



TOPEKA : BUSINESS : INDEX

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Instead of going abroad, why not visit some of the numerous health and pleasure resorts of the West, so widely noted for their curative springs and wonderful scenery. Among those reached by the UNION PACIFIC are:

- List of health and pleasure resorts: Idaho Springs, Colorado, Guyer Hot Springs, Idaho, Georgetown, Soda Springs, Central City, Shoshone Falls, Boulder, Yellowstone Nat'l Park, Garfield Beach, Utah, Wyoming, Utah Hot Springs, Utah, The Dalles of the Columbia, Oregon.

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## Agricultural Matters.

### MISSOURI STATE FAIR.

Special Correspondence Kansas Farmer.

The ninth annual meeting of the Missouri State Fair convened at Sedalia on the 14th inst., and closed with evening of the 18th, and barring a few exceptions it was the most successful of any meeting hitherto held by the association. An attractive feature was the illuminated trades display, in which all branches of trade and mercantile industry endeavored to outvie each other in miniature production of their different interests.

The live stock and other departments were all creditably filled with fine specimens of the exhibitors' produce, purchase, tact and skill, and as educators to the public each display was of meritorious value. In the cattle ring the Short-horns predominated—Mr. M. A. Householder, of Columbus, Kansas, secured four class premiums and sweepstakes on best cow, any age or breed, best bull with three of his get, and best cow with three of her calves. W. A. Powell, of Lee's Summit, Missouri, captured five class premiums and sweepstakes on best bull of any age among the Short-horns, best bull any age or breed, and best herd of cattle any age or breed of one bull and four cows or heifers of one breed and owned by the exhibitor. James M. Freeman, of Huntingdale, Missouri, got two class premiums. Mr. Freeman is a young breeder and is making a specialty of Bates and Bates' topped Short-horns. Barrington Walnut Lad 72685 heads his herd, and a more noted strain or family of Bates ancestry would be difficult to obtain. Wallace Estill, of Estill, Missouri, exhibited Aberdeen-Angus cattle, and for individual merit they surpass anything yet seen in breeding circles. Heather Lad 2d 7965, by Black Knight 4751, out of Rosa Bonheur of Gurlington 4718, heads the herd. His cow Queenly 3113 by Judge 473, out of Laïs 3111, is a gem of great value, being of the Victoria branch of the Queen Mother family, while Judge 473 was the celebrated champion bull at the Paris Exposition in 1878 over all breeds. Mr. E. also showed a 15-month-old steer—Mont Bletton Boy, weighing 1,150 pounds, that's a brother to Imboden Bros.'s famous Dot, and which has every prospect of making a better animal than Dot can possibly attain. He also displayed an 18-month-old heifer—Twin Belle 8416, by Wellington 8413, out of May of Aehlochrach 3096, that for style, finish, symmetry and individual merit has but few equals and no superior.

In draft horses the Cedar Grove Horse company, of Washington, Missouri, had the largest display, and in awards got everything showed for. This company is worthy of note, their horse Avoine 1074 never having left a show ring without a ribbon. About sixty head are in this stud and in due time an advertisement will appear elsewhere in this paper, advising our readers of what are best and where to find them.

Hon. A. W. Rollins, of Manhattan, Kansas, was the single judge on swine, and from his careful decisions I failed to find a dissenting voice, which proved to my mind that the gentleman did justice and that single judging was as far ahead of the old "three-men committee" method as day is ahead of total darkness. Let the good work go on until all fair managements have none other but the single judge system of determining who are the persons properly entitled to premiums on the animal or article exhibited.

Messrs. J. M. and F. A. Scott, of

Huntsville, Missouri, and N. H. Gentry, of Sedalia, got the leading premiums. The Scotts winning six class prizes and sweepstakes on best litter of pigs, any breed, not less than six, under 6 months old, shown with sire and dam. These gentlemen won everything shown for at the Mexico fair held the week before this. It will pay you to see their advertisement in this paper, note the change and write for supplies. N. H. Gentry got eight premiums in class, three sweepstakes, and the two medals awarded by the American Berkshire Association.

On sheep the Messrs. Scott got four premiums and the two prizes offered by the Southdown association for best recorded buck and the best recorded ewe. In the fine-wools Harry McCullough, of Fayette, Missouri, secured nine premiums and sweepstakes on best buck and five ewes. He also captured, on poultry, thirty premiums, besides several special prizes.

The fruit and farm product display was excellent, and in the collections one gentleman had, from his own product, eighty varieties of apples, ten of pears, eight of crab apples, two of grapes, four of plums, nineteen of beets, twenty of squashes, fourteen of watermelons, eight of pumpkins, four of cucumbers, ten of corn, fifteen of tomatoes, fourteen of carrots, two of leeks, two of parsnips, two of kohlrabi, three of muskmelons, one of pomegranates, one of vegetable, oranges, and single varieties of many other vegetables too numerous to mention. The Stone Hill Wine company made a choice display of their vintage product. Frank Keuger, Sedalia, is manager. The special premium of \$20 on best two bushels of oats, and also of \$10 on best one bushel of oats was captured by A. W. Rollins, of Manhattan, Kansas. Again let us hurrah for prosperous Kansas.

HORACE.

### ALL WAITING ON AGRICULTURE.

Just now, there is no little anxiety as to the weather and the crop outlook. This extends not only to farmers themselves, and to Boards of Trade throughout the country, but it is exercising a large influence in nearly all departments of business. Many new enterprises are suspended for the time being, waiting to see what are the crop prospects, and what the kind of weather we shall have during these May weeks, the season of planting and sowing. Every item of information from any and every part of the country as to the condition and promise of winter wheat is of great interest. We doubt if ever before there was more anxiety from hour to hour to know the figures, as the time approached for the May crop report from the Department of Agriculture.

It is a very common saying that farming is the foundation of prosperity in all other departments of human industry—in business, in manufactures, in commerce, in the professions. Yet very few fully understand how this is so, or even comprehend the statement as a well-grounded fact. Farmers as a rule, set a low estimate upon their own calling. There is, for example, a deep-seated feeling, however much disclaimed or disguised, that if a son gets a clerkship in a store, or a daughter marries the son of a merchant or professional man, that son or daughter has gone up several rounds on the ladder, above the parents and above the sons and daughters remaining upon the farm. We speak not now of the foolishness of that feeling, or of its baselessness, but simply of the fact that it actually exists in at least nine out of ten of the farm homes in all our country.

Few others have had a better oppor-

tunity than the writer to observe its prevalence. In thirty-five years of editorial experience, not less than a million letters from our readers have given us, directly or indirectly, the views and feelings of the agricultural people. An almost constant mingling and conversing familiarly with farmers has supplied even a more definite understanding in this direction.

In the cities of New York and Chicago we know there are very large numbers of young men and even the middle-aged, who have left the farm solely because they hoped by thus doing they would exalt their condition. Among several similar examples, take this illustration: An advertisement was recently inserted once in three city dailies for a clerk at \$5 a week, and stating that the business required the candidate to have been brought up on the farm. Thousands of applications were quickly received, all urging their individual claims, and their willingness to accept any wages that would barely "keep body and soul together," if there was a chance for any future advancement,—often without the "if." But not to further enlarge upon this feature, let us look into why agriculture is so important. Take an illustration:

The best observers and statisticians now estimate that there will be a shrinkage in the growing winter wheat of from 40,000,000 to 80,000,000 bushels, as compared with last year. For the present illustration, we will suppose this shrinkage to be 60,000,000 bushels; and that there will still be warm, dry weather enough to allow the spring wheat to come up to the yield of 1887—a thing very doubtful now, with the sun seldom visible, and with a sprinkling of falling snow in Chicago and vicinity, as we write this on May 14th, and with the reports of very wet soil in most of the northwestern spring wheat regions. What does this deficiency of 60,000,000 of bushels of wheat imply, though it is only 17 per cent. of the entire wheat crop of last year?

First, as to others than farmers. The railways lose its carriage, which at an average of 25 cents per bushel freightage between the producers and the exporting points on the seaboard, means a loss of \$15,000,000. The railways will have this much less to pay out to employes, to stockholders, to car-builders, to iron-makers for rails, etc. These will in turn have much less to pay to their employes, who will of course have to buy less of manufactured articles, of clothing, of food, of merchandise, etc. It will thus be seen that a vast number of people will be affected, for the manufacturers themselves will have less money to pay to operatives, who must also buy less of the above-named articles. Those depending upon income from railway earnings will be in the same fix.

As to the farmers themselves, if we call the average price of wheat on the farm 66½ cents a bushel, the producers will have \$40,000,000 less to invest in clothing, in household goods, in implements, in traveling, and in the score of little things produced by manufacturers. Of course all engaged in making such things will have so much less of income. All dealers, merchants, grocers, etc., will lose their income from handling the articles that will not be bought. Among all classes there will be less means to employ professional men. If one will follow out in mind each or any article of consumption, from a pin to an overcoat or a threshing machine manufacturer, he will see how great a number of persons are employed in the production of some parts of each article, or in selling it. It is safe to say that this shrinkage of 60,000,000 bushels of winter

wheat will affect, in greater or less degree, several millions of persons.

To all others it is a positive loss, a much greater loss than to the wheat-growing farmers, because for them this shrinkage means higher prices for the balance of their wheat. Thus, for example, if the entire wheat crop of the country equaled last year's yield of 456,000,000 bushels, and its average price on the farm be placed at 60 cents per bushel, it would be worth on the farm \$273,600,000. But if the shrinkage of 60,000,000 bushels leaves only 396,000,000 bushels, and by reason of the shrinkage the value of the wheat on the farm is raised to 70 cents per bushel, (an advance of only 10 cents a bushel), the 396,000,000 bushels would be worth \$277,200,000, on the farm, or \$3,600,000 more for the lesser than the greater crop. The trouble is, however, that with reduced crops they have less supplies, if any, to sell at the higher rates.

These figures show how much less the farmers are affected by reduced production, than all other classes. Besides, while all other classes will have less income, as shown above, to buy necessities, comforts and luxuries of life, they will also have to pay higher prices for their indispensable food.

Once more, while all other classes will have reduced employment, reduced income, and often no employment, if there is shrinkage in the yield of most crops, the farmers, on the contrary, can live within themselves, having food at hand, and they can temporarily delay purchasing manufactured articles of any kind, excepting sufficient clothing to keep them warm; and this, if necessary, may be of very cheap, though heavy fabrics. Put it any way you will, there is no question but that the only really independent class is the farmers themselves; and it is no less true that all other classes, business men, merchants, railways, manufacturers, operatives, professionals, etc., are "All waiting on Agriculture."

The above is but one phase of the subject. We might go on to show many other points, as for example, it very seldom happens that the tillers of the soil suffer total loss. They are sure of growing something, even in the worst seasons, to meet the absolute necessities of life. On the contrary, in all other employments it often happens that large multitudes fail to find any employment, and are compelled to depend upon charity to sustain life even. The instances are very rare where people engaged in agriculture, if willing to work, fail to find employment enough to at least keep them from starvation or suffering, even in the worst periods of depression on account of bad crop seasons.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Man wants but little here below,  
But wants that little strong.

This is especially true of a purge. The average man or woman does not precisely hanker for it, as a rule, but when taken, wishes it to be prompt, sure and effective. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets leave nothing to be desired in point of efficacy, and yet their action is totally free from any unpleasant symptoms, or disagreeable after-effects. Purely vegetable, perfectly harmless.

Damp floors are an evil in any dairy, as damp always tends very much to the development and increase of organic germs; these germs floating in the air by thousands, although invisible to the naked eye, attack the milk directly it is brought in, and finding in it such a suitable medium for development, cause the sourness, fermentation and putrefaction.

A perfect complexion, free from pimple or blemish, is very rarely seen, because few people have perfectly pure blood. And yet, all disfiguring eruptions are easily removed by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Try it, and surprise your friends with the result.

## The Stock Interest.

### THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

SEPTEMBER 4.—K. H. Allen, Trotting Horses, Mexico, Mo.

### GRINDING AND COOKING FEED.

The editor of the *Country Gentleman*, an old and useful agricultural journal in New York, referred recently to the subject mentioned above and recited some facts of memory in connection with professional experiments. Some years ago, he said, "one of the best farmers in Wayne county, N. Y., who received a first prize from the county agricultural society for his farm management, informed us that he had found by long-continued experiment, that grinding and cooking corn for his fattening swine more than doubled its value as compared with feeding it hard and whole. He cooked it by pouring on boiling water, thus more than doubling the bulk by swelling. There were some other requisites for success, such as feeding the right quantity at the right time, retaining the solid character of the food, providing comfortable quarters, and attending to other requirements. Twenty-five years ago, the late Nathan Morgan, of Cayuga county, N. Y., furnished us a statement of his experience in pig-feeding. He was so successful in pork-making that he regarded it as the most profitable of all departments of farming. From an accurate account of his experiments, kept through a series of years, he found the value of corn doubled by grinding and scalding. He poured ninety pounds of hot water on sixteen pounds of meal, allowing it then to stand in a covered tub twelve hours in warm weather and eighteen hours in cool weather, before feeding. It swelled to thick feed, although more than twice as much water was required for a corresponding bulk of dry meal. As a proof of his good management, he had spring pigs eight months old, weighing 400 pounds, and at ten months weighing 450 pounds. The pigs were crosses of Berkshire and Leicester. David Anthony, another successful farmer of the same county, in a series of measured experiments about the same time, found that when corn was fed in the ear it was worth 62 cents a bushel; the same quantity of dry meal was worth 87 cents, and when cooked it was worth from \$1.12 to \$1.25 a bushel, in the weight of pork it yielded. We published these results some years ago, but they are of sufficient importance to bear repetition.

