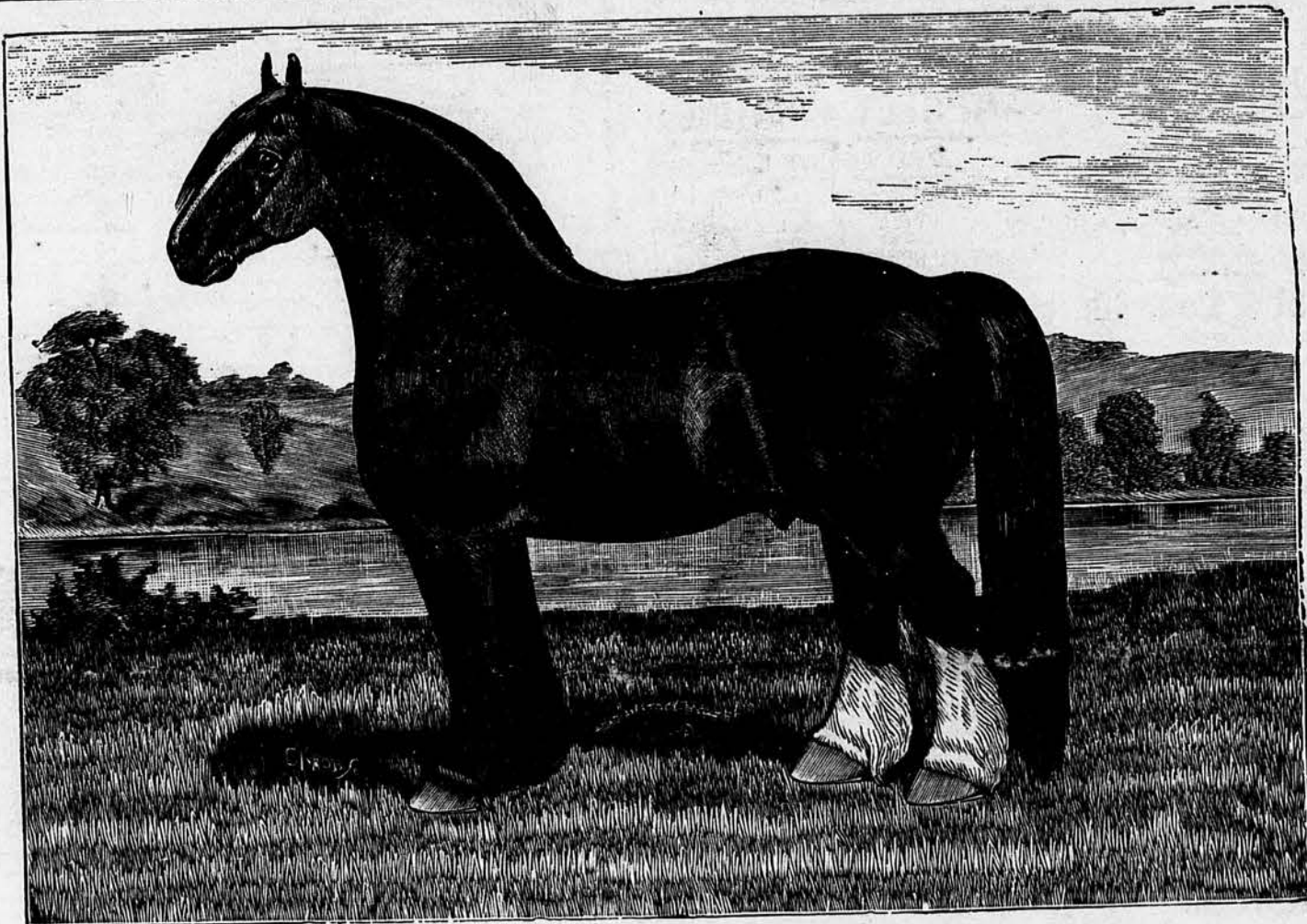


# KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED, 1863.  
VOL. XXVI, No. 40.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1888.

TWENTY PAGES.  
\$1.00 A YEAR.



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## Agricultural Matters.

### Hot Winds in Kansas.

In traversing during the last week the whole of the State of Kansas, from its western to its eastern border, I regretted again to observe the destructive effects of the hot southern wind on the corn crop. I had seen the same thing before a year ago in Nebraska, but then it was intensified by a severe drouth, the effects of which were felt as far east as Illinois and Indiana. The destruction wrought by the hot southern wind has this year been confined apparently to western Kansas and to the southern half of the eastern portion of the State, and that, too, during a season of at least average rainfall.

During the journey I was in company with several men who had given more or less careful attention to the causes as well as the effects of these periodical burning winds. They one and all expressed a confident belief, which seems to be founded in reason, that these destructive siroccos, which apparently destroy a regular fixed percentage of the Kansas corn crop, are due to the unsettled condition of the territory lying south and west of the State. If so, it is an additional and potent argument in favor of the early opening of the Indian Territory.

The theory they advance is as follows: Originally the whole country west of the Missouri river was one vast rolling plain, which had for centuries been burnt over by fire and trodden by buffalo until the surface of the soil was somewhat of the nature of a tile. From this the water flowed rapidly off into the ravines and then to the Missouri river. There was no more capacity for absorption in the soil than there is in the roof of a church. The radiation of heat from this tile-like surface was also about the same as it is from the roof of a church. Accordingly, as the prevailing winds passed over this vast baking and radiating surface they became heated to a higher and higher degree until they withered up every green thing with which they came in contact. It was like a draught of air across iron radiators.

As agriculture crept west from the Missouri river this tile-like plain has been broken up and fields of growing crops have taken the place of the buffalo grass. The soil now not only holds the rainfall, but the fields of growing crops, especially of corn, protect the earth from the constant burning rays of the sun and generate coolness as well as moisture.

As yet the area of agriculture has stretched only a limited distance west, and toward the south it is put a stop to by the Indian Territory. That Territory remains in its primal condition and, together with the panhandle of Texas, constitutes a vast radiating surface over which, in its heated condition, the prevailing winds of summer pass, and then strike the southern border of Kansas. Here they come in contact with growing crops, especially of corn, and they burn and wither these up until the sirocco becomes cooled by passing over this artificially tempered area. Accordingly this summer the hot winds seem to have traversed only the western and southern portions of Kansas, there destroying the crops but losing their destructive force before reaching the northern and eastern tiers of counties.

If this theory is correct, and, as I have said, it seems founded on both experience and reason, the conclusion is evident that there will be no permanent stop put to these burning siroccos, and the consequent destruction of a regular though somewhat decreasing percentage

of Kansas crops until the Indian Territory is opened to cultivation and the baking and radiating surface to the south and west broken up. As it is, Kansas is still the pioneer State, with the old tile-covered plain stretching out beyond it. Farmers of western and southern Kansas occupy, therefore, much the position of a permanent front rank in the line of battle, sure always to take the fire. Behind them rest in security the northern tier of counties of the State and the adjoining State of Nebraska.

I do not for a moment confess to be an expert in meteorology. Nevertheless, being much struck with this theory advanced by others, I beg leave to suggest it to you. I would like, at least, to see a question of such importance publicly discussed in order that the truth may be elicited.—Charles Francis Adams, in *Kansas City Times*.

### Good Shelter.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It is a very important item with cows that are giving milk to provide them with a good shelter early in the fall. A cold rain, whether in the day time or at night, will often cause quite a shrinkage in the flow of milk. So will standing out a cold night when there is a heavy dew, and at this time we are liable to have either at any time. A good shelter is very necessary at this time.

In keeping cows for milk and butter it is necessary to receive the largest possible quantity. The feed and care is very nearly the same whether a good cow is kept under such conditions as will enable her to give the largest possible quantity of milk, or a cow that will give a much less quantity of milk and is left to look out for herself. Occasionally we may save a little in feed by stinting and a little expense in not providing shelter, but in the one cow the flow of milk is less and in the other it must be made up by feeding more grain, while as a rule in both cases there is a shrinkage in the milk that will often amount to as much as the possible saving.

With dairying as with every other operation on the farm, attention must be paid to the details, or in other words to the small items, and to a considerable extent in proportion to the care taken the profits will be secured. Success with dairying to a large extent depends upon the dairyman. This is more especially the case when a good breed of cows is kept, and nearly or quite everything depends upon the feed and care given. With good cows the shelter provided is no small item in receiving a good flow of milk. Comfort is almost indispensable in inducing or aiding a cow to convert the food supplied her into milk. With stock of all kinds a certain amount of food is always necessary to maintain animal life, a certain amount during the cold weather is necessary to keep up animal heat, the amount depending considerably upon the shelter provided. If there is any food left it will be converted into milk. A cow in a comfortable stable or barn will give a considerably larger quantity of milk upon the same amount of food than if left exposed even during the fall when the days are warm enough, but the nights are cold. And if it is worth making an effort to secure the largest quantity it will pay to commence early in the fall rather than delay until severe cold weather sets in.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

### Clover Hay.

Clover rained upon loses about 7 per cent. of albuminoids and the same amount of carbo-hydrates. These materials represent the soluble and best

parts of the plant, and those which make fodder palatable. To avoid such loss, mow after the dew is off, use the tedder before noon or immediately after, and draw at once to the barn, even in the early period of cutting hay. All hay drawn is put into one mow and trodden very compactly, and is much better than the old way to put green food or undried hay in scattered amounts, as it secures greater exclusion of the air and prevents heating. Timothy cut at visible seed formation, in good weather, tedder being used, may be drawn the same day. Clover needs special care in drying, otherwise its value is heavily reduced by the loss of the overdried leaves which break off easily, often literally covering the ground. The tedder can never be justifiably used on clover after the leaves dry so as to break from the stems. At this stage it should go into heaps, and the leaves will absorb the moisture from the stems and toughen so as to be opened or handled without loss. Some allow the clover to "sweat," as it is called, in the heap and then open. I do not look with especial favor on the sweating process, as it occurs through heating and at the expense of the fodder, but commend the slow process of partially drying clover in open cocks, or in greater mass than it would be in when spread out in the field. While it will cost more it will be worth more, and being more palatable and nutritious, will be more readily consumed by stock. To sum up, avoid excessive drying, rains and dews.—Prof. Sanborn.

### Fall Preparation of Ground.

In those portions of the State where the subsoil is clay, and that is true of most of the State, corn and oats ground ought to be prepared in the fall; and as for corn it makes no difference whether the lister or the planter is to be used. The manner of preparing it is what we desire to refer to now more especially. It ought to be broken deep, very deep, but the ground at the bottom of the furrows ought not to be brought to the surface; it ought to be broken well and left there. It may be done by one implement—a strong plow with a subsoil breaking attachment following, or it may be done by following one good fallow plow with a subsoil breaker.

The advantages of fall preparation in this manner are several; it puts the ground in better condition for spring work and plant growth, and breaking the subsoil prepares a good place for the storage of rain water which falls during the winter and spring months.

It is a very bad plan to have cattle of all ages promiscuously in the same inclosure. Calves under a year, or up to eighteen months for the females and up to three or four months for the bulls, will be much better if confined in a lot by themselves.

Economy is certainly wealth in the feeding of farm horses, and yet it does not necessarily mean stinting or cutting off of rations. Give this matter a thorough investigation, and see if there is not more in it than a superficial glance would indicate.

If the calf is to be shut up in a close barn, under-exercised, overfed, made a tender hot-house plant, it is palpable on its face that the practice is dangerous and to be discontinued. But sucking calves and calves over six months old can be brought into the show ring in fine condition with very little danger; but in order to do this they must be treated rationally.

One horse may feel and do better on a much less ration than another, and if you are able to find out the exact requirements of each animal on your place, it may do away with the old-customed habit of "a dozen ears of corn three times a day, and a mangerful of hay," which has cost the farmers of the country more money than they would be willing to admit.

### Log Cabin Success.

What ails the young men?

Robert Garrett's father left him a fortune of twenty millions. He was from childhood reared in luxury; he received a splendid education with an especial training into a thorough knowledge of railroad management and was expected to succeed his father as a railroad king.

Within three years after the responsibilities which his father's death threw upon him were assumed, he is reported a broken down man, with mind and health permanently shattered.

George Law is another young man left with millions of money, who is reported among the "wrecks." His father, bred a stone mason, was of gigantic size and strength, with commensurate brain power, so he became a great contractor, then a railroad king and left half a dozen millions for his son to dissipate. The young man is a success as a dissipator.

The founders of both of these great estates were born in the most humble walks of life, grew strong, mentally and physically, by simple living and honest labor and developed into financial giants. Their sons were reared in the lap of luxury and developed into intellectual pigmies.

The great men of our country have not, as a rule, come from the elegant mansions of the cities, but from the Log Cabins of the rural districts. Simple ways of living, freedom from dissipation and enervating pleasures, simple remedies for disease, effective, and which leave no poison in the system, develop brawny, brainy men, who compel the world to recognize their strength and power.

The wholesome, old-fashioned Log Cabin remedies are the safest and surest for family use. Our grandmothers knew how to prepare the teas and syrups of roots, herbs and balsams which drive disease out of the system by natural methods and leave no after ill-effects. The most potent of these old-time remedies were, after long and searching investigation, secured by H. H. Warner, of safe cure fame, and are now put out for the "healing of the nations," in the Warner's Log Cabin remedies.

Regulate the regulator with Warner's Log Cabin sarsaparilla and with pure blood giving health, strength, mental and bodily vigor, you may hope to cope successfully with the most gigantic financial problems of the age, without wrecking health and manhood.

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

The California Fruit Grower says grasshoppers can be destroyed by a mixture of arsenic and bran, which they will eat readily and die in their tracks.

The California Fruit Union has 700 members, and controls the crop of immense areas of prolific fruit lands, extending nearly the whole length of the State.

### 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.

Australia exported 22,379 bales of wool to the United States last year, the largest total ever so shipped. The average of the past eighteen years has been 10,829 bales, and every pound of it has taken the place of a pound of American wool.

He ate green cucumbers;  
They made him quite sick;  
But he took a few "Pellets,"  
That cured him right quick.  
An easier physic  
You never will find  
Than Pierce's small "Pellets,"  
The Purgative kind.

Small but precious. 25 cents per vial.

Cottonseed meal produces the largest yield and the richest cream of any other food that can be used, according to the *Live Stock Record*. Begin feeding a quarter of a pound per day, and increase to a pound twice per day; never more, as it is very rich and might cause scours if fed in larger quantities.

Now is the time to enter Ritner's Commercial college, St. Joseph, Mo. See advertisement in another column.



## The Stock Interest.

### THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

OCTOBER 11.—John Lewis, Poland-Chinas, Marshall, Mo.

#### There Still is Profit in the Flock.

THE KANSAS FARMER has frequently urged that farmers do not abandon sheep-raising, believing as we do that if our commercial system is to be changed, there will still be enough profit in sheep to justify farmers in keeping at least small flocks. Here are a few suggestions in the same direction, which we find in *Breeder's Gazette*:

"The present condition of the wool-growing industry, and the attitude of the two great political parties—one pressing for the abolition of all tariff on foreign wools, the other standing only for maintenance of the existing law—serve to emphasize what we have repeatedly endeavored to impress upon the flock-owners of the United States, viz.: that the strength and prosperity of our sheep husbandry in the future, as in the past, will depend upon the intelligence and economy of the men engaged in the business vastly more than upon Congressional legislation. This conclusion does not ignore the disadvantages under which our flock-owners would doubtless labor if exposed to unrestrained foreign competition. It is admitted that they have rights which should not be entirely overlooked in any effort intended to conserve the general welfare of our entire population. They have helped to build up the best market in the world, and yearly contribute liberally to its maintenance, and hence are not slow to demand that no sellers of competing wools shall be allowed to share in the advantages of that market without paying something for the privilege.

"But wool-growers at the same time have obligations resting on themselves which they cannot escape. They must recognize the tendency toward economy in production which is characteristic of modern enterprise, and they must shape their business accordingly. Manufacturers do not buy foreign wools just because they are grown outside of this country. Much of the wool brought from Australia has selling advantages over the average product of the United States. Such advantage is found in certain instances in the character of the fiber, but in a majority of instances in the condition in which it is marketed. It seems entirely within reach of our flock-owners to materially improve the quality of their wools—they are certainly in position to better the condition in which such wools are marketed. So long as they neglect the possibilities in this direction, and foreign competitors act more wisely, just so long the discrimination against home-grown wools will be apparent in our market quotations.

"Australian wools now pay 10 cents a pound tariff and get into our markets. If these wools were similar in quality and condition to much of the wools grown in this country they could not be imported without loss. In that event prices would either go up in this country or go down in Australia, or the wools would not come here at all. The shrewd foreigner sees this, and seeks his advantage in keeping his product within reach of American buyers.

"We realize the difficulty of the problem thus presented to the wool-growers of the United States, sorely pressed as they are by an unprecedently low market, without prospect of advance, and at the same time confronted by a competition at once in-

telligent, stubborn, and buttressed by unmistakable natural advantages. But the problem can be solved, and eventually will be solved, on the lines we have frequently endeavored to point out: First, domestic wools will be grown at less expense than heretofore and now. This means better sheep and a management which sees that nothing goes to waste—both within reach of the man who is determined to secure them. Better sheep will grow more pounds of wool than is now obtained as the country's average, and at the same time grow a carcass improved in essentials to profitable mutton production. Better management will reduce the number of animals until only those remain that reach a paying standard. Breeding and feeding will then be directed to putting less grease on the outside of the pelt and keeping up the best possible condition of carcass on the under side. Every surplus ounce of grease in the fleece is a loss. Just how great a loss may not be so readily ascertained, but when determined is likely to open the eyes of the majority of breeders. Second, there is no use in shutting our eyes to the fact that the majority of our home-grown wools are slovenly handled, when compared with foreign wools, giving us the severest competition. In this fact of condition, quite as much as in quality, lies the popularity of Australian wools. Most of our wools are sheared and marketed in seeming disregard of the preferences of buyers; the foreigner puts his as nearly as may be in the condition the buyer is known to prefer. We know this will be met with the plea that "it don't pay" to take such pains in assorting and preparing wools for market. But the foreigner who has been practicing it for years is quite as sure that it does pay; and he not only continues the practice, but eagerly acts upon every intelligent suggestion for still further popularizing his clip. One thing seems quite evident: if the average condition of home-grown wools was brought up to the standard of Australian wools, and processes of assorting and packing as carefully observed, our prices would so advance as to discourage importations now found profitable for buyers and exceedingly perplexing for American wool-growers."

#### Shelter the Hogs.

A correspondent of the *National Stockman* wonders what proportion of the vast herds of swine that will be fattened this fall and winter will have shelter. For some reason—it is hard to tell what—farmers exercise but little judgment in this matter. They shelter their implements from the contracting and expanding influences of the sun and rain, but their care of the swine leaves us to infer that they are tougher than wood or iron. We would be glad if we could get farmers to think about this matter a little. It certainly would not take a long course of reasoning to convince the most obstinate man that his hogs need protection more than any of his farm stock. The thickest coat of hair found on the hog is a poor protection as compared with that of the horse or cow.

The young hogs are particularly sensitive to the fall rains, as evinced by lameness and indifference about moving out of their beds. It can hardly be otherwise when the soil is saturated for days at a time. Men admit that it requires more feed to keep them thriving during rainy and unpleasant weather; but no amount of feed will make the animal comfortable when surrounded above, below and on all sides with water and mud, especially when the mercury indicates that the frosts are coming. No man that can own a hog is too

poor to give him shelter. Every farmer that fattens a lot each year can shelter them.

The main point in making shelter is to have it water-proof. We have seen straw sheds that by their continual dripping would prolong a rain of an hour's duration for two or three days. Such make-believe shelter is very common, notwithstanding the fact that in most cases it is worse than none.

If there is one animal that enjoys comfort above another it certainly is the hog. A full stomach will not give it to him when exposed to the elements. For perfect comfort shelter must be given along with liberal feeding. There is a prospect for farmers to get a handsome profit out of their hog-feeding this fall, and all things that add to the comfort of hogs increases the margin of profits. We would like to see every hog well sheltered near his feeding place.

