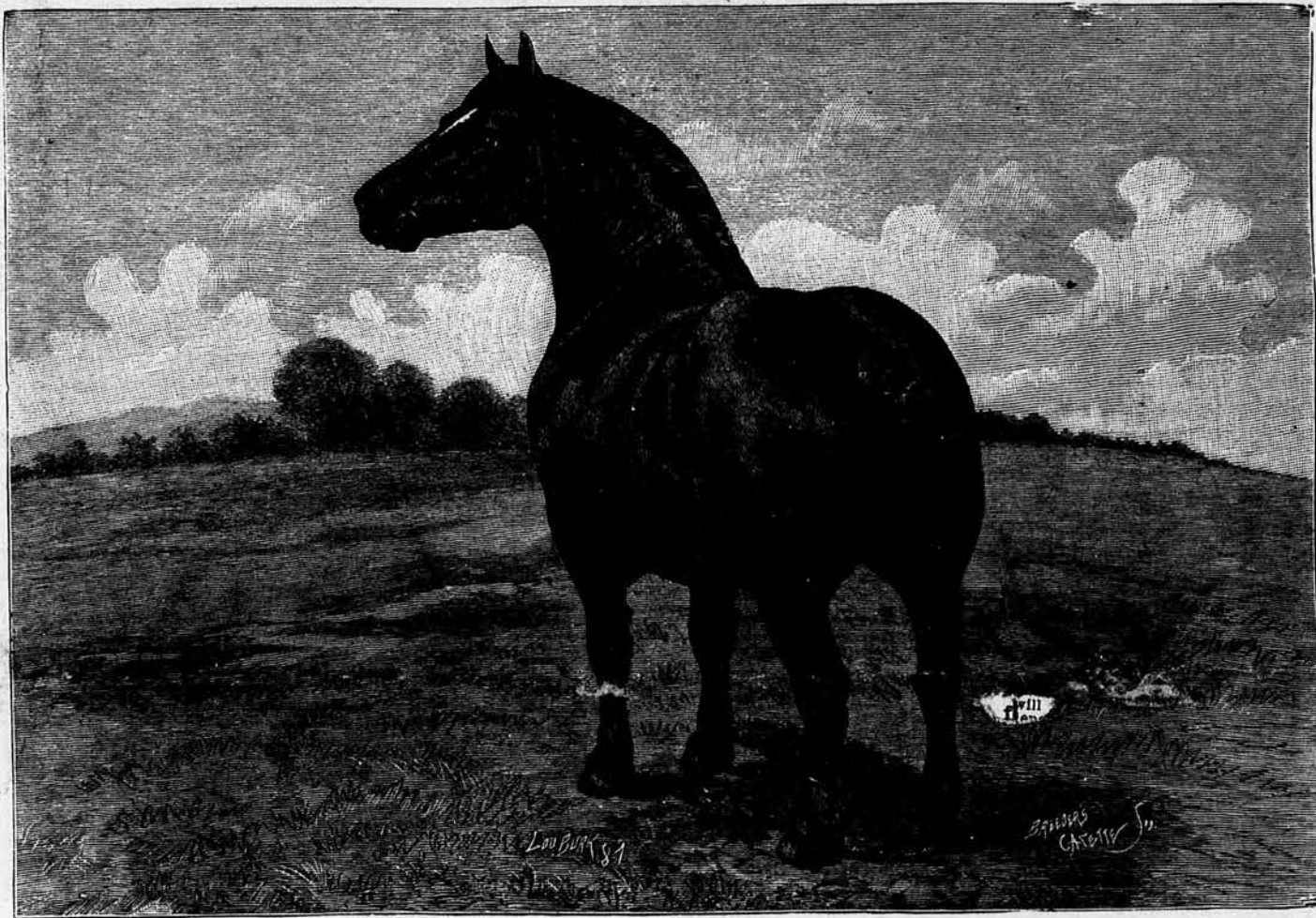


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(Continued on page 20.)

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Agricultural Matters.

Rice Corn, Kaffir Corn, Milo Maize, Etc.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have noticed several articles of late referring to the uncertainty of corn in the western part of Kansas. Rice corn, sorghum, Kaffir corn and milo maize have all been classed together in being recommended to take the place of corn. In my judgment that is misleading. Any person that had never grown either would suppose that it did not matter much which they did grow, and rice corn being cheaper they would naturally buy that. And that is my chief reason for writing this. I have never yet met with the man that considered rice-corn fodder of any value as feed after the grain is ripened. On the other hand, either of the milo maizes or sorghum is. But the amount of seed per acre from sorghum is nothing to be compared to the maize or Kaffir corn. Where seed is the main object I would prefer Kaffir corn. But where both seed and fodder, or fodder alone is wanted, take either of the maizes. I have grown this year both yellow and white milo maize, Kaffir corn, and the so-called African millet, all of which look rank and green at this writing—September 24. I sent seed of the white milo maize into sixty-one counties of this State, to twenty-one different States of the Union, and two of the Territories last winter, so that it is pretty well distributed. And I presume the seed will be plentiful this year, and at such a low price that any one who wants to try it can. It seems to me if the persons who have tried it in the different parts of the State, especially in the western part, would rise up and give their experience with it, that might benefit their brother farmers.

I would not advise the growing of it to the entire exclusion of corn, but I would recommend Western farmers to grow principally early maturing corn. I planted this year some of the improved Leaming ninety-day corn, and there are but few stalks that have not got an ear upon them, whereas the later varieties, there are not many stalks have ears on.

Will some one tell us where the Southern cow pea can be had? (At any St. Louis seed house.—EDITOR K. F.)

One other thing I will mention. The way it has been the last two years here, if the farmer saved his corn fodder, it had to be cut in the heat of August, but any of these others mentioned can be cut any time as they keep green until frost.

R. B. BRIGGS.

Great Bend, Kas.

Pasturing Wheat.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Fall wheat can often be pastured during the winter and afford a considerable amount of feed with no injury, but often with considerable benefit. This is especially true when the wheat is growing in a strong, rich soil, and is sown sufficiently early to secure a strong vigorous growth in the fall. I kept eighty head of sheep on a 100-acre field of wheat every day during the winter that the weather would permit, reducing very largely the amount of feed necessary and keeping them in a good thrifty condition. There were days, of course, when it was not only necessary but profitable to keep them under shelter, and at such times they were fed sheaf oats and clover hay. A good open shed that is open on the south side covered with a good tight roof and carefully planked upon the south side, and with good drainage, so as to keep dry under feet. I put them in the yard every night, and whenever the weather would permit allowed them

the run of the wheat field during the day. The lambs commenced coming in February, and the ewes having plenty of green food, kept in a good growing condition all winter and were able to supply a liberal amount of milk to the lambs, so that a good growth was received. Very often hogs can be turned into the wheat field, especially brood sows and growing pigs; if they show any inclination to root put in good rings. Of course it is never good economy to turn them into the fields when the weather is inclement. But whenever the weather will permit they will thrive better if allowed to run out than if confined or kept upon dry food.

I have pastured wheat considerably, and my experience is, that when growing in a rich soil it can be done with benefit to the wheat, preventing to a more or less extent too rank a growth, while at the same time a considerable amount of valuable feed can be secured.

When the ground is very soft, so that in tramping the feet will sink down into the soil, stock of all kinds should be kept off. If the wheat is sown late, so that only a feeble or small growth was made in the fall, or when growing upon thin land, I should not consider it advisable to turn the stock upon the wheat. But when a strong growth has been made in the fall and it is growing in a good soil, calves, sheep or hogs, and often colts, can be allowed to feed upon the wheat, and they will keep in a much better condition than if kept upon dry feed alone. But after the wheat makes a good start to grow in the spring, they should be kept off; and also whenever the ground is soft, as the crop may be damaged considerably.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

The Poultry Yard.

Eggs in Winter.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Everybody that keeps poultry is aware of the fact that in winter, when eggs are scarce and high, the hens persistently refuse to lay. This is especially the case on the farm where the fowls are allowed to shift for themselves from one year's end to another. Eggs 40 cents a dozen at the store and very scarce at that. Now, wouldn't it pay to have fifty or sixty hens laying right along at such a time? Oh yes! but they never do; so what is the use of talking of impossibilities? Can any one tell why they never lay at such a time? Simply because a hen that is suffering from the cold won't lay, and who can blame her?

Give your chickens a good warm house and proper care! "Oh yes!" some one may say; "We tried that once. We fixed the house up nice and warm and fed the hens all they would eat and the contrary things wouldn't lay an egg." Just so, you shut up forty or fifty hens and roosters together in a room about twelve by fifteen feet, with a bare floor and no ventilation to speak of, fed them all the corn they would eat, and then expected them to lay eggs. Very well, no one of good common sense will blame your hens for not laying. In the first place, they should never be crowded in their winter quarters. Second—Corn should never be fed to laying hens, as it contains no elements that assist in egg production and is only fit for the fattening process.

Now for my method, not theoretically given, but as practical experience. I got eggs every day last winter and expect to this winter. My houses are not artificially heated, nor are they so warm as to keep water from freezing in them; but they are tight enough to turn all drafts and the windows are supplied

with tight shutters. The apartments are eight feet square and are each intended to hold not more than twelve hens. The floor is of dry dirt, covered about a foot deep with clean dry straw. This should be forked over every two or three days and changed for fresh as often as necessary. In the morning, I give a warm feed, consisting of bran middlings, a very small portion of corn meal, and the refuse scraps from the table, stirred up in hot milk. I feed only what they will eat up clean; then, about 10 o'clock, two or three good handfuls of wheat, oats or barley is thrown into the straw; this keeps them busy scratching for the rest of the day. A hen must be given plenty of exercise; she is sure to become fat to lay if she has nothing to do but stand around and eat.

"Oh well," some people will say, "all this is too much trouble, it won't pay." All right then, if it don't pay to sell eggs at 35 and 40 cents per dozen, there is no money in poultry at all. But there is money in it, as the testimony of hundreds of successful poultrymen will amply prove.

G. C. WATKINS.

Hiawatha, Kas.

Poultry-Keeping in Summer.

"It is too late for application this year but not for next, and many of our readers may be wanting now just such information as is contained in the following clipping from a recent number of the *American Agriculturist*:

It seems very hard to keep poultry shut up during hot weather, and so it often is. But by taking the needed care, their lot may be made very comfortable, and the trouble be amply repaid in eggs. The heavy fowls, the Asiatics, need only a low inclosure, but the constant layers, such as the Leghorns, need a high fence. The present styles of wire netting allow one to build an effective inclosure at a moderate outlay. If the fowls find their wants provided for within the yard, they will have less tendency to roam than if comfort was lacking. When fowls roam abroad, green vegetable food and fresh insects are found in abundance. If there is, as there should be on every farm, a garden of good size, the wastes from the vegetables as well as the weeds should be thrown to the fowls.

"Another method to supply them with vegetable food and insects also is to measure off two ample beds within the yard, and break them up with the spade or plow. Make a frame of the size of the bed, cover it with wire netting, and provide sides about six inches high. These sides may be boards of the proper width, and held up by strong stakes to which the boards may be nailed, or by using two stakes, one on each side of the board. Spade up one of the beds, allowing the birds to pick up the worms and insects (for you can't well prevent this). Sow it thickly to rye, pack down or roll the surface, and put on the frame. If after the rye starts the birds manage to get at the plants, make the sides of the frame higher. When the rye reaches the network, spade up and sow the other bed in the same manner, allowing the fowls to eat off the grain shoots as they come up through the wire. When the rye of the second bed comes up through the netting, take the wire from the first frame, and let the fowls have free access to it, to eat what they will, and scratch for what they may find. In two or three days spade up bed number one, turning under the the roots and whatever of the stalks the fowls have left on it, and they also should have left a liberal manuring. Sow anew and treat as before, alternating the beds until it becomes too late to sow. The last should leave a good crop upon the

ground, from which the birds shall be kept during the winter by the use of the frames. The green rye will start very early and be very welcome to the fowls, which should be allowed to forage upon one of the beds, while the other crop is growing to be fed through the frame, and the same rotation continued. The rye may sometimes be alternated with oats, mustard or whatever other crops may be preferred, but a winter grain should be sown at the last sowing.

"Ground bone may be applied to the beds as a fertilizer, and when the hens have their way with the beds they will pick up a lot of egg-making material, but this should not be the only food of the kind furnished. Ground oyster or clam shells, and ground bones, which can usually be bought in cities, should be given freely. At a distance from such markets look to home resources. Bones from the kitchen should be saved and brought into available shape by grinding or pounding. Look to the restaurants and saloons, which in far inland villages have "shell oysters" in cold weather, and engage their shells beforehand. In some lakes and shallow rivers, fresh water clams or muscles, as they are called, are very abundant, often so plenty that they may be raked out; the shells of these are mostly so thin that they do not need to be ground. If placed in a strong box they may be crushed with a pounder sufficiently to allow the fowls to get at the animals within, while they break the shells smaller.

"Fowls that are shut up in hot weather need extra attention as to cleanliness—both in the houses and without. Whitewash, use kerosene for lice, remove the manure frequently or cover it with dry earth; do not forget the dust bath, which must be under cover where it may not be a mud bath.

"If fowls can roam about at will, many think if they are given their evening feed of grain they have done their whole duty by them, and the creatures are bound to take care of themselves. Some do not even give the nightly food, thinking that they will come home to visit the nest boxes in return for past favors. Water is one of the necessities to fowls, always, and when they are at large the supply often runs short. Runs from the drains that seem abundant, go dry in June, and the poor birds have to travel far to find water, and if found, it is often unfit. See that the birds when at large can always find good water without trespassing upon the domestic supply or that of a neighbor. If they must get this water from a river or a lake, see that they have an easy and safe approach. Water may often be abundant and near at hand, yet on account of steep banks they cannot get at it, and must go without until they go home at night."

Warner's Log Cabin Remedies—old-fashioned, simple compounds, used in the days of our hardy forefathers, are "old timers" but "old reliable." They comprise a "Sarsaparilla," "Hops and Buchu Remedy," "Cough and Consumption Remedy," "Hair Tonic," "Extract," for External and Internal Use, "Plasters," "Rose Cream," for Catarrh, and "Liver Pills." They are put up by H. H. Warner & Co., proprietors of Warner's Safe Remedies, and promise to equal the standard value of those great preparations. All druggists keep them.

Milk fever may be best prevented by keeping the bowels of the cow in proper condition, a contemporary says. Occasional feeds of carrots or other roots, or a quart of oil cake meal, will accomplish the end, which is to avoid anything like costiveness.

\$110 will pay for board, room and tuition for forty weeks at Campbell Normal University. Board in the family of the President.

The Stock Interest.

THE SADDLE HORSE IN THE WEST.

Here is an interesting bit of horse talk from a Utah ranchman, written some months ago and printed in the *Country Gentleman*. The letter was written in Range Valley, by J. E. Wing. The saddle horse is a necessity, he says, in that part of the West, and among the more intelligent riders there is much excellent knowledge of their use and care. On my first introduction to the cattle business as a buccaro I had the good fortune to be with a cowboy, of what might be called the civilized type, a native "Utahrian" of great intelligence, who thoroughly understood and appreciated the horse. Like most Eastern boys I supposed I knew how to ride and all about the care of a horse, but I learned not a few points from my friend, notwithstanding.

In the richer Eastern States the saddle horse is little used, and this I believe is a mistake. A good horse well broken, a good saddle, and a rider who can ride, form a combination rarely qualified to produce both pleasure and health. A saddle horse should be used under the saddle only. Work will stiffen him, and driving ruins his gait.

The saddle is the thing of greatest importance to both horse and rider. I will not enter into the dispute as to the best style of saddle, for I do not suppose there is any best. It depends on the shape of the horse's back, and on the shape of the man's seat. But the man can accustom himself to a saddle that does not exactly fit him, while the horse cannot.

Some horses have a sharp back bone, and many saddles are closed and low at the top so that they set squarely on the horse's spine. They are torture to the horse, and ruinous to his back. Some horses have high, sharp withers, and some saddles are low in front and come against the withers, which they speedily paralyze.

A cowboy's saddle must have a horn for roping, must be immensely strong, and necessarily heavy. We are accustomed to the man find them easy riding, while some of the members of our cattle company, when they visit the ranch from Salt Lake City, invariably bring their own saddles, small light ones, claiming that ours are torture to them. And we in turn expect to find some of our horses with bad backs on our friend's departure, for their little saddles are never tightly cinched—they are far too tender-hearted to tighten the cinch beyond what would be proper tension for a lady's belt—and the result is the saddle is on the horse's withers when going down the steep pitches, and very likely the saddle blankets work nearly out behind.

Whatever kind of saddle you use, its effect on the horse's back will depend greatly on the intelligent or neglectful use of it. A good saddle blanket is a good investment and in winter we often use two, which would be too heating for summer use. We use woolen blankets about five by six feet, which we double so as to make six thicknesses of blanket under the saddle. For some of our horses with swayed backs we double the blanket so as to put more thickness in the center, or even fold an entire blanket for the center. Care must be taken not to have any wrinkles in the blankets.

Place the saddle on with care so that it sets in the right place and squarely. Use a hair cinch that will not slip. (By the way, a cinch is called a girth in the East). Discard a cinch that fastens with buckle. It is a clumsy and inefficient device. Cinch the horse tightly enough to prevent the saddle from mov-

ing. A tight cinch is not so apt to hurt the horse as a loose saddle. If you are to ride upon very steep trails a double rigged saddle with two cinches is best, and need not be so tight as a single-rigged saddle. Some horses object to the double rig, and will buck unmercifully with it on. Cowboys must often ride hard down very steep places, but pleasure riders will not, and if your horse has a suspicion of sore withers you had better walk down steep slopes and watch that your saddle does not work forward.

When your horse is saddled walk around him and see that all is right on the off side. Look especially to the stirrup. Throw away the little iron stirrups. Put on a pair of good large wooden ones and put on "daps." Then you will never get hung in the stirrup and dragged to death. With heavy stirrups and heavy daps you can ride much easier, and steady and balance yourself better than you will believe till you have tried.

When you are sure the saddle is all right, lead your horse up a few paces. If a strange horse, watch him closely to get a clue to his intentions. Now for the mount. A cowboy grasps the reins in the left hand, stands in front of the saddle, facing it, puts the left hand on the horse's neck, holding moderately firm on his mouth, turns the stirrup with the right hand so that the foot can enter, steps in it, seizes the horn of the saddle with the right hand, and swings himself, easily and lightly, into the saddle. The instant you are seated straighten yourself up, leaning a little back if you have a suspicion that your horse is a bucker, and the instant your right foot is in the stirrup let him go. Many a good horse will not buck all day if started out right in the morning, whereas if he had had a fair chance he would have thrown you sky high at the first mounting. If your horse throws down his head and makes sudden jumps into the air, at the same time spasmodically arching his back and raising you out of the saddle a few inches or a few feet, as the case may be, you may decide that he is bucking, and if you have allowed the phenomena to proceed thus far you may expect an opportunity of making further observations from the ground.

