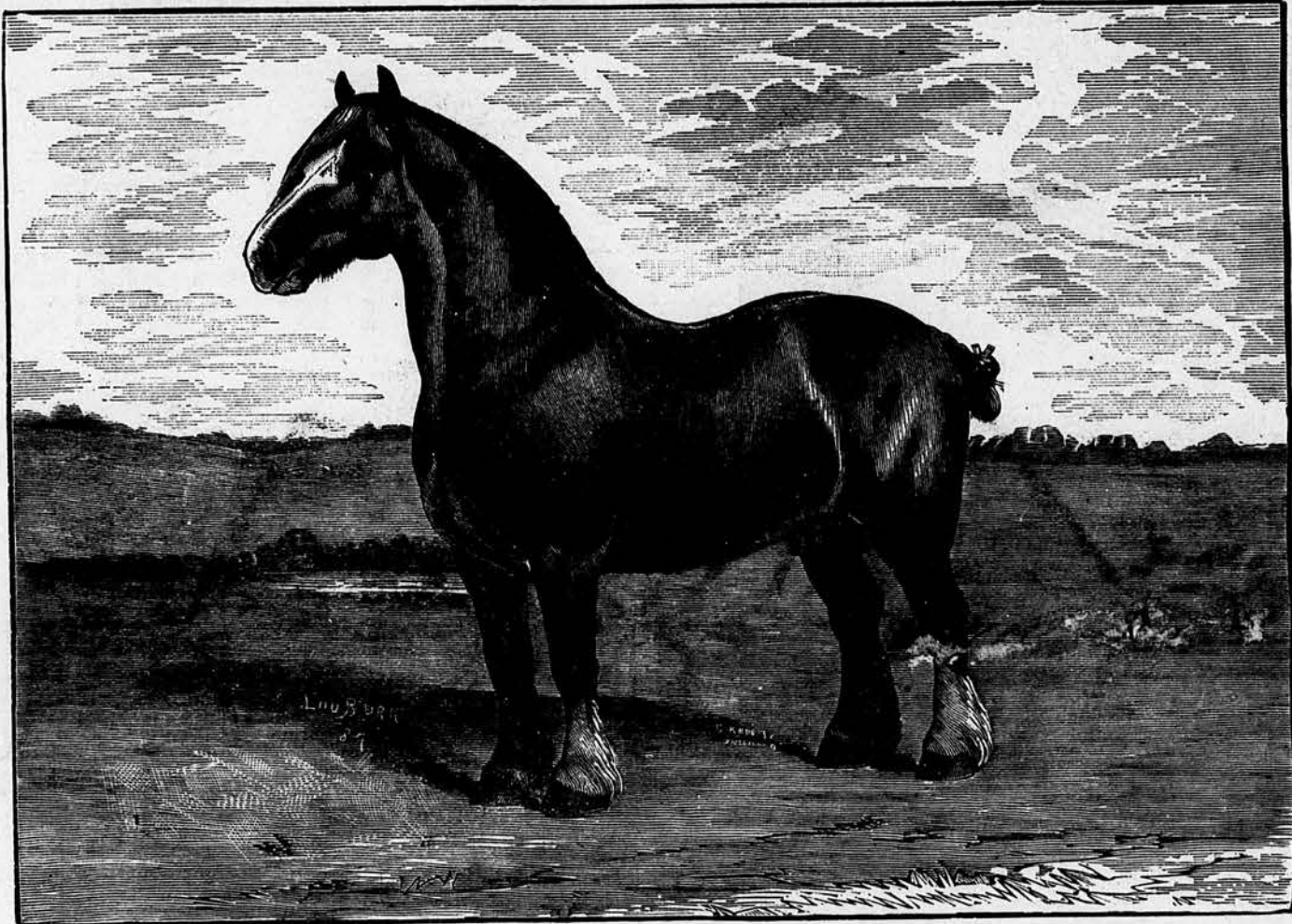


KANSAS FARMER

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(Continued on page 20.)

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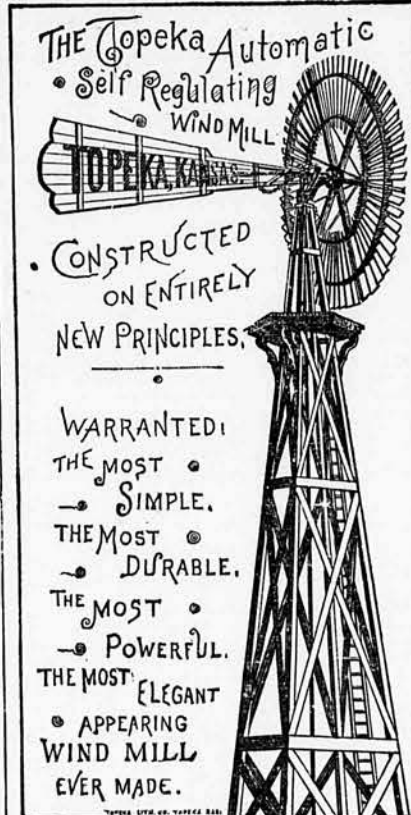
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The following branches are taught: Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Business Practice, Arithmetic, Writing, Political Economy, Civil Government, Commercial Law, Letter Writing, Spelling, Rapid Calculations and Typewriting on the New Model Crandall, Hammond or Remington machines.

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Agricultural Matters.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS: THEIR OBJECTS, METHODS AND EQUIPMENTS.

[A paper presented before the Council of the National Educational Association at San Francisco, July 11, 1888, by President Geo. T. Fairchild, of the Kansas State Agricultural College.]

GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNCIL:— Upon the urgent request of the chairman of your Committee on Technical Education, I consented at a very late hour, not to offer a report, but to present from the standpoint of personal experience some testimony, expert or inexperienced, as it may strike this body of experts, upon the somewhat mooted questions pertaining to Agricultural Colleges or Schools: their objects, methods, and equipments. I have no other ambition than to present the facts as I see them after twenty-four years of continuous work in contact with these schools, during ten of them in a place of most direct responsibility for the accomplishment. If any of my statements seem dogmatic, I beg of you to believe that they merely express the courage of tested convictions, without the least desire to override others' opinions. The limits of the paper forbid extensive data; but any inquiry after the facts upon which these generalizations are based will be met with the utmost candor. So much of apology is due, since the Chairman of the Committee is not here to explain the conditions under which the task was undertaken.

The subject is one of especial interest now, because the question whether farming must be left to less and less intelligent people as civilization advances is raised in all the older States where the original type of a farming community is changed for a worse rather than a better. The same state of things in Europe is complained of, and accounted for, in part, by the fact that most of the schools enhance the curiosity and interest as to the gay life of the cities and add no zest nor interest to the handling of the soil or the feeding of a nation. Newspapers and books generally present a different ideal of life, and arouse for the plodding of the farm a disrespect and distaste, wholly detrimental to the preservation of our national type. Our people ask, and rightly: "Are the schools doing all that ought to be done for a rural population, the conservatory of national character?" Most of the education given in common schools is purely literary; for the smattering of science interspersed is studied in literary ways. It is knowledge about things, not of them. Hence, as the New York *Evening Post* remarks in a recent number, "It turns the child's thoughts almost wholly towards sedentary pursuits, and to places in which men swarm." In the higher schools this bias is still more potent. Many are avowedly endowed, equipped, and maintained as training places for the Christian ministry,—all teachers being themselves ministers, and expected to exalt their calling at every opportunity. Others assume a wider mission in preparing for the learned professions, including, besides preaching, the practice of law and of medicine, and teaching. Other technical schools, such as those of engineering, civil and mechanical, have had the same drift toward the teeming city and the wealth in trade. If these great intellectual centers have connected with them large elementary schools, as many of them have, in so-called preparatory departments, these are under the same manipulation in tone and trend and kind of information given, so that multitudes drop back into rural life, not simply unsatisfied, but dissatisfied after their taste of

learning. If the universities have no elementary schools they seek to stretch their influence of the same kind over every village high school, and these again must furnish teachers of the same tone to rural neighborhoods. So the conservatism of education is in fact against the conservatism of a well-informed and educated yeomanry.

Now, the presumption is that agricultural schools and colleges have their mission in checking this one-sided tendency. Though in the organization of our land-grant colleges, agriculture and mechanic arts were made co-ordinate, as the leading interests, I prefer to consider now only their mission to agriculture. They have for their aim, then, the promotion of intelligence in farming, and a fuller appreciation of the ends, means, and methods of agriculture as the basis of sound progress.

Shall the higher type of farming and of farmers be sought through training a few experts in scientific agriculture who, like doctors of physic, may dose to the suffering multitudes the needed potions and lotions and powders for debilitated farms? Or shall the multitudes themselves be inspired from these centers of information and thought through a widely extended elementary training in line with improved agriculture? The first thought would make the place of agricultural colleges beside other professional schools in the higher walks of a university, with barely the few students, training themselves for teachers, who are not borne along by the grand tide toward the learned professions. The second would seek to add to this occupation some of the charms of familiar acquaintance with its interesting facts and their relation to the world's work from the early stages of education up.

I believe in aiming at both the general interest, enthusiasm, and inquiry, and the special information of expert investigators in long and strong courses of technical training. We must build the better agriculture from what we have. To reach the farmers with any applications of science, we must train the coming generations in the elements of science. The youths from the farms must find in our schools of agriculture the stimulant to scientific thoughtfulness that prepares them for better farming. Farmers can never be much benefited by ready-made information till a generation is trained to appreciate it. In fact the schools can serve the farmers only through the youth.

A second fact stands patent. The results of research and experiment can be accepted and utilized by those only whose training has somehow fitted them for such appreciation and adaptation to present wants. No one has failed to discover how relative to present knowledge all added information is. In agriculture, especially, the judgment needed to adopt, and adapt to varying conditions, any improvement, depends upon previous familiarity with a multitude of relations. For the problems of agriculture are indefinitely varied; similarity rather than identity rules. Until, then, a mass of the youth come under the influence of the fitting process, the range of useful information must be limited, and restrained to the advantage of a few.

[Continued next week.]

W. I. Chamberlain says there are two halves to the corn crop and that the farmers are in the habit of throwing away one-half of it. He advises that if the corn is cut when it first glazes, the fodder is as valuable as the corn.

Most farmers greatly underestimate the value of a coat of paint on their farm implements. These tools are a great item of expense, and ought to be taken good care of. Exposure to the weather is more destructive to them than the wear they get.

Suggestions About Farming in Western Kansas.

Every man ought to profit by experience fairly had. Those of us who came from Eastern and Northern States, brought our notions of farm management with us; but all of us have learned that while some general rules apply everywhere, successful agriculture in this State requires many changes or modifications of the ways we learned on the farms where we were born. And there are differences in the conditions existing in eastern Kansas and western Kansas—conditions which determine the class of crops which ought to be grown and the mode of culture. In eastern Kansas, corn, for example, is about as certain as it is in Illinois, but in western Kansas, corn frequently fails. The failure is not caused by lack of fertility or by lack of attention on the part of the farmers, but solely on account of climatic peculiarities, and they chiefly relating to heat and dryness about the tasseling period. Some years corn is good in the western part of the State; but there are more years of short corn crops.

But while that is true of corn, it is not true of some other crops which take the place of corn as feed, such as rice corn, millo maize, sorghum, southern cow peas, nor is it true of wheat and rye. Our last crop report, (Aug. 6,) is instructive on this subject. Besides our printed reports, several experienced farmers and intelligent men from the newer counties and in the localities where both last year and this year "hot winds" did a great deal of injury to corn, have recently been in this office and discussed the matter freely from the standpoint of their own and their neighbors' experience and observation; and they are unanimously agreed that the advice heretofore given in the KANSAS FARMER that west Kansas people must put aside corn and use a more certain crop. That advice is now repeated. We believe that western Kansas is just as good a farming region as eastern Kansas is, and that is saying a good deal for the Great American desert; but we all know that before any farming was done in Kansas the grass in the eastern part was altogether unlike that growing in the western part, though buffalo did quite as well on the western grass as they did on the eastern grass. Our reports show that in localities where corn suffered this year from drouth or hot winds, sorghum, and the other plants named grew right along and made good or fair crops. Our office visitors confirmed the statements. The same facts, though not so numerous, were observed last year and one or two years preceding that in a few localities. Enough has been learned to confirm these facts in the minds of all persons conversant with them.

There is no question about the value of these plants for food of beast or of man. Western Kansas is peculiarly well adapted to stock-raising in connection with field culture. Every farmer may feel reasonably sure of a fair crop of sorghum, Kafir corn, rice corn or milo maize, and with them or either of them he can carry stock through winter as well as with corn. He can raise wheat and rye in sufficient quantities to supply his family. And as for vegetables to which he and his family have been accustomed, they can soon arrange to collect and store water enough to irrigate one-half an acre of ground, and that will supply enough for table use, and a good deal for market.

This subject we regard as of very great importance, and we urge it upon the attention of our friends in west Kansas. Don't give up in despair. It is hard to pass through a season of dis-

appointment and discouragement; but the good Lord did not make the earth for nothing. Corn is king only where it leads. It does not lead in the region we are talking about, and it is time for all hands to acknowledge it. Let us raise another king—several of them, and let the people go to raising crops that they can depend upon.

About Northern Seed Corn.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I notice in your issue of August 9, a request for the testimony of the brethren in regard to Northern seed corn. I arise to say that I have had quite a little experience in this line. I came to Kansas in 1871, took the farm that I now live on as a homestead on the 4th day of May, 1871, and of course was here when the hoppers laid waste our corn crop in 1874. And as I had lived previous to coming here in Minnesota, concluded to get some seed corn that would mature before the hoppers made their devastation. Had sent one bushel of early corn the spring of '75, cost me \$5, and it did splendid, matured in less than ninety days, made about thirty-five bushels per acre of good sound corn.

I kept said corn as pure as I could, but I found out that it got mixed in spite of my care and got later.

The next I tried was some early corn from Iowa, but it was not so early as the Minnesota corn, though some of it matured last year before the drouth set it; but believing that it would be best to have another start of pure Northern-grown corn, I sent last winter up to Minnesota again.

By the way, I have an old uncle living up there that has lived there ever since 1856, and is quite a farmer; I made my home with him a number of years; he has propagated a corn of his own and he sent me down two bushels of fine corn last spring, cost \$4.25. I planted said corn with a common planter on well-plowed land the 27th day of April; on the 27th of June it was in silk, and on the 27th of July some was dented. I cut the most of it up some time ago, and of course it is dry enough to shell. I have husked out the most of it and fed it to my hogs, and I think it goes all of thirty-five bushels per acre. It was not hurt by the drouth as most corn in this part of the country was. As long as I farm I intend to plant a part of my corn of an early variety.

Last year was a hard one on farmers here, and some are not much better off this year, but if they had planted a part of their corn of an early variety it would have been a God send to them.

Now, Mr. Editor, I will have some of said corn for sale, to the brethren only, that is, to the subscribers to your paper, in small lots at reasonable figures.

E. D. HANEY.

Cortland, Republic Co., Kas.

Fairs to be Held Next Week.

Caney Valley Fair Association—Grenola, September 26-29.
Chase County Agricultural Society—(Cottonwood Falls), Elmdale, September 26-28.
Kansas Central Agricultural Society—Junction City, September 25-27.
Franklin County Agricultural Society—Ottawa, September 24-25.
Morris County Exposition Company—Council Grove, September 25-28.
Plainville Fair Association—Plainville, September 25-28.
Neosho Valley District Fair Association—Neosho Falls, September 24-28.



YOUNG TIP

LOG CABINS are fast going out of style as fashionable residences. Log Cabins will, however, always have a place in American history, as they were the most prominent feature of our country's early social life. The pioneers were strong, rugged, healthy. Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption Remedy is a reproduction of one of the best of the old time roots and herbs remedies, which kept them well. Everybody praises "Tippecanoe" as a stomach tonic.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

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

PROFITABLE HORSE-BREEDING.

Prize essay by Mr. O. A. Spiekerman, Maryville, Mo., in *Western Agriculturist*.

In treating this subject properly, the widest range seems necessary. So great have been the profits realized of late in horse-breeding, from many kinds or breeds of horses, that it might seem to the casual observer that almost any kind of horses must make the breeder money.

There is no reason why many more skillful speed horse breeders may not engage with comparatively good success. Nor is there any good reason to deny the existence of many equally good speed horse-breeders. Their number is, however, an unknown quantity. While they cannot claim gifts of genius above all other men, or to have enjoyed opportunities denied others, or that there is a positive exclusion of the great majority of intelligent breeders from the charmed circle into which they only have been admitted, still the stubborn fact stands out in bold relief, sustained by all past history, that the breeding of successful turf or track horses is a fine art, and that such successful breeding may best be relegated to such artists.

For this class of breeders there is a grand field open, one that will most grandly repay the occupiers, that will reward their skill, their enterprise, their tireless patience and perseverance, when they find themselves unfortunately at fault in a course of breeding, having made a faulty selection of blood, as has often been done, and will be often done again. Experience for hundreds of years past has shown that the infusion of faulty, or even good blood that did not blend harmoniously with other previously in use, has lost the breeder much money, delayed and sometimes destroyed his long cherished hopes of successful competition on the field. The supreme test of successful speed horse breeding has always been, and always will be, *best performance on the field*.

While it may be true that the best possible racing blood has not proved itself thus, yet it is bold presumption to use such as has not been, either by sire, dam, or by the nearest relatives, as brothers, sisters, most emphatically, successful performers.

The writer has no personal experience on turf or track, and may very consistently leave all instruction to experts in the profession, but a considerable observation of the course of others thus engaged has led him to the above expressed opinions. All should indulge a just, generous pride in the success of their countrymen in breeding fast horses, and hope for their continued and greatly increased success. I fully believe that we shall excel all nations in all kinds of stock-breeding.

But the boast of America is that we are democratic. Our plea is for the greatest good to the greatest number. We respect most those whose sympathies are with the general mass of society, whose efforts tend to improve the many, without restricting any privileged class. But why this moralizing in an essay on "Profitable Horse-Breeding?" Simply because here opens for successful national development one of the grandest fields for all to occupy, for generous rivalry, for individual advantage and mutual benefit to the breeders of all kinds or breeds of horses.

A careful survey of all the circumstances and opportunities that are

offered the farmers of the Mississippi valley at the present time, and will continue for a long period in the future, must prompt such general farmers to raise such draft horses as are needed by business men, engaged in making money, in general business, and to leave the breeding of sporting horses to those men whose circumstances and tastes allow them or permit them to pass their time in sporting. To the most of men life is a struggle for existence, or to make life pleasant or profitable to families, friends and country. More money is wanted. It is the life of all business, does all things, and it alone can atone for all wrongs done, or for any good neglected to be done.

With what stock of horses can the general farmer in this country make the most money? Sensible business men will not engage in lotteries, although some grand prizes are drawn every year. Past experience has shown that fast horse raising has been to the general farmer far more uncertain. Ten men have drawn great prizes in games of chance and lotteries, where one farmer has raised and developed one horse that has won big money for himself. It is true that some farmers have raised horses that after they had parted with them became famous for speed and made piles of money. A kind Providence saved them from the knowledge of the innate, undeveloped capacity of the animal sold, before it led him or his sons into the road to ruin. What is the real, absolute, unmixt gain to the world resulting from the great improvement in speed of horses for the century past? What places do they now hold for man's benefit not held before? The fact that one horse simply passes his nose under the wire one-fiftieth part of a second sooner than any competitor will cause ten to one hundred thousand dollars to pass from the possession of one class of men to another, and nothing is gained by one party but what is lost by the other.