#### Will Free-Martins Breed?

Answering a correspondent who propounded the above written question, the *National Live Stock Journal*, some time ago, quoted from *Bell's Messenger*, the following:

"To say that any untried bull, whether a twin or of single birth, will be serviceable as a sire, would be a somewhat daring prediction. Some singly-produced males prove hopelessly unfruitful, just as some singly-produced females prove barren; and it is quite possible that the male of a pair of twins of the opposite sexes may be unserviceable. The present writer, however, never knew an instance of the bull twin, when tried, failing to become a sire. On one occasion, selling a 9-months-old bull calf to a farmer who had virtually accepted the offer at a price fixed, he happened to mention the fact that the bull had a twin sister, when the farmer promptly declined to have anything to do with the bull, his firm belief being that the male as well as the female twin was usually barren. The bull consequently stopped at home, where he had several cows in calf to him before he was twelve months old, and he was eventually sold for stock purposes. The twin sister of that bull never bred; and exactly the same thing happened in each of several other instances in the same herd and other herds directly and constantly under the writer's observation; all the males proved as serviceable as singly-calved males; all the females barren. This, so far as regards the female twin, does not always happen. Heifers, twin sisters of bulls, are not invariably barren; nor is it easy to say what proportion of heifers twin-born with bulls become mothers, and what proportion fail to breed. The female twin of such a pair is called a "free-martin," and is commonly, and quite correctly, supposed to be very risky to purchase for breeding; indeed, so risky that she is probably fed off without trial. An owner, having a heifer of the kind, and putting it into a public sale of breeding stock, or selling it privately to a breeder, without intimating the fact of its being a free-martin, would expose himself to grave suspicion of dishonorable concealment, so much so that a plea of ignorance would remain the only possible saving explanation of his conduct. But the owner of the male of such a pair would be under no moral obligation, that the writer can see, to declare the fact of its twinship with a sister."

In the feeding of calves I have never found anything produce more satisfactory results than sorghum. It has almost a magical effect upon them. They take to it quickly, eat it greedily, and thrive on it wonderfully. I have only tried it when fresh from the field.

#### The Importance of Grooming.

We will not speak of the benefit of grooming cattle, if there is any. It is asserted that it is very beneficial, and upon general principles it will be concluded that that is true. But being an innovation, however beneficial it might be, it would require considerable time and talk to induce its adoption. But the grooming of horses is not an innovation. It is a very old practice. Everybody recognizes its utility to a greater or less degree, and yet there is nothing that is more carelessly done. Perhaps the common idea of grooming is that it is the means of freeing the coat from dirt. But that is the least important part of it. Much of the grooming that is done is pretty nearly useless, for it is done with this notion of getting the dirt off the surface, and it is performed harshly to the absolute injury of the skin. The trouble often is that the pernicious idea that anybody can groom a horse, lies at the bottom of the operation. Grooming, like almost everything else that is done on the farm, requires brains, and the farmer would consult his own interests if he would see that the men who groom his horses have brains and that they use them intelligently.

No man can groom a horse intelligently unless he has a correct idea of the purpose of grooming and the characteristics of the skin. We have seen people dig into the skin of a horse with a sharp curry-comb, as if they were smoothing down a stone, and the pitiable cringing of the animal has no effect in getting the fact into the mind that the horse was being hurt. The skin is to be reached, for one of the chief purposes of the operation is to cleanse the skin, to remove the dirt and collections that have gathered on it. In one sense when the skin is covered with dirt and with the dried excretions that have come through the pores, it is like a head covered with dandruff, and those who have had an experience of that kind know how much discomfort there is in it. The pores of the skin become clogged, and they cannot, while in this condition, fully perform their functions. Their importance is so well understood that some have even gone so far as to recommend the Turkish bath for the horse, and we honestly believe that it would often prove valuable.

The skin is, therefore, to be distinctly and effectively reached by the curry-comb; that it may do all it may do in removing from the surface whatever may irritate the skin or clog the pores. The pores cannot be fully cleaned by the curry-comb, but they can be partially cleansed by it. But while it is necessary to "scratch" the skin, it must be gently done. The horse should never be made to cringe under the process of grooming. Of late years combs have been manufactured that do not harm the skin and some of them are valuable. It need not be said that farm horses are often neglected in this respect. Frequently it is the result of the hurry in our work. But suppose the trotting horse should be thus neglected. If it could be with impunity, certainly the owner would not go to the expense that he incurs for having the animal thoroughly groomed. It is the only way that the trotting horse can be kept in good condition. But the work horse has the same sort of organism that the trotting horse has, and what is good for one is good for the other. The truth is that if we paid more attention to grooming we could feed less and our horses would be much less liable to disease. Time spent in performing these "little things" on the farm is usually well spent.—*Western Rural*.

KANSAS FARMER only 25 cents to January 1, 1889.



## In the Dairy.

### ONE HUNDRED HINTS ON DAIRYING.

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

#### SELECTION AND BREEDING.

1. Decide on your line of dairying, if not already decided—butter, cheese, or milk for market.
2. If you choose butter-making, see that your cows give milk rich in butter fat, and that the fat is in large globules, so that it will readily separate from the milk.
3. If you choose cheese-making or milk for market, see that the butter fat is in small globules, so that it will not readily separate from the milk.
4. Test every cow, and do not be content with your herd until it averages 300 pounds of butter or 750 pounds of cheese yearly per cow.
5. Be sure to select a male that is from a family better in your line of dairying than your herd. This is a guaranty of improvement in the offspring.
6. When your dairy is up to your ideal standard, be careful to not use a male inferior to your herd, lest you breed down instead of up.
7. Stick to the line of dairying and the breed of cows which you begin with, keeping the blood pure. Mixing breeds promiscuously works badly.

#### CARE AND FEED.

8. Remember that good care and keep are as essential as proper selection and breeding.
9. See that the food given to your cows is of the best quality and in the best condition for digestion. This is very important.
10. Be careful that the ration fed to your cows has a proper balance of elements, approximating one part of nitrogenous food to five or six parts of carbonaceous. The nitrogenous foods are also known as "albuminoids," and the carbonaceous as "carbohydrates."
11. Mixed pasture grasses, including clover, make a well-balanced summer ration; but a little dry food is relished exceedingly, and is beneficial. Some of the best dairymen not only feed hay, but corn meal and bran, or some other form of grain, all summer, to advantage.
12. Be sure to have some soiling crop to eke out the feed during the dry season, and by no means permit a shrinkage of the flow of milk because of lack of food. It cannot be fully regained.
13. A most important consideration in the ration is that of bulk. If too bulky, the animal has to eat too much to get sufficient nourishment, and becomes uncomfortable. If not bulky enough, the animal will take in more nutritive material than it can digest, in order to produce the proper sense of fullness. This deranges the stomach and causes waste.
14. Remember that warm stables in winter save food and secure an increase of product over cold stables. Warm drink in winter increases the flow and improves the quality of milk. Letting cows get chilled is a costly practice.
15. Shade is almost as important in summer as shelter from cold in winter. See that the cow has plenty of feed and clean water, while in pasture, so that she can fill her stomach in a short time, and then lie down in the shade, chew her cud, enjoy herself, and make milk.
16. The cow must not have to travel a long distance for water. If she does, she will go without it until she gets very thirsty and feverish, and then drink until she is painfully painfully uncomfortable. Both conditions are unfavorable for milk secretion.
17. If the cow has to travel over a large surface and take a good deal of

time to fill her stomach, the extra time and energy expended will cause a corresponding reduction of the flow of milk.

18. Unclean, decayed or improper food of any kind will injure the quality of the milk and the health of the cow. So impure, stagnant or unclean water will injure both the cow and the quality of her milk. Wholesome food and water are necessary to keep the cow healthy, and only healthy cows give wholesome milk.

19. In winter, there should always be on hand a supply of succulent food, such as ensilage or some kind of roots. These are relished exceedingly, help keep the bowels in good condition, and increase the flow of milk.

#### MILKING AND HANDLING MILK.

20. Milking should always be done in a clean, airy place, free from all bad odors. If in a stable, it should be scrupulously clean, and have some deodorizer—such as dry earth, dry muck, land plaster, sawdust, etc.—scattered over the floor. The best of all is the land plaster, which goes into the manure, and is applied to the soil in about as good a way as possible.

21. It is better to have cows confined in stanchions, or otherwise, for milking, to avoid their moving about, and to prevent accidents. It is also better to have some kind of shelter, especially when it rains.

22. Before beginning to milk, brush all the loose hairs and dirt from the cow's side and udder. If the udder is soiled, have a pail of water and cloth at hand, and give it a thorough cleaning.

23. Have the hands dry and clean, and do not wet the cow's teats with milk. It is a filthy habit. If they need moistening, resort to the pail of water.

24. Be gentle with the cow, and sit down to her so that you can place your head against her flank and control the movement of her leg with your left arm, in case she steps around or is inclined to kick.

25. The safest position is on a three-legged stool, taking the pail firmly between your knees, not getting so near or so far away that the milker cannot sit firmly and steadily and rise quickly.

26. Take hold of the teat, well up on the udder, and gently stroke it downward, before beginning to milk. This gives the cow warning and limbers the skin, so as to reduce the danger of hurting.

27. Grasp the off hind teat with the left hand and the near fore teat with the right, or the off fore teat with the right hand and the near hind teat with the left, so as to milk across. This gives more room for the hands, and some experiments indicate that it secures more milk than by milking two teats side by side.

28. In grasping the teat, reach well up on the udder and press the milk downward into the teat, closing the forefinger and thumb tightly around it, next the udder, as soon as the teat comes fairly within the hand. Then close the second, third and fourth fingers in order, giving a slight and gentle pull on the teat, and squeezing out of it all the milk it contains, before loosening the grip. Repeat this operation until the milk ceases to flow.

29. When the flow of milk is not large, it is generally necessary to strip first one pair of teats and then the other, to coax the milk into the teats, or to make the cow "give down." Grasping the udder high up and stroking downward to the teat helps expedite the flow of milk.

30. In many cases, the milk does not stream directly downward into the pail, but off one side. With a little care, one can soon get the right position to turn the stream into the pail and avoid waste.

31. Be careful not to pinch the cow's

teats, or to cut your nails into the skin. Kickers are often made by hurting cows in this way.

32. Let every milker have the same cows to milk regularly each night and morning, and let him begin with the same one, milking each in the same order, and closing with the same one every time. This regularity induces a sort of expectancy or habit in the cows, so each is prepared to be milked when her turn comes. There is a sort of surprise or excitement about being milked out of order that lessens the flow. Cows get used to one milker, enjoy the operation more, and do better than they will if they have different milkers. It is important that the cow should like her milker and have confidence in him.

33. Strip the teats at least twice after exhausting the first flow, and be sure that the milk is all drawn. This gives nature to understand that you demand the full amount and expect her to keep up the flow. Leaving a little milk gives her the opposite hint, and she is sure to take it. Nature responds to demand. No demand, no supply.

34. Keep all the dirt possible out of the milk, and do not depend on the strainer to take out dirt. Only hairs and such dirt as is mechanically held can be strained out. What is dissolved will remain in the milk, to foul it and injure its flavor and its keeping qualities.

35. Strain the milk as soon as drawn from the cow, so as to keep the amount of dissolved filth at the minimum.

36. Set the can or other receptacle where the microbes and fungus germs from the stable or cow yard will not fall into it, to taint the milk and hasten decomposition.

37. So long as the milk is warmer than the surrounding atmosphere, it is throwing off vapor and is therefore purified. It will not then absorb odors, but the germs of fungi and other microscopic life may fall into it and do it injury.

38. As soon as the milk gets colder than the atmosphere, the vapors in the air will condense on the surface, as dew gathers on a cold pitcher, and the impurities and odors from the atmosphere will be absorbed by the milk or the cream on it.

39. If the milk is to be used for butter-making, keep it as warm as possible and set it to rest for creaming as soon as possible.

40. The warmer the milk when set, the more complete will be the separation of the cream from the milk at any given lower temperature; and the more rapidly the temperature falls, the more rapid will be the separation of the cream from the milk. Cream rises best when the temperature is falling; very slowly when the temperature is stationary; and little or not at all when it is rising.

41. Milk containing uniformly large fat globules the most readily parts with its cream. The largest globules always rise first. Some fat globules are so small that they do not rise at all. Milk containing small fat globules parts with its cream very slowly and imperfectly. As a rule, large fat globules make the best butter.

42. If the milk is to be used for cheese-making, or for market, thoroughly but carefully agitate it frequently, and cool it down to 60 deg. or below as soon as possible. The colder the better—if above freezing.

43. Do not mix the night's and morning's milk until ready for heating up and curdling. Mixing warm and cold milk hastens decomposition.

44. If carried to the factory, keep the can cover off until ready to start, have a ventilator in the can cover, and protect the can from the rays of the sun while on the way to the factory. These

## "Try Ayer's Pills"

For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout. Stephen Lansing, of Yonkers, N. Y., says: "Recommended as a cure for chronic Costiveness, Ayer's Pills have relieved me from that trouble and also from Gout. If every victim of this disease would heed only three words of mine, I could banish Gout from the land. These words would be—'Try Ayer's Pills.'"

"By the use of Ayer's Pills alone, I cured myself permanently of rheumatism which had troubled me several months. These Pills are at once harmless and effectual, and, I believe, would prove a specific in all cases of incipient

### Rheumatism.

No medicine could have served me in better stead."—C. C. Rock, Corner, Avoyelles Parish, La.

C. F. Hopkins, Nevada City, writes: "I have used Ayer's Pills for sixteen years, and I think they are the best Pills in the world. We keep a box of them in the house all the time. They have cured me of sick headache and neuralgia. Since taking Ayer's Pills, I have been free from these complaints."

"I have derived great benefit from Ayer's Pills. Five years ago I was taken so ill with rheumatism that I was unable to do any work. I took three boxes of Ayer's Pills and was entirely cured. Since that time I am never without a box of these pills."—Peter Christensen, Sherwood, Wis.

### Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

precautions are necessary to keep the milk from tainting or souring.

45. The idea cannot be too strongly enforced that it is the duty of the dairyman to deliver good milk in good condition.

#### BUTTER-MAKING.

46. As a rule, with any kind of setting now practiced, the cream will all be at the top as soon as the temperature stops falling. It will, if the temperature is run down to 40 deg. or below. The more rapid the cooling, the more rapid the separation. It is not well to go below freezing.

47. It is best to remove the cream while the milk is sweet, so that the milk can be fed sweet to pigs or calves. No good dairyman favors letting the milk more than slightly begin to change before skimming. To let the milk lopper is positively bad, as it renders it impossible to remove the cream without taking too much caseous matter with it. When cream is added, thoroughly stir and mix with the mass. Add no cream for twelve hours before churning, as it will not ripen and churn, and will therefore remain in the buttermilk.

48. The cream should be churned as soon as it becomes slightly acid. If souring goes beyond this, the acid begins to cut and waste the butter fats. Some, however, let the cream go so far as to even lopper. This gives a positive lactic-acid flavor to the butter, which many like, while the extra amount of caseine retained in the butter makes up in weight for the loss of some of the finer fats.

49. It was claimed by the elder Voelcker, chemist of the Royal Agricultural Society, of England, and by the late Prof. L. B. Arnold, that the finest-flavored and longest-keeping butter is churned from sweet cream and is freest from caseous matter; while some claim that such butter is insipid in flavor and does not keep well.

[Continued next week.]



LOG CABINS were strongholds of love, contentment, health and happiness. Coon skins were nailed to the door and they were the happy homes of strong, healthy, noble men and women. The simple but effective remedies which carried them to green old age are now reproduced in Warner's "Pippecano," and Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla and other Log Cabin Remedies.



## Correspondence.

### Kansas Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As a loyal Kansas citizen, I want to present a scheme for the salvation of a large number of farmers in this State. As is well known, Kansas is pretty well carpeted with mortgages, I shall not inquire how or why this state of things came to pass; the condition exists all the same. The problem to be solved is how are these debts going to be met and paid off? In some parts of the State the crops being pretty fair, the question is not looking so bad; but in other counties where there have been repeated failures of crops the question is getting to be a little uncomfortable.

There are dismal croakers, who say that eastern capitalists are going to "get" Kansas; that we are a gone goose. Slavery once tried to swallow this heroic State and bit off more than she could masticate, but it is said another slavery is going to take us and that we forged the chains ourselves. The outlook is getting to be serious, but I believe we are equal to the emergency, and this is my council of war:

Let the farmers of Kansas form themselves into a mutual loan and trust company, similar to some of our building and loan associations in towns. Let the capital stock be, for example, \$50,000,000, to be paid in installments of one dollar per month on a share, the shares to be \$100 dollars each. Let the company be chartered under the laws of Kansas, with a proper constitution and by-laws administered by a board of directors. Let the organization be as simple as possible in its constitution and regulation. Then these installments of capital stock, as they are paid into the treasury, should be used to refund mortgages held by eastern capitalists on the farms of the members of this corporation, so that the debts should be transferred to ourselves and the stream of money that now goes to pay interest coupons held abroad would be diverted to ourselves. This is a brief outline of what I think could be done in this State. I presumed in my scheme that all or a great portion of the farmers of Kansas would take stock in the company, whether they had mortgages on their farms or not. In the first place, if they had a mortgage and were out of debt and were in easy circumstances, the taking of some shares and paying in their dues would be laying up treasure in a corporation that would yield, according to my calculations, nearly 50 per cent. on the investment and be much safer than any savings bank, as the security would be in Kansas soil secured by first mortgage; in addition to this they would be promoting the prosperity of Kansas people, who are their neighbors, thus securing additional prosperity for themselves, because it is well known that the more people there are about us who are in good shape, the more valuable is the neighborhood; all property enjoys a reflective value from its surroundings. In the second place, if shareholders had mortgages on their farms, they would, by paying in their dues of twelve dollars a year on a share, be laying up a sinking fund against the day of final payment. A half dozen hens would pay the dues on one share in a year. It would be in short only the lending of small sums by the many to the few. It is not presumed that we would be able to refund all the mortgages at once, but if we should all act together as loyal Kansans and swear that we will not let the farmer be sold out to eastern money lenders, we can all lay up small sums annually to be used to refund some farmer's mortgage that is falling due and thus begin to carry each other's burdens, as we are morally bound to do and as is our greatest worldly interest to do.

An organization like this would be the means of uniting farmers and assisting them in getting out of debt. The object of this concern should be to promote the getting out of debt and henceforth paying as we go. We have all discovered that going into debt is like the original sin; it permeates by its example all classes of society and brings financial ruin upon us all. Debt is the impersonal devil that makes hard times; it isn't drouth, nor hot winds, nor chinch bugs, but only debt, with a capital "D," that makes and is the author of hard times.

Farmers must begin to do something for

themselves; they must concentrate capital among themselves. They must stand by their profession and as school teachers say, "Magnify their office." We can't legislate ourselves out of debt, but we can help each other and help ourselves thereby. We can create within ourselves a "public strengthening act" for Kansas. I say, fellow Kansans, we must "get a move on us" and have some State and business pride about us, and if any of you have something better to offer, trot it out. These building associations, which are somewhat our pattern, are doing well in the towns and the stock generally pretty well paid in and above par. They work well and are a success. Why cannot farmers devise something that will work for them as well as for the denizens of cities and towns?

L. BALDWIN.

Great Bend, Kas., September 29, 1888.

### STATE FAIR NOTES.

(Delayed from last week.)

The Shawnee county exhibit was a grand exposition of itself.

B. B. Smythe, of Topeka, had an interesting collection of 1,440 Kansas plants of his own gathering.

Mrs. F. O. Miller, of Topeka, won the \$25 gold medal for best five-pound batch of pure Jersey butter made in Kansas.

The new and large refrigerator in agricultural hall makes it possible to show butter to an advantage. A large exhibit may be expected next year.

In the display of jellies, not less than ten varieties to be exhibited by the maker, Miss Ollie G. Clark, of Topeka, won first premium of \$20; and Miss Minnie B. White, Topeka, second, \$10.

Miss Minnie Stauffer, of North Topeka, won both the first and second special prizes offered by T. E. Bowman & Co., of Topeka, for the best three loaves of graham bread made by girl under 16 years old.

The KANSAS FARMER's tent headquarters were also used by the Kansas Dairy Association, where all interested in this important industry could register. Look out for a grand program at the annual meeting next winter.