Yet he will not throw you if you have nerve—brace back in the saddle, hold up his head and give him a liberal application of the spurs. Above all be on your guard, for if he takes you unawares, and you chance to be leaning forward, with slacked reins, your downfall is speedy, if the broncho is worth six bits.

Teach your horse to walk rapidly. To do this requires attention on your part, and if you are lazy you will probably have a slow walking horse. By gentle use of the spur or whip keep him awake, and yet restrain him from trotting. Gradually his capacity for rapid walking will increase.

A trot is a bad gait for a saddle horse. He should walk, lope or run at the pleasure of the rider. If possible do not run the horse at the beginning of the ride. Yet on long rides an occasional lope rests both horse and rider.

A saddle horse should have exercise every day, and should be ridden often. If riding for pleasure, you should occasionally give the horse a dash at the top of his speed. It will do him good, and you also. I know of nothing more inspiring than a dash on a good horse. His great bounds are positively inspiring. You feel as if you were making them yourself.

Learn to follow the motions of the horse. I cannot explain how—it must come of experience. Avoid sitting like a corn-cob on a jig saw, which some con-

sider good riding. The more the horse jolts you, the more you jolt the horse.

Do not give the horse much water when he is hot. When you leave him to stand for awhile, loosen the cinch. If he is high-spirited and ambitious, restrain him. If he is lazy and trifling but able, let not your mercy restrain you from purchasing a pair of spurs.

To Cook or Not to Cook.

By Phil. M. Springer, before the sixth annual meeting of the National Swine-Breeders' Association.

Much is said of co-operation among farmers. One chief aim of the grange movement is to secure this. Farmers are being continually admonished to make experiments in grain-culture, fruit-growing and stock-feeding, and to report results for each other's benefit.

Much can certainly be learned in this way, and in time some progress made in agriculture and in the rearing and feeding of improved stock. But work in this way is necessarily slow and the results not conclusive.

As a rule the time of a good farmer can be better employed by putting in practice the lessons taught by the experiment stations in the different States of the Union. It is far better and much less expensive in the end to have the national and State governments provide these stations with every needed facility for the prosecution of experimental work than to have individual farmers or even well-organized farmers' clubs or live stock associations undertake to do such work.

By way of showing, for example, how much more definite and therefore satisfactory is the search for truth made by the experiment stations than that of isolated and independent workers, let us see what has been done towards settling the question whether or not it is profitable to cook the food for fattening hogs.

Almost any one about entering on the feeding of hogs for profit would naturally think that cooked food would be better for the hogs than uncooked. In fact the thought of grinding and cooking food for this purpose usually carries with it such a sense of fitness or air of respectability that one can hardly oppose its practice and still claim to be up with the advance in the rearing and feeding of hogs. And yet, while nearly everybody agrees theoretically that the food should be cooked, the number of hogs thus fattened is comparatively small—amazingly small. Without positive truth to the contrary the cooking of the food as a means of rendering it more digestible and thus of more worth, has seemed so plausible that writers on the management and feeding of hogs have scarcely dared deny to cooked food a special economic value.

If it pays for man to have his own food cooked that it may be the more quickly eaten and easily digested, why not also cook the food for farm animals, particularly for the hog, an animal said to have a stomach more nearly resembling that of a man than has any other domestic animal.

The saving of time in eating is not, however, worth considering in the case of the hog. He has nothing else to do, and may as well spend the time in masticating his food, as by so doing he may render it as easily digested as if it had been thoroughly cooked and he then allowed to eat it hurriedly, as if, like his master, he had to make the train or some other important business awaited him.

But to the point. What has actually been done to settle this question of uncooked vs. cooked food for hogs?

Prof. W. A. Henry, of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, has given the matter very careful consideration, and presents the case in a way

that can hardly fail to satisfy any one who follows him that his conclusions are right.

Without occupying time in a recital of the details in twenty-seven trials made at the six experiment stations of Wisconsin, Ontario, Michigan, Kansas, Iowa and Maine, we come at once to the results, viz.: that in every instance but one—that at the Michigan Agricultural college—there was a loss resulting from cooking. In this exception the gain was very light, being less than 2 per cent. Even in this case the meal was not really cooked, but scalded by boiling water being poured on the meal in a pail and covered up, while the uncooked meal was fed wet with water.

The conclusions arrived at by Prof. Henry are that "We have data enough before us to warrant the statement that there is a positive loss in cooking food for fattening hogs." These results are a surprise to the writer, as they may be to the reader, for while one may suppose that it might be shown that there is no gain by cooking, it is remarkable that there should be a positive loss thereby. While unprepared to explain this loss by cooking to the satisfaction of all our readers, we may note the following:

Hogs fed cooked food do not consume quite so much, as a rule in a given time; as the gain in weight comes from the excess of food digested above that required for maintenance, then the extra amount consumed might all go to give increased weight.

Hogs when fed dry food consume it much more slowly than when wet. In eating slowly there is probably a much larger amount of saliva mixed with the food, which may go far in aiding more complete digestion.

The artificial digestion experiments at the New York Station show that less of the nitrogenous matter of cooked corn meal is digested than of the uncooked.

We have the facts, and have them in such shape that they can be used by our farmers. It will require careful research to give the reasons, but in practice we are certainly warranted in not cooking food for fattening swine.

Further, we urge our farmers to give more dry feed to hogs and stock generally. Try corn meal, shorts, bran, or barley meal dry in troughs, supplying plenty of water, of course. This way of feeding is simpler and, I believe, will be found the best way for feeding the bulk of what is given to fattening hogs or growing pigs. I believe there is a positive loss in mixing up a lot of water and meal in a barrel and dealing this out to hogs by the pailful.

Most heartily approving as I do of the efforts being made by these experiment stations to aid and direct us aright in our several lines of work as farmers, feeders and breeders, it may not be out of place to remark that we must not, after all, leave the thinking to be done and the careful observations to be made entirely by the stations. Prof. Henry, as above quoted, stops short of what might well have been added regarding the mixing of water and meal in a barrel and dealing it out by the pailful. Few, if any, who have tried the experiment will deny that in cold weather it is best to give hogs and pigs tepid water to drink, and if into this water is stirred a little meal it will be all the better for the animals, though the bulk of the food may be given dry as suggested.

The most potent remedies for the cure of disease have been discovered by accident. The first dose of Dr. Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria was given, as an experiment, to an old lady almost dying from the effects of Malaria, on whom Quinine acted as a poison. One dose cured her; and a single dose has cured thousands since. It is the only known Antidote for the poison of Malaria. Sold by Druggists.

Horticulture.

Inquiry About Ailanthus Trees.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like to ask a few questions about ailanthus trees, to be answered through the KANSAS FARMER, for the benefit of others as well as myself. Two years ago last spring I procured seed of the ailanthus and transplanted them one year ago last spring. They made a good growth. But last spring, after they had started to grow, we had a heavy frost which injured them very much. So I cut them off at the ground, and they have made a splendid growth this season, some of them eight to nine feet high.

I am told by some that they will always kill every winter; am told by others that I will regret ever having them upon my place, as they will sprout up all over. And that the smell is terrible when they bloom. I find they do sucker a great deal, but they make such a splendid growth, and as I have several hundred of them, I do not want to destroy them unless it is best to do so, and if it is, the sooner the better. There was an article in your issue of September 6, taken from an exchange, about ailanthus trees, but how are we to know which is the staminate or pistillate variety? If some experienced arboriculturist would tell us all about it in the KANSAS FARMER it will be very much appreciated.

R. B. BRIGGS.

Great Bend, Kas.

Prof. Popenoe, of the State Agricultural college, could do good service to a great many farmers of Kansas if he would answer Mr. Briggs' inquiry. The ailanthus is a fast grower, a clean, beautiful tree, and does well on Kansas soil. The objections urged above are good, but they can be avoided by proper culture. The thing needed is a practical treatise from an experienced or, at least, a well-informed person, who has studied the subject and can put the points in plain English. Our experience with the ailanthus was cut short by the war.—EDITOR.

Care of Out-door Roses.

Mrs. Hugh McCulloch, of Prince George's county, Md., gives her experience, thus: I have cultivated roses of all sorts for forty years, although I am only an amateur, and have never employed a professional gardener. At Fort Wayne, Ind., I used to cover my Teas and Noisettes with tan bark, after pegging them down in November, and when I took them up in April the tender shoots and green leaves would be so fresh that they would immediately bud for bloom. I mulched Hybrid Perpetuals with well-rotted cow manure, tying up tender ones with straw. In the vicinity of Washton, where I now live, it is only necessary to heap "pine tags" or leaves around the roots to keep out frost and snow, from the 1st of December until April.

For aphides I use a decoction of quassia—a tablespoonful of the bark to a gallon of hot water; syringe or wash the plants well with it when cool. For slugs, I cover the ground under the bushes with soot or wood ashes, and syringe with the following preparation: Put one tablespoonful of kerosene in a teacupful of skim-milk, stir well, and then add a gallon of hot soap-suds. Cool with two gallons of cold soft water. Syringe the plants from below and on every side. A few drops of carbolic acid added to this will kill the scale insects on oleanders or roses, oranges, etc. Tobacco water and whale oil soap will kill the small worms which eat the under side of the leaves, making them

transparent. Sulphur dusted on in the morning, when the dew is on the bushes, I find the best remedy for red spider and mildew. Lime and sulphur dusted about the roots occasionally, I find kills ants and ground aphides. Hellebore I use for the rose beetle, but I hire the children of the farmer to catch and drown them in hot water, and then burn them. I am sure they can be exterminated by hand-picking if one only perseveres. When they get the upper hand, they attack grapes and fruit trees. So "vigilance is the price of freedom."

The old garden roses, blooming only once, are the worst infested with beetles. I keep only a few, and quite apart from my perpetuals.

Fruits as Food and Medicine.

A writer in the *Farmer's Advocate* wisely urges a more general use of fruit for medicine as well as for food. He believes the peach is at the head of the fruit list in both of these respects. There is nothing more palatable, wholesome and medicinal than good ripe peaches. They should be ripe, but not over-ripe and half rotten; and of this kind they may make a part of either meal or be eaten between meals; but it is better to make them part of the regular meals. It is a mistaken idea that no fruit should be eaten at breakfast. It would be far better if our people would eat less bacon and grease at breakfast and more fruit. In the morning there is an alkaline state of secretions and nothing is so well calculated to correct this as cooling, sub-acid fruits, such as peaches, apples, etc. Still, most of us have been taught that eating fruits before breakfast is highly dangerous. How the idea originated I do not know, but it is certainly a great error, contrary to both reason and facts. The apple is one of the best of fruits. Baked or stewed apples will generally agree with the most delicate stomach, and are an excellent medicine in many cases of sickness. Green or half-ripe apples stewed and sweetened are pleasant to the taste, cooling, nourishing and laxative, far superior in many cases to the abominable doses of salt and oil usually given in fever and other diseases. Raw apples and dried apples stewed are better for constipation than liver pills. Oranges are very acceptable to most stomachs, having all the advantages of the acid alluded to; but the orange juice alone should be taken, rejecting the pulp. The same may be said of lemons, pomegranates and all that class. Lemonade is the best drink in fevers and when thickened with sugar is better than sirup of squills and other nauseous things in many cases of cough. Tomatoes act on the liver and bowels, and are much more pleasant and safe than blue mass and "liver regulators." The juice should be used, rejecting the skin. The small seeded fruits, such as blackberries, figs, raspberries, currants, and strawberries, may be classed among the best foods and medicines. The sugar in them is nutritious, the acid is cooling and purifying and the seeds are laxative. We would be much the gainers if we would look more to our orchards and gardens for our medicines and less to our drug store. To cure fever or act on the kidneys, no febrifuge or diuretic is superior to watermelon, which may, with very few exceptions, be taken in sickness and health in almost unlimited quantities, not only without injury, but with positive benefit. But in using them the water or juice should be taken, excluding the pulp; the melon should be fresh and ripe, but not over-ripe and stale. It is curious, but true, that the table of the day laborer in town, who does not own a foot of land, and whom the countryman contemptuously declares "lives from hand to mouth," is

more bountifully supplied with vegetables and fruits than that of the farmer in the midst of his broad acres. The latter gives a variety of excuses of his neglect; and at a neighbor's, with his mouthful of his second help of delicious green peas, will declare a garden "don't pay," and as he backs up his plate for another quarter section of strawberry shortcake, will wonder how his host can find time to "potter with small fruits," regardless of or indifferent to the fact that no acre on his farm will yield him so much good living, and do so much to promote his health and happiness as a quarter-acre garden spot, intelligently tended.

About Setting Out Strawberries.

An experienced strawberry-grower of Ohio thus related a bit of experience last May: Your correspondent went to Mr. M. Crawford's place last spring, a year ago, and was taught by that noted specialist just how to set out strawberry plants and have them grow. He came home and set out 1,500 and lost three. This spring 1,500 were set out and every single one was growing when I cultivated them yesterday. I take a light spade (English ditching spade, five inches wide) stick it in the ground about six inches deep and perpendicular, work it back and forth a little, and then pull it out, with the earth, to the right, by a kind of half upward pull. This leaves a hole some five inches deep, with the left bank perpendicular. Against this bank the plant is placed with the roots well spread and the growing part of the crown just above the surface. Then with a garden trowel moist earth is thrown against the roots and well packed by using both hands on the trowel, and then the rest of the hole is filled with earth without packing. The plants are taken up out of the old bed with a potato fork, such as we use to dig potatoes with. Then the earth is carefully shaken off and the plants immediately put in a pail half filled with water. When the water is full of plants the pail is taken to the new bed and the plants taken out of water only as fast as wanted to go right in the moist ground. I am careful not to have the holes dug much ahead of planting. Treated in this way there is scarcely any check to their growth—that is, if a cloudy day, when the ground is moist, is selected for the transplanting. The moisture is more important, however, than the clouds. In a showery time I find that one can safely set out plants, if the sun does shine brightly.

The books told me that the earlier the transplanting was done the better; so I nearly froze my fingers trying to get out some in April with the thermometer at 35 to 40 deg. We had no warm, cloudy days. Some more were set out about the 1st of May, and the last lot between two light showers a week later, when it was quite warm. The last set ones are the best. I shall not freeze my fingers again, before early in May, anyway. With moist ground, and no exposure of roots, and firming beneath and mellow soil above, they will hardly know they have been moved any way.

The Chandler grape, shown at the Franklin county fair, promises to be one of the very best grapes produced of the white variety. Size is medium large, flavor sweet; matures earlier than the Concord, hardy and free from pests, good bearer, and three years wood from seed produced choice grapes; it buds and blossoms similar in character to the Genetin apple, so no danger can arise from frost. Mr. N. M. Chandler, of near Ottawa, Kas., is originator of this superior grape. None for sale.

Here is the Arab test of a good horse, which every farmer can apply. It is simply to observe your horse when he is drinking

High - Pressure

Living characterizes these modern days. The result is a fearful increase of **Brain and Heart Diseases**—General Debility, Insomnia, Paralysis, and Insanity. Chloral and Morphia augment the evil. The medicine best adapted to do permanent good is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It purifies, enriches, and vitalizes the blood, and thus strengthens every function and faculty of the body.

"I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for years. I have found it invaluable as

A Cure

for Nervous Debility caused by an inactive liver and a low state of the blood."—Henry Bacon, Xenia, Ohio.

"For some time I have been troubled with heart disease. I never found anything to help me until I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I have only used this medicine six months, but it has relieved me from my trouble, and enabled me to resume work."—J. P. Carzanett, Perry, Ill.

"I have been a practicing physician for over half a century, and during that time I have never found so powerful and reliable an alternative and blood-purifier as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Dr. M. Maxstart, Louisville, Ky.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

out of a brook. If, in bringing down his head, he remains square without bending his limbs, he possesses sterling qualities, and all parts of his body are built symmetrically.

Whenever Mr. Dunbar, a noted fruit-grower of Maine, notices signs of black-knot on his plum trees, he at once applies manure liberally. He does not recommend manure as a cure, but says the growth it gives the tree enables it to withstand the ravages, and tends to check the disease.

A good many farmers are making up their minds that lightning rods do more harm than good on farm buildings. If the end of the rod which is buried in the earth becomes oxidized and rusts off, the rod is worse than useless; so also if the insulators which attach it to the building are defective. Unless the rod is intelligently managed, it is a detriment rather than a benefit.

LOG CABINS were not hot-houses and the people who dwelt in them were not hot-house growers. They were a hardy, healthy generation and the remedies used were simply preparations reproduced in Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption Remedy and Warner's "Tippecanoe" the great stomach tonic.

An experienced horticulturalist, says *Popular Gardening*, uses many hundred yards of muslin for winter protection to tender plants. Around tender trees and shrubs he drives stakes to which he tacks muslin, which completely protects the plant from wind. In the case of rather tender sorts, he throws a few armfuls of dry oak leaves inside the muslin inclosure, then tacks another piece of muslin over the top to keep all snug and dry.

ST. JACOBS OIL

Sprains and Strains.

Certain Cure. Original Statement, 1881. Renewed, June 29, 1887. Over two months ago I fell on the ice, badly dislocating my shoulder, causing great suffering; one application St. Jacobs Oil gave relief; one bottle gave final cure. No return of pain. W. T. DOWDALL, Postmaster, Peoria, Illinois.

Certain Cure. Original Statement, 1884. Renewed, June 14, 1887. Have not felt the least effects from my hurt since I was cured, three years ago, of a terrible sprain by St. Jacobs Oil. S. W. DIXON, Baraboo Station, Wis.

Certain Cure. Original Statement, 1878. Renewed, June 27, 1887. Used St. Jacobs Oil about 9 years ago. Sprained my back; had to be carried home; instead of going to doctor used St. Jacobs Oil. In a week was all right. GEORGE M. GRAY, City Bill-Poster, Dover, N. H.

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

Correspondence.

Hutchinson Fair--Reno County.

Special Correspondence Kansas Farmer.

The Hutchinson Fair Association held a successful meeting of four days last week. The track, floral hall, and the display of live stock was up to the average Kansas county fair. The premiums paid in the live stock department were very liberal and exhibitors generally went home well pleased. More room and a better management for farm products should engage the attention of the association next year. Among others in the exhibit of horses was G. W. Snider, of Reno county, who had six head of horses; took first and sweepstakes on Clyde filley, first on grade filley, first on mules and second on brood mare and colt. Mr. Snider is making a specialty of Clyde general purpose horses.