"We give the preceding as examples of very distinct success, and have known others nearly, but not quite so striking in favor of grinding and cooking food for swine. The fact that these experiments furnished a continued and nearly uniform series of results in favor of the great advantages of cooking, shows that it possessed certain permanent advantages which could not be ascribed to any accident; and being performed by careful and experienced farmers, they would be likely to see that all the practical requirements needed were constantly attended to.

"In opposition to this result, and to show that cooking corn for swine does more harm than good, the experiments made by Prof. W. H. Jordan have been frequently cited, and are more distinct in their character than any others with which we have met. He continued them for nine years, and in every year they gave a result unfavorable to cooking the food. According to the statement furnished some years ago by Prof. J., for the columns of the *Country Gentleman*, these results were so unequal as

nearly to destroy any value which they might have possessed. For example, in one year, the difference between cooked and uncooked food was as 64 to 100; or in other words, cooked food was found to be worth but little more than one-half, or less than two-thirds as much as uncooked; while in another year they varied only a small fraction over one-hundredth part. Prof. Jordan deserves much credit for his care and labor, but it is obvious that some essentials were omitted in giving such diverse results, rendering them unreliable as a guide in practice.

"Another series of experiments was made some years ago at the Wisconsin Experiment Station, also giving an unfavorable result for cooked food, but they were not claimed to be strictly reliable, as the cold weather during the feeding with cooked food partly made this food, as well as diminished the growth of the pigs during the time they were exposed to the cold, while the weather was favorable when the experiments were in progress with uncooked food.

"More recently, Dr. A. G. Chase, of Kansas, reports to the *American Agriculturist* experiments made with half-breed Berkshires, with the following results: With whole corn (old), five bushels made forty-eight pounds of pork; five bushels ground, with miller's toll taken out, and wet with cold water, made fifty-eight and one-half pounds; the same quantity of cooked meal made eighty-three and one-half pounds. The hogs that consumed the unground corn received the kitchen slop in addition. The inferior value of new corn was shown by the ten bushels of ears, fed whole, making only twenty-nine pounds of pork.

"In making trials of this character, there are several conditions which must be taken into account, among which are the breed of the pigs, their age and previous food, regularity in feeding, avoiding over-doses of food, the amount of water with which the meal is incorporated, the character of the food, and the weather and exposure of the animals. Mere weighing and measuring alone, however accurate, are quite insufficient, and the differing results are doubtless largely due to observing these alone.

"It seems remarkable that a subject of such importance has received so little reliable attention from scientific agriculturists; and that full and long-continued trials, embracing all the requirements for trustworthy conclusion, have not been made."

### POINTERS FROM PROF. GLEASON.

#### TRAINING A HORSE.

When you begin to train your young horse, do it with mingled firmness and kindness. You must first make him fear, then love you. Set him free in a large box stall or other enclosure, and go in to him with a whip in your hand. When he turns his heels toward you lash him. When he turns his head toward you, throw the whip back under your left arm, extend your right hand toward him, and say, "Come here!" When he comes to you, pet him, and speak approvingly and encouragingly to him. And when you caress him do not pat his mane, for he doesn't like that. Pat his neck where it is free from his mane, and the point of his shoulder and breast. When he does well give him an apple or a bit of sugar or carrot. He likes those things and will be grateful for them, and feel encouraged to try to please you. You cannot make too much of a pet of him. Do not give your kindness to him grudgingly, but meet him full half way. Never let him see that you are afraid of him. When you approach him, do not do so timidly, say-

ing "Whoa! Whoa!" over and over, while he stands still staring at you and wondering what the mischief is the matter with you, but go straight and promptly right up to his head. When you speak to him, giving an order, do so in a commanding tone of voice, and always give exactly the same order for a thing; let that order express clearly and exactly what you mean, and impress upon his mind that whatever it is it must be instantly obeyed. Never say "Whoa!" to him only when you want him to stop motion instantly. If you only mean that he should slacken his speed, say "Easy," or "Slow," or "Steady," as you may prefer, but always the same, whichever it is. Never be unnecessarily cruel with him in even the smallest degree, and never lose your temper.

If your horse has vices, consequent upon the bad handling somebody has given him before you got him, break him of them, and remember that whenever you undertake to break a horse you must go on to the finish and conquer him, or your attempt will only do serious harm instead of good.

#### GETTING HIM UNDER CONTROL.

As a rule, cord bridles, throwing a horse, and double-safety rope and the lifting of his hind feet by means of a rope hitched pulley-fashion to his tail, will subdue a horse speedily, and, if repeated a few times, will break him of almost any bad habits. But there is no one method of universal applicability in dealing with horses. There is almost as much difference between horses as between their owners. Different horses require different methods of training, different appliances and different handling. Consequently the trainer must study each individual case on its own merits, and, having made up his mind to what is required, must stick to it until the horse is conquered.

Do not use a blinder bridle in training your horse, it is not a sensible thing. A horse—especially if he is nervous—is much more likely to be alarmed by the sounds of things he cannot see than by the sight of things he cannot understand. In fact, it is a foolish thing to make a horse wear blinders under any circumstances without the bad habit of them has been forced upon him.

When you throw a horse do not do it in a hurry. The tackle you have on him gives you the strength of four or five men, but he does not understand that. All you have to do is to wait after you have put him on his knees, keep him from rising again and hold his head firmly toward his near shoulder, and after a little while he must come down. But let him wrestle and try his strength for a while, and he will be all the more impressed with your superiority and the fact that you have overcome him fairly. When you let him up pet him; make him feel that, though you are his master, you are also his friend, and have no intention of harming him. If he is loth to get up after being thrown, blow in his ear, and if that does not make him spring to his feet, blow a mouthful of water at his ear.

#### CRUEL BITS UNNECESSARY.

Never use cruel bits. In training a vicious horse it may be necessary to put on cord bridles, the Eureka or even the Bonaparte, but their use is only temporary. The former does little more than give him something to occupy his attention largely while you are doing something he might rebel against if free from that restraint. The latter, however, is severe, and gives full control of him by the force it exerts on the angles of the mouth and the upper jaw, and the pressure on top of his head. It is foolish to say that the employment of such an appliance is cruelty. Of course it hurts him while it is on him, and its

pressure has to be exerted; it hurts a boy to whip him when he does wrong, yet all wise men, at least since the time of Solomon, have agreed that occasional thrashings when deserved are for the ultimate good of the boy. So the Bonaparte bridle is for the ultimate good of the horse, and its judicious application will be the means of saving him from much vice that might otherwise harm both himself and his master, and will abolish the necessity for such cruel means of permanent restraint as those merciless bits that tear a horse's jaws apart and mangle his gums and teeth. Train your horse intelligently and you will never be required afterward to put in his mouth anything more than a straight bar bit, the use of which is simply to convey to his mind a ready intimation of your wishes, that he will then be willing and prompt in obeying.

Never bang a horse over the head or on his shins with a club or a loaded whip. It is never necessary, and the man who would do it deserves to be treated in the same way himself.

Finely-bred, intelligent horses are very often nervous. They are quick to notice, quick to take alarm, quick to do what seems to them, in a moment of sudden terror, necessary to escape from possible harm from something they do not understand. That is what makes them shy, bolt and run away. We cannot tell what awful suggestions strange things offer to their minds. For aught we can tell, a sheet of white paper in the road may seem to the nervous horse a yawning chasm, the open front of a baby-carriage the jaws of a dragon ready to devour him, and a man on a bicycle some terrifying sort of a flying devil without wings. But we find that the moment he becomes familiar with those things or any others that affright him, and knows what they are, he grows indifferent to them. Therefore, when your horse shies at anything, make him acquainted with it; let him smell it, touch it with his sensitive upper lip, and look closely at it. Remember, too, that you must familiarize both sides of him with the dreadful object. If he only examines it with the near nostril and eye, he will be very likely to scare at it when it appears on his off side. So then rattle your paper, beat your bass drum, flutter your umbrella, run your baby-carriage and your bicycle, fire your pistol, and clatter your tinware on both sides of him and all around him until he comes to regard the noise simply as a nuisance and the material objects as only trivial things liable to get hurt if they are in his way. He may not learn all that in one lesson, but continue the lessons and you will cure all his nervousness.—*National Stockman and Farmer.*

### LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY MEETINGS

To be Held During the American Fat Stock Show, Chicago, 1888.

The American Clydesdale Association, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, November 13, at 7:30 p. m. Charles F. Mills, secretary, Springfield, Ill.  
The American Cleveland Bay Society, at the Leland Hotel, Wednesday, November 14, at 7 p. m. R. F. Storicker, secretary, Springfield, Ill.  
The American Lincoln Breeders' Association, at the Sherman House, Wednesday, November 14, at 8 p. m. L. C. Graham, secretary, Cameron, Ill.  
The American Leicester Breeders' Association, at the Sherman House, Wednesday, November 14, at 8 p. m. A. J. Temple, secretary, Cameron, Ill.  
The Western Circuit State Fairs, at Sherman House, Wednesday, November 14, at 8 p. m. R. W. Furness, President, Brownville, Neb.  
The National Swine Breeders' Association, at the Sherman House, Wednesday, November 14, at 2 p. m. Phil M. Springer, secretary, Springfield, Ill.  
The American Shire Horse Association, at the Sherman House, Thursday, November 15, at 7 p. m. Charles Burgess, secretary, Wenona, Ill.  
The Red Polled Cattle Club of America, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Thursday, November 15, at 8 p. m. L. F. Ross, President, Iowa City, Iowa.  
The American Duroc-Jersey Swine Breeders' Association, at the Grand Pacific, Thursday, November 15, at 7 p. m. Charles H. Holmes, secretary, Beatrice, Neb.  
The American Shetland Pony Association, at the Sherman House, Friday, Nov. 16, at 8 p. m. R. Lee Wilson, secretary, Olney, Ill.  
The American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association, at the Leland Hotel, Friday, November 16, at 7:30 p. m. C. R. Thomas, secretary, Independence, Mo.  
The American Aberdeen-Angus Breeder's Association, at the Leland Hotel, Friday, November 16, at



## Correspondence.

### THE PRIOE PROBLEM.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I was somewhat amused by Mr. Branch trying to prove that Mr. Mohler and myself were both right.

Now, if an overproduction is the cause of the depression, I fail to see it, and unless it is, Mr. Mohler's position is wrong. I have not denied the effects of supply and demand upon prices, but what I did claim was that if the volume of money is expanded or contracted, prices will advance or recede in the same proportion, other things being equal. I admit that if by expanding the currency the prices of what a farmer has to sell is advanced, those articles he has to buy would advance also, unless held at a fictitious value by a combination. Now, we believe a bushel of wheat is of the same value, intrinsically, whether we measure its value by one dollar or by two dollars, but if we measure a bushel of wheat by two dollars to-day and everything else in the same proportion, and then contract the currency, prices will go down, and where left to the natural effects of trade, in the same proportion. But there is the rub. As prices begin to recede, men in the same line of business will combine to hold them up. As is witnessed to-day, there is hardly a line of business but what is controlled by a trust or combination, except the farmer's and the laborer's, and they are so numerous and distant from each other and their interests are so varied that to form a combination seems impossible, and so a greater burden is forced upon them.

But there is a greater steal than the combinations in lines of business. Don't you see that if to-day we contract a debt, with wheat at \$2 per bushel, and are forced to pay it tomorrow, with wheat at one dollar, that the value of the debt is doubled? If there was no debts the contraction of the currency would not be so serious a matter, but the volume of money should be equal to insure a safe and prosperous business. But there are debts, and their burden is being increased every day by the contraction of the currency, and we patiently submit and do not seem to know enough to kick, but like the lamb led to the slaughter, we "lick the hand just raised to shed our blood."

The farm mortgages of Kansas are placed at \$235,000,000, which is nearly equal to the assessed value of all the property in the State. Now the net increase in the United States Treasury for June was \$13,004,272; amount of National Bank notes taken out of circulation for the same time was \$3,441,327; total, \$16,445,599. That is at the rate of \$197,347,188 per year. The amount in circulation is placed at \$500,000,000, which we think is more than is in actual circulation. At that rate and in less than three years every dollar in the United States will be locked up. Then I ask how are the mortgages to be paid? Will we gracefully turn our farms over to the vampires that are sucking the life-blood out of the nation, without a struggle?

Did you notice in Senator Stewart's letter that he said: "Money is sometimes made scarce by the ignorance of law-makers, but generally by criminal conspiracies?"

One other point—the idea that inflation of the currency begets a wild and dangerous speculative trade and is ruinous in its effects, is a wrong and misleading conclusion. I will state, and think history will sustain me, that there never has been a period during which the currency was expanded to any considerable extent, but what times were good and general prosperity prevailed, and that the currency has never been largely contracted, but it was followed by failures in business, hard times and depression—and there is no question but the three great panics, the one of 1837, 1857 and 1873, were caused by this one element. Perhaps in no period in our history were the farmers and laborers as prosperous as during the war, or from 1861 to 1869. Is it not strange that during one of the most fearful of wars that the toilers should be prosperous, and when we have peace and plenty their condition should gradually grow worse? I feel that these conditions have been brought about by a contraction of currency. The present contraction of the currency was inaugurated in 1865. During that year there was only 520

failures and the number increased until in 1878, when they reached the enormous number of 10,478. I believe we must either have an increased volume of money and one that comes to us without an interest burden greater than the aggregate per cent. of the increase of wealth, which is about 3 per cent., or we will be a people of landlords and tenants—the few rioting in idleness, the many in poverty and rags.