Among the little girls that got to the front was Blanche File, who exhibited a calico dress made entirely by hand, including crocheted yoke and silk ruche. She got both blue and red ribbons. She is a Topeka girl and is 12 years old.

In the county exhibits of largest and best display of farm products, including fruits and vegetables, grown in Kansas, premiums were awarded as follows: Bourbon county, first, \$250; Wichita county, second, \$150; Seward county, third, \$100. Shawnee county was excluded from competition.

Mrs. J. G. Otis, of Shawnee county, and E. St. John, of Riley county, superintended the department for the dairy, apiary, household and pantry stores, and managed the same more successfully than ever was done before at any fair. The association should provide glass show-cases for pantry stores hereafter.

The most valuable and best grown collection of fruits exhibited by one individual, selected strictly for market purposes, was awarded as follows: John Armstrong, Topeka, first, \$15; S. Cain, Iola, second, \$10. For the most valuable and best grown exhibit of apples of Kansas origin, S. Cain, first, \$10; C. H. Lovejoy, second, \$5.

The Gale Manufacturing company, of Albion, Mich., were on hand with their "Big Injun" sulky plows. For ease of action, excellence of workmanship and material, and elegance of appearance it is the unrivaled. Mr. Linhart, the representative of the company, proved himself a workman approved in his presentation of the claims of the Gale Manufacturing company's goods.

In the butter and cheese exhibits the principal premiums were awarded as follows: Best fifty pounds creamery butter, Beverly Creamery, Lincoln county, first, \$15; Topeka Creamery, second, \$10. Best exhibit of fancy or ornamental creamery butter, Topeka, first, \$10; Beverly, second, \$5. Best exhibit of 500 pounds of cheese, Gould & Doty, Eskridge, first, \$15; W. A. Bowles, Dover, second, \$10.

Messrs. Perry & Hart, of Abilene, Kas., during the fair exhibited a device that was of special interest to every farmer and stockman. It consists of an attachment for sup-

plying water to stock from tanks, ponds or barrels. The device permits the water to be kept at the proper depth in the watering trough and not overflow, and it is self-regulating, saving time, expense and trouble. Full information will be given on application.

B. F. Smith, of Lawrence, Kas., the renowned small fruit grower of the West, whose sale of plants amounts annually to hundreds of thousands, had a fine exhibit of Kansas pears, and with this luscious fruit won first on the most useful and best grown exhibit of not less than five varieties for family purposes, and first premium on best five varieties for market; also first on plate of seedlings of Kansas origin, and first on the varieties Buerre d'Anjon, Sheldon, Lawrence, Winter Nellis, etc.

The exhibit of fruit was extensive, and from the endless number of varieties shown of excellent quality, Kansas need not take second place as a horticultural State. In the largest and best collection of county fruit displays the second prize of \$100 was awarded to Douglas county, Messrs. Smith and Reynolds in charge. The first prize of \$150 was awarded to Allen county, with Mr. B. F. Panoast in charge. The best individual exhibit of fruits for family purposes was awarded to J. S. Ensminger, Silver Lake, first, \$20; C. H. Lovejoy, Baldwin, second, \$10.

Mr. P. R. Sabin, of Blue Mound, Kas., has our thanks for the choice lot of potatoes received by members of this office, and which formed a part of the Bourbon county display at the State Fair. The varieties were Chicago Market, Empire State, Boston Reds, Early Rose and Early Ohio. From the excellence of these, Mr. S. is certainly an experienced potato-grower. In his letter to Mr. Newberry he says that besides taking first prize on potatoes at Fort Scott, he captured all the premiums on potatoes at the Mound City Fair, and also first premium on yellow corn. He further says "the Boston Red potatoes are not at their best until March, and should be buried. I have some still finer samples of the Chicago market, and think they would win the prize for smoothness and quality at any fair in the United States."

### Gossip About Stock.

W. S. Hanna, of Ottawa, has during the past week received eleven orders for swine, which he is low filling.

Go to Zinn & Lackey's public sale of choice milking cows, to be held October 12, two miles north of North Topeka. See advertisement.

J. A. Hughes & Sons, of Windsor, Mo., showed hogs at Fort Scott, and secured four first, three second, and sweepstakes on best boar any age or breed.

C. F. Deltrich, of Ottawa, recently purchased a fine boar, under 6 months, of Hon. F. M. Lall, Marshall, Mo., and by showing him at the fair got a premium.

Wm. D. Kerns, of Ottawa, showed poultry at Ottawa, and got ten premiums. He had thirteen entries. Wm. Staley showed Chester White hogs and got seven premiums. Other exhibitors did well, but not having the awards, it is impossible to give prizes.

James Houk, of Hartwell, Mo., an advertiser in this paper, exhibited swine and sheep at the Fort Scott Fair recently, and got on his swine seven premiums and on the sheep five premiums. He has choice produce and those wanting good stock should confer with him at once.

At the Franklin County Fair, S. McCulloch got six first, four second and sweepstakes on sow and litter of pigs. This gentleman sold ten pigs at this fair, all choice Berkshires. His imported Patentee boar won first in class of 2 years and over. Oxford Lady with her litter of pigs was a beauty.

D. K. Kellerman & Son, of Mound City, Kas., showed Short-horn cattle at the Fort Scott Fair, and got five first, two second, sweepstakes on bull any age or breed, cow any age or breed, and best herd of one bull and three cows. At the same fair, O. E. Morse & Son, of Mound City, secured two first and two second premiums on their Short-horns.

Among the many exhibits at the Fort Scott Fair this season was a lot of German carp, property of Mr. W. C. Rose, of Lakeside, Kas. These specimens of the finny tribe show conclusively that fish can be successfully grown as well as that of any other species of animal kind, and as a food they stand par excellent with anything yet found. This gentleman has forty acres in lake devoted to the propagation of German carp and reports a wonderful growth. About October 23 his annual drain will take place, at which time a representative of this paper will note developments, etc.

### "Nasal Voices, Catarrh and False Teeth."

A prominent English woman says the American women all have high, shrill, nasal voices and false teeth.

Americans don't like the constant twitting they get about this nasal twang, and yet it is a fact caused by our dry stimulating atmosphere, and the universal presence of catarrhal difficulties.

But why should so many of our women have false teeth?

That is more of a poser to the English. It is quite impossible to account for it except on the theory of deranged stomach action caused by imprudence in eating and by want of regular exercise.

Both conditions are unnatural.

Catarrhal troubles everywhere prevail and end in cough and consumption, which are promoted by mal-nutrition induced by deranged stomach action. The condition is a modern one, one unknown to our ancestors who prevented the catarrh, cold, cough and consumption by abundant and regular use of what is now known as Warner's Log Cabin cough and consumption remedy and Log Cabin sarsaparilla, two old-fashioned standard remedies handed down from our ancestors, and now exclusively put forth under the strongest guarantees of purity and efficacy by the world-famed makers of Warner's safe cure. These two remedies plentifully used as the fall and winter seasons advance, together with an occasional use of Warner's Log Cabin rose cream, to strengthen and protect the nasal membranes, give a positive assurance of freedom, both from catarrh and those dreadful and if neglected, inevitable consequences, pneumonia, lung troubles and consumption, which so generally and fatally prevail among our people.

Comrade Eli Fisher, of Salem, Henry Co., Iowa, served four years in the late war and contracted a disease called consumption by the doctors. He had frequent hemorrhages. After using Warner's Log Cabin cough and consumption remedy, he says, under date of January 19th, 1888: "I do not bleed at the lungs any more, my cough does not bother me, and I do not have any more smothering spells." Warner's Log Cabin rose cream cured his wife of catarrh and she is "sound and well."

Of course we do not like to have our women called nose talkers and false teeth owners, but these conditions can be readily overcome in the manner indicated.

### Highland Boast 1292.

Our illustration represents the premium-winner for best 2-year-old English Shire at the late Kansas State Fair. This animal possesses good size, heavy bone and nice hair. He is very well bred and one of the best 2-year-olds imported this year.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Messrs. Rix & Goodenough, importers and breeders of Draft horses and Cleveland Bays. At Highland Stock Farm, four miles southeast of Topeka, they have thirty-five head of stallions and mares, most of which came in their last importation which arrived in July. The horses in their stables are a remarkably even lot and without exception free from blemish and disease. A careful inspection of horses and catalogue of pedigrees will convince any one that unusual care was taken in the selection of their recent importation to secure animals with strictly sound legs and feet, with plenty of bone and quality in addition to gilt-edge pedigrees. The fact that the lot at present on hand have won fifty-four prizes in the old country is additional evidence of their superior qualities and soundness. The splendid reputation which this firm has for reliability, honest, straight dealing, and for importing strictly first-class horses, is well known throughout the West, and it is evident that they intend to maintain in the future their present high reputation. They are prepared to sell horses on the most favorable terms and at prices based upon actual individual merit. Their new illustrated catalogue will be sent on application.

### A Flat Contradiction.

Some one has told you that your catarrh is incurable. It is not so. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will cure it. It is pleasant to use and it always does its work thoroughly. We have yet to hear of a case in which it did not accomplish a cure when faithfully used. Catarrh is a disease which it is dangerous to neglect. A certain remedy is at your command. Avail yourself of it before the complaint assumes a more serious form. All druggists.



## FROM THE FAIRS.

## FRANKLIN COUNTY FAIR.

The Franklin County Agricultural Society closed its twenty-second annual fair last Friday. All departments were well represented save those in which competition was "open only to stock owned in Franklin county." It is a grave mistake to place limitation lines and thus debar fellow breeders from making an exhibit simply because they reside outside of certain prescribed boundaries. If the present breeders of thoroughbred cattle in Franklin county cannot produce that which will make a creditable showing by side that of other less favored sections of our country, then it is high time for them to step down and out and let some one else take their places, for it is no credit to any county to come the "baby act" and insist that their Agricultural Society shall do so and so or they will not make an exhibit. Away with such, for it only shows in the eyes of intelligent people that said exhibitors have inferior stock, and to come in contact with animals better cared for is only to meet their Waterloo.

The swine department contained a very superior showing of Berkshires, Poland-Chinas, Chester Whites, Small Yorkshires and Duroc-Jerseys. The exhibitors who advertise in the KANSAS FARMER were Messrs. S. McCulloch, I. L. Whipple & Sons, H. G. Farmer & Sons, W. S. Hanna and V. B. Howey, and from their general display at this fair one need not hesitate to place an order for whatever is desired, as the animals speak for themselves. All choice in every respect and worthy a place in any herd.

The center of attraction was Horticultural hall, in which appeared the finest collection of fruits ever before seen in the county. This department was under the immediate superintendency of Mr. A. Willis, an experienced fruitist. The display contained over 1,000 plates of fruit, and all of choice varieties. The exhibit of fruit by Mrs. Coe surpassed all others, and created commendable praise from all visitors.

The farm and garden display was exceedingly fine, and demonstrated beyond a doubt the truthfulness of Franklin county's fertility.

The sheep, poultry, cattle and horse exhibits were good, especially so of the poultry, which was conceded to be the best ever made before the association.

In conclusion, I would say that no place was worthy of more note than the school exhibit made by pupils from the different districts of the county. It was under charge of County Superintendent Decklow, who took special pride in showing the practical executive ability of Franklin county students. The fine arts department also contained works executed with great care and exactness, gems, as it were, from the minds—brightest ideas artistically drawn out and practically applied.

Forest Park has no equal as a fair resort, and the management realizing this fact purpose making it the best exposition outside of Topeka.

## CANEY VALLEY FAIR—ELK COUNTY.

Taking into consideration the hard times, the fair held here this week in some respects was a success. The premiums offered were very small, hence the display in many departments was not what it should and might have been, yet enough was exhibited to demonstrate that the farmers of Elk county have been blessed with a season of good crops. Among the most commendable displays was that of R. W. M. Roe, whose display of fruit and forest trees added testimony to the Kansas record for tree growing. He has thirty acres of nursery stock, consisting of all kinds of trees, both fruit and ornamental, especially adapted to Kansas culture. His nursery is adjoining Grenola, and his prices within the reach of all desiring tree stock.

## SALINE COUNTY FAIR.

This fair, held at the grounds of the association, at Oak Park, east of the city, was held last week. The stock exhibited was characteristic of the progressive spirit of Saline county farmers and stock-raisers. They possess the best farms in Kansas and never take a back seat in the exhibition of farm products or stock. The second day of the fair was a great day. The people of the city and county came in multitudes. The fine art display was especially noticeable. The hall was literally filled with fine things from the brushes and pencils of home artists. The fruit display was not large but

very handsome. In the stock pens were to be found all of the best breeds of domestic animals and fine specimens in each of the classes abounded. The officers of the fair deserve credit for the success attained. A good list of names was added to the FARMER's subscription list.

## LINN COUNTY FAIR.

The county fair held here at Mound City closed to-day. Taking into consideration that two fairs had already been held in Linn county this season, the managers of the fair just closed should be commended for its success. There was not room enough provided for the display of farm products, and the association promise more room next year. The horse show was one of the best I ever saw in any county fair in the State.

Evans Bros., of Hartford, Lyon county, showed three head of imported animals—two Clydes and a Norman in draft ring. Took first in 3-year-olds and second in 4-year-old class. This firm have exhibited this season at four fairs and carried off twelve ribbons—nine first and three second, including three sweepstakes. They own seven head that comprise a stud hard to beat anywhere. Persons desirous of buying would do well to write Evans Bros. or go and see the stock.

W. W. Hamilton, of Coalburgh, Kas., exhibited two stallions, a Hambletonian and a Morgan. Both are excellent general-purpose horses, very highly-bred, and the get shown in the ring for special premiums was the pride of their respective owners and highly spoken of by hundreds of visitors. This feature of special premiums should be more encouraged, not only in horse stock but all domestic animals on the farm.

VanBuskirk & Bortzfeld, of Mapleton, Kas., showed ten head of polled Devons. They took three first in class and one second any breed. Master George, the bull at head of herd, is an imported animal and a good one. This herd attracted considerable attention, and as the merits of this excellent breed becomes better known they will be more sought after by the little breeder and the general farmer.

A. T. Grimes, of Pleasanton, had fourteen head of thoroughbred Merino sheep. He carried away eight ribbons—five first and three second. They showed evidences of careful and good breeding, being well up in the points established by sheep-breeders.

H. G. Farmer & Sons had thirty six head of swine—Berkshires, Poland-Chinas, Chester Whites, Yorkshires and Jersey Reds. They took twenty-six premiums, all first but two. They also exhibited twenty-eight coops of poultry, and gathered in twenty first and six second premiums. Their swine herd also took first for best display. This herd is one of the best in the State.

E. N. Abbey, of Pleasanton, K. s., had on exhibition fourteen varieties of poultry and captured fifteen ribbons, eight first and seven second. His pair of Mammoth Bronze turkeys are the best I've seen in the State. The gobber weighs nearly fifty pounds and is a magnificent bird.

J. Sells, of Chillicothe, Mo., exhibited Sells' Combination Cider Press. It has a combination vat and has considerable merit over other presses, as it gains time and dryness.

## KAW VALLEY FAIR.

This fair, held at St. Marys last week, was one of the best the association ever held. The attendance the second day was the largest in the history of the association. The stock show was hardly up to that of other years, but still a very extensive exhibit. Sexton, Warren & Offord showed a number of their handsome horses and captured many prizes, including grand sweepstakes, which was given to their Suffolk Punch stallion.

F. M. Tatman, Rossville, showed some handsome poultry and was awarded a number of premiums.

Many young children become positively repulsive with sore eyes, sore ears, and scald head. Such afflictions may be speedily removed by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Young and old alike experience the wonderful benefits of this medicine.

Buckwheat is called the "lazy man's crop," because it is one of the easiest crops to grow; its seed costs even less than corn per acre, and it requires planting at a leisure time, and will grow a good crop on land that is almost useless. It is generally a profitable crop, if given good cultivation.

## 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.]

## VERIFICATION FOR SEPTEMBER.

In this paper, August 16, we published our predictions for each of the States and Canada for the month of September. In that article we stated that the most of the rainfall of the month would be in the Atlantic States, especially in the South Atlantic States. In most of the other States we predicted a deficiency, though we stated that a few would have as much rain as usual for that month. We stated that, "Generally, the total amount of rainfall for the month, east of the Rocky Mountains, will be about 20 per cent. less than the usual average for September."

We now have the daily reports of the Signal Service for the entire month and find that those predictions as published August 16, have made a verification of 95 per cent. It is very unusual to have rain in California in September, yet this year there was considerable rain in September, precisely as we had predicted. In Kansas the rainfall has been almost exactly as predicted August 16. But in regard to the weekly predictions which we have published for Kansas, the per cent. of verifications has not been quite so high, as it is a very difficult matter to calculate what the exact amount of rainfall in inches will be for small tracts and for a brief time. It requires fully ten times as much labor to calculate what the rainfall will be in one-sixth of Kansas for one week as it does to calculate what it will be for the whole State for a month. But in those weekly calculations we were correct in each instance as to the relative amount of rain that would fall in each of the six subdivisions of the State, though the absolute amount was not always as we had calculated. In the first instance we stated that those predictions as to minor details would prove to be approximately and relatively correct, but not absolutely so. The monthly predictions were almost entirely correct, and the weekly ones have been as near correct as we claimed they would be. As to the temperature, we stated that there would be very slight touches of frost about the 12th in the northern part of Kansas, and then warmer till the end of the week which ended September 27th, when there would be another cool spell with light frosts in the most northern parts. These predictions were fully verified. As to the temperature generally in the United States for September, it has been almost exactly as predicted, except that the frosts in the New England States came a few days earlier than calculated.

## GET READY FOR 1889.

"Let the dead bury their dead." The past is gone and we cannot use it except for verification; the future is before us and we can use it to good advantage if we take time by the forelock. As it will be several days before our Weather Tables for 1889 will be ready for mailing, and as next year is to have such very great extremes of weather, we fear that many will make a total failure with their crops unless they are fully advised as soon as possible. With this view in mind we are hurrying our Tables to completion with all possible dispatch; but they will not be received by our subscribers till much valuable time is lost unless we say a word now. For the last two or three months we have urged the sowing of all the winter wheat possible as it will make a splendid crop. We now urge that all the fall plowing possible be done at once for use in the early spring, though fall plowing is not necessary for corn that is to be planted with a lister. "A word to the wise is sufficient," while no amount of argument will convince a man who has rooms to let in the upper story of his head.

## Kansas Weekly Weather Report.

[Furnished by the Kansas Weather Service.]

TOPEKA, October 1, 1888.

To the Observers of the Kansas Weather Service: With the week ending September 27, the weekly weather-crop reports will be discontinued for this season.

The director takes this opportunity to return to you his sincere thanks for your unflagging zeal in the development of Kansas climatology, in which pleasant duty he is joined by the United States Signal Service, which has received each week a telegraphic condensation of your reports. When it is understood what difficulties the voluntary observers of the Kansas Weather Service labor

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For Gilding or Bronzing Fancy Articles USE

DIAMOND PAINTS.

Gold, Silver, Bronze, Copper. Only 10 cts.

## Baby Portraits.

A Portfolio of beautiful baby pictures from life, printed on fine plate paper by patent photo process, sent free to Mother of any Baby born within a year. Every Mother wants these pictures; send at once. Give Baby's name and age.

WELLS, RICHARDSON &amp; CO., BURLINGTON, VT.

under, nearly all of them being farmers and residing from three to fifteen miles from the nearest postoffice, the regularity and promptness with which your reports have been rendered merit more than a passing notice, and it is hoped that ere long your work will be more substantially appreciated by the State and general government.

The August bulletin will be printed with the September bulletin, and mailed about the 15th proximo. Respectfully,

T. B. JENNINGS,

Signal Corps, and Assistant.

TOPEKA REPORT.

Abstract for the week ending Saturday,

September 29, 1888:

Temperature.—Highest at 2 p. m., 77° on Sunday and Monday, the 23d and 24th; lowest at same hour, 63° the 27th. Highest recorded during the week, 79° on the 23d; lowest, 83° the 28th.



MANLY  
PURITY  
AND BEAUTY

CUTICURA REMEDIES CURE  
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES  
FROM PIMPLES TO SCROFULA.