Williams Bro's. of Eureka, Kansas, had twelve head of short-horn cattle headed by Dr. Primrose, No. 79,815, a bull by imported Baron Victor, Dam Primrose and bred by the noted short-horn breeder W. A. Harris, of Linwood, Kan. This very excellent animal took first premium in class and sweepstakes as best bull of any age or breed. He had some very strong competitors, yet was an easy winner. This adds another victory to the long list Baron Victors, Cruickshanks blood. Six of his get, five calves and one short yearling took first in class. This herd should be shown at bigger fairs, such as St. Louis.

Householder & Bertz, of Columbus, Kas., exhibited twelve head of thoroughbred short-horns; took nine blue, three red and two sweepstakes, one on herd and one on cows. Their magnificent cow, Fall Creek Rose, bred by Thos. Wilhoit, of Indiana, was the best animal in class shown. In ten ring shows she has beaten nine first prizes.

In the swine department were Berkshire, Poland Chinas, Jersey Reds, Chester Whites and Yorkshires.

O. McIntire & Co., of Halstead, Kas., showed ten head of Polands; took two ribbons, best boar 2-years-old and over and on boar 6 months and under. They have one of the best herds in central Kansas. This herd was exhibited here last year and took every ribbon showed for but two. The herd has not been fitted up this year for fairs on account of the demand for stockers and as a result the firm have about forty head now ready for buyers for breeding purposes.

A. J. Young, of Halstead, Kas., showed a boar pig under 6 months, that was bred by Isaac Wood, of Oxford, Kas.; took first in class and sweepstakes, best boar of any age. Mr. Young is laying the foundation for a good herd and if his future purchases be as good as was this one he certainly will establish one of the crack herds of the state.

The sheep department was well filled with six different breeds. Among others was G. W. Hodson, of Little River, Kas., who had pens of Shropshires, Oxforddowns and Southdowns; took second on Shropshires, first on Oxforddowns and sweepstakes over all breeds with Ram Red Gate; also sweepstakes with three of his get and first and second on Southdowns. H. C. Reeder, Burton, Kas., took first and second on his Shropshires. Mr. Reeder also showed Hereford cattle on which he took first and second money in class.

The poultry exhibit was perhaps the largest ever shown in the state outside of Topeka, both for the number of varieties and exhibitors. E. E. Pollard, of Sedgwick, Kas., showed eighteen varieties; took seventeen first and six second prizes and sweepstakes for best display. He also showed Jersey Red swine and took two firsts and two seconds.

L. E. Pixley, Eureka, Kas., had eight varieties making eight entries; took four blues and one red, also tied for best bird on exhibition and for best cock. He has shown at eight fairs this season and carried away one hundred and three first prizes and nine second. He has been breeding eight years and this season has shipped birds to nine States and Territories.

Messrs. Howard & Tyler, Burton, Kas., exhibited Holstein cattle and took second on bull and first on calf; also took first on mule colts.

From Comanche County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Corn is very irregular; in some parts they have a full

crop, others only enough to do them. June planting is good. It will be safe to say that the acreage of wheat sown this fall will be five acres to one over last year, and much more would be sowed but the people are too hard pressed to pay 10 per cent. a month for money to buy the seed. We are needing rain very bad just now. The chinch bug is doing some damage to the early sown wheat, especially near cane. Grass is curing up fine; the prospect for winter feed for range cattle is good. Cattle are in good condition, and very low in price. Hogs are scarce and many are wanted to feed. Cane is turning out inferior molasses, supposed to be on account of the dry hot winds. There are but few sheep in the county, as wolves and coyotes are so troublesome along the border; but what there are look splendid.

Comanche, Kas. C. C. HART.

Sans-Pareil 6822 (9663).

Our first-page illustration this week is a handsome picture of one of W. L. Ellwood's celebrated Percheron stallions, Sans-Pareil 6822, a beautiful dark gray, four years old last January. In contour, action and style Sans-Pareil is second to none. He was imported by Mr. Ellwood last year, who thought so highly of him as to retain him for service in his stud this season, notwithstanding the tempting offers made by parties wanting him. His breeding is of the best, tracing to the great Jean le Blanc (739).

Mr. Ellwood is proprietor of one of the largest breeding and importing establishments in the world. His farm embraces 4,000 acres in DeKalb county, upon which he has about 900 pure-bred Percherons, including mares, colts and stallions, of which over 350 stallions are old enough for service. His sales last year reached the enormous sum of \$350,000.

Intending purchasers wishing a catalogue should mention this paper and address W. L. Ellwood, DeKalb, Ill.

Another Rare Opportunity.

Owing to the fact that the proprietor of the famous Manhattan Herd of Large Berkshire Swine is about to make a change in location and business, the entire herd, without reserve, is offered for sale, either collectively or singly. The right party can with the herd secure the good will of a paying business. This collection is the result of many years of careful breeding and selection, and at the present time contains no culls, but every individual is in the highest thrifty breeding condition. The famous record of the Manhattan Herd a few years since at the leading fairs in the United States is too well known to the public to require mention in detail. Many grand show animals, both young and matured, are offered, among which are some choice yearling and matured sows due to farrow in September, October and November. Young show sows and boars just right to show in class under 1 year this fall and in yearling class next year may be had. Everything will be guaranteed in perfect health and as represented, while prices will be reasonable for class of stock offered. If you want something extra and the foundation of a grand herd, lose no time in corresponding with A. W. Rollins, Manhattan Kansas.

Send for a catalogue of Campbell Normal University, Holton, Kas.

A large acreage of corn fodder has been secured for winter use by the farmers of Kansas.

Our young people can not do better than attend Ritner's Commercial college, St. Joseph, Mo., and fit themselves for business.

Attention, Farmers!

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

State Forest Tree Notice.

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

S. C. ROBB,
State Commissioner of Forestry,
Ogallah, Kas.

[Western Kansas papers please copy.]

ST. LOUIS FAIR.

The twenty-eighth annual fair held at St. Louis was as usual the great American fair, favored with the usual fine weather and immense attendance. The very successful exposition in the city, the annual parade of the Veiled Prophets, and the permanent zoological attractions on the grounds in connection with the extensive varied attractions of the fair proper, all contribute to afford attractions to bring out the people. The secret of the fine and large exhibits in every department is easily explained. It is the offer of large premiums which are paid. State fairs may achieve greater successes by offering large premiums.

The machinery exhibit is simply enormous as every manufacturer of note in the country has an extensive exhibit. This department alone is a grand exposition in itself and always attracts great attention, as nearly all are in active operation.

The live stock department has always been a grand exposition of the best blooded stock of all the various breeds from all parts of the country. The prize winning herds and flocks from the district and state fairs usually meet here for the final contest, and a premium won at St. Louis fair means a great deal to the breeder and is a grand tribute to his stock. The management have certainly made a great error in placing the exhibits of horses and swine in a remote annex, at the extreme north side of the grounds beyond the race course, and as a result the numbers were decreased fully one half; while the sheep department, which is centrally located, was never better, there being over 400 sheep shown. It is said to be the greatest sheep show ever made in America. The cattle department was well represented by both the beef and dairy breeds. The Herefords being unusually well represented, much better than usual. Quality and not numbers was the conspicuous feature of the live stock exhibit.

In the "Stock Gossip" and the following special notices attention is directed to certain displays desiring detailed mention, as they desire correspondence with our readers, therefore appear as follows under

Notable Exhibits.

THE RURAL HERD

of Poland China swine showed up nicely at the St. Louis fair. The herd belongs to Messrs. Brown & Hinshaw, of Raural, Ind., and in this exhibit secured for them five class premiums and first sweepstakes on best herd of one boar and four sows under one year, owned by exhibitor. At Indianapolis, Black Joe F., 13407, won sweepstakes as best boar of any age or breed; Black Mary—by Equality 11295, dam Betty 26832, won first as yearling, and Protection—by Corwin Prince 3537, dam Darkness 2d, captured first as best boar pig under 6 months. The competition was strong and no exhibitor got over three ribbons. This firm also showed at Warsaw, Anderson and Winchester, Ind., getting at the three places twenty-five premiums.

A. S. GILMORE & CO.,

proprietors Center Grove farm, herds of thorough-bred Poland China and Berkshire swine, have exhibited at four fairs this season. At Greensburg, Ind., they won twenty-one premiums, including two first on herds and three sweepstakes; at Indianapolis, five first in class and sweepstakes on Berkshire boar; at Olney, five first and sweepstakes on best boar and five of his get. At St. Louis fair, class awards and two sweepstakes, making in all a successful harvest and one which will redound to their credit in days yet to come. Watch for a new ad.

EAGLE MACHINE WORKS CO.,

of Indianapolis, Ind., represented by Harry Sheets, the veteran salesman, had on exhibition an Eagle Portable engine, New Eagle separator, Eagle straw-stacker, saw mill, and Johnson's Perpetual hay-baler. Of each of which too much cannot be said—they are the best the world has yet produced, and it will require only a trial to corroborate the truthfulness of this assertion and win for the Eagle Machine Works company a life-long patron.

THE PIONEER HERD,

of Duroc-Jersey swine, property of A. Ingram, Perry, Ill., was a meritorious exhibition of the "red beauties." This gentleman has shown his herd at seven fairs this season, and as a result captured sixty premi-

ums, many of which being sweepstakes. Good Choice 2d, heads the herd—a fine animal and winner of six first premiums. Supert 4112—a sow of great value, has won seven first and four sweepstakes this season. Red Daisy 2d, 4788, with her litter of fine pigs, captured second prize at St. Louis fair. Mr. Ingram has a choice lot of swine and now is when people should invest in good stock. See his card in the breeders directory of this paper and write for what you may want.

THE THOROUGHBRED POLAND CHINA

hogs, property of Lloyd Mugg & Co., Center, Ind., attracted much attention. They have choice hogs and guarantee satisfaction on all sales. They secured five class premiums and four first and one second sweepstakes at this fair. They also showed at Warsaw and Indianapolis, Ind., and at Olney, Ill., winning sixteen class premiums and several sweepstakes. The Poland-Chinas are very desirable animals and are winning favor wherever exhibited.

THE CEDAR GROVE HORSE

company, of Washington, Mo., made an excellent showing of their French Draft and Percheron horses. The company is young, and considering the strong competition, did remarkably well, as shown in the following awards: Percherons—Palmer 8167 got first, 2 years and under 3; Agathe 8150, mare, got second 2 years and under 3. French Drafts—Franboise 8152, second, 2 years and under 3; Cassius, first, 1 and under 2; Jeanette, mare, first, 3 years and under 4; Quimper, mare, first, 2 years and under 3; Leap Year, mare, first, 1 year and under 2. The display advertisement of this company will soon appear in this paper.

EATON'S CHESTER WHITE HOGS

are taking the lead wherever introduced and no wonder, for they are real perfection in all that the word implies, and for beauty what is more preferable than pure white? Hill Top 2d, Vol. 3, took first in class and sweepstakes at the Ohio Centennial and was the highest-scoring Chester White boar on exhibition. At the St. Louis Fair he took first in class, and with boar and five of get winning sweepstakes; also at head of young boar and four sows under 1 year old, winning sweepstakes. His boar Challenge, Vol. 3, 13 months old, weighing 450 pounds, won first in class and sweepstakes. Mr. Eaton feels proud of his Chester Whites, and the success met with in winning prizes and making sales, and from a personal inspection of the twenty-seven head on exhibition at the St. Louis Fair, I can co-join with him in the individual worth of his matchless herd and recommend same to those wanting first-class hogs.

GILFILLAN & MURRAY'S RED POLLED CATTLE.

The show herd of Red Polled cattle owned by Gilfillan & Murray, of Maquoketa, Iowa, consisted of the imported bull Davyson 18th, and the imported cows, Ruperta, Nanny 2d, Davy Duchess and Star, also the cow Danae, bred by owners. The premiums won were: For bull 3 years and over, first; cow 4 years and over, first; cow 3 and under 4, first; heifer 2 and under 3, first; heifer 1 and under 2, second; heifer calf, first; best herd of one bull and five females over 2 years, first, \$100; best young herd under 2 years, second, \$25. On the sweepstakes for cow and bull, the committee were changed and the cow and bull getting first in class and heading the herd that won the grand herd prize were passed over by the committee for a cow that had not won anything in class and the bull Davyson 18th was made second to a bull that he had beaten in class and herd rings. It was the opinion of other competent judges present, who freely expressed their disgust at the botch judgment on bull and cow sweepstakes.

GENTRY'S BERKSHIRES.

As usual, the always good herd of Berkshire swine owned by N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., was on hand, making it lively for other exhibitors. At the St. Louis Fair he won nine first and two second premiums, including sweepstakes sow and herd; at the Missouri State Fair at Sedalia the herd won twelve first and three second; at Nebraska State Fair, Lincoln, seven first premiums, including grand sweepstakes on herd; at Kansas State Fair, Topeka, nine first and three second premiums, and at Illinois State Fair, at Olney, he only won two first and three second. This is easily accounted for from the fact of the few premiums offered and the well-known execrable swine judging, the only prominent fair where a "picked up" committee awarded Berkshire premiums. The St. Louis Fair closed the show season for Mr. Gentry. His herd has won at the fairs mentioned the neat sum of \$630, besides medals. Outside of Olney, Ill., he never missed a first prize. He had the sweepstakes boar and sow at Sedalia, Lincoln, Topeka, and sweepstakes sow at St. Louis, and herd sweepstakes at Sedalia, Lincoln, Topeka, Olney and St. Louis. Mr. Gentry's Berkshire herd is headed by the notable boars, Longfellow, Handsome Duke and Standard. Purchasers desiring pigs of either sex or sows bred should write at once to N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., as no swine-breeder in America bears a better reputation with his old customers than he does.

When everything else fails, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

By Prof. C. C. Blake, Topeka.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

We are in receipt of a number of letters from our customers asking if we think it will do to sow wheat this late in the season in western Kansas. We have answered such letters briefly by mail, but can answer all at once more fully through the FARMER. We are also in receipt of numerous letters from parties who enclose no remittances for any of our publications, asking all sorts of questions about the weather for next year. Such parties, who suppose that we work for nothing and board ourselves, are entirely too angelic for this practical world. They should die young to make room for the "fittest" in the "struggle for existence," or else attend a school for the feeble minded for a few centuries.

In this paper July 5 and again August 9 we advised sowing the wheat the last of August or first of September where chinch bugs were not too numerous, and stated that it was apt to be too dry later in the season. But 'tis sometimes better late than never, and in view of all the circumstances, we still advise the sowing of wheat till the first of November, as there will be rain enough to sprout it in all parts of the State during November. The price, too, next year will be so high that it justifies taking some chances. While no man is justified in running a "corner" in the staff of life, as was done in September, yet we are responsible for having furnished the inspiration for that "corner." August 9 we stated that wheat would command a high price in July, 1889, and in another article stated that it would be as high as \$1.40 in July, 1889. At that time wheat was only 80 cents in Chicago. All important items which we publish in this paper are at once wired to all commercial centers by interested parties. As soon as we published those predictions wheat began to climb and has been climbing skyward ever since, putting hundreds of thousands of dollars into the pockets of Kansas farmers. Our article in regard to the extremes of weather in 1889 was first printed in this paper Wednesday evening, September 26. That day wheat closed at \$1 in Chicago. Our article was wired that night, and the next day wheat advanced 25 cents per bushel, and sold at \$2 per bushel Saturday of that week for cash wheat. But December and May wheat have been advancing rapidly and the prospect now is that cash wheat will be worth more than \$1.40 next July, though some parties thought our prediction of \$1.40 for wheat next July was absurd, as they said it would be impossible for wheat to sell as high as \$1 per bushel in Chicago any time either this year or next. Thus it is shown that predictions upon even the wheat market which are not founded upon scientific calculations are nothing but poor guesses; while our predictions as to markets, being founded upon the laws of supply and demand as influenced by the weather throughout the world, meet with a high per cent. of verification. But it is not right that a few men should take advantage of our predictions to forestall the market; and to forestall such speculators and to give all the people a fair chance we have prepared a complete table of prices for wheat, corn, oats, pork and cotton for each month during the year 1889, which will be published in our Weather Tables for 1889. To prepare this table of prices, we have made general calculations to see what the weather and consequent crops will be in every civilized country on the face of the globe. We thus know at the present time within a small per cent. of what the world's crop supply will be for the next fifteen months. Statistics already show what the world's consumption is per year. By comparing the two we can estimate approximately what the prices will be each month, as established by natural law, including the influence of apparent crop prospects from month to month. But we make no estimate as to what the "bills and bears" will do from month to month. Each reader must estimate that unknown quantity for himself. We might guess but could not mathematically calculate that "Old Hutch" would run the price of September wheat up to \$2 per bushel. We are not unmindful of the fact that the figures we give will have no small influence in fixing prices, as we have care-

fully observed how the speculators have watched our predictions for the last fourteen years, and we have been amused to see how easily they gave way to the "fittest" when they attempted, for any length of time, to "buck" against our long-time predictions.

We have done our very best to urge our patrons to prepare for the "good time coming," and in this we have not been actuated entirely by selfish motives, though we expect moderate pay for our labor. In fact, we know several farmers, merchants and bankers who object to working for nothing all their lives. Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the weather, crops, markets and your great expectations will come and go as ye least expect.

Gossip About Stook.

The second annual Record fair, to be held at Severy, Kas., Saturday, October 13, promises to be a very successful one. J. M. Litter, manager.

At the St. Louis Fair, Brown & Hinshaw sold hogs to go into Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois and Indiana. Their advertisement will soon appear in the KANSAS FARMER.

J. M. & F. A. Scott, Huntsville, Mo., got two class and two sweepstake prizes on their Berkshire swine at the St. Louis Fair, besides premiums on their Southdown sheep. See advertisement.

G. W. Berry, of Berryton, Kas., has sold to D. L. Dever, Leon, Butler county, Kas., several head of choice short-horns, one bull and six females—a foundation herd for Mr. Dever that does him credit.

Hon. F. M. Lail, Marshall, Mo., showed three hogs at the St. Louis Fair and captured two premiums—first on boar under one year and first on sow under one year, both Poland-Chinas. His advertisement is elsewhere in this paper.

The Hancock County Importing Co., Warsaw, Ill., place their advertisement of Percheron and English Shire horses in this issue of the FARMER. Any of our readers needing such horses will be well repaid by a visit to see them. They now have on hand forty-eight head for the season's trade.

This week we start a breeders card of Essex swine for our Nebraska neighbor, Mahan & Boys, of Malcolm, Neb. Theirs made a creditable exhibit at St. Louis and held their own with older herds of this breed. The breed is growing in demand in Kansas and they will no doubt receive many orders.

The Maple Grove herd of Duroc-Jersey swine, owned by J. M. Browning, Perry, Ill., was represented at the St. Louis Fair, and won first on best boar 2 years and over, and sweepstakes on best Duroc-Jersey boar any age. See advertisement for additional information, and then write and have him fit you out a "Red beauty" herd.