How vastly different the vocation of the draft horse. He quietly labors for all men's best good. He blesses his producer first, then leaves a good legitimate profit in the hand of every man that buys and sells him, then lives a life of active usefulness, engaged only and always in doing good, never tempts his owner from the path of rectitude, toils successfully for every owner, and in parting with him enriches his bank account far more *pro rata* with his cost than any animal raised and sold. Do we ridicule him more and praise him less than his more speedy, fickle, and nearly useless competitor? So we are prone to compliment most the brilliant beauty and heartless coquette.

We are in great danger at the present time of floating into gambling in everything. Indulging in fast horses is most seductive. All should use their best influence at least to steady and preserve the ardent, ambitious young men from its improper influence.

There is a sufficient excitement found in the raising of the best draft horses, a healthy, generous rivalry among breeders of the same class, and still more between the different classes of draft horses, to inspirit the breeders. But the grand motive that never fails is this: "Money makes the mare go." This will keep her going. The draft horse is always sure money. He has always been. Since the advent of railroads he has been their partner. What the railroad brings he transfers. He will always be a partner with steam, water, and electric machinery; the best agent of the wholesale merchant, the heavy manufacturer, the miner, the lumberman, and for machine labor in farming.

Every thoughtful man will admit that

the world has only fairly commenced railroad building, that manufacturing is yet in its infancy, that capital and talent will more and more concentrate its power for more profitable expenditure of its capacities in all departments of business, and a logical conclusion of candid minds must be that draft horses will be required by them all in just equal proportion to such future increase. Can this increased demand be profitably supplied? Will there be more profit in supplying it than other horse-raising? This is the question now before us.

A grade draft horse, one-half to three-fourths blood, can be bred and raised to three years as cheap as a fat steer of equal weight of 1,500 to 1,600 pounds. The breeding of both together is often profitable, the less rich feed for the colt will nearly offset the increased cost of his blood. If both are produced in carload lots, they will find an equally ready sale for cash, as geldings or aged mares, and very many of the best entire colts will be wanted for sires to go out in advance of full-bloods in new communities, and to cross with the lighter mares to supply a never-failing demand for medium horses.

Nor is it a fact, as is often claimed, that draft horses are necessarily awkward or slow in motion. Many are comparatively good movers; some have excelled all competitors in walking. Crossed with speedy trotters, they will make the very best coach teams; if the draft is of fine style (as the best are) the quarter or half-blood will make excellent carriage teams. The writer has known them to sell in Chicago for \$600 per span, quarter-bloods. The Cleveland Bays are the equal product of the heavy Shire horse of England and the Thoroughbred; the hunter also.

In breeding draft horses every farmer should absolutely reject for sires all coarse animals, just as he would not send his feeble-minded son to college. Would he in order to increase the weight of his stock of hogs choose a big-headed, large, long-legged, coarse boar? Would he take a big luby calf to better his cattle, if too small? A good stockman will not forget all he knew before, when he attempts to improve his stock.

Inoculation for Pleuro-Pneumonia.

The following interesting matter appeared about a year ago in the *Scottish Agricultural Gazette*. It is as good now as it was then:

An important point in the cattle interests of the country was raised at the meeting of the Stewartry local authority, on September 20, in connection with the recent outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia at Chapelton. The cattle remaining on Mr. Biggar's premises were inoculated on the 23d of July, and the fifty-six days required by the act having expired, the clerk read a certificate from the Veterinary Inspector of the district, to the effect that the premises at Chapelton had been free from disease for more than fifty-six days; and the authority was asked to decide whether they were to withdraw their declaration that it was an infected place. After considerable discussion it was finally decided to ask the advice of the privy council in the matter.

With the simultaneous blocking of our export cattle trade by America, Canada, and Australia, our local authorities can not be too cautious in declaring a place free from the disease. The readiness with which this has frequently been done in the past, has certainly done much to aggravate the evil, and the amended act of this year leaves it at the discretion of the authority and the veterinary inspector whether the declaration shall be removed at the end of fifty-six days or not. The fact that Mr. Biggar's cattle have been inoculated,

and that they are breeding animals, renders caution in this case doubly necessary, for pleuro is a malady which is frequently so slow in its development that it may have affected an animal for several months before its presence is suspected, and inoculation can not have a beneficial protective effect without supposing it to be also possible that it may have a permanent mischievous effect.

The Stewartry local authority is not the only one in Scotland which has adopted inoculation for pleuro-pneumonia, the Forfar local authority has also adopted it, but in England, as in America, where its effects are quite as well understood as in Scotland, inoculation is considered to be quite useless as a means of mitigating the disease. Our best veterinary authorities, indeed, are now practically agreed that inoculation simply tends, by multiplying the centers of contagion, to propagate the disease throughout the country.

This enlightenment on the part of the English authorities is comparatively recent, however, and it is probable that but for continental and American opinion, the veterinary department of London would still, as in recent years, be holding that inoculation is an absolute protection against pleuro-pneumonia, and that an inoculated animal is no more likely to communicate the disease than a perfectly healthy uninoculated one would be. But we have good reason to believe that the veterinary authorities of the privy council now admit there is no doubt of the fact that inoculation fails to afford absolute protection against pleuro-pneumonia which occurs at various periods after the operation, just as small-pox occurs after vaccination; and if they do not openly deprecate the adoption of inoculation on the plea that, while the inoculated animal is protected, the spreading of the disease from the inoculated subjects is certain, they are nearly educated up to that point, and the declaration may be expected very shortly. When that view comes to be acknowledged, as it certainly will be, it would not surprise us very much if inoculation were to be summarily put a stop to by act of parliament.

When two veterinarians, such as Mr. Rutherford and Mr. Campbell, come before a local authority, and in the capacity of official advisers declare that inoculated animals never had been known to communicate the disease to other animals, and could not do so, they are either shutting their own eyes to facts, or trying to throw dust in the eyes of others. At the Stewartry meeting, even, such a theory was conclusively refuted by Mr. Stewart, who mentioned that all his herds in Australia were inoculated, and if he bought cattle from any one else, and brought them into contact with this inoculated herd, the new cattle were certain to take the disease. This one fact is worth all the theories put forward by the advocates on the other side, and in face of it the caution of the Stewartry local authority is well warranted. If the privy council advise that these inoculated cattle for breeding purposes are to be declared free from disease, now that the fifty-six days required by the act are expired, the privy council will be held responsible for any ill results.

It is to be observed that when the Hardhills outbreak came to be discussed by the Stewartry authority, at the same meeting, on Mr. McQueen's motion a majority declared for the immediate slaughter of four animals, against an amendment in favor of their inoculation. The Stewartry authority is not therefore wholly committed to inoculation, and it is well that farmers should know it, whether the members

of that body would like them to be kept in the dark or not. The proposition of the clerk to the authority that "it was not necessary that the discussion should appear in the newspapers at all," had too little of the nineteenth century ring about it to be echoed by the meeting as a body. To burke the press in these days would be found a very difficult task by those who tried it, and the mere hint of it is suspicious. The press is only a terror to evil-doers. If our local authorities act above board, and have nothing to hide, they will have nothing to be afraid of. Otherwise it is all the more in the public interest that the press should let in some light upon them.

In the Dairy.

ABOUT THE VALUE AND COST OF ENSILAGE.

What follows is from a Virginia farmer who tells what he knows in the *American Farmer*:

There are plenty of estimates of the cost of ensilage, most of which are mere guesses, from the fact that few farmers use the wagon scales. It is hard to fix the value of an article for which there has never been a market price, and we have therefore only the imperfect method of comparison with hay, for ascertaining the value of ensilage. I have, this year, set apart a small portion of my ensilage corn from which to make an accurate account of the cost of growing, cutting and packing ensilage. The result of this experiment I will endeavor to lay before your readers hereafter. I am of the opinion that the cost of the ensilage will not exceed \$1 per ton. We have had a fine crop of clover this season, and on part of our bottom land, about twenty acres in extent, I secured sixty-five loads of fresh clover hay, which I feel sure will make sixty tons of well-cured hay. The securing of this hay cost \$3 per acre, or \$1 per ton, and some of my friends have suggested that it is a much cheaper crop than ensilage.

Now let us look into this matter. We will not charge the clover with any cost of seeding, etc., for the first year, admitting that the crop of oats paid all that, and that the aftermath this year will pay for the season's use of the land, so the only cost of the hay is the \$1 per ton for securing it. As this hay is worth at least \$10 per ton, this will make the net value of one acre of hay \$27. Near this piece of clover, on the same bottom, is the detached piece of corn growing for ensilage. The prospect is that this corn will make twenty tons of green ensilage per acre. Now, as the land upon which this corn is growing gave us a crop of weedy timothy hay of about one and a half tons per acre this summer, before the corn was planted, we will allow, for the sake of comparison, that the hay paid all the expenses of cultivating the corn (and much more, I think). This leaves then only the cost of harvesting against the corn, as in the case with the clover. From past experience this will cost a good deal less than 50 cents per ton, but we will put it at that. This will make the twenty tons of ensilage cost \$10, while the three tons of clover hay cost \$3. The figures in both cases are high enough, I think.

Now what is the value of these twenty tons? The lowest estimate of the feeding value of ensilage that I can now remember makes one ton of clover hay worth two and a half tons of ensilage. I have never met with any one who feeds ensilage who would be willing to exchange it for clover hay at this rate. But let us adopt this as a standard and we find the value of the

ensilage, with hay at \$10, is \$4 per ton. Our twenty tons of ensilage, secured at a cost of \$10, are worth then \$70 net, against \$27 for the clover. Both of these estimates are for heavy crops, there are many more acres of corn and clover which will not bring half these crops, but the comparison is a fair one.

The land upon which this corn is growing now will be sown in rye for cutting green. The rye will more than pay the cost of getting it into clover again, and then, after the second year's crop of clover is cut, it will go through the same process of ensilage again. But it has been suggested to me that the only correct way to estimate the cost of ensilage is to take the value of the probable crop of grain that would have been secured had the corn not been cut green. I do not think this has anything to do with the matter, except as showing which is the most profitable. An acre of corn which will give twenty tons of ensilage, would, if properly thinned, make at least fifty bushels of corn per acre, or say \$25 worth of grain. The cutting, husking, binding of fodder, hauling and housing will cost about double what it would to have cut it and hauled it for ensilage. What the fodder from an acre saved in the usual way would be worth, it is hard to tell, but I feel sure that by the time it is overhauled several times in the field, weather-beaten and wasted in handling, much the greater part of it goes into the manure pile, without passing through an animal, so that its actual value is but little more than enough to pay for the gathering, housing and selling of the corn, so that we have the net value of \$25 per acre, against \$27 for clover and \$70 for ensilage.

In feeding anything to our stock the food should be charged at its value in the market and not at its bare cost of production, so that we can know whether we are feeding at a profit or not. Of course, I do not mean to be understood that I can grow ensilage at actual expense of only 50 cents a ton, the plots compared were only used to show a comparison between clover and ensilage. If the clover is charged with the cost of seed and growing, interest on land, etc., and the corn is charged with its cultivation, etc., it will make but little difference in the comparison. Twenty tons of ensilage per acre is a very heavy crop, though I have seen estimates from northern sources of crops much heavier, most of which I regard as mere guess-work, for we all know that on land of good quality corn makes a much heavier growth here than further north. My scales are right on the road to the silos and my own weighing shows that twenty tons is not often exceeded, and that the ordinary growth of upland corn will seldom exceed fifteen tons, and usually be about ten to twelve tons. The cost of growing the light crop will be fully as much as the heavy one, but the cost of handling and cutting will be less, and, as this is a large part of the cost in any case, there will not be a very large difference in the cost of ensilage.

I can grow and store my ensilage more cheaply than Mr. Crosby can, because land and labor are both cheaper here. The cost of cutting my ensilage is hard to estimate, from the fact that the cutting is done by a stationary engine in the silo barn, which is supplied with steam by an underground pipe from the boilers at our machine shop. I am inclined to think that the total cost of growing the crop and storing it up here will not amount to \$1 a ton. In most cases \$1.50 would be nearer the mark. In all my calculations I have adopted \$4 per ton as the value of ensilage, and consider it a low one wherever hay is worth \$10 per ton, and

in this neighborhood it is more apt to be over that price than under or even at it. At this rate, then, Mr. Crosby's fifty pounds would be worth 10 cents and its cost about 2½ to 3½ cents.

Some of my correspondents suggest that my chief interest is milk, and that the man who is feeding beeves will not find ensilage so profitable and cheap. In answer to this, I would say that I fed fifty steers last winter on ensilage and a little cottonseed meal. I aimed to give each steer about one-twentieth of his estimated live weight of ensilage daily. Thus a 1,200-pound steer would get sixty pounds daily in two feeds with a pound or two of cottonseed meal mixed with it. The ration was found a fair one for most of the animals, but had to be reduced for some among them, which were high-grade Short-horns. The animals were bought by live weight and were slaughtered and charged up at the same price, estimating the dressed beef at one-half the live weight, and therefore charging 6 cents per pound for the beef of an animal that cost 3 cents alive. The winter's feeding showed a gain which allowed \$4 per ton for all the ensilage fed without counting the manure anything. One steer, which we stabled November 29, weighing 1,570 pounds, live weight, was slaughtered at the end of two months' feeding and dressed 1,015 pounds net. I paid for him \$47.10, and sold the beef for \$60.90, the hide for \$6 and tallow \$1. He consumed two tons of ensilage, 200 pounds cottonseed meal, and a little rough, moldy hay, of which no account was kept. Estimating the ensilage at \$4 and the cottonseed meal at 1½ cents, the feed cost \$11. I regret that we omitted taking his live weight at slaughtering time, but I feel sure that the estimate of one-half loss was too large in his case, and that the estimated value of his feed about represented the gain in value by reason of the feeding. I believe that with good animals I could buy steers at 3 cents, live weight, feed ensilage, and sell them at the same figures and get \$4 for my ensilage, and the manure extra. W. F. MASSEY.

Proper Method of Churning.

A correspondent of the *Ohio Farmer* says: "I wish to call the attention of the public to a few things on making butter, and especially to the mode of churning. For many years the people have been taught to use very great violence in churning, both as a means of agitating the cream, and also as essential in separating the butter globules from the milk. To this end many of the inventors and manufacturers of churns have each been striving to excel the others in producing a churn that most skillfully deals the heaviest blows in the churn, so as to produce butter in the shortest time possible, not considering that the method adopted was in itself too severe, and therefore injurious to the butter, the main object being to churn quickly. However, the better thinking class of butter producers have for some time past objected to this method of churning, and of late have been devising a milder treatment to the butter, but endeavoring as much as possible to keep up the agitation in the churn, realizing also that a greater quantity of atmosphere in the churn is necessary, during the process of churning, in order to produce the desirable quality of butter.

Here the barrel churn plays an important part, because of the greater quantity of atmosphere it contains, yet even this churn has not entirely done away with severity nor brought the desired amount of atmosphere in contact with the butter during the process of churning. Some makers of churns claim very much in the advantage of

ST. JACOBS OIL
For Rheumatism.
BRAND NEW, STRONG PROOFS

22 Years. Newton, Ill., May 23, 1888.
From 1866 to 1888—about 22 years—I suffered with rheumatism of the hip. I was cured by the use of St. Jacobs Oil. T. C. DODD.

15 Years. Maple Hill, Mich., May 5, 1888.
Mr. JOHN J. SMITH, Ensey, Michigan, was afflicted with rheumatism 15 years; his case was pronounced incurable by two physicians, but was cured by St. Jacobs Oil and has remained so two years. S. McCREARY, Druggist.

Since 1865. No. Branch, Mich., May 21, 1888.
Fall of 1865 was taken with Inflammatory Rheumatism and suffered two weeks; was cured by one bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. Mrs. J. H. VANDEKAM.

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

ventilated lids, allowing the impure air to pass off, and the pure air to take its place, thus preparing the cream to yield a good healthy quality of butter. Much care has been taken in gathering the cream, but we must remember that much damage may be done to the butter by churning. Many butter-producers in the country complain about the low price they get for butter. They have taken great pains in caring for the cream, and cannot think why they are beaten down in the price of their butter. The facts are they have beaten the life out of the butter, and as a result they have a grassy, sticky, salve butter produced by the process of churning with too much violence and too quickly."

Signs of Sickness.

To every man who has the care of live stock, and especially to the breeder of fancy cattle, no accomplishment is more useful than a fair knowledge of the signs of sickness in animals. It is not necessary to be able to thoroughly diagnose a case, but it is of very great moment for the man in charge, whether he be the owner or the hired man, to know how to tell when an animal is out of order, and a very little study will accomplish this. In the first place, such a person should have one or more good books on cattle diseases, and he should make a careful study of the chapters on symptoms. A good judge can tell by simply glancing his eye over the herd which ones are not in prime condition, but the average man in care of stock should be familiar with the ordinary symptoms. The sometimes boasted symptoms of hot or cold horns is apt to be a delusion, as young animals usually have warm horns, while old cows have cold ones, owing to the natural shrinkage of the inner horn with age. The nose is a far better guide. This is naturally cold and damp, and when it is hot and dry it indicates the presence of fever, which, by the way, can be relieved by opening the bowels of the animal. The same may be said of a hot and offensive breath, which is very perceptible if you stand in front of the cow. A staring coat, that is, the hair standing on end, shows that something is wrong. To the practiced hand there is no feature of the cow so indicative of her state of health as the eye. Whether it flashes with fever or brain trouble, or looks hollow and dejected from the depressing influence of indigestion, the owner should be able to tell. There is something about the eye that "speaks," not only in poetry, but in fact, and every one who has the responsibility of the herd on his hands should be able to read the lesson that comes from the expression of the cow's eyes.—*American Dairyman*.

Creameries and Dairies.

D. W. Willson, Elgin, Ill., makes a specialty of furnishing plans and specifications for building and operating creameries and dairies on the whole milk or gathered cream systems. Centrifugal separators, setting cans, and all machinery and implements furnished. Correspondence answered. Address, D. W. WILLSON, Elgin, Ill.

Correspondence.

A Farmer Wants Light.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: This tariff talk is becoming general and to talk upon it intelligently I find it necessary to improve our understanding of its workings.

I am and always have been a republican and withal am a farmer. I find the farmer constitutes 45 per cent. of the working force of our land. Including farm hands there are upwards of 8,000,000—a number more than twice as great as any other calling or vocation among all our industries. "The greatest good to the greatest number" is an American principle. Farmers lead in numbers, but what are the facts relating to their condition? A ride through the country gives us some pointers like these: The farmer's is an inferior house, and generally a very inferior one, remotely painted or not at all; his barn is generally a shed or a roughly contrived stable; his carriage is more often a second-hand spring wagon, if he be so fortunate as to possess one at all, and other things in the same general strain. He works from twelve to fourteen hours a day, and labor, they tell us, constitutes 95 per cent. of all the accumulation of wealth. His condition is embarrassing, not only financially but socially; his excessive toil and short income gives him an appearance beside his town brethren that gives rise to such terms as "country Jake," "hayseed," "clod-hopper," and the like; words and attending circumstances that convey with them a certain depressive influence which causes thousands of young people to break away from their farm homes to escape this, to them, inferior life. In fact it is well known to all that farming in its strictest sense does not pay.