NO PEN CAN DO JUSTICE TO THE ESTEEM IN which the CUTICURA REMEDIES are held by the thousands upon thousands whose lives have been made happy by the cure of agonizing, humiliating, itching, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

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

Rheumatism, Kidney Pains and Weakness speedily cured by CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the only pain-killing plaster.

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## 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.

### Heart's-Ease.

"How kind it was," she said, "to lay  
Knots of fresh heart's-ease on her breast—  
The flower of flowers she loved the best—  
Now that her life has passed away  
Into the life of perfect rest."

The story of her brief, bright years  
Seems written on the blossom's face;  
Perseverent sunshine, buoyant grace,  
Where not a fleck of gloom or tears,  
Could leave the lightest shadow trace.

So, through her springtime, dewy glad,  
The velvet leaves of character  
Unfolded with no marring blur;  
She doubled every joy I had,  
Because the joy was shared with her.

Whatever gust of trial came,  
My soul would reuse itself and take  
New courage on, intent to make  
Smooth passage for the fragile frame,  
Courting the sunshine for her sake.

I could not bear that she should link  
Sad memories with this life of ours;  
And while I watched her waning powers  
I led her smiling to the brink  
Of heaven, along a path of flowers.

"My heart's-ease?"—(and the quiet flow  
Of tears came faster than before)—  
"Gone henceward to the farther shore!  
And yet, it breaks my heart to know  
She needs my love and care no more."  
—Margaret J. Preston.

Home is the resort  
Of love, of joy, of peace and plenty, where,  
Supporting and supported, polished friends  
And dear relations mingle into bliss.  
—Thomson.

God works no otherwise. No mighty birth  
But comes by throes of mortal agony;  
No man-child among nations of the earth  
But findeth baptism in a stormy sea.  
—Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney.

### A DAY IN VENICE.

#### A Traveler's Glimpse of Its Dreamy and Idyllic Life.

I am soon down-stairs for a simple breakfast of coffee, rolls and omelet, and out on my way to the Piazza. As I pass over the Ponte della Paglia, the gondoliers are cleaning their boats and polishing the brass mountings and iron prows till they glisten in the sun like refined gold and silver. In the Piazza all is life, and yet that dreamy sort of life make Venice so idyllic; the shops are all open, and the cafes serving to natives and tourists the morning meal. The windows in the arcade flash out their brilliant setting of jewelry, gems, lovely Venetian glass, rare curios and stuffs from the east, like a priceless girdle around this matchless square of San Marco.

Of course, my first duty and pleasure, as it is my noonday and closing one, is to enter St. Mark's church; to wander about within the aisles and arches; to sit for an hour in some secluded corner, and contemplate its marvelous architecture of piers, of vaults, of domes; its almost inconceivable riches of alabaster, of marbles, of porphyry, bronzes, gold, silver, statuary and mosaics; to drink it all in, and fill the soul with calm and satisfying delight, and to return again and again and again day by day to the same feast, more like a dream than a reality.

From the Piazzetta at the Molo a gondola takes me along the grand canal to visit the manufactories of mosaics, glass, furniture and delightful Venetian iron work. Noon-time comes all too soon, and so leaving my gondoller at the Rialto, with the admonition to be at the Molo at 4 o'clock, I pass down through the Merceria and make my way on to the Piazza, stopping at one of the little shops in a side calle to get a horn of corn for the pigeons; others are before me, for the bell on the Torre dell' Orologio has struck the noon hour, and around the square many are engaged in the same charming occupation. I stop beside a young country woman within one of the arches, who has a score of these beautiful birds on her person, one, two, three, on top of each other, all pushing, pecking and cooling for the bright, golden grain which she holds in her dainty, outstretched hands, and the happy smile on her fair face attests to the pure enjoyment she is having.

A group of little ones, sitting on the pavement, around the base of one of the bronze pedestals to the flagstaffs, with the birds all

about them, in their laps, on their hands, is another pretty sight, till some one on the other side of the Piazza coos to the birds. The pigeons simultaneously, from all directions, rise and go swooping and swirling down upon it *en masse* as it falls to the pavement.

After lunch, or *dejeuner*, visits to the ducal palace, the churches and academia fills up the time till 3 p. m., when I return to St. Mark's to listen to the chanting of the choir. And what a chorus it is. Never before have I heard such sacred music; the strong, clear voices of the young mingle with the deep tremor of the aged fathers; the grandly toned organ peals forth its stirring accompaniment in delightful harmony. I rest upon the marble seat within the shadow of the south aisle, and the music seems to come from far away; it swells up among the arches and domes and comes down in mellowed and subdued reflections, and dies away in a gentle and lingering echo which seems to love and caress the very air it pulsates.

Leaving St. Mark's, I find my gondoller punctual at the appointed time, and we start out for our daily drift up the Grand canal as far as the station and back again, which occupies two hours, or till dinner-time. I call it drifting, for that comes nearest to expressing the silent, almost motionless gliding of this most fascinating of conveyances. The gondoller uses his oar, it is true, but the action is so graceful, the exertion apparently so easy, the progress so dreamy and slow that it seems to be simply drifting, as if carried along by some unseen current. Never before have I known what loafing, par excellence, ideal rest—from all physical and mental activity—meant; the cushions are soft as down, my gondoller a most entertaining fellow, my cigarette the finest Alexandria, the afternoon simply perfect, the Grand canal a wonderland, all quiet and still, with not a sound save the distant warning cry of some gondoller at the entrance of a side canal; and as I lie back and throw aside my hat and let the refreshing breeze play through my hair, I am content.

Dinner being over, I once more direct my steps to the Piazza. The lamps are all aglow, and, if possible, the square is more enchanting by night than by day. Standing just to the right of the archway opening to the Merceria, one gets the finest view of the scene. The moon is midway up the eastern sky, just above St. Mark's, her mellow light dimming the lamps of the Piazza; the majestic Campanile is outlined in sharp silhouette, its angel-crowned spire seeming to reach up and lose itself amid the shining stars; it casts a full dark shadow the full length of the Piazza in strong contrast to the whiteness of the moonlit pavement.

The shops are all ablaze; diamonds, sapphires, rubies, emeralds, pearls, corals, gold and Genoese work flash back the fire from a thousand lights. The Arcade is full of surging humanity; the tables at the entrances to the cafes and out on the pavement are surrounded by almost every nationality, sipping coffee and granita. The band stationed in the center of the square gives to the scene the added charm of fine music. Dark-eyed Venetian maidens smile at one through a maze of soft black lace, mysteriously wound about their heads, half concealing, half revealing their beautiful faces. Flower girls laden with baskets or trays of exotics find ready sales, for the custom is universal; and Rosa, the fairest of them all, so deftly and coquettishly fixes a boutonniere in your lapel that one hasn't the heart to refuse the few sous anyway.

"What a scene! One never to be forgotten, and as I write, the memory of it makes the time seem a thousand years till I am fortunate enough to be once more in Venice. Well might Jacopo Foscari beg of his implacable judges to allow him to return to die in Venice."—Cor. Boston Transcript.

#### The Perils of Damp Beds.

A respectable proportion of the deaths that occur during the winter season are either directly or indirectly due to sleeping in damp beds. As a matter of fact, this peril is of the greatest, and it is ever present with us. The experienced traveler rarely hazards the risk of sleeping between sheets which are nearly sure to be damp, until they have been aired under his personal supervision at a fire in his bed-room. If this be impracticable, he wraps his cloak around him, or pulls out the sheets and sleeps between the blankets,

a disagreeable, but often prudent, expedient. The direct mischief may result from the contact of an imperfectly heated body with sheets which retain moisture. The body heat is not sufficient to raise the temperature of the sheets to a safe point, and the result must be disastrous in the extreme, if, as is sure to happen, the skin is cooled by contact with a surface colder than itself, and steadily abstracting heat all the night through. Country people in particular are specially culpable in this matter. A "spare" room is reserved for guests. For weeks it may remain unoccupied, unalred and unwarmed. A visitor arrives. Unconscious of the fate that awaits him he calmly passes the evening in social enjoyment. Later he is shown to the "spare" room for the night. The atmosphere of the apartment has the chill and damp of the tomb, and the sheets of the bed are veritable winding sheets—shrouds, in fact. He is fortunate if he escapes with nothing more than a "cold." There is no excuse for the neglect of proper precaution to insure dry beds.

#### Painting Floors.

Now that the fashion is becoming more prevalent of using carpets which do not completely cover the area of the floor, and thus escape distortion by being so cut as to coincide with every angle, recess or curve of the walls, floor painting should certainly be more generally adopted. Painted borders are all well enough, but the whole area of the floor may advantageously be laid out in color. This painting necessarily involves priming, which of itself, adapted to floors, is hygienic, as having the effect of closing the pores in which dust lodges, the dust, with its darkening effect, never failing to find lodgment—unless, indeed, the board should be of costly hardwood, which is the exception, not the rule. It may be said that a floor painted all over will not be seen; but, without replying that a painted border where the whole area is not colored is a deception, we may remark that the entire treatment of a floor or cover affords a security against unsightliness should any portion of the central carpet be accidentally raised, and that in the event of its removal for the purpose of cleaning, the painted floor suffices, more especially if enriched with a few rugs or tinted or patterned mats. In the hot summer months a floor artistically painted will be found preferable to carpet, as aiding in the movement of air, not harboring dust, and proving, on the whole, cooler. Paint may be so compounded and laid on floors as to suffer little injury even when exposed in a long course of time. Should the colors become dull, a slight varnishing will suffice to renew much of their pristine freshness. There are many rooms in a house which would be all the better for not being fully carpeted. Such especially are the bed-rooms.

#### The "Old Baby's" Grief.

What a curious thing it is to think that that wonderful new baby will turn into a commonplace old baby in a year or two—that with the advent of number two his reign is over.

A little girl, though she is only 2 years old, takes an interest in that new baby, feels that she must help take care of it, goes about maternally airing its garments and holding the pincushion for nurse, delights in its baths, and boasts about her baby brother before she can talk plain. But the boy—that is another matter. He scowls when that wrinkled piece of humanity is presented to him, and refuses to kiss it. He wants none of it. Why should it have his place on mamma's shoulder? Why should he be told to go away? He thinks as ill of it as his limited knowledge of mundane affairs will permit him to think of anything. He has been known to request that it might be "frowed away," and to call it "nassy sing;" and, indeed, his trials are very great. Life has altered signally for him. He feels it to his heart's core, if he is made of sensitive stuff.

It is all very well for Bridget to take him into the kitchen and tell him to "be a nice lad, an' she'll make him a cake." He wants his mother; he never was turned out of mother's room before. His heart is full. Well for him, at this time, if he has a grandmother ready to make him her idol, a little jealous for him as the first born. Then, indeed, his ways shortly become the ways of pleasantness, and life assumes a holiday, cake, candy, gingerbread and toy aspect.

But in any event that old baby has a very unhappy day or two before it, a season when knowledge of the bitterness of life comes to him prematurely, and he understands the feelings of a deposed emperor.—*Mary Kyle Dallas, in Once a Week.*

#### Improvement of the Hair.

But hair must be carefully cultivated to grow even in length, supple, silken and graceful in color. Everything is encouraging for the improvement of hair if time can be given it. The same treatment will not do for different kinds of hair by any means. Strong, stiff, naturally moist hair needs a weekly shampooing and daily and nightly brushing, with exposure to the morning and evening sun, which is a great stimulant to the hair. Thin, soft, dry hair needs tender care, but with either the first step toward improvement is thorough washing of the scalp and hair, which collects dusts its entire length. To cleanse it the various alkalies, borax, ammonia, carbonate of potash and washing soda are used, and the strong hair will bear them, but they burn the life out of thin, dry hair.

The Venetian ladies drew their hair through a crownless hat and let it stream over the brim to dry, and you may follow the example, sitting in the sun if possible an hour. Light is a great stimulant and preservative to hair, and it is well to open it when dry and let the wind blow through. The sun will cause the natural oil of the hair to flow—or the head may be held to the fire till the dry hair feels moist. A smart brushing night and morning, careful braiding before sleep, and an hour spent once a month clipping all forked ends, will insure a rapid growth of hair, if the general health is good, without other treatment. If you want a stimulant at night rub a little oil of lavender in the roots of the hair with shampoo brush. Do not irritate the scalp by hard brushing. Regular care is better than overdoing.—*Shirley Dare.*

HACKETT, ARKANSAS, Aug. 20 1887,  
Dr. A. T. SHALLENBERGER, Rochester, Pa.—*Dear Sir:*—I wish you to send me a bottle of your Antidote for Malaria, which I see advertised in the *Methodist Advocate*, Chattanooga, Tenn., and which I cannot get here. Fifteen years ago my mother had third day chills, and after trying the doctors and other medicines without relief, a friend recommended your Antidote; she tried it, and one dose effected a permanent cure. Truly Yours, J. S. EDWARDS,  
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## The Young Folks.

### Only a Little Spark.

'Twas but a little spark that fell,  
When lighting the evening fire;  
She but a moment left the room,  
When came one to inquire  
The way to town; the spark meanwhile  
In flames rose higher and higher.

The cheery home they so much loved  
Seemed destined to be lost;  
The little spark that lightly fell  
Had very dearly cost;  
And hope seemed fled until, to aid,  
Strong men the threshold crossed.

Then water waged a war with flame,  
Stout hearts the danger braved;  
The fiery tongues were robbed of feasts  
Their hungry passions craved;  
And finally their skill prevailed,  
And that dear home was saved.

'Twas but a little word that fell  
From rosy lips one day,  
Her weary body was not well,  
And things went the wrong way.  
'Twas but a very little word—  
A little thing to say.

But O! into one heart it sank,  
And there it stayed and grew  
Into a dangerous fire state,  
Then into flame it flew;  
Then kindled pride within her soul,  
And made her angry too.

O horror! that fair home seemed lost,  
Its pillars soon would fall;  
That hasty word had dearly cost,  
And well-nigh ruined all.  
But now strong friends unto their aid  
They wisely, gladly call.

One friend was named Gen'rous Heart,  
Another's name Forgive,  
And yet a third was Never Part,  
The fourth, Soft Answer Give;  
These and sad tears the fire quenched,  
And now in love they live.

—Good Housekeeping.

Deep down 'neath the bosom of ocean,  
Unsounded by plummet or line,  
At peace from the storm and commotion,  
That rage o'er its billows of brine,  
There are secrets that time shall not fathom,  
There are jewels unknown to earth's mart;  
As deep, as true, and as precious  
Is the voice of the fond, faithful heart.

—Jessie Bartlett Davis.

### WAY OUT IN ALASKA.

#### A Tenderfoot's Account of His First Trip Prospecting.

On the morning of July 9 we left Douglas City on the favorite and fast-sailing canoe Hiak, Capt. Jim (both well and favorably known in Alaskan waters), for a prospecting trip in Lynn canal. As the day was fine and the wind fair, the sail through Gastineaux, Stephens' passage and Lynn canal was delightful, as each one is dotted with little islands, rising from the water's edge to a height of a thousand feet or more, whilst the mountains on the main land are thousands of feet high, with ragged peaks not unlike the teeth of an old-fashioned cross-cut saw, the spaces between the peaks being filled with glaciers and the peaks themselves are covered with perpetual snow. As I am a chee-chaco in the country (that's what my chums call me), everything appeared wild and picturesque, and as I burst out in exclamations of admiration every once in a while at the scenery, they would say, "Oh, shucks! that ain't nothing; you had ought to see the scenery on the Yukon."

The first night we camped on a creek about thirty miles from Juneau, where our native told us there was some quartz. We stayed and examined it, but did not think enough of it to locate it. The next day we arrived at our native's illahee (as he called it), situated at Lynn canal, and distant about forty miles from Juneau. It is a beautiful bay, filled with many islands and teeming with fish, from the mighty whale to the tiny herring, while the woods and mountains are full of game—the small and harmless ground hog and the large and fierce brown bear.

The Indian who accompanied us is a fine specimen of his race, as he stands over six feet in his bare feet, and weighs over 200 pounds. He is a Mormon in proclivities, for he has a number of wives, who appear well satisfied with him as their lord and master, and I could see no sign of the green-eyed monster. He is a bear hunter by occupation, an enthusiast in that line, and many were the stories and hair-breadth escapes he related. I can well believe he is a good hunter, as his larder is well stocked with fish, flesh and fowl; his wives were brown, fat and greasy; his dogs, of which he had seven, were all in splendid condition, and that is more than can be said of most Indian dogs. He told us the peculiarities of each, and showed us the many wounds they had

received in the encounters with bruin. He also showed us the hole where he buried the bears' heads, and there must have been twenty skulls in it. I inquired of him why he did so, and he told me, "Bear all same Indian; by and by he go to the happy rooting ground."

As a host he is a prince, and right royally he treated us to all kinds of game put up in Indian style. We had smoked porcupine put up in seal oil, and one of our crowd who pretends to be an epicure said it was delicious; there were seal's flippers cooked in grease, which were not dissimilar to pig's feet; baked ground hog stuffed with mussels, which gave the hog a fishy taste and improved the flavor of the mussels. His bear's-head cheese was actually immense, and there were many more dishes too numerous to mention. He showed many kinds of roots and herbs good for food and medicine. He also showed his canned halibut, hooks and all of his dancing outfit. His headgear and mask cost him \$50; it was wild and uncouth, and was carved out of yellow cedar. It had a large nose like a parrot's beak, eyes made of mother of pearl, a mouth which contained the teeth of the only siwash doctor on Nowh's ark, ears made from the hide of the ichthyosaurus, hair made from the sea lion's whiskers. His hunting knife had some unique carving on the handle that represented some Indian myth the bears were afraid of. As a prospector, like many more following that vocation, I do not consider him a success, as we examined many places that he showed us, but could see nothing except white and barren quartz.

He had other places he wanted to show us, and we would have gone with him, but one of the party had an acute attack of inflammatory rheumatism. The native told us the extent of his territory, and said he expected white men prospecting on his domain to pay him \$250 per day for his knowledge and services. He said the land and water belonged to his ancestors from time immemorial, and he inquired if white men owning a similar amount of land would allow everybody on it. His argument brought forcibly to our mind the "bloated bondholders" of America and the land question that is now agitating the British empire, where lords, dukes and earls are holding hundreds of miles square that their ancestors acquired by might, while he claims his by right. The only difference I see between them and this Indian is that he will be glad to see you hunt or fish on his supposed country, while if you caught a trout in their waters or shot a pheasant in their woods you would get about five years.

So we parted with feelings of regret, promising to return if the Hoonah springs cured our companion. We ran across two men looking for fresh water. "Just think of it!" my chums explained, "hunting for fresh water in Alaska! They must be pilgrims like yourself." The next camp we made was on a large stream, where we found an Indian and his family on a barren point, exposed to the elements from all points. He had to carry water nearly half a mile. We wondered why he built on such a bleak place, but he was not communicative, so we concluded he had committed some depredation on his fellow Indians, and was continually on the lookout, as a foe could not approach him without being seen.

The next day we traveled against a head wind and a terrible rain, and after getting drenched to the skin we camped. It would be very pleasant prospecting in Alaska were it not for the rain, head wind and tides, thick brush and mosquitoes, and a few other little inconveniences. Then, again, if I was looking through a tourist's eyes from the deck of an ocean steamer, how romantic the majestic mountains and rivers, hundreds of miles of pine-clad shores, and every now and then a vast glacier! Then in smooth, narrow channels can be seen the mammoth whale, forging his way along nearly as fast as the steamer, and every few feet can be seen the shining silvery sides of a beautiful salmon, disporting, or trying to escape from some finny monster who is trying to catch him for a meal. I saw a seal gobbler one in less than two seconds. To me the animals on such a trip remind one of a great menagerie, without having to pay at the door, while the waters are a grand aquarium; and take it altogether, were it not for the stern reality of beans and bacon, a prospecting tour in Alaska is like visiting an ever-changing panorama. —Juneau (Alaska) Mining Record.

