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## Agricultural Matters.

### FARM AND FIELD NOTES.

Keep the cows off the pasture just after a rain if the ground is soft.

Breed mares will keep in better health if worked or given exercise in some manner.

One man with a grain cradle can easily cut three acres of good standing wheat in one day.

Cut straw makes better bedding for stock than long material, and is more suitable for the manure heap.

Professor Henry estimates that the loss from smutty corn averages, in an ordinary year, half a bushel per acre.

Oats left lying loose a few days to dry out is in much better condition for stacking than it is if bound up immediately after cutting.

Wheat stubble ground, if perfectly clean, and if it was well plowed last year, may be planted to corn with a lister as soon as the wheat is removed.

On rich land, or land that is to be brought up to a high state of culture, tile draining is by all odds the most effective and, in the end, cheapest. Where it is convenient, however, very good and lasting drains may be constructed of stones.

If the ground is in fair condition when wheat is cut, arrange to plant corn in it at once. If clean and soft, the ground need not be plowed; but if weedy or very firm, plow and harrow well before planting. If not plowed, use lister; if plowed, use planter.

Loose grain, as oats and wheat, can be stacked and threshed as well as if it is bound in sheaves. Bundles are easier to handle, but where binding is done by hand, or where twine cannot be had at reasonable prices, it will be better to stack away loose. With similar props can be lifted stack easily.

### Threshing from the Shock.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The worst objection to this plan is the risk of delay and the consequent damage that so often occurs from rain by allowing the wheat to remain standing in the shock while waiting for the machine. The question mainly to be determined is, first, whether sufficient help can be secured at the right time and then whether the lessened handling will pay for the increased risks. Usually it is not a good plan to allow the wheat or oats to remain standing in the shocks any longer than is strictly necessary. And when arrangements cannot be made to thresh very soon after harvest the better plan will be to stack. The expense is a little less to thresh from the stack, as the stacking and the pitching from the stack to the machine is saved. With

granted that there will be no lack of moisture throughout the season. But we may take it for granted that such a wet spring will be followed by a dry summer, at least it will be safe to proceed on that supposition. What precaution should the farmer take?

No weeds should be allowed to grow with corn. Dr. Sturtevant found by actual trial that "a weed crop may be absolutely incompatible with a corn crop, the corn crop showing in its curled leaf, stunted growth and yellow color indications of suffering from drought and not bearing any

### The Kirkwood Wind Engine.

Our illustration on this page this week represents one of the best, most powerful and most durable wind-mills manufactured. While we have no desire to detract from the actual worth and merit of the many useful wind-mills now before the public; yet, after a critical and thorough examination, we must say that in the Kirkwood a wind engine is now placed before the public which is perfect in construction, beautiful in design, easiest in operation, and of the strongest and most powerful build and form. Being made entirely of iron and steel, it is perfectly free from the usual and annoying defects found in most other wheels. It is a well known and established fact that in this climate of extremes, of wet and dry, that in wooden mills it is almost impossible to keep the joints from becoming loose and the vanes from blowing out, thus making the machinery an easy and almost certain victim of storms.

The Kirkwood cannot shrink, warp or shake loose by exposure of weather. It has no big arms and ribs to clog in the wind and retard its motion; and the vanes covering the entire face of the wheel and shaped upon the most scientific principle, so as to receive the wind to the best advantage, it requires less wind, runs at a greater rate of speed, is more powerful and therefore smaller wheels can be used than any other make.

By the self governing principle peculiar to this mill, when the wind blows harder than the wheel ought to bear the pressure folds the wheel gradually toward the rudder, and in this position it continues to work at its regular speed; then as soon as the force of the wind abates it resumes its natural position with the wheel squarely facing the wind. If the wind becomes too powerful the wheel presents its edge to the storm, and thus safely remains still until the wind becomes less severe, when it returns to its original position and resumes work.

In the construction of the Kirkwood the builders are able to use much wider vanes, and of nearly uniform width at both ends, thus giving more wind surface than any other wheel. The slant of the vane according to the distance from the center of the wheel, allows it to receive the greatest impulse of the wind over its entire surface.

Besides being successful over sixteen competitors for a place on the grounds of President Cleveland, near Washington city, the Kirkwood has been victor over all competitors at a large number of State fairs.

See advertisement elsewhere, and do not fail to send for catalogue.