When we think of the modern machinery with which one man can do the work that it formerly took from five to twenty men to do, and the facilities we now have for interchanging products, the thousands of acres of land unoccupied and the unlimited resources of the country, it does not seem right that any person that is willing to work should be hungry. Nor should they need to be overworked or clothed in rags.

GEO. T. BAILEY.

### Reply to Clark Irvine.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Permit me, as briefly as possible, to reply to Mr. Irvine's article of August 2. Any one at all acquainted with my former article, knows full well Mr. Irvine misrepresented me in his statements. As all know, I referred to the construction they place upon words, and the conclusion arrived at; consequently, it was not necessary for him to occupy so much space in proving what nobody denies. Therefore I pass all that, and proceed to notice some of the more salient portions of his article. The gist of the whole matter is, according to Mr. I.'s reasoning, we must import and export largely in order to be prosperous, and if we don't import largely we must not expect to export to any considerable extent; and yet, the facts are, the last ten years our exports have exceeded our imports to the amount of \$1,230,770,877, with our high tariff. While, during the low tariff period between 1850 and 1860, our imports exceeded our exports to the amount of \$521,738,423. (See Commerce and Navigation for 1887.) That meets the whole question and comment is unnecessary. Mr. Irvine makes a comparison of a country with a great nation with great resources capable, when developed, of sustaining 200,000,000 souls. The comparison is so ridiculous I will not notice it at all. Mr. I. further says, while in San Francisco he saw vessels loaded with steel rails, and they informed him "they could sell the rails readily enough but could not reload with profitable cargoes." Why should California wish to buy her rails abroad? We can furnish her with all she wants. Our capacity for making is 2,000,000 tons per annum, while our consumption is 1,800,000 tons. When we import rails we import just so much foreign capital, and displace just so much of our labor. Last year we imported \$50,000,000 worth of iron and steel, every dollar of which represented foreign capital and labor, and every ton of which might have been made here, as American hands were waiting to make it. How much labor do you suppose was represented by the \$50,000,000 worth of iron and steel imported last year? It would have taken just 33,540 men, working 300 days each, to have produced it, or 10,062,000 days work is the aggregate number that was taken from American workmen. The total imports of the products of agriculture for the year 1887, free and dutiable, were in value \$197,308,240. Of this sum \$46,678,443 was admitted free of duty. Is it any wonder that prices rule low? And yet these theorists urge that importations must be increased in order that we may be happy. Mr. I. intimates our high tariff interferes with the exportation of fresh beef. I will merely state in reply, that last year we exported meat products to the amount almost of \$33,000,000; in 1860 a little over \$14,000,000, and almost as much last season as we did in the whole period from 1850 to 1860. (See Commerce and Navigation for 1887.) Further comment is unnecessary on that point. Mr. Irvine further says "England during her high protection era had a big internal trade, and wages got as low as 80 cents per week." Was it the internal trade produced it? No proof of it. The internal commerce of the United States is greater than the entire foreign commerce of Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Holland and Belgium. A single railroad system in this country (the Pennsylvania) carries more tonnage and traffic in a single year than all the merchant ships of Great Britain. Great Britain's foreign commerce equals about one-sixth of our domestic com-

merce. Sir Edward Sullivan recently said (quoting from a well-known statistical work) that the commerce of England has increased the past ten years 21 per cent., that of France 39 per cent., that of the United States 68 per cent., while the whole world has increased 26 per cent. in the same time, and the wages of the laborer has been on the increase all the time. Mr. I. says "wages are full as high in England as here." I will reply to such a foolish statement by citing the fact that out of 490,000 emigrants coming to our shores last season, 161,000 were from the United Kingdom. That proves enough. They will perhaps admit they get a little less pay, but claim they live so much cheaper that they can save full as much. Last year we exported to Great Britain over \$150,000,000 worth of breadstuffs and provisions, and the American people are not in the habit of shipping to a lower market just for the fun of the thing. Mr. I. says our annual increase in wealth from 1850 to 1860 was 12½ per cent. per annum, and from 1860 to 1870 but 2½ per cent., and claims our greatest increase was from 1850 to 1860. Let us see about that: Valuation in 1850, \$7,135,000,000; in 1860, \$16,159,000,000; gain, \$9,024,000,000. Valuation in 1870, \$30,068,000,000; gain from '60 to '70, \$13,909,000,000; valuation in 1880, \$55,000,000,000; gain of nearly \$25,000,000,000 in that decade (which Mr. I. omits). (See census reports.) That little per cent. dodge will not work with intelligent people. Mr. Mulhall, of the Royal Society of London (and noted statistician), in his "Balance Sheet of the World," says: "It would be impossible to find in history a parallel to the progress of the United States in the last ten years. Every day that the sun rises upon the American people, it sees an addition of \$2,500,000 to the accumulation of wealth in the republic, which is equal to one-third of the daily accumulation of all mankind outside of the United States." Mr. Irvine further says (growing eloquent): "See how splendidly manufacturing progressed under the free trade tariff. Behold the number of manufacturing establishments increased some 18,000 in number and doubled their product. Behold again under our blessed protective tariff how that from 1870 to 1880 they increased but 1,700 in number. Wonderful!" It is wonderful that Mr. I. should try to deceive the intelligent readers of the FARMER in that way. I will state it as it is, in census reports of 1880: Number of establishments in 1850, 123,025; number in 1860, 140,433—a gain in free trade period of over 17,000; number of establishments in 1870, 252,148—a gain in that decade of 111,715 (which Mr. I. carefully omitted). In 1880, number of establishments, 253,840—a gain of 1,692 in that decade. Add 111,715 and 1,692, and we have a total of 113,407; which divided by two, will give an average of 56,703½ for each protective decade, as an offset for your free trade era, wherein you increased a little over 17,000. Why did not Mr. I. tell it as it is? True, we built but few establishments between 1870 and 1880, but we ran them, as the census reports shows our product to be \$5,300,000,000 worth in 1860, against \$1,800,000,000 in 1860.

I now notice the last point attempted to be made by Mr. I. He remarks: "I come to the ridiculous assertion that cheap steel rails are due to our tariff," and then gives the various patented processes by which the cost has been reduced. No one denies these processes have reduced the cost. We give them merit. But that is not the question. We ask to be protected from the rapacity of foreign capitalists. English capitalists charged us \$166 per ton for steel rails before we commenced making, because they had the market. The Bessemer process had been in operation eleven years and had not cheapened them; but when we commenced, how soon they dropped to \$130, then to \$100, and subsequently reached \$27. Under the low tariff of 1846 England closed our iron establishments by throwing on the market 200,000 tons at \$40 per ton, and subsequently threw 800,000 tons upon the market at \$75 per ton, putting into their pockets \$60,000,000 when we could have made all for \$50, if properly protected. Take the article of soda ash. Six years ago we imported all and paid \$48 per ton. We laid a duty of \$5 per ton upon it and commenced the manufacture of it in New York. The price now is \$30 per ton. Will any one claim it was invention that brought the price down? Take one more instance: The Missouri Glass company were manufacturing coarse

fluted glass and cathedral glass. Last November the factory was destroyed by fire. Within ten days from that time the foreign price of cathedral glass advanced 28 per cent. to the American consumer. If it is invention reduces the price of it, was it a temporary suspension of inventive genius on the part of Missouri that sent that article up? It is from the rapacity of foreign capitalists we ask to be protected.

JOHN F. COULTER.

Russell Springs, Kas.

### Crop and Weather Notes from Rice County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The morning was dark and cloudy—no wind, no thunder, or lightning, but at 10 o'clock rain commenced falling in good old-fashioned style, and we hope and believe that the bitter drouth of the past five or six weeks is at an end. Such a drouth it has never been my misfortune to experience during an active life of fifty years, and Prof. Blake to the contrary, notwithstanding, there can be no doubt as to the fact that two-thirds or three-fourths of the counties of the State have suffered severely in one or more staple crops from the combined forces of drouth, hot winds and chinch bugs. The lying dispatches in the subsidized real estate booming newspapers have been entirely misleading—the rains have been distressingly local—the heat has been intense with no dews at night since about the 23d of July, and the result has been such a loss of crops as has never been seen in Kansas.

I desire to provoke no controversy with any one as to predictions of coming seasons and weather, but will say that I agree with Prof. Snow, of Lawrence, as to the seven year cycle theory. We have three or four years of drouth and then perhaps the same number of wet years. It is time now for a change and possibly next season may bring abundant crops. Prof. Blake may be doing a great deal of good in urging farmers to sow large fields of wheat this fall or he may be doing much mischief. Certain it is that the feeling among farmers is strong, and if the weather is favorable a very large acreage will be sown, and yet there are countless millions of chinch bugs. Who can tell where the path of wisdom lies? The history of wheat-growing doesn't justify the confidence that some people have in a simple change of seasons. It may do well for a few years and then disappear almost entirely. Cheap wheat is the product of a virgin soil generally. L. B. MALTBY.  
Rice county, August 25, 1888.

### About Farm Mortgages.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you allow me to express my surprise at your editorial of August 16, under the heading of "Kansas Farm Mortgages." You say: "It is well known that loans do not exceed one-third of the value of farm lands, and that less than 50 per cent. of the farms are mortgaged."

I speak only of this locality, where I have an actual personal knowledge of the facts. Taking this immediate neighborhood, and 9 per cent. of the farms are mortgaged, and these mortgages average more than one-half of the price asked for the same land. Many farms are mortgaged for \$2,000 and \$2,500 per quarter section, and but few for less than \$1,000, and there are very few that cannot be bought for \$3,000. I am offered a good smooth quarter section with 100 acres in cultivation, and other fair improvements, if I will pay the incumbrance amounting to \$2,200.

Further, you say: "The aggregate value of all the land subject to taxation in the State in 1886 as fixed by the State board was \$142,688,463. That was the taxable value, only one-third the value as the owners put it, etc."

Let us see. The farm above referred to as being incumbered for \$2,200 was assessed in 1886 for \$395. This is taken from the records and is not guess work.

Further, you say: "Every loan agency of responsibility has its own examiners, and all lands offered as security are first examined and appraised by those persons, who are more careful in the reasons of their estimates than assessors for taxation are."

Let us see: Many times I have seen and heard local agents apply to persons resident in the immediate vicinity of the land to be mortgaged for them to sign a printed form of statement as to its value, which is usually



## The Home Circle.

### To Correspondents.

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

### The Silent Land.

Over yonder's the silent land,  
That lies at peace in the evening light;  
The eloquent silence of beautiful hills—  
Staunch through the day and darkest night.  
At peace while the golden sunbeams creep,  
At peace when the stars their pale watch keep,  
Yet holding for me what my heart understands  
As a message from out of the silent lands.

Forever at rest; oh my beautiful hills!  
O'er the keys of the organ my fingers creep,  
While I strive to awaken from tones loved best  
The dreams my beautiful hills must keep.  
The low-toned, changeful, loving theme,  
That rings like a voice of the silent dream,  
Bringing the message so solemnly,  
That cries from my beautiful hills to me.

Sometimes there's a mist o'er my faithful hills—  
My beautiful land lies bathed in tears;  
And the thine grows sad with minor tone,  
Full of earthly, wistful fears.  
And nought can span the space between  
Their weary waste and their rest serene;  
Full of repining is the strain  
That comes for a message through the rain.

And again in the twilight hour  
There are footsteps on this hill of mine,  
And a gleam of angel raiment, pure,  
Is seen on the distant heights to shine;  
And angel faces, through evening mist  
Of delicate, trembling amethyst,  
Look downward and smile, while with loving hands  
They draw my soul to these Silent Lands.

Oh, my distant land, my peaceful rest!  
Hill and height of the strength above,  
Lying at rest day after day,  
Giving me hope, life, and love.  
Bring me thy theme forever more,  
Thoughts of the dear ones gone before,  
Until in the haven of tender release,  
I find forever the Land of Peace.

—Good Housekeeping.

Turn, turn, my wheel! Turn round and round  
Without a pause, without a sound;  
So spins the flying world away!  
This clay, well mixed with marl and sand,  
Follows the motion of my hand;  
For some must follow, and some command,  
Though all are made of clay! —Longfellow.

Oh, that I had my innocence again!  
My untouched honor! But I wish in vain.  
The fleece that has been by the dyer stained  
Never again its native whiteness gained.  
—Waller.

Auspicious hope! in thy sweet garden grow  
Wreaths for each toll, a charm for every woe.  
—Campbell.

### Random Extracts from a Housekeeper's Note-Book.

Ladies will find light-colored cambric a good material for lining colored straw hats; it will not soil so quickly as white foundation, nor, if the hat be worn low, will it leave a dark stain on the forehead as the black is apt to do.

The binding on the bottom of a dress or petticoat soon frays in the back where it comes in contact with steps in descending, or the curbstone in crossing a street, although a careful woman will avoid this as much as possible by lifting her skirts when practicable. How much nicer the garment will look if a few inches of new braid are put in place of the old as often as it wears out; the joinings should, of course, be made so evenly as to be scarcely noticeable.

In order to fold a plain apron properly begin at the bottom, placing the two corners together, then, holding them with one hand, pass the fingers of the other along the two sides, keeping them evenly together until the belt is reached; this leaves a fold down the middle, over on which the sides should be placed, and as many cross-folds as are needed to make the article the size required to fill the space allotted to it in drawer or trunk. This method of folding takes little, if any, more time than the old way of holding the garment by the belt, and the result is far more satisfactory. Besides, a drawer looks much better with the articles folded exactly and packed regularly, those of each set having a certain place, so that the owner can find them even in the dark, or be able to direct another person with accuracy, than it does with everything thrown or crowded in any way, necessitating a grand rummage every time one needs some portion of the wardrobe not on the surface so as to be seen at first glance.