### Slavery Among the English.

Samuel Smiles, in his book called "Thrift," says:

Slavery long existed among ourselves. It existed when Caesar landed. It existed in Saxon times, when the household work was done by slaves. The Saxons were notorious slave dealers, and the Irish were their best customers. The principal mart was at Bristol, from whence the Saxons exported large numbers of slaves into Ireland, so that, according to Irish historians, there was scarcely a house in Ireland without a British slave in it. When the Normans took possession of England they continued slavery. From that time slavery continued in various forms. It is recorded of the "good old times" that it was not till the reign of Henry IV (1399-1413) that villeins, farmers and mechanics were permitted by law to put their children to school, and long after that they dared not educate a son for the church without a license from the lord. The kings of England, in their contests with the feudal aristocracy, gradually relaxed the slave laws. They granted charters founding royal burghs, and when the slaves fled into them and were able to conceal themselves for a year and a day, they then became freemen of the burgh and were declared by law to be free. The last serfs in England were eman-

ipated in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, but the last serfs in Scotland were not emancipated until the reign of George III, at the end of the last century. Before then the colliers and salters belonged to the soil, and were bought and sold with it. They had no power to determine what their wages should be.

Smith (with smiling face) — What have you got the blues about?

Jones—Nothing to do. Times are dull.

Smith—Well, now, old fellow, I am glad I struck up with you. You sit right down and write to B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., and they will put you in a way to make money faster than you ever did before. I was out of work, too, but began a little correspondence with them and now I am growing fat and rich. Too busy to talk longer now.

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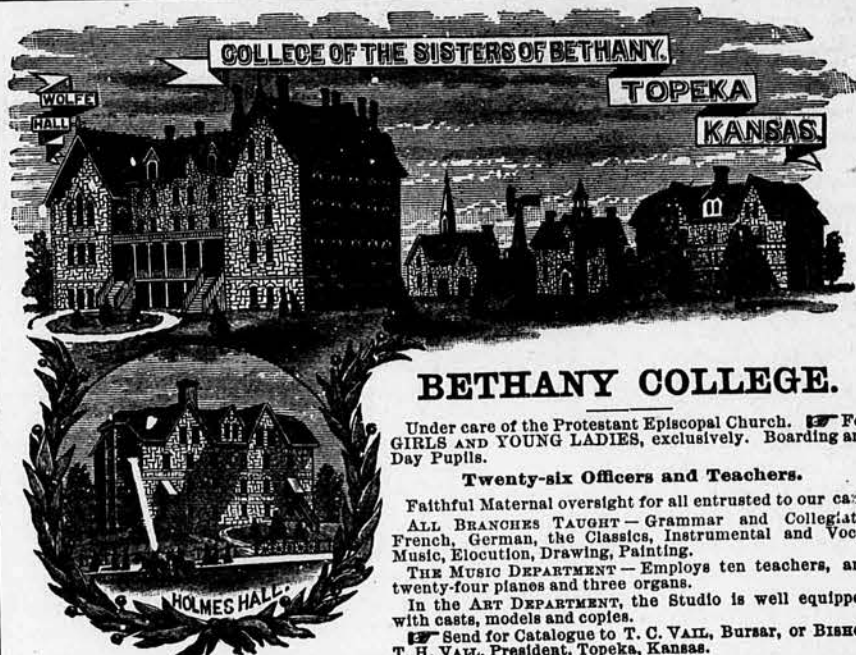
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To insure prompt publication of an advertisement, send the cash with the order, however monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers or when acceptable references are given.  
Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.  
Address all orders,  
KANSAS FARMER CO.,  
Topeka, Kas.

Old soldiers of Kansas are enjoying a reunion at Topeka this week. They occupy the State Fair grounds.

The grand stand at the State Fair grounds was destroyed by fire. A woman undertook to fill a can with gasoline while the stove was burning in one of the booths, with the usual result. The loss is about \$6,000.

Wheat was run up in Chicago last week for a short time as high as \$1.25 a bushel, by a gambler named Hutchinson. If that case is not plain enough to set legislators to thinking in the right direction, what must they have? When a sleek-haired, well-dressed villain lurks about a hotel and cheats unsuspecting men out of a few dollars, he is called a common gambler; but when a big, full-handed scoundrel literally steals money by the million from the people, and that right before their eyes, he is a "smart fellow," he is. Some day the people will get hold of such, and when they do the proverb will be realized—"pride goeth before destruction and a haughty spirit before a fall." The infamy of such a transaction is absolutely indescribable. Not a penitentiary in the country but has many better men in it.

### The Farmer Candidate for Governor.

Among the list of candidates for Governor in Kansas, one of them, Hon. P. P. Elder, is a practical farmer and engaged practically in the work. We do not suppose that he or anybody else seriously expects his election, but that is no reason why he should not have a fair showing before the people. We have been personally acquainted with Mr. Elder a dozen years or more, and have all the time regarded him as an honorable man living a clean life. His success at farming proves his practical ability in that direction, and he has had more than a farmer's average experience in public.

In point of natural ability he is the

equal of any candidate in the field; in special lines of learning the professional men lead him; but it so happens that in those special lines of learning the people are not particularly in need at this time. Mr. Elder is, so far as we know, as clean a man as any of his competitors, and his plane of political thought is fully as high as that of the average Kansas Governor.

### MONEY AND INTEREST ON MONEY.

A correspondent, writing from Barton county, this week, discusses a Loan and Trust company organization for the purpose of funding and paying the Kansas mortgage debt. His letter is worth reading because the subject is one of great interest, and his plan is not wholly impracticable. Any scheme of delay, provided the interest is low enough to justify the funding, will be helpful. It is probably true that the principle upon which the proposed scheme is to be based will be adopted in the day which shall make preparation for final payment. No business pays 25, 30, and 40 per cent. now, and agriculture in the Northwest and Southwest, indeed, in the entire country, the past three years, has not paid more than 5 per cent. on the average.

The funding scheme is a wise one whenever it is wise. If the principle is not enlarged, if the benefit on one side is lower rate of interest and longer time for payment and on the other side greater certainty of payment, then funding will do. But has our friend thought out the effect of paying in stock at the rate of 1 per cent. a month to raise money to fund a debt whose rate of interest is equal to that—\$1 a month?

The suggestion furnishes a fit text for a few further remarks on money and its uses in view of facts appearing. The farmers of Kansas are not going to be all renters, nor will they be paupers. Most of them will pay out, some will not. Mortgages will be foreclosed and the security applied in payment of the debt as far as it will go. The lands will be purchased by other persons who can pay for them in one payment, and the community will be benefited by the change. The poor fellow who was bled will turn up somewhere else and try again. In the meantime men will be studying money as means of promoting commerce, and they will begin to ask why it is that only a few persons, comparatively, have what all persons must use. It is principle of law very old indeed, that the State must secure to every landholder a way of exit from his premises; another principle is that the people, without regard to their property qualifications, must have provided for them by the State public highways at such reasonable distances apart as to insure to every person an open way over the country without compelling him to trespass upon the reserved lands of another. Public highways are necessities of commerce; therefore the State supplies them. But a common highway is of no more importance in business affairs than is money in trade. There was a time when roads were not needed; so, too, there was a time when money was not needed. But they are both needed now, and there is no better reason for hoarding money in vaults and permitting private persons to dictate monetary policies of nations than there is for putting the common highways into the hands of a few persons who shall be authorized to exact toll from every passer.

This principle must be recognized by the people before they will be ready to take another step; when it is recognized they will be ready to take another and will see plainly the way ahead. The functions of money—what it does when

active—simply assisting persons in effecting exchanges of property—shows that it is something properly coming from the government, a means provided by the government for the convenience and use of the people.

The rate of interest was always regulated by government, but no Legislature ever thought about fixing the rate at which horses should be hired. When it becomes universally understood that government shall supply the money—all the public money, and because the function is purely governmental, then government will establish and maintain interest rates, and the rule will be the same as that applied in fixing rates of compensation to common carriers—what is the service reasonably worth?

### Railway Legislation in England.

A bill is now pending before the British Parliament looking to government control of railways. The *British Agricultural Gazette* thus states its provisions:

"The railway commission is reconstructed, and is to consist of three members, of whom one is to be of experience in railway business. The commission is to be presided over by a judge, whose opinion is to prevail on any point of law. The three commissioners will have to decide whether any question is one of law or of fact, each commissioner having an equal voice in this decision. Chambers of agriculture and other traders may, after obtaining a certificate from the board of trade, make complaint to the commission, without proof, that they are aggrieved in the matter complained of. Certificates so granted remain in force for twelve months, but the board of trade may, in certain cases, require security for costs. The commissioners are to have power to award damages, if complaint has been made within a year from the discovery of the grievance. One appeal only, and that strictly confined to matters of law, is to be allowed from the decision of the commissioners. A revised table of maximum rates and classification is to be submitted by each railway company within six months of the passing of the act; and this, if agreed to by the board of trade, will come before Parliament by a provisional order. If not agreed to, the board of trade must themselves determine the classification and schedule of maximum rates and charges, including all terminal charges, separately distinguished, but so that the whole shall be in their judgment "just and reasonable," and this scheme will be submitted to Parliament. Railroads having now an equal right to charge terminals will continue to do so. In other cases their existing maximum rates will be liable to be reduced so as to provide for terminals. The undue preference clause has been somewhat altered. The burden of proof that a differential charge does not amount to an undue preference still lies on the railway company. Lord Jersey's proviso is maintained in its integrity—and is so placed as absolutely to prohibit any preferential charge for foreign as distinguished from home merchandise for the same or similar services. Power is given to the commission to direct that in respect of similar services on the same line of railway higher charges shall not be made for short distances than for greater distances. Through rates (per truck or per ton) may be applied for by any person interested, provided that the complaint be made to the board of trade under the conciliation clause. The commissioners, if satisfied that such through rate is in the interest of the public, may either allow it or fix such rates as seem to them just and reasonable. Through rates are legalized, provided (1) the dis-

tances are reasonable; (2) that no undue preference is created; (3) that the railway companies may apply to the commissioners to decide whether an undue preference is created; and (4) that any person aggrieved, or any chamber of agriculture or associated traders may apply to have the order varied or rescinded. By the conciliation clause any trader may complain to the board of trade, who, if they think that there is reasonable ground of complaint, are to endeavor to settle the matter amicably, reporting the proceeding to Parliament. In conveyance of merchandise partly by land and partly by sea the proportions of each are to be set forth. From the foregoing summary it will appear that, although full and fair consideration has been given to the interests of the railway companies, many of the chief complaints of farmers and traders have been satisfactorily dealt with in the bill as it now stands, and your committee recommend that the measure be accepted, and trust that it may speedily pass into law."

The Iowa *Homestead*, commenting on the foregoing, calls attention to the similarity between the proposed bill and the Iowa law now in force: "In each case there is a railway commission, with this difference, that the English commission is presided over by a judge, whose opinion prevails on points of law. The English law is more severe than the Iowa law in that the decision of the Commission is final on matters of fact, of which they are the judges, and there is but one appeal on points of law. 'Maximum rates' are provided for by the joint action of the board of trade and the railroads. It devolves upon the railroads to prove that a differentiated rate, that is, a lower charge to one point than another of nearly the same distance, is not an undue preference. The commission is to be given power to direct that higher charges shall not be given for the shorter than the longer distance. The fundamental idea that all rates must be just and reasonable is the distinguishing feature of the bill, as it is in all bills for the regulation of railroads."

### Topeka Sugar Works.

State Inspector Cowgill visited the Topeka sugar works last week to inspect the sugar being made there. The State pays a bounty of 2 cents a pound on all Kansas-made sugar which ranks above a certain standard. Prof. Cowgill had just come from Fort Scott where he had inspected and passed two hundred barrels. The machinery at Topeka is all new and does not work as smoothly as it will after it is worn a little. They are working off about 150 tons of cane daily and had 150 barrels of good sugar ready for inspection. Farmers in the neighborhood four and five miles away haul the cane in from their farms, topping it first. The company takes upward of 2,000 acres in cane, and have some 600 acres yet to work up. The cane is delivered at the mill topped; it is then run through a machine which cuts it into pieces about one inch and a quarter long, the pieces then run through a fanning machine and the leaves all blown out; the pieces are then cut into thin chips, and the sweetness is extracted from them by hot water and then boiled in vacuum pans. Sugar and molasses are separated by the centrifugal process, somewhat like butter and milk are separated.

It is expected that nearly if not quite a million pounds of sugar will be made here this season, besides 150,000 gallons of sirup.

President Phillips, of the West Michigan Horticultural Society, believes that unleached ashes is the best fertilizer known for vineyards.



### Government Seed-Buying.

Some two weeks ago, the press dispatches from Washington contained the following information relating to the Senate proceedings:

Mr. Hawley offered a resolution (which was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses) directing the Committee on Agriculture to inquire into the purchase of seed by the Agricultural Department.

Mr. Butler suggested that the inquiry should be broadened so as to apply to the advisability of abolishing the purchase of seed by that department, but Mr. Hawley declined to modify the resolution for that purpose.

The resolution was based on a petition signed by eleven of the leading seed houses in the country, setting forth among other things that the petitioners have good reason for believing "that methods have been adopted in respect to the purchase of seeds for the Agricultural Department, by which seed has been purchased at exorbitant prices, far in excess of the prevailing market rates for good seeds; that such seed so supplied has frequently been dead or worthless, and not true to the description under which it was purchased or distributed among the agriculturists of the country."

### Pensions in 1888.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions shows that there were during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, added to the pension rolls 60,252 new names, the largest annual increase in the history of the bureau, making a total of 452,547 pensioners on the rolls at the close of the year as follows: 326,835 invalid; 92,928 widows, minor children and dependent relatives; 37 revolutionary widows, minor children and dependent relatives; 806 survivors of the war of 1812; 107,87 widows of those who served in that war; 16,060 survivors of the war with Mexico and 1,504 widows of those who served in that war. The names of 2,028 previously dropped were restored to the rolls, making an aggregate of 62,280 added during the year. During the same period 15,730 were dropped from the rolls on account of death and various other causes, leaving a net increase to the rolls of 46,550 names. Seven hundred and thirty-seven thousand two hundred claims of all classes have been allowed since 1861. The amount paid for pensions since 1861 has been \$983,038,444. Increase of pension was granted in 45,716 cases. The aggregate annual value of pensions is \$56,707,221, an increase of \$3,882,579. The amount of pensions paid during the year, \$78,775,862, an increase over the previous year of \$5,308,280. The total amount disbursed by pension agents for all purposes was \$79,616,146. The cost attending such disbursements was in the aggregate \$3,262,524, it being a fraction less than 4 per cent. of the total expenditures of the bureau. The total amount expended for all purposes was \$82,038,386, being 21½ per cent. of the total estimated gross income of the United States government for the period.

### The Business Situation.

The last week's trade review of R. G. Dun & Co. says: "Doubt about the corn has vanished. Estimates vary each way from 2,015,000,000 bushels, but it is doubtless the largest crop ever raised. The increase of more than 500,000,000 bushels on this crop, far outweighs in value any loss in the yield of wheat, and also any possible loss in the yield of cotton. But the yield of oats is also the largest on record and the yield of hay and potatoes is excellent. It is safe to say that this year's agricultural product will represent at least \$100,000,000 increase over last year, at average prices for both.

"Trade has been checked by artificial prices. A corner in wheat put the price for September to \$1.25 at Chicago

on Thursday, the rise here being 5 cents for the week. Seaboard prices have for some time been relatively too high for foreign markets. The demand for cotton goods is slow and conservative. Print cloths have declined 3.77 cents, and the market is more moderate daily.

"Speculation in oil has checked manufacturing demand, while the supply is short. The pressure of foreign goods at low prices prevents advance in prices by producers here. In pork products prices have yielded but little and packing falls much behind last year's. Corn has fallen but 1 cent., notwithstanding the great yield. At Kansas City the market for cattle is overstocked and prices are so low as to check the movement. The boot and shoe trade is large. The iron market is stronger at Philadelphia, but weaker at Pittsburgh. Southern No. 1 is quoted at \$18.10 here. No improvement appears in steel rails of which 18,000 tons were sold, mainly by Western mills, their \$30 being relatively lower than the current prices, \$28, at Eastern mills.

"During the past week the stock market has been stronger, gaining nearly \$1 per share on the more active stocks; but the advance has been mainly due to the covering of short sales and much realizing by foreign holders is reported.

"Reports from interior points are uniformly hopeful. The corn crop is about three weeks late and is delayed by stoppage of traffic at Western points. Business is reported good or improving, though more complaint of slow collections is heard. Money is generally in ample supply, but strongly increases at Cleveland and demand is strong at St. Louis and Milwaukee. Kansas City reports loans paid with unusual regularity and money is easy at Omaha.

"The exchanges for the latest weeks show a gain over last year of 6 cents outside of New York. August imports exceeded exports by \$11,671,352, and the excess for eight months was \$87,420,928. From New York the exports for the past four weeks have been 4 per cent. below last year, with imports equal to those of 1887. The treasury continues to supply money freely by purchasing bonds, taking nearly \$2,000,000 on Thursday; and its disbursements for the week have exceeded its receipts by \$4,200,000.

"The fact that failures continue in large numbers for the season is not to be overlooked, the September reports showing about 770 in the United States, against 644 last year. The business failures for the week are 220. For the corresponding week of 1887 the figures were 195."

### A Glean of Light for That Farmer

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I doubt if I will be able to throw as much light on Farmer Smith's subject as he may desire, but as Mr. Talmage says, I shall "use different glasses to see things," and maybe it will not look so gloomy as he pictures it in his article in KANSAS FARMER, September 20. While I admit that much of what he says is true, and that there should not be as much of a contrast existing between the farmer and townsman, but I cannot see it as he pictures it. We must take into consideration the fact that all farmers are not thrifty, prosperous and energetic. It is like other channels of business; some will thrive and prosper while others seem to never accumulate anything over and above a living. Then there is another class of poverty-stricken farmers, that live in old, shabby houses and have tumble-down stables or sheds for their stock, who are plenty able to build good houses and barns and have a nice comfortable carriage, but they either want to own all the land that joins them, or think too much of the almighty dollar, or think more of having a large herd of cattle or horses on the farm than they do of other comforts, and this kind of poverty is quite prevalent with farmers.

Now, as to townsmen, "it is not all gold that glitters," but it seems that Farmer Smith only sees the bright side of town or city life; yet I

should think he ought to know that while many of the people who live in towns or cities often make a good appearance and seem prosperous, while they are on the very verge of bankruptcy, and the life of such is anything but pleasure or comfort to the individual or his family. So we must not think because some people make a fine appearance in life that they are more happy and prosperous than the farmer—"who plods along from day to day in the even tenor of his way." Then I would ask Farmer Smith who are the men that fail in business? Is it the farmer or is it the merchant and manufacturer; and who is it that need and receive aid from the charitable public? Is it those who live in the country on farms or those who live in towns and cities?

Let us look at both sides of the picture and see who on the whole has the most embarrassing situation. Then I would have him to deduct from the population of his town those who live, as he says, "live in luxury and have nothing to do but study the comforts of life," and see how much of a hole it will make in the town. Then I would ask him to select from the wealthy ones, those who have gained their wealth by protection, and if he or any other man can prove that protection alone has brought about this wonderful contrast of existing circumstances of the American people. While protection has assisted some manufacturers to gain wealth, yet their shrewd business talent has made five dollars for them to protection's one. By inquiry we find that a large majority of those who have wealth gained it by the advance and rise of property, not by protection; a few made it by speculation, and many have lost at the same game. There has been so much said in the papers about the advantages and disadvantages of protection for the farmers that I deem it unnecessary for me to add more; yet I would say that I have read both sides and am thoroughly convinced that protection has been and is a benefit to the American farmer, and the greatest detriment is that we haven't enough of it. Look at England, where the free trader says commodities are cheaper. Then what or where is the advantage of cheap commodities if you can't get the wherewithal? As the Chinaman says, "No havee how gettee?" Now I honestly believe that if the Mills bill had been passed a year ago that we would be unable to realize it by the price of lumber, salt, or woolen blankets. Then I would ask, who is to be benefited by a reduction?

Mr. Smith says "the farmer's products go on the markets of the world subject to supply and demand." Let me ask how is it with the manufacturer? Do not his goods, wares and machines go on the same markets and subject to the same law? Yes, but "he is protected." I admit that, but what kind of protection is it that gives him so great an advantage? It is that organized protection, known as combinations and trusts. This is the kind of protection that is putting wealth into the hands of the few, and grinding and oppressing the many, and were it not for this, the people would not realize that the government protection was any burden whatever. I am in favor of protection for America, American manufactures and American people; a protection for the people that will prohibit any and all trusts and combinations from forcing from the people an excessive price for what they put on the market and from compelling others to come to their terms. Let us give our Representatives and Senators to understand that we want a stop put to this trust business and that we expect them to make laws that will stop it.