C. M. Gifford & Son, Milford, Kas., write the FARMER to claim Tuesday, November 13, as the date for their next sale to be held at Junction City, Kas., at which time they will offer a very choice lot of twenty-five cows and 2-year-old heifers, and a few young bulls old enough for service. It is to be one of the best offerings they have ever made.

The Maquoketa herd of Red Polled cattle, owned by Messrs. Gilfillan & Murray, made a splendid showing at the St. Louis Fair last week, winning six class premiums and first sweepstakes on best herd of Red Polled cattle comprising one bull and five cows or heifers over 2 years old owned by exhibitor; also getting second sweepstakes on young herd bred and owned by exhibitor.

M. B. Keagy, Wellington, writes: "After getting home from the great Kansas State fair, the first thing to do was to look over my stock, and I must say they looked better than I expected, after seeing so many fine animals at the fair. I feel encouraged to keep on breeding Large English Berkshires. With the help of the KANSAS FARMER I am getting sold out of my early pigs at a lively rate."

Other exhibitors of swine at the St. Louis Fair, besides those already mentioned in the columns of this paper, were S. H. Todd, with Chester Whites, getting six class and six sweepstake premiums; B. C. Moore, with Berkshires, getting one class prize; Thomas Bennett, with Duroc-Jersey, procuring five class and four sweepstakes; J. J. & S. W. Renfro, with Berkshires, winning three class and one sweepstakes; W. C. Norton,

with Small Yorkshires, securing twelve class and nine sweepstakes. There were Essex and Suffolk hogs shown, but not being able to see owners of same, the number of premiums granted cannot be given; yet, in justice to the Suffolk and Essex show, it is safe to state that they were as fine specimens of said breeds as ever went into an exhibitor's ring.

In our Breeders' Directory appears the card of L. K. Haseltine, Dorchester, Greene county, Mo., breeder of English Red Polled cattle. At the St. Louis Fair last week Mr. H. captured four class premiums and first sweepstakes on best young herd of Red Polled cattle, comprising one bull and four heifers under 2 years of age, bred and owned by exhibitor. It pays to have choice cattle, so write for your wants and don't be afraid to make them known.

Among the Kansas exhibitors at the St. Louis Fair of last week, was the Topeka Garden Tool and Implement company; the Lola carriage works, the Laidlow "Monarch Improved" hay press and baling tie machine. Each representation was of the very best and showed to good advantage. For garden tools and other implements, fine carriages and omnibuses, and the best hay press made, try the foregoing named parties, the advertisements of whom will appear in the KANSAS FARMER soon.

Scott Fisher, of Holden, Mo., proprietor of the "Standard Herd" of Poland Chinas, has some of the finest pigs in that state. He has a wide reputation as a breeder, having shipped pigs this year to Texas, Nebraska, Kansas, Illinois and Iowa; also nearly every county in Missouri. He has over fifty pigs left yet for sale, and guarantees every animal to give satisfaction, and can and will sell as cheap as the cheapest. Parties desiring good stock would do well to call on him as he is reliable. He can furnish good references.

S. E. Morton, of Camden, Ohio, showed twenty-one head of Duroc-Jersey swine at the St. Louis Fair last week, and won six class premiums and sweepstakes on best old herd and on best young herd, and best boar and five of his get of any age owned by exhibitor. Mr. M. has shown at five fairs this season and captured eighty-three premiums, including many sweepstakes—a record to be decidedly proud of, especially when one has as fine a lot of Duroc-Jerseys as are the ones possessed by Mr. M. Look out for his display advertisement to appear soon.

The annual Colt show at Mulvane, Kas. last week was a success and established the fact that the interest in the same grows better each year. The display of farm products was better than many exhibits at county fairs. The display made by the ladies was indeed good and the association should commend them highly for it. Space forbids a complete review. Among the many good horses exhibited was the Clyde stallion, owned by J. F. Shaw, of Derby, Kas. He took first in class and two sweepstakes. Two of his colts took first in two classes.

W. E. Gould, breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle, Marshall Mo., writes: My sale this fall has been very good considering the times, during our fair sold J. G. Powers, of Pettis county, Mo., one, year old heifer of Aggie blood, and bull calf by my Netherland bull out of a cow of Echo strain; also a fine high grade cow to Geo. P. Jones, of St. Louis. Last week I sold twelve cows and two bulls to N. H. Starry and John Barker, of Loubsburg, Kas. They got some fine imported cows, also home bred from Echo, Ondine, Astrea and Texlar families, most of them bred to my Netherland bull. They certainly have a good start in Holsteins. Yesterday I sold two 2-year-old heifers (bred to Calumet) to Lewis Elder to take with some Jerseys to Phoenix, Arizona. I have left over 50 head of pure breeds and as many grades that I am offering very low.

Inquiries Answered.

OYSTER SHELLS.—Will you please ask through the columns of KANSAS FARMER who has crushed oyster shells, for poultry, for sale?

—Write to Geo. H. Hughes, North Topeka, mentioning the KANSAS FARMER.

JAPAN CLOVER.—Can you give information through the FARMER where Japan clover seed can be obtained, and what it costs per bushel, or where I could write to find out?

—Address Plant Seed Co., St. Louis, mentioning this paper.

"DOCTORING OLD TIME."

A Striking Picture—A Revival of Old Time Simplicities.

In one of Harper's issues is given a very fine illustration of Roberts' celebrated painting, known as "Doctoring Old Time." It represents a typical old-timer, with his bellows, blowing the dust from an ancient clock, with its cords and weights carefully secured. One of these clocks in this generation is appreciated only as a rare relic.

The suggestive name, "Doctoring Old Time," brings to our mind another version of the title, used for another purpose,—"Old Time Doctoring."

We learn, through a reliable source, that one of the enterprising proprietary medicine firms of the country, has been for years investigating the formulas and medical preparations used in the beginning of this century, and even before, with a view of ascertaining why people in our great-grandfathers' time enjoyed a health and physical vigor so seldom found in the present generation. They now think they have secured the secret of secrets. They find that the prevailing opinion that then existed, that "Nature has a remedy for every existing disorder," was true, and acting under this belief, our grandparents used the common herbs and plants. Continual trespass upon the forest domain, has made these herbs less abundant and has driven them further from civilization, until they have been discarded, as remedial agents because of the difficulty of obtaining them.

H. H. Warner, proprietor of Warner's safe cure and founder of the Warner observatory, Rochester, N. Y., has been pressing investigations in this direction, into the annals of old family histories, until he has secured some very valuable formulas, from which his firm is now preparing medicines, to be sold by all druggists.

They will, we learn, be known under the general title of "Warner's Log Cabin remedies." Among these medicines will be a "sarsaparilla," for the blood and liver, "Log Cabin hops and buchu remedy," for the stomach, etc. "Log Cabin cough and consumption remedy," "Log Cabin hair tonic," "Log Cabin extract," for internal and external use, and an old valuable discovery for catarrh, called "Log Cabin rose cream." Among the list is also a "Log Cabin plaster," and a "Log Cabin liver pill."

From the number of remedies, it will be seen that they do not propose to cure all diseases with one preparation. It is believed by many that with these remedies a new era is to dawn upon suffering humanity and that the close of the nineteenth century will see these roots and herbs, as compounded under the title of Warner's Log Cabin remedies, as popular as they were at its beginning. Although they come in the form of proprietary medicines, yet they will be none the less welcome, for suffering humanity has become tired of modern doctoring and the public has great confidence in any remedies put up by the firm of which H. H. Warner is the head. The people have become suspicious of the effects of doctoring with poisonous drugs. Few realize the injurious effects following the prescriptions of many modern physicians. These effects of poisonous drugs, already prominent, will become more pronounced in coming generations. Therefore we can cordially wish the old-fashioned new remedies the best of success.

Topeka Weather Report.

[Furnished weekly by the Kansas Weather Service at Washburn college. Sergeant T. B. Jennings, Observer.]

Week ending Saturday, October 6, 1888:

Temperature.—Highest at 2 p. m., 80° on Sunday, September 30; lowest at same hour, 52° Friday and Saturday, the 5th and 6th. Highest recorded during the week, 86° on the 4th; lowest, 28° the 3d.

Rainfall.—Rain fell on two days, the 4th and 5th; a total for the week of 18 100 of an inch.

Professor Gauthier, of Paris, states that certain vital processes of the body develop putrefying substances in the tissues, which, if not speedily eliminated, produce disease. Ayer's Sarsaparilla effects the removal of these substances, and thereby preserves health.

Send for a circular of the music department of Campbell Normal University, Holton, Kas.

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.

The Land Where Our Dreams Come True.

Far over some mist-hidden river,
And under a wonderful sky,
Where the rain never blots out sunshine,
And our loves never weary or die;
Where the flowers never fade—but in changing,
Their magical sweetness renew,
Lies a glorified realm of enchantment,
The land where our dreams come true!

By mystical symbols and tokens,
We know of that beautiful land;
But alas! on the threshold of girlhood,
The trail clue slipped out of our hand!
And the wild river wanders between us,
The white gates are hidden from view,
And only in sleep we remember
The land where our dreams come true!

We shall find the lost treasure we seek for,
Revealed in that wonderful sphere;
All the aims and the dreams of the bygone,
All the good that eluded us here;
The innocent faiths of our childhood,
The one flawless friendship we knew,
Arrayed in our vanished illusions,
In the land where our dreams come true!

We know in divinest fulfillment,
Our vain hopes are gathered at home;
The jewels we mourn here are hoarded
Where moth and rust cannot come;
And oft when the sunshine is fairest,
We catch, through a rift in the blue,
A far-away glimpse of the glories
Of the land where our dreams come true!

There are garnered the prayers of our mothers,
And the soft cradle songs that they sung;
There they move in the midst with white garments,
And faces immortally young!
And out of the mists of the river,
Their dear hands shall reach us the clue
That leads through the "Valley of Shadows,"
To the land where our dreams come true!

So, weeping, we lay down our idol,
And bury our loves out of sight,
Though we know, in our hearts, we shall find them,
By and by, in the "Mansion of Light;"
And the salt tears that fall on the ashes,
And blossom in pansy and rue,
Even there shall be lifelines immortal,
In the Land Where Our Dreams Come True!

—Woman's Work.

Originality in Housekeeping.

One housekeeper who believes implicitly in the superiority of her own methods will tell us the only proper way to systematize work; another will, just as firmly, write in some household magazine that another way has the best advantages. We learn from one that this is the way to hold a broom and sweep a room, from another that certain ingredients are ruinous to certain compounds in cooking; then from a third that both the others are entirely wrong.

I am sometimes reminded of the fable of the man and his son who started out to lead their donkey to market, illustrative of our proneness to be influenced, by everybody in our own affairs. Asop understood the weaknesses of human nature, which weaknesses have come all the way from those earlier centuries and are recognizable in our own times.

"Why do you wash your dishes in just that way?" asks one woman of another.

"Well, my mother did so," or Mrs. So-and-so told me it was a good way."

"But this way seems easier to me—why don't you try it?"

"I never thought of it; so I will try it," answers one who originates no schemes for herself.

It seems to me that each household, to a certain extent, has its own peculiarities, and its mistress her own capabilities for work; a system which commends itself to one thoughtful mind may upon trial prove unsuccessful in the same degree to another woman who is able to originate her own methods. If I am unable to meet a new emergency in my work until I read some article upon the subject from one who has met the same emergency and formed a definite plan for it, I am lacking in that originality which would make me a successful housekeeper. If I allow my bread-crusts to accumulate, for instance, until they form a mountain of waste, before which I stand in helpless inefficiency, until I read from some friendly pen, "What to do with the crusts," I shall exhibit a lack of thought which will prove a snare in some other emergency.

We who have "kept house" for many years have learned—or ought to have done

so—that there are slight variations in circumstances which call for adaptation in handling the work. The quick thought which changes the usual mechanical processes to something more suitable for the occasion is like the springs of a carriage which ease the jolt caused by an unseen obstruction in the road.

The ability to think quickly and to choose between methods or to originate new ones when necessary is not natural to all minds; sometimes we take a poor baking of bread from the oven with the after-thought, "It might have been so different had we realized what a difference a change of yeast makes; or how we must adjust the dampers with the change to light wood from the old slow reliable coal," and we wonder if we ever shall arrive at the time when the "springs of our mind" will save the "jolts" and the regretful after-thoughts.

The best housekeepers are those who keep their wits about them, just as much as good farmers or mechanics or professional men are those who show the most intelligence in carrying on their work. Those in any walk in life who are only capable of following the lead of others, in plans laid down or precedents formulated in books, are not so successful, and will not excel.

Still there is reason in all things, and there is reason why women should tell their fellow-workers ways and means of doing the work assigned them; there are some who never will and never can think for themselves, and it is a very good thing for them to learn from the best sources, assuming that they are able to choose the best sources. The girl who doesn't think haunts nine kitchens out of ten, while the rested mistress of the tenth shows by her pleased demeanor what a treasure is the quick-witted girl who works under her or for her.

The girl who has no power of changing from a set routine comes into a family of three and sets bread in the same quantity which accommodated the family of ten where she last worked, and the result is unsatisfactory. The original young woman sees at a glance where a change of her old programmes will better suit her new employers, and we affirm, in admiration, "Blessed be originality—in the household as elsewhere."

PHOEBE PARMELEE.

The Kitchen, its Arrangement, Furniture and Conveniences.

The kitchen is usually the part of the house that is most frequented by the majority of housewives; consequently, this room, of all others, should be the pleasantest. If the room is well lighted, dark shades on the windows would not be out of place, but if it is inclined to be dark at all, as is generally the case in the city, dark colored curtains ought not to be thought of. To be sure, white curtains are not advisable for this room, for with the steam and dust they would be in a short time unfit to see, but there are many pretty light shades of curtains that will answer this purpose excellently. A light slate makes a very pretty shade for the kitchen windows, but the buff holland is as pretty and as serviceable as most women could wish. There are so many shades of these goods, and none so very dark, that almost any may be used for the kitchen with good effect. If the kitchen is a sunny room, which, if possible, it ought to be, dark shades are not economical, as they fade so easily that if in a strong sun for any length of time they present a very unsightly appearance. Buff shades also fade when exposed to the sun, yet the contrast is not as great as though they were dark, for in some of the buff shades the difference in color, when faded, can only be seen on close inspection.

Light colored furniture is much to be preferred to dark in the kitchen. There is nothing can take the place of the white wood table for cooking purposes, and it requires only a little care to keep it looking nice. Washing the top with ammonia water each day, using some good soap once a week, will keep it as white and clean as any one could desire. A kitchen table should have one drawer, at the least, and one leaf. The drawer is generally used to hold many of the smaller cooking implements, such as knives, forks, spoons, etc. It is not a good plan to keep sharp knives in this drawer among the other things, as when the housewife is in a hurry she is in danger of hurting herself by carelessly grasping knives of this kind when they are put in with other arti-

cles. If there are children in the family, this drawer should contain neither knives, forks, or, in fact, any sharp article; but these should be placed out of reach of the impatient little fingers.

This drawer is nice to keep clean dish towels, kitchen hand towels, work aprons, and many other things that will be convenient for the housewife to have when wanted. If there are two drawers in a table one will be found to be of great service as a catch-all. In this can be put those numerous articles for which there seems to be no place, such as bits of string, wrapping paper, paper bags and many other articles that seem of no importance, but are sadly missed when wanted. If there is no second drawer a box or bag should be provided for the purpose, and it will be found one of the most convenient articles in the room.

When a housewife is cramped for closet room, a small wooden box will be found excellent to hold rubbers, slippers, etc. Get an empty soap box, line with stout wrapping paper, and cover the outside in some pretty figured cretonne. Fasten the top of the box with hinges so that it will lift up like a trunk. Place a layer of cotton batting between the cover of the box on the outside and the cretonne, so as to make a kind of cushion on top, so it will be comfortable when used as a seat, which may often be the case. Fasten to each of the corners at the bottom a castor, so that the box may be easily moved from one place to another.

Varnished light wood chairs should be wiped over once a week with weak ammonia water, and they may be kept looking nice for a long time. It is a mistake to use soap on this kind of furniture, for it will certainly remove the varnish in a very short time. Too much ammonia will remove the gloss, therefore a teaspoonful to one-half pail of water is usually sufficient. Keep needles, thread, pins and sharp scissors in some part of the kitchen, and it will save some steps. Have two or three small knives for paring vegetables, apples, etc., and they will be found much easier to use than the medium size, and do the work better.—*Boston Budget.*

Interesting Items.

A French scientist recommends a mixture of lime and sulphate of copper to counteract mildew.

A new use has been made of dynamite in the slaughter-house. A thimbleful placed on the forehead of an animal and exploded causes instant death.

The redwood posts of a fence erected in Napa, Cal., thirty-two years ago were recently removed, and found in as good condition as when first put into the ground.

There are thirty ships of the merchant fleet which measure more than 5,000 tons gross register in Great Britain, which can be called upon at any moment in case of a war.

An ingenious hand-weaving machine, or loom, has been invented in Germany, by means of which silk, wool, yarn, cords, strips of cloth, etc., can be woven into pieces that may be applied to various useful purposes of the household.

A colossal alban harp was made in Milan, in 1786, by the Abbe Gattoni. He stretched seven strong iron wires from the top of a tower, sixty feet high, to a house near by. This giant harp was heard, in a high wind, at a distance of several miles.

There is a curious law in vogue in Switzerland, which compels every newly-married couple to plant trees shortly after the marriage ceremony. The trees ordered to be planted on wedding days are the pine and weeping willow, but on natal days the suggestive birch tree is selected.

When Henry IV., while Prince of Navarre, was playing dice, a few days before the massacre of St. Bartholomew, the party broke up in alarm at thinking they saw on the dice spots of blood. The phenomenon is now explained scientifically, not as an omen, but resulting from the simultaneous contrast of colors.

The story of Cinderella has its origin, probably, in an old Egyptian legend, in which an eagle steals the shoe of a fair lady, while she is bathing in the river, and carries it to the king. He, admiring the shape, and feeling a fate in the manner of its being brought to him, summons the lady, and marries her, as in our modern story.

A Claim to Human Gratitude.

Charlotte Corday, the sad-faced, tender-hearted peasant girl of Normandy, made great history by one desperate act!

Sickened by the saturnalia of the French revolution, and moved to desperation as Robespierre and Marat were leading the flower of France to the guillotine, she determined that she would put an end to Marat's bloody reign.

Marat had demanded two hundred thousand victims for the guillotine!

He proposed to kill off the enemies of the Revolution to make it perpetual!

Horrible thought!

No wonder it fired the blood of this patriotic peasant maid!

Gaining access to his closely-guarded quarters by a subterfuge, she found him in his bath, even then inexorable and giving written directions for further slaughter.

He asked her the names of the inimical deputies who had taken refuge in Caen. She told him, and he wrote them down. "That is well! Before a week is over they shall all be brought to the guillotine."

At these words, Charlotte drew from her bosom the knife, and plunged it with supernatural force up to the hilt in the heart of Marat.