Serviceable loops for kitchen towels may be made in the following manner: Take cotton tape half an inch in width, double it, turn in the ends and sew over and over, or

run it all around; the loop should be about two inches and a half long and the ends should be securely stitched to the under side of the top hem of the towel. We always have a loop on each end of the hand towels, thus saving time if one happens to be in a hurry. Nails are so apt to rust loops, that small gilt hooks are better.

I wonder if the women with dark hair who use common pins after the paint has worn off, leaving them bright, are aware of the startling contrast presented? I am always reminded of coffin nails or the tin tacks used for fastening wire screening on the frames for doors and windows. The cost of hair-pins is so trifling that it cannot be economy that prevents such persons from purchasing new ones when the old are bare. India rubber hair-pins are not subject to this change, neither will they rust like common ones. If the pins are designed for ornaments, let them be of nice material, graceful in shape and large.

A good clothes-pin bag is made of ticking. Have it large enough to hold not only the pins, but also the reel holding the line. Some people make the clothes-pin apron take the place of a bag, but the apron keeps clean much longer if laid away in a drawer except when in use. By the way, this same clothes-pin apron is a convenience no housekeeper who has washing done in the house should be without. Make it of ticking, binding it with the same, and have the belt long, so that in case of need the good man may wear it. Many a man is willing and glad to help his wife by getting in the clothes on a cold winter night, and he will appreciate the apron in which to drop the pins, instead of stuffing them into his pockets, perhaps losing a third in the process.

Table mats of a material resembling oil-cloth, which from long use have become broken and ragged on the edges, may be much improved in appearance by being evenly trimmed.

It is well to take tables and chairs out of a room before washing the floor; dirty water splashing or spattering on the legs soon causes them to look dirty.

When a new dress or other garment is finished, the remaining pieces should be stretched smooth before being folded or rolled together, else when one is needed for the purpose of repairing or altering it will be found wrinkled and require pressing, thus taking time and making labor which might have been spared by care in putting away.

When taking bastings out of silk or velvet, it is well to cut through the middle of each long stitch.—Good Housekeeping.

### Type-Writing as a Study.

Type-writing as a distinct study is taught in many of our colleges and commercial schools; and our high schools could, with profit to their patrons, cut out some of the irrelevant matter found in their courses of study and give place to this practical work. The time is at hand when the correspondence of the commercial and literary world is, to a great extent, carried on with the type-writer; and if the work of the common schools is to fit our boys and girls for the practical duties of public and private life, why not introduce this little machine in the eighth and all higher grades? To say nothing of its value in teaching composition, it should be introduced as one of the most practical studies of the times.—Western School Journal.

The above suggestion repeats a very common notion among those who are earnest advocates of practical aims in education. The advantage in possession of dexterity in the use of this machine, especially when coupled with some system of short-hand, is so evident as to lead with all speed to the conclusion, "teach it."

If we are careful, however, to analyze the elements of these arts into the part which can be taught and the part which is simply a matter of habit, made such by constant repetition, we find the first almost nothing to an intelligent youth, and the last a matter of many consecutive hours of practice. From experience of actual results, one may safely say that any bright youth, usually quick with fingers, can learn all that can be taught of the type-writer in three lessons. All that he can gain of accuracy and speed may take him a lifetime, and may be gained in a few months of constant practice. In degree, the same statement is true of stenography. The necessary instructions to a man of fair education and good sense are few; the incessant practice that enables him to habitually make the right mark in the least time is enormous to contemplate. A

friend wrote the Bible entire three times at the dictation of his wife, spending three hours a day for a year outside his regular working hours, to gain the perfection which placed him at the head of the stenographers of his State. In a recent trial of speed for a large prize, only one man competed in the effort to write 250 words a minute accurately for five consecutive minutes, and that one failed. Yet nobody could lay the failure to lack of proper instruction or training.

It is probable, then, that the teaching of these arts will long remain as convenient attachments of commercial short-cuts to places and positions in which the pupils pay high prices for very meager quantities of instruction. As a genuine addition to a curriculum of practical education they, when tried, are found wanting.—Pres. Fairchild, in Industrialist.

### The Railways of Germany.

The railroad stations all over this country are models of convenience and pretension. The meanest local train on a German railway receives a degree of consideration and honor that would stagger the engineers of the Chicago limited. The railroads are run entirely by the government, and everything connected with them shows the impress of military rule. The stations are surrounded by small parks, in which there are fountains, flowers and artistically arranged hedges. The station building is often the most pretentious one in the town, and there is usually attached to it a large restaurant with several waiters in the conventional claw-hammer coats. Broad walks made of granite and marble and relieved from monotony by designs in mosaic stretch along on either side, and there is an air of spick and span brightness about everything in sight. As the train draws into the station the waiters stand in an orderly row at the entrance to the dining-room. They have all been soldiers—every man in Germany has served a number of years in the army—and they stand in a military attitude with their hands at their sides and their chins up.

Directly in front of the main entrance stands the captain of the station. His rank is indicated by a red cap. His uniform is exceedingly showy, and often becoming—for the men as a rule are stalwart and well-formed. He wears high-heeled boots, dark blue trousers, relieved by a red stripe, a double-breasted military frock coat, with a gold belt and rows of brass buttons. Ranged behind him are the guards, who are also in uniform, but whose caps are dark blue. After the train comes to a halt the chief guard jumps to the ground and salutes the station master. Then the other men step forward, and the work of loading and unloading the train goes on with conventional Teutonic stolidity. It is the duty of one of the guards to walk along the train and rub all the dust from the door handles and other brass work, so that in the course of the journey the metal becomes brilliantly polished. When the train is ready for departure the guards salute the station master again, and he takes a whistle from his belt and blows it twice. Upon this another guard, who is stationed at the further end of the platform, rings a huge bell three times, and then, with another salute by way of courtesy, the train moves on its way. This is only an indication of the military spirit which pervades Germany in every direction.—Blakely Hall's Berlin Letter in New York Sun.

### Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

It is not generally known (certainly not so well as it might be) that this State supports at no expense to parents of deaf children residing in the State, a thoroughly equipped educational institution, where there over 200 pupils, ranging in age from 8 to 20, learning to read, write, cipher, and becoming familiar with all the various branches that are ordinarily taught to children who can hear and talk. Besides, there is a department where quite a large number of the pupils are taught to speak—considerable success being reported in that line. Then, that the deaf boys and girls may have all the advantages of other children, there is an industrial department where the trades of carpentry, cabinet-making, printing and type-setting, shoe-making, dress-making and plain cooking are taught. The course of instruction extends about ten years, but the children all go home to spend three months vacation during the summer months. Sixteen especially trained teachers and other

officers are required to conduct the school. The school receives all who are so deaf that their education is not practicable in the public schools. The superintendent, S. T. Walker, informs us that the next term of school will begin the second week in September, and that the parents of new students should correspond with him as early as practicable before that time. The institution is under the control of the State Board of Charities. It is an institution of which our State should be proud, and if there are any deaf children in this county, as we have no doubt there are, our charitably inclined friends should look them up and explain the institution to their parents and report them to Superintendent Walker, at Olathe, Kansas.

### Happy Homes.

Much has been written and said about how to make home happy. The moralist and the preacher have hackneyed this theme until it would seem nothing more remained to be said. But the philosophers have gone far out of their way to account for the prevalence of ill-assorted couples and unhappy homes, and have overlooked the chief cause. Most of the unhappiness of married life can be traced directly to those functional derangements to which women are subject. In nine cases out of ten the irritable, dissatisfied and unhappy wife is a sufferer from some "female complaint." A trial of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will produce more domestic happiness than a million sermons or philosophical treatises. It cures all those peculiar weaknesses and ailments incident to women. It is the only medicine 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 printed on wrapper enclosing bottle.

Hang up everything that will hang in the kitchen. It will save time when you go to sweep it.

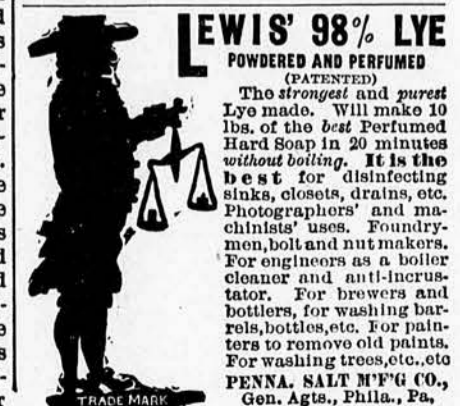
Send for a circular of the music department of Campbell Normal University, Holton, Kas.

Cream should have a uniform consistency, as well as being of uniform ripeness, when it goes to the churn.



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# The Young Folks.

## Appreciation.

Thrice blest is he whom God endows  
 With truest gifts of seeing,  
 Who feels each beauty day by day,  
 Throughout his inmost being;  
 Who reads the language of the breeze,  
 The brooklet's rippling laughter,  
 Who hears the whispers in the trees  
 And bird-songs coming after;  
 Who notes each blossom on the ground,  
 Each grass-plume graceful bending,  
 Each happy floweret all around  
 Its incense upward sending.

The myriad voices of the night,  
 The insect's drowsy humming,  
 The wind announcing through the leaves  
 The tempest-chariot's coming;  
 The gentle music of the waves,  
 The ocean's varied voices,  
 The zephyr which o'er tollers' graves  
 For peace and rest rejoices;  
 Who sees the sunbeam through the cloud,  
 The hope through gloom or sadness,  
 The deep soul-murmurs low or loud  
 Of nature in her gladness.

Who knows each beauty half revealed  
 In every dell and dingle,  
 And every vision half concealed  
 Where night and morning mingle;  
 Knows well each grace and marvel caught  
 By moonbeams softly shining,  
 And loves the pictures deftly wrought  
 By shadows intertwining.

-American Magazine.

Love is not in our power;  
 Nay, what seems stranger, is not in our choice.  
 We only love where fate ordains we should,  
 And, blindly fond, oft slight superior merit.

-Froude.

And not to-day and not to-morrow  
 Can drain its wealth of hope and sorrow;  
 But day by day, to loving ear  
 Unlocks new sense and loftier cheer.

-Ralph Waldo Emerson.

It is the art  
 Of such as have the world in their possession  
 To give it a good name, that fools may envy;  
 For envy to small minds is flattery.

-Young.

## How Storms are Made.

Our earth receives only a small fractional part of the sun's heat; but whatever that may be in a year, more or less than the average, the entire surface of our earth must feel and be subject to the effects. And one thing is certain, that a year or series of years of excessive sun heat will inevitably be years and seasons of excessive atmospheric disturbances, as increase of heat will produce excess of evaporation, excess of electric action, and necessarily excessive precipitation, and during a prevalence of this excessive sun heat, there must be, over limited areas, violent storms both summer and winter.

When very large areas of the atmosphere have been, by excessive heat, brought into an unequal state, as large areas of lower stratum of highly heated air and vapor, which is also intensely electric, the condition to produce sandspouts, waterspouts and tornadoes, are fully ripe. The upper and colder layer of the atmosphere cannot cool the lower, highly heated and vapor-laden stratum so evenly and quickly as to prevent vents in the form of funnels forming from the lower stratum to the higher stratum, and causes a rupture which takes place upward in a pipe form, just as water in a tank or basin, having a bottom means for discharge by a pipe, flows out with a whirling motion—in our northern atmosphere always in the direction of the hands of a clock, and so the heated, highly electric and excessively vapor-laden atmosphere breaks into the cold atmosphere above, when at the level of the "dew point" invisible vapor becomes visible, parting with its latent heat, which so rarifies the air as to force some of the condensed atmosphere in cloud, mounting thousands of feet above the condensing dew point, and into a region above the highest peaks of the highest mountains.

To feed this pipe, or, as in some cases, pipes, the lower stratum flows in from all sides to rotate and ascend with the intense velocity of steam power, sufficient to produce all the disastrous effects of the wildest tornado, there being almost a vacuum at the ground, or water line, as the phenomenon may be on the land or over the sea. On the land trees are twisted and uprooted, houses are unroofed, solids of various kinds are lifted from the earth, and human beings have been blown away like dead leaves. There are, also, records of railway wagons having been blown off the rails. In deserts, entire caravans have been buried beneath a mountain of blown sand—camels, horses and men; while in Egypt there are the ruins

of cities, massive temples, and monuments deep buried in the adjoining desert sand. At sea, many a good ship, caught by a tornado, has been overwhelmed and sent to the bottom whole.

There are milder forms of the storm effects, producing on a warm summer day the cumulus clouds. Here the lower stratum of warm air is also flowing inward and rising upward beneath each cloud, condensing at the dew point, parting with latent heat, producing modified steam power, and so causing these summer clouds to enlarge upward, bulge and mount in sunshine like illuminated wool-pack mountains, but when seen in an evening western sky about sundown they take fantastic forms so aptly described by Shakespeare.—Fall Mail Budget.

## Number of the Stars.

The total number of stars one can see will depend very largely upon the clearness of the atmosphere and the keenness of the eye. There are in the whole celestial sphere about 6,000 stars visible to an ordinarily good eye. Of these, however, we can never see more than a fraction at any one time, because a half of the sphere is always below the horizon. If we could see a star in the horizon, as easily as in the zenith, a half of the whole number, or 3,000 would be visible on any clear night. But stars near the horizon are seen through so great a thickness of atmosphere as greatly to obscure their light, and only the brightest ones can there be seen. As a result of this obscuration, it is not likely that more than 2,000 stars can ever be taken in at a single view by any ordinary eye. About 2,000 other stars are so near the south pole that they never rise in our latitudes. Hence, out of 6,000 supposed to be visible, only 4,000 ever come within the range of our vision, unless we make a journey toward the equator.