Now let us consider the town side of the question. Here is the home of the manufacturer and those dependent upon him—directly or indirectly. The growth of manufactures is the growth of the town. Here we find the fine houses; the ingenuity of the architect is hardly equal to the demand. Fine horses and finer equipments turn out for no other purpose than for pleasure. All the luxuries and studied comforts and conveniences of life are brought into common use. The every day attire of the average townsman is better than the farmer's best.

But what has all this to do with the tariff? Let us see. The farmer is the producer of one kind of commodity, the manufacturer of another kind. The farmer's production goes out before the markets of the world unprotected, the prices are subject to the law of supply and demand; the manufacturer's production goes out into a protected market. If it is cotton cloth, it is $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 cents or more per yard; if it is ready-made woolen clothing, it is 40 cents per pound or more; if it is sugar, it is $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, and so on and on. It is one of those facts that is so unnatural that the common man does not stop to realize that he is actually paying a tax of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents on every pound of sugar, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents on every pound of nails, and 40 cents on every pound of wool clothing; and then to consider that this taxation is going into an already overflowing treasury. Except tea and coffee and some unimportant things this tax runs into all the town purchases the farmer may make, whether it be implements, food, clothing or shelter.

What benefit or loss is all this taxing to the farmer? The loss is apparent, but the benefits are so invisible that it takes the profound and befogging arguments of a politician to make us move on without questions relating to so mysterious a matter. Our pork, beef, corn and wheat are of such a nature that the price of one greatly sympathizes with the other. The production of these is sufficient to cause exportation, and the exportation must seek markets that feed those underpaid workmen of foreign countries; markets where this kind of supply is meeting a growing competition; therefore the farmer must take prices that feed cheap labor, after deducting also its transit charges, and pay prices that enrich protected home industry. The towns people must pay for protected articles as well as the farmer, but the townsman's income comes through the protected channel. If he is a manufacturer his income is directly protected; if he is a merchant his goods are bought at a price that includes the duties and he has only to add his percentage of

profit as ever; and it is self-evident that high priced goods turn in percentage faster than low priced goods. If the townsman is a mechanic or laborer, he is working for capital that is protected, and if that capital is honest it will return to its labor an equivalent that is in harmony with its income. Other callings and professions of the town are all allied to this same source for income; at least very few depend on the farmer for income, and what little dependence there is is so overshadowed that the farmer becomes wholly passive. The laborers throughout the land are (according to argument) supposed to be benefitted by protection, but there are certain pertinent questions like the following: Is the laborer satisfied with the price paid? Are not strikes growing more frequent? Are they living within their well paid means? Am I not correctly informed when told by merchants and creditors that there is a growing supply of working people who are stimulated by the times to live beyond their means and make appearances that do not accord with their income? Is not the fact that our labor is protected that same fact that causes thousands upon thousands of foreign laborers to press to our shores annually, thus reducing price and opportunity, while that same protection invincibly forces up the price of what labor has to buy, excepting, however, just those things that the farmer can supply—that noble, independent farmer.

A word about protection as it affects finance at large. Suppose that the tariff was reduced so that the price of goods generally was reduced by one-fifth, then the man that does business with \$100,000 capital need employ only \$80,000; then \$1 out of every \$5 now locked in trade would be turned loose. Millions of money in the aggregate would be seeking new enterprises, furnish lower rates of interest to the borrower and relieve the necessity of shipping interest money to foreigners, because those loans could be secured at home.

I believe upon the whole, I shall favor tariff for revenue only until I get more light.
A. B. SMITH.
Topeka.

Senator Plumb and the Currency.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—If Senator Plumb is anxious to do something for the people in the way of currency let him try this: First—Abolish all state and private banks and compel all who would engage in banking to establish national banks of issue. This would make currency plenty and move according to wants of trade. Second—Fix a minimum capital of \$10,000. This would make banking practically free. Third—Provide that whenever any person, partnership or corporation pays the amount of its capital to be used in banking into the United States treasury, the comptroller of the currency shall issue a charter, and national currency for the full amount of such capital. This will give the bank all but 8 per cent. (see below) of its capital, and banks could afford to loan at an 8 per cent. rate, or perhaps less. Fourth—Provide that in case the bank became insolvent or retired from business, the United States would become responsible for and redeem all genuine national notes of such banks in gold, silver, gold certificates, silver certificates, legal tender notes of the United States, or the notes of any solvent existing national bank at the option of the treasurer of the United States. This makes the government responsible only when the bank is not, but fully secures the note holder. Fifth—Provide for the constant retention by the bank of 3 per cent. of its capital in gold, and 5 per cent. of its capital in legal tender notes of the United States, or of silver, for the redemption of such of its notes as may be presented at its counter. To give the bank some little use of this reserve it might be permissible when the management felt it safe to loan for terms not longer than thirty days in sums of not more than \$200 payable in kind. This would create some demand for coin in business and would tend to prevent it gathering at financial centers. Sixth—Use all money paid into the United States treasury as capital by banking firms in payment of the national debt. This would to the extent of the capital used in banking, fund the national interest bearing bond in a non-interest bearing security debt due only when a national bank became insolvent or retired and the notes of such bank should be presented at the United States treasury.
A. N. RUSSELL.
Liberty, Kas., August 30, 1888.

FROM THE FAIRS.

NEBRASKA STATE FAIR.

The State Fair at Lincoln, Neb., last week, scored another success, and was favored with fine weather, large attendance and complete exhibits. The cattle department was the only one that was not ahead of former years. In Short-horns, the Lakeside herd of Luther Adams, Storm Lake, Iowa, won the bulk of the best premiums; also grand sweepstakes over all breeds for best bull, best cow and best herd. Their herd bull, Cupbearer, a Cruickshank, and the cow Imp, Princess Alice, were the sensational animals of the show. The class of Devon cattle were well represented by Rumsey Bros. & Co., of Emporia, Kas., who made a clean sweep of the first premiums, including sweepstakes on bull and cow—\$170 worth of premiums in all, a good record for a show herd of eight head. This Devona herd excited much comment, and a number of good sales will be the result of this showing. The firm regret that our own State Fair did not open a class, as they would have had their fine herd at Topeka; as it is, they are compelled to show elsewhere. This will no doubt be remedied in due time.

THE TRASH BURNER OR DAKOTA HEATING STOVE.

One of the sensational exhibits at the Nebraska State Fair at Lincoln last week was a cheap yet durable stove, called the "Dakota," which burns any combustible material, such as weeds, straw, sunflowers, corn-stalks, leaves, cane mash, barnyard litter, potato or other vines, buffalo and other chips. No coal or wood is necessary, although an equal amount of heat is given off by burning trash. It will burn the matter in a half wet condition. The stove is simple and cheap in construction, consisting of two magazines and an ordinary flat casting for the base of the stove, which contains the grate and ash box. One magazine is filled full of trash and set on and will burn from six to fourteen hours; meantime the other magazine is filled up. By having two magazines for each stove, it is easier and neater to replenish than most stoves. Any foundry can make the necessary casting and any tinner the magazines to contain the material. This stove is comparatively new, having been used but one season; yet from the strong testimonials from those who have tried it, this stove is destined to have an enormous sale throughout the entire West where fuel of all kinds is so high. The general agent and exhibitor, Mr. W. H. Ryer, Steele City, Neb., shows the stove and its working at the Kansas State Fair this week, where he will be pleased to meet those desiring agencies or territory in which to manufacture the same. Those who do not get to see him may write for particulars. Next week we expect to publish a cut of this stove.

By an oversight in the report of the Bismarck Fair, Wm. Brown & Son's fine herd of Jerseys from Lawrence was omitted. They took first premium in every class except one and merited all they got.

Among the fair notes week before last, appeared a notice headed "The Coming Cultivator," in which the writer said "good agents were wanted to sell territory." This is a mistake. It should have read: "Good agents wanted to sell the cultivator."

BROWN COUNTY FAIR.

The twenty-second annual Brown County Fair was held at Hiawatha, week before last, beginning September 5 and continuing four days. It is claimed that this is the oldest fair association in Kansas, the fair continuing twenty-two years in the same grounds. It is now under an efficient and able set of officers, selected from among the most competent citizens of Brown county. While this last fair did not equal others in the history of the association in quantity of farm products, live stock display and number of attendance, it was well pronounced a splendid success. Indeed, the quality of the agricultural and horticultural display could not well have been better, leading us to believe that Brown county is liable to prove the banner county of the State this season. While the cattle and horse stalls were not all filled, there were present some of the finest herds and individual animals in the State.

J. A. Worley, proprietor of Pleasant View Stock Farm and breeder of Clydesdale horses, Short-horn cattle and recorded Po-

land-China swine, was on the grounds with one of the finest shows of swine and Clydesdale horses, and captured the following premiums: Best draft team and best draft mare, second premiums; boar (Dandy), one year old and over, first premium; sow, 3 months and under 6, first and second; sweepstakes, best boar any age or breed, first; best herd, first. The animal who captured the first premium for best boar 1 year old and over was Milburn's Dandy 4881, 1601 S, is 3 years old and weighs between 700 and 800 pounds. He is an animal of great individual merit, fine breeder and heads the herd. Mr. Worley is an experienced breeder and can justly feel proud of his fine herd. Pleasant Valley Stock Farm is located three miles north and one mile east of the beautiful and enterprising city of Hiawatha, the county seat and principal town in Brown county, this State, a county noted for fine stock and first-class farms. It is with considerable satisfaction that we recommend Mr. Worley as an honorable, conscientious gentleman, a careful observer and an intelligent and successful breeder of fine stock.

J. D. Ziller, proprietor of Lawndale herd of Poland-Chinas, was on hand with an exhibition of twenty-four head of fine, well-bred animals, and carried off the following ribbons: Sow, 1 year old and over, first premium; best sow and five or more pigs under 3 months, first. Lady Glick, the favorite of this herd, carried off sweepstakes on best sow of any age or breed. Mr. Ziller is well located with his Landale herd, one mile east of Hiawatha, on one of the most beautiful farms of Brown county. He is breeding and dealing in high-grade Percheron-Norman horses; also Partridge Cochins chickens and Toulouse geese. Mr. Ziller is an intelligent, well-informed gentleman, and we claim it only a pleasure to speak of his success.

W. R. Hornnell, of Horton, Brown county, was in attendance with his fine herd of thoroughbred Red Polled cattle. Aribi, a bull of immense size and faultless proportions, is at the head of the herd. Mr. Hornnell carried off the blue ribbons for best bull 3 years old and over, best cow 3 years old and over, best heifer 1 year old and under 2, and bull any age or breed and five of his get; second premium on cow 2 years old and under 3. This fine herd of thoroughbreds is located five miles west of the young but wonderful and thriving city of Horton, where Mr. Hornnell would be pleased to see all lovers of fine stock. He is also an expert dehorner—one of the most successful in northeastern Kansas.

G. C. Watkins, of Hiawatha, owner of the Willson Grove Poultry Yards, had on exhibition ten coops of fancy fowls, winning first on Plymouth Rock fowls and chicks, first on Langshan fowls and chicks, second on White Leghorn chicks, and special for display. He also won first on the same birds at the Sabetha fair the week previous. Although but a young man, it is plainly evident that Mr. Watkins thoroughly understands his business. See his card on first page of the KANSAS FARMER.

Agricultural implements, wagons, carriages, wind-mills, etc., were numerous and a credit to the exhibition.

The agricultural and horticultural departments in the hall, while they were not full to overflowing, presented a grand and truly pleasing sight, which brought forth only exclamations of surprise and wonder.

As usual, the art department was one of the most attractive features, and was truly a compliment to the ladies of the surrounding country.

WAMEGO FAIR.

The association was not disappointed in its expectations this year. The farmers and stock-raisers of Pottawatomie and adjoining counties were present with some of the best specimens of stock to be found in the State. The FARMER representative witnessed the general display in the show ring. The stock exhibited was a credit to the gentlemen showing in every way.

The agricultural department was an epitome of the good things the farms of Pottawatomie county is in the habit of producing. The merchants were not behind their farmer brethren, for they had large invoices of attractive goods on exhibition. Altogether, the fair was a successful one. The attendance was good. The KANSAS FARMER was remembered with a large list of names. We are under obligations to the officers of the association for favors, but failed to

receive their report of the awards of premiums, hence the delay of a week in the appearance of this notice.

ST. JOSEPH FAIR.

The tenth annual fair of the St. Joseph Inter-State Exposition was held last week. Finer weather could not have been wished for, and the exhibition was the most successful ever held in this locality. The exhibits were the most extensive in the history of the fair. The machinery and agricultural implement display included the very latest inventions and improvements, and was not only interesting to the thousands of farmers but all others who love enterprise and progress. The principal exhibitors in this department were Phillips, Carpenter & Crump, with a fine display of wagons; Campbell, Drant & Co., with a splendid lot of buggies, and William Deering and McCormick with their usual extensive display of agricultural implements.

The exhibition hall presented a most handsome appearance. The floral display was magnificent, charming and beyond description. The art department reflected great credit to the numerous exhibitors; but the most interesting department of all was the magnificent display of fruits and all kinds of farm products. The live stock department was the largest and finest ever displayed on the fair grounds.

W. A. Harris, of Linwood, this State, was there with his fine herd of Short-Horns, and carried off three blue ribbons. Baron Victor captured sweepstakes as best bull of any age or breed with five of his get.

Avery & Coleman, of Wakefield, Kas., made the finest show of pure-bred registered Percherons and French coach horses, and carried off three of the ribbons.

Householder & Bertz, of Columbus, Kas., exhibited twelve head of Short-Horns and captured four ribbons. One cow in this herd has already captured seven sweepstakes this year, including the Missouri State Fair, Omaha and St. Joseph. She is said to have but one equal in the United States.

W. R. Oliver, of De Kalb, Mo., proprietor of the Gilt Edge Butter herd and breeder of choice (American Jersey Cattle Club) Jersey cattle, exhibited sixteen head and carried off ten ribbons, viz.: Best bull 3 year old and over, first; bull 1 year old and under 2, first and second; cow 3 years old and over, first; cow 2 years old and under 3, first and second; cow 1 year old and under 2, first; heifer under 1 year, second. The 3-year old bull, Charity Stoke Pogis 18215, was born June 25, 1887, is pure St. Lambert, no out cross; blood elements of Mary Annie, 81 1/2; actual blood of Stoke Pogis the Third, 37 1/2. His dam, Girl of St. Lambert, took first premium at Ottawa, Canada, in 1887; also sweepstakes and prize medal in milk test, giving forty-five pounds of milk daily. Carmen of St. Lambert 44817, took second prize at Toronto, Canada, in 1887, and first at St. Joseph this season. Rieter's Pride was the first prize and sweepstakes bull in all Canada in 1887, and is the sire of Carmen of St. Lambert and Charity Stoke Pogis. Prize Pride is a daughter of Transcript, who took first at the late Des Moines fair, and who's butter test was 17 1/2 pounds per week. Prize Pride is the animal that captured the blue ribbon at St. Joseph as the best cow 3 years old and over. Charity Stoke Pogis, first, as the best bull 1 year old and under 2. Well may Mr. Oliver feel proud of his fine herd.

J. W. Waters, of Savannah, Mo., S. P. Hayzlett, of Granam, Mo., and that well-known veteran breeder, D. K. Shaw, have formed a partnership and are now breeding and handling the famous thoroughbred Hereford cattle on a large scale. Their stock farm in Missouri contains 2,000 acres of the finest land in that State. At present they have 100 head of fine breeding cows, mostly Spartin, and headed by the Winter DeCote bull, Cremorne, Vol. 3 A. H. R. These gentlemen make a strong team, combining vast capital with a large amount of experience. Mr. Shaw is well known all over the country as one of the pioneer breeders of thoroughbred Hereford cattle in the United States. He brought the first Herefords into northwestern Missouri. They have a straight lot of cattle, free from patches. While they had only seven head on exhibition, yet they walked off with six ribbons: Aged bull, 3 years old and over, first; aged cow, 8 years and over, first;

2 years and under 3, first; heifer calf, under 1 year and over 6 months, second; aged cow and yearling heifer, second. The bull Cremorne, while only 3 years old, is an animal of fine proportion and mammoth size, weighing over 2,200 pounds. These gentlemen also have a herd of thoroughbreds in Texas. They are prepared to furnish thoroughbreds or grades in car lots at very low rates. As these gentlemen are so well and favorably known, it is scarcely necessary to say that satisfaction is guaranteed. It is with much satisfaction that we introduce this new firm of experienced breeders to the readers of the KANSAS FARMER.

M. E. Moore & Co., of Cameron, Mo., were on the ground with fourteen head of the finest Holsteins that the writer ever beheld. The herd carried away eight premiums, including sweepstakes on best herd of dairy cattle any age or breed. As time and space will not permit of the extended notice this famous herd deserves, we will try and do them justice in our next, as they will be on hand at the State Fair. We will simply add that the milk of the various herds being tested, that of Empress Josephine equaled the best Jersey in the test.

The display of swine was simply wonderful. Several of the finest herds in the West hotly contested for the ribbons, and placed the judges energetically on their best metal. Further description of this magnificent show of thoroughbred swine will appear in our next.

COFFEY COUNTY FAIR.

The eighth annual fair of the Coffey County Fair Association was, as usual, a success, and this to a great degree is attributable to the efficiency and energy of its officers, always paying in full the very liberal premiums offered in competition open to all—never yet coming down to the *pro rata* system of paying premiums, so detrimental to the life and success of any association. Their grounds are just outside of the city, containing fifty acres, with good buildings and plenty of stabling and pens for stock, and as fine a half-mile track as there is in the State, and numerous wells of the very best water accessible to all parts of the ground. There are about fifteen acres of large native forest trees on either side of little ravine or creek, affording shade for all.

The cattle show was fair. Mr. F. O. Embury, of Waverly, had a herd of seventeen Holsteins and captured twenty-one first and three second premiums, besides sweepstakes on cows of any age or breed—with Perfection on milk, and butter with Roxy 3d.

W. J. Armstrong, of Leroy, showed some very good Short-horns and carried off more premiums than cattle.

There were some good animals among the grades and a few Jerseys that were fine, but the cattle department on the whole was not equal to previous exhibits. At the horse stable was exhibited considerable life and animation, especially among the race horses. There were boys in their satin waists and skull-caps, and old hands at the wheel, with close-fitting caps and large visors shading their heavy gray mustaches, looking wise and otherwise at competing horses; horses with bandaged legs and in flannel blankets, and weighted down to keep them upon terra firma, lest they should soar away Pegasus-like. We must confess we are unable to see the real value in such stock. I suppose its there, however, all the same. The crowd showed its appreciation of the stock—or its speed—by buying seats in the amphitheater till its capacity was tested to its utmost. And how the people cheered and cheered as those gaunt fleet-footed animals cut the wind.

The Clydesdale and Norman horses were especially fine, and most of the stallions showed excellent colts. Mr. James Lindsay, of Waverly, exhibited five imported black and gray Percherons, which attracted a great deal of attention. I think it would prove a good investment for the owners of such horses to advertise in the KANSAS FARMER.