"Come to me, my dear friend, come to me," cried Marat, and expired under the blow!

In the Corcoran gallery at Washington is a famous painting of Charlotte, represented as behind the prison bars the day before her execution.

It is a thrilling, sad picture, full of sorrow for her suffering country, and of unconquerable hate for her country's enemies.

What a lesson in this tragic story! Two hundred, nay, five hundred thousand people would Marat have sacrificed to his unholy passion of power!

Methods are quite as murderous and inexorable as men, and they number their victims by millions.

The page of history is full of murders by authority and by mistaken ideas! In the practice of medicine alone how many hundreds of millions have been allowed to die and as many more killed by unjustifiable bigotry and by bungling!

But the age is bettering. Men and methods are improving. A few years ago it was worth one's professional life to advise or permit the use of a proprietary medicine. To-day there are not two physicians in any town in this country who do not regularly prescribe some form of proprietary remedy!

H. H. Warner, famed all over the world as the discoverer of Warner's safe cure, began hunting up the old remedies of the Log Cabin days; after long and patient research he succeeded in securing some of the most valuable, among family records, and called them Warner's Log Cabin remedies—the simple preparation of roots, leaves, balsams and herbs which were the successful standbys of our grandmothers. These simple, old-fashioned sarsaparilla, hops and buchu, cough and consumption and other remedies have struck a popular chord and are in extraordinary demand all over the land. They are not the untried and imaginary remedies of some dabbler chemist intent on making money, but the long-sought principles of the healing art which for generations kept our ancestors in perfect health, put forth for the good of humanity by one who is known all over the world as a philanthropist—a lover of his fellow man—whose name is a guarantee of the highest standard of excellence.

The preparations are of decided and known influence over disease, and as in the hands of our grandmothers they raised up the sick, cured the lame, and bound up the wounds of death, so in their new form but older power as Log Cabin remedies, they are sure to prove the "healing of the nations."

Corday did the world an incalculable service in ridding France of the bigoted and murderous Marat, just as this man is doing humanity a service by re-introducing to the world the simpler and better methods of our ancestors.

The United States stands first in rank among the nations of the earth in regard to wealth, being worth \$48,000,000,000, other nations ranking as follows: The United Kingdom, \$47,600,000,000; France, \$40,300,000,000; and Germany, \$31,615,000,000. As regards agriculture, the United States stands first, Russia, Germany and France next, standing in the order named.

The Young Folks.

My Page.

Long years ago I held within my grasp
An open page—a fair, white, goodly page—
Whereon to write a life. I killed it full,
With love and love's sweet ministries, with
home,
And the dear homely cares that make most
full
A woman's life—my husband's sheltering love
And the soft prattle of a baby's voice,
And then, in very peace and restfulness,
I closed my eyes and said, "I thank Thee,
Lord,
For life."

A moment only, then I heard:
"A happy, sheltered life—but 'tis not thine."
I reached my hand to grasp my treasured
page;
It closed upon a bare, blank sheet—no more!
And still the voice said, "Write."

Through falling tears,
That blurred the page and well-nigh hid the
lines,
With fainting heart and faltering hand I took
The pen. It seemed that there was nothing
more

To write. I could not fill the page. One bare,
Bald word came to me as I wrote. That word
was "Duty," and I wrote it o'er and o'er,
And then—so tender is our God! so kind!
The words grew luminous beneath my pen,
And, as I wrote, were changed to "Peace" and
"Joy."

"And was it then the same fair page?" Ah,
no!
This had a margin, wide, and deep, and bare,
With many a name erased and line left out;
But 'twas my own—my very own—and all
I had; and, clutching it with death-like grip,
I held it to me as I wrote once more.

A whirlwind came—a tempest, fierce and wild,
Beat on my helpless head and bore me down;
It wrenched my page away, and beat it in
The ground; and then it passed and left me
there,
A broken, prostrate thing. And ere the surge
And roar had ceased, there fell upon my ear,
The same word, "Write."

"Why, Lord!" I cried, "how can
I write? My page is gone; the fragments torn,
And soiled, and beaten to the earth. One
Alone I hold of all that once was mine!"
The voice said tenderly, "Take that thou hast,
And write." Awe-struck, I listened and
obeyed.

I took the scrap, so pitifully small,
Smoothed out the crumpled edges and began;
And as I wrote—oh, marvel unforeseen!
A hand invisible, divine, joined on
Another scrap, and smoothed the seam, and
made
It ready for my pen.

And thus, as days
Go on, the page still grows. 'Tis not the one
I fain would have; 'tis seamed and tempest-
stained,
And blurred with many tears. 'Tis not the
one
I planned; but, as I look at it, I know
It is the one my Father meant for me,
And so, because He bids me, still I write.
—Good Housekeeping.

TELEGRAPH CLIMBERS.

A Vocation Which Requires a Clear Head and Sure Nerves.

The work and experiences of a telegraph
climber have much in them to interest not
only the small boy but older persons as well.
There is enough of danger and adventure in
their work to make their occupation an in-
teresting one. Particularly is this true where
a telegraph line is being put up or repaired in
a wild and almost uninhabited region. Tele-
graph lines have been run through sec-
tions so infested with hostile Indians that a
detachment of soldiers had to be sent along
to protect the workmen. Repairing wires
broken by falling trees or branches has not
infrequently to be done now in the west in
districts where life is more or less in danger.
The climbers and linemen out West often go
as completely armed as do hunters and
scouts.

But the chief dangers which beset climbers
are not occasioned by Indians or wild beasts.
There is great danger of falling unless the
man is experienced. As is well known, those
who have to climb telegraph poles strap
"climbers" onto their foot to enable them to
obtain foothold as they ascend or descend.
These may be loosely described by saying
that they are a sort of open-work iron boot
strapped to the foot and leg and provided
just beneath the instep with a sharp spike,
which with each step taken by the wearer is
stamped or rather jabbed by the leg into the
pole. These spikes are artificial substitutes
for claws. The experienced climber will jab
the pole with each step so as to get a secure
footing every time, and do it as readily as
he would take a step on a pavement. The
inexperienced one will often find his footing
insecure, and as he raises one foot the other
sustaining his weight will slip and he will
fall unless he is quick and fortunate enough
to get a new foothold, which is a difficult
matter.

Another danger which climbers have to

undergo at certain times is from electricity.
Often during a storm and for some time
afterward the wires are heavily charged
with electricity or lightning, and a wet tele-
graph pole is a sufficiently good conductor,
frequently, to convey it from the wires to
the body of any one who may happen to be
climbing up the pole. A shock thus re-
ceived is very likely to knock the climber to
the ground. Repairers, on this account,
usually suspend work during a thunder
storm and for a short time afterward. It is
impossible, however, always to tell when
the danger is over.

In the country each stretch of about 150
miles of telegraph line is in charge of one
man so far as repairs are concerned. He
must be a climber and thoroughly under-
stand his business. Light repairing he does
alone, and occasional help, such as is neces-
sary in putting up poles that have been
blown down, he gets from the railroad sec-
tion hands. He is generally paid jointly by
the railroad and telegraph company. When-
ever any considerable damage is done to
the lines by a severe storm or otherwise a
full crew of men is sent out from Chicago
or the nearest large city to repair them. A
force of twenty-two linemen, groundmen
and repairers is kept at the Western Union
office in Chicago. Ten or twelve of them
are kept busy in shifting poles and lines,
and the others attend to the repairing neces-
sary to be done in the city and within a
radius of fifteen miles or a little more.

The skill displayed in locating breaks is
wonderful. In or near the city, whether the
wires are under ground or overhead, breaks
can quite easily be located by means of test
stations. As these are generally only two or
three blocks apart, when it is ascertained
that the break is between two given stations
but little time is required in finding it. Out
in the country there is more difficulty. By
means of tests it can be found out that the
break or crossing of wires is between two
certain stations, but these stations are often
ten, twenty or thirty miles apart. It has,
for example, been ascertained in the main
office that a wire fails to work and that the
trouble lies somewhere between Kenosha
and Racine, a distance of about twenty
miles. The lineman takes the train for
Kenosha. He does not get off there, but
remains on the train and looks intently at
the telegraph wires to discover where the
break is. If the wire is broken and hangs
down he can usually discover it from the
train. Should the trouble arise from two
wires being crossed merely the discovery of
the location is much more difficult and can-
not be made from the moving train with any
certainty. If the lineman goes clear to
Racine without locating the trouble he
starts back afoot, walking as nearly as pos-
sible under the wires looking up at them.
Sooner or later he is pretty sure to locate
the difficulty, though it may be only after a
tiresome tramp of ten or fifteen miles and a
"crick in the neck."

The experienced lineman when out on
such a tramp, does not have to look at all
the wires overhead. He knows the particu-
lar wire that has failed to work, and he
knows its location on the cross-trees at the
top of the poles, so he has only to watch
that particular wire. The experienced line-
man can stand by a pole which sustains fifty
wires and can name every one of them and
tell their terminal points. The railroad
wires always take their name from the road,
as "Michigan Southern 4," "Grand Trunk
2," etc. The commercial wires are some of
them named after the reads and some of
them after their terminal points. When
named from the roads they differ in desig-
nation from the railroad wires only by num-
ber. "Michigan Southern 4" may be a rail-
road wire, while "Michigan Southern 5"
may be a commercial wire. "St. Louis 3,"
"Cincinnati 11," "Milwaukee 8" are examples
of wires named from their terminal points.
All "St. Louis" wires go to St. Louis, but
they do not all go along the same railroad.
They go by all roads, and some go by the
highway along the canal.—Chicago Herald

A flea one-sixteenth of an inch in length
can jump a distance of twenty inches. This
is 320 times its length. The common gray
rabbit jumps about nine feet clear on the
level ground. In proportion to length, a
horse, to jump as far as a rabbit, would have
to clear sixty-four feet at a jump. There is
no quadruped that has such powerful mus-
cles in his quarters as the rabbit, and none

excel him in the muscles of his loin and
back.



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the period of twenty-four years from 1860 to 1884, the increase in number of sheep was 44 per cent., and the increase in pounds of wool was 400 per cent. Taking the whole period of forty-four years, the sheep increased 150 per cent., and the weight of wool increased 715 per cent.

Sugar produced in the Southern States in the four years, 1852 to 1856, was 1,602,750,000. The largest quantity ever produced there in any one year was 539,830,500 pounds in 1861. The largest quantity produced in any year since 1861 was 318,846,258 pounds in 1882, and the average annual production since 1870 has not exceeded 200,000,000 pounds, a decrease from 539,830,500 pounds in 1861 to 200,000,000 pounds, the average for the last sixteen years, or, if you please, from 529,830,500 pounds in 1861 to 302,754,486 pounds in 1886, a decrease of nearly one-half.

The quantity of wool increased over 700 per cent., its quality was improved at least 100 per cent., and the price was reduced at least 15 per cent.

The quantity of sugar diminished nearly one-half, and the price of sugar was higher from 1880 to 1887 than it was from 1850 to 1859.

The duty on wool by the act of 1846 was 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, reduced in 1857 to 24 per cent., with wool valued at 12 cents per pound admitted free, and the rates were not high until 1867, when they were put at 5 to 10 cents a pound, with slight additions on the higher grades. The additions were removed in 1883, and the duty on coarse wool was put at 2½ cents a pound.

Sugar has had high protection all the time, the average specific rate per pound being at least 2 cents the last twenty years.

Notwithstanding these facts, the House bill puts wool on the free list and reduces the rate on sugar only 20 per cent. The Senate bill, much more wisely, as we believe, raises rather than lowers duties on wool, and takes one-half the duty from sugar. This treatment of these two important articles of common use, ought alone to condemn the House bill. Bolster up a decaying industry and cripple another that has grown 700 per cent. in forty years.

THE NATIONAL FARMERS' CONGRESS AND NATIONAL GRANGE.

Let it not be forgotten in the midst of political excitement that two very important meetings are to be held in Topeka next month, about the 14th. The National Farmers' Congress and the National Grange. The Farmers' Congress is made up of delegates appointed in the different States, by representatives of agricultural associations, members of the agricultural press and others specially invited. The object is to bring together from different parts of the country representatives of the greatest industry known among men that they may talk to one another and to the country about agriculture.

The National Grange is composed of delegates sent up from the State Granges. These meetings are of great interest to the farming world. The proceedings are public and devoted to matters which go to make better farmers, better citizens, and better men and women.

Both bodies convene at the same time, and there will doubtless be such connection between them as to make the two meetings practically one, for the object is precisely the same, except that the Grange has some social features that will not be found with the Congress. The Grange takes woman where it goes, and holds up her hands as well as those of her husband or father or child, in her passage through life.

Farmers in Kansas ought to feel in-

terested in these meetings to the extent of attending where that is possible, and of forwarding to the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, some good specimens of grains and grasses grown in Kansas. There will be men here at that time from every State in the Union, or from most of them, and they will want to see as much of the State and its productions as possible during their stay. Persons who wish to send anything of the kind, by addressing Hon. Wm. Sims or Hon. Martin Mohler, Topeka, will be instructed as to details. The KANSAS FARMER would like to see those meetings both successful in themselves; and we would especially like to have farmers of Kansas make a creditable showing of themselves and their products on the occasion.

Kansas Salt.

Within a few years, if signs present do not disappoint, Kansas will rival Michigan in the manufacture of salt. The works at Kingman were started last week. A dispatch dated Kingman, October 6, appearing in Sunday's papers, mentioned the auction of the first barrel of salt made there, as follows: For many weeks past Messrs. Stout & Babcock have been busy with the construction of their salt works. A few days ago the institution was completed and the first product was to-day brought out and placed upon the market. It was determined to put the first barrel up at auction, and about 2 o'clock fully 3,000 people gathered on the street to witness the proceedings. All the public schools were closed and the pupils formed a procession and marched to the crossing of the principal streets, where the auction of the first barrel was held. The bidding was decidedly spirited, county officers, banks, loan companies and private citizens contending in a friendly way for the prize. It brought \$185, being sold to John R. Griffith, cashier of the Farmers' and Drovers' bank. Although salt was discovered here one year ago this is the first that has been manufactured. The Stout-Babcock works are now in full operation. The capacity of the plant is 150 barrels daily. Five other companies have been formed and three of them are at work on their wells and buildings. A shaft, already 200 feet deep, is being sunk by another company. When it reaches a depth of 800 feet the pure rock salt can be mined from a stratum more than 100 feet in thickness.

A Correction.

The article referred to in the following note was presumed to be correct in computation, and hence was not examined in this office:

EMPORIA, KAS., October 1, 1888.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In glancing somewhat hurriedly over an article in your issue of September 27, entitled "The Perfect Ration," I perceive two errors—the second, I think, can be only a printer's error: First list or table—Timothy hay, fat .09; albuminoids 3.1; carbo-hydrates, 43.4; net ratio, 8.1. According to your rule, multiply fat .09 by 24 (.216) and add to carbo-hydrates 43.4 (43.616). The ratio between albuminoids 3.1 and 43.616 is as 1 is to 14.07, not as 1 is to 8.1, is it not? Third table—You gave the amount of albuminoids in corn as 1.42 pounds in every 5 pounds. It should be .42 pounds, not 1.42 pounds.

WALTER BARRETT.

One of the evils of gambling in grain or in options of any character is shown in the business report we publish this week. The Chicago deal made it possible for many persons in other lines of trade to be robbed. That Chicago business will surely open the eyes of legislators to the importance of pro-

viding heavy penalties for all such schemes to make money at the expense of people who are not parties to them. Such gambling is more criminal from every point of view than the petty secret room thieving of the common gambler against whom the laws are severe. Let the people demand it and these high-handed robberies will cease.

The Kansas Forestry Stations.

We desire to call attention to the notice, printed in another place, of the Kansas Forestry Station. Mr. Robb, Superintendent, has about 700,000 seedling forest trees for distribution to the people of Kansas. By addressing him, at Ogallah, he will furnish blank applications to be filled out showing the number and variety of trees wanted, where to be sent, etc. This is the time for Western farmers to get trees at the State's expense, and every farm ought to be supplied. Do not order more than you can take good care of, but do order that many, and then prepare ground for another planting next fall.

There are two stations, one at Ogallah, Trego county, the other at Dodge City, Ford county. They were established by the last Legislature for the benefit of the people of the State, so that tree-planting may be encouraged among the farmers especially. We hope Mr. Robb will be flooded with orders which will be agreeable to him and will show that the people want trees. He now has eighty acres of ground in cultivation at each of the stations, all for growing forest trees for the people.

September Weather.

The following extracts are taken from Prof. Snow's September weather report at the University, Lawrence:

The month was remarkable for the large amount of fine weather. The rainfall was below that of any previous September on our record. The temperature and wind velocity were below the average. The first frost of the season occurred on the 28th, four days earlier than the average date. It was a light and harmless hoar frost.

Mean Temperature—Sixty-six and four-hundredths deg., which is 0.36 deg. below the September average. The highest temperature was 91 deg., on the 10th and 20th; the lowest was 39 deg., on the 24th, giving a range of 52 deg. The mercury reached 90 deg. only twice. Mean temperature at 7 a. m., 59.35 deg.; at 2 p. m., 77.30 deg.; at 9 p. m., 63.77 deg.

Rainfall—Twenty-three hundredths inch, which is 3.37 inches below the September average. Rain, in measurable quantities, fell on only one day. There were no thunder showers. The entire rainfall for the nine months of 1888 now completed has been 34.11 inches, which is 5.84 inches above the average for the same months in the preceding twenty years.

A Correction.

In our report of awards of live stock at the Kansas State Fair our reporter copied them from the Secretary's own books. We stated that the grand sweepstakes of \$50 for best stallion (Cleveland Bays and French Coach and grade draft competing) went to I. F. Sarver; but we are in receipt of a letter from Avery & Coleman, Wakefield, stating that their French Coach stallion, which everybody admired, won the prize instead. Glad to make correction.

Mr. S. B. Jackson, of Tribune, Greeley county, sends the following weather report for September in that county: September has been dry for fall seeding and plowing. However in central and northern part of Greeley there was a number of good showers during the

month. It has been a pleasant month for fall work: there has been no frost; all crops are out of the way of frost.

When persons address this office, or any other office, on business they should be very careful to write all they wish to say plainly, and then sign their names plainly. We sometimes receive letters that are not signed at all. One lies before us now written by some person who wants the address of his paper changed. We have no way of ascertaining who the writer is.

A correspondent in Seward county writes us the following notes from Liberal: Much wheat being sown in this county, which is furnished by railroad company at \$1 per bushel, with note one year 10 per cent. interest; will be much broomcorn planted next year, some ten, twenty, fifty, a few one hundred acres. Cane does splendidly here. Big returns this year. Some corn thirty-five to forty-five bushels to the acre. Two threshers at work in county. Some fields going twenty-four bushels to the acre. No end to watermelons. Peanuts show well. Seward county took third prize in county exhibits at State Fair this year.

