



**TOPEKA : BUSINESS : INDEX**

Of the Representative and Business Firms of the Capital City of Kansas.

The KANSAS FARMER endorses the following business firms as worthy of the patronage of parties visiting the city or wishing to transact business by mail:

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**DR. ADELIN E. METCALF**, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, 717 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kas.

**H. C. ROOT**, Attorney at Law. Practices in the Supreme Court and U. S. Courts. Collections a specialty. 110 Sixth street West, Topeka, Kas.

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OFFICE:—118 Sixth Avenue W., TOPEKA, KAS.

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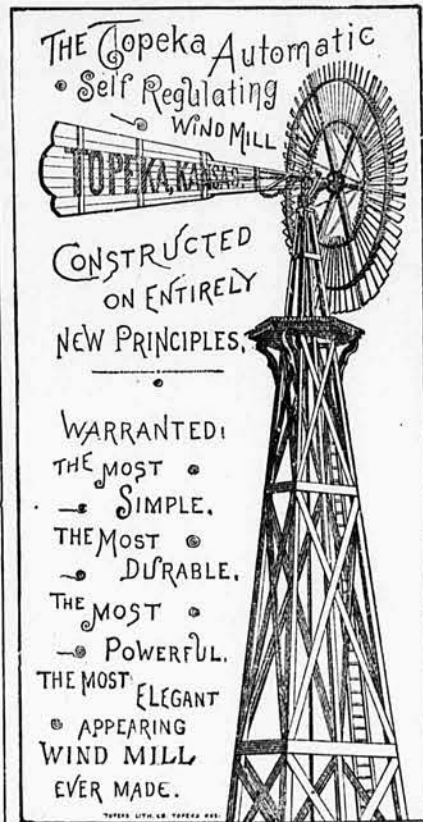
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**THE KANSAS FARMER**

Is a twenty-page weekly journal devoted to the interests of Kansas agriculture. During the growing season—March to November—it publishes monthly crop and stock reports covering the entire State. It is the only Kansas paper of its class, having a general circulation, and its managers aim to make it reliable in all its departments. It is unquestionably the most representative Kansas paper published; it is a mirror in which the material interests of the State may be seen fresh every week. All departments of agriculture are represented in its columns—Field Work, Horticulture, Gardening, Stock-raising, Dairying, Poultry, Bees, etc., and two pages are devoted to miscellaneous reading matter for all members of the family.

The KANSAS FARMER is absolutely free from all parties, combinations and cliques; it discusses public questions from an advanced, independent standpoint fearlessly and in the interest of people who eat bread in the sweat of their faces.

Persons who want to keep posted as to the condition of Kansas and her people can do so by reading the KANSAS FARMER regularly.

TERMS: One dollar a year. Published by the KANSAS FARMER Company, Topeka, Kansas.

## Agricultural Matters.

### ADDRESS TO THE FARMERS' CONGRESS.

Following is the address of the President of the National Farmers' Congress, Hon. R. F. Kalb, of Alabama, delivered at the session in Topeka, Kas., on the 15th day of November, 1888.

GENTLEMEN:—We are here as a brotherhood in convention assembled, coming from every section of our common country, and it is pleasant for us to meet again and renew the acquaintances and friendship formed at other times and in other places where we have met together in council for our common good. Some members who were with us in our last congress in Chicago are not in life with us now; some are detained elsewhere by life's busy engagements, and we find present with us to-day, some whom we have not had the pleasure to meet with heretofore. To you all I extend a hearty greeting, and I am specially commissioned by the good people of my far distant Alabama home to extend to you individually and collectively their fraternal regard, and to express their well wishes for your prosperity and happiness. Mountains and rivers, fields and forests, widely separate us, but a common sentiment of patriotic devotion to our country inspires the hope that your deliberations will eventuate in our general welfare. At the annual convention in August last of the farmers of Alabama, resolutions were unanimously passed cordially inviting the Congress to hold its next annual meeting at Montgomery, the beautiful capital city of my State, which I trust at the proper time you will give your favorable consideration.

Our country has just emerged from the struggle of opposing parties for political supremacy, and to this agitation our people are periodically subjected under the organic law of our Republican form of government. England, our mother country, has no constitution and no periodic elections by the people of the sovereign executive head of the government. Here every American citizen is a sovereign, and no titles of nobility can be conferred by law. He is a part and parcel of the great American government, and well directed individual effort, supported by merit and capacity, make it possible for him to attain the highest honors of the best government the world has ever known. Are we less virtuous in life, or less useful to civilization or Christianity, by reason of our form of government, lodging its political power in the hands of the people, for whose protection and security government is established? That splendid civilization of which we so justly and proudly boast, commanding the respect and admiration of the old world, is the recognized basis of our national growth, in prosperity, wealth and power. Antagonisms of political thoughts and personal ambition have characterized the people of all governments on earth. They appear to be almost the necessary conditions of man under all forms of government. We have no exemption here from the excitement incident and common to national popular elections, but we do witness the acceptance in good faith of the expressed will of the people, and a consequent obedience to the constitution and laws of the country. Ever since the confederation of the States, conflicts of political parties attended at times with a friction of great severity, have agitated and disturbed the people; but when the crisis has passed, they have resumed the obligations and duties attaching to their citizenship, and yielded a willing support to the constitution and laws of

the country. And so it will ever be with us. The highest duty we owe the government is allegiance to its authority, and the highest test of patriotic devotion is a willing obedience to its law.

Under our form of government, and system of revenue for governmental support, in connection with the vastness of our territory, the many and varied products of the soil, the great variety of industrial pursuits, extent of commercial growth, our climatic conditions, and our waterways and railways for intercommunication, there must and will arise many conditions variously affecting the business of the people. We have not assembled to consider all these conflicting interests and to supply a remedy, for these are properly the subjects of legislation on the part of the Congress of the United States. We have assembled to promote, in a legitimate way, the best interest of the people engaged in agriculture and in the production of supplies of every kind for the use and comfort of man. Organized effort, intelligently directed, in every department of practical business life attain the highest and best conditions of human success. The benefits we are to receive resulting from co-operative effort, will be proportioned to the integrity of our purpose, and the fidelity given to our work. It is gratifying to see here to-day such a large number of intelligent and successful business men from every section of our common country. It inspires not only confidence in a matured purpose to do well the work we have in hand, but it gives assurance of successful results to individual and co-operative effort, directed to the end of human prosperity and human happiness.

The distinguished gentleman who had the honor to preside over your deliberations last year in the city of Chicago, gave you in his annual address, a synopsis of the important measures to which he had invited the attention of Congress at Washington. These several subjects, presented to our national legislature, are matters in which we have a very great interest, for they immediately pertain to the economies of the farms and farmers. We have a numerical strength as affected by our relations to society and government, equal to fully 60 per cent. or more of the population of the nation, and being the producing power of this country, we are enabled, if we will, in concert of action, to protect our interests by appropriate and necessary legislation. The law making power of this government cannot disregard the necessity for appropriate legislation properly demanded. The stability of government itself rests upon a prudent and wise adjustment of a system of laws for the protection of life, liberty and property. And while we feel that the principles of protection to life and liberty are secured to all, under the Federal and State constitutions, yet we feel that the necessary protection to property, and incidental property rights, is not secure to us under the present laws of the national government.

The governmental fabric rests upon the strength of its agriculture, manufactures and commerce, supported by loyalty of the people. If loyalty be lax, representation inadequate, and taxation burdensome, because high and unequal, then the government is wanting in the elements of strength necessary for preservation. I have had an abiding faith in the integrity and strength of our national government, and believed for many years past that we were to secure the establishment of the department of agriculture at Washington as a co-ordinate depart-

ment of the government, and through which we may now reasonably expect a just recognition of the agricultural conditions and necessities of this great and growing country. The department of agriculture, when properly organized, will by its inherent power, secure to the vast army of the tillers of the soil all the advantages to come from a well-regulated signal service, a systematized plan for preventing animal diseases, and will also give an intelligent direction to the operation of all the experiment stations of the country.

The impress made upon the prosperity of the country by its agricultural development can not escape the consideration of those men to whom we have given legislative power. We are reasonably to expect at their hands such a system of laws as will give to us in our several varied business interests the protection necessary for our present and future conditions. Our business interests are varied by different business engagements in different sections of this great and powerful country. And the fullest measure and scope of statesmanship is required to create, if possible, no inequality in the burdens of government. This work of legislation, we all know, is a difficult task, and law-makers and politicians have for a long while been divided in judgment on the tariff issues in Congress. But let us hope for the best results to come from the honest efforts of honest men in the discharge of a public trust. The payment of taxes, in whatever form they are laid by authority of law, ought to be a patriotic duty, and the American people will never prove recreant to the duty attaching to American citizenship, and whatever may be the difference in judgment on questions of revenue and tariff, there will exist forever the common purpose to maintain at all hazards the integrity and unity of our national government.

American citizenship rests not alone upon American nativity. It also includes those of the old world, who have come to us to enjoy the blessings of religious liberty. Those who love our institutions would lay down their lives for the preservation of the political integrity and unity of the best government in the world. Our national territory is large, and our national strength is great. England retains intact her Canadian provinces as they existed when the independence of the United States was secured by a baptism in fire and blood. We hold Alaska as the subject of purchase. We have a magnificent domain between the two largest oceans of the world. One of the greatest elements of our national strength is our isolation from the strong powers beyond the mighty waters that so widely separate us. No harm can ever come to us from foreign invasion. Our cities by the waterside may be bombarded and sacked, our commerce on the high seas may be intercepted, paralyzed and destroyed, but the armed legions of the strongest powers on earth, can never successfully wage against us a war of invasion, nor penetrate the interior of our vast and powerful country.

Our national history has been one of prosperity and continuous growth. The republic of Texas voluntarily came into our sisterhood of States, and transfixed her lone star to the constellation that glitters on our national flag. She asked to retain her proprietary ownership in her public lands, and our government justly conceded it to her. The rapid advancement of Mexico in agriculture, manufactures and commerce has come not from an invasion of arms, but from the invasion of our civilization, genius and capital. Twenty-five years ago she had not a single railroad in operation

within her vast territorial limits. Now her rushing trains are giving a new inspiration to commerce and travel. Our international relations are friendly and cordial, and will remain so forever, unless like accretions to the soil, she becomes a part and parcel of our national body politic. American civilization and genius demand that we shall preserve forever American territory for American citizens, free from all foreign interference or governmental control.

The civilization of America, and the future of this continent will be ours. "A continent, that with all its various states, shall be a plural unit, with one constitution, one liberty, and one destiny."

Every American citizen should be proud of this great country of ours. Being a native Alabamian, I am naturally proud of my State, and rejoice in the fact that she is fast coming to the front in all things that go to make a great and prosperous commonwealth; but while I thank God that I am an Alabamian, I also thank God that Alabama is only a part of our common country, and that I am an American citizen. No citizen of this great State of Kansas rejoices more than I do at the high position she has taken in our sisterhood of States and the rapid progress she has made during the past twenty-five years. But I trust I have a heart big enough and love of country great enough to take in our American Union, and no matter where I go or where I am, whether in Alabama or Kansas, in Maine or Texas, I remember that the same flag floats above us all, and I can from my inmost soul thank God it is all our common country.

#### Horses and Barb Wire Fences.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Considering the cost, the durability and the effectiveness, a good barb wire fence, if properly constructed, is one of the very best that can be built. Yet, put on a new farm, or where the stock have not been accustomed to it, there is always more or less risk of injury unless something is put up that will make it plain, and even then there is often considerable harm done. After they once learn that the fence is there it will be more of an accident if the stock hurt themselves, as they very sure learn that the fence is something that had better be left alone and will generally manage to keep away from it. One very good plan of keeping stock away from a fence is to run a couple of furrows reasonably close to the fence, throwing the dirt towards the fence. When it can be done without washing into deep gullies it will not only aid to keep the stock away from the fence, but also strengthen it and add to its durability by providing good drainage.

When the stock is first turned into a field that is fenced with barb wire, a very good plan is to lead or drive the stock close up to it and let them get thoroughly acquainted with it at the start. This will at least aid to prevent them from attempting to break through of their own accord. Barb wire wounds are often bad, whether it is the way the cuts or wounds are made or because there is some kind of poison in the iron or paint, they often make very serious sores. They should be washed clean with lukewarm water and castile soap, taking pains to wash out the blood clean; and if it is a bad cut it will be better to take two or three stitches to hold together. This is not necessary unless the wound is deep and needs stitching to keep the parts together. The best remedy I have ever tried is veterinary vaseline. This is an ointment, is readily applied, and is one of the best healing ointments I have ever tried. It is preferable to a liniment. Turpentine is good if on hand; sugar and campher is also good in places where it can be applied in such a way that it will remain. A good ointment is in a majority of cases preferable, more on account of the ease in applying than anything else.

They ought to be attended to as soon as possible after the injury is done, as the quicker a remedy is applied the better. Use reasonable pains to prevent, as it is in many cases easier to do this than to cure.

The danger from injury should not prevent using whenever necessary, as with good precautions the risk can be made very small. N. J. SHEPHERD, Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

**The Stock Interest.**

**Extremes in the Stock Business.**

If farmers could keep their heads level there would be no great extremes in the prices of farm products, says the Iowa *Homestead*. It is the extremes in prices that keep men poor. When prices are advancing every one works up everything he has to sell, and then if he can raise the money turns in and buys. When prices are falling he puts everything he has on the market and does his part to depress prices still more. When a certain line of stock is going up he increases that line all he can and decreases the line that is declining in price. When farmers in general lose faith in a particular class of stock there is apparently no bottom to the depression, and they keep on selling and crowding their stuff on the market long after the reason for the decline has disappeared. The result is disastrous. The present condition of the hog and cattle markets furnishes a striking illustration of this tendency of the farmers to rush to extremes. Hogs are unusually high. There are good reasons for it. Cholera two years ago in the West and this year in the East, high-priced corn for a year, and a cold, wet spring made hogs scarce, and therefore dear. They will remain comparatively high until a new crop can be raised, which will not be inside of twelve months. With plenty of cheap corn we expect to see farmers rush pell-mell into hogs, and the farmers who have been fighting shy of hogs for a year, and are now rushing in, will be in time to sell a big crop for low prices. Cattle have been low for two or three years. There have been good reasons for it. The range was overcrowded and had to be emptied. There were two years of drouth in the West. Many farmers had to sell to save their cattle alive. Hence, the markets were glutted, and whenever that is the case, from any cause, prices fall. The supply from the range has kept pouring in and selling, the best of it as well and even better than common natives, so that the farmer has concluded that there will be no end of it, and he is dumping his cows and heifers on the market, doing anything to get rid of them. There is no sense in this, or rather there is no sense in forcing a sale of anything that is good enough to use as breeding stock. We will give our reasons. This vast outpour of range stock does not mean that the supply is limitless and will always be a stone around the neck of the prairie farmer, but on the other hand it means that the range is becoming limited and the cattle must go out of the way of the settler. We met Hon. Alex. Swan, of Cheyenne, Wyoming, the other day and asked him for the exact facts—for the true reason of this outpouring of range stock. He states it as follows: The range is rapidly decreasing. The settlers no longer spread out over the country, but creep along the streams. They utilize the water for irrigation and shut out the cattle. Ranges that would be good for a hundred years if there was access to water are fast becoming worthless. This high land lying back of the streams cannot be farmed for it is too dry; nor can it be grazed, for the settler has cut off the water. Hence, every cow that can be made fat is sold. Not only this, but every large range is spaying the heifers, thousands and thousands of them. Mr. Swan tells us that when spayed young they sell about as well as steers. Whilst four years ago the ranchmen were buying up every heifer they could find, now they are selling all the stock. This means that the range

will gradually become smaller and competition less severe. There will, however, always be a certain amount of stuff raised on the range, enough, with cattle raised on farms of practically the same value to supply the demand for the lower quality of beef. Heretofore the range has been the unknown quantity threatening the stability of the cattle industry in the States. The unknown has now been explained and defined, and it is clearly and definitely ascertained that it will not seriously injure the business of producing the best. Farmers ought to begin to understand this, and have confidence in a business which, from the time of Abraham, has been one of the most reliable on earth, and will be until the Anglo-Saxon race gets a different sort of stomach. We do not blame farmers for getting rid of inferior cows and heifers. We think they ought to do so as soon as possible, but it is the madness of folly for them to sacrifice grades that will be legal tender for almost anything in the near future, merely because their neighbors are doing the same thing. They will realize in the next year or two that the supply of breeding cattle has been seriously decreased, and then they will be as wild to get into the cattle business as they are now to get out. When from any reason receipts slacken, and we have shown that this must come in the near future, prices must advance, and so soon as this advance is maintained for a reasonable length of time and the farmers have confidence in the cattle business, the advance will be rapid, and it may be too rapid for the good of the business. We never wish to see farmers as "cattle crazy" as they were a few years ago. This sort of craze sets fools to buying anything in the shape of a calf that has hide and hair, and the result is in the end loss, and often financial embarrassment. Meanwhile, we consider good grades good property at present prices, and when we get the full force of the upturn it will last for years. One extreme always begets another.

