3 04	Sheep	3 00 @ 3 04
Chicago	75 1/2 @ 75 3/4				
Kansas City	75 1/2 @ 75 3/4				



1889-POMONA NURSERY-1889

WONDERFUL PEACH.

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

Harvest Excursions

To the Pan-Handle of Texas, at one fare for the round trip. Tickets good thirty days. Sold at all prominent points September 10 to 24, and October 8. From Fort Worth northwest to Texline greatest country for wheat, oats, fodder, vegetables and fruit. Delightful climate. Immense area of land open to settlers, midway between the markets and coal of the Rocky Mountain region and the seaport markets of the Gulf. Apply for full information to GEO. ADY, G. P. A., Texas Pan-Handle Route, Denver, Colorado.

Dr. E. P. Miller's Medicine Valley Stock Farm, MEDICINE LODGE, KAS.

Choice Holstein-Friesian bulls and heifers for sale. We have at the head of our herd NETHERLAND KANSAS, grandson of Netherland Prince, and PETERJE PRINCE, grandson of the great cow Pieterje 3d. The Netherland and Pieterje families stand first on milk and butter records. Choicest breeding, acclimated to the West, and sold at Western prices. Address as above.

H. GIVEN HAGEY, FOUNT P. HAGEY, FOREST HAGEY,
SEN M. HAGEY, THOS. J. HAGEY, LEWIS W. HAGEY.

HAGEY BROTHERS,

Successors to
HAGEY & WILHELM,

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Commission Merchants,

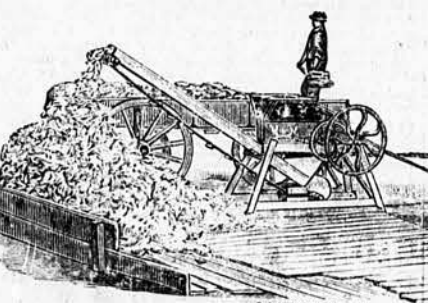
220 N. Commercial St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

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

Notice of Appointment.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss.
SHAWNEE COUNTY, }
In the matter of the estate of Ann Elizabeth Ward, late of Shawnee county, Kansas.
NOTICE is hereby given that on the 16th day of August, A. D. 1889, the undersigned was, by the Probate court of Shawnee county, Kansas, duly appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of Ann Elizabeth Ward, late of Shawnee county, deceased. All parties interested in said estate will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.
ELIAS SHULL, Administrator.

TO ADVERTISE and meet with success requires a knowledge of the value of newspapers, and a correctly displayed advertisement. To secure such information as will enable you to advertise JUDICIOUSLY CONSULT LORD AND THOMAS NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.



For free and full descriptive circulars, with testimonials, etc., address the manufacturers.

NEW HOMES for Home Seekers
Send your address, and get free the great weekly paper of Central Texas--the BROWNWOOD APPEAL. Contains full and accurate information of this great Grain, Wool and Cattle Country. The healthiest and most desirable spot on earth for Home-Seeker, Land-Hunter and Capitalist. One average crop pays for your home. The population exclusively white. Lands rich and cheap. Good markets, schools, churches and railroads. Address APPEAL, Brownwood, Texas.

HANSEN'S JUNKET TABLETS
DANISH BUTTER COLOR

RENNET TABLETS FOR CHEESE.
Samples by mail, 50 cents.
"A B C" in Cheese-making, 25 cents.
CHR. HANSEN, 17 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

GET THE BEST, AND TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.
STITES & CO'S STANDARD IRON MEASURES

have solid iron hoops shrunk on same as tire is put on the wheel of a wagon, and then riveted. Will last a lifetime. Your Groceryman ought to have them. For sale by the leading hardware houses. Send for Circulars and Price Lists. Address STITES & CO., Manufacturers, Cincinnati, O.



Commercial College of KY. UNIVERSITY,
Cheapest and Best Business College in the World. Highest Honor and Gold Medal over all other Colleges at the World's Exposition, for System of Book-keeping and General Business Education. 10,000 Graduates in Business. 13 teachers employed. Cost of full Business Course, including Tuition, Stationery and Board, about \$90. Short-hand, Type-writing and Telegraphy specialties. No vacation. Enter now. Graduates successful. Special department for ladies. Nearly 1,000 students in attendance the past year. For circulars, address WILBUR B. SMITH, President, Lexington, Ky.