A friend, writing from Florence, Kansas, signing himself "A successful exhibitor of twenty years' standing," draws a rough line over several persons thus: "I notice that your reporter touches very lightly on the Harvey county fair at Newton and the doings thereat. There were some very fine draft and grade draft colts there, one yearling Clyde filly was far and away the biggest and the best I have seen in Kansas. In size she was equal to the average 2-year-old, in form as near perfection as possible, owned by Mr. Morse, of Harvey county. There were two scandals perpetrated of a very gross kind. One, the allowing of all sorts of gambling, games and swindles, full play; the other, the awarding of a first prize to a draft horse with two such bog spavins that it might be said that it was hard to tell where the spavins ended and the horse began. As the awards of judges are supposed to be instructive to the agricultural public, the effect, if any, was to advocate the beauty and utility of bog spavins! A written protest was handed in, but the committee, not being able to deny the too evident fact, sheltered themselves under the plea that their veterinary had examined the protested animal, but he had not reported, nor has he reported to date, as far as can be found out. Such scandalous tricks should be gibbeted as they deserve in the public press. The management of a fair should be, like Caesar's wife—above even suspicion.

From Mortimer Whitehead's contributions we clip this: The New York State Senate has had a committee at work upon trusts. In New York city testimony was taken concerning the sugar trust, the combination of milk dealers in the city, the cottonseed oil trust, the envelope manufacturers' combination, the warehouse trust, the Standard Oil trust, the Oil Cloth Association, the combination of butchers in the city, and two or three other "combinations." With reference to the "general effect" of such rings "upon the public interests" the committee said: "However different the influences which gave rise to these combinations in each particular case may be, the main purpose, management, and effect of all upon the public is the same, to wit: The aggregation of capital, the power of controlling the manufacture and output of various necessary commodities, the acquisition or destruction of competitive properties, all leading to the final and conclusive purpose of annihilating competition and enabling the industries represented in the combination to fix the prices at which they would purchase the raw material from the producer and at which they would sell the refined product to the consumer. In any event, the public at each end of the industry (the producer and consumer) is, and is intended to be, in a certain sense, at the mercy of the syndicate, combination or trust."

In the Dairy.

ONE HUNDRED HINTS ON DAIRYING.

By Col. T. D. Curtis, Chicago, in the Manchester (N. H.) Mirror.

(Continued from last week.)

50. But sweet cream must be ripened by oxidizing before churning, and experimenters say that it must be churned at a lower temperature than sour cream, in order to secure the best yield. The best temperature in which to ripen cream is about 60 deg. It should be kept cool, not below 40 deg., and the temperature be slowly raised to the desired point for ripening and churning.

51. The oxidation requires shallow setting, or some other method of exposing the cream to the atmosphere. In all deep setting, souring the cream becomes necessary to develop flavor, as the oxidation is only partial.

52. The natural butter flavor, developed by oxidation, is milder than the lactic-acid flavor, developed by souring. Hence it is that many consumers prefer the latter, which they are used to, as nearly all the butter made is from sour cream.

53. The contradictory opinions in regard to sweet-cream butter appear to come from the different ways in which the cream is handled, only a few knowing how to do it right. But if only one makes good sweet-cream butter, it demonstrates the fact that it can be done.

54. The sugar in the cream is the weakest element, and will very soon turn to lactic acid. It would be philosophical to suppose that it would be better to have this change take place in the cream instead of in the butter—just as in cheese-making it is better to have it take place in the curd instead of in the cheese.

55. The temperature for churning ranges from 55 to 65 deg., according to conditions. But ordinarily the range is from 53 to 64 deg.—while 60 to 62 deg. are the most common.

56. When the cream is the most oily and limpid, as in June, the lower temperatures are the best; when it contains more hard fats and is more viscous from the presence of more albuminous matter, as in winter, and with cows long in milk, the higher temperatures are the best for churning.

57. The more succulent foods make the more watery milk and only cream, which churns the easier. Hence ensilage and roots are favorable to butter-making, the oils principally giving butter its flavor.

58. When cream is thick and ropy, and will not churn, it is because of the presence of an excess of albumen, which is like the white of an egg. This also prevents the escape of the air, gathered by churning, which is denoted by the swelling of the cream, which becomes frothy. Too low a temperature sometimes operates in this way, while a too high temperature makes the butter too soft and porous. It is well to raise the temperature of the cream somewhat higher than the churning point, and let it lower to it, as fat is a bad conductor and does not heat as soon as the fluids in the cream.

59. In case of trouble about churning, look first to the temperature. A higher or a lower one may remove the trouble. Next, see that the cream is not too thick. If it is, thin with water of the churning temperature. Using skimmed milk would only be adding more of the same viscous material. But if the cream is not viscous, but simply lacks fluidity, the addition of skimmed milk may do. Those who object to the use of warm water to thin the cream forget that milk is 87 per cent. water, cream about 28 per cent., and butter 10 to 15

per cent. There are very few things in nature that do not contain water.

60. The form of the churn is of no consequence, if it thoroughly agitates every particle of cream, so that none collects at the sides, ends, or in the corners, and does not get churned. Some kind of revolving churn, without internal fixtures, is generally preferred by experienced butter-makers.

61. At the first sign of the separation of the butter from the milk, rinse the cover and the sides of the churn with water at the churning temperature. As soon as grains of butter as large as mustard seed, and not larger than kernels of wheat, appear, stop the churn and reduce the temperature to 58 deg. or below, by pouring in cold spring or ice water. It is better to let the churn stand fifteen minutes or so, after pouring in the water, for the granules of butter to harden, as fat cools slowly because it is a poor conductor of heat.

62. There is sometimes difficulty in getting the butter to float in a mass on the top of the buttermilk, so that the latter can be readily drawn off without carrying the butter with it. A little brine or a handful or two of salt stirred into the mass is said to be a remedy. The milk may be drawn off through a strainer, or the butter skimmed off from the top of the buttermilk and returned to the churn—provided the milk is drawn into a clean vessel.

63. Repeat the pouring in of cold water to an amount sufficient to float the butter, gently agitating the mass and drawing off the water, until it runs clear. If one or more of these washings is in weak brine, it will dissolve the caseous matter and thus aid in separating it from the butter. Strong brine hardens and fixes the caseous matter.

64. After washing, let the butter stand in the churn, without gathering, until all the water has drained out that will, it dropping very slowly or not at all; then sift on the salt at the rate of one ounce to the pound—more or less, as may be demanded by the market for which it is intended—sifting on a little at a time and stirring it in, or incorporating it with the butter by gently rocking the churn to and fro.

65. It is best to use a sieve in salting, for the purpose of keeping out dirt, panscales, lumps, etc., which most salt contains. Use none but the best salt made for dairy purposes. Higgin's "Eureka" is the only salt free from panscales. It is also free from dirt and lumps, when it leaves the factory, and if kept in good condition. But it may become dirty and lumpy by bad handling and keeping. Like all other salt, it is liable to absorb bad odors when brought in contact with them, in transportation or storage. Salt should be as carefully kept as flour—in a dry, sweet and clean place, away from kerosene, fish, and other rank-smelling articles. Higgin's "Eureka" salt is not only clean and pure, but has the most uniform natural grain, is the most soluble, has the sweetest flavor, and possesses the strongest antiseptic properties of any salt put upon the market. It is also neutral in reaction, while most or all other salts are alkaline, and are therefore bad for butter or cheese, to the extent that they are alkaline. Made of pure brine, it has none of the evils of chemical purification.

66. By salting butter in the granular form, all working is avoided, and the "grain" is preserved perfectly. If Higgin's "Eureka" salt is used, it dissolves at once, covering every particle with a saturated brine. It is only necessary to press it together into a solid mass, either before or when packing it for market.

67. Beware of salt that does not dissolve immediately. It is liable to re-

main undissolved and make the butter gritty, unless an extra amount of water is left in the butter, which would be a fraud.

68. Be sure to use enough salt to saturate the water remaining in the butter, even if you have to work out some of the brine. If you do not, the butter will contain only a weak brine, and will not keep well.

69. If just enough water and no more is left in the butter to dissolve the salt, so that no brine is worked out, the weight of the salt is added to the weight of the unsalted butter.

70. No "brine-salting" method so called, or other method of salting butter, yet made public, is equal to the method here described, or as economical. It is practical and scientific brine-salting. Butter may be taken out of the churn and salted in a bowl or on a table.

71. It is not necessary to let butter stand, after salting by the granular method, and give it a second working. It is better to put it directly into the package, away from the air. This is the practice of the most intelligent butter-makers.

72. Nothing could be worse for butter, or more injurious to its keeping quality, or to its flavor, than working undissolved salt into it, grinding and cutting all semblance of "grain" out of it. Tons of butter are annually made salty and greasy by this method, to soon decompose and be sold for "grease."

73. When butter is salted in the granular form, be sure that the temperature is gradually raised to 60 deg. or above, before packing. If not warm enough, the granules will not adhere and the butter will come out of the package in a crumbly condition, which is objectionable.

74. Put butter into such packages as your market demands. Thirty to sixty-pound Welsh tubs are best for the general market. The wooden package is best. Avoid earthen and tin.

75. Private dairymen, who can secure a line of special customers, will find profit in it, provided they make a superior article of butter. As they can control all the conditions, they ought to make better butter than any factory can turn out from pooled cream or milk.

76. Fill the package with scalding water, and let it soak, emptying and filling it with cold water, at intervals, until the woody taste is removed. Then rub on the inside all the salt that can be made to adhere. When ready for use, any surplus salt not adhering can be removed. Use only the best dairy salt. A tub so prepared will not absorb the salt from the butter and cause it to spoil next to the wood—a quite common result from not properly preparing the tub.

77. Pack the butter firmly into the tub, but do not pound it in. Place a lump of butter in the center and begin in the center to press it down with the packer, working towards the sides until every air hole is closed and the butter is pressed firmly out against the sides. Repeat this operation until the tub is full. Fill to near the top, cut a piece of clean white muslin just a trifle larger than the top of the tub, wet it and spread it over the butter, carefully turning up the edges against the sides of the tub; then fill the space with a thin layer of dairy salt, saturate this with water, and put on the cover as nearly air-tight as possible.

78. If to be kept, place the tub in a clean, cool and sweet place, at a temperature of about 50 deg., and not below freezing. If in a cellar, do not set it on the ground, to absorb a ground taste, but set it on a bench or shelf free from the ground. Exclude the light and air

as much as possible. Much butter is spoiled by bad packing and storing.

CHEESE-MAKING.

79. Watch carefully when receiving milk, so as to exclude, as far as possible, all bad messes. One bad mess may spoil a whole vat of milk.

80. See that the weighing can, vats, utensils, conductors, strainers, and everything that comes in contact with milk or curd, is thoroughly washed, rinsed, scalded with boiling water and aired. Be sure that everything in and around the make-room is scrupulously clean, so that there shall be no germs of decomposition in the air to fall into the milk and on the curd, and have good ventilation, but not drafts of air.

81. As soon as a vat is full, or contains its quota of milk, start the heat under it and raise the temperature, at the rate of 1 deg. in five minutes, to 80 or 86 deg., according to season and conditions—say, 80 in hot weather, 82 to 84 in mild weather, and 86 in cool weather. A uniform temperature of 84 deg. may be observed throughout the entire season, if the make-room is so constructed that the temperature in it can be steadily kept at 70 to 75 deg. It is injurious to have the temperature run much above or below these points, besides being unpleasant. It is bad to have the surface of the milk exposed to cold, after it is heated up, and hard to cool curds in a hot room.

82. Add coloring to suit, and be sure to keep it uniform from day to day. The amount to be used depends upon the strength. It is better to use commercial coloring, if purchased of reliable dealers, than to prepare it at home. Pale and white cheese yearly grow more popular.

83. It is hardly worth while to give directions for preparing rennet, as most cheese-makers prefer buying it ready prepared. The commercial is more uniform than home prepared, and is much handier, besides saving disagreeable work. It also gets rid of tainted batches and stinking tubs, so common among those who make their own rennet preparation. The stuff used is often an abomination, and causes more loss from poor cheese than it would cost to buy sweet prepared rennet, without which good cheese cannot be made.

84. The more rennet, the quicker the curding, the more rapid the curing, and the sooner off flavor. Sufficient to cause the milk to perceptibly thicken in fifteen to twenty minutes, is a fair proportion.

85. Cut early—as soon as the curd will break clean across the finger, and while it is yet tender and will part readily before the knife, without showing signs of toughness. More white whey and waste is made by cutting too late than by cutting too early. Once begun, finish the cutting as soon as possible, and cut as fine as dent corn. The aim is to facilitate the separation of the whey from the curd, and nothing is gained but something lost by every moment's delay. I derive no advantage from using the horizontal knife, and deem it an unnecessary expense.

86. If the milk is very sweet, there is no objection to a little delay here, while with the hand gently removing the curd where it adheres to the sides and ends of the vat, or to the bottom. Then start the heat and gently raise it, at the rate of about 1 deg. in five minutes, to 98 deg., or blood heat. Have a care not to go much above 100 deg., as at a temperature much above or below blood heat the action of the rennet is slower. Milk digesting in the stomach of the calf, however, goes sometimes as high as 104 deg.

87. Gently stir the curd with a rake—a hay-rake with the handle and head shortened is as good as any—from the

time the temperature begins to rise until it stops rising. After this, occasional stirring is sufficient. Never stir with the hands. It is both laborious and uncleanly, with the perspiration exuding at every pore. A careful man with the rake will do no harm, while a careless one with his hands may be squeezing handfuls of soft curd into impalpable atoms. When he uses the rake, it is apparent what he is doing.

88. Keep the temperature at 98 deg. until the curd is sufficiently firm and elastic—a point which must be learned by experience, and which must be varied in different localities and under different conditions. A successful cheese-maker in one factory may fail in another; but if he has quick observation and good judgment, he may soon be able to hit the exact point. He may have to vary with the season.

89. Before any acid appears, run off the whey to an amount just sufficient to float the curd. At the first sign of acid, while the whey is yet sweet, draw it all off, raise one end of the vat, poke the curd away from the lower end, open it in the middle and pile it along the sides of the vat, to lie and drain until the milk sugar turns to lactic acid. With a dull-pointed knife, frequently cut the curd into strips easy to handle, and bring the bottom curd to the top, so as to give a more equal exposure to the air and keep the temperature approximately even. A strip of sheeting, nailed at short intervals to strips of wood a little longer than the vat is wide, is a good thing to spread over the vat while it is thus standing, and it is also useful just after the milk begins to thicken when set, to prevent escape of heat.

90. In this way curd may lie almost any length of time without injury. The longer it lies, the more it will hasten the curing process. It should not be put to press until the acid is quite sharp, showing that the sugar has all or nearly all turned to lactic acid, and danger from this kind of fermentation is over. If put to press sooner, the cheese is liable to swell and get out of shape. This method makes a softer and more buttery cheese than when curd is allowed to take on acid in the whey; but, if properly cured, it is firm enough for shipping purposes.

91. Souring curd in the whey is a risky and often a disastrous business. If the acid goes too far, it cuts the fine fats and dissolves and washes out the phosphates, which are necessary to digestion and nutrition; and thus the cheese is rendered both indigestible and innutritious. It makes a hard cheese, easy to handle, and may make a sour, leaky cheese, good for nothing.

92. When the curd is ready for the press, grind it, salt it, at the rate of about 2½ pounds to 1,000 pounds of milk, with Higgin's "Eureka" salt, cool to 80 deg., and put to press. Tighten the screws of the press slowly at first, gradually approaching full pressure, and let the cheese remain in the hoops as nearly twenty-four hours as possible.

93. In many small factories there is no curd mill. In such case, as soon as the whey is drawn, the salt may be added and the curd piled up as before directed, with frequent stirring. The salt aids in preventing packing, but somewhat retards souring. Before drawing the last whey, cool to 92 deg., but not below 90.

94. The curing-room should be well ventilated, but free from drafts of air, and be so built that the temperature can be kept uniform. Very rich cheese

cures best at 65 deg.; average at 70; and poorer cheese at 75 deg.

95. The curing process is both a digestive and a chemical one. It secures a much better cheese to have both changes go on slowly. The rennet breaks down the curd and makes it mellow, while fermentation and oxidation develop the flavor.

96. Cheeses, when set on the ranges, should have their exposed faces well greased and rubbed with whey butter. The next day they should be turned and have their other faces treated in the same way. For a week or ten days they should be turned every day and have their faces rubbed with the hand. If standing in boxes, the boxes should be turned over occasionally.

97. In weighing cheeses for market, all fractions must be thrown in, to insure good weight. It is best to have the buyer accept them at their weight when shipped.

98. The boxes should not be too dry, as this renders them brittle, while they draw moisture from the cheese and cause complaints of short weight.

99. Have the boxes fit snugly, so the cheese will not slip around, and pare off the edges to the level of the cheese. Put a scaleboard at the top and bottom of each cheese.

100. Study and observe these hints. It will save you trouble, put money into your pocket, and give the consumer better dairy products.

Kansas Dairy Association—Executive Meeting.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—At the call of the President of the Kansas Dairy Association, an executive meeting was held in the KANSAS FARMER tent, on the 20th day of September, 1888, 10 a. m., during the annual session of the Kansas State Fair. At this meeting the following petition from breeders and exhibitors of dairy cattle was presented:

To the Kansas Dairy Association:

We, the undersigned, breeders of dairy cattle and exhibitors of the same, do most earnestly request that your association secure of the Kansas State Fair Association the same amount of premiums offered hereafter to dairy breeds of cattle in classes, herds and sweepstakes, as shall be offered to beef breeds of cattle, and unless such concessions are made, the undersigned breeders and exhibitors will refuse to exhibit dairy stock hereafter at the State Fair.

[Signed]

T. C. Murphy, Thayer, Kas.
Home Farm Co., Hampton, Iowa.
L. C. Goodall, Des Moines, Iowa.
Wm. Brown, Lawrence, Kas.
John P. Hall, Emporia, Kas.
H. W. Cheney, North Topeka, Kas.
Sherwood & Rohrer, Wichita, Kas.
College Hill Farm, Topeka, Kas.
J. G. Otis, Topeka, Kas.
M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo.
W. R. Oliver, De Kalb, Mo.
J. B. Zinn, Topeka, Kas.
Henson & Rathbone, Council Grove, Kas.
E. P. Benner, Emporia, Kas.
A. J. Buck, Oskaloosa, Kas.
Geo. Stilson & Son, Longpoint, Ill.
C. F. Stone, Peabody, Kas.

The petition was favorably acted upon and ordered filed.

Requests for action before the next annual meeting to be held in February was submitted, as follows: That the Kansas State Fair Association be asked to place our dairy breeds of cattle on exactly the same footing with beef breeds.