Sheep pens were rather empty, but few sheep being on exhibition and these not of especial merit.

The hog exhibit was good, fully equal to previous years. Wm. Bancroft, of Waverly, exhibited eleven head of Poland-Chinas, capturing six premiums and three sweepstakes. Mr. Bancroft takes great interest in producing and keeping pure-bloods. Look out for an advertisement from him by and by in the KANSAS FARMER. There were

some very fine bred mules on exhibition, sired by Spanish Jack Logan, owned and exhibited by Mr. C. Hartpence, of Burlington.

The poultry show was not up to former years, however there were some coops of merit, and if the proprietors would let their stock and business be more extensively known the exhibits might be quadrupled within the next twelve months with profit to all.

The society are in need of a more commodious agricultural hall with more light. Where "Corn is King" and all products from the soil are so closely connected with the prosperity, interest and development of the great State of Kansas, agricultural societies should place the products of the farm in the front ranks, in the best building, cover them with the best premiums, and Coffey county, or any other county, in eastern Kansas, can cause visitors to exclaim with wonder at our products.

The Coffey County Fair Association is only in its infancy, but with the public spirit of its people it is bound to be second to no county fair in the State. They give liberal premiums and pay every dollar promised.

JEFFERSON COUNTY FAIR.

The most successful fair this association has ever held, closed last Friday. The exhibits were good in almost every department. The live stock exhibit was never better, and the competition close and interesting. The attendance was good both Thursday and Friday. The fine art exhibition by the ladies was the best the FARMER correspondent has ever seen at a county fair, and the ladies desire the praise they received for the exhibit.

The list of subscribers secured here was the best ever taken by your representative at a county fair, which argues well for the intelligence of the patrons of the association.

CLAY COUNTY FAIR.

The fifth annual fair, held last week on the grounds of the association, at the thriving city of Clay Centre, was a success from any standpoint the observer may view it. The tremendous rain of Tuesday night prevented a large attendance on Wednesday, but Thursday and Friday were flush times on the grounds. The stock show, especially in the horse department, was excellent. There were no swine exhibited, and but two lots of sheep, which were excellent specimens, however. The track Thursday and Friday was in the best condition and several excellent races were the main features of attraction on the afternoons of these days.

As an especial feature, the association secured a band of Pottawatomie Indians, who, dressed in their savage costumes, danced the war dance, shouted the war whoop and played their games of ball, greatly to the amusement of the spectators. The Clay county farmers are feeling the stress in financial matters, but the FARMER was rewarded with a goodly list of subscribers. The fair association has our thanks for courtesies extended.

Brown Spot (285) 217.

Our first page illustration of the above named Clyde stallion is the property of E. Bennett & Son, Topeka, and shows the class of horses they import.

The annual importations of this firm have just arrived from France and Scotland and swells the number of stallions that they now have ready for service to over 125 head. Their Clydes are sired by such famous horses as Darnley, Prince of Wales, Prince of Avondale, Top Gallant, Vanquhar, St. Lawrence, etc., while their Percherons are of the choicest strains to be found in the district of Le-Perche.

Their Clydes are all good colors with good strong backs, well ribbed, and withal good movers. But above all the Messrs. Bennett seem to pay most particular attention to the feet and legs of all their horses. It would be hard indeed to find a lot of horses with better "underpinning." The type most noticeable have clean, strong, flat bone, set on well-sprung pasterns, with feet of the best quality.

We thought that it would be hard indeed to find two better horses than Brown Spot and Bloomer in last year's lot, yet Royalty, by His Majesty, dam by Steel's Prince Charley, Gentle James by Darnley, dam by Prince of Wales, Craigmont by Druid, dam by Time O'Day, and Brighton by Bank of Scotland, dam by Warrior, are remarkable specimens of draft horses and should be able to hold their own in any ring. A critical examination of this stud shows that they will meet the requirements of breeders as regards color, size and symmetry—such as must constitute them valuable sires.

Visitors at the fair will miss a rare treat if they fail to visit the stables of this mammoth importing establishment while in Topeka.

Dairy Salt.

In speaking of that most excellent of all dairy salt, the "Higgin's Eureka" Salt, Prof. L. B. Arnold, one of the best authorities on dairy matters, says of it:

"No chemicals or anything else are used in the process (of manufacture) to vitiate or in any way modify the natural properties of salt. Its claim for purity rests on the naturally pure condition of the brine, its freedom from pan scales, and its uniform condition. After examining every detail of its manufacture, I became satisfied that the 'Eureka' Salt is just what it claims to be—a very clean, pure and honestly made salt, uniform in quality, and in as good condition for dairy purposes as any salt ever offered to the public."

This is a very strong testimonial, which added to that of great many prominent dairy dealers and dairymen, ought to convince the skeptical of the superior merit of the Eureka salt.

Common, cheap and impure salt is one of the stumbling blocks in the road to success of any dairyman.

Pure salt, of superior strength, flavor, grain and keeping quality, is as much a necessity to the production of first class dairy goods as the best stock, the most improved implements and the best methods?

The Higgin's Eureka salt is free from lime and other alkaline ingredients. It is free from the pan scales by a process of Mr. Higgin's own invention, for which the English government has granted him letters patent and no other manufacturer has the right to use it.

The Eureka Salt is in general use today by eastern dairymen and will become more generally used here in the west as its merits become better known. Col. T. D. Curtis of Chicago, one of our oldest and best known dairy writers represented the 'Eureka Salt' Manufacturing company at the Iowa and Nebraska State fairs, and he also represents them here at our State fair where he exhibited the different kinds of package put up by this company.

Another Rare Opportunity.

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

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

Good articles always command a fair price, excepting at the close of the market.

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

Attention, Farmers!

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

Farm Loans.

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

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

KANSAS FARMER only 25 cents to January 1, 1889.

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.

Not As I Will.

Blindfolded and alone I stand,
With unknown thresholds on each hand.
The darkness deepens as I grope,
Afraid to fear, afraid to hope;
Yet this one thing I learn to know
Each day more surely as I go,
That doors are opened, ways are made,
Burdens are lifted or are laid,
By some great law unseen and still,
Unfathomed purpose to fulfill,
"Not as I will."

Blindfolded and alone I wait;
Loss seems too bitter, gain too late;
Too heavy burdens in the load,
And too few helpers on the road;
And joy is weak and grief is strong,
And years and days so long, so long!
Yet this one thing I learn to know
Each day more surely as I go,
That I am glad the good and ill
By changeless law are ordered still—
"Not as I will."

"Not as I will"—the sound grows sweet
Each time my lips the words repeat.
"Not as I will!" The darkness feels
More safe than light when this thought
steals
Like whispered voices to calm and bless
All unrest and all loneliness.
"Not as I will," because the One
Who loved us first and best has gone
Before us on the road, and still
For us must all his love fulfill,
"Not as I will."
—Helen Hunt Jackson.

Intimacy.

There was a time when I was taught to look
Upon the infinity of worlds and space
With a mere tender and untutored awe;
When, like a simple, wondering child, I took
No heed of what lay beyond the face
And form of what I saw.

Then nature seemed to me a fairy thing,
A fantasy of seasons, light and bloom,
Remote from men, and their old, common
woes;
It was a brief enchantment of the spring,
A glimpse of moonshine in a ghostly gloom,
The sweetness of a rose.

But now I stand with eager eyes and soul,
One with the joy and sorrow of the earth,
One with the fire of rhythmic stars above,
And think of nature as a sentient whole
Thrilled by the flutter of an atom's birth,
By any breath of love;

The secret heart of nature throbs within
My young heart's passion, as the sunlight
burns
In the glad grace of wildwood leaves or flow-
ers;

It has no subtle music not akin
To some old voice that wanders or returns
Through my dream-haunted hours!
—George Edgar Montgomery, in *American Mag-
azine*.

The Kitchen.

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

Light-colored furniture is much to be preferred to dark in the kitchen. There is nothing can take the place of the white wood table for cooking purposes, and it requires only a little care to keep it looking nice. Washing the top with ammonia water each day, using some good soap once a week, will keep it as white and clean as any one could desire. A kitchen table should have one drawer, at the least, and one leaf. The drawer is generally used to hold many of the

smaller cooking implements, such as knives, forks, spoons, etc. It is not a good plan to keep sharp knives in this drawer among the other things, as when the housewife is in a hurry she is in danger of hurting herself by carelessly grasping knives of this kind when they are put in with other articles. If there are children in the family, this drawer should contain neither knives, forks, or, in fact, any sharp article; but these should be placed out of reach of the impatient little fingers.

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

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

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

Take Care of Your Clothes.

Clothes which are well cared for will last twice as long as those carelessly treated, and with a liberal expenditure of time and a little display of taste can be remodeled and made to do duty for a long time. Eternal vigilance is the price of success for poor people in dressing well, and it should be exercised, as nothing pays better. Garments can be injured as much by careless handling when not worn as when in use. Dresses thrown across a chair or hung in a crowded wardrobe under other heavy articles will be creased and injured. Laces, gloves and ribbons tossed into a drawer with other articles will not appear fresh and neat when worn.

It is an excellent rule to carefully put away every article of apparel as soon as taken off. Dresses should be shaken and well brushed, and if handsomely and elaborately trimmed, should be folded, every fold and plait in place, carefully pinned up in a large towel, and laid in a drawer; this is very important in order to keep dresses in shape, or if preferred to hang them up, loops should be sewed on the back of the shoulder, by which they may hang.

Cloaks, after being brushed, may be laid in a loose drawer, or hung by a loop in the back of the neck. Shawls should be carefully folded in the original creases, wrapped in a paper or a square cloth, before laying away in a drawer. Gloves should be pulled out lengthwise, folded in thin paper, and laid in a small box kept for the purpose; laces should be smoothed out and placed where they will keep clean and fresh. Veils, ribbons, sashes, silk handkerchiefs and silk stockings will keep in good condition much longer if folded in proper shape and laid under a weight.

Shoes, if thrown around in the dust, will not last as long or look as well as when stretched out of the wrinkles, well brushed and put carefully away. Bonnets and hats are more easily spoiled by want of care than

almost any article of dress. They should not, therefore, be allowed to lie about on tables or in dusty places unprotected, but as soon as taken from the head should be brushed, the trimmings and feathers straightened, and laid in boxes.

Every lady's room should be furnished with a clothes-brush, a wisp broom, a hand brush, a sponge, a bottle of ammonia, a vial each of alcohol and benzine, also some cleaning fluid or erasive soap, to aid her in keeping her wardrobe in order. Another very necessary item in the care of clothes is mending and repairing every article as it may need it. The time spent in so doing is well bestowed, for, besides the pleasure it gives to always appear in whole, respectable garments, the clothes will last twice as long. Every rip and rent in dresses, skirts or underclothes should receive attention as soon as it occurs.

The old-time adage, "A stitch in time saves nine," is well to remember. Gloves should be mended as soon as a rip appears in the fingers, and if thin and worn in the hand, may be neatly darned or mended with a piece from an old glove of the same color.—*Mail and Express*.

Save Your Old Soap.

Gather together all the pieces of white soap that you may have, castile, ivory and any other that are known to be good. Cut them into small pieces and dissolve in boiling water in the proportion of a teaspoon of water to half a cup of scraps. As soon as the scraps have melted, and while the water is still hot, stir in ground oatmeal to make a stiff batter. Grease some old cups and pour enough of this mixture in each for a small cake, and set it aside to harden and dry. You have now a very nice soap that is excellent for daily use in the nursery; or the mixture may be made just a little thinner and kept in a tin cup to be brought out as soft white soap at the children's baths. For the boys' and girls' tri-daily hand-scrubbing, stir the batter very stiff with oat meal bran or wheat middlings, and mold into flat cakes. These have a roughness that is necessary to remove ink stains, pitch and the many defiling substances with which every healthy boy and girl seems to come in contact.

For fancy hand soap, melt all together the pieces of any colored toilet soaps, provided, of course, that they are good, and do not contain injurious materials; stir in a few drops of perfume and a very little Indian meal. Pour this into shallow dishes (fancy shaped if you wish), and when partly cold stamp on a pattern and mold the corners of the cakes round, or cut into shapes with a cake-cutter.

The scraps of yellow soap may be put into the soap-shaker—a wire receptacle for holding soap that is to be shaken in the dishwasher; but for those who have no such implement this is a way of disposing of them: Dissolve the pieces as before, using less hot water, and when the mixture has partly cooled stir in a quantity (as much as it will take nicely) of scouring sand or bath brick scraped fine; pour into a wooden box and stir often until cold. This is excellent for scouring tiles and cleaning unpainted shelves and floors, but will, of course, remove the paint from woodwork. Yellow soap may, like the white, be simply dissolved and left to stiffen a little to be used as soft soap.—*Exchange*.

The Beautiful and Poetical Formality of the Wedding Ring.

The ring is a customary part of the marriage service; few churches reject this symbol, which is so significant of an unending compact.

In the older countries, and especially among the Germans, a plain gold ring with date and inscription is given to the woman as a sign of betrothal, and the same ring is again used at the marriage ceremony, after which a jeweled ring is added to guard that more precious one which was used as a seal, and is to be worn always as a sign of confirmation to earlier but equally solemn promises.

In this country the engagement ring is, as a rule, a jeweled one, the diamond taking lead in preference, though other gems are admissible, and are at the present time employed to a considerable extent. The fashion is to have the ring set with a single gem, as a diamond, a sapphire, a pearl or any other stone that may be preferred. Whatever

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gem is selected for the purpose, it should be a fine one, and without a flaw. The conventional wedding ring is a plain gold one, on the inside of which is engraved the date of the marriage.

Growing Army of Criminals.

The criminal statistics of the country present two very discouraging features. They show that the increase of criminals is out of all proportion to the increase in population, and that this disproportionate increase is almost entirely among the young. The warden of the Joliet penitentiary, in a recent address, stated that the criminals of the United States numbered 500,000, and that the increase in criminals during the past thirty years has been twice as great proportionately as the increase in population. Worse than this, he claims that of this half million more than one-third, or 167,000, are under 20 years of age; more than one-half, or 250,000, under 21 years of age, and two-thirds, or 333,300, are under 22 years of age. In other words, there are two young criminals to one old one.

Of this large army of criminals only one-tenth, or 50,000, are in confinement in penal institutions at any one time, the other nine-tenths being at large preying upon organized society in various ways.—*Philadelphia Times*.

Extraordinary but nevertheless true. We refer to the announcement of B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., in which they propose to show working and energetic men how to make from \$75 to \$250 a month above expenses.

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The Young Folks.

The Eleventh Hour.

Even at the eleventh hour—
Haste! Haste!
Gird up the remnant of thy power
Ere it run to waste.
On with thine armor, swift and braced
For conflict, let thy brave strokes sound
Till victory is found
Even at the eleventh hour!

Mind not the sinking sun,
Nor wait
To cry, alas! o'er fields unwon.
'Tis late—ah, true! 'tis late!
But make this hour the hour of Fate.
Since Time, no sun has ever yet
On noble purpose set,
And God's work thrives, tho' late begun.

Behold th' appointed time
Is now!
For good the day is at its prime,
And, though thou know'st not how,
God marks the furrows of thy plow.
Believe! All strife shall end in peace
When doubts and questionings cease.
Sow thou, and wait with faith sublime.
—Thomas H. Muzzey, in Frank Leslie's.

As the swan, which swims the pure and glassy
tide,
Sees in the heaven below his mirrored image
ride,
And when he long has drawn his circles in the
lake
Dives down, and of his course leaves not the
faintest wake,
Blest he who keeps himself so pure on earth,
and goes
So peacefully from life, men scarcely note its
close.
—From the German of Ruckert.

Without our hopes, without our fears,
Without the home that plighted love endears,
Without the smiles from plighted beauty won,
Oh, what were man? A world without a sun.
—Campbell.

GOING UP PIKE'S PEAK.

John McDonald, of Topeka, Superintendent of Public Instruction for Shawnee county, thus describes his recent effort to climb Pike's Peak. The letter was printed in the Sunday Capital.

MANITOU, COL., August 28.
"What! going up the Peak afoot?" "Yes, sir; that's what I am going to do." "Well, sir, you'll be the sickest man by the time you get down, if you ever do get down. Don't you do it." This was discouraging, but my eye was still on the Peak. Shortly after I met several lady friends. "Oh, no! surely you are not going up on foot." "Surely I am." "Oh, don't; go up by wagon from Cascade; that is much more pleasant." And still my purpose was unshaken. But here comes Judge J. "Going up on foot? John, don't do it. Several years ago Sam H. and I went up, but we wouldn't do it again for a fortune. We had ordered horses the day before, intending to go up that way. At supper two young ladies, one an English girl, the other an American, were sitting opposite us at the table. They had just returned from the top of the Peak on foot, and appeared just as fresh and lively as when they started in the morning. So I said to Sam, 'Why, if these girls can make the journey on foot we can.' And we canceled the order for horses, and next morning started. Our lunch went on ahead on a mule, and kept ahead to the summit. So we got no dinner. Then after leaving the timber line we didn't get a drop of water, and we suffered dreadfully. Our throats were parched, and Sam lay down on a rock and groaned. I really thought he was going to die. My throat is still suffering from the effects of that climb. John, don't go; it's foolishness."

Well, by this time, I was beginning to think the top was farther up than it seemed from the window of my room.

A friend, who was to make the ascent with me, was expected on the next train. If he failed to come, I would have a good excuse for not going. He did not come, but next morning I started for the Trail house, just to see the scenery, for a person who can go up in a leisurely way, there is much to enjoy on the trail. That clear mountain stream, babbling, murmuring, and occasionally roaring as it goes over the rocks and boulders in miniature cascades, what a refreshing contrast it is to the muddy, sluggish streams of the prairies. After passing Iron springs, a sort of suburb or adjunct to Manitou, with a fine hotel, splendid roads, charming cottages, electric lights, and in the center of all the fountain of youth, the trail grows steep and the sun sends down its rays with an intensity which would be admired even in Kansas. Two miles up, and there sitting on a rock are two lovers, or a couple in the first stage of the honeymoon. For scenery or

babbling brook they care not. Thinking of nothing or nobody but themselves they sit there, cooling like doves. The young lady sees me, is startled and nudges her mate. "George, behave yourself; here's somebody coming." I didn't hear her say that, but I am certain, from the motions of her lips, she used words to that effect. This trail is the paradise of lovers.

Ah! here under the shadow of a great rock is a mountain spring. Let me be a boy again, lie down and drink this purest and sweetest of water. But I fear Gideon would have discharged me from his army. See Judges vii, 5.

Farther up, another spring, well named "Shady Rill." I take another drink, and hum, "By cool Siloam's shady rill.

I arrived at the Trail house about 10 o'clock, and found several parties about to start for the Peak on horses. I resolved to continue my climb on foot. I went into the house and asked the good-looking and amiable lady in charge, whether she could put me up a lunch or not. Yes, she could. "Can I get a cup of coffee?" "Yes, sir." "But wait a moment until I see how much money I have." I pulled out of my pockets a handful of silver. "Oh, you have enough; we won't charge more than \$2 or \$3." "How much do you charge for a cup of coffee?" "Fifteen cents." The coffee was served in a good large cup. "What do you want to take with you for lunch, bread and ham?" "Yes, that'll do." "Here, please don't put any butter on that bread; I never eat any." "Never eat butter! What a funny man you must be." "I know I am. You see lots of funny men here, don't you?" "Indeed we do, sir." "How much for this lunch?" "Twenty-five cents." "Do you know the people down our way in Kansas lie a great deal about you?" "I don't doubt it. What do they say?" "Why, they told me before I started you would charge me 50 cents for a cup of coffee." "They ought to be ashamed of themselves." "Good morning, madam." "Good day, sir." Examining the lunch I found a large, Christian slice of ham, several ditto slices of bread, and three fat Indiana doughnuts.