As telescopic power is increased, we still find stars of fainter and fainter light. But the number can not go on increasing forever in the same ratio as with the brighter magnitudes, because, if it did, the whole sky would be a blaze of starlight. If telescopes with powers far exceeding our present ones were made, they would no doubt show new stars of the twentieth and twenty-first, etc., magnitudes. But it is highly probable that the number of such successive order of stars would not increase in the same ratio as is observed in the eighth, ninth and tenth magnitudes, for example. The enormous labor of estimating the number of stars of such classes will long prevent the accumulation of statistics on this question; but this much is certain, that in special regions of the sky, which have been searchingly examined by various telescopes of successively increasing apertures, the number of new stars found is by no means in proportion to the increased instrumental power. If this is found to be true elsewhere, the conclusion may be that, after all, the stellar system can be experimentally shown to be of finite extent and to contain only a finite number of stars. In the whole sky an eye of average power will see about 6,000 stars, as I have just said. With a telescope this number is greatly increased, and the most powerful telescopes of modern times will show more than 60,000,000 stars. Of this number, not one out of 100 has ever been catalogued at all. \* \* \* In all, 314,926 stars, from the first to the nine and a half magnitudes, are contained in the northern sky; or about 600,000 in both hemispheres. All of these can be seen with a three-inch object glass.—Prof. Holden, in the Century.

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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,  
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Topeka, Kas.

The Indiana State Fair will be held at Indianapolis, beginning September 17.

The time of holding the Ottawa county fair is postponed to October 9 to 12 inclusive.

The Cawker City District fair, including Mitchell, Jewell, Smith and Osborne counties, will be held at Cawker City, September 25 to 28 inclusive.

We would like copies of the *KANSAS FARMER* of the following dates if the same can be spared by any of our readers: May 3, June 28, July 5, and August 6.

We are in receipt of a financial circular issued by Harvey Fisk & Son, N. Y., favoring the purchase of government bonds with the \$132,000,000 surplus now reported in the Treasury. When bankers who deal in bonds advise such a step it is evident that money can be made on one side of the transaction at least, if their advice is followed.

The gentlemen representing the principal coal companies of Kentucky and Virginia, met at Louisville, Ky., and succeeded in forming a gigantic combination of about \$3,000,000 capital and 4,900 acres of coal land, including mines in operation, besides an outside acreage of 39,000 acres in Virginia and 53,870 acres in Bell county, Kentucky, near Pineville.

A dispatch dated at Decatur, Ill., August 22, stated that farmers in Niatic township, Macon county, are greatly alarmed at the outbreak of Texas fever among native cattle there, the disease having been brought last June by Thomas Whitesides. Allen Tated lost three head this week, Mr. Thompson three, and a great many others are sick; Allen Travis two, Thomas Hobson one. The disease seems to be spreading into Christian county. All afflicted cattle have been quarantined and further restriction will be enforced as the disease develops.

## FARM MORTGAGES AGAIN.

Our article on farm mortgages two weeks ago is attracting a good deal of attention. Mr. Arnold, of Rice county, whose letter is printed on page 6, expresses surprise. He is not alone in that respect. A great many other persons were surprised. So much has been said on the subject and so many extravagant stories have been published concerning the individual indebtedness of Kansas farmers that many people had come to believe every farm in the State is under mortgage to its full value and that the entire indebtedness remains unpaid. Mr. Arnold is candid, however, as well as surprised, for he says he speaks only for his own locality, and he believes nine-tenths of the farms there are mortgaged for more than one-half the value of the same land. Well, let us see how that will figure out. Rice county had 295,056 acres in farms in 1886, and the aggregate value placed upon the land by the owners was \$5,123,281, or an average value of \$17 per acre. That would be \$2,720 for a full quarter section of 160 acres, and one-half that is \$1,360. The entire farm acreage of the State at the same time was 25,607,413 acres. If we put that into farms of 160 acres each we have 160,046 farms. Now put on every one of them an average Rice county mortgage—\$1,360, and we have an aggregate indebtedness for the whole State of \$217,662,560, which is \$17,337,440 less than the amount (\$235,000,000) which was published as correct by the St. Louis *Republic* and republished by the Alabama Congressman, Mr. Wheeler, in his speech as spread out in full in the Congressional Record.

That calculation includes every farm in the State; but Mr. Arnold put the number of farms under mortgage in his neighborhood at nine-tenths. Applying the same proportion to the entire State and we cut down the figures above written one-tenth, leaving \$195,896,304, or \$39,103,696 less than the *Republic's* figures.

It so happens that the average value of farm acres in the whole State that year (1886) was just about equal to the average above given—\$17—for Rice county. The State average was a trifle less than that. But the particular locality where Mr. Arnold resides may not be a fair average for his own county, or even his own township. It certainly is not a fair average for the entire State. Shawnee county, for example, has more than 75 per cent. of her farms clear, and the same, we doubt not, may be said truthfully about many of the older and more prosperous counties. Take the State over, one farm in three under mortgage is surely large enough. At that proportion, using the Rice county average, and the total indebtedness would be \$72,553,280, which is less than one-third the *Republic's* figures. If, then, we allow a mortgage of \$1,360 on every third farm all over the State, and concede that no part of it has been paid, we dispose of more than two-thirds of the amount charged against us in the Congressional Record.

But this is allowing too much. The average quarter section of land in Kansas will not carry a loan of \$1,360, nor anywhere near it. In some parts of the State money has been loaned loosely, we know, as it has been in Rice county, doubtless. The rule is that about one-third the estimated value of the place is the limit of the loan. That was the rule in the case which Mr. Arnold cites—\$1,200 loan on an appraisement of \$3,500. The appraisement was made by the borrower's neighbors and not by an agent, as is the case usually where money is negotiated through a regularly organized trust company or investment

companies. While the average value of land in Rice county and through the State was \$17 an acre, that was the value reported by the owners as their estimate of its value for selling purposes. The same owners the same year reported to the same officers the value of the same lands for purposes of taxation, and the aggregate for the whole State was \$142,668,463, as equalized by the State Board. The average value per acre was \$5.57, which is a much better borrowing valuation than \$17, the "asking price." In Rice county, while \$17 is the common estimate, the official valuation for taxing purposes was \$3.66. In Trego county the assessment was \$2.41; in Rawlins it was \$2.14. Take the average valuation for the State as above given, \$5.57 per acre, and we have a fair average basis for estimating the amount of money our farms will carry. Covering all the farms at \$5.57 per acre and we have \$891.20 borrowed on an average quarter section, which for one-third the farms of the State would amount to a total of \$47,543,737. And one-half of that is paid.

This extravagant farm mortgage estimate has probably been figured from mortgages which appeared on record when the investigation was made and no distinction was taken as to different classes of mortgages. City and town property is mortgaged, so is personal property in both town and country, and then there are corporation mortgages. The reasoning of the *KANSAS FARMER* is not presented as accurate. The subject is not susceptible of exact treatment. But we can reason from some things that all do or may know, and we can reason from premises which are quite generally conceded to be correct; and from these as starting points, it is impossible, if we keep within reasonable bounds, to figure up our farm incumbrances to anywhere near the figures published by the *Republic*.

Later.—Since the foregoing was put in type another letter was received from a friend in Rice county addressed to the editor privately. He too thinks our figures for the State too low, but like Mr. Arnold, his knowledge is limited to a portion of Rice county.

We thank our friends sincerely for the interest they take in this matter. They need not fear that their criticisms will offend us at this end of the line. We want to be right, and there is no better road to the truth than fair, frank, full discussion. It would please us to hear from every county in the State on this interesting subject. All we ask of correspondents is that they will keep in mind that the *KANSAS FARMER* is talking about unpaid private debts for which farms of Kansas are mortgaged. The charge published by the St. Louis *Republic* and repeated by Mr. Wheeler in his speech in Congress is, that mortgages on Kansas farms amount to \$235,000,000, which is nearly \$10 for every acre in all the farms of Kansas in 1886. Let the investigation be confined to farms, and then, we hope correspondents will inform themselves as to facts and not write at random, repeating only hearsay testimony. Our article was not written without knowledge or without consultation with persons having direct and positive information. Even in Rice county all the farms are not mortgaged, nor are they in any one county in the State, we believe. If our friends in Rice would organize a committee to examine this subject carefully and thoroughly, they will find that while the indebtedness is very large, it does not, even there, amount to as much as that county's share of \$235,000,000 would be. It would require a mortgage of nearly \$1,500 on every farm in the State, small as well as large, to make up the aggregate sum of \$235,000,000.

000. Let us have facts, not guesses. If we are wrong, nobody will be more pleased to have the fact proved than the man who writes these words.

## PUBLIC MEN AND THE FARMER.

In discussing candidates men sometimes do themselves and their cause injustice by being unreasonably exacting in matters belonging to other men. This applies to judgment of public men especially. Farmers very properly want attention and respect from public officers; they justly feel that their interests are often shamefully neglected by men in high position, and without stopping to consider how much they themselves are to blame for the very condition of things of which they complain, they are apt to condemn public men on assumptions and charge more to occupation than to real causes. Because a congressman, for example, is a lawyer, a banker or railway stockholder, is not of itself any evidence that he is an enemy to agriculture; nor is the fact of the officer's being a farmer conclusive that he is of real service to his fellow farmers. If a man is honest and intelligent he would not do anything knowingly that would cripple the most important interest among men; and if he is dishonest it matters little what his vocation is. A man's occupation does not necessarily disqualify him for office. Every one of our Presidents, from Washington to Cleveland took great interest in the welfare of agriculture, yet they were not farmers in the sense of performing the manual labor of the farm with their own hands.

We have several good illustrations among our Congressman and Senators. Farmer Funston is all farmer, on the lookout always for some way of doing good service to the farming interest. While the other members of the House are not as active in this respect as he is, yet every one of them assists him wherever and whenever they can. They all understand that agriculture is the great industry upon which all others rest. Their vocation may make them less alert than a practical farmer, but none the less honest or helpful when they do work.

A better illustration is found in Senator Plumb, who is a lawyer, a banker and a farmer; that is to say, he is by profession a lawyer, he is interested in a bank in Emporia, and he owns several good farms in Lyon county to which he gives personal attention. Although not doing the work himself, he directs it, and is in fact, probably, as good a farmer as lives in that country. But call him lawyer or banker, the truth is, that he is worth more to Kansas farmers than any man in Washington. In every bill where it is possible to get a chip in for Kansas agriculture, Mr. Plumb has the chip ready and he always gets it placed. He has followed the sugar industry like a watch-dog follows his master's property; he has obtained appropriations that no other man could get to institute and carry on experiments in Kansas sugar making, and this year he had the work divided among several places, at Douglas in Butler county, at Conway Springs in McPherson county, where sugar factories have been established this year, and also at Sterling, where a sirup factory has been at work several years.

In the last agricultural appropriation bill he had a clause inserted for the establishment of grass stations, a matter of inestimable value to Kansas farmers, and had a station located at Garden City. Mr. Plumb does not wait to be urged and goaded to work, he learns what the people want by asking them and by exercising his own good common sense. To Senator Plumb's credit, we here write that he is the only

one of the entire Kansas delegation in both Houses that ever inquires by letter at this office for information as to the needs of our farmers.

In examining and weighing candidates, farmers should be careful to support competent men who are honestly in sympathy with the best government and best laws for the common good. It is not difficult to find men of that kind in any community. A man may be clean and earnest, yet wholly incompetent. Such a man is no good in a legislative body where the best minds of the State and nation are brought together. Find men who know how to talk and act about farming interests as well as about other interests. It is quite as important that a legislator should understand something about local taxation as to understand the difference between a revenue tariff and a protective tariff. Get the best men, all things considered, for office; and if the regular parties do not select them, let it be done by the people without respect to party. We believe in parties and would use established party machinery wherever it can be used successfully in forwarding any great movement, and would not abandon the parties until it becomes evident that they cannot be so used. Men cannot get along without parties, but they can get along without supporting bad men for public office. Let farmers take care of this part of the work, and they will have all the friends they need in public office even though not all or most of them be practical farmers engaged in the actual work of the farm.

#### Judge Brewer's Decision in the Iowa Railroad Case.

Some weeks ago, as our readers may remember, attention was called to an application for an injunction to restrain the Railroad Commissioners of Iowa from performing duties imposed upon them under an act of the last Legislature which authorized and directed them to fix rates of compensation to be allowed railroad companies as common carriers, for the transportation of freight. Judge Brewer heard the arguments and granted the writ on ground different from what anybody expected. The case was very generally discussed in the newspaper press, some writers taking one view, some another, but none of them presented the suggestion which the Judge presented and on which his opinion rests. He follows certain State cases wherein it was held that the Legislature may delegate the power of fixing compensation to carriers, and that was the real question involved, though the railroads asserted that the rates named by the commissioners were too low. Testimony was presented tending to show that this was true—that the rates were too low. It was to that point the Judge addressed the principal part of his argument. He said, "The judicial of interference exists only when the schedule of rates established will fail to secure the owners any compensation or income from the investment; \* \* \* that as to the amount of such compensation, if some compensation is secured, the Legislature is the sole judge."

Although the railroad companies obtained the injunction sought, it does not meet the question which they wish to have adjudicated, namely, whether a State Legislature can constitutionally delegate to a board of commissioners the authority to fix rates of compensation and the power to enforce them. And a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on the question whether the rates named by the board were too low, will not help the general situation in Iowa.

It seems to us that the quickest and

safest way to reach what the people of Iowa want in the matter, is for the Legislature to repeal the act complained of and pass another, fixing rates as the act of the Legislature itself, and then direct the commissioners to see that the law is obeyed. Nobody now questions the authority of a State Legislature in that respect. The railroad companies then would have to raise the question of reasonable compensation, if they believed the rates fixed were too low, and a decision upon that question would be of very great general interest, because it would determine what is the proper basis for estimating reasonable compensation to carriers.