2. That we ask that tests be made of quantity and quality of milk.

3. That in the exhibition of dairy cows, each animal shall be milked clean at a given hour on the day of exhibition, prior to coming into the show ring,

and stripped clean prior to any test of quality in milk.

4. That an expert judge be selected, for each breed, from a list of judges provided each year by the National Association of such breed.

5. That we ask of our legislators that at as early day as possible, facilities be provided by our State Legislature for a practical exemplification of the latest and best methods in the manufacture of butter and cheese, at central localities within the State, and that our State Agricultural Experimental Station be asked to co-operate with the State and dairy association in this matter.

A partial program was agreed upon, and the President and Secretaries were authorized to confer with dairymen throughout the State and perfect a complete program for the next annual meeting, and have same published in due time for same.

Mr. T. C. Murphy, of Thayer, was authorized to confer with John Boyd, of Chicago, with reference to securing a show of dairy implements at annual meeting. Also with others who may be interested.

A vote of thanks was extended the State Fair management for the very ample and perfect arrangements for the preservation and exhibition of butter and other dairy products.

Mr. Curtis, of Chicago, was present and at opportune time offered suggestions regarding pure salt, butter-working, etc., after which, and no further business, the meeting adjourned.

HORACE J. NEWBERRY,
Assistant Secretary.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co's IMPROVED Butter Color.

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The Veterinarian.

[This department of the KANSAS FARMER is in charge of Dr. F. H. Armstrong, V.S., Topeka, a graduate of Toronto Veterinary college, who will answer all inquiries addressed to the KANSAS FARMER concerning diseases or accidents to horses and cattle. For this there is no charge. Persons wishing to address him privately by mail, on professional business will please enclose one dollar, to insure attention. Address F. H. Armstrong, V.S., No. 114 Fifth St. West, Topeka, Kas.]

ENLARGEMENT OF KNEE—I have a sucking colt that stuck a barb on wire in the front part of fore leg three or four inches above knee four weeks since. Now the cord is enlarged and hard where stuck and enlarged some; below knee is soft lump about like a windball and as soft; think it may have strained a leader or cord in joint; lame only two days; did not swell below knee for three days; stumbles occasionally. What shall I do for it? I have used a liniment, turpentine, coal oil, some camphor gum and grease. Not fast on bone. Can I take lump away?

—If the enlargement above the knee show any warmth and tenderness bathe the parts with the following lotion two or three times a day: Potassium nitrate, 1 ounce; ammonium chloride, 1 ounce; water, 1 pint. If the enlargement remains after three or four days' trial, apply a slight blister of beniodide of mercury one part, to lard or vasoline eight parts. Use a small quantity and repeat every third day. Do nothing at present with the baggy swelling about knee. It indicates an injury as the result of injury which in all probabilities the colt will outgrow.

ABSCESS ON WITHERS.—I have a mare which early in July seemed to have something like the fistula, an enlargement on the withers. I treated it with a liniment of aqua ammonia, 3 ounces; spirits camphor, 3 ounces; spirits olives, 3 ounces; spirits turpentine, 3 ounces, which seemed to stop the swelling; and then I opened it at two different times, but nothing came from the opening but a little blood. Then it seemed to get about well. I let her rest for four weeks and have been working her ever since. The lump is still there and seems to be sore when pressed on with the fingers. The right side seems to be completely well, but the left side still has the lump and seems to be sore, but don't seem to get any larger, and she acts like it hurt her when she gets her head down to the ground to eat grass.

—The probable cause of the trouble with your animal was that of a bruise, which has resulted in the formation of an abscess and may result in the formation of a fistula. Examine swelling for any soft spot. If present then use knife and open freely and treat as common wound with carbolyzed washings. If no signs of pointing are present and the parts are hot, hard and painful, apply cold applications to the part to remove heat and swelling. By so doing you may be able to check formation of abscess. Later on your liniment may be of service in removing any enlargement.

A Pleasure Shared by Women Only.

Malkerbe, the gifted French author, declared that of all things that man possesses, women alone take pleasure in being possessed. This seems generally true of the sweeter sex. Like the ivy plant, she longs for an object to cling to and love—to look to for protection. This being her prerogative, ought she not be told that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the physical salvation of her sex? It banishes those distressing maladies that make her life a burden, curing all painful irregularities, uterine disorders, inflammation and ulceration, prostrates and kindred weakness. As a nervine, it cures nervous exhaustion, prostration, debility, relieves mental anxiety and hypochondria, and promotes refreshing sleep.

There are numerous ways to remove warts. A good, simple and harmless way is said to be the saturating of the wart with lemon juice two or three times a day for several days or a week. The wart will then disappear gradually and without pain, leaving no mark. Another way is to use common washing soda and apply it frequently.

Cavalry Troops on the March.

There is nothing particularly exciting or delightful in tramping along at a trot in a cavalry column. The clouds of dust sent up by the thousands of hoof beats fill eyes, nose and air passages, give external surfaces a uniform dirty gray color, and form such an impenetrable veil that for many minutes together you cannot see even your hand before you. Apparently just at the point of impending suffocation a gentle sigh of wind makes a rift, and a free breath is inspired. Dust and horse hairs penetrate everywhere. Working under the clothing to the skin, and fixed by the sweat, the sensation is as though one was covered by a creeping mass of insects; the rations come in for their full share and with the bacon particularly, so thoroughly do dirt and horse hairs become incorporated that no process of cleansing can remove them.—Lieut. A. B. Isham.

Young men who need business experience, and at the same time to increase their cash on hand, will find it greatly to their interest to confer with B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va.

Illon, N. Y., is the great strawberry producing center of the State. There are over one hundred and twenty-five acres devoted to the culture of this fruit in that vicinity. Twenty thousand quarts have been picked in a single day. The most of the crop is consigned to New York city.

When you need a good, safe laxative, ask your druggist for a box of Ayer's Pills, and you will find that they give perfect satisfaction. For indigestion, torpid liver, and sick headache there is nothing superior. Leading physicians recommend them.

In general terms it is advisable to feed the females well up to a year old and then gradually drop off their extra feed and give them only good pasturage, or the usual feed of mature cattle. If, however, the calf completes its first year in mid-winter it is best to continue the treatment it has been having until the following spring.

A faded or grizzly beard is unbecoming to any man, and may be colored a natural brown or black by using Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

The best and simplest cosmetic for woman is constant gentleness and sympathy for the noblest interests of her fellow creatures. This preserves and gives to her features an indelibly gay, fresh and agreeable expression. If women would but realize that harshness makes them ugly, it would prove the best means of conversion.

Closing Out Sale.

At Manhattan, Kas., October 17, 1888, Mr. A. W. Rollins will close out at public sale his famous Manhattan herd of recorded Berkshires, also his Short-horn cows and heifers and Hambletonian mares and fillies. This dispersion of Berkshires, consisting of choice matured sows with young litters, and young show sows and boars fit for service will be sold without reserve. This is a rare opportunity to buy select stock at your own prices. Remember the date.

A clothes tree, as you may know, is a stiff affair, looking very much like the trunk of a tree with several short, bare branches left at the top. If you have one of these convenient articles in each bedroom the masculine members of your household may be induced to use the pegs instead of hanging up their clothes on the floor. A walnut or cherry clothes tree is just the thing for a small hall where an ordinary hat rack would be in the way.

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FALL TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 4. [Name KANSAS FARMER.]

BLAKE'S WEATHER TABLES, FOR 1889.

According to Mathematical Calculations, based on Astronomical Laws, will be ready for mailing November 1, 1888.

Price 75 cents per copy, or two copies for \$1.00.

These tables give the maximum, minimum and mean temperature, in degrees Fahrenheit, for each month in the year, for most of the Northern States and part of the Southern States, each State being calculated separately. The amount of rainfall has been calculated for each State, most of the Territories, and for Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, for each month in the year, and the results stated in inches; and most of the large States have been subdivided into two to six parts. General predictions are also given for England and Europe. The predicted degrees of temperature and inches of rainfall will prove to be so nearly correct that they will clearly indicate which parts of the country will be the warmest and which the coldest, which the wettest and which the driest for each month. The best evidence of the correctness of these predictions is our past record, which shows a verification of 88 per cent. for the past fourteen years; and the constantly increasing demand from all parts of the civilized world for our weather predictions. The floods, drouths and temperatures for 1889 will be at greater extremes than anything which has occurred since 1816.

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As Scrofula, Rheumatism, Gout, Eczema, SYPHILIS, Etc., causing ulcers, eruptions, pain in bones, swelling of joints, enlarged glands, mucous patches in mouth, falling hair, and many other symptoms, are quickly removed, and all poison thoroughly and permanently eradicated from the system by purely Vegetable Treatment.

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

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And one IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION—an excellent breeder.

Also, one ENGLISH COACH STALLION—very fine. Address

D. H. SCOTT, Topeka, Kansas.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, October 8, 1888.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 2,500, shipments 2,375. Market weak and slow. Choice heavy native steers \$4 65a 00, fair to good native steers \$3 75 a 4 50, medium to choice butchers' steers \$3 50a 4 00, fair to good stockers and feeders \$2 00a 3 10, grass rangers \$1 75a 3 15.

HOGS—Receipts 1,495, shipments 990. Market steady and firm. Choice heavy and butchers' selections \$6 35a 50, medium to prime packing \$6 10a 30, ordinary to best light grades \$5 00a 10.

SHEEP—Receipts 240, shipments Market firm and steady. Common to good sheep, \$2 00a 4 00.

Chicago.

CATTLE—Receipts 14,000. Market dull and 10c lower. Top natives, \$6 35; Texas, \$3 00; best steers, \$5 40a 25; good, \$4 80a 40; medium, \$3 80a 70; common, \$3 00a 3 75; stockers, \$2 25a 2 85; feeders, \$2 00a 3 50; bulls, \$1 75a 2 25; cows, \$1 50a 2 60; Texas steers, \$2 00a 3 00.

HOGS—Receipts 19,000. Market 10c lower. Mixed, \$5 90a 25; heavy, \$6 00a 50; light, \$5 65 a 10; skips, \$4 00a 50.

SHEEP—Receipts 7,000. Market steady. Native sheep, \$2 50a 3 80; Texas, \$2 70a 3 50; lambs, per cwt., 3 75a 5 25.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—The supply was light and the quality common. The market went to pieces last week at Chicago, on common to fair cattle, and the speculators were idle to-day. The dressed beef houses did not want any, leaving the market in a nominal condition. Dressed beef and shipping, \$3 85a 4 00.

HOGS—The supply was good for Monday. Quality generally common, requiring a good deal of sorting, as it also did on Saturday. \$5 95a 05 hogs were nearly all sorted hogs, as the leading buyers wanted no half fat or grassy hogs. The bulk of the sales was at \$5 90a 05.

SHEEP—About half the receipts were billed through stockers. Some extra good muttons sold at \$3 05 and some choice lambs at \$5 00.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT—Very dull and unsettled. No. 2 red, \$1 15a 1 15 1/2 elevator.

CORN—10c lower and easy. No. 2, 53 1/2a 54c elevator.

St. Louis.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT—Cash lower. No. 2 red, cash, \$1 11; December, \$1 15a 1 17 1/2.

CORN—No. 2 cash, 40 1/2c.

OATS—No. 2 cash, 23 1/2c.

RYE—No. 2, 50 1/2a 57c.

Chicago.

Cash quotations were as follows:

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, \$1 15 1/2a 1 16 1/2; No. 3 spring, 98a 1 02; No. 2 red, \$1 15 1/2a 1 16 1/2.

CORN—No. 2, 44 1/2c.

OATS—No. 2, 23 1/2c.

RYE—No. 2, 60c.

BARLEY—No. 2, . . .c.

FLAXSEED—No. 1, \$1 40.

TIMOTHY—Prime, \$1 50.

PORK—\$15 50.

LARD—\$10 00.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts at regular elevators since last report 4,833 bushels; withdrawals, 1,000 bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 235,087 bushels. On the call No. 2 red, December, sold at \$1 05 1/2; May sold at \$1 10 1/2.

CORN—Receipts at regular elevators since last report, 418 bushels; withdrawals, bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 13,463 bushels. The market was weaker on 'change to-day. On the call the only sale was No. 2 May at \$1 1/2c against \$1 1/2c Saturday.

OATS—No. 2 cash, 20 1/2c bid, no offerings.

RYE—No. 2 cash, 48c bid, no offerings.

HAY—Receipts 16 cars. Market steady. Prairie, \$6 00a 6 50; fancy timothy, \$8 50; good to choice, \$7 50a 8 00.

SEEDS—We quote: Flaxseed, \$1 15 per bu. on a basis of pure. Castor beans, \$1 20 per bu. for prime.

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

Topeka Markets.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—Corrected weekly by W. W. Manspeaker & Co., 711 Kansas avenue. (Wholesale price).

Butter, per lb.	15	a 18
Eggs (fresh) per doz.	15	
Beans, white navy, H. P.	2	85
Potatoes (new)		a 50
Beets		40

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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.,

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Proposed Amendments to the Constitution.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 2.

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

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

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

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

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

Approved February 28, 1887.
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book, June 20, 1887.

E. B. ALLEN, Secretary of State.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 6.

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

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

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

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

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

Approved March 4, 1887.

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

E. B. ALLEN, Secretary of State.

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The Busy Bee.

Preparations for Winter.
We call the attention of every bee-keeper to the importance of timely management for placing bees in the best possible condition for winter quarters. By the time this is read we will have no time to spare in getting ready some of the most important features in successful wintering. We should make a complete examination of every colony, and at once go about setting everything aright. It should be ascertained if each colony is supplied with a laying queen. If the colony is found with a good supply of brood in all stages it indicates the presence of a good queen, and further search is not necessary in this line. If on the other hand no brood is found make a careful search for the queen, and if found in apparent good condition, with no discovery of defectiveness, go to work and feed this colony; and if the queen is all right she will readily respond by depositing eggs. Feed daily for a week, and if no eggs are found we would not run any more risk with her, but procure another queen or unite the colony with some other. Every colony should have a fair supply of brood during this time, and all that have not should receive a small quantity of feed daily to induce them to breed. As a general thing all young queens lay better than old ones, and it will be mostly those old ones that are found without brood at this season of the year.

When everything in the queen line is set aright the next thing in order is to arrange the combs. It will often be found that the brood nest is occupying one side of the hive. Adjust the frames so this will come in the center, place all brood frames compactly together, leaving no frame that contains brood on the outside to induce the bees to cluster there. Some apiarists use division boards and crowd the bees up on a less number of frames. This is highly recommended by some, but we prefer to give them the entire hive. If division boards are used now is the time to adjust them so as to form a foundation to work on. If we expect to winter our bees on their summer stands we must use some protection, and the only protection worth talking about is the regular chaff hive system. This our readers are familiar with, so that we need not go over the ground of the chaff hives. — *National Stockman and Farmer.*

It should be borne in mind that arrangements must be made so that the bees can pass from one comb to another, in order that they can reach their stores without having to go around the ends or bottom of the same. Many colonies have starved to death on account of this, when plenty of honey was yet in the hive. If a very long spell of continued cold weather, it is impossible for them to leave the cluster and travel around the frames of combs in order to reach their honey. Hence they will starve with plenty of honey in the hive. The remedy for this formerly was to cut holes in the combs for passage ways, but as this destroys the combs to a certain extent another device has been substituted which is as good and in some respects even better. As the heat of the cluster naturally rises upwards this passway can be made over top of the frames, in the shape of an empty chamber raised three-eighths of an inch above the frames. We would not place it over the entire top of the hive, but extend it so as the bees can reach the inside of the outside frame. Quite a number use pieces of wood three-eighths or one-half inch square placed

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crosswise on the frames covered with the ordinary quilt. On either plan the bees should be well packed with chaff.

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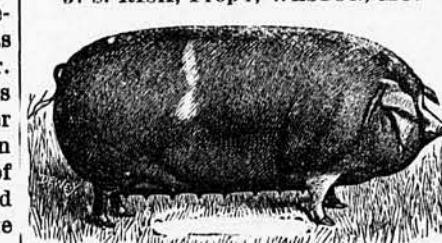
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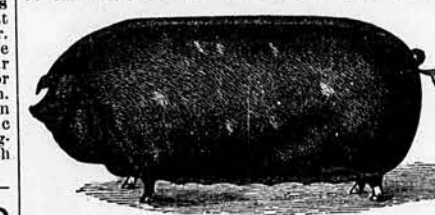
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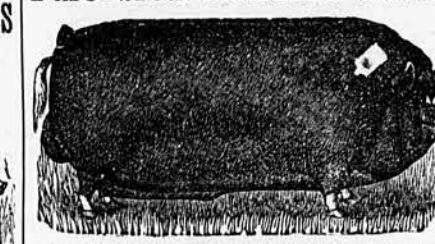
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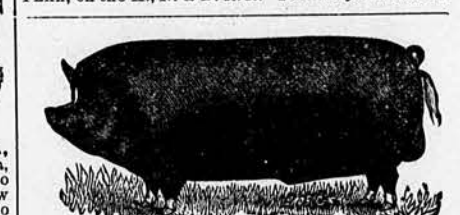
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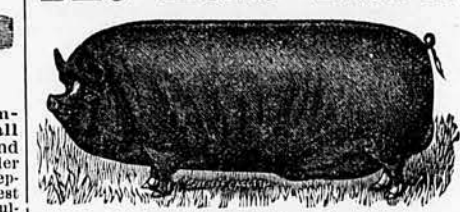
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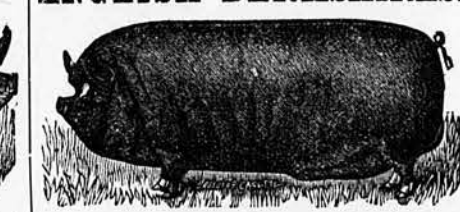
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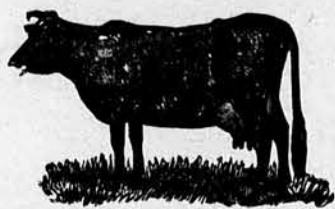
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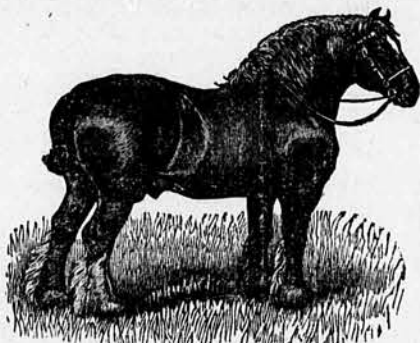
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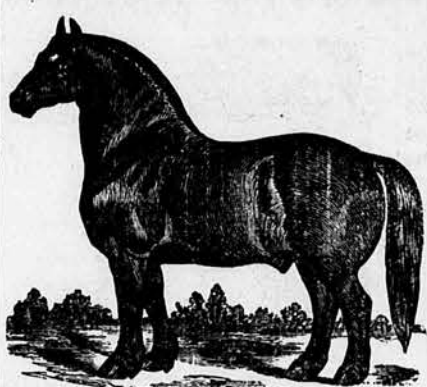
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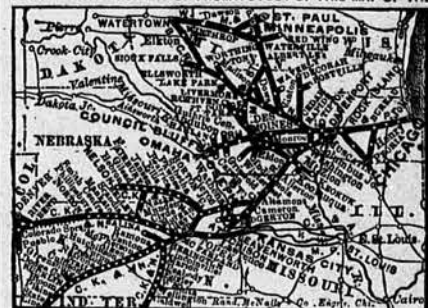
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THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY. THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1885, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker-up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper, free of cost, to every County Clerk in the State, to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested 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 a stray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township giving a correct description of such stray, and he must at the same time deliver a copy of said notice to the County Clerk of his county, who shall post the same on a bill-board in his office thirty days.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 27, 1888.