A Chicago merchant and his wife are just starting out on mules. No introduction is needed here. The tyranny of etiquette is not felt on the trail. A bow and a smile from the lady and in five minutes we are chatting as if we were first cousins. I overtake another couple. They are riding mules. The lady bows and smiles and begins to talk. We chat pleasantly for a mile or so. She is from Connecticut. They are not going to the top, and we have to part. Bless me, this is pleasant going up Pike's Peak! Ah! you wait a bit. It begins to rain and I have no "slicker" nor other impervious garment. But a Rocky mountain shower is like a maiden's tears—a transient affair. It soon passes away and I pass up—alone. For several miles above the Trail house, the path is comparatively level ground, and the traveler goes along cheerfully, stopping occasionally to glance at the plains stretched out before him, and the pine-covered mountains heaped around him on every side.

Halloa, here's another pedestrian behind me. "Good morning, sir; going to the top?" "Yes, sir." "So am I; glad of your company." My comrade is from Nebraska, formerly from Pennsylvania. I find he is a good walker. About half way to the timber line we meet several young men coming down on foot. They look jaded and sad. "How far is it to the top?" "Don't ask us; you'd think we were lying if we told you." This is cheering, but we are still fresh, and walk up briskly. "Halloa, here are three more fellows coming down." "How far is it to the top?" "You'll find out to your sorrow. We've been coming down since 9 o'clock." We are skeptical, but say nothing. The trees are growing scarcer and more stunted, and at last we leave the timber and come to that well-known spring, a short distance above the timber line. The water is streaming out of a gaspipe stuck in the mountain side by some philanthropist. We drink out of a battered oyster can nature's ice water. It has the flavor of the snow.

And now the trail winds along on almost level ground. "How are you standing it, my friend?" "First-rate." "So am I." About two miles from the top the trail begins to wind amid rocks and boulders, and just as we reach that point the clouds began to lower, the wind came driving from the

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northeast, then the hail and the snow, and the rain and the sleet, all combined, severally, and by platoons, came down upon our slickerless bodies. "My friend, this is rough." "That's so." A mile and a half from the top my comrade stopped. "Well, I believe I'll turn back. We can not see anything in these clouds. What's the use of going any further?" "Only a mile and a half, my friend; let's keep on. It may clear up." After a good deal of hesitation, and looking at the clouds, he consented to go. Up another half mile and then my constitution and by-laws began to succumb to the storm. Imagine yourself climbing a gigantic corkscrew in a snow storm, and you have some idea of my feelings. Up to this point I had led my comrade, but now he began to lead me. My throat was parched, and I was panting like a dog on a hot day. I sat down, my first stop in six miles, picked up a handful of hail, and ate it.

"Halloa, Topeka!" Here is my Chicago friend, returning from the top, his wife walking and leading her mule, afraid to ride him over these steepnesses.

Half a mile from the top, and I sit again, and eat hail. More stops, more hail-eating. We meet a guide coming down. "You'll soon be at the top." "How far is it?" "Oh, just a little above you." Another effort; one more wind of the corkscrew, and we are on the top, amid the blackness of darkness. We crawl over to the Signal house; enter and seat ourselves by a stove large enough to hold half a cord of wood. Then the reaction comes, or the altitude, or something else. A serious insurrection breaks out in the department of my interior; there are volcanic upheavals, and then: "Can you keep me here all night?" "Yes, sir, we can accommodate you."

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KANSAS FARMER CO.,
Topeka, Kas.

The Central Creamery Association of Kansas will hold a meeting at Salina, to-morrow. J. M. Anderson, Salina, is Secretary.

Mr. H. E. F., of Burr Oak, who complains of Harting & Clark, is informed that his note has been referred to those gentlemen by the business department of this office.

Yellow fever at Jacksonville, Florida, is still spreading. The official report for the twenty-four hours ending 6 p. m. Sunday, showed: New cases seventy-four, deaths nine.

Let every farmer in Kansas sow wheat on clean ground this fall. There is no absolute certainty about it, but all the signs and all the weather prophets agree in believing that wheat will do well generally next year.

The dressed beef men have been driven from Atchison. No beef is sold in that city now that was cut from the carcass of an animal that was inspected before slaughter. That proves that the people can handle this matter if they work harmoniously.

A late issue of the *Kansas City Times* contains a communication from Charles Francis Adams, suggesting that the cause of "hot winds" which sometimes do a good deal of injury to Kansas crops, is the large, uncultivated area south and southeast of this State in Indian Territory and the Panhandle.

There are fifty-one newspapers in Kansas now advocating the cause of the Union Labor party, and besides, there is a full State and Congressional ticket, and in some of the counties a full county ticket. Then, there is a large force of speakers, some of them men of experience and observation who talk well among the people. With such a force in the field, it would be strange if the party does not leave its impress on the State this year.

LETTERS OF ADOPTION

By the Candidates of the Democratic and Republican Parties for the Presidency.

President Cleveland's letter, dated September 10, occupied three columns in the *Daily Capital*, and General Harrison's letter, dated September 11, occupied two and one-third columns in the same paper. We can not reproduce all of them, but will give extracts from both showing fairly and clearly the points they make.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

It is of the highest importance that those who administer our government should jealously protect and maintain the rights of American citizens at home and abroad, and should strive to achieve for our country her proper place among the nations of the earth; but there is no people whose home interests are so great, and whose numerous objects of domestic concern deserves so much watchfulness and care. Among these are the regulation of a sound financial system suited to our needs, thus securing an efficient agency of national wealth and general prosperity; the construction and equipment of means of defense to insure our national safety and maintain the honor beneath which such national safety reposes; the protection of our national domain still stretching beyond the needs of a century's expansion and its preservation for the settler and pioneer of our marvellous growth; a sensible and sincere recognition of the value of American labor, leading to the scrupulous care and just appreciation of the interests of our working men; the limitation and checking of such monopolistic tendencies and schemes as interfere with the advantages and benefits which the people may rightly claim; a generous regard and care for our surviving soldiers and sailors and for the widows and orphans of such as have died, to the end that while the appreciation of their services and sacrifices is quickened, the application of their pension funds to improper causes may be prevented; protection against a servile immigration, which injuriously competes with our laboring men in the field of toil, and adds to our population an element ignorant of our institutions and laws, impossible of assimilation with our people, and dangerous to our peace and welfare; a strict and steadfast adherence to the principles of civil service reform, and a thorough execution of the laws passed for their enforcement, thus permitting to our people the advantages of business methods in the operation of their government; the guaranty to our colored citizens of all their rights of citizenship, and their just recognition and encouragement in all things pertaining to that relation; a firm, patient and humane Indian policy, so that in peaceful relations with the government the civilization of the Indian may be promoted, with resulting quiet and safety to the settlers on our frontiers; and the curtailment of public expense by the introduction of economical methods in every department of the government.

It seems perfectly clear that when the government, this instrumentality created and maintained by the people to do their bidding, turns upon them, and through an utter perversion of its powers extorts from their labor and capital tribute largely in excess of public necessities, the creature has rebelled against the creator and the masters are robbed by their servants. The cost of the government must continue to be met by tariff duties collected at our custom houses upon imported goods, and by internal revenue taxes assessed upon spirituous and malt liquors, tobacco and oleomargarine. I suppose it is needless to explain that all these duties and assessments are added to the price of the articles upon which they are levied, and thus become a tax upon all those who buy these articles for use and consumption. I suppose, too, it is well understood that the effect of this tariff taxation is not limited to the consumers of imported articles, but that the duties imposed upon such articles permit a corresponding increase in price to be laid upon domestic productions of the same kind, which increase, paid by all our people as consumers of home productions and entering every American home, constitutes a form of taxation as certain and as inevitable as though the amount was annually paid into the hand of the taxgatherer.

These results are inseparable from the plan we have adopted for the collection of our revenue by tariff duties. They are not mentioned to discredit the system, but by way of preface to the statement that every million of dollars collected at our custom houses for duties upon imported articles and paid into the public treasury, represents many millions more which, though never reaching the national treasury, are paid by our citizens as the increased cost of domestic productions resulting from our tariff laws.

In these circumstances, and in view of this necessary effect of the operation of our plan for raising revenue, the absolute duty of limiting the rate of tariff charges to the necessities of a frugal and economical administration of the government, seems to be perfectly plain. The continuance, upon a pretext of meeting public expenditures, of such a scale of tariff taxation as draws from the substance of the people a sum largely in excess of public needs, is a surely something which, under a government based upon justice, and which finds its strength and usefulness in the faith and trust of the people, ought not to be tolerated. While the heaviest burdens incident to the necessities of the government are uncompainingly borne, light burdens become grievous and intolerable when not justified by such necessities.

Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. And yet this is our condition. We are annually collecting at our custom houses, and by means of our internal revenue taxation, many millions in excess of all legitimate public needs. As a consequence, there now remains in the national treasury a surplus of more

than \$130,000,000. No better evidence could be furnished that the people are exorbitantly taxed. * * *

This vast accumulation of idle funds represents that much money drawn from the circulating medium of the country which is needed in the channels of trade and business. It is a great mistake to suppose that the consequences which follow the continued withdrawal and hoarding by the government of the currency of the people are not of immediate importance to the mass of our citizens, and only concerns those engaged in large financial transactions.

In reviewing the bad effects of this accumulated surplus and the scale of tariff rates by which it is produced, we must not overlook the tendency toward gross and scandalous public extravagance which a congested treasury induces, in a time of profound peace, substantially the rate of tariff duties imposed in time of war, when the necessities of the government justified the imposition of the weightiest burdens upon the people. Divers plans have been suggested for the return of this accumulated surplus to the people and the channels of trade. Some of these devices are at variance with all rules of good finance, some are delusive, some are absurd, and some betray by their reckless extravagance the demoralizing influence of a great surplus of public money upon the judgments of individuals.

We do not propose to deal with those conditions by merely attempting to satisfy the people of the truth of abstract theories, nor by only urging their assent to political doctrine. We believe that the same means which are adopted to relieve the treasury of its present surplus and prevent its recurrence should cheapen to our people the cost of supplying their daily wants. Both of these objects we seek in part to gain by reducing the present tariff rates upon the necessities of life. We fully appreciate the importance to the country of our domestic industrial enterprises. In the rectification of existing wrongs their maintenance and prosperity should be carefully and in a friendly spirit considered. Every such reliance upon present revenue arrangements as have been invited or encouraged should be fairly and justly regarded. Abrupt radical changes which might endanger such enterprises and injuriously affect the interests of labor dependent upon their success and continuance are not contemplated or intended. But we know the cost of our domestic manufactured products is increased and their price to the consumer enhanced by a duty imposed upon the raw material used in their manufacture. We know that this increased cost prevents the sale of our productions at foreign markets in competition with those countries which have the advantage of free raw material. We know that, confined to a home market, our manufacturing operations are curtailed, their demand for labor irregular and the rate of wages paid uncertain. We propose, therefore, to stimulate our domestic industrial enterprises by freeing from duty the imported raw materials which by the employment of labor are used in our home manufactures, thus extending the markets for their sale and permitting an increased and steady production with the allowance of abundant profits. True to the undeviating course of the Democratic party, we will not neglect the interests of labor and our workingmen.

On the contrary, we propose in an adjustment of our revenue laws to concede such encouragement and advantage to the employers of domestic labor as will easily compensate for any difference that may exist between the standard of wages which should be paid to our laboring men and the rate allowed in other countries. We propose, too, by extending the markets for our manufactures, to promote the steady employment of labor, while by cheapening the purchasing power of the workingman's wages and add to the comforts of his home. And before passing from this phase of the question, I am constrained to express the opinion that while the interests of labor should be always sedulously regarded in any modification of our tariff laws, an additional and more direct and efficient protection to those interests would be afforded by the restriction and prohibition of the immigration or importation of laborers from other countries, who swarm upon our shores, having no purpose or intent of becoming our fellow citizens, or acquiring any permanent interest in our country, but who crowd every field of employment with unintelligent labor at wages which ought not to satisfy those who make claim to American citizenship.

GENERAL HARRISON.

It is a matter of congratulation that the declarations of the Chicago convention upon the questions that now attract the interests of our people are so clear and emphatic. There are further causes of congratulation in the fact that the covention utterances of the Democratic party, if in any degree uncertain or contradictory, can now be judged and interpreted by executive acts and messages, and by definite propositions in legislation. This is especially true of what is popularly known as the tariff question. The issue can not now be obscured. It is not a contest between schedules, but between wide apart principles. The foreign competitors for our market have with quick instinct seen how one issue of this contest may bring them advantage, and our own people are not so dull as to miss or neglect the grave interests that are involved for them, for assault upon our protective system is open and defiant. Protection is assailed as unconstitutional in law, or as vicious in principle, and those who hold such views sincerely cannot stop short of an absolute elimination from our tariff laws of the principle of protection. The Mills bill is only a step, but it is toward an object that the leaders of Democratic thought and legislation have clearly in mind. The important question is not so much the length as the direction of it, judged by the executive message of December last, by the Mills bill, by the debate in Congress, and by the St. Louis platform. The Democratic party will, if supported by the country, place the tariff laws upon a purely revenue basis. This is practical free trade-free trade in the English sense. Those who teach that the import duty upon foreign goods sold in our market is paid by the consumer,

and that the price of the domestic competing article is enhanced by the amount of the duty on the imported article, that every million of dollars collected for customs duties represents many millions more which do not reach the treasury, but are paid by our citizens as the increased cost of domestic productions resulting from the tariff laws—may not intend to discredit in the minds of others our system of levying duties on competing foreign products, but it is clearly already discredited in their own. We cannot doubt, without impugning their integrity, that, if free to act upon their convictions, they would so revise our laws as to lay the burden of the customs revenue upon articles that are not produced in this country, and to place upon the free list all competing foreign products. I do not stop to refute this theory as the effect of our tariff duties. Those who advance it are students of maxims and not of the markets. They may be safely allowed to call their project "tariff reform" if the people understand that in the end the argument compels free trade in all competing products. This may not be reached abruptly, and its approach may be accompanied with some expressions of sympathy for our protected industries and our working people, but it will certainly come, if these early steps do not arouse the people to effective resistance.

The Republican party holds that a protective tariff is constitutional, wholesome and necessary. We do not offer a fixed schedule, but a principle. We will revise the schedule, modify rates, but always with an intelligent provision as to the effect upon domestic production and the wages of our working people. We believe it to be one of the worthy objects of tariff legislation to preserve the American market for American producers, and to maintain the American scale of wages, by adequate discriminating duties upon foreign competing products. * * * A proper reduction of the revenues does not necessitate and should not suggest abandonment or impairment of the protective system. The methods suggested by our convention will not need to be exhausted in order to effect the necessary reduction. We are not likely to be called upon, I think, to make a present choice between the surrender of the protective system and the entire repeal of the internal taxes.

The surplus now in the treasury should be used in the purchase of bonds. The law authorizes this use of it, and if it is not needed for current or deficiency appropriation, the people and not the banks in which it is deposited should have the advantage of its use by stopping interest on the public debt.

Closely connected with the subject of the tariff, is that of the importation of foreign laborers under contracts of service to be performed here. The law now in force prohibiting such contracts received my cordial support in the Senate, and such amendments as may be found necessary to effectively deliver our workingmen and women from this most inequitable form of competition will have my sincere advocacy. Prohibiting the importation of laborers under contracts to serve here, will, however, afford very little relief to our working people if the system of protective duties is broken down; if the products of American shops must compete in the American market without favoring duties. With the product of cheap labor the effect will be different, if at all, only in degree, whether the cheap labor is across the street or over the sea. Such competition will soon reduce wages here to the level of those abroad, and when that condition is reached we will not need any laws forbidding the importation of laborers under contract—they will have no inducement to come, and the employer no inducement to send for them.

We should resolutely refuse to permit foreign governments to send their paupers and criminals to our ports.

We are also clearly under a duty to defend our civilization, by excluding alien races, whose ultimate assimilation with our people is neither possible nor desirable. The family has been the nucleus of our best immigration, and the home the most potent assimilating force in our civilization. The objections to Chinese immigration are distinctive and conclusive, and are now so generally accepted as such, that the question has passed entirely beyond the stage of argument.

The individual or community or party that practices or connives at election frauds has suffered irreparable injustice and will sooner or later realize that exchange the American system of majority rule for minority control is not only unlawful and unpatriotic, but very unsafe for those who promote it. The disfranchisement of a single legal elector by fraud or intimidation is a crime too grave to be regarded lightly. The right of every qualified elector to cast one free ballot and to have it honestly counted must not be questioned. Every constitutional power should be used to make this right secure and punish frauds upon the ballot.

Our colored people do not ask special legislation in their interests, but only to be made secure in the common rights of American citizenship. * * * This common interest early suggested national aid in the establishment and endowment of schools and colleges in the new States. There is, I believe, a present exigency that calls for more liberal and direct appropriation in aid of common schools and education in the States. * * *

No question of the political preference of the people of a territory should close against them the hospitable door which has opened to two-thirds of existing States, but admission should be absolutely refused to any Territory a majority of whom cherish institutions that are repugnant to our civilization or inconsistent with a republican form of government.

The declaration of the convention against "all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise to control the condition of trade among our citizens," is in harmony with the views entertained and publicly expressed by me long before the assembling of the convention.

It can be hardly necessary for me to say that I am heartily in sympathy with the declaration of the convention upon the subject of pensions to our soldiers and sailors. What they gave and what they suffered, I had some opportunity to observe, and in a small measure to experience. They gave ungrudgingly. It was not a tribute, but an offering. The measure was heaped up, running over. What they achieved only a distant generation can adequately tell. Without attempting to discuss particular propositions, I may add, measures in behalf of the surviving veterans of the war, and of the families of their dead comrades, should be conceived and executed

in a spirit of justice and of the most grateful liberality, and that in the competition for civil appointment, honorable military service should have appropriate recognition.

The law regulating appointments to the classified civil service received my support in the Senate, in the belief that it opened the way to a much needed reform. I still think so, and therefore cordially approve the clear and forcible expression of the convention upon this subject. The law should have the aid of a friendly interpretation, and be faithfully and vigorously enforced.

I notice with pleasure that the convention did not omit to express its solicitude for the promotion of virtue and temperance among our people. The Republican party has always been friendly to everything that tended to make the home life of our people free, pure and prosperous, and will in the future be true to its history in this respect.

Vacillation and inconsistency are incompatible with successful diplomacy as they are with the national dignity. We should especially cultivate and extend our diplomatic and commercial relations with South American States.

Our fisheries should be fostered and protected; the hardships and risks that are the necessary incidents of the business should not be increased by an inopportune exclusion from the near-lying ports. The resources of a firm, dignified and consistent diplomacy are undoubtedly equal to the prompt and peaceful solution of the difficulties that now exist. Our neighbors will surely not expect in our ports a commercial hospitality they deny to us in theirs.