ATCHISON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR

AT ATCHISON, KANSAS,
September 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14, 1889.

\$10,000 in premiums. Splendid half-mile track.
\$2,000 in purses.
Send for speed and premium list.
FRANK ROYCE, Secretary,
Atchison, Kansas.

LARGE JOINT SALE!

WELL-BRED HORSES

Mares, Colts and Fillies.

AT
Emporia, Kas., Sept. 4, '89.

Write for information to
T. E. LAMBERT,
or, W. N. D. BIRD,
Emporia, Kansas.

3 GREAT PUBLIC SALES 3
OVER 300 POLAND-CHINAS.

A rare opportunity to purchase at your own price from the most noted herds in Indiana and Ohio.
J. H. BEBOUT'S Fourth Annual Sale, at Rushville, Ind., October 1, 1889.
DAVID FINCH'S First Annual Sale, at Oxford, Ohio, October 2, 1889.
LAMPE BROS.' Third Annual Sale, at Van Wert, Ohio, October 4, 1889.

The Great Webster Dehorning Chute.



PATENT ALLOWED DECEMBER 10, 1888.
This is the best invention in the world for the purpose of catching and holding cattle to brand or dehorn. Chutes portable and stationary both. Write to E. P. C. WEBSTER, Marysville, Kansas, for his free 20-page, nicely illustrated catalogue and book on dehorning. Agents wanted everywhere.
Mention this paper when writing.

CUT OF THE PORTER EAR CORN CRUSHER, crushing corn with husk on. Cattle-feeders of forty years' experience say they find in this machine what they have been wanting, and that it is the best and most practical machine for the purpose ever invented; combining in its working ease, rapidity and efficiency, preparing the corn in the best possible condition for cattle feeding at the rate of 100 bushels per hour, with two to four horsepower. Feeders, do not husk your corn; it is much the best with the husk on, supplying all the roughness needed, saving the hay. Will crush corn in the ear with the husk on or off, wet or dry, frozen or soft. The machine is sold on trial, and shipped from the most convenient storehouses located at different points throughout the country.

E. A. PORTER & BROS., Bowling Green, Kentucky.

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FREE OF CHARGE

When the order amounts to a specified sum of prices guaranteed LOWER than any other house in the U. S.

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Semi-Annual Fashion Catalogue, published Sept. 10th, and mailed free upon application. Listing and illustrating with over 2,000 lithographs and wood cuts, everything needed for Ladies' Gents' and Children's Wear and adornment; House-keeping Goods, Curtains, Upholstery, etc., etc.

KOCH & CO. MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
and do the largest and most reliable Mail Order Trade in the country. Their Fashion Catalogue is indispensable to parties prevented by distance from doing their own shopping in New York. "Herald."
69 AVE & 20th ST., NEW YORK CITY.

DON'T BUY a Useless Watch

Honest Watch.
\$3.60
Reliable Firm.

This Watch 3.60

Usually sold by best jewelers at \$7.50. We cut price in two, knowing our customers will speak a good word for us, and our increased trade on Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, etc., will counter-balance our loss on a few thousand of these advertising Watches. The only advertising in each Watch however, is a paper label placed inside back cover, which purchasers are asked to show their friends. It calls attention to all our goods. THE WORKS are genuine, high-grade, expansion balance, quick-train, adjusted to 4 positions, elegantly nickel-plated and jeweled not the cheap Swiss kind. CASE is the genuine water and dust-proof Silverine, warranted and stamped, by the great Dunbar Co. for 25 years. Beveled crystal. If 50 cents in money or stamps are sent us as a guarantee of good faith, we will send this Watch by Express subject to full examination. If entirely satisfactory, send us balance of \$3.10, otherwise you don't pay a penny. A. T. EVANS & CO., Chicago. References: Continental Nat'l Bank, Chicago; Dunn's Agency, or any bank in U. S. Remember, Watch warranted 3 years.

We grow heavy monstache, in 20 to 30 days. DYKERS 2 or 3 Pkg's do it. For needed. As proof, send 10 Dollar size Pkg's, for 25c. profit. Stamps taken.

which, and hair on bald heads, HEARD ELKINS, the only remedy, Agents, 60 per cent. No experience need not trouble, we mail 4 for 50c, or 2 for 25c. We ask 10 Smith Mfr. Co. Palestine, Ill.