**Poland-China Swine-Breeders.**

As has been previously announced, the stockholders of the Northwestern Poland-China Swine Association met in annual session at the Secretary's office in the court house, at Washington, Kas., October 26. The meeting was fairly represented by stockholders and breeders of the Poland-China hog, from Kansas and Nebraska, and communications were read from stockholders of other States expressing to the meeting their regrets for not being able for various causes to meet with us.

Reports made by the officers of the association show the standing financially to be good, with about 400 volumes of its records yet on hand unsold.

The following named persons were elected as directors for the ensuing year: C. A. Brown, Syracuse, Neb.; J. B. Besack, Washington, Kas.; H. E. Billings, Linn, Kas.; Z. D. Smith, Greenleaf, Kas.; A. Stolzer, Washington, Kas.; James Johnson, Marysville, Kas.; J. O. Young, Washington, Kas.; J. O. Booth, Onaga, Kas.; H. Geffert, Ballards Falls, Kas.; C. H. Warrington, West Chester, Pa.; R. Dibble, Beatrice, Neb.

The officers chosen are as follows: H. E. Billings, President; Z. D. Smith, Vice President; J. O. Young, Secretary; A. Stolzer, Treasurer.

Executive Committee—J. B. Besack, J. O. Booth and H. Geffert.

The meeting adjourned to meet as a board of directors on the first Friday in June next, to then take action in regard to publishing volume IV. of the Record.

J. O. YOUNG, Secretary.

**Butchers' National Protective Association.**

Officers—President, Charles James, St. Louis; First Vice President, R. H. Nooney, New York; Second Vice President, Wm. Peters, Pittsburg; Recording Secretary, Chris. Brokate, St. Louis; Financial Secretary, G. W. Schenck, Philadelphia; Treasurer, Henry Cheatele, Chicago.

Following are extracts from the constitution:

**ARTICLE I.**

The corporate name of this association shall be "The Butchers' National Protective Association of the United States of America."

**ARTICLE II.**

The object of this association is to unite in one brotherhood all butchers and persons engaged in dealing in butchers' stock within the States and Territories of the United States of America, for the following purposes, to-wit:

First.—To protect the common interests and those of the general public in the matter of dealing in, slaughtering, handling and selling butchers' stock and fresh meat designed for human food; and to see that such stock be so slaughtered and the flesh so handled as to secure the highest sanitary condition thereof for human food.

Second.—To oppose by the whole power and influence of this association the policy and action of all persons and organizations which disregard the public good and endanger the health of the people by selling, for human food, diseased, tainted or otherwise unwholesome meat.

Third.—To oppose all monopolies and combinations which ultimately injure and oppress the people by controlling and manipulating the market in a staple and indispensable article of human food.

Fourth.—To elevate the business to a standard commensurate with its importance to the general public.

**ARTICLE III.—MEMBERSHIP.**

The membership of this association shall consist of all members in good and regular standing of local associations duly chartered by this association.

**ARTICLE VI.—LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS.**

SECTION 1. Ten or more persons of good character, actually engaged in the business of slaughtering, preparing or selling fresh meat for food, or handling and selling animals designed for human food, may make application for a charter to form a butchers' local association at any place, and such application for a charter must be signed by the applicants, and must designate the persons who shall serve respectively as President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer of such local association for the ensuing year, and shall forward therewith the sum of \$50 as a charter fee.

SEC. 4. Any local association in good standing shall have the right to call upon this association for aid and assistance, when deemed necessary by such local association, on any matter or thing within the objects and purposes of this association as expressed in article II of this constitution.

SEC. 5. Upon the receipt of any such appeal or application, provided for in section 4 of this article, it shall be the duty of the President and Trustees to immediately investigate the matters involved in such appeal or application, and take such action thereon as they shall deem just and proper, having due regard to the objects and purposes of this association.

**ARTICLE VII.—REVENUES.**

SECTION 1. The revenues of the na-

tional association shall consist of charter fees and a *per capita* tax or assessment, as hereinafter set forth or provided for in the by-laws.

**Stock Notes.**

If you have any sick or unthrifty sheep separate them from the others in sorting up your flock for winter.

The amount of wool produced in the United States in 1886 was 285,000,000 pounds, and in 1887 the best estimate of the agricultural bureau placed the amount at 269,000,000 pounds.

Reject a horse that is "split up"—that is shows much daylight between his thighs. Propelling power comes from behind and must be deficient in horses without due muscular development between the thighs.

If the pigs or large hogs are found to be out of condition, it is better to seek out the cause and remove it than to commence at once to dose with all the recommended nostrums, without knowing what the real trouble is.

The marketing of mutton is everywhere pretty free for this season of the year, though we do not think this is so much to blame for low prices as the mean quality of the sheep which are sold for the block. When the position of cattle and hogs is considered sheep should be higher, and we believe they would be if better.

While it is urged that farmers should give greater attention to the production of a larger proportion of lean meat in hogs, the fact remains that they can get a better price for lard than for lean which will always prompt them to have the hogs as fat as possible before killing. Another fact is that fat can be produced at a smaller cost than lean, while the hogs sold in a fat condition carry away less of the fertility of the soil than the same weight of lean.

The British agricultural societies have decided to put an end to the numerous names of kinds of swine and reduce the whole to about eight classes. They take all the white swine of the Kingdom and amalgamate them to three breeds, and designate them as "Large Whites," "Middle Whites" and "Small Whites." In the same manner they will name the black swine, although there is not so great a difference in the respective weights as with the whites. They will also continue the Berkshire and Tamworth.

It is not fair to use a particular horse more than the others. The work should be shared around, and if there is nothing to do, and the weather will permit, all the horses should be turned out for a run at least once a day. But they should be blanketed as soon as they go back to the stalls. Enforced idleness causes horses to become lame, and also to acquire vices. On cold days the blanket will save food, as well as preventing coughs and other ailments. Keep the stalls dry, give good bedding, avoid over-feeding, and the horses will come out in good condition for spring work.

And now steps forth a merciful horseman who sensibly declares it has for years been the altogether too common idea that the whip is a powerful agent for getting work out of a horse. It would be taking too high ground to say that it ought never to be used; but surely its use should not be attempted by the horseman who is himself out of temper. A man who cannot control himself is certainly unfit to control a horse. If the whip is used when the driver is in a fury, it is sure to be done indiscreetly and without restraint; hence the object aimed at is frustrated, as the horse becomes either unduly excited or obstinate. Kind usage will get much more work out of both men and horses in the long run.

Medical experts, by the use of the Microscope, have recently discovered and classified specific living germs in the blood of all persons suffering from Malaria, and say that to cure the patient these germs must be killed. Thirty years ago Dr. Shallenberger advanced this theory as the correct one, and prepared his "Antidote for Malaria" to destroy these poisonous germs. If you have Malaria in your system, a few doses of this medicine will destroy the poison immediately, and not injure an infant. Sold by Druggists.

## In the Dairy.

### Butter-Making in Ontario.

In a recent bulletin, issued by the Ontario (Canada) Department of Agriculture, James W. Robertson, professor of dairying at the Ontario Agricultural college, offers the following suggestions to those farmers who wish to excel in producing choice butter:

1. See that the cows have an abundant supply of good wholesome food. Supplement the grass with bran or grain. Corn and pease make firm butter. If grass be dry or scarce furnish green fodder. The quality of the feed determines to some extent the quality of the fat globules in the milk. Fine butter is mostly composed of these. Green fodder is fed with better effect on the quality of the butter after being wilted for a day or two.

2. See that the cows have a liberal supply of pure cold water. As well might a cook expect to make good palatable porridge out of musty oatmeal and stagnant water as to get pure, sweet-flavored, wholesome milk out of musty feed and foul drink consumed by a cow.

3. See that the cows have access to salt every day. They know best when to help themselves.

4. Let the cows be saved from annoyance and worry. Any harsh treatment that excites a cow lessens the quantity and injures the quality of her yield.

5. Where practicable, let the cows be milked regularly as to time and by the same person.

6. The udders should be well-brushed and then rubbed with a damp, coarse towel before milking.

7. All milk should be carefully strained immediately after the milking is completed.

8. Thorough airing of the milk for a few minutes by dipping, pouring or stirring will improve the flavor of the butter.

9. When set for the rising of the cream, milk should be at a temperature above 90 deg. F.

10. When shallow open pans are used for setting, it is most important that the surrounding air be pure. A damp cellar is not a fit place for milk.

11. When deep-setting pails are used, the water in the tank should be kept below or as near 45 deg. as possible.

12. The skimming should not be delayed longer than twenty-four hours.

13. Cream should invariably be removed from the milk before it is sour.

14. The cream for each churning should all be gathered into one vessel, and kept cool and sweet. A good practice is to mix twenty-five per cent. of pure water with the cream.

15. The whole of it should be well stirred every time fresh cream is added, and half a dozen times a day besides.

16. Two days before the churning is to be done about one quart of cream to every four pailfuls to be churned (or equal to 2 per cent.) should be set apart, and kept as warm as 70 deg. F.

17. One day before the churning that small quantity of cream (a fermentation starter which will then be sour) should be added to that which is intended for churning, and well mixed therewith.

18. It should afterwards be kept at a temperature of 60 deg. F.

19. During summer the best churning temperature is 57 deg. or 58 deg. During late fall and winter 63 deg. to 64 deg. are found to be preferable.

20. The agitation in churning should be kept up till the butter comes into particles rather larger than clover seed.

21. The buttermilk should then be drawn off and pure water of 50 deg. added in its place.

22. By churning this for a minute or

two the butter will be washed free from milk while still in a granular state.

23. The milky water will then be drawn and replaced by a weak brine at the same temperature.

24. After a minute's churning, the butter may be removed from the churn and pressed for salting.

25. Pure salt of medium fineness and with a body velvety to the touch should be used.

26. Three quarters of an ounce to the pound will be the right quantity for most markets and judges.

27. The butter should be kept cool during the working, and also during the few hours while it may be left for the salt to thoroughly dissolve.

28. As soon as the salt is thoroughly dissolved, the butter may be worked the second time, to correct any streakiness which the first mixing of salt may have caused.

29. It should then be put up neatly and tastefully, with as little crimping and beautifying as feminine fondness for these will permit.

### Raising Calves by Hand.

I was taught by my father to wean calves. It was his general practice. I have never seen any good reason to change my practice and allow the calves to suck their dams. When the calves are allowed to run with their dams, no milk is got from the cows, and the only return for their keep are the calves. The calves may be allowed to draw their own milk rations, and yet some milk be got for the house or dairy by keeping the calves in a separate enclosure, admitting them to the dams night and morning. Then the cows can first be partly milked, the calves being allowed to have the residue. But this makes it necessary if the cows' yield is kept up, to strip them after the calves are done. And to get the calves away from the dams, and then strip the cows, with their udders wet with saliva, is very nearly as much trouble as to finish the milking and afterward give the calves their share. Or the calves may be allowed to the cows first; but then to get them away is troublesome indeed, and is apt to make the cows nervous and ill-tempered while they must be milked. When the calves suck the cows, no matter how the matter is arranged, the cows' teats being wet twice a day by saliva, are often sore, and as a result many a bucket of milk is kicked over, or a cow is milked only after racing back and forth across the lot; and when the calf can no longer be allowed to suck the cow, weaning it is extremely difficult. Some calves never can be weaned after they have sucked three or four months.

To weaning the calf there is no objection; that all the milk must be drawn and then the calf be fed—this is the only objectionable feature. There is no doubt that better calves are made by hand-raising; or that they are more economically raised, for the composition and amount of their food can be perfectly regulated. The additional labor is very little. To milk the cow and feed her calf is, when properly managed, little, if any, more labor than to milk the cow partly, let in the calf to get its share, fight it away from the cow, and draw the udder dry.

The calf should be allowed with its dam until it is forty-eight hours old. Then separate them, admitting the calf to suck morning, noon and night. When the calf is five or six days old, wean it. The effort to wean the calf should not be made earlier. It took me some years to learn this. I feared if I allowed the calf to suck too long, it would be very difficult to learn it to drink. This is true, only I made the proper period too short. The calf

should be weaned before it is a week old, yet usually it will learn to drink more readily when five than when three days old.

Take the calf from the cow in the morning. In the evening draw a quart or three pints of the cow's milk; not more, as it may get cold before the calf will drink it. A strap should be put around the calf's neck to enable your assistant to hold it backed in a corner. It is best to have the milk in a wide, low bucket, or in a common earthenware crock. Dip your hand in the milk and insert one of your fingers in the calf's mouth. It will begin sucking the finger, then lower your hand until it rests in the milk. Then the calf will suck up some milk. After one or two swallows it will jerk up its head to breathe. Then the operation must be gone over again. And, "if at first you don't succeed, try, try again." As soon as the calf has learned to suck nicely, gently withdraw your finger, and for a time the calf will suck up the milk. When it raises its head, give it the finger again, and withdraw it as soon as the calf is sucking up milk again.

Some calves learn very readily. I have had calves that it was necessary to give the finger only once. As soon as they got their noses to the milk, they began to drink. But some are provokingly slow to learn. The calf should have nothing for twelve hours before the first attempt—its hunger will make it quicker to learn.

The calf's milk ration may be adulterated with skim-milk when the animal is two weeks old. But little skim-milk should be given at first, but the quantity may be gradually increased until the calf gets only skim-milk when six weeks old. When skim-milk is fed, linseed meal must be given to supply the carbonaceous elements taken away in the cream. Begin with a tablespoonful for each calf, increasing it gradually up to a gill. Pour hot water over the meal, and let it stand until it softens and forms a jelly. Prepared in this way, no evil effects result. The milk ration should always be of the temperature of milk just from the cow's udder.