I cannot extend this letter by a special reference to other subjects upon which the convention gave an expression. In respect to them, as well as to those I have noticed, I am in entire agreement with the declarations of the convention. The resolutions relating to the coinage, to the rebuilding of the navy, to coast defenses, and to public lands, express conclusions to all of which I gave my support in the Senate.

THE STATE FAIR.

Reporters all agree that the Kansas State Fair opened magnificently Monday, the largest display of fine stock ever shown in the State, and with a quantity and quality of farm products that surprised everybody. The fruit exhibit was excellent. The machinery department did not open so well, but in exposition hall the display was wonderful in variety and tastefulness of arrangement. Poultry and pet stock captured beholders—"Never saw the like," said Superintendent Hickey.

Horses, cattle, sheep, swine are of the best specimens as individuals, and represent the best classes and breeds in the world.

The KANSAS FARMER columns are closed at Tuesday noon every week, except it be for a brief note of a few lines, hence we cannot pretend to report the Fair this week. The foregoing brief statement serves to show that the Fair starts out well. Next week a general report will appear.

UNION LABOR PLATFORM.

Following is the platform adopted by the Union Labor party of Kansas at the recent State convention at Wichita. It was intended to give it to our readers last week, but it with a good deal of other matter was laid over:

Resolved, That we endorse the platform adopted at Cincinnati May 15, 1888, and the candidates named thereon, believing them to be true representatives of the interests of labor and pledge them our hearty support.

Resolved, That we demand in all foreclosures of real estate on execution an extension of time. The law should give the owner two years from the date of confirmation of the Sheriff's sale in which to redeem at the same price as sold, before a Sheriff's deed absolute shall be issued.

Resolved, That we demand the repeal of all laws permitting the voting of subsidies to corporations or individuals.

Resolved, That we demand the opening of Oklahoma for homestead purposes only.

Resolved, That the State publish school text books for the use of public schools, and that they be furnished the various school districts at cost.

Resolved, That we assert that the civil and military arms afford ample protection to life and property, and that the employment of armed men by private individuals or corporations is dangerous to our free institutions, therefore be it

Resolved, That we condemn the murderous mischief making band known as the Pinkerton detectives, and demand its abolition by law.

Resolved, That debt means interest, interest means slavery, hence we favor the remodeling of our laws with a view to abolishing all interest.

Resolved, That we demand pensions, not poor houses for United States soldiers and that the dollar in which they were paid be made equal to that given the bondholder, and that we are opposed to a system which gives an officer's widow \$5,000 and a private's widow \$150 per annum.

Resolved, That the Legislature enact laws extending the right of suffrage to woman as a natural right.

Resolved, That we denounce the declaration of John J. Ingalls that the just powers of a government are not derived from the consent of the government but rest upon force as treason to our republic, and John J. Ingalls as a traitor unfit to represent the State of

Kansas, for the Republican party in its endorsement of John J. Ingalls shows its utter abasement and degradation, its truckling to aristocracy, and the dangerous tendencies of its policy.

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to Parnell and his associates in their efforts to redeem the soil of Ireland from the tyrannous rule of the English money power.

Resolved, That we demand a reduction of official salaries and favor the establishment of a system by which all county and State officers shall receive given sum per annum and all fees shall be the property of the State or county.

Resolved, That the legal rate of interest in this State shall not exceed 4 per cent. per annum without previous agreement of the parties, and that all contracts of interest above 6 per cent. per annum shall be void and the penalty of violation of this shall be the forfeiture of the interest and 25 per cent. of the principal.

UNION LABOR STATE TICKET.

For Governor, P. P. Elder, of Franklin county; for Lieutenant Governor, S. B. Todd, of Marshall county; for Secretary of State, M. J. Albright, of Kingman county; for Treasurer of State, Samuel Nutt, of Sumner county; for Auditor of State, J. H. Lathrop, of Decatur county; for Attorney General, W. F. Rightmire, of Chase county; Superintendent of Instruction, H. F. Hickson, of Labette county; for Associate Justice, H. A. White, of Butler county.

Reducing Interest Rates.

The *Kansas Financier*, a new bi-weekly paper devoted to the financial interests of Kansas, objects to the proposition in the Republican party platform demanding a reduction of interest rates from 7 to 12 per cent. to 6 to 10 per cent. Our contemporary reasons in this wise:

In Kansas the legal rate of interest has varied from 7 per cent. to 12, and is the legal rate now. In many parts of this State money is loaned readily at 6 per cent. and bank rates run from 8 to 10 per cent., while in the extreme western part money will demand 12 per cent. and is almost unattainable at that. Parties demanding that the Legislature now interfere with a legal rate of interest will cut off from that part of the State the money that is being attracted there without in any measure particularly benefiting the eastern part. The safety of investment in the western part of the State is far more hazardous than in the eastern part, where the country is well settled and values determined, and this hazard demands compensation and higher rates of interest. The same state of affairs have existed in the extreme eastern part, and now that values here have been well established borrowers are now unwilling to pay high rates of interest and investors are satisfied to take a low rate feeling satisfied in the sense of entire security. The time may come in a few years when values and securities in the extreme western part will become as safe as they now are in the eastern part, but until that time meddling with the interest laws may be dangerous in tending to drive out of that part of the country the money that is now going there, without benefit to any one. We do not believe the demand for lower rates of interest is made by that part of the country apparently more particularly interested, and any action by the Legislature at the coming session will be ill-timed and unwise.

In the early years of Kansas history when men attempted to check the common extravagance of the people, and when they asked the Legislature to arrest the break-neck speed at which bonds were voted and notes and mortgages were given, they were put aside as cranks old fogies, clogs to progress and the like; and now when it is proposed to reduce the legal rate of interest 1 per cent. and the contract rate 2 per cent., the suggestion comes that Western security is not as good as it may be some day, and that any reduction of rates would probably operate to deprive the western men of the use of money which they need. We do not see why the security would not be good for 6 per cent. if it is good for 12 per cent. or any larger rate. The theory is, that where risk is great the rate ought to be proportionally higher. If rates are reduced lenders will be a little more careful about their securities, good loans can be obtained whenever they are needed, and nobody is injured. It is a mistake that large sums of money must be borrowed by pioneer settlers. They do borrow, but it would be a great deal better for them if they did not. The early settlers of Ohio and of all the Northwestern States did not borrow one dollar to our one hundred. We have all been borrowing too much, and it is time to stop. Money has been seeking investment, and it was urged on people by plausible argu-

ments. The time has come to quit. Let us have low rates of interest, and then men of means will begin to consider whether they, themselves, cannot do better by investing their money in manufacturing, transportation and other means which will improve the country and help the people. Five per cent. is enough for the use of money; and it will not be long until 3 per cent. will be enough. Interest rates should not be higher than trade profits in general. Government 3 per cent. bonds are purchased promptly.

The Legislature ought to reduce interest rates, and it ought to prohibit, by the use of plain language, all charges above the legal rates, whether by commission or by any other device to evade the law.

Northern Seed Corn.

A correspondent this week gives some valuable experience in experimenting with seed corn brought from the North, and he cites one fact to which we wish to call particular attention. The same circumstance has been attended to in these columns editorially, namely, that Northern seed will not produce seed that is equally early. In practice the earliness of the Northern seed is developed the first planting; after that, if the seed of that first planting is sowed for seed, it will be later every year until it becomes the same as old Kansas-grown corn.

The way to obtain the full benefit of Northern seed is to have it fresh every year from the Northern farms. Every Kansas school district has one or more men in it who have friends in good corn regions north, who could be relied upon to send good seed every year at reasonable terms. The farmers of a neighborhood or township could unite in orders, and thus obtain their seed at lowest rates, and all at the same time and at the same cost per bushel. If we want earliness, let us get corn fresh from the North every year.

Big Crop Reports.

A good friend of the KANSAS FARMER, in a personal letter, criticises our head lines over the last crop report published in this paper. He believes the KANSAS FARMER ought to tell the truth. So do we, and that is our aim. Every correspondent we have is specially instructed to report facts only without coloring. We have no interest in the "writing up" business except as it is done in our advertising columns. The editor does not "write up" for pay or for glory. His aim is to present things truthfully, and when he fails in this respect, it is because his information is at fault. All errors committed in the editorial department of the paper will be corrected on evidence at any time.

As to the crop reports, they came in from persons specially engaged for the work, and all are instructed as above stated. We believe our correspondents; if we did not, they would be dismissed at once. Their last reports, taken in connection with those which preceded them showing the acreage in cultivation led us to state in head lines and in our introduction paragraph that Kansas will have as large a corn crop as was ever produced in the State in one year.

Our friend lives in a part of the State where crops generally were not good, but if he will read the reports from other counties he will see that quite generally the crops are good, corn in some of the counties being the "best ever raised."

Senator Plumb delivered an address in the Senate Monday, urging the early creation of a cabinet office to be filled by a representative of the agricultural interests.

Charles A. Pillsbury & Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., the largest milling firm in the world, have just finished a division of \$40,000 among their employees. This was made in pursuance of a profit sharing plan adopted four years ago. For two years there were no profits to divide, but the past year was profitable and the firm keeps its promise.

Maine and Vermont both went Republican at their recent State elections. Mr. Manly, chairman of the Maine Republican committee, telegraphed the 14th inst.: "Every county has gone Republican. The Senate is unanimously Republican and the House four-fifths Republican. The Republican plurality will be fully 20,000. The Republicans polled the largest vote ever cast in the State. Reed's plurality is the largest ever received."

Mr. Lewis Roesch, nurseryman, of Fredonia, N. Y., will please accept our thanks for some samples of his new red grape—Moyer. The samples, he says, were grown on young vines which bore this year for the first time; they were not large, like the Concord, but they were beautiful and luscious—meaty and well flavored, and the clusters were full of well-matured grapes, averaging about one-half inch in diameter. It resembles the Delaware in habit, growth, hardiness, quality, and size of cluster. It ripens with the earliest varieties, and thus far has been free from disease.

Some shameful outrages were reported from Arkansas election precincts last week. A Little Rock dispatch dated the 11th inst., says: Election returns have been received from seventy-one counties in the State. The majority for James P. Eagle, Democratic gubernatorial candidate, will not reach 15,000. Of the counties yet to hear from, one will give a Democratic and the other Republican majority. A tremendous vote was polled, it being estimated 195,000, as against 163,886. The wheelers elected some fourteen members of the Legislature, and the Republicans an equal number. The prohibition votes shows a decrease from that of two years ago.

A dispatch says the Douglas (Butler county) sugar works commenced operation on the 10th and accumulated sufficient sugar to make the first strike, resulting in obtaining 14,000 pounds of glucose, which yields 39 per cent. pure sugar, 6,000 pounds. They are using about fifty-five tons of cane each twenty-four hours, and by Saturday will be running 120 tons, the full capacity of the mill. The works cost about \$50,000, and were put up by the people of this town without outside aid. They adopted the Hughes process, and find it satisfactory. The machinery was put in by J. S. Mayes, Fred Henzel, a German sugar boiler of many years experience, having charge of the sugar making. It is a home concern under the management of practical men and demonstrates that sugar can be made in paying quantities from sorghum sugar without assistance from so-called experts. The best results so far obtained are from some old-fashioned cane which has been in this vicinity for the last dozen years. The analysis shows 240 pounds of sugar to the ton of cane which is looked upon as extraordinary. These works are to be run night and day till freezing weather, as they have an abundance of cane. Dr. Crompton, United States chemist, was here this week consulting with the two government chemists already here, and giving the benefit of his experience to the operators of the mill. Within a week these works will be making from 12,000 to 14,000 pounds of first class sugar daily.

Horticulture.

ADVICE TO PLANTERS.

The following excellent suggestions and directions were prepared some time ago by D. W. Cozad, of the La Cygne nursery (Linn county, Kas.), and were printed in a little pamphlet for the benefit of his friends and customers. Mr. Cozad is an experienced man, and knows what he is saying:

SELECTION OF TREES.

Select thrifty young trees in preference to old or very large ones. The roots are more tender and fibrous and they bear transplanting better, and are far more apt to live; they can also be more easily trimmed and shaped to any desired form, and in the course of a few years will usually outstrip the older ones in growth.

THE SOIL.

A rich loam is the best for fruit, made sufficiently dry by artificial draining, if necessary, but all soils may be made available by judicious treatment.

PREPARATION FOR PLANTING.

Plow and subsoil repeatedly so as to thoroughly pulverize to a depth of twelve to eighteen inches. When planting upon the lawn or grass plats, remove the sod for a diameter of four or five feet and keep this space well worked and free from weeds. Dig the hole deeper and larger than is necessary, to admit all the roots in their natural position, keeping the surface and the subsoil separate. Cut off broken and bruised roots and shorten the tops to half a dozen good buds, except for fall planting, when it is better to defer top-pruning until the following spring. If not prepared to plant when your stock arrives, "heel in" by digging a trench deep enough to admit all the roots, and setting the trees therein as thick as they can stand, carefully packing the earth about the roots, taking up when required. Never leave the roots exposed to the sun and air, and "puddle" before planting.

PLANTING.

Fill up the hole with surface soil, so that the tree will stand as it did when in the nursery, after the earth is settled, except dwarf pears, which should be planted deep enough to cover the quince stock upon which they are budded, two or three inches. Work the soil thoroughly among the roots, and when well covered tramp firmly. Set the tree firm as a post, but leave the surface filling (of poorer soil) light and loose. Never let manure come in contact with the roots.

DAMAGED TREES.

If stock is frozen when received, place the package in a cellar and entirely bury in sand until frost is removed. If dried from long exposure, bury in the ground or keep in water until the shriveled appearance disappears.

MULCHING.

A covering of coarse manure, straw, hay or loose chip dirt, during the first season, will effectually prevent injury from drouth, and is a benefit at all times.

HOW TO WINTER TREES PROCURED IN THE FALL.

The practice of procuring supplies of trees in the fall is becoming more and more general as each season demonstrates its wisdom. It is a more favorable time than spring, because of the colder weather and the lighter pressure of business with nurserymen, the freighting companies and the planter. Even when fall planting is not desirable by reason of the severity of the climate, the stock may be procured in the fall, and thus on hand ready for the opportune moment in the spring. To insure success you have only to get the trees before freezing weather, and bury them in the following manner: Choose a dry spot where no water will stand during the winter, and with no grass

near it to invite mice. Dig a trench, throwing out enough dirt to admit one layer of roots below the surface and place the trees in it, inclined at an angle of forty-five degrees or more. Widen the trench, throwing the soil among the roots in position; place another layer in the trench, reclining the tops on the others, and so on until all are in the trench; then finish by throwing up more soil sufficient to cover the roots fifteen inches deep. It is also well to bank up the earth around the sides to insure more thorough protection. The exposed tops should then be covered with pine boughs, or something that will protect them from the rays of the sun, which insures them against any possibility of injury. Care should be taken to fill solid all the interstices among the roots. In the spring the roots will have been found to have formed the granulation necessary to the production of new spongioles, and when planted at the proper time will start to immediate growth.

If the trees are frozen when received, they should be buried immediately in the earth, tops and all, and allowed to thaw in this condition.

PLANT YOUNG TREES.

We cannot too strongly recommend to our customers the procuring of young trees, especially for orchard planting, instead of selecting the largest that can be had to secure a more immediate effect. They can be taken up with more perfect roots, and will become sooner established in a new location. They can also be more readily trained to any desired shape. The largest and most successful planters invariably select young, thrifty trees as the surest in the end to give thorough satisfaction.

For small grounds or street planting, where it is necessary to make a show as soon as possible, large trees are desirable, and when handled with care should not fail to do well, but with the general planter the average of loss will be much less; and both time and money will be saved if young trees are selected to commence with.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Standard apples, 30 feet apart each way.
Standard pears and strong-growing cherries, 20 feet apart each way.
Duke and Morello cherries, 18 feet apart each way.
Standard plums, apricots, peaches, nectarines, 16 to 18 feet apart each way.
Dwarf pears, 10 to 12 feet apart each way.
Dwarf apples, 10 to 12 feet apart each way.
Quince, 6 to 8 feet apart each way.
Grapes, rows 10 to 12 feet apart, 7 to 10 feet in rows.
Currants and gooseberries, 3 to 4 feet apart.
Raspberries and blackberries, 3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet apart.
Strawberries for field culture, 1 to 1½ by 3 to 3½ feet apart.
Strawberries for garden culture, 1 to 2 feet apart.

Note.—A most excellent way in planting an apple orchard 30 feet apart is to plant peaches in between. By the time the apples require the ground the peaches will have passed their prime and can be removed.

NUMBER OF TREES ON AN ACRE.

30 feet apart each way.....	50
25 feet apart each way.....	70
20 feet apart each way.....	110
18 feet apart each way.....	135
15 feet apart each way.....	205
12 feet apart each way.....	300
10 feet apart each way.....	435
8 feet apart each way.....	680
6 feet apart each way.....	1210
5 feet apart each way.....	1745
4 feet apart each way.....	2725
3 feet apart each way.....	4840

Rule.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,500) will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

DIRECTIONS HOW TO CARE FOR TREES THAT ARE FROZEN IN BOX WHILE IN TRANSIT, TO-WIT:

If you have a warm dark cellar roll the box into the cellar and cover it over with old carpet, or cloth, or wagon sheet, or anything that will exclude the light. Let it remain unopened for four or five days, or until you are sure the frost is entirely out of box, then un-

pack and you will find everything in prime shape and not in the least to be injured. If you have no cellar, you can dig a pit, large and deep enough to admit the box, and roll into the pit, and cover well with dirt, and cover the dirt with old hay or straw one or two feet deep. Let box remain there two or three days, or until frost is all out of box, then open and unpack and your trees and plants will be found to be uninjured. It does not injure the roots to freeze in a box if properly packed in moss on the roots no more than it does for roots to freeze in the ground, as all tree roots do in the winter, but you must not let the frost draw out in the air or in the light. Follow these instructions and you will not lose a tree or plant.

Never open a box while the trees are frozen. Put the box or boxes in any warm dark place till frost is all out of box and roots, and your trees will be entirely uninjured. A tree may lay out of the ground all night with the thermometer at zero and if the roots are placed in the ground before the frost starts to draw out and is let remain in the ground till frost is entirely out, the tree will be found to be not injured in the least. Trees can be shipped in the dead of winter with perfect safety if the roots are properly packed in moss and the above instructions are followed.

All nurserymen of ordinary experience know these facts, and should so instruct their customers. I have purposely let boxes of grafts packed in sawdust freeze solid and then set them back in the cellar to thaw out and not a graft was injured. One box of grafts I let freeze and thaw five different times with no sign of injury to them. They grew full as well as those not frozen at all.

DIRECTIONS FOR SETTING GRAFTS.