R. W. ANDERSON.

Constant, Kas.

### From Lyon County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—For fear of losing Mr. A. B. Smith, I am induced to offer a word of comfort. I am a farmer. We have had short crops, but it seems to affect the merchants as much as farmers. The clerk that mentioned "hay-seed farmer's album," etc., here in our place, has had to find another place. A diversified industry will give Mr. Smith a choice of occupation, and if the tariff has made any soft places for anybody, we say to him, take the softest place. Again, we will suppose that Mr. Smith has just bought a \$100,000 stock of goods and the tariff laws are revised so as to reduce the price by one-fifth. He would have \$20,000 worth of light immediately. The greatest object of a protective tariff is to stimulate home industries. Then pay the money at home. If we buy of foreign goods, the cash will go to foreign lands, which has a depressing influence on the supply of currency, which hurts everybody, farmers and all business. Free trade or a low rate of duties has stimulated imports. (See President Fillmore's message to Congress, December, 1852, and President Buchanan's message, December 8, 1857.) Jefferson says: "To be independent for the comforts of life, we must fabricate them ourselves." KANSAS GRANGER.

Remember the FARMER is now \$1 a year.

### Running Notes.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Our usual rains and cool spell in the latter days of August have been with us and the coolness still continues. This annual feature of the season requires no prediction. Rains and cool weather have never failed to come around at this period; so cool has it been in some seasons as low down as latitude 40 deg. that corn has been killed. I think in the higher latitudes frost is always expected, and rarely fails to appear. The ground is thoroughly soaked and will be in fine condition for fall seeding. Timidly I beg to remark that if wheat is \$1.40 in Chicago next July, the farmer will get none of it, or the coming crop will be a failure.

Rice county has unusual prominence in the last number of the KANSAS FARMER. I hope no one will get the impression that it is in any worse condition as to crops or financially than the average county of the State. Indeed, it is safe to say that it is in better condition every way than a majority of the remaining counties, and when it comes to pleasant homes and rich lands, I have seen nothing better in the State.

Grinding and cooking feed.—From my old-time friend and fellow-traveler, the *Country Gentleman*, brings to mind not only the discussions of the past upon this and kindred topics, but is a forcible reminder of how powerless we are to penetrate the secrets of vegetable and animal life. Says this venerable journal: "It seems remarkable that a subject of such importance has received so little reliable attention from scientific agriculturists." And yet the founders of that journal, father and sons, for more than fifty years, with all the blazing lights of the century at their command, have been in diligent pursuit of truth, absolute truth, on this subject and have failed to find it. What is more, they and nobody else will ever find it. No human wisdom can tell what it will cost at any time in the coming future to make a pound of beef, pork, mutton, poultry, butter or cheese, or how much it will cost to raise a bushel of wheat, corn, oats, or any other product of the practical farmers' labor, or what will be the result in quantities of the plantings and sowings which are the objects of so much solicitation on the part of the tolling millions, as well as in the lordly circles of the produce exchange. The world looks to the farmer for bread, yet it is denied to human wisdom to foretell whether the supply shall be scant or abundant. The reason for this is to be found in the solid fact—which ought to be imbedded in the brain of every aspiring leader in the agricultural press and world—that every year as it revolves in sight is a new creation, absolute and imperative as to its ultimate results. Hence the weakness of "scientific" agriculture, so-called. Like the blind mole, we burrow in the ground, and at the end of the year look backward for results.

L. B. MALTBY.

Rice county, Kas., September 3, 1888.

### Book Notices.

QUEER PEOPLE—Is a book well suited for the young people. It contains brand new stories and 500 pictures that will delight our juvenile readers. Published by Hubbard Bros., Philadelphia.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING.—That very practical fortnightly magazine, the *Springfield Mass., Good Housekeeping*, not only claims to be but is devoted to the interests of the family, and to every member. Its articles on the "Care of the Baby" have allayed the fears of many a mother, and no doubt have saved to many homes their little ones. —Springfield, Mass. \$2 50 a year.

TROTTER AND PACING.—*Turf, Field and Farm*, revised edition, of 2:30 or better, just published by the J. A. Wilbour Printing house, of Philadelphia, gives the name, sex, color and pedigree of over 3,500 trotters and pacers who have done 2:30 or better, from the earliest dates of the *Turf* to the present time, including full lists of those who have made or lowered their records the present season up to August 15. Price 10 cents, obtainable of trackmen, news agents or mailed to any address on receipt of price by the publisher.

It is said English breeders are entirely incredulous as to the large yields of butter made in America. They shake their heads and look wise, believing the tales to be "only Yankee brag."



## Horticulture.

### APPLE BUSINESS IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

For many years western New York apples, and more particularly those of the winter varieties, have, as a rule, found a ready market in all the great markets of our own country, and more recently many of the foreign markets have been largely supplied from the apple orchards of this locality. The fabulous war-time prices realized by those having a surplus to dispose of, during those times, offered an inducement largely to increase the acreage of their orchards; consequently vast apple orchards are now occupying land formerly devoted to the cultivation of other farm products. From where I now write, can be seen one of the many bearing orchards containing 2,000 or more trees of the choicest varieties of fall and winter fruit, and as the industry has at the present time attained to such enormous proportions, one may well inquire, how is such a crop to be harvested, and where is the market for this great amount of fruit.

To secure this crop during the short and often unpropitious days of autumn, taxes the utmost energies of the orchardist. Additional help from the surrounding towns and villages at about \$1 per day including board, is engaged weeks before the picking is to commence, which is usually about the first of October (for winter fruit), extending to the 20th or 25th. The high winds liable to occur at this season, often sweep thousands of barrels of the choicest fruit from the trees, ruining their keeping qualities, and they can be utilized only by disposing of them at the evaporators at reduced prices. It is imperative therefore that this work should be pushed as fast as possible.

Ladders of different lengths, averaging from twelve to twenty-five feet, are required—one for each picker. These are placed carefully on the outside of the tree; all fruit within reach should be taken from the tree by the picker as he advances upward. These he deposits carefully in a half-bushel basket hanging on his arm, or suspended by a hook from a round of the ladder, or a near-by limb.

The usual method of disposing of the fruit as it is gathered from the tree, is to leave it in long piles between the rows, first having spread a light coating of straw, which prevents the apples from becoming bruised or soiled in case of wet, disagreeable weather.

Next in order is the sorting, which requires constant care and judgment. For each barrel about a quarter of a bushel of the choicest specimens are selected for the "face" end. The first course is laid with the stem end of each apple down. The remainder of the barrel is filled with selected fruit, as it averages from the pile. The head is then pressed in; the barrel is turned on its side, and the variety it contains is marked on the face end. The seconds and culls are disposed of at the evaporators and cider mill.

Many, like myself, have for several years past sorted apples on a table constructed in the following manner: Length, seven feet; height, three feet; width, three and one-half feet. The top should be covered with canvas or oil-cloth, nailed securely to strips of inch stuff three inches wide. At the corners, openings should be arranged of sufficient size to admit half-bushel baskets. These are to rest on supports fastened to the legs. The latter should be three inches wide of two-inch stuff, all thoroughly braced. On this table the pickers carefully empty their bas-

kets, while others attend to the sorting, "facing," pressing and heading. The "seconds" and cider apples should at the same time be loaded in wagons standing near by, and at once drawn away and disposed of. This method has proved much easier and more economical, as well as expeditious, than the old back-aching way of sorting off the ground. As this industry has increased from year to year to its present magnitude, the task of hand-picking each individual apple and placing it in the basket seems well-nigh impossible, consequently quantities of choice fruit are often shaken from the trees and taken to the evaporators.

In the meantime Yankee ingenuity has been striving to solve the problem how the fruit can be shaken from the tree and still retain its keeping qualities. For this purpose one of the most prominent and extensive fruit-growers of Genesee county, has invented an apparatus constructed of canvas, resembling somewhat a huge inverted umbrella; this is placed under one side of the tree and moved as occasions require and into it the fruit is shaken. As it falls on the canvass it rolls down to the lower and smaller part, and then through an opening in a large basket. Then the apples are carried away by two men to be sorted. While there is a strong prejudice against shaking winter fruit from the tree, this device has been used by the inventor for three seasons, and several have also been introduced into other portions of the State. That the work can be greatly facilitated by the use of this contrivance there can be no question, and the condition of the fruit and the prices obtained for it soon after it has been gathered and at different periods during the later winter and spring, demonstrate that the hand-picking of such large quantities of fruit is eventually to be superseded.

Apple markets are established at nearly all the stations on the New York Central, West Shore and other railroads, and along the line of the Erie canal, where the barrel fruit is sometimes piled in high tiers waiting shipment to the large towns and cities of our own country, while increasing quantities are each year purchased from the growers and sent to foreign ports. Fruit designed for later markets, goes into winter storage in the large cold-storage houses designed especially for the purpose; and thousands of barrels are stored for the winter in the cellars of private citizens located near these shipping points. The remainder of the barreled fruit, that designed by the grower to be held by himself for future market, usually remains outside in the open air, until the approach of cold weather, when it is rolled into the cellar for winter storage.

Important factors in utilizing the apples of western New York are the wonderful evaporators some of which are capable of turning out over a ton of dried fruit in twenty-four hours. Indeed it is stated on good authority, that within a radius of forty miles of Rochester, there are 1,500 evaporators, from the small farm-house drier with a capacity of twenty-five bushels per day, to the large steam evaporator drying 800 to 1,000 bushels in twenty-four hours. These give employment during the autumn and early winter months to 30,000 hands, who average from \$5 to \$12 per week. A careful estimate places the total amount of evaporated fruit for 1887 at about 30,000,000 pounds, requiring 5,000,000 bushels of apples. Large quantities of this fruit are shipped abroad to nearly all foreign ports. It is said that about 4,000,000 pounds were exported during last season, of which more than one half were shipped from Rochester. Thus we are

encouraged to believe that with the increasing demand at home and abroad for both green and evaporated fruits, the sagacious and painstaking orchardist of western New York is assured of success.—Irving D. Cook, in *Rural New Yorker*.

### Insects Affecting the Foliage of Apple Trees.

There are two principal classes of insects which attack the foliage of apples, viz.: plant-lice and leaf-eating caterpillars.

*Apple-Plant Louse*.—Although this insect (*Aphis mali*) has been known to science for more than a century, we are yet ignorant of some important details of its life history; but what we do know may be briefly summarized as follows: The lice hatch from eggs in spring as soon as the leaf buds begin to expand, and increase with marvellous rapidity, so that almost as fast as the leaves develop there are colonies of the plant lice to occupy them. They continue breeding on apple until July, when they largely leave the trees, and, we suppose, migrate—we know not where, but probably to some annual plant that is succulent in midsummer. Here, apparently, they continue breeding until autumn, when they return to the apple, and the winged females may be found establishing colonies of the wingless, egg-laying form upon the leaves. The males are apparently developed on the same plant that the winged females are, as in thousands of colonies examined in October and November, 1887, not a single immature male specimen was seen. The small oval eggs are now laid on the twigs and buds, and the cycle for the year is complete. It will at once be seen that from an economic standpoint it is very important that the missing links in the chain of this insect's life history be found, for until this is done we are not sure that the remedies proposed are the best ones possible. As Prof. Forbes has well remarked, "The life histories of insects lie at the foundation of the whole subject of economic entomology, and constitute in fact the principal part of the science; for until these are clearly and completely made out for and given injurious species, we cannot possibly tell when, where or how to strike it at its weakest point."

*Remedies*.—The best topical applications for the destruction of plant lice are kerosene emulsion and tobacco decoction. The former is made by adding two quarts of kerosene to one quart of a solution made by dissolving half a pound of hard soap in one gallon of boiling water, and churning the mixture through a force pump with a rather small nozzle until the whole forms a creamy mass which will thicken into a jelly-like substance on cooling. The soap solution should be hot when the kerosene is added, but of course must not be near a fire. The emulsion thus made is to be diluted before using with nine parts of cold water. The tobacco decoction is made by soaking refuse tobacco stems in hot water, and then draining off. The liquid thus formed is a very efficient plant louse destroyer. These substances should be applied where the lice are very numerous, early in the season, by means of a force-pump and spray nozzle.

*Apple-Leaf Caterpillars*.—There are many species of caterpillars which devour the foliage of the apple, but in general their life histories are alike and the methods of fighting them are much the same. Of the most injurious ones especial mention may be made of the canker worm, tent-caterpillar, tussock moth (*orgyia leucostigma*), leaf-skeletonizer (*pempelia hammondi*), and the various apple leaf-rollers. Many of these have been discussed at length in

previous publications of this station, and the rest are treated of in the standard works on entomology. Fortunately nearly, if not quite all, of the insects devouring the leaves or apple may easily be destroyed by the application of London purple or Paris green to the foliage in May or June—just the time when we spray for the codlin moth, so that the same application destroys the two classes of insects and hence it is of two-fold benefit. Where the canker worm is destructively numerous, however, it is sometimes necessary to poison the foliage earlier than the spray for the codlin moth is applied, thus necessitating two sprayings only a short time apart. I think it very probable, though, that it will pay better to head off the canker worms with bands of paper covered with tar, and thus avoid the necessity of spraying so early, when the foliage is very tender, and more susceptible to injury from the poison than it is later.—From *Bulletin No. 3 of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station*.

### How We Blanch Celery at Kalamazoo.

The operation of blanching is one of the principal parts of growing good celery. Even large, well-grown celery, if it be not well blanched looks very inferior, and if it sells at all, it is usually at a very low price.

In no other part of this country, except in the far South, is celery grown as early and of such good quality, (being as good usually as the late crops), as in Kalamazoo. We think, however, that it is useless for any person to try and grow early market celery unless they have the right kind of soil. If grown on high ground the early crop will nearly all run to seed.

Some gardeners commence hilling celery nearly as soon as it commences to grow, while here we wait until the plant has attained nearly its full growth. We look more to the thickness of the celery than the length which latter develops as soon as hilled, but increases in thickness very little.

We have two methods of blanching celery. One being by ground and the other with boards. We prefer at all times to hill with ground when the weather will permit, but when it is too hot we use boards.

*Ground-Blanching*.—When two crops are raised nearly all the work of hilling has to be done by hand. If one crop is grown the soil can be thrown toward the rows with the plow, thus greatly reducing the labor. A large hoe is used, about twelve inches in length. With this the soil is drawn lightly against the celery. No dirt is allowed to fall in the heart of the plant.

About five days after, and after it begins to blanch a little, the muck should further be put up against the celery with a hoe. If it cannot be done with a hoe, a spade or shovel must be used. This second hilling should be about six inches higher, or almost to the leaves of the celery. The bank at the bottom should be broad, so that when the soil is drawn up it will not easily roll or wash down. After three days loose ground should be taken from the sides of the rows and gently pressed against the celery to the height of two inches. In doing this great care should be taken, if the weather is warm, not to get it too light or it will rust. This finishes the process of banking with ground. It will blanch in from ten to fifteen days from the first hilling for the good Golden Dwarf variety, but others take longer.

*Board-Blanching*.—This method, it is claimed, originated in Kalamazoo a number of years ago, and has been in use continuously since. It requires two men to blanch with boards. The boards should be from ten to twelve



inches wide, according to the height of the celery, one inch thick, twelve to sixteen feet long, and free from knot holes, which would admit the air. On the ends of the rows the space between the boards should be filled out with grass or soil, otherwise the first few stalks would not be blanched.

The boards are first distributed along the row and laid flat on the ground, on both sides, the edges against the bottom of the plants. The men straddle a row at each end of a board. The boards are raised by the outer edges and both feet planted against them; the leaves are straightened up, without breaking, and the boards pressed against them. They are then fastened at the top with a small piece of wood, which is eight inches long and two wide. In this two notches are sawed to the depth of one and one-fourth inches and two and one-half inches apart, which will leave the boards two and one-half inches apart, which is the right distance on fair-sized celery. About four of these pieces should be used on a sixteen-foot board. If the celery is small, the boards should be somewhat closer. Heavy pieces of wire may be used instead of wooden pieces. When the row is completed, the earth should be drawn against the bottom of the boards, to keep them firm against the celery. This completes the work, and the crop will now take ten to fifteen days in blanching.

The growers here do not keep any celery after the 1st of January, as the demand is so great that it is all disposed of by that time. We had some snow here on May 13 and 14, and also frost, which is not very encouraging for our early celery planted out. Seed in the seed beds has lain in the ground for five weeks; this taking so long on account of the cold backward weather.—*Popular Gardening.*

## The Poultry Yard.

### How to Get Eggs in Winter.

We have them twelve months in the year, very plenty during the spring and summer, not so plenty during the winter months, but enough for the table and some to sell, when the ice crop is making, and the snow flies. A man of capital and scone, who loves poultry, and will give his personal attention to his hen house and yards, can have plenty of eggs in mid-winter, and make the business pay. But we doubt if the average farmer, with small capital, and that all invested in his farm and stock, and whose whole time is taken up in winter with the care of his stock, the marketing of his crops, the procuring of his firewood and other necessary care of his family, can go into a wholesale business of raising eggs, and make it pay. In a small way, as a purveyor for the table, and a liberal contributor to the market basket when the farmer goes to the village or city with other farm products, it may be made profitable.

A hen house, planned and made by some one who has experience in the business, is a first essential in the matter of raising eggs the year round, in any of our Northern States. A hen roost in the trees, or in the upper part of a horse shed, or under a shed in the barnyard, and the carts and other farm vehicles will not answer. The conditions of egg-making cannot be supplied in these places, and the proof of it is that few eggs are supplied from the farmers in the winter months, and they

are about double the price of eggs laid in summer.

To have eggs in winter you must supply artificially the warmth, the dryness, the variety of food, and the free air of summer. The best locality for a hen house is a dry spot on the south side of a rather steep hill or knoll. The slope should be steep enough to admit of placing the back wall of the house below the surface of the ground, and if one or both end walls can be below the surface, it will be additional protection against the cold of winter. The south side should be of wood, a substantial frame covered with matched boards, and numerous glazed windows to give plenty of sunshine in winter and air in summer. The height of the back and end walls should be at least eight feet, made of brick or any faced stone, to admit of pointing with cement or mortar. Cement is much the best, and in the end the cheapest. The upper story should be a lean to, the south front inclining northward about a foot, and a roof running from the top of this front to the eaves over the north wall. A substantial floor should be laid upon the top of the walls, making two large rooms of the building, which may be divided to suit the number of fowls to be kept, and the convenience of the owner. A building about 12x34 feet, set in a hill side fronting the south, will be large enough to accommodate sixty hens, and furnish them with conveniences for laying and hatching their eggs, and the yards adjoining for rearing their chickens, if that is a part of the program.

An abundant supply of clean water is another requisite of a fruitful hen house. This should be inside the building and the vessels holding the drinking water should be emptied and filled every day with the morning feed, unless provision is made to have running water with volume and current enough to keep itself clean. In the house upon our own premises the water is brought in from a spring by a three-fourth inch lead pipe, and delivered from a box in the corner of the room by a faucet. Any waste water from the faucet is carried off by a two-inch drain pipe at the lower end of the building. The floor is of cement. The drain pipe is laid along the south side of the building about six inches beneath the cement floor. The box, shielding the pipe and holding the faucet in place is about eighteen inches square and two feet in height, with a cover opening at the top. In winter this box is filled with seaweed, straw or sawdust to protect it from the frost. In ordinary winter weather, with the thermometer not below 20 deg. Fahr. there is no freezing. This morning with the thermometer at 10 deg. Fahr. it was slightly frozen, but a stream of hot water from a tea kettle applied to the pipe inside the box and to the faucet opened it in a minute or two. The spring is about four rods from the house, and the pipe introduced when the building was put up some fifteen years ago. The spring furnishes an abundant supply of pure water the year through, and is sufficiently protected in winter by a board covering and straw. If a spring is not available for the hen house, the next best arrangement is a well pump inside the building, the pump fixed so that the water can be let off in extremely cold weather. It is much cheaper to provide water once for all inside the hen house than to carry it some rods from the dwelling or barn every morning through the winter. The hen house being built in a desirable location, with plenty of windows for sunlight and heat, and a good supply of water, we are prepared to consider the other essentials of eggs the year round upon the farm.—*W. Clift, in Country Gentleman.*

# Loot HERE, FRIEND. Are you Sick?

Do you have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back? Do you feel dull and sleepy? Does your mouth have a bad taste, especially in the morning? Is there a sort of sticky slime collects about the teeth? Is your appetite poor? Is there a feeling like a heavy load on the stomach, sometimes a faint, all-gone sensation at the pit of the stomach, which food does not satisfy?