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

\$25,000 IN PREMIUMS! COMPETITION OPEN TO THE WORLD!

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

NEW, NOVEL AND INCOMPARABLE SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS!

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

THE SPEED RING PROGRAMME IS REPLETE WITH INTEREST!

\$8,000 in Purses. Some of the finest Trials of Speed ever witnessed in the Great West are promised. Over two hundred Trotters, Pacers and Runners coming. A Gala week for the Lovers of Sport and Pleasure. A Track Feature Every Day of the Fair. Elegant New Grand Stand.

REDUCED RATES OF FARE ON ALL THE RAILROADS!

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

\$500 for County Displays of Agricultural Products!

\$150 for Individual Displays of Agricultural Products!

\$800 in Special Prizes for Dairy Cattle!

Liberal Premiums in Every Department!

SEND FOR PREMIUM LIST. It contains more than you can imagine without a perusal. For copy of Premium List, free, and other information, address

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

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

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

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 AUGUST 14, 1889.

Ness county—H. C. Tenny, clerk.

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

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

Shawnee county—D. N. Burdge, clerk.

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

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 21, 1889.

Marion county—E. S. Walton, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Alex Harper, of Marion, August 7, 1889, one red cow, half circle on rump; valued at \$18.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 28, 1889.

Crawford county—J. C. Gove, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Wm. Croft, in Osage tp., P. O. McCune, August 9, 1889, one red cow, 6 years old, dehorned; valued at \$12.

Washington county—John E. Pickard, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. W. Mitchell, in Sheridan tp., one bay horse, 16 hands high, two white spots on top of withers and on back on right side, a little knee-sprung; valued at \$25.

Marion county—E. S. Walton, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by W. E. M. Oursler, in Fair-play tp., P. O. Oursler, August 8, 1889, one dark brown horse, 7 years old, small white spot in forehead, both hind feet white, branded L and an indistinguishable brand on left hip; valued at \$18.

Notice to County Clerks!

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

**HENRY W. ROBY, M. D.,
C. F. MENNINGER, M. D.,**

Surgeons.

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J. P. LEWIS, M. D.,

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TOPEKA, - - - KANSAS.

Special attention given to General Orthopedic and Gynecological Surgery.
OFFICE HOURS—10 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 4 p. m.

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Six to twelve months loans at current rates. Approved stock sale notes bought. Correspondence solicited.

TOPEKA Investment & Loan Co.

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

FARM LOANS A SPECIALTY

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

DRS. MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE.

OF THE
**TOPEKA
Medical and Surgical
INSTITUTE**

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

WE CURE ALL FORMS OF CHRONIC DISEASES.

Remove tumors, cure cancers without the knife, cure piles without knife or ligature. ALL DISEASES peculiar to women speedily and successfully treated. We remove tape worm entire in from two to four hours. If you have any chronic or private disease, you will find it to your interest to write us. Correspondence free and confidential.

Refer by permission to Bank of Topeka; John D. Knox & Co., Bankers, Topeka; Citizens' Bank, North Topeka; American Bank, North Topeka.

Send for printed list of questions.

**DRS. MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE,
110 W. 6th St., Topeka, Kas.**

STATE LINE To Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin and Liverpool

FROM NEW YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

Cabin passage \$35 to \$50, according to location of stateroom. Excursion \$65 to \$90. Steerage to and from Europe at Lowest Rates.

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JNO. BLEGEN, Gen'l Western Agent, 164 Randolph St., Chicago.
ROWLEY BROS., Agents at Topeka.**

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R. L. COFRAN, PROP'R, TOPEKA, KAS.

Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Machinery. Also manufacture and carry in stock SMALL ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR FARM USES, in five sizes, viz.: Two, four, six, eight and ten horsepower. Also STEAM PUMPS. Write for prices.