The theory hinted at by Judge Brewer and believed or at least argued by many lawyers, that the cost of building and equipping the particular road shall determine the rate of compensation, has not yet been judicially settled. In the light of what has been decided in railroad law the last fifteen or twenty years it would seem that this doctrine will not be finally approved by the courts, and for the reason that it is not just to the people. A railroad may have cost much more than it ought to have cost; it might have been built when prices of labor and material were very much higher than they are now; it may have been built recklessly and wastefully; and the figures showing the value of the investment may have been swollen by calculations not properly belonging there; in short, the showing made by a railway company as to its financial condition may include some things which do not properly belong there for the purposes of this determination. If a road cost more than it ought to have cost, that is no sufficient reason why the people should accept it as reasonable; and if stock has been watered so that the papers show more capital than is really invested, that is not a sufficient reason for assuming that freight rates should be based upon fictitious capital.

There is a simpler way of determining this question, and it is not the cost of building the road. Common business principles will be applied. Say two roads connect A and B, one road cost twice as much as the other; would that entitle one road to charge twice as much as the others for carrying freight through? A ready answer is found in the actual fact that railroad companies doing business between the same two places pay no attention to cost of equipment when they make rates. The rule of court in such a case would be that which men apply in ordinary business affairs. Let rivals have free competition and reasonable rates of compensation will soon be found.

#### The Dressed Meat Business at Atchison.

A few weeks ago the opposition to the dressed meat operations in Atchison took form. We had due notice of it from the Atchison papers, but neglected to publish the fact at the time. It is not too late even now. The *Patriot* said:

"For some time past the Atchison butchers, with the exception of Durst & Logeman and Tomlinson & Bosanke, have received all their meat from the Kansas City packing house. Sometimes the meat was bad, sometimes it was indifferent. The result of this system is that Atchison has ceased to be a cattle market. Farmers who have fat cattle to sell drive them to St. Joe or Leavenworth. This has been a great injury to Atchison, besides giving us a very poor quality of beef to eat. Messrs. Tomlinson & Bosanke and Durst & Logeman are to-day circulating an agreement among the butchers to buy no more dressed meat from Kansas City. They will also ask the council

to pass an ordinance prohibiting the importation of dressed beef. We hope the council will act promptly in this matter, and thus secure our people better meat for the same money, and restore to Atchison her former prestige as a cattle market."

#### The Sugar Duty.

A correspondent in one of the southwestern counties writes to the editor, saying:

You say put sugar on the free list. I say don't do it. Its only a question as to who shall have the princely revenue of \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000—the government or the "sugar trust." The "sugar trust" would give a million of dollars to have it put permanently on the free list. The world consumes all the sugar that is made readily at present prices; the trust will see to it that the consumer pays just as much as he can stand; it is an article that can be easily handled by strong combinations of capital. You may say "abate the 'trust' as a nuisance." You can't do it; it may be located in Havana or London, outside of our government jurisdiction. Steam and lightning have created a new business world; figures have but little value in tariff discussions of to-day. Take off the rate in a given article and you may be only giving so much to a foreign producer. The strong argument is the patriotic one: *Shall Americans have control of American markets? Put up the bars.*

L. B. MALTBY.

#### Wants a Weather Appropriation.

An enthusiastic correspondent inquires of us—

"Will you, as the representative of our agricultural interests, see that our next Legislature makes an appropriation sufficient to employ and amply pay Prof. Blake and needed assistants to furnish the FARMER with weekly weather predictions? Certainly no appropriation could be made that would yield the taxpayer a larger return or add so materially to the prosperity of our growing State?"

No, we will not ask for such an appropriation, but would suggest that it is worth thinking about, whether a weather department could not be profitably established at the State Agricultural college. Prof. Blake is a college-bred man, a man of broad culture, a gentleman in every way, and his meteorological work is purely scientific, based on astronomical mathematics. We believe that he will yet become one of the most useful of men, if he can be kept at work hopefully.

#### Proposed Amendments to the Constitution.

Two amendments to the Kansas constitution will be submitted to the people at the next election. One of them proposes to strike the word "white" out of that part of the constitution which prescribes the qualifications of militia. The other relates to the ownership of land by aliens within the State. Both amendments are needed, and we have no doubt the vote upon them will be unanimously favorable. Following are the propositions:

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.

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 should 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.

The Sumner County Horticultural Society will hold its September meeting at McMahan's Grove, Wellington, Kas., on Friday, September 7, 1888, and as there will be no county fair held this year, invites all fruit-growers and citizens generally to attend. President Bailey will in his address give points of his fifteen years' experience in this county. Hon. G. C. Brackett, of Law-

rence, for twenty-five years Secretary of the State society, will be present, speak and name any fruit shown. Hon. Judge Houk, of Hutchinson, President of the State society. Hon. M. W. Reynolds and other good speakers are expected. If the weather is not fair, halls will be procured in the city. Come all and make a display of fruits that will be an honor to the county.

#### Standard Poland-China Record.

The KANSAS FARMER is in receipt of Vol. I and II of the Standard Poland-China Record Association, through the courtesy of Secretary Ira K. Alderman, Maryville, Mo., who deserves great credit for the work done in the volumes before us. The Standard deserves its large patronage strictly upon its merits as a complete record in itself, so that every animal admitted to record, together with all its recorded ancestors, may be fully traced to its foundation stock, without the loss of old established numbers of the other swine records or any of the facts about the pedigrees, making the Standard Record superior to other Poland-China records on account of the merits of its recording system.

We are glad to note the unprecedented success of this association, whose patronage extends over the States of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois, and consists of representative and reliable breeders to the number of 160 stockholders who own some 225 shares of \$10 each. The number of pedigrees found in the first two volumes numbers 2,207 of boars and 4,186 of sows.

Swine-breeders of Kansas and the West generally are cordially invited to patronize the Standard Poland-China Record strictly upon its merits which a careful investigation will give it. Information will be cheerfully given upon application to the Secretary.

#### Postage on Seeds, Etc., Reduced.

By way of showing the excellent work which the Grange is doing among law-makers, Mr. Mortimer Whitehead, Lecturer of the National Grange, writes: "Postmaster General Dickinson has issued a circular instructing postmasters that under the provisions of the post-office appropriation bill recently passed by Congress the postage on seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions and plants will be charged at the rate of 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. The former rate was 1 cent per ounce. Here is one more answer to the question asked by some who are slow to see, 'What has the Grange accomplished?' One of the measures discussed at the last session of the National Grange was the reduction of the high postal rates (in the interest of express companies) on seeds, plants, bulbs, etc. It was the unanimous sentiment of the National Grange that a reduction should be made, and this action (together with the sense of the National Grange on a number of other important matters) was laid upon the desk of every member of Congress within ten days after it convened last December. Personal letters from Patrons and Grange resolutions from State and subordinate Granges, with visits of Grange committees followed, and here is one more result to go on record, and one more answer, 'What is the Grange doing?' A saving in this one item of postage (because by reducing the expense of reaching their customers seedmen and others can reduce their prices accordingly), of hundreds of thousands of dollars in a year."

In this connection we are pleased to note that every member of the Kansas Congressional delegation in both Houses supported the bill.

In England ensilage is fed to sheep with good results.

### Horticulture.

#### DOUGLAS COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Special Correspondence Kansas Farmer.

The August meeting of this live and useful society met, according to program, at Stiner's grove, on the 18th inst. As the special subjects for the occasion were "Watermelon and Tomato Culture," Mr. Stiner very appropriately furnished a large wagon load of the former for testing. As it was well understood that an abundant supply of this delicious fruit would be furnished for the occasion, it, no doubt, was quite a drawing card, especially for the young. Be this as it may, it was the largest gathering of the season—some 600 persons being present, determined to mix pleasure with business and enjoy a royal good time.

President Reynolds called the meeting to order. The minutes of the last meeting were read by Secretary Smith, and approved, after which the President called for reports of standing committees.

#### CONDITION OF ORCHARDS.

E. W. Flory said: "Many apples were blown off by the late wind storm, but there was enough left, and they were large and clear of the usual blight by insects. Pears were a light crop. I use no fertilizer in my orchard more than the usual decaying vegetation. My orchard is twenty-three years old, healthy and vigorous."

H. S. Smith said: "I have a fair crop of apples. Missouri Pippin are larger now than last year when ripe. Winesaps are too full."

Joseph Savage said that this was a big year for apples, that with him the crop was very large. A few trees had been damaged and apples blown off, but there was an abundance left. He was still an advocate of "not plowing orchards."

State Secretary G. C. Brackett said that the crop on his place was exceedingly large. The Trenton Early ranks next to the Red June for an early market apple. He was not fully decided as to whether we had a substitute for the Maiden's Blush. The Ben Davis, Missouri Pippin, and Winesap still head the list for winter fruit.

H. S. Smith was not troubled with the codlin moth. He thought that their days were about gone.

N. P. Deming still had a few moths in his orchard, but was happy to say that they were not as plenty as in years past. The rows of trees he had sprayed had less moths than those not sprayed.

President Reynolds here called attention to the fact that this was

#### WATERMELON DAY.

that the society had assigned melon culture for this meeting. He then said: "The man that tells you that the drug business is increased by the advent of the watermelon season is a crank. Don't you believe a word of it. The watermelon is not only delicious and healthful, but is decidedly medicinal. Hear what the celebrated Dr. Hall says: 'To cure fever or act on the kidneys no febrifuge or diuretic is superior to watermelons.'"

At this point the meeting took President Reynolds and Dr. Hall at their word, and adjourned one hour in order to sample the much-praised fruit, as well as to enjoy the bountiful and most sumptuous repast spread upon long, convenient tables erected for the occasion. After getting on the outside of as much melon, ice cream, cake, chicken, etc., etc., as convenient, the 600 again assembled for business. The entire afternoon was taken up with a mixed entertainment of music and

speaking. First came the harmonica club, then a recitation by Ed Manley; following this was an address of welcome by Rev. Mr. Houts, of North Lawrence. He was full of humor and made some good points. He thought that horticultural societies antedated all other societies, but at the first meeting there was a serious mistake made in sampling the fruit.

At the close of the address of welcome, the President, in a few well-timed words, introduced the well-known Hon. James F. Legate, one of the pioneers and heroes of the early days. Mr. Legate thrilled his audience through and through with a most patriotic emotion as he eloquently and feelingly gave a short history of the terrible sufferings of the noble men and women in the early struggles of Kansas.

Ex-Governor Robinson followed and emphasized what Mr. Legate had said in a few well-chosen remarks.

Mr. A. E. Colman then followed upon the evils of using tobacco. He had chewed the filthy weed sixty years, and now, this late in life, has conquered the evil appetite and lost his love for the accursed stuff.

N. P. Deming showed several cartoons of boxed worms and bugs that fruit-growers should be looking after.

#### THEORETICAL AGRICULTURE.

The subject of theoretical agriculture was next taken up, and ably discussed by Dr. Leary, Dr. Newman, and others. The committee appointed on this subject at the last meeting then reported as follows:

Your committee, to whom was referred the subject of Theoretical Agriculture, would report as follows:

1. We find that, for those who can take an extended course of studies, the State Agricultural college affords ample facilities for discipline of mind, as well as a knowledge of Theoretical Agriculture combined with practical work. But that is not supported by the farmers of the State, because it is not well advertised.

2. We believe that there are many young persons who cannot take an extended course of instruction who would attend a short course were there one established at the State Agricultural college, and that such a course of instruction should be demanded by the farmer.

3. We know that on account of the depressed condition of the agricultural world the farmers as well as their boys are becoming discouraged and are desirous of leaving the farm, therefore there should be efforts made to raise the standard of farming in every community, and we know of no better means to that end than farmers' institutes modeled somewhat after the plan in Wisconsin.

4. We therefore recommend the appointment of a committee to confer with the proper authorities of the State Agricultural college in regard to the first two points referred to above; also that a committee of three be named to work up a series of institutes in our county for the fall and winter. All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. C. COWLES.

President Reynolds appointed E. C. Cowles, Dr. Albert Newman and H. D. Seeley committee for the county. For State Agricultural College committee, Dr. Geo. Leary, Dr. Wm. Evatt and Joseph Savage.

Next came the following:

#### OBITUARY.

WHEREAS, In the providence of God, the Hon. Alfred Taylor has been removed by death from this earthly life since the last meeting of this society, therefore

Resolved, That this society by his death has lost a warm friend, the cause of horticulture a real advocate; the rights and interests of labor an able champion; the State a valuable citizen, and the bereaved family a loving husband and father.

Resolved, That this society tender its sympathy to the bereaved family in this hour of their affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records and also that the Secretary be instructed to furnish a copy of the same to the afflicted family.

There was a fine display of fruit, flowers and vegetables, and it is desired and hoped that the society will increase these monthly displays. The specimens were unusually large and fine, and made a display that would be hard to excel anywhere.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered

Mr. and Mrs. Stiner for the hospitable manner in which the society had been entertained.

The September meeting will be a joint meeting with the Franklin County Horticultural Society, and will be held in the South Park in Lawrence, on the 15th of that month. It is expected to make this joint meeting of the two societies one of the best of the season. A good program is promised, well sandwiched with music and other entertaining features. J. S. SOULE.

#### The Food of Birds as Related to Horticulture.

Report prepared and read by Prof. J.W. Robinson, Dickinson county, before the State Horticultural Society, June 20, 1888.