Are your eyes sunken? Do your hands and feet become cold and feel clammy? Have you a dry cough? Do you expectorate greenish colored matter? Are you hawking and spitting all or part of the time? Do you feel tired all the while? Are you nervous, irritable and gloomy? Do you have evil forebodings? Is there a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly? Do your bowels become costive? Is your skin dry and hot at times? Is your blood thick and stagnant? Are the whites of your eyes tinged with yellow? Is your urine scanty and high colored? Does it deposit a sediment after standing? Do you frequently spit up your food, sometimes with a sour taste and sometimes with a sweet? Is this frequently attended with palpitation of the heart? Has your vision become impaired? Are there spots before the eyes? Is there a feeling of great prostration and weakness? If you suffer from any of these symptoms, send me your name and I will send you, by mail,

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Send your address on postal card to-day, as you may not see this notice again.

Address, naming this paper, Prof. HART, 212 E. 9th St., N. Y.

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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.]

**WORMS.**—I have a mare, 6 years old, that seems to be wrong. Will you tell me what to do for her? No amount of feed or care seems to do her any good. She is very poor and thin, eats well and drives all right; only gets poorer. Her colt does not do well; it is poor also. The mare does not give much milk. The colt eats well. Are they wormy? Give treatment for worms. A. D.

—The best indication that your animals are affected with worms in the feces. If present, allow animal free access to salt at all times. Follow up with a course of tonics, sulphate of iron, gentian and ginger. Look carefully at the teeth and see if the animal has not some decayed and irregular molars. If so, have them attended to.

**FLESH WOUND.**—I have a cow with a fresh wound on the inside of muscle of fore leg, just under the elbow; has been there for nearly a week, has the appearance of a gun-shot wound, which I believe it is; leg is considerably swollen, a bloody discharge constantly drips from the wound, and a lump of flesh is now protruding. What should be done for it? J. M.

—Ascertain the direction and depth of the wound by means of a probe. See that the opening is large enough and in the right locality for direct drainage. Bathe the limb with hot water. Syringe out the wound two or three times a day with a carbolized wash, ten to fifteen drops of carbolic acid to quart of water. Remove the lump of flesh either by knife or by lunar caustic.

**FLY-BLOWN WOUND.**—Have a cow that calved about three weeks ago. Her udder gathered and broke between the two front teats, and the flies blowed it and it got worms in before I knew it. Have injected water with carbolic acid in so strong it turns the flesh white. Have also injected turpentine in it, and neither appears to have any effect on the worms. Her udder gathers and breaks the same place nearly everytime. What shall I do for it to get the worms out and heal it up? N. H. S.

—For the removal of the worms use the following: Linseed oil, 1 pint, 2 ounces of turpentine, adding 6 drachms of oil of vitriol, and leaving the bottle without the stopper until the heat evolved by the admixture of the acid has passed away. Inject a small quantity of this mixture into the wound twice a day. The after-treatment will be to keep the parts thoroughly cleansed by your carbolized washings. When through washing inject into the wound some of the following lotion: Sulphate of zinc, 1 ounce; acetate of lead, 1 ounce; water, 1 quart.

**CHRONIC INDIGESTION.**—Will you please inform me what is the matter with my mares? They seem out of fix and remain thin in flesh. They will appear sick at times, like they had the colic, except they don't swell. They generally have one or two pashes at the beginning of spell of sickness; they will lie down and appear in ease at times, and then have pains again. They will sometimes eat grass at the beginning of a spell; after they get better or well their dung is of somewhat dark color and smells strong. They are suckling colts and are bred again. They seem to be troubled that way when I work them. I have used different remedies—salt and water, sweet spirits of nitre, and a tea of assafetida. Either of the above remedies have cured them at different times, except one mare of mine, and a neighbor lost one also, both died this summer. I have three more that are attacked that way now and then; two of them get sick about once in a week. I feed corn and corn fodder now. Please tell me what to do for them in KANSAS FARMER. S. P.

—Your horses have chronic indigestion. In many cases it seems mostly the direct result of the continuance of some



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ples in any locality, always results in a large trade for us;  
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we usually get from \$1000 to \$5000 in trade from the  
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and make sure of the chance. Reader, it will be hardly any  
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your home and your reward will be most satisfactory. A postal  
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particular kind of food. Such foods as are too stimulating, coarse and indigestible or badly harvested, all operate to induce this condition. The symptoms of course, would vary as to the length of time the disturbance has existed. Look carefully at the teeth and notice if there are not some decayed or irregular grinders. Treatment:—Change the diet. Give the animals the benefit of easily digested food. Good hay, ground oats and bran. Moderate exercise. Salt, where it can be reached at all times, and a course of tonics, of gentian and nux vomica. Powdered gentian, 4 ounces; powdered ginger, 4 ounces; powdered nux vomica, 2 ounces. Mix into sixteen powders. To be given one powder in feed twice a day. Continue course of tonics a few weeks.

**ERUPTIVE DISEASE.**—I write to know what ails our cows and what to do for them. They get stiff gradually, more in front; their eyes run and swell up, ears hang, their mouth gets sore, they can't draw the food up into their grinders; they have fever. Cows in milk fail in flow of milk. W. G. M.

—Your description of the cases is very incomplete. You should have spoken of the condition of bowels, discharge from nose if any, how long affected, condition of pastures and water and any symptom varying from state of health. We judge, however, that your cattle are affected with sporadic aptha, due to the eating of noxious weeds or poorly-cured hay, or the drinking of foul and stagnant water. It is a sequel of indigestion and is an eruptive disease. Treatment:—Change the food. Give a slight laxative, from a pint to a quart of linseed oil, according to condition of bowels. Add a little lime water to the oil. If the mouth shows any ulcerated spots, wash out with alum water, or silver nitrate, five grains to ounce of water.

### Why Laura Lost Her Beau.

Laura once had an affluent beau,  
Who called twice a fortnight, or so,  
Now she sits, Sunday eve,  
All lonely to grieve,  
Oh, where is her recreant beau,  
And why did he leave Laura so?

Why, he saw that Laura was a languishing, delicate girl, subject to sick headaches, sensitive nerves, and uncertain tempers; and knowing what a life-long trial is a fretful, sickly wife, he transferred his attentions to her cheerful, healthy cousin, Ellen. The secret is that Laura's health and strength are sapped by chronic weakness, peculiar to her sex, which Ellen averts and avoids by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This is the only remedy, for woman's peculiar weakness and ailments, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case or money will be refunded. See guarantee on bottle wrapper.

### Farm Loans.

Loans on farms in eastern Kansas, at moderate rate of interest, and no commission. Where title is perfect and security satisfactory no person has ever had to wait a day for money. Special low rates on large loans. Purchase money mortgages bought. T. E. BOWMAN & Co., Jones Building, 116 West Sixth street, Topeka, Kas.

When stock is turned on the pasture, and there left all day, the water supply must be looked after. A milch cow must have plenty of water. She can not wait until she is driven up at night.

It is the intrinsic merit alone of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, that has gained for it great popularity for restoring the natural color of the hair.

The reason the hen that steals her nest always hatches well is that she is not too fat, and every egg has the same vitality, but when persons put eggs under a hen the eggs are usually of all sorts and from anywhere they can be gotten.

Queen Victoria has a remarkably fine head of hair, for a lady of her age; but her son, the Prince of Wales, is quite bald. Had he used Ayer's Hair Vigor earlier in life, his head might, to-day, have been as well covered as that of his royal mother. It's not too late yet.

Coops with chicks should stand on little knolls. During hard rains the water will sometimes stand in the coops and drown the birds if placed on or below the level of the surrounding ground.

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

The preparatory department of Campbell Normal University is the most thorough in the West.

Too Late to Classify.

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

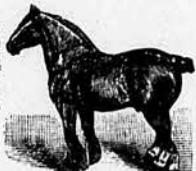
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## IMPORTED Clydesdale Horses

Stallions and Mares—from 1 to 4 years of age. Registered in both Scotch and Canadian Stud Books, of the most fashionable breeding, for sale at reasonable prices. WM. RENNIE, Toronto, Can. P.S.—Also Shetland Ponies.



## 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. Address C. C. BLAKE, Topeka, Kansas.

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## Public Sale!

I will sell at public auction, on the DAVID WILEY FARM, two miles east of Tecumseh and seven miles east of Topeka, on

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1888,

commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described property:  
Six Head of Geldings.  
Two Head of Mares.  
Twenty-five Head of Cattle, consisting of Cows, Calves, 1 and 2-year-old Heifers and Steers.  
Fourteen Hogs.  
Eighty acres of corn in the field, fifty cords of wood, cider mill, mower, stalk-cutter, corn-planter, three wagons, four sets harness, plows and other farm machinery.  
TERMS:—All sums under \$10, cash; over \$10, four months time without interest, approved security to be given; thirty days time will be given on the apples.  
O. E. WALKER, Receiver.

## Public Sale at Auction.

On Friday, October 12, (at 10 o'clock a. m.), at Rochester, two miles north of North Topeka, thirty-six head of High-grade Holstein Cows, Heifers and Bulls, and twenty head two-year-old Short-horn Heifers. Terms:—Six months time without interest, on approved notes; 5 per cent. off for cash. Dinner will be served free at 12 o'clock. ZINN & LACKEY, CAPT. J. A. HUNGATE, Auctioneer.

## For Sale or Exchange for Good Real Estate, a

## Herd of Fine Short-horn Cattle

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 1, 1888.

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

## St. Louis.

**CATTLE**—Receipts 3,335, shipments 4,400. Market strong. Choice heavy native steers \$5 00a5 60, fair to good native steers \$4 30a5 00, medium to choice butchers' steers \$3 40a4 40, fair to good stockers and feeders \$2 10a3 20, grass rangers \$2 00a3 10.

**HOGS**—Receipts 3,175, shipments 1,995. Market strong. Choice heavy and butchers' selections \$6 25a6 35, medium to prime packing \$6 00a6 25, ordinary to best light grades \$5 85a6 10.

**SHEEP**—Receipts 2,165, shipments 1,450. Market steady. Fair to choice \$2 00a3 40.

## Chicago.

**CATTLE**—Receipts 15,000, shipments 4,000. Market steady. Bees \$6 25a6 35, stockers \$3 50a6 00.

**HOGS**—Receipts 13,000, shipments 5,500. Market strong and 10c higher. Mixed \$5 80a6 35, heavy \$6 00a6 60.

**SHEEP**—Receipts 7,000, shipments 3,000. Market steady. Natives \$3 00a4 25, Texans \$2 75a3 40.

## Kansas City.

**CATTLE**—Receipts since Saturday 7,284. There was a better feeling to the trade to-day. Dressed beef and shipping steers \$3 95a4 35.

**HOGS**—Receipts since Saturday 2,469. Market strong and active to the extent of the supply. Extreme range of sales \$5 15a6 10, bulk at \$5 85a6 00.

**SHEEP**—Receipts since Saturday 2,856. Market active and steady. Sales at \$1 75a2 50.

## PRODUCE MARKETS.

## New York.

**WHEAT**—3a3 1/2c higher. No. 2 red, \$1 04 1/4a 1 04 1/2c elevator.

**CORN**—1/2c higher. No. 2 white, 51a51 1/2c elevator.

## St. Louis.

**FLOUR**—Strong and higher.

**WHEAT**—No. 2 red, cash, \$1 02.

**CORN**—No. 2 cash, 39 1/2a39 3/4c.

**OATS**—No. 2 cash, 23c.

**RYE**—No. 2, 51 1/2a52c.

## Chicago.

Cash quotations were as follows:

**WHEAT**—No. 2 spring, \$1 04a1 04 1/2c; No. 3 spring, 90a93c; No. 2 red, \$1 04a1 04 1/2c.

**CORN**—No. 2, 42 1/4a43c.

**OATS**—No. 2, 23 1/2c.

**RYE**—No. 2, 54c.

**BARLEY**—No. 2, 1c.

**FLAXSEED**—No. 1, \$1 20.

**TIMOTHY**—Prime, \$1 50.

**PORK**—\$15 30a15 32 1/2c.

**LARD**—\$11 05.

## Kansas City.

**WHEAT**—Receipts at regular elevators since last report 6,950 bushels; withdrawals, 6,463 bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 204,603 bushels. There was a stronger market on 'change to-day, and values higher. On the call the only sale was No. 2 red, December, at 92 1/2a92 3/4c. No. 2 red winter, cash, 88c bid, no offerings.

**CORN**—Receipts at regular elevators since last report, .... bushels; withdrawals, 600 bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 14,176 bushels. No. 2 cash, no bids, 36c asked.

**OATS**—No. 2 cash, no bids, 28c asked.

**RYE**—No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings.

**HAY**—Receipts .. cars. Market steady.

**Prairie**, \$6 00a6 50; fancy timothy, \$9 50; good to choice, \$7 50a8 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; \$1 10 per 1,000 lbs.; \$20 00 per ton; car lots, \$19 00 per ton.

**FLOUR**—Firm. Demand for high and intermediate grades greater than the supply. Quotations are for unestablished brands of new in car lots, per 1/2 bbl. in sacks, as follows: XX, 95c; XXX, \$1 05a1 10; family, \$1 15a1 20; choice, \$1 45a1 55; fancy, \$1 60a1 70; extra fancy, \$1 80a1 85; patent, \$2 00a2 10.

**BUTTER**—Firm for all grades of good. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 21c; good, 18c; dairy, fancy, 17c; good to choice store-packed, 12a 13c; poor, 9 1/2c.

**CHEESE**—We quote: Full cream, twins, 10c; full cream, Young America, 10c.

**EGGS**—Receipts fair and market firm at 14 1/2c per dozen for strictly fresh candled.

## Topeka Markets.

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

Butter, per lb.	15	a18
Eggs (fresh) per doz.	15	
Beans, white navy, H. P., per bus	2	85
Potatoes (new)		a50
Beets	"	40

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The Topeka Weekly Commonwealth, price \$1.00—both..... 1.50

The Weekly Kansas City Times, price \$1.00—both..... 1.75

Scribner's Magazine, price \$3.00—both..... 3.50

## 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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With ample capacity for feeding, weighing and shipping cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules. They are planked throughout, no yards are better watered and in none is there a better system of drainage. The fact that

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Is due to the location at these Yards of EIGHT PACKING HOUSES, with an aggregate daily capacity of 3,300 cattle, and 27,200 hogs, and the regular attendance and sharp competitive buyers for the Packing Houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston. All the thirteen roads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the Yards, affording the best accommodations for stock coming from the great grazing grounds of all the Western States and Territories, and also for stock destined for Eastern markets.

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## The Busy Bee.

### Preparing Early for Winter.

Mr. G. M. Doolittle, of Borodino, N. Y., a bee-keeper of large experience, gives the following advice through the columns of *Gleanings in Bee Culture*:

Years ago, when I first began to keep bees, I thought there was little which needed doing with the bees during the months of September and October, thinking that the month of November was early enough to prepare bees for winter, and many a time have I equalized the stores in the hive "by frost," as I used to term it, thinking that I could get along with the matter easier and quicker while the bees were thickly packed away in their winter quarters, than I could possibly do when warm weather compelled me to use smoke to drive the bees out of the way, and keep their temper down so I could handle them. Well, if this were all there was to it I should still prefer to equalize the stores after cold nights had compelled the bees to contract off the heavy combs of honey; but after losing heavily several times when preparations were thus delayed, for the reason that the disturbing of bees late in the fall seems to be very injurious, I concluded to take the advice of an old bee-keeper, who told me that the month of September was the proper time to fix the bees for the winter. After working on this plan for a number of years, I find that he was quite right about it; and in order that the readers of *Gleanings* may be reminded that winter is soon to be upon us, and that they should not delay getting the bees ready for it longer than till the last of this month, I will tell them a little of how I work along this line.

The point which seems to have the greatest bearing on successful wintering is the getting of the winter stores near and around the cluster of bees in time for them to settle down into that quiescent state so conducive to good wintering, prior to November first. To arrange these stores and properly seal them requires warm weather; hence, it is clear, I think, to all, why we should not put off caring for them till cold weather arrives. To be sure that all have the desired amount of honey, there is only one certain way to do, and that is to open the hives and take each frame and weigh it, after having shaken the bees off from it. Next weigh a frame of empty comb, or several of them, so as to get the average weight, which, when deducted from the weight of those in the hive, will give the weight of the honey. If it is found that there are twenty-five pounds of honey, I call that colony all right for the winter. If less, it must be fed to make up the deficiency; if more, it can spare some to help another colony which is short. In this way I go over the whole yard, equalizing and feeding, if it is required, till all have the required twenty-five pounds.

Where feeding is required, I manage differently from what I used to, in that I now feed from three to five pounds a day, while formerly I used to feed all the colony required, at one feeding. To be sure, there is less work where the whole feed is fed at once; but to offset this, we have the stores scattered all through the hive, which, in my opinion, is a very undesirable shape to have them in. By feeding more slowly we get the stores close up to the cluster all around, and thoroughly sealed also, which has great advantage. For feeding slowly as above, I know of no feeder as good as the division-board feeder, which I have described in back numbers of *Gleanings*, nor any feed as good as that made by taking thirty pounds of granulated sugar and pouring it into fifteen pounds of boiling water, after which five pounds of honey is to be stirred in, as I have before given in these pages. Where it is necessary to feed (as it seems from present reports it will be in many parts of the country the present season), I always select the number of combs that I think the colony will require, taking those which have the most honey in them, and by means of this same division-board feeder, shut the bees on that many combs, which (combs) of course get all the feed, thus securing it in just the shape needed. But, I hear some one say, it is a fearful job to shake the bees off from every comb and weigh it. Well, so it would be if done with each

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colony; but you will have to do this with only one or two, till you get the right conception of just how much honey there is in each frame by simply looking at it, when you can count off the number of pounds almost to a certainty. However, you will have to weigh a few if you have never practiced this plan, to give you the necessary training required. I can count off combs of honey so as to rarely vary one pound on the whole hive, and yet do it as rapidly as I can handle the combs; and when the apiary is thus gone over, there is a certainty about it which gives the apiarist a great advantage over any other mode of procedure. In guessing at the amount of stores, or even weighing the hives, one is quite apt to be mistaken, as I used to find out to my sorrow, by having some of my colonies starve; and that I was not different from others, the reports of colonies starving which are given nearly every spring go to show. As I go over the hives in this way, I carefully note the quantity of bees, age of queen, amount of pollen in the combs, etc., which is jotted down on a piece of honey section, this piece being left on top of the hive, so that the next spring I can tell just what was in each hive the fall before so that in case of loss I can form some idea of what occasioned it. This little piece of section also helps me in deciding what queens to supercede during the next season, for on it I keep quite a record of when the colony swarmed, how much honey it made, etc. After having the bees prepared as above as to honey for winter, they are to be snugly tucked up in their chaff and sawdust cushions at any time before the first of November, when most convenient, where they are left undisturbed till spring, unless a chance to fly is given by the appearance of a warm day in midwinter, or curiosity so overcomes me that I must peep in and see them. In this way my loss in winter is much less than it formerly was.