When the calf is ten days or two weeks old, a little wheat bran and corn meal, mixed, or similar feed, should be put before it, where it can get the feed easily, yet can not foul it. A little hay, clover preferred, should always be within its reach. It will soon learn to eat; and from the first, no feed should be in its box or manger longer than forty-eight hours. If not eaten then, take it out and give it to some other animal. Give the calf all the corn meal and wheat bran (adding oats and shelled corn as soon as the calf will eat them,) with hay or grass, it will eat, until it is four months old. There is nothing lost by feeding calves liberally.

The earlier the calves can get on pasture, the better. The young animal does better on fresh grasses than any other feed. Fresh grasses are growing, muscle-forming foods, the average of their albuminoid ration being about 1.6. Besides, the fresh grass is palatable and easily digested. If the calves do not keep the grass down at first, mow it off, that they may have a fresh growth to graze.

About the only thing to guard against is the scours. Watch for it, for it should be treated without delay. If allowed to become chronic, it is very difficult to get control of the diarrhoea. First try a fresh egg or two in the milk. If this does not check it, then try the flour remedy. Tie wheat flour in a rag and boil it for two hours. Let it dry and then pulverize it. Give a little to the calf in its milk, increasing the

## High-Pressure

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

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

### A Cure

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

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

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

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY  
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

amount until a cure is effected.—E. J. Phelps, in Farmers' Call.

A dairywoman gives the following advice about churning, in the *Farm and Home*: Cream should never be churned fast until it has thickened some, as it is likely to become frothy, especially in cold weather, as there is more milk taken off with the cream than in warm weather, where open setting is practiced. If one is in a hurry the best plan is to make haste by churning slow at first.

Are you sad, despondent, gloomy?  
Are you sore distressed?  
Listen to the welcome bidding—  
"Be at rest."  
Have you aches and pains unnumbered,  
Poisoning life's Golden Cup?  
Think not there's no balm in Gilead, and  
"Give it up."  
A Golden Remedy awaits you—  
Golden not alone in name—  
Reach, oh, suffering one, and grasp it,  
Health reclaim.

There is but one "Golden" Remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It stands alone as the great "blood-purifier," "strength-renewer" and "health-restorer," of the age! The Liver, it regulates, removing all impurities. The Lungs it strengthens, cleansing and nourishing them. The whole system it builds up, supplying that above all other things most needed—pure, rich Blood.

## WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S

### IMPROVED

# Butter Color.

EXCELS IN { STRENGTH  
PURITY  
BRIGHTNESS

Always gives a bright natural color, never turns rancid. Will not color the Buttermilk. Used by thousands of the best Creameries and Dairies. Do not allow your dealer to convince you that some other kind is just as good. Tell him the BEST is what you want, and you must have Wells, Richardson & Co's Improved Butter Color. Three sizes, 25c, 50c, \$1.00. For sale everywhere.  
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### (33 Colors.) DIAMOND DYES

are the Purest, Cheapest, Strongest, and most Durable Dyes ever made. One 10c. package will color 1 to 4 pounds of Dress Goods, Garments, Yarns, Rags, etc. Unequaled for Feathers, Ribbons, and all Fancy Dyeing. Also Diamond Paints, for Gilding, Bronzing, etc. Any color Dye or Paint, with full instructions and sample card mailed for 10 cents. At all Druggists  
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., BURLINGTON, VT.

## Correspondence.

### Letter from the State Printer.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—My attention was called this morning to an article in your issue of November 8th, respecting the Report of the State Board of Agriculture for the months of August and September, issued in one pamphlet. The requisition on the State Printer bears date October 13th, showing that the first copy was received on that date. The book contains 50 pages, almost one-half of which are covered with solid rule and figure work. I claim to have the most proficient printers in the city, and it is generally conceded that they work as rapidly as the average printers. I fully understand the desirability of the prompt issuance of this pamphlet, and have given orders to lay aside other work when that comes in.

So much being "table work" it was practicable to put only a certain number of compositors on the job. However, enough were put on and there was no delay.

You say six of your printers could set up the pamphlet in five days. Perhaps so, if the copy were all in hand. As a matter of fact, all the copy for this report rarely comes in at one time. It is often impracticable for Secretary Mohler to send it all in, owing to several causes. In the instance under consideration the copy did not all come in at one time.

After the type is set the proof must be read and corrected. In your office you would read your own proof and there would be no changes from copy. You probably have not stopped to remember that the State Printer must send the proof to the office of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. It is not always returned as soon as I would like to have it, perhaps through the pressure of other business in that office, or because the State House messenger is not at hand to send with it, or for some other cause, not necessarily the fault of the Secretary.

This is a 50-page pamphlet and not a 20-page newspaper. The edition was 10,000 copies. After printing, the sheets must be carefully folded, then "gathered" and "pressed," then "stabbed" and stitched, then covered, trimmed and delivered. You probably forgot these little matters, else you would have taken the pains to mention them.

I said, above, that the record shows that the first copy was received October 13. It also shows that the delivery of the pamphlet commenced on October 24. You ask me to get out the 10,000 copies in a week. If you did forget the items connected with publication, other than type-setting, you are ready now, I trust, to say that ten days is not too much time to give even the State Printer, who is not paid for the time lost in waiting for proof, or for changes in copy, and the other little things which help to make delay.

Will you be so kind as to give these statements as wide circulation as the article reflecting on this office had, and may I ask the favor, generally conceded by newspaper men to be a reasonable request, that when you again have occasion to criticize this office you will first come and learn the facts, and thus avoid an injustice which I do not believe you would intentionally do me,

Yours truly,

CLIFFORD C. BAKER,  
State Printer.

Topeka, Kas., Nov. 16, 1888.

We understand well enough all the difficulties enumerated by Mr. Baker, and understood them when the article to which he refers was written. The State Printer is an earnest, energetic business man, and he has a force of as good printers as can be mustered in the State. The same may be said of his predecessor. We have been personally acquainted, too, with all the Secretaries of the State Board of Agriculture since the appointment of Alfred ray, and they were all careful and competent men. Still, these Reports do not get out until some of the matter in them is old. We are complaining on general principles, not scolding anybody in particular. We have called attention to the matter several times before, and urged that at least those parts of the reports which are of immediate interest to the people might be put out

earlier. Mr. Baker is the first person to make answer, and we thank him for it.—EDITOR.

### British and American Prices.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—You appear to have a singular faculty for misunderstanding my letters and applying to them meanings neither contemplated by me or that a fair rendering of the text will justify.

In that portion of my letter expunged by you, there was merely a personal statement (that although I held with Cleveland in the then pending election), I was not a Democrat. The "insinuation" you speak of was purely imaginary on your part.

Now, sir, I want to put a little "tu gaugue" argument to you. Suppose you went to reside in England and you see all sorts of rubbish anent Kansas, Topeka and America generally, inserted in a local paper. Don't you think you would be like me? "Incredulous," you put it, (contemptuous you might almost have said). Would the production of any amount of hearsay (for it is not evidence) by the editor of that paper, or his American friend or correspondent, have the slightest effect towards making you believe or allow that he was right, and that all the time you had been living in Kansas you had been dreaming? I know the cause of all the trouble, and it is this: You judge everything from an American standpoint, and though many of your conclusions may appear to you as solid as rock, excuse my telling you so, but they are simply ludicrous. Napoleon I. said truly that the sublime and the ridiculous were the nearest conditions. Similarly, where a man makes even a fair conclusion from false premises, (which he believed to be true,) the conclusion will be more or less of an absurdity.

Your quotation of prices from the list of the Bristol Wagon company is a case in point. The load given is nominal, like the capacity of a ship; the tonnage is one thing, the burthen much more; besides if you know, your readers do not know, that 1½ tons British is 3,360 pounds. The Bristol Wagon company's wagons and carts are all extra heavy and extra strong; I know them quite well. They are of a perfectly different type from what I used to use, and much stronger as well as heavier. I constantly drew on mine two tons (British) over hilly roads with a gradient of 450 feet in a half mile. Those wagons are rendered so costly by the extra strong and elaborate butts (boxes). They will last with ordinary usage twenty years. There is nearly as much work on the Bristol wagon box as there is on the whole of an American wagon; a bare comparison of prices is absurd. I find the life of a wagon box here about five years, and not drawing more than half the weight. Do I advocate that English type of wagon for use here on farms? No; but the English tip-cart would be a great acquisition. This reminds me of the perfectly wrong conclusion you arrived at with regard to what I said in my former letter anent wooden articles. I said wood is much cheaper here than in England, not wooden articles; the raw material, not the manufactured; so that unless there were a very heavy margin, it would be almost an economic impossibility to import wooden articles from England. The types of wagons I used when in England would do here very well, especially with slight modification, and the price was less and amounted to hardly \$60 for the heaviest. Here let me remark that the wheels of the American wagons are superior, weight for weight, to English wagons; they are almost the only article I see honestly made and thoroughly put together; they are admirable; but the boxes are paste-board; the material poor as well as the putting together.

The long article which you quote from the Consul is very weak. It says in one place, "cheaper, or as cheap considering," etc.; that is to say in plain English without any qualification the article was dearer. I don't know much about "women's underwear," but I know that American shirts (ready-made) contain from one to two yards less material; this will make a considerable difference in cost—less material and less sewing,—and I for one do not care for a shirt that reaches only half way down my sides. For cotton unbleached elastic drawers, the price here in Florence is nearly double the cost in a small country town in England, and the wear less than one-half.

This is personal experience. American cotton sheeting is fairly good, and the price not excessive, but in cotton prints my work people tell me "there is no comparison in quality or price. The common varieties sold here would only be worn in England by 'rag-molls,' (rag-collectors) the dregs of the city population."

My "work people" are quite as entitled to credit as your "gentlemen;" they can show a good record of twenty-four years in my employ, besides some twenty previously, and I have a shrewd suspicion that my English standing in "society," a descendant of land-owners for some three hundred years at least, is as good at least as your friend's to whom I gave the Londoner's "title," as is usual.

Please read Thackery's essay on the subject; it "lets him down very easy" for Thackery.

I. BROWSE OLDFEIVE.

### Money and Interest on Money.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you permit me to occupy a small space again this week in answer to Mr. P. P. Faidley's article two weeks ago?

Mr. Faidley, like a good many other well meaning people, is inclined to deceive himself as to rates of interest in western Kansas.

I have taken the pains to enquire of a gentleman who lives in Topeka now, but who lived 120 miles west of the centre of the state for twelve years, and from his information I learn as follows: At Hays City, Kansas, Martin Allen, Montgomery & Harris, and S. Montz are loaning agents, and their rates on farm property are, 6 per cent. with a commission, and 7 per cent. without any commission.

He also informs me that A. L. Voorhees and other agents at Russell, Kansas, have been placing money on farm property at the same rates for more than one year.

Mr. Faidley can easily find out the truth of the matter by writing any of these gentlemen. He will also find that on city property in the towns mentioned the rate is 8 per cent. with a commission.

JAMES CLINTON.

### Letter From Pawnee County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We have had an extremely dry season, and the most destructive hot or drying winds that we have ever experienced. We did not feel so much slighted by the hail storm passing round on every side as we did the rain. The refreshing showers would often come within sight of us, wafting their cool and refreshing breezes around and over us, but not a drop of rain would fall on us for months at a time, when copious showers would pour down within a few miles on the east, west and south.

This has been the case for the past three years; our gardens and potato crops consequently was a total failure; still we live after a fashion, and but very few are inclined to give it up and leave for places as bad or worse than this.

Our wheat and rye crop was quite light; oats and millet are most a failure; in fact the general crop was even less than a year ago. Corn is about the same. Calves and young steers are selling briskly, although the prices are low. That is about all the stock that can be sold at any figure. There is no money to do business with; consequently what little produce there is to sell brings very low prices. I think we either want a higher protective tariff or a less production (which would be none at all); or else we want the bank trusts, coal trusts, beef and coal trusts, sugar, and in fact all robberies of the kind put out of existence; or else we want money issued to the people, and not through the grinding mills that takes all except the bran, and that comes so high that only the most fore-handed can procure it, and they are growing fewer every day.

Union Labor took a big and extended boom through several counties, and had it not been for the money power and mortgage power and bare-faced bull dozing, and all manner of dirty work, we would have made a perfect success. Our Democratic friends who proposed to endorse the Union Labor doctrine returned to their wallows like pigs in hot weather. But the battle is over for the present, only for a breathing spell, and then up and at it again. Never give up a

good cause, but keep it hot; victory is ours in the end, like our late rebellion.

We hear of a tremendous snow and wind storm east of us. I wonder if that was the storm our weather prophet has told us about? I have no doubt it is, as I have the utmost confidence in his predictions. We had a very little cold rain and some flakes of snow; nothing more. Sunny Kansas still prevails with us, and we live in hopes of a better season coming. We have had many of them in times past, and naturally will have them again if we can exist long enough to see them or enjoy them when they come.

Now I will give my friends a little advice: For many years after coming to Kansas I did my own work, or superintended the doing of it; I cleaned my yards and corral twice a year and spread it on my poorer land; I kept good teams and did my plowing early and deep. Any time after January first always harrow and roll after plowing, but never planted until May 10th or 15th, and as late as July 20th. But my late planting land was twice or three times tilled, usually with a heavy 7-tooth cultivator, and rolled after. I seldom cultivated more than once after planting, and my millet and sown sorghum not at all, and I never missed a crop or harvested a light one. Drought or hot winds did no harm. I had no weeds or sand burs to fight. It is easier and more expeditious to till the land before planting than after, and it is more beneficial. Worms are worse in late corn than early, when they come, but they do not always come. A late crop where the land is well and properly tilled grows much faster and ripens quicker than an early planting with poor or ordinary tilling. I am going to try milo maize another year if we have one and are able to plant anything. I notice it pays little attention to drought or hot winds, and makes a tremendous growth of feed as well as heavy seed. It has kept green until the late freeze. I think it will do best on well tilled land planted late in June, then cut after the weather gets cool and other work is out of the way and before heavy frost. Cut and put in good sized piles, crossing the armfuls until a shock shape is made. It keeps green and fresh, and I have had no sorghum or corn heat in that way, besides the seed is protected. I haul in mid winter and feed or stack, and often summer over and feed the next winter as good as the first. Broom corn and orange or red seed cane, half and half, sown one bushel to the acre last of June on well tilled land, makes the best feed I have got for stock of all kinds.

W. J. COLVIN.

### TO COLORADO AND RETURN \$10,000. The Grandest and Cheapest Excursion Ever Known.

To celebrate the opening of its great system to the Rocky Mountains (the Rock Island Route,) the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska Railway will give a grand excursion on Tuesday, November 27th, from St. Joseph and Kansas City to Colorado points, the rate for which to Colorado Springs, Denver or Pueblo and return being fixed at \$10.00, with tickets good for fifteen days.

The excursion train will run on the same time as the regular Royal Vestibule express which leaves St. Joseph at 9:45 a. m., Kansas City at 9:50 a. m., and Topeka at 12:55 p. m. The lowest rate ever known in the history of western travel, and the most attractive excursion, affording a magnificent view of the mountains for seventy-five miles.

### Topeka Weather.

Our weather-report for last week's issue did not reach this office until after the paper was printed, and the report for this week has not reached us yet. We have not yet ascertained who or what is to blame for the delay. On the 7th, 8th and 9th days of this month nine and one-fifth inches of wet snow fell, which with the rain that fell about the same time, amounted to about two and a-quarter inches of rain water.