For ordinary seven to nine-inch grafts your ground should be plowed at least eight inches deep and thoroughly pulverized and leveled by harrowing. I usually plow my ground a few days before setting, which gives it a chance to settle somewhat, then I thoroughly harrow it. I then set stakes for my first row and with a steady team and hitched to a corn-planter with the runners raised and fastened so they will not touch the ground, I proceed to mark off my ground with the wheels of the planter. A careful man with a trusty team will make very straight rows. The wheels will pulverize and mash the clods, which are directly in the row and otherwise press or firm the ground, so that when the hole is made with the dibble to receive the graft, the loose dirt and clods will not fall into the hole from the sides when removing the dibble. These wheel-marks will remain as long as necessary and do away with ropes and stakes and greatly facilitates the work of setting, besides saving a great deal of expense of time and men and being much better when done. A man and team will mark off twenty acres a day if necessary, but when a large amount of grafts are to be set it is best to thoroughly harrow and mark about a day before the setters. In setting I use candy or fine-cut tobacco pails on account of size. I fill the pail with grafts standing upright and after filling with grafts I sprinkle a few handfuls of sawdust from graft-box (soil is preferable, but sawdust is lighter), over and among the grafts, adding a little water to form a kind of grout for the roots. In this way your grafts will not be injured by the hottest sun or strongest winds; the roots being at the bottom of the pail and protected by the grout and sides of the high pail. Each pail is labeled with the name of the grafts it contains by a label fastened on one side of the bail and taken off

Dress the Hair

With Ayer's Hair Vigor. Its cleanliness, beneficial effects on the scalp, and lasting perfume commend it for universal toilet use. It keeps the hair soft and silken, preserves its color, prevents it from falling, and, if the hair has become weak or thin, promotes a new growth.

"To restore the original color of my hair, which had turned prematurely gray, I used Ayer's Hair Vigor with entire success. I cheerfully testify to the

Efficacy

of this preparation."—Mrs. P. H. Davidson, Alexandria, La.

"I was afflicted some three years with scalp disease. My hair was falling out and what remained turned gray. I was induced to try Ayer's Hair Vigor, and in a few weeks the disease in my scalp disappeared and my hair resumed its original color."—(Rev.) S. S. Sims, Pastor U. B. Church, St. Bernice, Ind.

"A few years ago I suffered the entire loss of my hair from the effects of tetter. I hoped that after a time nature would repair the loss, but I waited in vain. Many remedies were suggested, none, however, with such proof of merit as Ayer's Hair Vigor, and I began to use it. The result was all I could have desired. A growth of hair soon came out all over my head, and grew to be as soft and heavy as I ever had, and of a natural color, and firmly set."—J. H. Pratt, Spofford, Texas.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

when varieties are changed. I have a trusty man to attend to keeping the pails filled and keeping the varieties straight. Each setter takes a pail and dibble and goes astride of the wheel-mark, either on his knees or feet, and sets in center of wheel, mark, keeping astride of the row while setting. The dibble is plunged into the ground perpendicularly, full depth, and given a twist or two and quickly withdrawn, while with the other hand a graft has been picked from the pail and is carefully but quickly inserted and held in place until the dibble is thrust into the ground, full length, on one side of the graft, at a slight angle, and with a quick movement toward the graft with the dibble, the soil is firmly pressed around and to the root of graft. Care should be taken to set the graft so that after being tramped and an inch or two of loose soil is raked from the side into the wheel mark, the scion will stand with at least two buds above the surface. The object of raking is to fill up the depressions of feet in tramping and the wheel-mark, and thus keep the ground from baking, and to slightly elevate the ground in the row in order to form a drainage in wet weather.

Paris Green for the Codlin Moth and Curculio.

J. N. Latta destroys the codlin moth, the canker worm, the tent-caterpillar and the plum curculio with Paris green and London purple. He says: "I have a common force-pump, a large garden syringe will do, and I have a large pail that holds about four gallons. Take a small teaspoonful of Paris green or London purple, put it in the pail, add about the same amount of water, mix thoroughly with a paddle, until each particle of poison is wet; now pump the pail full of water, place the force-pump in the pail, and hold the nozzle end near the top of the pail and pump until mixed. Spray this mixture over your trees, just after the blossoms have all fallen, be sure that each little apple receives some of the liquid. Remember to keep this agitated while using, or it will separate. One man can spray fifty large trees in a day.

"The plum curculio he treats in the same manner. The currant worm, he said, is easily killed. Watch your business carefully, and when you see some small holes in the leaves take a teaspoonful of powdered Hellebore, but it in the pail, and treat it as you did the Paris green. Spray them thoroughly, and you will rarely be troubled again that season. Wash the fruit before using, and you need not be afraid of being poisoned. We have used this remedy for the last five years, and are now troubled but little."

The Poultry Yard.

Winter Management of Fowls.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says the most trying season of the year to poultry-keepers is in the winter months. During summer, it is true, there are lice and diarrhea to contend with, but as at that season fowls can run at large, gather a variety of food to meet their various wants, and have their roosting houses thrown wide open, insuring an abundant supply of fresh air, they generally thrive very well, even if somewhat neglected. They ought not to be neglected at any time, but they can be neglected in summer with less disaster than at this season of the year.

One of the essentials to successful management in winter is proper ventilation. The fresh-air craze can be carried too far, pure air may be secured at the cost of frozen combs and wattles, colds, bronchitis and roup, but if properly managed a supply of fresh air may be obtained, and no bad results follow. Proper ventilation provides for the admission of pure air and for the outlet of impure, and in my experience I have found that it is best supplied by opening the slides at the bottom of the house. Impure air is charged with carbonic acid gas, thrown off by the exhalations of the fowls, and is heavier than the outside air; it therefore naturally settles towards the floor, and must find its outlet there. As it passes out, a supply of fresh air is admitted, which rises high enough for the use of the fowls, aerates their blood, and producing no drafts, does not cause disease.

Another essential to winter management is strict cleanliness. As the droppings become chilled, the odor from them is not so perceptible as in warm weather, and the tendency is to neglect their removal. But filth in winter, as well as at any other time of the year, furnishes just the breeding place that the germs of disease need, and to its presence is due much of the sickness that makes poultry-keeping discouraging.

If fresh air is admitted in a proper manner, in proper quantities and at proper times, and filth is promptly removed, and if some kind of disinfectant—and there is nothing better and cheaper than crude carbolic acid—is liberally used, much will be accomplished toward insuring good health in the fowls, without which neither pleasure nor profit can be expected.

The proper feeding of fowls is another important consideration in the winter management. I have always found variety essential to the best results, and can from experience recommend the following system:

For the morning's meal, mix together corn meal four parts in bulk, wheat bran two parts, and ground beef scraps one part, thoroughly scald and mix with boiling water, in which enough cayenne pepper has been stirred to slightly season the whole mess. Cover the pail containing the mixture and allow it to steam for a quarter of an hour. Feed warm, but not too hot. Every other day the scraps and pepper can be omitted with advantage, unless one is desirous of forcing the laying as much as possible.

For the evening meal use whole corn and oats one day, and whole corn and wheat the next, varying the proportion of corn and other grain according to the condition of the fowls. Ordinarily the

mixture should be two parts of corn to one of wheat or oats, but if the fowls seem to be too fat, reduce the proportion of corn and increase that of the oats or wheat.

In addition to these two meals, it is well to keep constantly before the fowls charcoal in bits about the size of kernels of corn, ground oyster shells, granulated bone, or some other substance which will furnish lime for egg shells, and will also operate mechanically in reducing the grain as it reaches the crop.

And finally, green food in some form must be provided. A great variety of green food may be used, some preferring one kind and some another. One of the best and cheapest kinds is prepared as follows: Run through a hay-cutter, cutting into vary short lengths, fine rowen—clover is the best—and then gather this into a covered dish, pour over in boiling water, place the cover on, and let it steam for a half hour. This can be prepared at evening and allowed to stand over night and then be fed the next morning. Next to this, cheapness and value considered, may be placed cabbage. Refuse cabbages can be purchased very cheaply of market gardeners in the vicinity of large cities, and, as they need no previous preparation, are much used by poultry fanciers. Hung up by the stalk, just high enough for the fowls to reach, they not only furnish green food, but exercise and employment that direct the minds of the fowls from bad habits, like feather-plucking. Small potatoes, in a season when there is an abundant crop, may be bought at a low price, and boiled or raw, beets, rutabagas, and all other root crops may be used. Small onions, given occasionally, are very beneficial, though their use should be limited, as too many onions may impart a disagreeable flavor to the eggs.

The poultryman who will furnish proper ventilation, keep his houses clean, use disinfectants as often as required, and adopt a sensible system of feeding, will find that his fowls will respond generously and will lay when eggs are high. Proper winter management is indispensable to the highest success and greatest profits in keeping fowls.

Preserving Eggs.

Although there are dozens of methods for preserving eggs, yet but few of them are worthy of notice. Limed eggs have been almost unsalable this year, and the lime method will soon be discarded. We give below a few rules that will enable our readers to preserve eggs in a good condition for at least three months, though eggs have been kept as long as six months by the process:

1. Always use fresh eggs, and do not rely on those from your neighbor. You must know that every egg is fresh, as one stale egg may injure all.
2. Use eggs only from hens not in company with cocks, as such eggs will keep three times as long as those containing germs of chicks.
3. Keep them in a cool place, the cooler the better. Anywhere near 40 deg. above zero will answer, though 60 deg. will be cool enough for a few months. Only be careful that eggs do not freeze.
4. Turn them half over three times a week, to prevent them from adhering to the shells. The turning of the eggs

is very important, and is one of the secrets of success.

5. No packing material is necessary. Simply lay them on racks or shelves; though if preferred they may be packed in boxes, in dry oats, and the boxes turned.

6. Solutions, greasing the eggs, egg-preserving preparations, etc., are unnecessary, as some of them injure the appearance of eggs.

7. Wash every egg clean before placing it with the others.

If the above rules are followed there will be no difference between eggs so preserved and those that are fresh. No person can succeed in preserving eggs who buys them from all sources, and who does not know just when every egg was laid, and it is on that point so many failures occur. You can not place any dependence on eggs except from your own hens. Even your neighbor is sometimes unable to prevent getting a stale egg in among the fresh ones. Never use stale eggs as nest eggs, or allow sitting hens to be in the room with your layers. The greatest care should be exercised, and the eggs kept always cool.—*Farm and Fireside.*

Prof. Sanborn thinks that there is a sharp demand for a decided change in our methods of growing hogs. He thinks the food can be taken to the pig cheaper than the pig can scoot around and get it, and that advantage should be taken of home feeding to procure the manure for increasing the pro-

duction of the land. This aim will more than justify swine feeding.

Some farmers say that they see no difference in the action on their soil between leached and unleached ashes. There is a difference, and if none is observed it is proof that the soil has potash enough. Potatoes need plenty of potash in the soil; the crop is then of large and fine tubers.



How to Cure Skin & Scalp DISEASES with the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

THE MOST DISTRESSING FORMS OF SKIN and scalp diseases, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, are speedily, economically and permanently cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, when all other remedies and methods fail.

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

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50 cents; SOAP, 25 cents; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

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

Relief in one minute, for all pains and weaknesses, in CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the only pain-killing plaster. 25 cents.

TANSY PILLS!
Safe and Sure. Send 4c. for "WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD." Wiley Specific Co., Phila., Pa.

Mary J. Holmes' New Story "MILDRED'S AMBITION"
A story of social ambition, by the most popular story writer in America. Every mother should read it and place it in the hands of her daughters. A pure, domestic story—not at all sensational, but intensely interesting.

Rose Terry Cooke's New Story "THE WISDOM OF THE ANCIENTS"
A story of dress and redress.

"LUMAN SKINKLE'S RELIGION" by Josiah Allen's Wife
The best story she has ever written. Its rich, keen sarcasm is irresistible. She keeps the reader convulsed with her sharp hits—spiced with pure fun, strong common sense and sound moral lessons.

Will Carleton's POEMS—with full-page drawings, finest illustrations ever engraved, by best artists.
"THE GRAND OLD DAY"
a Thanksgiving poem.
"THE VOICE OF A STAR"
a Christmas poem.

The above are a few of the special features to be found in the Autumn numbers of the

HOW WOMEN CAN MAKE MONEY
SKETCHES AND PORTRAITS OF Distinguished Women.



LADIES' Home Journal
AND PRACTICAL HOUSEKEEPER

YOU shall have it FROM NOW to JANUARY 1889

Four months, beginning September, for only **10 CENTS** Silver or Stamps the mere cost of paper, postage, &c.

We want to put it in A MILLION families on trial.

CURTIS PUB. CO. Philadelphia, Pa.

M.M.L. MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT Should be kept in stable, Kitchen, Factory, Store & Shop!

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M.M.L. MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT is for Man & Beast. Kills Pain. Rub it in very vigorously!

M.M.L. MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT is for Man & Beast. Kills Pain. Rub it in very vigorously!

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

By Prof. C. C. Blake, Topeka.

[Correspondence and remittances for the KANSAS FARMER on account of this Weather Department should be directed to C. C. Blake, Topeka, Kas. See advertisement of Blake's Almanac on another page.]

RAINFALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING AT 9 P. M., OCTOBER 4.

In the east two-thirds of the north half of Kansas the amount of rainfall for the week will average a little over one inch. In the west third of the north half it will be about two-fifths of an inch. In the west third of the south half it will be one-fourth of an inch. In the middle third of the south half it will be one and three-fourths inches; and one and one-half inches in the east third of the south half.

These figures for weekly predictions should be taken as proximate rather than as absolute.

PRECIPITATION FOR OCTOBER.

In Quebec the precipitation will be small till toward the last of the month, when there will be more, probably in the form of snow. In Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont there will be a full average; but less than usual in the rest of New England. Most places in New York will have more rain than ordinarily. New Jersey will be about normal. Places in Pennsylvania will have an excess; but the entire State will not average more than usual for that month. The rainfall will be deficient in Maryland; a little deficient in the northern part of Virginia, with more in West Virginia. Delaware and the eastern point of Maryland will have a fair amount of rain. North Carolina and the southern part of Virginia will be deficient, and South Carolina will probably be deficient. Georgia and northern Florida will have considerable rain in spots, though the general average will be a little deficient; and southern Florida will have less rain than usual for the season, except in spots on the eastern coast. The rainfall will be below the normal in most of Alabama. Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas will have an excess. The rainfall will be deficient in Texas, except in part of the eastern portion. New Mexico will be deficient, and also most of the Indian Territory. Tennessee and Kentucky will average about normal, though Tennessee will have the most rain of the two. Ohio will have the usual amount of rain, though it will be spotted. Indiana and Illinois will have rain in streaks, but the average for the month will not be as great as usual. In Michigan, that part west of Lake Michigan will have some heavy rains; but east of the lake the northern part will have considerable, while the southern part will be deficient except in spots. Ontario will average a little deficient. In Wisconsin the rainfall will average less than usual, though with considerable rain in streaks. In Minnesota the precipitation will average about normal; also in Manitoba. Iowa will average slightly deficient. Missouri will have a full average. In Kansas the rainfall will be pretty well distributed, and most of the counties will receive about as much as they usually do in that month; but this does not mean that each county will receive an equal number of inches of rain, as some counties do not usually receive as much as others in October. Many counties frequently have but little rain in that month, while in other years all have considerable; this year they will nearly all receive as much rain as the usual average for each locality in October. Some of the heaviest rains of the month in Kansas will be about the 5th or 6th, especially toward the southeastern quarter of the State, where the total precipitation for the month will be a little larger than in other sections. Statistics show that the southeastern part of the State generally has a little more rain in October than other parts, though there are exceptions to this rule in some years. The northeastern quarter comes next with nearly as much as the southeastern. This year there will be some pretty good rains in the western part of the State, especially toward the end of the month. Nebraska will be about normal, and Dakota slightly deficient on the general average. Montana, Wyoming and Colorado will be normal. The rainfall on the Pacific coast will generally be deficient in October, except in a few spots. In England and nearly all parts of Europe there will be more rain than usual for October. Generally, the amount of rain and snow in the United States in October will be normal, though

there will be deficiencies and excesses in places about as we have indicated.

TEMPERATURE.

In the Southern States it will not be as warm as usual for October; but in the Northern States it will average warmer than usual for that month, though there will be some fluctuating temperatures in the Northwestern States. On the Pacific coast it will not be quite as warm as usual till the last ten days, which will be warmer. In England and most of Europe it will not average as cold as usual there for the season.

YELLOW FEVER.

We notice that the people in the South are expecting that killing frosts will soon put a stop to the fever. In this we think they will be disappointed, for though there may be some slight frosts in the more northern of the Southern States in October, yet there will be no "killing frosts" in the Gulf States before about the middle of December. It is therefore probable that yellow fever will spread extensively before cold weather reaches the Gulf.

It is well known that kerosene, or coal oil, is death to insects. We do not see why it cannot be used to prevent the spread of the yellow fever plague. We think it could be used effectively by spraying it in the yard all around each house, and by using gasoline or benzine to spray upon the carpets, furniture and clothing. It would probably kill the yellow fever germs. Of course the odor would be disagreeable for a short time, but what is that compared with almost certain death by this terrible plague? In desperate cases every possible preventive should be used.

Gossip About Stock.

M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo., sold a five months Holstein-Friesian heifer to A. Hertschinger, Hope, Kan., last week for \$125.

Jos. Watson & Co., Beatrice, Neb., recently received an importation of seven English Shire, one Hackney, and one Welsh mountain pony, all stallions.

Sam Juret, Lawrence, Kas., the well-known Merino breeder, was expert judge on fine woolled sheep at the Nebraska State Fair at Lincoln last week and gave entire satisfaction.

Remember that we can supply "Haaf's Practical Dehorner," the best book on the subject ever published, for only \$1.25, or we will send it and the KANSAS FARMER one year for only \$2.

C. B. Fields, Alma, Kas., has purchased of Wm. Fields & Bro., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, the fine Cleveland Bay stallion that won first and sweepstakes premiums at the State Fair at Minneapolis, Minn., last year.

One of our good natured advertisers, Jno. C. Snyder, Constant, writes us as follows: "We could not keep house without the FARMER and my advertisement in it has brought me more letters and sales than all others combined."

The following are some of the Kansas breeders who have been making triumphal exhibits at the leading fairs of other states: Col. W. A. Harris, Linwood, short-horns; Kansas Hereford Cattle Co., Lawrence, Herefords; Rumsey Bros., and Co., Emporia, Devon cattle; Sexton, Warren and Offerd, Maple Hill, Red Polled cattle; M. A. Householder, Columbus, Short-horns; W. M. D. Lee, Leavenworth, Angus cattle.

Warren, Sexton & Offerd, breeders of Red Polled cattle, Maple Hill, Kas., at the Lincoln, Neb., State Fair, sold a splendid herd foundation of fine bull and four heifers to J. C. Davis, Ruby, Neb.; also the imported bull Saledan to H. C. Rekmyer, Osceola, Neb. At the State Fair at Lincoln, Neb., last week, they won Red Polled cattle first premiums on bull over three years old, bull 2 and under 3, also on bull under 1 year and second on aged cow, and first and second on heifer calves besides the sweepstakes on bull and female.

I. L. Whipple, Ottawa, Kansas, proprietor of the celebrated "Ottawa Herd" of Poland-Chinas and Duroc swine, writes that his herd is prosperous and stock in demand, having sold \$600 worth since July 23. Among the fortunate purchasers are D. S. Kinzer, Igo, Kas., Geo. S. Crone and Son, Rushville, Ill., the second purchase this year; H. G. Farmer and Sons, Garnett, \$165 worth to fill out his victorious show herd; C. Green, Homewood, Kas., bought

\$175 worth of sows bred; also to C. O. Horstick, O. F. Deetrich and Mr. Pierson, of Ottawa, and J. R. Campbell, Avilla, Mo. Mr. Whipple has a choice lot of males as well as sows bred for sale, and his herd will be on exhibition next week at Ottawa. He realizes that it pays to advertise in the FARMER.