### Inquiries Answered.

D. M. should ask Prof. Shelton direct. His address is Manhattan.

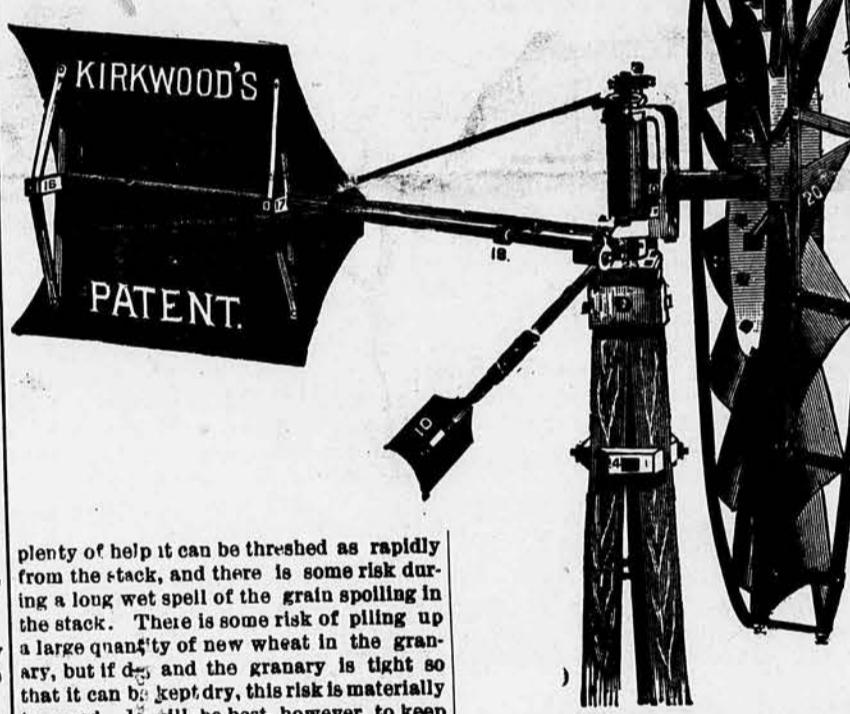
ALFALFA—Is cured for seed same as red clover. Cut and dry in small piles.

BOOK ON HOGS—We regard F. D. Coburn's book on the hog as quite as good as anything of the kind which we have ever examined.

DEFECTIVE MACHINERY.—The manufacturer is not responsible for the giving way of a wheel unless he or a duly authorized agent so agreed with the purchaser.

APPLE TWIGS DEAD.—Remove the dead wood in the fall. Dig about the roots of the trees and mix wood ashes with the soil, first removing the earth and destroying any insects that may be found there.

ABORTION.—Cane fodder, if fed reasonably, with something else, as clover hay, wheat bran, shorts, etc., will not injure any animal. It is only when fed alone and continuously that any injurious effects have ever been observed.



THE KIRKWOOD WROUGHT-IRON WIND ENGINE.

Manufactured by the KIRKWOOD MANUFACTURING CO., Arkansas City, Kas. [See descriptive article.]

plenty of help it can be threshed as rapidly from the stack, and there is some risk during a long wet spell of the grain spoiling in the stack. There is some risk of piling up a large quantity of new wheat in the granary, but if dry and the granary is tight so that it can be kept dry, this risk is materially lessened. It will be best, however, to keep examining and if it begins to heat to stir thoroughly, but when intended to take to market, burn the machine, as is often done, of course avoided.

With this out of the way a better time is for thoroughly cleaning up, plowing, preparing for fall seeding. In making up at present prices every item of expense must be considered and avoided when it can be done without increasing the risk of loss. And this should determine the question of stacking or threshing direct from the shock. When it can be done without running too much risk of the grain getting damaged in the shock, this will be found the better plan; but when the grain must stand in the shock waiting for the thresher, the safest plan will be to stack rather than run the risk. But be sure of the necessary help as well as the machine as soon after cutting as possible.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

### Cultivate the Corn.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Few are aware of the vast amount of water required to make a crop of any kind. "It has been calculated from reliable data that a crop of corn yielding fifty bushels of grain would require the exhalation of at least from 240 to 315 tons of soil water per acre." Now, if this is the case, do we wonder that a dry season means short crops? The present season has been very wet, and for this reason farmers will be in danger of taking for

the nearer any animal comes to being a thoroughbred the more valuable it is, and this is especially true of sheep. While a good one is always salable at good figures, a poor one is a bill of expense.

The finer the feed the better sheep will eat it. This is so well known that some shepherds are beginning to cut their fodder and coarse hay for them, and if straw is cut fine the sheep will eat it greedily.

## The Stock Interest.

### THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

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

OCTOBER 8—John Lewis, Short-horns, Miami, Mo.

OCTOBER 9—John Lewis, Poland-Chinas, Miami, Mo.