### 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.







### The Young Folks.

#### Master and Reapers.

The master called to his reapers:  
 "Make scythes and sickle keen,  
 And bring me the grain from the uplands,  
 And the grass from the meadows green;  
 And from off the mist-clad marshes,  
 Where the salt waves fret and foam,  
 Ye shall gather the rustling sedges  
 To furnish the harvest home."  
 Then the laborers cried: "Oh, master,  
 We will bring thee the golden grain  
 That waves on the windy hillside,  
 And the tender grass from the plain;  
 But that which springs on the marshes  
 Is dry and harsh and thin,  
 Unlike the sweet field grasses,  
 So we will not gather it in."

But the master said: "O foolish!  
 For many a weary day,  
 Through storm and drought have ye labored  
 For the grain and the fragrant hay.  
 The generous earth is fruitful,  
 And the breezes of summer blow  
 When these, in the sun and dews of heaven,  
 Have ripened soft and slow."  
 "But out on the wide, black marshland  
 Hath never a plow been set,  
 And with alpine and rage of hungry waves  
 The shivering soil is wet.  
 There flower the pale green sedges,  
 And the tides that ebb and flow,  
 And the biting breath of sea wind,  
 Are the only cares they know."

"They have drunken of the bitter waters,  
 Their food hath been sharp sea sand  
 And they have yielded a harvest  
 Unto the master's hand.  
 So shalt ye all, O reapers,  
 Honor them the more,  
 And garner in gladness, with songs of praise,  
 The grass from the desolate shore."  
*Zoe Dana Underhill.*

Yet still there whispers the small voice  
 within,  
 Heard through Gain's silence, and o'er Glory's  
 dim:  
 Whatever creed be taught, or land be trod,  
 Man's conscience is the oracle of God.  
*-Egon.*

Wisdom that scorns the poet's tenderness,  
 That cannot love the beautiful and bright,  
 And is not moved by sorrow and distress,  
 Hath never read the page of Nature right.  
*-Middleton.*

Money, the life-blood of the nation,  
 Corrupts and stagnates in the veins  
 Unless a proper circulation  
 Its motion and its heat maintains  
*-Swift.*

#### How the Tiger Kills and Eats.

In a paper read before the Bombay Natural History Society, recently, and published in its journal, Mr. Inverarity, a noted *shikari*, discussed the habits of the tiger, and especially the mode in which it kills and eats its prey. Some think he seizes by the throat, others by the nape of the neck from above.  
 Mr. Inverarity has examined scores of slain animals with special reference to this point, and in every case but one the throat was seized from below. The exception was an old boar who had been seized by the back of the neck from above. One of a single file of villagers who was once seized by the nape of the neck by a man-eater, but saved by his companions, had no idea when he recovered his senses what had happened. Whether dislocation of the neck takes place is doubtful.

The tame hunting leopards always kill by pressure on the windpipe, without breaking the skin; possibly the tiger kills in the same way. It is only by accident, if at all, that tigers in killing sever any important vein or artery, and no blood to speak of flows from the throat wounds. Very large and powerful animals like the bull, buffalo, and bison, if attacked at all, are in the first instance attacked from the rear, with a view to disable them.

Having killed, the tiger almost invariably begins eating a hind quarter, consuming one or probably both. Sometimes he leaves the stomach and intestines as they are; sometimes he will remove them to one side, making a neat parcel of them. A tiger and tigress together will finish an ordinary sized animal at one meal, leaving only the head. In this case it is probable that the second begins at the fore quarter. Animals are never eaten where they are killed, but are always dragged a short distance. They are not lifted clear of the ground, but dragged.

Having gorged himself, the tiger sometimes lies close by his prey, but if it is hot weather and there are hills in the neighborhood, he will go a long distance off before resting for the day. He prefers to lie in a cool cave or in a breeze on the hillside than in the close, hot jungle.

He returns next night and finishes what is left, but he never eats a second time on the

same spot, dragging the remains of the prey forty or fifty yards off. Sportsmen coming on a half-devoured animal and desiring to catch the tiger, tie the prey to a tree. The tiger takes about two hours' steady eating to finish the fore quarters of a bullock.

Mr. Inverarity sat over a small tigress one night who ate for ten minutes, then went away for twenty, probably to drink, and on her return ate steadily for two and a quarter hours. He did not fire, as he could not see her.

Tigers are cannibals; they will make their meals off each other. They are supposed to kill once in five or six days, and no doubt the tiger after a heavy feed does not care to hunt much for a few days; but a tiger kills whenever he can. They have been known to kill on fourteen consecutive nights.

Mr. Inverarity believes that animals killed by tigers suffer little beyond the panic of a few seconds. The shock produces a stupor and dreaminess in which there is no sense of pain or feeling of terror. The powerful stroke of the fore paw of the tiger is a fiction; he clutches with his claws as one might with the fingers, but does not strike a blow.

Tigers wander immense distances at night, and, as they like easy going, they go on roads and paths. They do not like to move during the heat of the day, as the hot ground burns their pads and makes them raw. They can on occasion climb trees.

In Salsette one climbed after a certain Pandoo, but could not reach him, and retired. Pandoo, thinking the coast clear, got down and ran toward home, but on the way was caught by the tiger and killed.

The inquest report stated that "Pandoo died of the tiger eating him; there was no other cause of death. Nothing was left except some fingers, which probably belonged to the right or left hand." Natives have a belief that the ghosts of the man-eater's victims ride in his head and warn him of danger, or point the way to fresh victims.

#### A Natural Thermometer.

"The spiders' webs that one meets these mornings in fields and meadows are not so indicative of the kind of weather that we shall have during the day as some suppose," said a merchant the other day. "It is not exactly true that these spider webs are more abundant on some mornings than on others, and that they presage fair weather. As a matter of fact, during the latter half of the summer these webs are about as abundant one day as another, but they are much more noticeable on some mornings than others, by reason of a heavy dew which makes them more conspicuous. They are especially noticeable on a foggy morning."

"These webs are little nets that catch the fog, and on every little silken thread is strung innumerable minute drops like glass beads. After an hour of sunshine the webs are apparently gone. But they are still there, stretched above the grass, at noon and at sunset as abundant as they were at sunrise, and are then more serviceable to the spiders because they are invisible. The flies and other insects would avoid them in the morning."

"Farmers consult these little webs as regularly as they would a thermometer, if they had one, and in many houses they often take the place of that instrument. A heavy dew occurs under a clear, cool sky, and the night preceding a day of rain is usually a dewless night. The dew then means fair weather, and a copious dew discloses the spiders' webs. It is the dew that is significant and not the webs."

#### Paper Pencils.

London *Invention* states that paper pencils are the subject of a patent which promises to lead to a large industry, as it understands that the price at which they can be produced is marvellously low. Ordinary cedar-wood pencils, as every one knows, are made by gluing two pieces of wood together after having placed into a slot made in one of them a prepared slip of graphite or other marking material.

Although it seems so simple, there are a great many operations to be performed in doing this, such as cutting the large wood into strips of the right size, making the slot or groove in which the lead has to be placed, preparing the leads of the required size, firing these to make them firm, then placing them by hand in the slots of the wood

strips, gluing these strips together, and after the glue is set, the two pieces of glued wood have to be rounded off and then polished, etc.

The idea of using paper instead of wood for pencils is not new, but an objection to pencils thus formed was the difficulty of sharpening, paper being so tough that even with the sharpest knife the jerking from the paper to the lead caused the latter to snap off. Then again the paper having to be folded round a previously formed and hardened marking material was a tedious and expensive labor. These objections to the use of paper are overcome by Mr. Green's process.

The paper is first made into tubes; a gross or more of these are placed in a frame forming the lower end of a cylinder, and the substance to be used as a marking material being put in a plastic state into the body of the cylinder, by pressure is forced into the hollow centres of the paper tubes. The marking material, which now forms the center of each tube, is hardened by gradual drying during six days at increasing temperatures.

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An Institute was held at McPherson last week by the McPherson County Farmers' Association.

The National Grange is still in session. The work done, up to the time of our going to press, was chiefly routine work of the order, which is not given out for publication.

The annual meeting of the Kansas State Veterinary Medical Association will be held at the Windsor hotel in Topeka, on Thursday, December 13, 1888, at 4 p. m. All who are interested in the elevation of the science of veterinary medicine are cordially invited to attend.

DEAR READER: If you are a subscriber to the *KANSAS FARMER*, please consider yourself a committee of one duly commissioned to increase the paper's circulation by soliciting subscriptions. Read our terms. The new year will soon be with us, and we want at least five thousand new subscribers to celebrate on.

The Agricultural Department at Washington is actively engaged in organizing a force and in collecting specimens for exhibition at the Paris Universal Exposition to be held next year. Application has already been made to our State Board of Agriculture for assistance. We hope Kansas will be on hand with a few astonishers. It would be a mistake to let so favorable an opportunity pass unimproved.

Mr. Secretary Sanborn, of the Missouri Board of Agriculture, in his November crop report says the poor condition of wheat noted at the present date is due to dry weather. Germination was imperfect, while much wheat has been late sown and it now stands short and not as vigorous as desirable. Pastures are short where the drouth most prevails, but not seriously so, as an abundant summer growth has not been wholly consumed. Apples have not only made a fine crop, but a rarely good one in quality, being large, smooth, and comparatively free from insect injury.

## THE GRANGE AND THE CONGRESS.

It would hardly be possible to present more conclusive evidence of the superiority of a well organized body over one that is not so organized than was witnessed in this city last week when the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry were in session in the west wing of the State House and the National Farmers' Congress was in session in the east wing of the same building. As to the Congress, two men, Messrs. Smith and Sims, looked after it, securing a place of meeting and attending to arrangements generally. Ten States were represented—Alabama, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Texas. The delegates were good-looking men, doubtless gentlemen of high character, every one of them, yet there was no prearrangement of work to be done, no particular subjects announced in advance for discussion; the body, when it convened, seemed aimless, a coming together without order and without object. Some of the delegates presented resolutions, and all of them related to important subjects, but there was not one studied address delivered during the entire session on any subject embraced in any of the resolutions, except that of Prof. Cowgill. The resolutions cover a wide range of subjects of interest to the farmer, and they will have weight, too, but there was nothing in the proceedings to indicate that the body was national in its character, or that it has to perform a mission among men.

The Grange, on the other hand, came in like parts of a great machine, every man and woman having a constituency that will expect a report. They came among friends who welcomed them as members of a great family. The local Patrons here had everything arranged for the comfort of the visitors during their stay, and spent time, labor, skill, and money in decorations of the hall where the meetings were to be held. The *Capital Commonwealth*, Wednesday morning, gave this description:

In Representative hall the ladies have done a great deal. The Speaker's desk is appropriately draped in mourning, out of respect to the memory of the late Hon. Put Parden, Worthy Master of the National Grange, who died in July last at his home in Fayette, Miss. The Speaker's chair is similarly draped. The Clerk's desk is almost entirely concealed by a collection of the choicest potted plants and hot-house flowers, whose rich colors blend in exquisite harmony and relieve the somber drapery in the back ground. At the right of the Speaker's desk is a table laden with lovely products of Kansas orchards, while above all are cables of evergreen and mountain ash which add to the bright and cheerful aspect of the hall. In the basement corridor of the same wing of the State House there is a noble display of grains, grasses, etc. Under the supervision of Prof. Worrell this exhibit was completed yesterday afternoon. The panels of the north and south walls are filled with sheaf grains and native grasses displayed upon a crimson background. The center of the corridor, and the sides, are occupied by cases and cabinets containing rare collections of every sort of creature from the brilliant winged butterfly to the homeliest black beetle. Kansas wheat, oats, rye and barley, mingle their golden hue with the rich green color of corn stalks from sixteen to twenty feet in height, and the rich, ripe grains of the one harmonize beautifully with the full ears of the other. Eighteen incandescent lamps light up this corridor, which, together with the numerous gas jets, make the scene a brilliant one.

Delegates had their wives with them. One of the distinguishing features of this order is its attention to the family. Wives, mothers, daughters are members of the order the same as they are members of the family. And this ornamentation of the hall, the placing of flowers and the hanging of drapery to beautify the place of meeting was the work of women. The body, when convened, had work to do, every delegate knew what he had come for, there was system and order from the beginning; and there was something which bound the members in sympathy, making them friends and co-workers. The work of the National Grange will be felt in two directions, downward through State

and subordinate Granges to the people as individuals, and upward through the press and through personal efforts to the Legislatures of the several States and to the Congress of the United States.

When the Congress adjourned, there was nothing left of it but the President and Secretary. Not one of the delegates holds over; his presence at adjournment was his last official act. Every delegate to the next meeting must be appointed next year by the Governor of his State. But the Grange does not die after holding one session; it grows stronger and better as it grows older.

## THE SORGHUM SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Prof. E. B. Cowgill delivered an instructive address before the Farmers' Congress in this city last week. His subject was, "Have we a Northern Sugar Industry?" He treated it historically, giving many instructive facts, showing how, from small beginnings, sorghum sugar-making has finally been placed where there is no longer any room for doubt about its profitable expansion to the extent of the efforts put forth on the line of what is already known.

In concluding his address, Prof. Cowgill gave a good deal of practical information touching the yield of cane, its cost, product, and cost of sugar, etc.

The average yield of cane, including tops and leaves, he said, may fairly be placed at ten tons per acre. Some place it higher. The sugar factories have paid for this delivered \$2 per ton, or, say \$20 per acre, for the farmers' part. Sorghum yields ten tons per acre as surely as corn yields thirty bushels or wheat yields fifteen bushels per acre. At average Kansas prices the corn and wheat will net not more than an average of \$10 per acre. Farmers who have produced all these crops estimate the labor and expense of producing and delivering an acre of cane at about 10 per cent. more than the labor and expense of producing and marketing an acre of wheat or corn. To arrive at results by another method. The Sterling Syrup works have produced their own cane for seven years. Their estimate of the cost of cane delivered at the factory is \$1 to \$1.15 per ton.

The cost of manufacturing has often been estimated. It is difficult to obtain accurate figures from experience from the fact that the expenses of experimental work have not been separated from expenses of manufacturing. It is probably safe to place the expenses properly chargeable to manufacturing including superintendence, labor, fuel and incidentals at \$2 per ton of cleaned cane. The seed and leaves are worth more than the cost when purchased with the cane at \$2 per ton, so that the cleaned cane may be put down as costing \$2 per ton. Add for manufacturing \$2 per ton, and we have a gross cost of product amounting to \$4 per ton.

The product as realized in properly equipped and skillfully operated factories this season will be not far from sugar, 100 pounds at 6¢ cents, \$6.25; molasses, 15 gallons at 15 cents, \$2.25; total, \$8.50; cost of cane and manufacturing, \$4; balance, \$4.50. A factory using 150 tons per day will thus pay interest on a considerable investment. When we consider that sorghum cane, grown as the farmers at Conway Springs and at Douglass have grown it this season for their factories, contains above 225 pounds of sugar per ton, a yield of only 100 pounds seems shameful and shows abundant room for improvement. That improvement will be made there is no doubt. Industry appeals to science to point out the way

and she should not still her voice until cane containing 225 pounds of sugar per ton is made to yield in pure white crystals at least 200 pounds.

The Northern sugar industry is represented by four factories in Kansas this season; all of which are turning out a merchantable article of sugar. Their aggregate product for the season will be about 750,000 pounds, of which one factory has produced more than half, besides train loads of molasses. This is only a beginning when it is remembered that the people of the United States are paying to the people of foreign countries over \$100,000,000 annually for sugar and are paying into an overflowing treasury over \$50,000,000 annually as import duties on the same.