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



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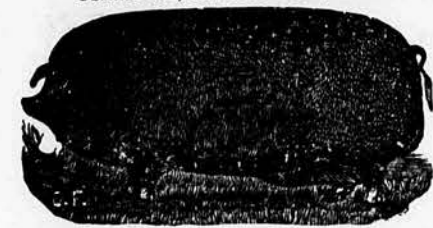
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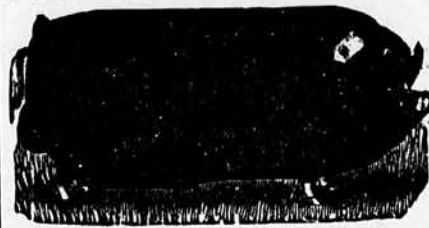
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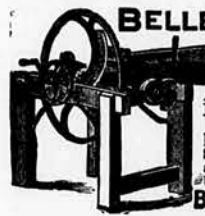
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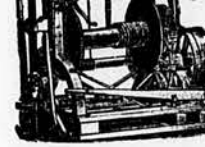
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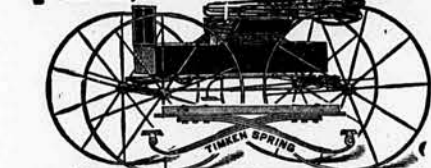
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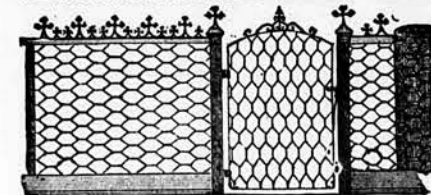
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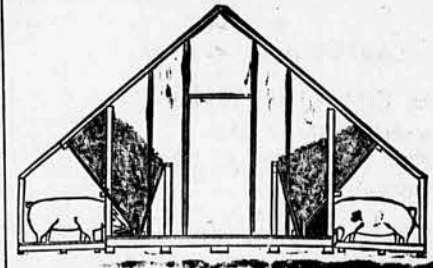


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See Terms and Description in Next Number
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weeks, and wish to say that it has worked wonders
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of hogs now as a person would care to look at. We
had sixty pigs that were out of condition and would
not eat. We soaked corn for them, and other feed,
but they did no good. To day you would not know
them for the same lot of hogs, and we attribute all
this to the use of your Sanitarium. We are satisfied
that we have never invested money that brought in
greater returns than when we built the Hog Sanit-
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yearly, and last for years. Any person once trying
the Sanitarium would never do without it."

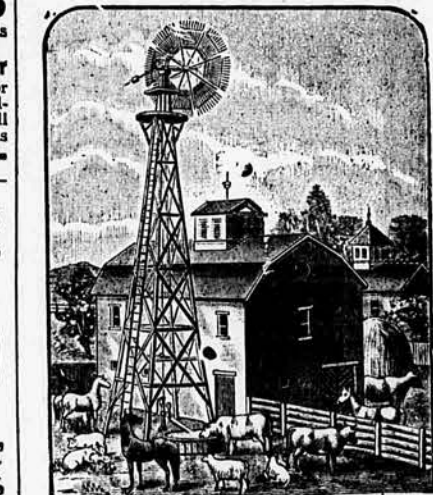
I find the Hog Sanitarium all that it is represented
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used the Hog Sanitarium a while will ever go back
to the old method of feeding in the mud.
Republic, Kas., May 13, 1889. W. R. CHARLES.

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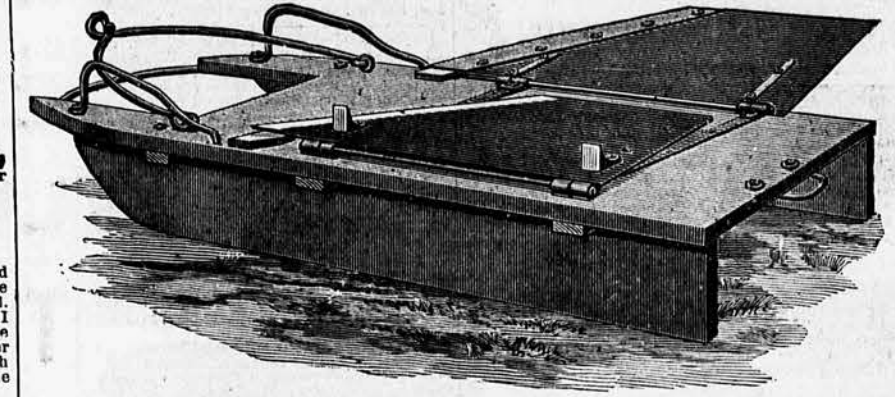
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