The relation which birds sustain to horticulture is one which has been deemed of sufficient importance to engage the attention not only of horticulturists and ornithologists, but also of legislators. In part because of the benefit supposed to be derived from them, the laws of this State protect some throughout the year, and provide at what times others may be destroyed. In this connection allow me to say that all these enactments of our Legislature, like many others, are a dead letter and are never enforced. Although much has been said and written upon this subject from one standpoint or another, I am not aware that any attempt has been made to present anything like the entire or even the salient points to be considered in determining what the influence of birds upon horticulture actually is.

For this purpose I propose in this report to give a list of the birds which are found in the fruit gardens and orchards in this State, some of which are considered as beneficial, while many of their number are considered as injurious, and consequently are placed under the ban of destruction by horticulturists in general. I have classed these birds in the order of their scientific arrangement and by families, using the common name by which they are known amongst all growers of fruit.

*Thrushes.*—Robin, wood thrush, catbird, brown thrush.

This family frequent cultivated places during the summer months. Their food consists of grubs, caterpillars, beetles, grasshoppers, numerous other insects and their larvæ, in the fall berries and larger fruits. The catbird does much damage in the orchard some seasons by pecking and rendering unsalable our highly-colored varieties of apples, beginning early in the season with the Carolina Red June and ending with the Jonathan. He is sly and silent in his movements at this season. With this exception I consider the whole family as beneficial to the horticulturist.

*Titmice.*—Or chickadees, are found everywhere and are almost omnivorous, feeding upon spiders, winged insects, caterpillars, seeds, crumbs and meat, also the eggs of the tent-caterpillar. They are a lively family, incessantly prying into the private affairs of the insect world, often laying waste the prospects of a promising family by a single stroke of its bill; and hunting up the vermin with such untiring industry as fairly to win for him a conspicuous place among our feathered friends.

*Creepers.*—The brown creeper feeds upon insects that infest trees and their eggs; a plain, modest, unassuming little fellow, whose utmost ambition seems to be to fill its stomach with the dainty little morsels which it picks out from the crevices of the bark and branches of the trees.

*Wrens.*—Their food consists of insects and their larvæ. I love the first sight of the house wren, as he returns to us after his long winter rambles in the

South. His sweet sprightly song is the very key-note of spring, speaking of cloudless skies and verdant fields, of fragrant flowers and rich and luscious fruits.

*American Warblers.*—Diffused over all parts of our common country, it seems to be the office of this family to prevent an undue multiplication of the innumerable hosts of insects which lurk within the buds, the foliage or the flowers of plants. The warblers are, for the most part, migratory birds. When the increasing warmth of spring is ushering the insect tribes into renewed life and activity, the return of these birds is providentially and wisely ordered to prevent their troublesome increase.

*Swallows.*—Birds of this family feed exclusively upon winged insects, and their habits in this respect are well known.

*Shrikes.*—The butcher birds form an interesting family, their habits in some respects resembling those of birds of prey on one hand and singing birds on the other. Their food consists of large insects, small birds, and mice. They are noted for impaling their surplus game, bird or grasshopper, upon thorns.

*Finches.*—This is the great granivorous family, and may practically be considered as gregarious, feeding entirely upon seeds, except during the breeding season, then their food embraces beetles, grasshoppers, cankerworm, and caterpillars of all kinds. The common yellow bird prefers the seeds of lettuce, turnips, and all oily seeds of the cabbage tribe. The red-bird feeds largely upon corn during winter, and the snow-bird feeds entirely upon the seeds of noxious weeds.

*American Starlings.*—The cow-bird and the bobolink form a small group which connects the finches with the true blackbirds; the shape of the bill showing their alliance with the former, while the feet, wings, and other characteristics establish their position with the latter. The hanging birds (orioles) belong also to this family, so do the crow, blackbirds and the meadow lark. They are decidedly insectivorous during the spring and early summer, living upon beetles, May-bugs, caterpillars, grasshoppers, crickets, and all kinds of insects, large and small; during the fall months they live principally upon seeds and corn.

The Baltimore oriole receives more anathemas from the horticulturist than any other of our native birds. He is accused (perhaps justly) of devouring large quantities of strawberries, cherries, and grapes, evidently preferring to mingle their beetles and bugs with small fruits at the proper season; thus taking their pay for labor previously performed. The orchard oriole is a familiar occupant of our orchards and gardens in summer, where it renders signal service by ridding the fruit trees of hosts of worms and noxious insects and their larvæ; this bird ought to receive the protection of every orchardist.

*Crows.*—The blue-jay feeds upon eggs, young birds, insects, their larvæ, corn, and cherries.

*Fly-catchers.*—The king-bird is the sole representative of this family in western Kansas. He is a true friend of the horticulturist, living solely upon insects which he catches on the wing. Sitting upon a tall weed or fence post in the orchard or meadow, he patiently sits watching his prey, which he seizes, beats and swallows with avidity.

*Cuckoo.*—We have regular visits of the yellow-billed cuckoo. He bears a good character as a retiring and harmless bird, rendering good service to the horticulturist by the daily destruction of a great amount of noxious vermin. It is amusing to see it making a dash at the gauzy web of the tent-caterpillar,

and devouring its contents. He is also an expert in his management of hairy caterpillars, skillfully dissecting them and discarding their hairy skins.

To the young horticulturists of the State of Kansas we earnestly commend the study of ornithology. Birds are ever around us in the grove, the garden, and the orchard; their busy active life displays itself wherever we turn our steps; even at those seasons when most species have retired to the sunny South, a few still remain to cheer our hearts and enliven our homes.

### The Poultry Yard.

#### POINTERS FOR BEGINNERS.

It is not necessary to be a millionaire to be a poultryman, nor is it necessary to have a section or quarter section of land for the business. Many breeders of prominence have begun in the most economical manner, with but a few fowls to start with.

It does not depend so much on the amount of capital invested, or which you have to invest, as on the knowledge you possess of the business, and the push and energy you devote to it.

A little more is necessary than to simply purchase a few fowls and throw down the feed to them, and gather the eggs. You should not calculate on making a couple of thousand dollars profit on a few hens in a year.

We sometimes hear an individual exclaim, "There is nothing to be learned by reading, there are so many different opinions," etc. Such a doctrine will do for those who wish to remain in the ruts.

have we? A year's experience! Suppose we add the information from a half dozen good journals, and what have we? Our own year's experience and the experience of the several correspondents of each of the journals, thus having twenty-five or thirty years' experience in one.

If you contemplate trying the business go slow. Don't be too fast. Don't let your enthusiasm outstrip your judgment. First, consider the amount of capital you have to invest. Take into consideration the amount of territory you have for poultry.

First, provide yourself with a few broody hens. Common hens are good enough. Consult the advertising columns of your journals, and select the eggs you want, and the party whom you prefer to deal with. Don't buy cheap eggs; it is better to hatch one sitting of good chicks from \$3 eggs, than three clutches from \$1 eggs.

When the chicks are all out give them to the old hen; it is a good plan to set three or four hens at the same time, and let one hen take care of all the chicks. Fresh eggs can then be given to the other hens and let them go on hatching another clutch.

don't twist their tongues out thinking it is a gape worm. Keep the sleeping place clean, and with a bit of red pepper (an excellent tonic) occasionally, the food will assist in warding off disease. Don't expect to raise a couple of hundred fowls without losing a few.

In all cases exercise good judgment. Be economical. Practice economy. Make the business pay expenses at all times. Study the business, cultivate an affection for your flock, don't get discouraged too soon, push on, and the results will be satisfactory.



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

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For all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, no remedy is so safe, speedy, and certain as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. An indispensable family medicine.

"I find Ayer's Cherry Pectoral an invaluable remedy for colds, coughs, and other ailments of the throat and lungs."—M. S. Randall, 204 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for bronchitis and

### Lung Diseases,

for which I believe it to be the greatest medicine in the world."—James Miller, Caraway, N. C.

"My wife had a distressing cough, with pains in the side and breast. We tried various medicines, but none did her any good until I got a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral which has cured her. A neighbor, Mrs. Glenn, had the measles, and the cough was relieved by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I have no hesitation in recommending this medicine."—Robert Horton, Foreman Headlight, Morrilton, Ark.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cured me of a severe cold which had settled on my lungs. My wife says the Pectoral helps her more than any other medicine she ever used."—Enos Clark, Mt. Liberty, Kansas.

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

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Average yield Golden Cross 1886, \$4.05 Bushels. " " " " 1887, " " " " " " " " 1887, " " " " " " " " 1887, " " " " " " " " Above were in ordinary field cultivation. Yield for 1888 can not be computed yet, but Golden Cross is far ahead of Puliz in stand and size of head. The highest yield reported is 56 bu. per acre. Large, hard, red grain, compact broad head, light bearded, stands very hard winters on exposed ground. This is one of its strongest points. Grows a large, strong straw and ripens early. It is such a great stocker and hardy winter sower that 1 1/2 bu. per acre is enough seed on the most exposed situations, and 1 bu. on favorable soil. The Golden Cross is the coming wheat. We guarantee the seed will be eagerly bought up next year wherever introduced at \$8 per bu. or more. Nothing can hinder this, as every farmer will fall in love with it as soon as they see it growing. The wise farmer will order early. His sleepy neighbor will wait and buy from him next year at nearly the same price. Introductory price, 1-4 bu. \$1, 1-2 bu. \$1.75, 1 bu. \$3.25, 2 1/2 bu. \$6. Or by mail, post-paid, 1 lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1, 4 lbs. \$1.25. We are headquarters for best kinds of seed wheat. Valuable Wheat Catalogue free. J. A. EVERITT & CO., Seedsmen, Indianapolis, Ind.

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T. SWOGER & SON, Fine Church and Parlor **ORGANS.** DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY AT MANUFACTURERS PRICES. No Such Offers Ever Made. EVERY MAN HIS OWN AGENT. BOXED IN THE FACTORY. OPENED AT YOUR HOME. NO MIDDLEMEN. NO WHOLESALE DEALERS. NO RETAIL DEALERS. NO AGENTS. NO CANVASSERS. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS T. SWOGER & SON, ORGANS, Beaver Falls, Pa., U. S. A.

**M.M.L.** MEXICAN MUS-TANG LINIMENT Should be kept in stable, Kitchen, Factory, Store & Shop!

**M.M.L.** MEXICAN MUS-TANG LINIMENT Should be kept in stable, Kitchen, Factory, Store & Shop!

**M.M.L.** MEXICAN MUS-TANG LINIMENT is for Man & Beast. Kills Pain. Rub it in very vigorously!

**M.M.L.** MEXICAN MUS-TANG LINIMENT is for Man & Beast. Kills Pain. Rub it in very vigorously!









SHERWOOD & ROHRER STOCK FARM



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

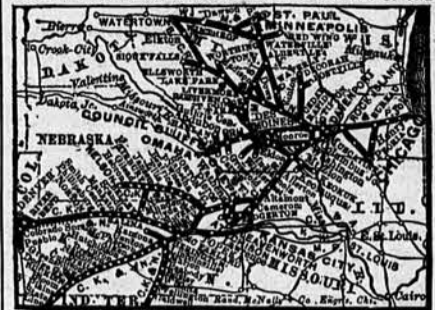
Offer a few choice-bred Bull Calves by such noted sires as the St. Lambert Duke 76 bull, ST. VAL-ENTINE'S DAY 15278, whose sire was a son of Stoke Pogis 3d 2238, and a grandson of Victor Hugo 197; dam a daughter of the great prize bull, Duke P. 76 C.; and the in-bred Coomassie bull, HAPPY GOLD COAST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

Home of HASSELMAN'S BROWNIE 28777. Tested on Island of Jersey at rate of 38 pounds 12 ounces in seven days.

SHERWOOD & ROHRER, VALLEY CENTER, KANSAS.

IA MAN

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



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 Cruickshank Victorias, Lavenders, Vilets, Secrets, Brawly Buds, Kinellar Golden Drops, etc., headed by Imp. Baron Victor 42824, a prize-winner and sire of prize-winners.

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

Holstein - Friesian Cattle.

I have a choice herd of these justly-celebrated cattle of all ages. Also some nice grades, for sale at reasonable prices. Personal inspection invited. Call on or address JNO. D. PRYOR, Winfield, Cowley Co., Kas.

Devon Cattle!

We are the largest breeders of this hardy, easy-keeping breed, one of the best for the West. Stock for sale singly or car lots.

RUMSEY BROS. & CO., EMPORIA, KANSAS.

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G. W. GLICK, Proprietor, Atchison, Kansas. Breeds and has for sale Bates and Bates-topped

SHORT-HORNS

Including representatives of Kirklevingtons, Filberts, Craggs, Princesses, Gwynnes, Lady Janes, and other fashionable families. The Grand Bates Bulls, 8th Duke of Kirklevington No. 41798, Waterloo Duke of Shannon Hill No. 89879, At head of herd.

Fifteen choice young Bulls for sale now. Correspondence and inspection of herd solicited, as we have just what you want and at fair prices.

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TAKE THE St. Joseph & Grand Island R. R. (UNION PACIFIC ROUTE)

And visit the Pleasure Resorts of Colorado, Utah, Washington Territory, or the Famous Yellowstone Park.

Pullman Palace Sleepers, Modern Day Coaches and Free Family Sleepers, go to make up an equipment which is unexcelled.

NOW IS THE TIME TO GO, As cheap Tourist Tickets are on sale at all offices. Through Tickets at lowest rates. Sold to all points in United States and Canada.

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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 ANTONIO, 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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TOPEKA, - KANSAS,

The Leading Western Importers of

CLYDESDALE, PERCHERON, CLEVELAND BAY

French Coach Horses.

AN IMPORTATION OF 125 HEAD,

Selected by a member of the firm, just received.