In conclusion let us say that we have a Northern sugar industry in its infancy but now established on a basis of profit with a cash home market for its products to the amount of \$150,000,000 for the sugar and a large additional amount for the molasses and other by products.

## The Sugar Bounty Question.

The Southern members of the Farmers' Congress opposed the sugar bounty proposition with a warmth and resolution which indicated a suspicion on their part that the resolution was a thrust at the Southern sugar interest. It was evident, however, that they were not only wrong in their suspicion, but they did not understand the object of the gentleman who proposed the resolution and of those members who supported him. Their object is perfectly plain and simple, and altogether wise. We are now paying a bounty to American sugar-makers, and a very large one, too. It amounts to five times as much as the entire product is worth at 4 cents a pound. We pay it indirectly through duties on foreign sugar. Of every eleven pounds of sugar which the people of this country use, they make one pound themselves and buy the other ten pounds from foreigners, and on every one of those ten pounds there is an import duty of 2 cents (average), all, or nearly all of which is paid by the consumers in increased prices when they purchase the sugar. The amount paid in duties on foreign sugar and molasses during the last fiscal year reported was \$56,000,000, and our home crop of sugar was not worth more than \$10,000,000 at the factories. That is paying more for needed protection than it is worth. The object of the free sugar men is to save to our own sugar-makers all needful protection and at the same time to secure cheaper sugar for the people.

What does it matter to the sugar-maker whether his protection comes directly from the treasury in money or whether it comes through the hands of persons who purchase the sugar? The total home product is about 200,000,000 pounds annually. A bounty on that of 2 cents a pound, and that as the average duty would amount to \$4,000,000. If we can, for \$4,000,000, afford our sugar industry as much protection as is afforded by the tariff law which costs us upward of \$50,000,000, why should we not do so, and save the difference? The people could save annually in this way an average of \$40,000,000, during the next ten years. Sugar-making will be wonderfully developed in this country in the near future, we believe; but it will be twenty years at least before the home product equals the imported, and until that time, it will be cheaper for the people to pay direct from the treasury whatever may be needed to place the home manufacture on a competing basis. When the time comes that our own sugar-makers can supply the home market, or so much of it as to materially affect prices, then drop the bounty and return to the tariff again, so that as fast as our people gain control of the home market they may be made secure in holding it if they want to do so.

### Defects in the Organization of the National Farmers' Congress.

The membership ought to be continuous—part of them always holding over at least one year, so that there would be some old members at every session. Heretofore the delegates were appointed for one session only, and that necessarily makes the membership of every session new, unless last year's men were re-appointed; but even though all the delegates appointed for one year should be again selected for the next year, it is not known in advance that such will be the case, the appointment is made only a short time before the time of meeting; hence there is but little of the force and effect of organization about the Congress, the members making no special preparation for work to be done, because no work has been laid out. At the session in Topeka, last week, the constitution was amended so as to make the term of membership two years. That is an improvement, but it does not remove or remedy the defect, except for one-half the time. If the amendment had provided that one-half the members next appointed should hold one year only, that would leave one-half the members holding over every year. If the tenure were made three years, one-third the members being appointed every year, it would still be better, for in that case two-thirds of the members would always be "old" and only one-third "new." The particular advantage of this lies in the opportunities it would afford for method in the work of the Congress. A plan of work would be begun and followed systematically from year to year, with such improvements as time and experience would show to be needed.

And then, members of the agricultural press ought to form part of the Congress. The business or editorial manager of every farm journal of general circulation in a State, ought to be a regular member of the Congress. One effect of this would be to keep the work of the Congress continuously before the people, and another good effect would be timely suggestions touching matters to be brought before the sessions.

Another defect, and perhaps the most serious one, is the lack of such authority as will attract not only the attention of the people, but their confidence. The Congress ought to be made a very useful body. If the persons who are appointed next year should give notice at their first meeting that at the session in 1890 it would be proposed to amend the constitution so as to authorize the forming of a perpetual association, with authority to establish State associations of like character and through them local bodies, and in this way build up a national body, there might be established an organization which would command such influence in every State as to ensure plenty of funds from members to pay all expenses of meetings and for the publication of proceedings. It is not a good plan to ask appropriations from State legislatures. If men will associate themselves together in the interest of agriculture, they can easily raise all necessary funds.

### What's the Matter With the Mails?

We are having a good many complaints about the irregular arrivals of the KANSAS FARMER at places to which it is directed. There has been unusual complaint of this character among subscribers to other papers as well as among ours. We have not yet been able to locate the responsibility. The KANSAS FARMER is made ready for mailing every Thursday in time for the afternoon and night mails and de-

livered at the postoffice in Topeka. It ought to reach every Kansas subscriber's postoffice on or before Saturday. It is charged, but we do not know whether truthfully or not, that there is not help enough in the postoffice department, and that clerks, on the postal cars, being overworked, often are compelled to carry packages a day or two before opening them. Weekly papers are rarely published earlier than Wednesday; hence the first three days of the week, newspaper mail is not heavy; but it grows enormously on Thursday and Friday. We are doing all that we can to find where the trouble really lies, and will do our part in removing the cause.

### A Remedy for Drought and Hot Winds.

Captain Pierce, in his address on Silos and Ensilage, before the Farmers' Congress, in this city last week, said some things which, if there is half as much in them as he thinks there is, are well worth not only study, but general application. He referred to a field of his own corn that was being injured seriously by dry weather. He did not care to take any risks on the weather's account, so he set hands at work cutting up the corn and putting it in the silo. He is now feeding that same corn to his cattle, and it is as good feed as any he has. He said that if he had left the corn standing in the field, it would have so dried out as to be comparatively worthless.

Judging from his own experience in this case, he believes that farmers in the western part of Kansas, if they would prepare silos, could save every bit of their corn in dry seasons by doing just as he did in this case. He is now getting the full value of a fair corn crop that would have been of but little worth had he not saved it as he did.

This matter is worth more than a passing notice. There is a great deal in it, or there is nothing, and the personal experience of a man like Captain Pierce, who is feeding cattle in large numbers, is entitled to great weight. He fed five head of cattle last winter on the corn which had grown on one acre of ground. The stocks were cut up when the corn was in dough, and put in silo. He used a little hay and straw with the ensilage. A silo is not hard to make, and it need not be expensive. The secret of success in preserving green food is in keeping air and water out of it. A silo may be made under ground or above ground; it must be strong, and the ground must be well drained. An excavation in a side hill is a good place, but it may be built wholly above the ground. A strong framework tightly lined with boards, tight enough to keep out the air, is all that is needed. The stalks of corn ought to be cut into short pieces by a cutting machine, but where that is not convenient, lay them down straight in the silo in such manner as to get the most in, and then tramp it solid as the filling is done. When the silo is full, cover the stalks over well with hay or straw, then lay boards on that the right length to reach fully across the silo and just short enough to slip down inside as the corn settles. Cover the whole this way, then throw a few pieces of scantling across the boards and put a heavy weight on. Rocks or earth may be used for weighting. Let it be heavy, say 300 pounds to the square yard. Some persons do not use weights, they simply cover well with grass or similar substance and let it go. But Captain Pierce began with weights and he advises their use.

Extravagance marks the work of too many,—extravagance in feed, shelter and carelessness which is the worse kind of extravagance.

### Work of the Farmers' Congress.

The Farmers' National Congress met at 11 o'clock a. m. Wednesday, the 14th inst., and adjourned Friday following at 12 m. Besides the President's annual address, there were but two formal addresses delivered during the session, one by Prof. Cowgill, of Sterling, Kansas, on the sugar industry, the other by Prof. Hay, of Junction City, Kansas, on the salt industry. Mr. Pierce, of Davis county, Kansas, gave an informal talk on silos and ensilage, and Mr. Barclay, of Kentucky, talked a few minutes on the better organization of the Congress. All the rest of the talking was in brief discussions of matters brought up by motion or resolution, and there was no appearance of serious difference on any subject except on a proposition to reduce or remove the tariff duties on sugar and pay bounties from the national treasury to domestic sugar-makers to equal in amount the present duties on foreign sugar. Members of the Congress from all the southern states represented, except Texas, were opposed to even discussing the subject; they insisted on keeping it out of the way by motions to lie on the table, indefinitely postpone, etc. On a call of states the whole matter was laid aside within thirty minutes after it was called up.

### Following are the resolutions adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Farmers' Congress approve of the encouragement and assistance extended to the sugar industry by the United States department of agriculture.

*Resolved*, That we commend the liberality of Congress in making appropriations for experimental work in furtherance of this industry, and we earnestly request that like appropriations be made from time to time to be expended to secure the highest possible developments of the sugar industry.

*Resolved*, That we are opposed to all combinations of capital in trusts or otherwise to arbitrarily control the markets of this country, to the detriment of our productive industries; and we demand of the Congress of the United States such legislation as will secure to the farmers and the stockraisers of this country the best possible reward for their labor.

*Resolved*, By the National Farmers' Congress now in session at Topeka, Kan., that we urge our delegations in Congress to use all honorable means to secure the speedy passage of the bill now pending before that honorable body, creating the cabinet position of secretary of agriculture and recommend that said position be filled by a practical farmer.

*Resolved*, That the Farmers' National Congress, assembled at Topeka, Kansas, this, the 18th day of November, 1888, do hereby most earnestly, but respectfully request the honorable senators and representatives in the Congress of the United States to provide by appropriate legislation, for the speedy construction of a deep water port or harbor on the northwestern coast of the Gulf of Mexico, at such eligible place as shall be found best suited for the purpose, of sufficient capacity to accommodate the largest ocean going vessels for the commercial and naval necessities of the country. We regard this as of paramount importance to this great southwestern and northwestern section of our common country.

*WHEREAS*, Very large pecuniary losses are annually sustained by western cattlemen from splenic or Texas fever, and these losses are too burdensome to be longer patiently borne; therefore

*Resolved*, By the Farmers' National Congress in convention assembled, at Topeka, Kan., that we respectfully request the Congress of the United States to pass such legislation as will enable the bureau of animal industry to investigate and apply the proper remedies for the grievance complained of.

*Resolved*, That the Farmers' National Congress respectfully ask of the cotton and merchant's exchanges of this country that they will do all in their power to have adopted throughout the commercial world, the bill providing that the actual tare shall be deducted for the bagging and ties in the sale of cotton.

*WHEREAS*, The farmers of the United States debarred from participating in any benefits of the National bank system by reason that the banks are forbidden by their charters to loan money on real estate, thus depreciating the property of the farmers by declaring it worthless as a security, and to forcing them into the hands of outside men and money sharks, by reason of which the farmers who receive the smallest returns on their capital and labor of any other class of our citizens, yet pay the highest rate of interest on money, of any class, be it

*Resolved*, Therefore, by the Farmers' National Congress, that we do most respectfully but urgently request all of our representatives in the United States Congress to repeal the clauses in the said charters that forbid the loaning of money by the said banks on real estate, thus restoring our property to its rightful position in the commercial world, and so enhancing its value and giving the farmer cheaper money.

*WHEREAS*, There has been no provision made by the legislatures of the various states to defray the expenses of their delegates to the National Farmers' Congress; and

*WHEREAS*, The deliberations of that body are for the benefit and general welfare of the whole country; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That this Congress heartily recommends the enactment of laws providing for sufficient mileage and per diem for the delegates who annually attend said Congress, and that a copy of this resolution be sent by the secretary to the governor of each state with the request that he bring the matter before each legislature as soon as possible.

*Resolved*, That it is the judgment of the Farmers' National Congress that the agricultural activities would be much improved by an increase of the circulating medium, per capita. And we respectfully ask our members of the United States Congress to devise

and enact the legislation needed to give the necessary relief.

*Resolved*, That we favor the free coinage of silver.

*WHEREAS*, It has become necessary to more largely diversify our farm products, and for that purpose to provide home markets for their immediate distribution and consumption, especially of those articles which, while the most profitable to raise, will not bear long transportation, and

*WHEREAS*, Experience has proven that an extensive domestic market for the surplus products of the soil is of all things that which most effectually conduces to a flourishing state of agriculture, therefore

*Resolved*, That we approve and recommend that policy of government which will tend to increase and enlarge our home markets by developing and utilizing the natural advantages of the whole country, and by encouraging the establishment in the United States of every branch of human industry for which its unequalled resources and the varied talents of its people are adapted.

*Resolved*, That the Farmers' National Congress approves the general purposes of the inter-state commerce act of Congress, and recommends its amendment so as to more fully carry out its object, and especially that it be so amended as to furnish just and equitable maximum freight rates on all classes of inter-state commerce.

*Resolved*, That every state in the United States should at their earliest convenience adopt a railroad commissioner system and thereby assist in enforcing the inter-state law.

*Resolved*, That the farmers of the United States look with much interest on the improvement being made by the United States government in its navigable water courses, and heartily approve the judicious use of the public moneys for this purpose, with the view of cheapening transportation and so enhancing the value of farm products.

*Resolved*, That the farmers of the United States are receiving much benefit from the signal service and the experimental stations, and would respectfully ask the United States Congress to continue to improve and enlarge and to make liberal appropriations for the support of the same.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Farmers' Congress are hereby tendered to the citizens of Kansas, and state officers, for the kind and hospitable manner in which they have entertained us. Thanks are also tendered to the executive council for the use of the state house for our meetings.

D. M. Russell, of Mississippi, moved that one delegate from each state be appointed to represent this Congress at the Paris exposition. Carried.

On motion of E. Scott Brown, of Kentucky, the delegates named were empowered to name their alternates if they could not attend.

Upon a call of states the delegates present named a representative as follows:

Alabama—P. M. Mell.  
Iowa—B. F. Clayton.  
Kansas—W. A. Peffer.  
Kentucky—E. Scott Brown.  
Mississippi—Jas. Alcorn.  
Missouri—Benson Bond.  
North Carolina—L. L. Polk.  
South Carolina—E. T. Stackhouse.  
Texas—R. J. Sledge.

### Inquiries Answered.

**MAKING A LAWN.**—A correspondent desires the benefit of some one's experience in preparing ground for a lawn, sowing the seed, etc., in western Kansas. Who will help our brother out? There will be an editorial article on this subject in next week's FARMER, but the editor has had no experience in the western part of the State. Let some western writer give us something on the subject.

**SUGAR-MAKING.**—I want to know how we can get to making sugar here? If you can give the needed information you would confer a great favor, or if not, tell us where we can get it. It is necessary we should begin soon to get a crop next season. How much the cost of plant, how much fuel to run it, water, etc.

—This correspondent lives in Lane county. He says "sorghum seems to be the only reliable crop here." Sugar-making from Kansas sorghum is an established success. In next week's FARMER will appear an editorial article on this subject. Sugar-making is attracting a great deal of attention now, as it ought to.

**STATE BANKS.**—How were the banks established that issued the wild-cat money before the war? What were they based on? And what caused the money to depreciate in value?

—State banks were authorized under State laws, and their circulation was based upon the credit and commercial responsibility of the stockholders or partners. An officer was designated to examine securities offered by persons proposing to open a bank, and his judgment determined the matter. Every bank of issue was required to keep on deposit as a redemption fund specie equal in amount to a certain per cent. (usually 25 or 30) of its circulation. Depreciation resulted whenever, from any cause, more of the bank's notes were presented for redemption than the specie on hand would pay, and this happened every time an issuing bank of prominence failed. Failure came from speculation or from carelessness in transacting the bank's business. Business men deposit their loose money in banks for safe keeping, subject to their call, and they care not whether the bank uses it, if only their checks are paid when presented. Sometimes bank officers lent to customers more of the deposits than was proper; then the cashier would draw on the reserve, and if a "run" was then made the bank was soon "broke."