Logan county—J. W. Kerns, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Blair McMillen, one black pony, three white legs and white face, age 5 years, branded V1 on left shoulder, indelible brand on left hip, crippled in right hind leg; valued at \$15.

Gray county—A. S. Riley, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Allen L. English, in Cimarron tp., August 17, 1888, one roan mare, 2 years old, 14 hands high, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

Elk county—W. H. Grey, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Lewis A. McNeal, in Union Center tp., August 19, 1888, one black mare mule, 15 years old, blind in left eye, indelible brand on left shoulder; valued at \$35.

COW—Taken up by Mary Mann, in Union tp., August 21, 1888, one red cow, 5 to 7 years old, white spots, short horns, split in right ear; valued at \$15.

Douglas county—M. D. Greenlee, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by S. Engle, in Wakarusa tp., August 28, 1888, one medium-sized dark brown 3-year-old heifer, white spot in face, white on belly, short tail; valued at \$15.

Montgomery county—G. W. Fulmer, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by L. L. Marsters, in Sycamore tp., August 19, 1888, one bay mare pony, dark mane and tail, 14 hands high, 20 years old, branded H U P O 2 on left hip, other brands on neck; valued at \$10.

Kingman county—J. J. Stevens, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by D. P. Rimer, in (P. O. New Murdock), September 17, 1888, one bright bay horse pony, branded on left shoulder, left hind foot and left fore foot white, small white spot in forehead; valued at \$20.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 4, 1888.

Ellsworth county—Ben Fagan, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. A. Tillman, in Noble tp., August 28, 1888, one roan mare, branded S H on left hip, age unknown.

Decatur county—R. W. Finley, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Asa Durham, in Jennings tp., (P. O. Jennings), September 27, 1888, one brown mare mule, 12 years old, no brands; valued at \$60.

MULE—13 same, one brown mare mule, 16 years old, branded F on left shoulder; valued at \$40.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 11, 1888.

Stafford county—H. M. Woolley, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by L. E. Woolley, in Cooper tp., September 13, 1888, one brown horse, white in forehead, weight 800 pounds; valued at \$15.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by David Biggers, in Salt Springs tp., September 9, 1888, one dun mare, black mane and tail, about 15½ hands high, 11 or 12 years old, branded C O on left shoulder, hat-shaped character on left hip, has a scar on her left shoulder, about six inches long, which appears to have been recently made.

Elk county—W. H. Guy, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by T. J. Sullivan, in Pawpaw

tp., September 17, 1888, one bay horse, star in forehead, weight 800 pounds, about 12 years old, saddle marks; valued at \$18.

Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Robt. F. Hill, in Tonganoxie tp., one bay mare, black mane and tail, 7 or 8 years old, collar marks on neck; valued at \$40.

Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Aaron Archer, in Jackson tp., September 21, 1888, one pony mare, 10 years old, brand similar to V6 on shoulder and A on hip, blind in right eye, collar marks; valued at \$20.

Too Late to Classify.

PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKS—Pure-bred, at Dr. P. Marable's, 515 Kansas avenue, North Topeka. Come quick.

MAHAN & BOYS, Malcolm, Nebraska, breeders of pure Essex Swine.

200,000 TWO AND THREE-YEAR APPLE TREES, Hedge Plants and Apple Seedlings, at low prices. BABCOCK & STONE, North Topeka, Kas.

S SMALL FRUIT PLANTS FOR SALE **E**
Forty acres in Small Fruits. 100,000 plants sold this year. 900,000 to sell in fall of 1888 and spring of 1889. To those who desire to plant small fruits, my 1888 Small Fruit Manual will be sent free. B. F. SMITH, Box 6, Lawrence, Kas.

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General Manager.

E. E. RICHARDSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

H. P. CHILD,
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This sum will be given to the first 70 persons who write and tell us where the word BREAD is first found in the Holy Bible, mention book, chapter and verse. The first person who answers this correctly will receive \$75. The second will receive \$50. The third \$30. The fourth \$20. The fifth \$10. To the next twenty if there are as many \$5. will be given if answer is correct. To the next twenty-five people who answer correctly \$2. each. The next twenty who answer correctly \$2. each. If your answer does not arrive in time to entitle you to the first prize, recollect you have 69 chances left. Your chance is good for the first premium if you answer at once, and don't wait for some one more enterprising and diligent to get ahead of you. Each competitor must send with answer \$50c. Postage stamps or postal note to pay for one year's subscription to our Mammoth Paper. A splendid journal chockful of interesting stories short and serial articles, condensed notes on art, religion, politics, news, mechanics, literature, agriculture and kindred topics. Our medical department is edited by one of the most able physicians in Mass. All questions pertaining to health, etc. will be answered free of charge by the doctor. Every yearly subscriber is also entitled to a beautiful triple plate Butter Knife or Sugar Shell. These goods are strictly first class and cannot be bought for less than 75c. each at any store. Recollect \$50c. pays for all. This offer is open until Jan. 1st, only. Don't wait, write at once. Address Fireside and Farm, 243 Franklin St., Boston, Mass. (P. O. Box 1218.) Please mention this paper.

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(Continued from page 1.)

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KANSAS POULTRY YARDS.—Fifteen eggs for \$2 from Silver Wyandottes, White and Banded Plymouth Rocks, Langshans, Buff Cochins, or Rosecomb White Leghorns. Wyandotte chicks for sale after August 1. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. H. Stiemmer, Enterprise, Kas. Mention "Kansas Farmer."

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

COLLEGE HILL POULTRY YARDS.—Pure-bred S. C. B. Leghorns, Houdans, Wyandottes, Light Brahmas and Langshans. Chicks for sale. Send for prices. W. J. Griffing, Manhattan, Kas.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS, WHITE P. ROCKS, ROSECOMB BROWN and White Leghorns and Black Javas. Fowls and eggs for sale. Large illustrated catalogue and price list free. Will send a beautiful little chromo of a pair of P. Rocks for 4 cents in stamps. Address Geo. T. Pitkin, 61 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS.—Two dollars each; three for \$5. Plymouth Rock and Pekin Duck eggs, \$1 per 13. Mark S. Salisbury, Independence, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

F. H. ARMSTRONG, VETERINARY SURGEON.—Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. All surgical operations scientifically performed. Charges reasonable. Office—214 6th Ave. W., Topeka, Kas.

S. A. SAWYER, Fine Stock Auctioneer, Manhattan, Kas. Have Cattle, English, Short horn, Hereford, N. A. Galloway, American Aberdeen Angus, Holstein-Friesian and A. J. C. H. R. Herd Books. Compiles catalogues.

KANSAS PATENT OFFICE, LEHMAN & CONE, 316 N. Main St., Hutchinson, Kas. Twenty years experience as Patent Attorneys. Will devote exclusive attention to encouraging and developing Kansas inventions. Owners and inventors of Kansas patents will save time and money by conferring with us. "Genius is wealth."

FOR SALE TO FEEDERS, STEERS.

One, two and three-year-olds, in Cherokee Strip, near Kansas line, suitable for feeding or roughing. To parties making first-class paper, will be sold partly on time. Address B. R. GRIMES, Kiowa, Kas. Or W. B. GRIMES, Kansas City, Mo.

\$12 Wire Picket Fence Machine. Lowden's Perfection. Patented. Best Field Fence Machine in the U. S. Agents Wanted. Write for Illustrated Catalogue. Address, L. C. LOWDEN, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

TWO-CENT COLUMN.

"For Sale," "Wanted," "For Exchange," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order.

Special.—All orders received for this column from subscribers, for a limited time, will be accepted at one-half the above rates—cash with the order. It will pay you! Try it!!

GRADE SHORT-HORNS TO EXCHANGE.—For Thoroughbred Horses or Polled Cattle. E. W. Melville, Eudora, Kas.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.—Leghorns and Fancy Pigeons for books, minerals, fossils, mound relics, etc. Geo. H. Hughes, North Topeka, Kas.

TREE SEEDS J. G. PEPPARD, 1220 Union Ave., KANSAS CITY, MO.

WANTED.—Middle-aged man and wife, without children, to work on farm. The woman to cook for small family. Address, giving ages, references, etc., "Kansas Farmer," Topeka, Kas.

FOR RENT OR SALE.—New three-room house with ten or more acres of Kaw river bottom land, three miles east from city. Just the thing for market gardening. Apply to C. L. de Randamie, 507 Kansas avenue, over Greenwald's clothing store, Topeka.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.—One imported Clyde stallion, 7 years old; also a seven-eighths Clyde stallion, 9 years old. Will trade for cattle or horses. Address Geo. Drummond, Elmdale, Kas.

WHEN YOU GO TO KANSAS CITY.—Visit the Tetterman Circulating Library and Book Exchange, 1123 Main street. 1,000 bound books on sale at half price. 100,000 standard novels. Ordinary edition of the "Seaside" 10 cents each. Cut this out and call.

HEATING STOVE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A big bargain. Inquire at the "Kansas Farmer" office.

FOR SALE.—A three-year-old imported Hereford bull, finely bred, a grandson of the Horace, and sired by Chandler. Address Philip Lux, Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE.—A fine lot of grade Red Polled Bull calves. Imported sire. Also Plymouth Rock cockerels. F. Bortzfeld, Mapleton, Kas.

WANTED.—Correspondence with one or more responsible cheese manufacturers; good references required. Address Secretary of Wayne Township Farmers' Club, Lewis, Kas.

FOR SALE.—All kinds of FIELD, GRASS & TREE SEEDS. J. G. PEPPARD, 1220 Union Ave., Kansas City.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.—Several lots in Oswego (county seat), Kansas, for choice sheep. Address W. G. McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

FOR SALE.—160 Acres; all fenced and cross-fenced; two good barns, large stable, granary will hold 2,000 bushels, carriage house, corn crib; a large variety of fruit trees in bearing; six-room house, nearly new. Four and a half miles from Stafford. Price \$4,500—\$700 four years at 7 per cent. C. G. McNeil, Stafford, Kas.

FEW PAIRS OF PEKIN DUCKS FOR SALE.—At Topeka Wyandotte Yards, 624 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

FULCASTER WHEAT.—Is the best, hardest, earliest and most prolific wheat raised—yields forty-eight bushels per acre. Send for circular. Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.—A herd of forty thoroughbred Short-horn cattle for wild land in southwest Missouri or eastern Kansas. Address John X. Griffith, Shenandoah, Iowa.

WANTED.—Soldiers, Soldiers' Widows, or dependent relatives, who have claims against the U. S. government or are entitled to pensions, to call at P. H. Coney's office, 316 Kansas Ave., Topeka. Don't delay.

I. S. BARNES.—Blue Mound, Kas., has for sale registered Holsteins. Terms to suit.

FOR SALE.—Timothy, Clover, Red-top, Blue Grass, Johnson Grass, Tree Seeds, etc. Write for prices. Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Kansas City, Mo.

STOCK FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR CATTLE.—Two young stallions, 4 years old, extra bred and tried breeders; one 3-year-old jack—best of stock; one 6-year-old Aberdeen-Angus bull—splendid pedigree. Also, younger stock for sale. Address D. H. Hartscock, Marshall, Mo.

WAGON SPRINGS.—The best and cheapest on earth, for \$5.00. Capacity 1,500 to 4,500 pounds, according to size. Any farmer can put it on. Send money and width of boiler, inside of standard, over iron. American Bolster Spring Co., 220 N. Commercial St., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED.—Horses in exchange for some beautiful lots—clear—just west of city, and acre tract near cotton mill. Also good 80 acres, well improved, thirteen miles from Topeka, for trade. Call, or address A. M., 521 Quincy St., Topeka.

J. W. HALL, Garnett, Kas., has for sale at a bargain a trio of two-year-old Langshans; also Langshan cockerels and pullets. Write for prices.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.—Twenty-five head of choice Short-horn cattle, good color, well-bred. Address J. C. Neal, Myers Valley, Pottawatomie Co., Kas.

DEHORNING CATTLE AND SPAYING PIGS.—Orders solicited. Frank Jordan (Drawer B), Topeka, Kas.

FOR FREE INFORMATION.—Concerning cheap Farms and City Property in the best part of Missouri, address Simmons & Co., Monroe City, Mo.

\$100,000 WORTH OF HARDWARE TO exchange for unincumbered city or farm property. Call on me at 118 Sixth Ave. West. J. H. Dennis, Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE, GERMAN CARP.—For stocking ponds. Write for prices, very low, according to size. Cans furnished and returned at my expense. R. B. Moore, Oketo, Kas.

FOR SALE.—A number of choice young Short-horn Bulls, from 8 months to 2 years old. Thos. P. Babst, Dover, Kas.

100,000 THREE BEST SORTS TIMBER.—Claim Trees for sale by Martin Allen, Hays City, Kas.

J. M. SLONAKER.—Garnett, Kas., has for sale one richly bred. Write for pedigree and terms.

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J. G. PEPPARD, 1220 UNION AVENUE, (One block from Union Depot) **KANSAS CITY, MO.**
MILLET A SPECIALTY.
Red, White, Alfalfa & Alsike Clovers,
Timothy, Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Red Top,
Onion Sets, Tree Seeds, Cane Seed, Etc.

TWO-CENT COLUMN--(Continued.)

FOR SALE.—Jersey and Holstein-Friesian registered Bulls, 1 year old, or will exchange for saddle mare, color chestnut or black, 15½ hands high. Address John Milburn, Fort Scott, Kas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.—Eighty acres of land in Woodson county, within ten and a half miles of Toronto; sixty-five acres under cultivation. For particulars address Robert Ritchie, Peabody, Kas.

WE SELL.—Only warranted goods. Any society badge, 62 cents; charin, 87 cents; collar-button, 28 cents. Standard gold plate. Charles H. Williams & Co., Manufacturing Jewelers, Attleboro, Mass.

STRAYED.—From Martin Finney, Fourth and Jefferson streets, Topeka, a light roan mare, with silver tail and mane, shod in front and branded on left hip. Liberal reward.

FOR SALE.—Pure Plymouth Rock eggs. J. D. Jencks, 411 Polk street, North Topeka.

STRAYED.—On March 31, 1888, from Pinkerton place, south of Elevator school house, one bay three-year-old filly, a scar on left hind leg, and had halter on. Also a one-year-old brown horse colt. A liberal reward for their recovery. S. W. McKnight, Topeka, Kas.

TO EXCHANGE.—Timber Claim for Jersey Cattle. Box 143, St. Francis, Kas.

WANTED.—The address of canvassers who want employment—at home or abroad, ladies or gentlemen. Look Box 79, Marion, Kas.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN (AMERICAN).—Four Bull Calves for sale. Wm. A. Travis & Son, North Topeka, Kas.

RED CEDARS A SPECIALTY. G. W. Tinscher, Topeka, Kas.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Extra fine Bull calf, registered Short-horn. Also two for sale. C. V. N. House, Spring Hill, Johnson Co., Kas.

PATENTS.—J. C. Higdson, Solicitor of Patents, Kansas City, Mo., and Washington, D. C. Sample copy patent, instructions, references, free.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The best improved 320-acre farm in Rawlins county, Kansas, together with stock, crops and machinery, on account of health of owner. Address H. J. Browne, Atwood, Kas.

STOCK SALE.

I will offer at public sale at my residence on PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM, adjoining
Winchester, Jefferson Co., Kas., Wednesday, October 24, 1888,
at 10 o'clock a. m.,

The following blooded stock, to-wit.: Fifty horses and mules; 1 registered Percheron-Norman stallion, 9 years old; 1 registered Clyde stallion, 6 years old; one reg. Clyde stallion, 5 years old; 1 reg. Clyde stallion, 5 years old; 1 reg. Clyde stallion, 2 years old; 1 reg. Clyde stallion, 1 year old; 1 reg. Clyde stallion colt; 1 reg. Clyde yearling filly; 1 reg. Clyde filly colt; 4 grade stallions; 4 Brod mares; 5 yearling colts; 7 sucking colts; 2 yearling mules; 2 2-year-old mules; 4 3-year-old mules; 17 head of ponies, some well broken to saddle and harness; 15 year-old jack.
Sixty head of Cattle, to-wit.: One full-blood Angus bull, 3 years old; one full-blood Angus bull calf; 1 full-blood Angus cow, 4 years old; 3 three-fourths blood Angus heifers; 2 three-fourths blood Angus bull calves; 6 three-fourths blood Angus heifer calves; one full-blood Short-horn bull, 1 year old; one full-blood Short-horn cow, 6 years old; one full-blood Short-horn cow, 3 years old; one full-blood Short-horn heifer, 1 year old; 12 head milk cows and 30 head of calves—grade Angus and Short-horn.

Two Shropshire-down Bucks and a few Poland-China Pigs.
TERMS:—One year's time at 6 per cent., purchaser giving bankable note; 5 per cent. discount for cash.
JOHN CARSON, Winchester, Jefferson Co., Kas.

PUBLIC SALE!
Short-horn Cattle.

A. C. Briant, J. H. Blair and J. E. Wilson will make a public sale of finely-bred Short-horn Cattle at the Fair Grounds,
BELTON, MO., THURSDAY, OCT. 18, 1888.

This selection will consist of 60 Head of Cows and Heifers. In this lot are to be found the very best animals of the following Short-horn families: Princess, Rose of Sharon, Marys, Floras, Cyresses and other good families. Those wishing to have plenty of time to inspect the animals and discuss their pedigrees will do well to come the evening before. Trains leave Kansas City over the Clinton branch of the Memphis route at 9:50 a. m. and 4:50 p. m. Trains from the south arrive at 8:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. The morning train from either direction arrive in time for the sale. Lunch at 12 m. Sale will commence at 2 p. m.
TERMS OF SALE:—Six months time will be given without interest, if paid at maturity; but if not paid then, note to bear 10 per cent. from date; 8 per cent. off for cash.

Write immediately for catalogues. Come to the sale, whether you want to buy or not.
BRIANT, BLAIR & WILSON, BELTON, Cass Co., Mo.

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