F. M. LAIL, MARSHALL, Mo.,

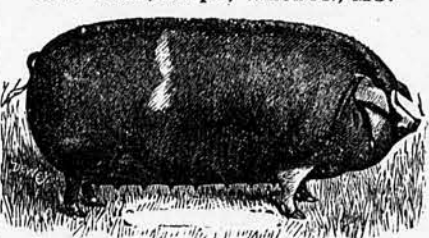
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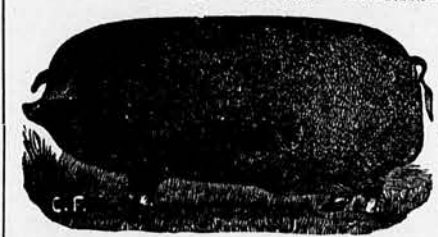
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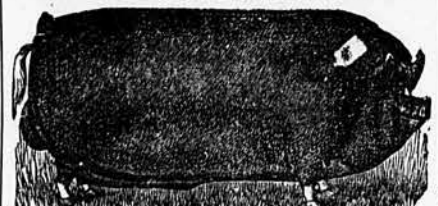
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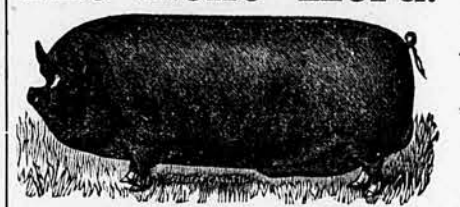


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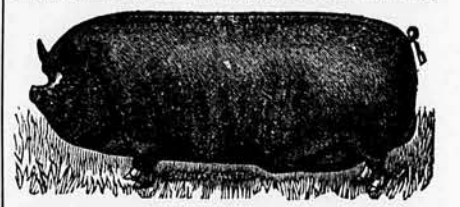
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Ohio IMPROVED Chesters  
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EXPRESS PREPAID. WINS 181 PRIZES IN U. S. & FOREIGN COUNTRIES. 2 WEIGHED 2803 LBS.  
SEND FOR DESCRIPTION & PRICE OF THESE FAMOUS HOGS, ALSO FOWLS.  
L. B. SILVER CO. CLEVELAND, O.  
(This Company sold 973 head for breeding purposes in 1887. Send for facts and mention this paper.)



# SHERWOOD & ROHRER STOCK FARM



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

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

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

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

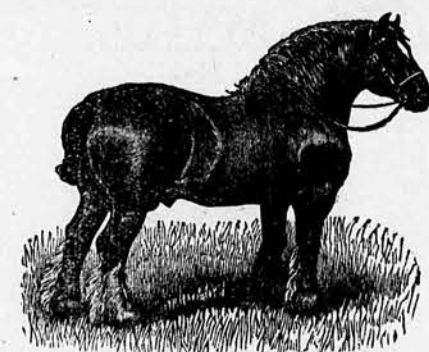
SHERWOOD & ROHRER, WICHITA, KANSAS.

## LINWOOD SHORT-HORNS

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

Substance, flesh, early maturity and good feeding quality the objects sought. The  
largest herd of Scotch Short-horns in the West, consisting of *Crutchshank Victorias*, *Lavenders*,  
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a prize-winner and sire of prize-winners.

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



## HIGHLAND STOCK FARM

RIX & GOODENOUGH,

TOPEKA, KANSAS,

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

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

Farm and stables four miles southeast of city.

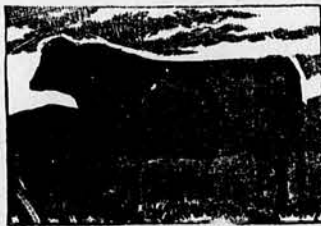
## IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF ENGLISH SHIRE AND SUFFOLK PUNCH HORSES



STERLING.  
4713.

## RED POLLED CATTLE.

We have on hand a very  
choice collection, includ-  
ing a recent importation of  
horses, several of which  
have won many prizes in  
England, which is a special  
guarantee of their soundness  
and superiority of form and  
action. Our stock is se-  
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Prices low and terms easy. Send for catalogues to



Peter Piper (17).

SEXTON, WARREN & OFFORD, Maple Hill, Kansas.

## E. Bennett & Son,

TOPEKA, - KANSAS,

The Leading Western Importers of

CLYDESDALE,  
PERCHERON,  
CLEVELAND BAY

French Coach Horses.

AN IMPORTATION OF 125 HEAD,

Selected by a member of the firm, just re-  
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## ELLWOOD'S PERCHERONS

And French Coach Horses.

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

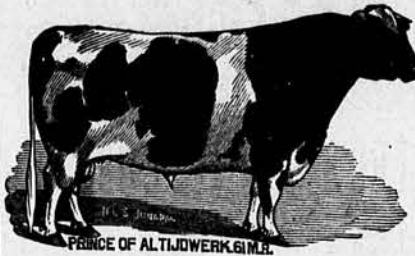
W. L. ELLWOOD, Prop.

DeKalb, Illinois.

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

## Holstein - Friesian Cattle

Of European Herd Book Registry.



The sweepstakes bull PRINCE OF ALTJIDWERK  
(61 M. B.) at head of herd, has no superior. Cows and  
heifers in this herd with weekly butter records from  
14 pounds to 19 pounds 10 1/2 ounces; milk records, 50 to  
80 pounds daily. The sweepstakes herd. Write for  
catalogue. M. E. MOORE, Cameron, Mo.  
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## Holstein - Friesian Cattle.

I have a choice herd of these justly-cele-  
brated cattle of all ages. Also some nice  
grades, for sale at reasonable prices. Per-  
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JNO. D. PRYOR,  
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## The Imported CLYDESDALE Stallion KNIGHT OF HARRIS 995 (2211),

The property of H. W. McAFEE, will make  
the season at Prospect Farm, three miles west  
of Topeka, Sixth street road.

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ENSILAGE AND FODDER CUTTING.

Our 1888 pamphlet (74 pages) containing full descrip-  
tive price list of Smalley goods will be mailed free  
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SMALLEY MFG. CO., Manitowoc, Wis.

HAAFF'S NEW PRACTICAL DE-  
HORNER. Fifty illus-  
trations. New Tools. Cattle Tags. New Water-  
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H. H. HAAFF,  
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## MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.

DIRECT LINE TO

KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, ST. JOSEPH,  
OMAHA and the NORTH.  
SEDALIA, HANNIBAL, ST. LOUIS and all  
points EAST.  
DALLAS, FT. WORTH, AUSTIN, SAN AN-  
TONIO, HOUSTON, GALVESTON, and all  
principal CITIES in TEXAS and the SOUTH-  
WEST.  
PUEBLO, DENVER and the WEST.

Solid Daily Trains with Pullman Buffet  
Sleeping Cars between Kansas City, Pueblo  
and Denver via the

## COLORADO SHORT LINE

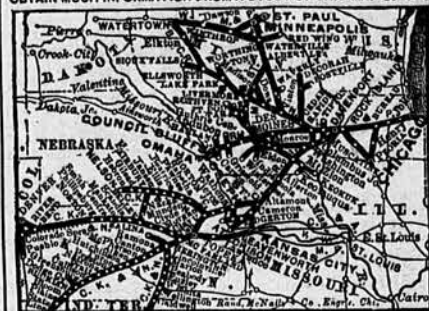
5 DAILY TRAINS | DAILY TRAINS 5  
KANSAS CITY TO ST. LOUIS.

H. O. TOWNSEND,

General Passenger and Ticket Agent, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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



## Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska R'y

(GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE.)

It affords the best facilities of communication  
between all important points in KANSAS, NE-  
BRASKA, COLORADO, NEW MEXICO, the IN-  
DIAN TERRITORY, TEXAS, and beyond. Its  
Main Lines and Branches include ST. JOSEPH,  
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WICHITA, HUTCHINSON, CALDWELL, DEN-  
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dreds of other flourishing cities and towns.

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

## Prompt and Convenient Connections

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

## Splendid Passenger Equipment

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

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

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

## THE SOUTHEAST!

### Cheap Land Excursions.

Recognizing the popular tendency toward  
the rapidly-developing but comparatively un-  
improved sections in the South and Southeast,  
another series of low-rate excursions is an-  
nounced by the Memphis Route (K. C., Ft. S. &  
M. R. R. Co.).

The unexpected success of a similar move-  
ment last spring makes it plain that those who  
wish to invest in the South before values  
shall advance as rapidly as they certainly will  
in the near future, should take advantage of  
this opportunity.

Tickets will be sold to  
SOUTH MISSOURI, ARKANSAS, TEXAS,  
MISSISSIPPI, ALABAMA AND  
LOUISIANA.

The Excursion dates are as follows:

August 21.  
September 11 and 23.  
October 9 and 23.

Everything will be first-class. Reclining  
Chair Cars and Pullman Buffet Sleepers in  
excursion trains. Stop-over privileges al-  
lowed. Tickets to points west of Mississippi  
river good thirty days from date of sale; those  
to points beyond Memphis, sixty days.

For map and full particulars, address

J. E. LOCKWOOD,  
Gen'l Passenger Agent Memphis Route,  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

## The Burlington System

Of nearly 6,000 miles of steel rail, well-ballasted,  
with iron and steel bridges, an equipment unexcelled  
with over 300 passenger trains daily, traversing the  
great States of Missouri, Illinois, Nebraska,  
Iowa, Kansas, Colorado, Minnesota and the  
Territories, with trains made up of Pullman Pa-  
lace Sleeping Cars, the Burlington's Celebrated Din-  
ing Cars, and Improved Modern Free Chair Cars, is  
unquestionably the Route for travelers to take going  
East, West or North.

Three Daily Fast Trains between Kansas City, St.  
Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth and Quincy, Bur-  
lington, Peoria and Chicago without change.

Two Daily Fast Trains between Kansas City, Coun-  
cil Bluffs, Omaha, Sioux City, Des Moines, Minneap-  
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Two Fast Daily Trains between Kansas City, St.  
Joseph, Atchison and Denver without change.

The line carrying the government fast mail be-  
tween the East and far West. Any ticket agent can  
give you maps and time table of this well-known  
route, or you can address

H. C. ORR,  
Gen'l Southwestern Passenger Agent,  
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## OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.

## TANSY PILLS!

Safe and Sure. Send 4c. for "WOMAN'S SAFE  
GUARD." Wilcox Specific Co., Phila., Pa.

DR. TAFT'S ASTHMALINE.  
CURED never fails to Cure.  
Any one who wants to be cured of their  
asthma and we will mail trial bottle  
address and we will mail trial bottle  
Dr. TAFT BROS., Rochester, N. Y. FREE.



## THE STRAY LIST.

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

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1886, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker-up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper, free of cost, to every County Clerk in the State, to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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

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

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

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

Any person taking up an estray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township giving a correct description of 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. 20, 1888.

Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Jacob Geyer, in Granada tp., August 20, 1888, one bay horse pony, 9 years old, right hind foot white, right fore foot white, star in forehead; valued at \$40.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.

COW—Taken up by A. Haworth, in Lowell tp., (P. O. Galena), one roan cow, about 6 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$18.

Shawnee county—D. N. Burdge, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by A. V. Wilson, in Topeka tp., (P. O. Topeka), August 22, 1888, a light bay horse, 9 or 10 years old, 14 hands high, scratched with barbed wire, slightly lame in left hind leg; valued at \$15.

### 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 VI 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. Rilmert, 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 27, 1888, one roan mare, branded S H on left hip, age unknown.

D-eatur 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—By same, one brown mare mule, 16 years old, branded F. on left shoulder; valued at \$40.

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

**SALESMEN** WANTED by the oldest, largest and best known Nurseries in the West. Permanent positions; good pay. Outfit free. STARK NURSERIES, Louisiana, Mo.

**SMALL FRUIT PLANTS FOR SALE**  
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.

**JEWEL** The earliest and best market grape known. Vigorous and productive. Sold at 20 cents per pound, wholesale. Price, \$1.50 each; \$15.00 per dozen.  
**STAYMAN STRAWBERRY** Large and firm; produced at the rate of 30,000 quarts per acre. Send for testimonials. STAYMAN & BLACK, LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

**379 VARIETIES OF FRUIT TREES, VINES, PLANTS, ETC.**  
Apple, Pear, Peach, Cherry, Plum, Quince, Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Currants, Grapes, Gooseberries, &c. Send for Catalogue. J. S. COLLINS, Moorestown, N. J.

**LEE'S SUMMIT NURSERIES**  
**APPLE TREES** TWO AND THREE YEARS old, of most excellent quality, offered at low rates by the 1,000 or by the carload. Also Peach, Plum, Grapes, etc., etc. J. A. BLAIR & SON, Proprietors, Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo.

**Vinland Nurseries and Fruit Farm**  
Vinland, Douglas Co., Kansas.  
On Kansas Southern R. R., ten miles south of Lawrence. Established in 1857. A full assortment of reliable nursery stock. Extra low prices on Apple Trees, Evergreens and Concord Grape Vines. Price list free. W. E. BARNES.

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

**Rose Lawn Fruit Farm**  
Netawaka, Jackson Co., Kansas.  
MESSRS. DIXON & SON, PROPRIETORS.—Have for sale 40,000 Raspberry and 150,000 Strawberry Plants of tested varieties. Raspberries—Ohio, Souhegan, Gregg and Nemaha, \$1.25 to \$2.50 per 100, or \$10 to \$15 per 1,000. Strawberries—Crescent, Minor, May King, Bubach, Summit and Windsor, 75 cents to \$2.50 per 100, or \$6 to \$15 per 1,000. Send orders early, and always mention KANSAS FARMER. Descriptive price list furnished free.

**Hart Pioneer Nurseries**  
OF FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.  
A full line of Nursery Stock, Ornamental Trees, Roses and Shrubbery. We have no substitution clause in our orders, and deliver everything as specified. 220 Acres in Nursery Stock. Reference: Bank of Fort Scott. Catalogue Free on application. Established 1857.

**Mount Hope Nurseries**  
ESTABLISHED 1869.  
Offer special inducements to the Trade and large Planters. A full stock of everything. A heavy stock of Standard and Dwarf Pear Trees and Cherry Trees. Quality unsurpassed, and all home-grown. Nurserymen and Dealers supplied at lowest rates. Best of shipping facilities. Let all who want nursery stock correspond with us. State your wants. A. C. GRIESA & BRO., Drawer 13, Lawrence, Kansas.

**LA CYGNE NURSERY.**  
**MILLIONS**  
—OF—  
Fruit Trees, Shade Trees, Small Fruits. Vines. Ornamental Trees, Etc.

TEN MILLION FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.  
ONE MILLION HEDGE PLANTS.  
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND TWO-YEAR APPLE TREES—Grown from whole root grafts.

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

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

**D. W. COZAD**  
Box 25, LA CYGNE, LINN CO., KANSAS.

# Standard Implement Co.,

DEALERS IN

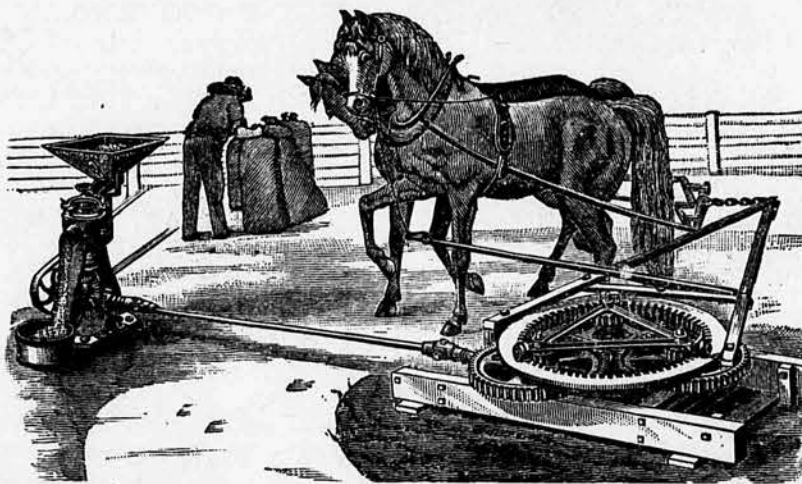
FARM MACHINERY, WAGONS,  
BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, CARTS,  
FAN-MILLS, FEED-CUTTERS,  
CORN-SHELLERS,

AND THE CELEBRATED

**MODERN**

**HERO HORSE POWER**

AND GRINDING MILL.



Far Superior to any Other Mill in the Market, for the Following Reasons:

- 1st. It is a first-class Two and Four Horse Power, Grinding Mill and Jack, so arranged as to run independently, if desired.
- 2d. The grinding can be done in the barn or other shelter, thus overcoming one of the serious objections to sweep mills, that of being at all times exposed to the rain, snow and cold.
- 3d. It is more economical, as feed is spouted directly into a bag, and none can be blown away or lost in the gearing of the mill, as is the case with sweep mills.
- 4th. With sweep mills one-third the time is necessarily lost in stopping the horses to put in the grain and take out the feed, which difficulty is entirely overcome in our MODERN HERO HORSE POWER AND GRINDING MILL, as mill is independent of power and sets outside the sweep, enabling the farmer to grind continuously until he is through with his grist.
- 5th. A very important advantage in this mill is that it has a shake-feed, which can be regulated to conform to the power used—large or small horses. It also has a SAFETY BREAK-PIN DEVICE which, should iron or any foreign substance get into the burrs, will break, and thus overcome the danger of breaking the mill and power by a sudden stoppage.
- 6th. The MODERN HERO TWO AND FOUR HORSE POWER is unexcelled for simplicity of construction, durability and lightness of draft, and is fully guaranteed, as it is strong enough for four large horses.
- 7th. The MODERN HERO GRINDING MILL is all iron, has a gear which gives it proper speed for the power, and is so simple that any one can operate it; it can also be run with any horse power and connected by belt or tumbling-rod.
- 8th. The BURRS used in this mill are, by a new process, made much harder and will last much longer than any other burrs made, and are the Raymond Bros' Patent Double-Reduction Dress, the same as used in the Celebrated American Grinding Mills, of which we now have twenty-seven sizes and styles, adapted for all kinds of power—steam, water, wind or horse.

**STANDARD IMPLEMENT CO.,**  
1312 to 1318 West Eleventh St.,  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

CONSIGN YOUR CATTLE, HOGS & SHEEP TO  
**Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford,**  
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Kansas.

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

## COTSWOLD AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Imported and home-bred, of different ages—the farmer's general-purpose sheep. Spring crop of lambs, both breeds, very promising.  
Also Merino Sheep for sale—To settle the estate of R. T. McCulley—L. Bennett, administrator, who is authorized to sell at private sale, in numbers to suit purchaser.  
Short-horns—Choice young animals, of both sexes, by Renick Rose of Sharon sires.  
Bronze Turkeys and Plymouth Rock Chickens, pure breeds.  
Also Berkshire Hogs.—For prices or catalogue, address

U. P. BENNETT & SON, Lee's Summit, Mo.

**GRAPE VINES**  
All old and new varieties of GRAPES, Extra Quality. Warranted true. Also other SMALL FRUITS. Cheap by mail. Descriptive Catalogue Free. Sole owners and introducers of the new Black Grape, now first offered for sale.  
Headquarters and lowest rates for  
**EMPIRE STATE & NIAGARA EATON**  
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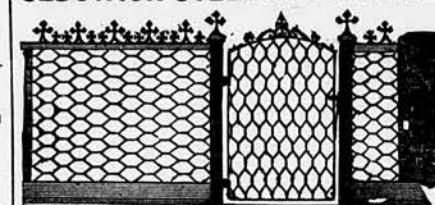


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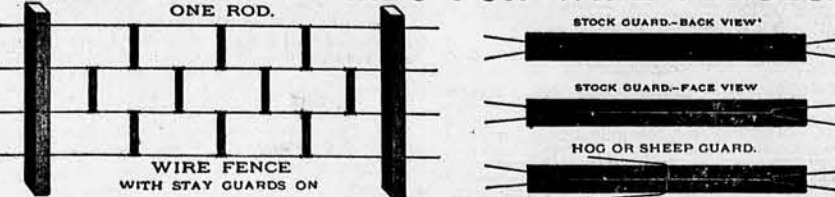
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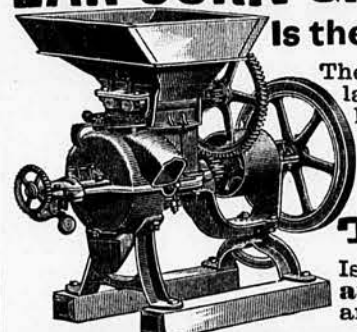
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## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

(Continued from page 1.)

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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 pedigree 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 trains 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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