## Horticulture.

### Experiments in the Treatment of Black Rot of Grapes.

At the recent meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, held at Cleveland, Ohio, I briefly announced the success of the experiments made this year at Vineland, N. J., in treating black rot of grapes by applications of solutions of sulphate of copper. The results that were there obtained from Bordeaux mixture conclusively demonstrated that by the proper application of this compound we may successfully combat the most terrible scourge of the vineyardist—black rot.

At Vineland the applications were made with the Eureka sprayer, May 29, June 4, 21, July 2 and 11. The variety selected for treatment was the Concord. On the untreated vines rot appeared on the leaves June 8, on the fruit June 27, and by July 15 more than three-fourths had been destroyed by the disease. There was no sign of rot on the vines treated with Bordeaux mixture previous to July 20. Soon after this date these vines showed some signs of rot particularly on bunches that were hidden under masses of foliage where the spray from the pump could not easily reach them; the most exposed bunches—those most readily sprayed—remained wholly free from disease, a striking proof of the efficacy of this treatment.

By July 30 there was considerable rot on treated vines, evidently the result of a recent attack, as none of the diseased berries were blackened or shrivelled. On the untreated vines one could scarcely find a bunch with more than a half dozen sound berries in it. Knowing as we now do, that the period of "incubation" or the time from the moment of infection to that when the disease becomes internally manifest, is from six to eight days, we conclude that this attack of the treated vines occurred about ten days after the last application was made. In making the applications, care was taken to spray the clusters; the foliage was very thoroughly sprayed, however, and of course the bunches received more or less of the mixture; those clusters which were concealed by the foliage received the least, and as stated, these were the first to show signs of rot. Had special care been taken to spray the bunches, and had another application been made about July 17, we believe, from what was really accomplished, that the protection would have been complete, and the loss from rot practically nothing.

It was learned from the experiments made by Col. Pearson, who had charge of and personally conducted the experimental work at Vineland in his own vineyard, that there were two well-marked periods of attack, one about June 22, becoming manifest June 27, and another July 18 or 19, becoming apparent July 26. The first period was detected through having bagged the clusters on successive rows of vines extending the work of bagging over a number of days. On July 30 an examination of those bagged on or before June 21 showed them to be entirely free from rot, while those enclosed in bags after that date were more or less diseased. The vines sprayed with the Bordeaux mixture entirely escaped this first attack. It is interesting to note that they were sprayed June 21. Had this spraying been delayed for a couple of days the results might have been quite different, for the spores of the fungus, then especially active would have had time to germinate, penetrate the skin of the berry, and gotten

beyond the reach of the fungicide. This is not pure speculation, but a conclusion drawn from a knowledge of the habits of the fungus.

The following experiments made by Colonel Pearson are interesting in this connection: Clusters of grapes bagged before June 21, were unbagged August 1, and left exposed for a few days, and then sprayed with the Bordeaux mixture. Within a week these clusters showed a few rotten berries; these were picked off, and up to August 27 no further indications of disease had appeared. About the middle of August a number of clusters were unbagged and sprayed at once, others were unbagged and left without spraying. The former are yet (August 27) sound, while on the latter rot spots are now appearing. This experiment gives additional and seemingly conclusive proof of the efficacy of Bordeaux mixture in combating black rot.

Mr. John Hertlein, of Spielerville, Logan Co., Arkansas, reports successful treatment of black rot with the simple solution of sulphate of copper. He made three applications, April 18, May 2 and May 20. Four hundred vines, embracing several varieties, were treated. A row through the middle of the vineyard was left untreated to serve as a check on the experiments. Strength of solution used at first application was one pound to twenty gallons. This burnt the foliage of Ives, Norton's Virginia, Mo. Riesling and Berckman's, but not that of Delaware. Strength of solution in the second and third applications was one pound to thirty gallons. Even at this strength the foliage of four varieties was injured when the applications were made in the morning. No injury resulted to the foliage when applications were made in the evening.

Black rot was first seen May 26. By the first of July the difference between the treated and untreated vines was very marked—very little rot on the former while the latter were badly rotten. The varieties were not all alike protected by the applications. There was no visible difference between treated and untreated Berckmans and Vergennes, both rotted equally, while the difference between the treated and untreated Concord was very striking; the former yielded at the harvest (August 6) ten pounds on an average, per vine, the latter only three and a half pounds. Mr. Hertlein concluded by saying that he has entire confidence in the remedy (simple solution of sulphate of copper.)

From what the experience of the present season has already taught us, together with the additional knowledge which will be afforded by the reports of others whom we know have been experimenting, we expect to be able to indicate a course of treatment for black rot of grapes which will be economical, practical and efficacious. We do not hesitate now to affirm that the Bordeaux mixture properly applied is a certain preventive of the disease.—T. Lawson, in *Orchard and Garden*.

### Keeping Grapes During Winter.

The cultivation of out-door grapes for domestic use has become so general that the subject for keeping them for winter use, and the best method, may profitably claim attention, says Wm. Mead, in the *American Agriculturist*. The past season I selected from over 100 varieties in my grounds forty of those in general cultivation, and a few very recent introductions, to test their keeping qualities. It is the generally received opinion that the thick-skinned native seedlings are the only keepers. This is correct so far as regards preserving flavor, but several hybrids of foreign blood are the best keepers known. The

varieties intended to be laid up for winter use should be those only which adhere well to the stem and are not inclined to shrivel soon after removal from the vine. They should be allowed to remain on the vine as long as they are safe from frost; a clear dry day is necessary for picking; careful handling and shallow baskets are important. The room in which they are to be kept for awhile should be well ventilated and the fruit laid out in single layers on tables or in baskets where the air freely circulates, closing the windows at night and in damp weather. In about ten days the stems will be dried out sufficiently to prevent molding after they are laid away. When danger from this is over, and the stems resemble those of raisins, the time for packing has arrived. I have used baskets for permanent packing, but much prefer shallow trays or boxes of uniform size to be placed one above the other so that each box covers the one below, the uppermost only needing a cover. Until very cold weather the boxes can be piled so as to allow the remaining moisture to escape through a crevice about the width of a knife blade. Before packing, each bunch should be examined, and all injured, cracked and rotten berries removed with suitable scissors; if two layers are packed in a box, a sheet of paper should intervene; the boxes must be kept in a dry, cool room, or passage, at even temperature. If the thermometer goes much below freezing point, a blanket or newspaper can be thrown over them to be removed in mild weather. Looking them over once in the winter and removing defective berries will suffice, the poorest keepers being placed accessible. Under this treatment the best keepers will be in good eatable order as late as February, after which they deteriorate.

### Precautions in Tree-Planting.

A writer in the *New York Tribune* suggests some precautions in tree-planting that are well worth considering at this time. Trees carried long distances sometimes arrive in bad condition, owing to imperfect packing or to carelessness of the forwarder. Also, the extremes of weather, heat or cold, exert a damaging effect on plant life. Excessive heat in the packing box is not necessarily injurious to the contents unless the material be very wet. In the latter case some of the lower forms of plant life will generate, and prove deleterious to vegetation. If a superabundance of moisture be not present, the tree will shrivel and dry with heat, and this can be remedied when the trees are unpacked, by burying them root and branch in a trench, having first deluged them and the surrounding soil with water. A few days later they may be lifted and planted, as the bark and roots will have plumped up to their normal condition.

In instances of mutilated roots or branches it is best to cut them off smoothly, low enough down to prevent injury from the lacerated wood. A clean, smooth cut invariably heals quicker and with less risk of forming a blemish than if a ragged wound be left. In heeling-in trees, when the ground is not ready for immediate planting, many persons suppose it merely necessary to throw a little soil over the roots to shade them. Air, especially if dry, will penetrate loose earth and act disastrously upon roots, causing them to wither, owing to rapid evaporation. As great care should therefore be exercised in placing the trees in temporary trenches as when planting in permanent position. The soil should be mellow and carefully distributed among the roots, so as to avoid an air-chamber in their vicinity, and due regard must always be paid to

making the soil around them as firm as possible.

Exposure to air when out of the ground is one of the most fruitful causes of failure, and often the nurseryman is blamed for selling unhealthy trees when the fault lies with the planter from this cause alone. Trees should remain in the trenches until all the holes are dug, and the preliminaries adjusted to our satisfaction, then taking one at a time and devoting a sufficient period to each, we can be reasonably sure to succeed. How much better this than to scatter the trees over the would-be orchard, exposed to the enervating influence of wind and sun, until all are planted. Few are aware how important it is to moisten the tops as well as the roots, and yet many a tree has been saved by this simple foresight. Wrapping the entire tree in wet cloths until set in its new home is a prevention worth many pounds of cure. As a rule we plant in haste and repent at leisure.

### Horticultural Notes.

When large quantities of roots are to be stored, and there is no root cellar, it is far better to construct pits than to fill the cellar of the dwelling house with them to vitiate the air of the entire house.

Sunflowers are used in Wyoming Territory for fuel. The stalks, when dry, make a hot fire, and the seed heads with the seed in are said to burn better than hard coal. An acre of sunflowers will furnish fuel for one stove for a year.

Small fruit-growing is becoming every year more popular among progressive, wide-awake farmers. Every farmer should have plenty for home use, and all that is needed is that the determination to do so should be kept up for twelve months in the year. The time required is very little, but too many only get the small fruit fever in berry time, and have a chill in hoeing time. This intermittent kind of attention never makes a success of any kind of business.

The cause of so many lawns running out is because the soil under the grass is not deep enough and strong enough to carry the grass through our hot summers, when lawns become parched and brown. We often hear of English lawns, and their perennial freshness, but the fact is, while we must allow something for the greater humidity of that climate, the English people prepare their lawns with more care, and a depth of three feet of well-prepared soil under an English lawn is not considered too much.

The tops of pine and spruce trees are now utilized in the manufacture of paper. The discovery is of immense value, as it makes marketable a vast mass of what has hitherto been waste material. Hereafter the branches of all evergreens will be gathered, and after a process of steaming to extract the resinous matter will be ground into dry pulp, which may be shipped to any distance. This with what of the pine "straw" is used for bagging will make the "carpet" of some forests thinner than it has been in the past.

A sufficient length of time has now elapsed since the Japan maples commenced to be planted in this country to assure us of the hardness of some of the finer varieties. *Acer polymorphum*, and its colored-leaved varieties, bear the winters here without injury, and as they are planted from year to year our lawns are being enriched with them. The specific name of this maple, meaning many forms, indicates its striking peculiarity, that of producing its leaves in a variety of forms. The plant is a shrub rather than a tree, as its growth is very slow, and probably it will not, at the best, exceed ten feet in height. Trees of eight or ten years' planting are now only some six feet high. The leaves are small, five-lobed, bright green, changing in autumn to a dark crimson.

### "I Don't Want Relief, But Cure,"

is the exclamation of thousands suffering from catarrh. To all such we say: Catarrh can be cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It has been done in thousands of cases, why not in yours? Your danger is in delay. Enclose a stamp to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., for pamphlet on this disease.

## The Poultry Yard.

### Toulouse and Embden Geese.

Geese are among the most profitable fowls which the farmer can keep, for they cost little or nothing to keep after the first month or two. They are excellent foragers, and do not leave much that is edible for any that may come after them. They are especially useful on the stubbles after harvest, and in some parts of this country geese are employed to do the greater portion of the "stabling" of the farms. They do not ramble as far as do ducks, nor eat the garbage which those birds delight in, but when kept in quantities it is desirable to have some one to watch them. They require to be dry housed, and if provided with plenty of litter, either fresh straw or leaves, they will supply a splendid manure. They do not absolutely require a pond, but are all the better for it, and nothing in the way of vegetable food, which is their staple diet, comes wrong to them.

Toulouse, or as they are frequently called, "gray geese," are preferred by many to the Embden, or white goose, and of the two varieties they are the stronger, but in other respects there is very little to choose between them, both being rapid growers, fleshy and of a large size. For early killing the Embden are to be preferred, as the Toulouse does not lay on its flesh until farther advanced. On this point a goose breeder recently said: "Toulouse goslings grow bone very fast, and being loose in skin they soon fill the eye and the exhibition pen. But they are very deceptive weighers when young and raw; even under favorable circumstances many strains of them will not gather flesh and fat until fully matured, when they can then be fed to an enormous size and weight, unsurpassed or unequalled by any other variety; they are, therefore, not so well adapted for early maturity, and are seldom fit for the table before Christmas, previous to which they dress very loose and blue in appearance. Used, however, as a cross with any other variety of geese, they produce, mature and fatten very rapidly." Both male and female should be very massive in all proportions, with deep, perfectly divided double breast touching the ground and extending well in front of legs. This gives the bird, when standing at ease, a square appearance, but it is capable of raising its body to majestic height and presenting a bold front; the head and bill are very strong, joining with a uniform curve which gives the head a pleasing and uniform expression; the throat is "dewlapt;" the color of bill and feet is dark orange; the head, neck, back, and thighs, a dark-shaded brown gray, the outer edge of each feather distinctly and boldly laced with a very light, almost white shade of gray; the breast is of the same color, but descending evenly lighter beyond the legs, from which to the tail is perfectly white, presenting an attractive contrast. The gray feathers on the thighs should form a perfectly three-quarter circle; tail white, with broad gray band across center of top; wing flights very dark shaded self-colored gray. The Toulouse breed very truly, are very uniform in color, the male and female being alike. These geese are, as a rule, non-sitters, in which respect they are distinctly different from the Embden, and wonderfully good layers. As a rule there is not much trouble with the goslings,

which hatch out and thrive well. The weight attained by Toulouse is often most extraordinary, and at Birmingham specimens have been exhibited scaling over thirty-five pounds. Young birds at twenty-five pounds are by no means uncommon, and the best breeders and feeders produce numbers upwards of twenty pounds. As already stated it is somewhat slow in filling out as compared with the Embden.