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IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF ENGLISH SHIRE AND SUFFOLK PUNCH HORSES



RED POLLED CATTLE.

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



Peter Piper (17).

SEXTON, WARREN & OFFORD, Maple Hill, Kansas.

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.

Holstein - Friesian Cattle

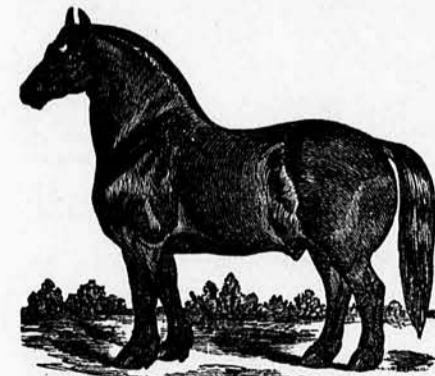
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PRINCE OF ALTIJOWERKIMLA

The sweepstakes bull PRINCE OF ALTIJOWERKIMLA (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.

HAAFF'S NEW PRACTICAL DEHORNER. Fifty illustrations. New Tools. Cattle Tags. New Water-heater. Send for circular. Agents wanted. Mention this paper. H. H. HAAFF, Box 193, Chicago, Ill.



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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE SOUTHEAST!

Cheap Land Excursions.

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

The unexpected success of a similar movement 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 25.

October 9 and 23.

Everything will be first-class. Reclining Chair Cars and Pullman Buffet Sleepers in excursion trains. Stop-over privileges allowed. 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 Palace Sleeping Cars, the Burlington's Celebrated Dining 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, Burlington, Peoria and Chicago without change.

Two Daily Fast Trains between Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Sioux City, Des Moines, Minneapolis and St. Paul, with no change.

Two Fast Daily Trains between Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison and Denver without change.

The line carrying the government fast mail between 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, Kansas City, Mo.

Or A. C. DAWES, Kansas City, Mo. Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Joseph, Mo.

Take care of your Horses and Cattle by using Dr. S. P. Cregar's

STOOK CAKE & ANTI-WORM REMEDY.

a cathartic stimulant for HORSES, CATTLE and other LIXE STOCK. This Stook Cake removes worms, purifies the blood and water, loosens the hide, acts upon the kidneys, regulates the system and puts the animals in healthy, thriving condition. Also is a Preventive Against Fleuro-Pneumonia in Cattle. Price 15 cents per cake.

Dr. S. P. Cregar, 1464 Wabash Ave. Chicago.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1884, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars...

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...

No person, 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...

Any person taking up an estray, must immediately advertise the name by posting three written notices in as many places in the township...

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...

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...

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...

In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasurer, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of the 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...

subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 16, 1888.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by H. Z. Fowler, in Eureka tp., July 19, 1888, one small light gray mare pony...

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by E. W. Shigley, in Meador, one sorrel mare, about 15 years old, 14 1/2 hands high...

Linn county—Thos. D. Cottle, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by E. D. Schooly, in Paris tp., July 4, 1888, one red heifer, 3 years old, white spot on each flank...

Marshall county—J. F. Wright, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Mathew C. Wright, in Vermillion tp., May 28, 1888, one red yearling steer, white in face and some other white...

Atchison county—Chas. H. Krebs, clerk.

COW—Taken up by A. F. Ferrell, in Kapitoma tp., (Arrington P. O.), one red cow, white spots, right horn broken off...

Labette county—W. J. Millikin, clerk.

HOG—Taken up by T. R. Jarrett, near Chetopa, July 27, 1888, one black and white spotted male hog, split in right ear...

HOG—By same, one sandy spotted male hog, marked as above; valued at \$8.

HOG—By same, one white male hog, under-bit and small split in right ear; valued at \$8.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 23, 1888.

Sumner county—Wm. H. Berry, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. Wade Showalter, in Greene tp., (P. O. Knox), May 10, 1888, one bay mare pony, about 13 hands high...

SMITH COUNTY—John H. Ferris, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by George M. Sprague, in Webster tp., July 21, 1888, one yellow and white steer, 2 years old; valued at \$24.

Sherman county—O. H. Smith, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by James W. German, July 29, 1888, one brown mare mule, white spots on right hip; valued at \$65.

Jefferson county—E. L. Worswick, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Peter Donahue, in Sarcosie tp., on or about July 29, 1888, one bay horse, 15 1/2 hands high, star in forehead and shod on front feet...

Brown county—N. E. Chapman, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Silvester Wilfong, in Hamlin tp., July 20, 1888, one white steer with red ears, 2 years old, branded K on left hip; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 30, 1888.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Daniel Hullsley, in Oxford tp., (P. O. Stanley), August 10, 1888, one gray mare, 15 1/2 hands high...

NESS COUNTY—G. D. Barber, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by W. F. Fellows, in Center tp., (P. O. Ness City), July 31, 1888, one light brown horse mule, blue in right eye; valued at \$40.

Too Late to Classify.

\$100,000 WORTH OF HARDWARE TO exchange for unincumbered city or farm property...

LOST—Bay pony mare, 38 branded on left hip. Reward on returning to R. Morison...

SEED WHEAT.—Pure German Amber Wheat for sale, delivered in sacks at station at \$1.10 per bushel.

200,000 TWO AND THREE-YEAR APPLE Trees, Hedge Plants and Apple Seedlings, at low prices.

TREES Vines, Root-Grafts, Everything. No larger stock in United States.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

Strawberry Plants, \$3 per 1,000. Potted Strawberry Plants, \$2 per 100.

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS FOR SALE

Forty acres in Small Fruits. 50,000 plants sold this year. 900,000 to sell in fall of 1888 and spring of 1889.

To the Farmers!

FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES of every description at one-half the usual price.

KANSAS HOME NURSERY

BEST HOME-GROWN TREES. Choice Fruit and Ornamental Trees of real merit for the Western Tree-Planters.

Douglas County Nurseries,

A full line of all kinds of Nursery Stock for fall trade. Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum, Peach, Russian Apricot...

Evergreen Fruit Farm

Netawaka, Jackson Co., Kansas. MESSRS. DIXON & SON, PROPRIETORS.—Have for sale 40,000 Raspberry and 150,000 Strawberry Plants...

Hart Pioneer Nurseries

A full line of Nursery Stock, Ornamental Trees, Roses and Shrubbery. We have no substitution clause in our orders...

WINTER TURNIP SEED.

Large white, 4 to 8 pounds, fine table or stock turnip. Will stand all winter in patch and guaranteed not to freeze or spoil if ground freezes five feet deep...

Mount Hope Nurseries

Offers 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...

600 ACRES. 13 GREENHOUSES.

TREES AND PLANTS We offer for the Fall trade a large and fine stock of every description of FRUIT and Ornamental TREES...

THE LAMAR NURSERIES.

Headquarters for Fine Nursery Stock Which is Offered at HARD-TIME PRICES!

Dealers and Nurserymen supplied at lowest wholesale rates. Parties desiring to buy in large or small quantities will save money by purchasing our stock.

LA CYGNE NURSERY.

MILLIONS Fruit Trees, Shade Trees, Small Fruits. Vines, Ornamental Trees, Etc.

TEN MILLION FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND TWO-YEAR APPLE TREES—Grown from whole root grafts. FIVE THOUSAND IRISH JUNIPERS—Two-feet, SPLENDID WALNUTS, and other forest tree seeds and nuts, prime and fresh.

WESTERN NATIONAL FAIR!

The LARGEST and BEST FAIR ever held on the grounds. Attractions of every kind. Everything to interest and amuse the people.

NINTH ANNUAL

Western x National x Fair!

Bismarck Grove, Lawrence, Kas.,

SEPTEMBER 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, 1888.

\$20,000 IN PREMIUMS!

The LARGEST and BEST FAIR ever held on the grounds. Attractions of every kind. Everything to interest and amuse the people.

Kansas City Stock Yards,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI,

ARE BY FAR THE

Most Commodious and Best Appointed in the Missouri Valley,

With ample capacity for feeding, weighing and shipping cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules.

Higher Prices are Realized Here than in the Markets East,

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...

General Manager. E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer. H. P. CHILD, Superintendent.



To introduce our Solid Gold and Silver Watches and Jewelry we offer as a Leader our New Genuine Solid Silvering Dust-Proof Watch...

**Kemp's Double Cam Hay Press** given away if it will not fill demands of my circulars.  
**JAMES KEMP, Kempton, Ill.**

**CHEAPEST & BEST MILL**  
 SATISFACTION GUARANTEED  
 WARRANTED TO GRIND FASTER, FINER & BETTER THAN AN INCH MADE  
 4 SIZES: 16, 20, 24 & 36 INCH  
**CHAS. KAESTNER & CO.**  
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 CIRCULAR FREE

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**PUMPS**  
 CULTIVATORS  
 CHICAGO, ILL.

**BUY THE MORRISON PLOW**  
**BEST USE**  
 & GLEVIS-SPRING 12 YEAR OLD BOY  
**CULTIVATOR**  
 ADDRESS: MORRISON MFG. CO., FORT MADISON IOWA.  
 WORK WITH EASE SEND FOR CIRCULARS

**COOK FEED FOR STOCK**  
 With the TRIUMPH STEAM GENERATOR and save 1/2 to 1/4 of your feed. Also ENGINES & BOILERS, GRINDING MILLS, FEED CUTTERS and CORN SHELLERS.  
 Send for Catalogue A and state what you want.  
**J. E. B. MORGAN & CO.**  
 42 & 44 W. Monroe St., Chicago.

**WELL DRILLING AND BORING MACHINES.**  
**IMPROVED. BEST MADE.**  
 Because of their DURABILITY, EASE of Operation, and Few and Short Stoppages (a machine earns nothing when the drill is idle).  
**J. E. B. MORGAN & CO. OSAGE, IOWA.**

**LIGHTNING WELL-SINKING MACHINE MAKERS.**  
 Well-sinking and prospecting tools sent on trial. 529 feet has been sunk in 8 hours. Instructions for beginners. An Encyclopedia of 80 Engravings of well and prospecting tools, pumps, wind and steam engines. A treatise on gas and oil. Book free, mailing charges 25 cts. each.  
**The American Well Works, AURORA, ILLS., U. S. A.**

**CHAMPION BALING PRESSES.**  
 Bales one to two tons an hour. Loads 10 to 15 tons in car.  
 Double Working. Easy on man and beast.  
 Uses no doors.  
 Bell rings when to drop in the partition block.  
 Send for Circulars with Prices.  
**Address FAMOUS MFG. CO., Quincy, Ill.**

**DELAWARE COUNTY CREAMERY**  
 -We will pay Freight.-  
 Write for our wholesale offer to first purchaser. Address  
**Delaware County Creamery Co. BENTON HARBOR, MICH.**

**Lightning Hay Press.**  
 Full circle. Steel. Most rapid and powerful.  
 Address **K. C. Hay Press Co., Kansas City, Mo.**

**THE LANE & BODLEY CO., CINCINNATI.**  
**SAW MILLS AND ENGINES**  
 for all purposes. An experience of thirty years permits us to offer the best.  
 Good work at low prices. Send for circular.



**Halladay Wind Mill.**

**PUMPS, PIPE, WATER TANKS, FEED MILLS, ETC.**

Write for catalogue. Address  
**U. S. WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., 1311 West 12th St., KANSAS CITY, MO.**

**WARRANTED** not to blow down off the tower, and that our Geared Wind Mills have double the power of all other mills. Mfrs. of Tanks, Wind Mill supplies, and the Celebrated  
**CHALLENGE Feed Grinders, HORSE POWERS, CORN SHELLERS, PUMPS and BRASS CYLINDERS**  
 Always Buy the BEST Gear or Pumping Mill on 30 Days Test Trial.  
**CHALLENGE WIND MILL & FEED MILL CO., FATAVIA, KANE CO., ILL.**

**WHITMAN'S NEW PATENT REBOUND PLUNGER PERPETUAL**  
 Guaranteed superior Wool. Always victorious. Received First Premium at all prominent fairs for past five years, over Dederick and others. Illustrated Catalogue Free.  
**WHITMAN AGR'L CO., St. Louis, Mo. Also Best STEAM PRESS in America**

**Zinc Collar Pad.** Over 3,000,000 of them have been used. The most reliable and durable P. A. D. for sore-neck horses or mules. Weather or wear has no effect on their curative properties. We solicit a trial. For sale by all saddlery jobbers. Ask your harness-maker for them, and insist on having the **ZINC PAD and no other ZINC COLLAR PAD CO., Buchanan, Mich.**

**KANSAS CITY EXHIBITION**



(By the National Exposition Co.)

**Opens September 10, 1888.** Continuing till November 1. Collective displays invited from every county. Unprecedented opportunity for securing desirable immigration. The railroads will run a series of HOME SEEKERS' EXCURSIONS. Finest floral and horticultural exhibits ever seen in the West. Music by Signor Liberati's grand military band from New York. Magnificent display of objects of art, including Karl Von Piloty's world-renowned painting, "The Wise and Foolish Virgins." Persons interested in the organization of collective county exhibits are invited to correspond with M. FAIRCHILD DOUD, Commissioner Agricultural Department, or **C. RALPH EVANS, General Manager, Room 16, New England Building, Kansas City, Mo.**

**BOYS GET YOUR GUN!**  
**NOW IS THE TIME! CHICKENS ARE "RIPE." DUCKS ARE COMING.**  
 We have the Largest Stock of GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION ETC. to be found in the West. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED. Send for Catalogue, containing everything needed by SPORTSMEN, which we mail free.  
**JENNEY & GRAHAM GUN CO., 53 STATE ST., CHICAGO.**

**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 ballot 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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