Kansas Weekly Weather Report.

[Furnished by the Kansas Weather Service.]
[No State report this week.]

TOPEKA REPORT.

Abstract for the week ending Saturday, September 15, 1888:

Temperature.—Highest at 2 p. m., 90° on Monday, the 10th; lowest at same hour, 63° on Friday, the 14th. Highest recorded during the week, 91° on the 10th; lowest, 45° the 15th.

Rainfall.—Rain fell on Wednesday and Friday. Total for the week, 13-100 of an inch.

Inquiries Answered.

OKLAHOMA.—To whom shall I write to get the most definite information about the Oklahoma country? I understand there is a body organized ready to enter the country as soon as it should be opened for settlement. Would like to get into correspondence with such organization. Do you think it is likely to be opened for settlement within the next six months?

—Hon. Sidney Clarke, Lawrence, Kas., can give you as much information as anybody. Hon. E. H. Funston, your member of Congress, can tell you all about the legal status of the new country.

A Square Statement by a Carpenter.

"For years I have had a chest trouble amounting to nothing short of consumption. I saw how others in like condition had been cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and resolved to test its merits in my own case. The results are so plain as hardly to require a bitstock or any augerment in favor of this grate remedy. It does awl it claims! It builds up the system, supports and strengthens where others fail." He ads: "My recovery, which is now on a sure foundation, hinges entirely on the compass of this wonderful Restorative, having tried other remedies without a bit of relief."

No kitchen should be without scales to test the integrity of things purchased by weight, and to measure the quantities of various recipes.

The use of a single bottle of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer will show its efficacy in restoring the natural color of the hair and cleansing the scalp.

A Welsh tradition says bees came from paradise, leaving the garden when man fell, but with God's blessing, so that wax is necessary in the celebration of the mass.

The Missouri Pacific will run an extra train between Topeka and Quenemo during fair week, leaving Quenemo 7 a. m.; arriving Topeka 9 a. m.; leaving Topeka 7 a. m., arriving Quenemo 9 a. m.

Cows should be broken to milk on either side, a writer thinks. It makes them gentler and more easily handled. It is not always convenient to milk on the right side, and with cows that have very short teats the work is easier.

It is astonishing how rapidly the feeble and debilitated gain strength and vigor when taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. For what are called "broken-down constitutions," nothing else has proved so effective as this powerful but perfectly safe medicine.

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

For Sale or Exchange for Good Real Estate, a

Herd of Fine Short-horn Cattle

And one IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION—an excellent breeder.

Also, one ENGLISH COACH STALLION—very fine. Address
D. H. SCOTT, Larned, Kansas.

FOR SALE TO FEEDERS, STEERS.

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

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 2.

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

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

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

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

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

Approved February 28, 1887.

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

E. B. ALLEN, Secretary of State.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 6.

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

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

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

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

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

Approved March 4, 1887.

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

E. B. ALLEN, Secretary of State.

WORK FOR ALL. \$30 a week and expenses paid. Samples worth \$5 and particulars free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

GOLD. Live at home and make more money working for us than at anything else in the world. Either sex. Costly outfit FREE. Terms FREE. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

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

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

WARTS ON COW'S TEATS.—I have a cow in full milk that has small warts all over her teats. Please inform me in your paper what will take them off if you can.

—Would advise you to wait until the milk secretion is somewhat checked before trying to remove the warts. Touch the warts daily with strong acetic acid. Remove all those that are pediculated with the scissors, and then use the application.

Alas! the joys that fortune brings
Are trifling, and decay,
And those who prize the trifling things
More trifling still than they. —Goldsmith.

The use of calomel for derangements of the liver has ruined many a fine constitution. Those who, for similar troubles, have tried Ayer's Pills testify to their efficacy in thoroughly remedying the malady, without injury to the system.

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THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, September 17, 1888.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 135, shipments 2,105. Market quoted firm. Choice heavy native steers \$5 00a5 40, fair to good native steers \$4 00 a 4 90, medium to choice butchers' steers \$3 50a 4 25, fair to good stockers and feeders \$2 00a3 40, grass rangers \$1 75a3 60.

HOGS—Receipts 410, shipments 125. Market steady and strong. Choice heavy and butchers' selections \$6 40a6 50, medium to prime packing \$6 10a6 40, ordinary to best light grades \$4 50a6 10.

SHEEP—Receipts 55, shipments 1,250. Market firm and steady. Common to good sheep, \$2 00a4 10.

Chicago.

CATTLE—Receipts 14,500. Market on good steady; others 10a15c lower. Top natives, \$6 05; Texas, \$3 50; best steers, \$5 60a6 05; good, \$4 80a5 50; medium, \$4 25a4 80; common, \$3 25a 4 10; stockers, \$2 00a2 85; feeders, \$2 75a3 10; bulls, \$1 75a2 50; cows, \$1 50a3 00; Texas steers, \$2 40a3 50.

HOGS—Receipts 11,000. Market stronger. Mixed, \$6 05a6 55; heavy, \$6 15a6 75; light, \$5 80 a6 30; skips, \$4 00a5 75.

SHEEP—Receipts 10,000. Market 10a15c lower. Native sheep, \$2 50a4 00; Texas, \$2 50a3 40; lambs, per cwt., 3 50a5 75.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—The supply of native cattle was light, but there were some very good cattle. The best were worth around \$5 25a5 80. Some early business to speculators was called steady by the men who handled the cattle. After Chicago was heard from bids became 10a15c

lower and trade slow. Dressed beef and shipping \$4 25a5 30.

HOGS—Salesmen quoted the market as steady to strong; 5c higher in some cases. Buyers quoted their averages higher, considering the common quality of the offerings. The top price was at \$6 35 for not so good hogs as brought the money on Saturday. Coarse heavy hogs sold at \$5 50a6 00. Pigs were strong with speculators the only buyers. Sales were mainly around \$5 75 for selections. Common stuff was uneven at \$4 50a5 50.

SHEEP—The supply was moderate and mostly muttons. The market was active on good muttons and there was a fair demand for stockers and feeders. Some good Texas sheep sold at \$3 50 and were called 5a10c higher. Some less desirable Colorado stuff, mostly ewes, were steady at \$2 80.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts at regular elevators since last report 13,175 bushels; withdrawals, 3,000 bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 205,848 bushels. There was a stronger market on 'change to-day, and values higher. On the call the only sale was No. 2 red, December, at 81½c. No. 2 red winter, cash, 76½c bid, no offerings.

CORN—Receipts at regular elevators since last report, 1,572 bushels; withdrawals, 4,776 bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 44,104 bushels. On track by sample: No. 2 cash, 38½c; No. 2 white, cash, 38½c.

OATS—No. 2 cash, no bids, 26½c asked.

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

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The Busy Bee.

Bee Notes.

Hives should be arranged so that no adjusting of any part is to do after setting them in the cellar; but simply set them in quietly, avoiding any jarring that is possible. They should be arranged in the cellar so that we can get at any hive at any time we see proper, as it is often the case that a colony will become uneasy and noisy and will interest neighboring colonies, causing the loss, it may be, of several colonies; whereas if the noisy one can be removed, or induced to become quiet, all the others would be safe.

Bees should never be kept in cellars adjoining dwelling houses where vegetable and other things are kept; but they should have a cellar strictly to themselves, and a place that should never be visited for any other purpose except to examine into the condition of the bees. If bees are to be kept in a cellar they should be kept in perfect darkness and perfect quietness, except at such times as it may be necessary to examine them. An additional cave or cellar should be kept for affected colonies, and at any time should one become uneasy it should be removed thereto. It is rather a hard task to doctor such colonies. In many cases a little water given them will quiet them. But if this fails you must wait until a warm day puts in so that you can set them out and let them take a fly. If they get a good purifying flight it will ordinarily cure them. We consider cellar wintering risky. If things get to going wrong a terrible mess of things is the result. It makes a great elephant on our hands, and to avoid it we prefer out-door wintering.

The house apiary is an old idea, and many were used years ago, and doubtless were considered at that time the only correct method of keeping bees. But it has of late years been found that they are not desirable; hence to a great extent they have been discarded. The objections to the house apiary are many. In the first place they are very expensive. The capital required to start in bee-culture is much greater than with out-door hives. Again, manipulating bees in the open air is done with much more satisfaction than in a building of any kind. Every apiarist well knows what a trouble it is to clear a room of bees, if they should find their way in search of honey or sweets of any kind. The bee-house of course would necessitate the handling of the bees inside of it, and when bees are flying freely, and especially when the young bees are taking their play flight, we would soon have as much as a swarm of bees in our building to contend with. It would be quite a task to get them removed, and when driven out they will gather in clusters about the doors, especially the young bees that do not know the way to their hives.

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plan, and with great satisfaction. Often he has left strips through the fields untouched by the roller, and has invariably found that the rolled portion was much thriftier than the unrolled strips alongside.

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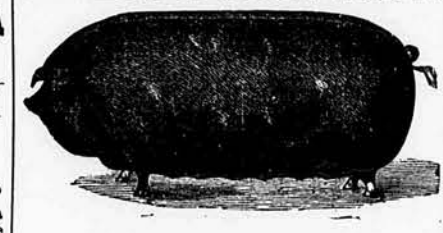
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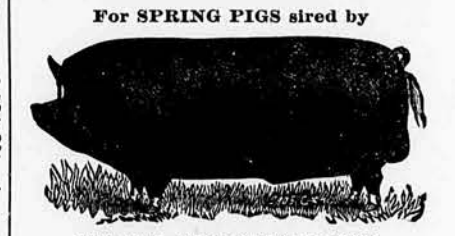


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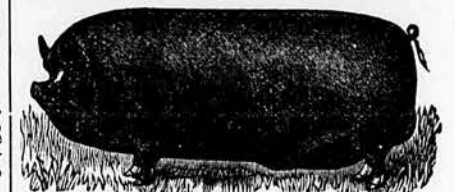
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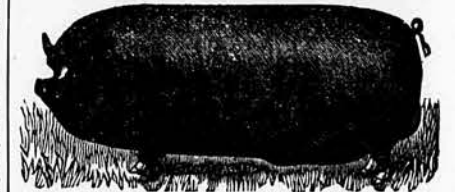
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We use only the choicest animals of the most approved pedigree, hence our herd is bred to a very high state of perfection. Pigs in pairs not akin. Stock of all ages and sows bred for sale at all seasons. Prices reasonable and quality of stock second to none.
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Ohio IMPROVED Chesters
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EXPRESS PREPAID. WING 1ST
PRIZES IN U. S. & FOREIGN COUNTRIES. 2 WEIGHED 2800 LBS.
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Home of HASSELMAN'S BROWNEY 28777. Tested on Island of Jersey at rate of 88 pounds 12 ounces in seven days.

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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 8d 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 14718.

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

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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
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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.

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NOW IS THE TIME!
**CHICKENS ARE "RIPE."
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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.

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FOR **MAN & WOMAN.** Contains 10 degrees of strength. Current can be increased, decreased, reversed or detached at will, and applied to any part of the body or limbs by whole family. Cures General, Nervous and Chronic Diseases. It is light, simple and superior to all others. Guaranteed for one year. Our Large Illustrated PAMPHLET giving prices, testimonials, mechanism, and simple application for the cure of disease will be sent FREE to any address.

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The sweepstakes bull PRINCE OF ALTIJDWERK (61 M. R.) 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. [Mention this paper.]

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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
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Our 1888 pamphlet (74 pages) containing full descriptive price list of Smalley goods will be mailed free to any address mentioning this paper. Every practical Dairymen and Stockraiser should have this Book. **SMALLEY MFG. CO.,** Manitowoc, Wis.

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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, Brawith Buds, Kinellar Golden Drops,* etc., headed by Imp. Baron Victor 42824, a prize-winner and sire of prize-winners.

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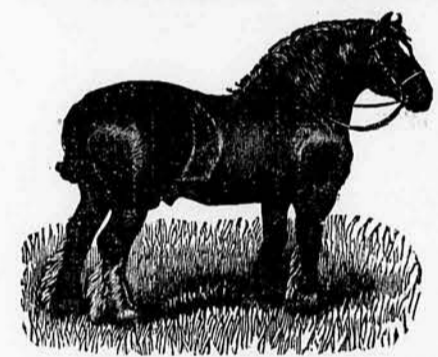
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RED POLLED CATTLE.

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French Coach Horses.

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THE STRAY LIST.

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

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1884, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker-up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

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

No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray. If an animal liable to be taken up, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he falls for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

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

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

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up (ten days after posting), make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray. If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

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

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker-up. At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to three householders to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker-up; said appraisers, or two of them, shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker-up may have had, and report the same on their appraisal. In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of the stray, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray.

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

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 6, 1888.

Douglas county—M. D. Greenlee, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by E. D. O'Bryon, in Wakarusa tp., (P. O. Lawrence), August 19, 1888, one gray horse colt, about 13 hands high, H on left front fore foot, slit in right ear, right hind foot white; valued at \$20.

Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Michael Pfaff, August 18, 1888, one roan mare pony, 12 hands high, branded M on left hip, supposed to be 8 years old; valued at \$15.

Franklin county—T. F. Ankeny, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by James Lafallette, in Ohio tp., (P. O. Princeton), one sorrel horse colt, 2 years old, blaze in face, right hind foot white, small in size for a 2-year-old; valued at \$25.

Allen county—R. W. Duffy, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Wm. Kennedy, in Elmore tp., July 31, 1888, one red cow with white on belly, points of horns sawed off, supposed to be 10 years old; valued at \$15.

Sedgwick county—S. Dunkin, clerk.

CALF—Taken up by D. F. Brown, in Afton tp., (P. O. Goddard), June 24, 1888, one light roan spring steer calf; valued at \$5.

CALF—By same, one dark roan spring steer calf; valued at \$5.

PONY—Taken up by A. L. Shepherd, in Grant tp., (P. O. Sunnydale), August 8, 1888, one bay horse pony, saddle marks; valued at \$20.

PONY—Taken up by G. S. Robertson, in Eagle tp., (P. O. Bentley), July 20, 1888, one brown mare pony, about 13 hands high, 9 years old, branded 4 on left thigh and P O O on left hip, saddle and bridle on when taken up; valued at \$25.

Montgomery county—G. W. Fulmer, clerk.

COW—Taken up by J. C. Emil, one red and white cow, 12 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$8.

HEIFER—By same, one red and white heifer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$8.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 13, 1888.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk.

COW—Taken up by J. D. Borden, in Shawnee tp., (P. O. Merriam), August 18, 1888, one pale red cow, dry, weight 900 or 1,000 pounds, white in forehead, clip and split in right ear, line back, 8 or 9 years old; valued at \$18.

HORSE—Taken up by James M. Campbell, in Shawnee tp., (P. O. Merriam), August 16, 1888, one black horse, 15½ hands high, 7 or 8 years old, barefooted, right shoulder enlarged, split in right ear one inch deep and in left ear one-quarter inch deep; valued at \$50.

Rooks county—J. T. Smith, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by M. W. Allen, in Lowell tp., (P. O. Woodston), one bay horse colt, 2 years old, white feet; valued at \$20.

Coffey county—H. B. Cheney, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Samuel Hodges, in California tp., September 1, 1888, one small heavy-made dark bay pony mare, 3 or 4 years old; valued at \$35.

Trego county—C. A. Hoar, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Frank W. Austin, in Wallace tp., (P. O. Sharon Springs), June 11, 1888, one black mare mule, 15 hands high; valued at \$30.

MULE—By same, one bay mare mule, 15 hands high, no marks or brands; valued at \$30.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 20, 1888.

Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk.

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

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.

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

Shawnee county—D. N. Burdge, clerk.

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

Too Late to Classify.

WANTED.—I have two Collie Pups, from imported registered parents. Also a dog. Address Peter Sim, care Bennett & Son, Topeka, Kas.

DR. JOS. HAAS' HOG & POULTRY REMEDY—Cures disease, prevents disease, and the cheapest fattener in use. Send for book on Hogology. J. K. Jones, Agt., Fifth St. and Kansas Ave., Topeka.

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

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

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS FOR SALE—Forty acres in Small Fruits, .00,000 plants sold this year. 900,000 to sell in fall of 1888 and spring of 1889. To those who desire to plant small fruits, my 1888 Small Fruit Manual will be sent free. B. F. SMITH, Box 6, Lawrence, Kas.

JEWEL The earliest and best market grape known. Vigorous and productive. Sold at 20 cents per pound, wholesale. Price, \$1.50 each \$15.00 per dozen.

STAYMAN STRAWBERRY Large and firm; produced at the rate of 30,000 quarts per acre. Send for testimonials. STAYMAN & BLACK, LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

Vinland Nurseries and Fruit Farm—Vinland, Douglas Co., Kansas.

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

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Douglas County Nurseries, LAWRENCE, KANSAS. A full line of all kinds of Nursery Stock for fall trade. Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum, Peach, Russian Apricot, Small Fruits, Shrubbery, Roses, etc. Fine stock Grape Vines. Hedge in quantity. Extra low prices on Apple Trees by the carload, and everything else at reasonable rates. Send for Catalogue—Free. Been in the business since 1869 in the county. WM. PLASKET & SONS.

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

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. Extra early fine spring salad. Now is the time to prepare well, rich soil, to sow July to October—earlier the better. \$1 per pound; ½ pound, 50 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents. Postage prepaid. LARGE QUANTITY AT REDUCED RATE. Send P. O. Orders on Memphis, Tenn., Postal Note or Express to Knoxville, Tenn. B. E. DALE, Knoxville, Shelby Co., Tenn.

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

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A full line of Nursery Stock, Ornamental Trees, Roses and Shrubbery. We have no substitution clause in our orders, and deliver everything as specified. 320 Acres in Nursery Stock. Reference: Bank of Fort Scott. Catalogue Free on application. Established 1857.

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We offer for the Fall trade a large and fine stock of every description of FRUIT and Ornamental TREES, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, SMALL FRUITS, Hedge Plants, Fruit Tree Seedlings and Forest Tree Seedlings. Priced Catalogue, Fall of 1888, mailed free. Established 1852. BLOOMINGTON (PHENIX) NURSERY SIDNEY TUTTLE & CO. Proprietors, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

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We have Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry and Evergreen Trees. Grape Vines in all varieties, and FOREST TREES a specialty. Osage Hedge Plants and Russian Mulberry in any quantity. Write for Prices. C. H. FINK & SON, LAMAR, MO.

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

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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.

Full instructions sent with every order, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Send for full list and prices. Address D. W. COZAD Box 25, LACYGNE, LINN CO., KANSAS.

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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. They are planked throughout, no yards are better watered and in none is there a better system of drainage. The fact that 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, and the regular attendance and sharp competitive buyers for the Packing Houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston. All the thirteen roads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the Yards, affording the best accommodations for stock coming from the great grazing grounds of all the Western States and Territories, and also for stock destined for Eastern markets.

The business of the Yards is done systematically, and with the utmost promptness, so that there is no delay and no clashing, and stockmen have found here, and will continue to find, that they get all their stock is worth, with the least possible delay.

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