**Emden Geese.**—The other principal variety of the goose is the Embden, which is entirely white plumage, with a flesh-colored bill and orange-colored legs and feet. It is not quite so squat in appearance as the Toulouse, and has a somewhat more erect appearance, but in other particulars, such as shape, the two varieties are very similar indeed. In consequence of the color of the plumage, it is necessary to give the Embden more water than needed for the Toulouse, but with this exception the methods of management and of rearing are identical. The white goose does not usually attain the same weight as the gray by several pounds, and this is a decided advantage except for early stock, as then the Embden can claim the first place, growing more rapidly than the Toulouse. Still many Embdens have attained great weights, and pairs have occasionally been exhibited at Birmingham, weighing nearly sixty pounds. This variety takes its name from Embden, a Hanoverian town in Germany, in the district around which large numbers of white geese are bred and reared. The best of the English birds originally came from Holland, which has thus been the country whence we have derived several varieties of poultry. It has also been pointed out that the feathers of the Embden are more valuable than those of the Toulouse, being pure white, and where there are enough birds bred to make the feathers a consideration, this is one of the points to be considered. The flesh is about equal in quality in both breeds. —*Stephen Beale, in Country Gentleman.*

### White Holland Turkeys.

Of late years, since the Bronze has taken lead, we do not hear quite so much about the White Holland or Narragansett breeds of turkeys. The White Holland has long been a favorite with many breeders, who claim for them merits which they will not grant to other varieties. They are not as large as the Bronze or Narragansett, but seem to fill a "happy medium" in the turkey line. They should not be confounded with the small white turkey so often seen on farms, but is a distinct variety, though of the same color and general characteristics. In point of hardiness the White Holland is desirable, though all young turkeys irrespective of breed are very tender when young. They do not wander so far from home as the Bronze, and are more quiet and domestic in their habits. While they do not grow to the size of the Bronze, they are in good demand in market, as they attain medium size and plumpness, and are well adapted for small families. A medium-sized fowl of any kind sells well, for there are a dozen housekeepers that prefer medium size to one that looks for an overgrown specimen. In color they are a pure and spotless white, with bright red heads, and long black beards or bunches on the males. The white often becomes discolored toward the end of the summer season from running through weeds and dusting themselves in the soil,

especially if it is largely impregnated with iron, which latter affects in many ways the clear white we expect to find in birds that should have that color in its purity, so as to conform with the requirements of the standard. Their flesh is sweet and tender, and their feathers more valuable for artistic and commercial purposes than those of other varieties. They are a handsome and pleasing sight on a lawn, and admirably suited to nice suburban homes.—*Ohio Poultry Journal.*

### Poultry Notes.

A little sulphur once or twice a week in the feed of moulting hens will be beneficial.

The best breed of fowls on earth will not prove satisfactory unless well fed and well cared for.

Complete cleanliness of poultry houses and yards is one of the essentials to success in poultry keeping.

The date of the Cleveland Poultry and Pet Stock Association has been changed to December 15 to 22, 1888.

"If your neighbor's hens are troublesome, And steal across the way, Don't let your angry passions rise, But fix a place for them to lay."

Do you notice some of the chicks trailing their wings? Look out for lice. Examine beneath the wings, on top of the head and about the vent. Look closely and you will find the cause.

One of the difficulties encountered by poultry is that of securing grinding substances when the ground is frozen, but this may be supplied in the form of pounded oyster or clam shells.



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 the finest ingredients, 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.



ROG CHOLERA.—Cause, Cure and Prevention. Circulars and Testimonials Free. For sale by Druggists, etc., etc.

JOLLY TAR  
PLUG  
TOBACCO  
is the  
Best Chewing  
Tobacco  
in the  
WORLD

If you want a FINE QUALITY OF CHEWING TOBACCO JOLLY TAR will suit you. Ask your dealer for it. Jno Finzer & Bros Louisville, Ky.

BEST OFFER YET. For 6 cents we will mail you this Stone the Ring, the famous Bird Call or Prairie Whistle, with which you can imitate any Bird or Animal, and our new Book of Animal Stamp Cards. Address, HANES CARD CO., CADIZ, OHIO.

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, TRUB & CO., Augusta, Maine.

JUDICIOUS AND PERSISTENT Advertising has always proven successful. Before placing any Newspaper Advertising consult LORD & THOMAS, ADVERTISING AGENTS, 45 to 49 Randolph Street, CHICAGO.

## GREAT OFFER!



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

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

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

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

## BLAKE'S TABLES

Of Weather Predictions for 1889 are now going through the press. If nothing unusual happens we shall commence mailing them to subscribers November 23. We have worked for over a year, much of the time with several assistants, to make these Tables as perfect as possible. It makes a book of 60 pages, 6 by 9 inches, and will contain 10 pages of solid figures, which give the predictions in minute details as shown in an advertisement on another page. The extraordinary weather conditions therein recorded will cause great astonishment generally, bringing joy to the people in many states, but sad disappointment to the citizens in a greater number of states and foreign countries. The disappointed ones will generally be those who least expect it. Much misfortune can be avoided if the people act promptly upon the suggestions contained in the Tables.

WAMEGO, KAS., Nov. 10, 1888.

C. C. BLAKE:—Send two Tables. I read your weather predictions with much interest. Your rejoinder to "D. R." was most excellent; well worth the price of the KANSAS FARMER for a year. Throw in all the light you possibly can; we are very much in need of it, because darkness pervades husbandry largely.

DAVID HOMEWOOD.

Thanks. It is a weakness of human nature to love to be appreciated when one has tried to do his best, and we are afflicted with that weakness. In conducting farming operations we frequently do not apply our muscle at the right time or in the right direction. Nearly thirty years ago we attended a course of lectures in New York City. Professor Walter Hyde in one of his lectures showing the power of mind over matter illustrated different points with paintings on canvas. One illustration was of a long train of cars with a multitude of men pushing and trying to start it, but in vain. The conductor then stepped out of the depot and with a gentle wave of the hand accomplished what a hundred strong men could not do. The train moved off without an apparent effort. This made a deep impression upon our then youthful mind, as showing the power of mind when properly applied. In regard to agriculture we have often thought that it needed the aid of astronomical mathematics to show the farmers what the weather will be, and thus enable them to raise better crops and avoid many losses.

Then by knowing what the weather will be in other countries for a year in advance we can estimate pretty closely as to what the world's supply and demand will be, and can anticipate the speculator as to future values, and know when to sell and when to hold for better prices. The science of astronomy (not astrology) when properly applied enables the agriculturist to manage his farm as easily as the conductor did the train; thus rendering life's labor one of love and good humor, instead of our constantly being cross and ill-natured through a superabundance of care, anxiety, vexation, loss and disappointment, mostly caused on account of the constantly repeated fact that nature does not furnish the kind of weather we have planned for. Since nature stubbornly refuses to follow our plans, we make a virtue of necessity and follow nature's plans with pleasure and profit.

WINFIELD, KAS., Nov. 8, 1888.

C. C. BLAKE:—Send your Tables. You seem to have discovered a sure method for successfully forecasting future weather. I read with interest your column in the KANSAS FARMER each week. It does not seem possible that mortal man could acquire such infallible prophetic powers as you seem to possess. Whether or not your astronomical and mathematical methods of penetrating the future will always prove a blessing to mankind in general remains to be proven. Is it not possible that an overproduction of products and consequent depression of values will sooner or later ensue as the result of such knowledge? Such scientific progress is remarkable and astonishing. It inclines one to believe that the fountain of perpetual youth is among the possibilities of the future. So long as your scientific labors are not monopolized in the interest of a few, you must be considered a benefactor of mankind. I followed your advice in regard to wheat sowing this fall, and seeded up to the first of November. I shall note carefully the fulfillment of your conclusions.

M. H. MARKUM.

Mr. Markum, you have thoroughly answered your own question. After asking about

the effect of overproduction, you state that the fountain of perpetual youth will be next in order. You have given a more complete answer to your question than we possibly can. You have stated the contents of a volume in a nut shell. The idea of overproduction is a myth, a relic handed down from the barbarous ages of the past—a relic of such monopolists and "trusts" as restrict production in order to levy a greater tax upon their victims. Let us examine nature and see what God's plan is. In early ages barbarous men lived only by fighting. They fought and killed bears and other game for a living, and then fought and exterminated each other. It was a constant struggle for existence, as Darwin and Spencer have shown. But gradually they made a few implements for tilling the soil and then they began to advance in intellectual development and refinement. As produce and manufactured goods become more abundant, the people have more time for intellectual improvement, and then they rapidly progress till they reach the station which nature and nature's God intended them to occupy—the crowning glory of creation. Suppose every factory and every store in the land were full of manufactured goods, and every barn and granary in the world full of grain, what would be the result? Even if a few "trusts" monopolized all the money, the people would not care much. They could live without money better than with plenty of money and no bread. The weak point about the "Greenback Party" a few years ago was that some supposed we could live and grow fat on money alone, whether we raised anything to eat or not. If we had such an abundance of produce and it was so easily raised that three hours' labor for each man per day would keep the granaries full, the remainder of our time would be devoted to study and mental, moral and physical improvement. God intended that we should develop wealth as a means for developing the man. Heretofore the position of the world has been as described by Goldsmith: "Where wealth accumulates and men decay." The grandest sentence Henry Ward Beecher ever delivered was, "Every man will find sooner or later that he cannot reach a very high standard in human development without dragging all other men up with him." But some of our great millionaires have had the delusive idea that they could reach the acme of human perfection by climbing over the dead bodies of their victims. We are beginning to learn that each man is a "part of one stupendous whole," and that when one member is diseased the whole body suffers. There is no reason why the farmer's daughter should not have a piano, and wear dresses made of silk grown on the farm during leisure hours obtained on account of the overproduction of coarser stuff. Farmers will no longer be looked down upon as "hewers of wood and drawers of water" (as now, except just before election) when they produce such an abundance that they can build factories at home and employ their own leisure and that of others in making up raw material into articles of usefulness and elegance, thus saving large sums which they now pay out uselessly. Then all will have plenty and can "ride in chaises," while they sing:

"Verdant wheatfields stretching southward,  
Fruitful orchards east and west;  
Not a spot in all the prairie  
That the spring-time has not blessed;  
Every field a smiling promise,  
Every home an Eden fair;  
And the Angels—Peace and Plenty—  
Strewing blessings everywhere."

LIVINGSTON, CAL., Nov. 12, 1888.

Send the Weather Tables. I take the KANSAS FARMER and am very much interested in your weather predictions, as you tell right along in advance about the kind of weather we are going to have here on the Pacific coast. I notice by your report in the FARMER of November 1 that there will not be much rain in the San Joaquin valley for this month. I am a farmer in this great valley. Over one year ago you stated that the California crops would be light this year. I thought at the time that you must surely be mistaken, but it has turned out just about as you stated it would. Our crops are very light in most places. You now say there will not be much rain on the Pacific coast before January next. I think you are going to hit it about right, as I do not look for much rain this year before the holidays. I hope you will keep right along with your good work. I think it a great treat more to have someone to tell us about the weather so long in advance so correctly as you are doing, and over such a large part of the globe too. Few appreciate the grand work you are doing for mankind.

R. A. WEAVER.

The people on the Pacific coast will be deeply interested in the Tables for 1889. If what we have heretofore done is a "treat," the Tables will be a sumptuous feast.

When, from any cause, the digestive and secretory organs become disordered, they may be stimulated to healthy action by the use of A. E. R.'s Cathartic Pills. These Pills are prescribed by the best physicians, and are for sale at all the drug stores.



THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, the most famous of living Statesmen, has written an article of great interest especially for THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, which will appear in November, on "The Future of the English-Speaking Races."

## THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

Is now received every week by nearly Half a Million families, and has at least Two Millions of Regular Readers.

It has won its way to this great success by providing the best and most interesting matter that the writers of the world can supply, and by the extreme care with which it is edited.

THE COMING VOLUME WILL CONTAIN:

### Six Serial Stories—150 Short Stories

Profusely Illustrated by Eminent Artists.

Tales of Adventure; Illustrated Articles of Travel; 1,000 Anecdotes; Historical and Scientific Articles; Sketches of Eminent Men.

### \$5,000 in Prizes for Short Stories.

Three Prizes of \$1,000 each, three of \$750, and three of \$250, are offered by the Publishers of THE COMPANION for the best Short Stories. Send stamp for full particulars.

### Four Holiday Numbers

Are in preparation, and will be exceedingly attractive, filled with the special work of our favorite writers, and profusely illustrated.

Thanksgiving—Christmas—New Year's—Easter.

These Souvenir Numbers will be sent to Each Subscriber.

### Illustrated Weekly Supplements

Were given with nearly every issue during the last year, and will be continued. No other paper attempts to give such a large increase of matter and illustrations without increase of price.

Free to Jan. 1st, 1889.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS who send \$1.75 now, will receive the paper FREE from the time the subscription is received to Jan. 1st, 1889, and a full year's subscription from that date. This offer includes the FOUR HOLIDAY NUMBERS, the ILLUSTRATED SUPPLEMENTS, and the ANNUAL PREMIUM LIST, with FIVE HUNDRED ILLUSTRATIONS. Send money by Post-Office Money Order, Express Money Order, Check, or Registered Letter, and mention this publication. Sample Copies and Colored Announcements free.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, 41 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

**\$1000 for a Husband!** The above sum in cash and goods will be paid to the first 200 who send 50 cents for a sample of our goods, and tell us correctly where in the Bible is the word "HUSBAND" first found. Mention book, chapter and verse. The first person who sends the correct answer will be paid \$100 IN CASH, the second \$50, the third \$25, the fourth \$15, the fifth \$10, and to the next 195, if there are as many, a SOLID GOLD PLATE Half Round WEDDING RING. We want new agents, and for 50 cents will send a SEVEN HUNDRED PAGE DICTIONARY of the English Language, well bound, in cloth and gilt. An excellent Christmas gift. Last year we paid \$20,000 for advertising, and we wish to try the effect of a new method. LOSE NO TIME if you would secure one of the Cash Payments, as all answers must be sent before Feb. 1st, 1889. The Premiums will be paid Feb. 10th. Send postage stamps, postal note, or silver. Mention this paper. Address at once **WORLD MANUFACTURING CO., 122 Nassau Street, N. Y.**

All the farm implements should now be taken apart and well cleaned. Rub kerosene on the iron portions as a protection against dampness and rust. Knives should be sharpened and all such work performed, while other farm work is not urgent.

The world is a few thousands years old, keeping within the safe records, and farmers have tilled and maintained farms since title deeds were invented, yet they have not yet settled the different degrees of durability between posts, top ends and lower ends in the earth.

When straw is thrown in the barn yard, to be added to the manure heap, it does not rot quickly, but if cut into short lengths, used as bedding, and then thrown into the barn yard, it decays rapidly, and is more easily handled when loading the manure into the wagons.

In reality there are but two questions for the dairyman. They are: How can I make the best butter; for it is quality that fixes the price? The second is: How can I reduce the cost of making a pound of butter to the lowest point; for it is the cost of production that fixes the ratio of profit?

Look Here, Patrons and Farmers!

Delegates to the National Grange and National Farmers' Congress will find the Central Barber Shop the best place in the city for baths and barbering. Ten good barbers. Everything first-class. Crawford's opera house.

Milk fever is more prevalent with overfed cows than any other. After the cow is dried off she should be given plenty of hay or allowed on the pasture. She should have no grain except at night, when a limited allowance of ground oats may be provided. If she becomes too fat before calving the chances will be that she will have milk fever.

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.

Most men have a purpose in what they do on a farm, though some do not. But while it is impossible to tell what some men are aiming at in the cow-yard, we presume they have an object or think they have. It is pretty difficult to conjecture what a man thinks he is accomplishing, when he is breeding and feeding stock which never pays him anything.

Mr. Miller, in the *Husbandman*, refers to the fact that the recent experiments made by the Agricultural college of Michigan showed that the Holstein calves made the largest average gain, on the least quantity of food in a given time, of all standard breeds, excelling even the Short-horns, the Galloways and the Herefords. The more the good qualities of this breed of cattle are known the better they are appreciated.

Holiday presents will soon be in season, a fact suggested to us by Peterson's *Magazine* advertisement which appears in another column. A man could not offer his wife, daughter or sweetheart a more attractive and useful gift than a year's subscription to this excellent periodical. It will give her capital reading matter, exquisite engravings, beautiful needlework patterns, shows her how to dress in the newest style at a moderate expense, and its household department is invaluable.

Vandalia and Pennsylvania Route--St. Louis to New York.

Three daily trains as follows: No. 20. No. 6. No. 8. Lv. St. Louis, 8:10 a. m. 8:00 p. m. 7:25 a. m. Ar. New York, 4:00 p. m. 8:00 a. m. 9:35 p. m. No. 20 and No. 6 have through Pullman Vestibule Buffet cars, St. Louis to New York without change. And only one change for coach passengers, either first or second class. Through Sleepers to Washington and Baltimore without change. For full information address, Chas. Conklin, North Western Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo.; or E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

"The SCIENTIFIC GRINDING MILL," manufactured by THE FOOS MFG. CO., of Springfield, O., was awarded the highest and only medal on grinding mills, at the Cincinnati Centennial, just closed, as the following correspondence conclusively proves.

Office of THE FOOS MFG. CO., SPRINGFIELD, O., Nov. 10, 1888. E. O. ESHELBY, Secretary, CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION, Cincinnati, O.

Dear Sir—One of our competitors having published statements to the effect that they received an award for the best grinding mill at the Centennial Exposition, will you kindly, in the interest of "Truth," inform us to whom said medal was given, and oblige,

Yours, very respectfully, THE FOOS MFG. CO. CENTENNIAL OF OHIO VALLEY AND CENTRAL STATES, CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 10th, 1888.

THE FOOS MFG. CO., SPRINGFIELD, O. Gentlemen:—Replying to yours of even date, will say, that the ONLY award made on Grinding Mills, was to THE FOOS MFG. CO., of Springfield, O. Silver Medal. Very respectfully,

E. O. ESHELBY, SECRETARY. LEVI C. GOODALE, CHAIRMAN ON R. J. & A.

The President's Message.

The inaugural address of the Great Rock Island Route, the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska railway, is to announce that on November 18 solid vestibule trains will be run between Chicago and Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo without change, making close connections at the above points with all trains for Salt Lake, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Oregon and all points west, and at Kansas City and St. Joseph eastward for Chicago, St. Louis and all points east, north and south.

These royal trains consisting of Pullman sleeping cars, restful reclining chair cars magnificently furnished day coaches, were built expressly for this service by the Pullman company and are without question the handsomest ever turned out by that famous establishment. The reclining chair cars spoken of are free to all holders of first-class tickets, and a courteous attendant will be found with every car to care for the wants of our patrons. Ask your nearest ticket agent for a ticket via "THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE" or write to JOHN SEBASTIAN, Gen'l. Ticket and Pass. Agent, Topeka, Kas.

Splendid underwear at extremely low prices at the Golden Eagle Clothing house, Topeka.

Sweet or sugar corn should be planted as early as the ground has become sufficiently warm, and for a succession continue planting every two weeks until the middle of July, in rich, well-manured ground, in hills three feet apart each way, two to three stalks to the hill, or in drills three and one-half feet apart and stalks three inches apart in the row.

Ask for the celebrated Miller hats, at the Golden Eagle Clothing house, 610 Kansas avenue, Topeka.

The *Spirit of the Farm* gives some excellent advice about purchasing trees at nurseries and of the advantages of small or moderate-sized ones, instead of older and larger trees: 1. They may be had at a reduced price, but this reason should not prevent securing the best. 2. They are more easily dug, and with less mutilation of the roots. 3. They are more easily securely packed. 4. The freight or express charges are less. 5. They are more easily and well set. 6. They stand more firmly when well set, and do not require staking.

ONE YEAR FREE.

The KANSAS FARMER will be sent one year free to any reader of this who will send ten trial three month's subscriptions at 25 cents each. Any one can easily do this in an hour any time. We might have many thousand new subscribers in a short time if every friend would make this effort. You get your paper for a year for a little effort, and do us and your friends a good thing.

How to Get a Useful Little Book for Nothing.

For a limited time we make the following offer: To every one of our readers who will send us the name of one NEW yearly subscriber and one dollar, we will send one copy of "PEPPER'S TARIFF MANUAL."

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, November 19, 1888. LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 2,040, shipments 1,160. Market easy. Choice heavy native steers \$5 00a5 50, fair to good native steers \$4 40a5 00, medium to choice butchers' steers \$3 35a4 40, fair to good stockers and feeders \$2 25a3 15, grass rangers \$2 10a3 15.

HOGS—Receipts 1,705, shipments 3,615. Market a shade higher. Choice heavy and butchers' selections \$5 20a5 35, medium to prime packing \$5 00a5 30, ordinary to best light grades \$5 10a5 30.

SHEEP—Receipts 595, shipments 475. Market steady. Fair to choice, \$3 00a4 40.

Chicago.

CATTLE—Receipts 20,000, shipments 40,000. Market 10a20c higher for desirable natives. Beeves, \$5 00a5 30; steers, \$3 00a4 50; stockers and feeders, \$1 90a3 30; Western rangers, \$3 00 a4 25.

HOGS—Receipts 19,000, shipments 6,000. Market 10 cents higher. Mixed, \$5 25a5 50; heavy, \$5 35a5 60; light, \$5 30a5 55.

SHEEP—Receipts 6,000, shipments 2,000. Market steady. Natives, \$2 70a2 75; Western, \$3 00a4 00; Texas, \$2 50a3 50; lambs, \$4 00a6 00.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday 4,746. Market lower. Sales of butcher steers at \$3 40.

HOGS—Receipts since Saturday 4,823. Market 5a10c higher. Extreme range of sales \$5 00 a5 45; bulk at \$5 35a5 40, with a good many at \$5 42 1/2.

SHEEP—Receipts since Saturday 270. Market strong at Saturday's prices. Sales: 130 lambs, 63 lbs., \$5 25; 121 muttons, 87 lbs., \$3 05; 123 do., 71 lbs., \$2 90.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT—Heavy. No. 2 red, \$1 09 1/2al 09 1/2. CORN—Weak, dull. No. 2, 49 1/2a49 1/2c.

St. Louis.

FLOUR—Quiet and easier. WHEAT—No. 2 red, cash, \$1 04 1/2. CORN—No. 2 cash, 37 1/2c. OATS—No. 2 cash, 25c bid.

Chicago.

Cash quotations were as follows: FLOUR—None, and unchanged. WHEAT—No. 2 spring, \$1 08 1/2al 09; No. 3 spring, \$2a95c; No. 2 red, \$1 08 1/2al 09. CORN—No. 2, 40c. OATS—No. 2, 25 1/2c. RYE—No. 2, 52 1/2c. BARLEY—No. 2, 77a78c. FLAXSEED—No. 1, \$1 50 1/2al 55. TIMOTHY—Prime, \$1 48. LARD—\$8 50.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts at regular elevators since last report 2,140 bushels; withdrawals, 11,283

bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 825,457 bushels. There was a steady market to-day on 'change. On the call No. 2 red, December, sold at 92c. No. 2 red winter, cash, no bids, 92c asked; No. 2 soft winter, cash, no bids, 97c asked.

CORN—Receipts at regular elevators since last report, 2,990 bushels; withdrawals, 2,996 bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 14,661 bushels. No. 2 cash, 28c bid, no offerings.

OATS—No. 2 cash, no bids, 20 1/2c asked.

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

HAY—Receipts 18 cars. Market firm on best. Fancy prairie, \$7 00; good medium, \$5 60 a5 50.

SEEDS—We quote: Flaxseed, \$1 30 per bu. on a basis of pure. Castor beans, \$1 35 per bu. for prime.

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

FLOUR—Quotations are for unestablished brands in car lots, per 1/2 bbl. in sacks, as follows: XX, \$1 00; XXX, \$1 10; family, \$1 30; choice, \$1 65; fancy, \$1 90; extra fancy, \$2 10a 2 20; patent, \$2 40a2 50.

BUTTER—Receipts light and market firm for good. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 28c; good, 22c; dairy, fancy, 18c; good to choice store-packed, 13a16c; poor, 10c.

CHEESE—We quote: Full cream, twins, 12a 12 1/2c; full cream, Young America, 12a12 1/2c.

EGGS—Receipts fair and market firm at 21c per dozen for strictly fresh.

APPLES—Supply large; \$1 25a2 25 per bbl.

POTATOES—Irish—Market overstocked with Northern, which forces down prices on Western; home-grown, 30a35c per bus.; Colorado and Utah, 40a45c per bus.; Iowa and Nebraska, choice, 30a35c per bus. Sweet potatoes, white and red, 50c; yellow, 55a75c per bus.

ADDITIONAL.

Cheap Excursions South--Memphis Route.

Another series of half-rate excursions to southern points has been arranged by the K. C., F. S. & M. R. R. Co., as follows:

On November 7, 13, 20 and 27, and on December 4 and 18, to points on its own lines in Southern Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama.

On November 13 and 27, to points on St. L. A. & T. Ry., in Arkansas (via Jonesboro.)

On November 7 and 20, and December 4 and 18, to West Point, Miss., Hammond, Baton Rouge, Jennings and Lake Charles, La.

Tickets sold from Kansas City and stations in Eastern Kansas and Western Missouri. Write for full particulars. Send for copy of *Missouri and Kansas Farmer*, an 8-page illustrated paper—mailed free.

J. E. LOCKWOOD, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent, Kansas City.

Ashes are highly recommended for potatoes, but in all our practice we have never discovered any evidence of their superiority over other kinds of fertilizers. As good success as we have had in growing potatoes was dropping the seed in the furrow, covering thickly with partially rotten buckwheat straw, and then covered with earth; the potatoes were large, smooth and clean as though they had been washed.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

For Sale or Exchange for Good Real Estate, a

Herd of Fine Short-horn Cattle

And one IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION—an excellent breeder.

Also, one ENGLISH COACH STALLION—very fine. Address

D. H. SCOTT, Topeka, Kansas.

1,200 DOZEN FINE HOSIERY FREE! We have secured a big drive in Ladies' Fine Hosiery (1,200 dozen) and propose to clear them all out in six weeks by giving them away with the Household Companion... This Offer Was Never Equalled!

HAGEY & WILHELM, COMMISSION MERCHANTS ST. LOUIS, MO.

REFERENCES:—KANSAS FARMER Co., Topeka, Kas.; Boatmen's Bank, St. Louis Dunn's Mercantile Reporter, St. Louis; First National Bank, Beloit, Kas. GENERAL AGENTS FOR COOPER'S SHEEP DIP. We guarantee sale and full returns inside of TEN DAYS from receipt of shipment.

### The Busy Bee.

Bees for Farmers.

The farmer, above all others, ought to keep a few bees. He need not keep enough of them to make it a burden or part of his business to care for them, but enough to supply his own table with honey—the purest sweet there is. It is always handy to have in the house. If one has never kept bees, he will be unwise to go into bee-keeping rashly or extensively. A few hints that may help some who are thinking of getting bees are given by Mrs. L. Harrison:

It is poor policy for beginners to purchase bees in boxes and barrels, as transferring is not the best kind of work for a novice. Better buy a good colony or two, not more, of Italians in a movable frame hive. Every hive in an apiary should be exactly alike, so that every cover, frame, etc., can be mixed up and all fit when put together. Better choose a hive first, and not get a half a dozen different ones to see which is preferable.

Success in bee culture is attained only by the faithful performance of many little items. Some persons never have any "luck" with bees. Why? One year the moths destroyed them, and another season the swarms left while the hives were being made ready, washed with apple-tree leaves and salt. A person who expects to make a success in bee culture must study his lessons well, learn the habits of these industrious insects and their wants, and supply them. Last year the honey crop was an almost complete failure, owing to the severe drouth, and many colonies this spring had not a day's ration ahead. Let there be a long continued cold storm, and bees in this condition must starve.

Their owner must know their condition, and this is one of the good things of the movable-frame hive. Bees consume stores very fast in the spring, because of the rearing so much brood. Scientists tell us that an insect in its larva state consumes more food than during the remainder of its life. If a colony is short of honey, the best way to supply it is to remove as quietly as possible to an empty frame, and insert a full one in its place. Where no frames of honey are obtainable, feed sirup made of any kind of sugar when bees are flying. Little wooden butter dishes make good feeders, as bees cling to their sides and never drown as they do in glass or earthenware, unless filled with cut straw or shavings.—Exchange.

#### Placing Bees in the Cellar.

The first of November, as a general thing, is about the right time to place bees in winter quarters, if underground repositories are the protection used. Of course this time may vary as to the weather. If the weather remains fine they may be left out as long as it continues, but may be just as safely kept in the cellar, if properly put there. We would place them there by the time the first freezing weather comes. It is much better, if possible, to locate them on separate bottom boards, at such a distance apart as to keep them separated. It is true it requires much labor to keep them perfectly separated, but it is the only method of sure success. It will pay much better in the long run to make arrangements for them out-doors by using chaff hives. This is our method, after experimenting much. But if the necessary precautions are followed the cellar will prove good, and a great saving of honey is attained by its use. Bees should remain, when placed in underground repositories, the entire winter in a healthy condition;

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but if disease should present itself it may cause us much trouble, and if the winter is of a continuous cold and freezing nature, so that we cannot set them out to take a flight, we are liable to lose many of them. But out-door wintering may suffer from the same conditions.—National Stockman.

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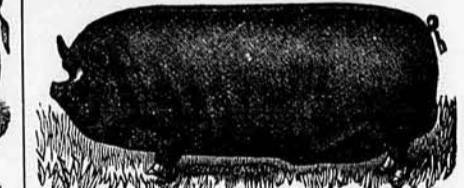
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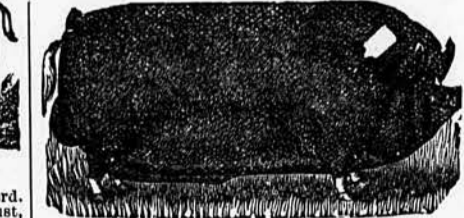
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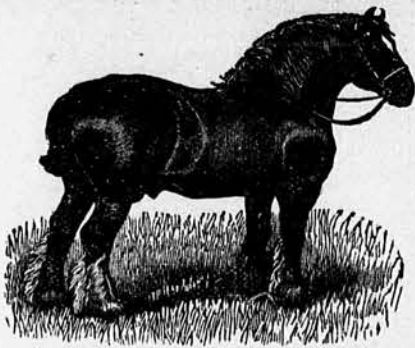
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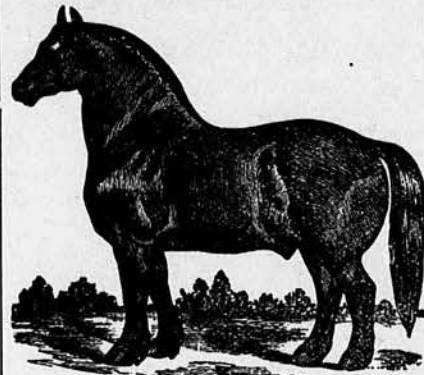
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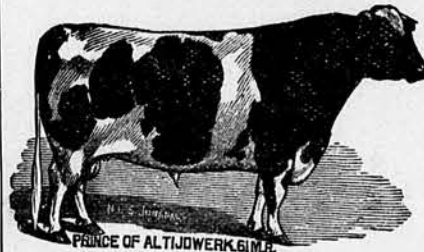
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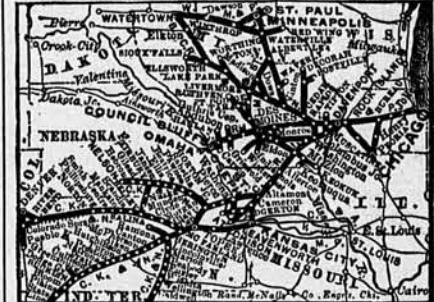
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