### Feeding Pigs.

**EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:**—We are often asked about sour feed for hogs. Many farmers follow the practice of soaking ground feed or mill-stuff until fermented. Why they do this I have never heard a good reason. This method of preparing feed destroys the nutritious qualities and turns them by a chemical change into acids, as molasses and water are turned into vinegar. By feeding grain whole, or if ground, wet thoroughly and fed fresh and sweet, the sugar is retained with other qualities in the feed. By fermentation these nutritious properties are converted into acids which destroy the digestive organs and produce disease. The rotten, disgusting swill hauled from hotels in barrels and fed to hogs is totally unfit to be tasted by any creeping or crawling creature, let alone that class of animals from which great part of the meat is made for human beings. Ground corn, ground oats, and bran, equal parts, make almost a perfect food for hogs. Of course better results are obtained by running the hogs on pasture.

By a costly experience the writer has formed the opinion that shorts are not only very expensive feed, but also injurious to pigs. Shorts fed to young pigs undoubtedly produce heaves, cough and indigestion. The great craze for mill-stuffs that has swept over the country has been a very costly experiment to farmers. The farmer or stock-raiser who does not raise his own feed will never succeed. Every farm properly managed is adapted to growing good and proper feed for stock.

Variety of food liberally and judiciously fed, and exercise, are the secrets of keeping hogs in healthy condition. Who expects to raise fine horses or cattle on corn alone? Then why expect to raise good hogs on corn alone? Hogs are the most neglected and misused animal on the farm, as a consequence the pig pens become filthy and their occupants diseased. By providing roomy quarters not only is filth avoided and cleanliness secured, but the pigs have exercise which is necessary to develop frame and muscles. "Mr. Piggy" looks for the freshest bit of grass, or seeks the driest knoll on which to bask in the sunshine to develop long sides and expanded chest, or hunts for the cleanest water for a bath on a hot day.

Pigs must be liberally fed from the start in order to grow them into good shape. Many people think that fleshy hogs are necessarily too fat. Feed such food as will produce what is desired. A hog may be very fleshy and yet not too fat. With proper feed and exercise the flesh is worked on, the muscles are strong, and the bone is firm. A young hog properly fed will develop more size and quicker than one improperly fed. It may be argued that pigs intended for feeding alone ought to be fed more corn than breeders. However, the writer is inclined to hold that the growth should be uniform, and all the parts developed together, the fat and the lean intermingled, while the animal is growing; when the frame and muscles are once grown, the fat then put on is on the outside, and the opportunity for producing nicely marbled meat is lost.

GEO. W. BERRY.  
Berryton, Shawnee Co., Kas.

In the early days, before the invention of platform scales, which is not fifty years ago, in deciding the weight of cattle, it was done by the girth, and it is practiced in some of the more rural portions of the United States. This rule is adhered to yet: "Cattle girthing

five feet ordinarily weigh from 650 to 750 pounds, according to form and fatness; for each additional inch in girth add twenty-five pounds up to six feet, and for each inch after six feet add fifty pounds."

### How Many Sheep on the Farm?

To be profitable to the small farmer, only a small number of sheep should be kept, just enough to be well taken care of. The Indiana Farmer offers some good suggestions on this subject in an article on how many sheep to the acre. The editor submitted the question to some farmers and they agree that the large breeds require more food to maintain them in good condition than the smaller, or Merino breed, which weigh only about 100 pounds. Two reply that light average-sized sheep require about the same amount to keep them that one cow does. Another says that he has found that with large Shropshire grades that will average eight to nine pounds of wool per fleece, and weigh 130 to 150 pounds each, are as seven to eight to one cow in the food to keep them. Now it is estimated that the product of two acres of what we call good land in Indiana will keep one cow under the pasturage and dry food methods of farming. So by these statements it is seen that the product of one acre of good land will keep four head of sheep per year. This is on the assumption that the pasture season is a fair average one. With these facts one may readily estimate the profitability of sheep farming on our fairly good lands.

Considering that flocks of large breeds may and do average seven pounds to the fleece, and that about 90 per cent. of the increase is saved, it will be found that there is profit in sheep husbandry. The value of sheep as fertilizers of course must be taken into the count.

But a new era has dawned in live stock farming, and its advantages are as great in sheep husbandry as in other stock.

We refer to the silo and ensilage feeding. The noted dairyman of Wisconsin, Hon. Hiram Smith, says that he fully believes that with this new method of stock farming one acre of good land may be made to keep a cow. If it will, then the products of one acre may easily keep seven to eight head of sheep, for it has been found that ensilage may be fed to sheep with most excellent results. A gentleman who has tested this matter says:

"The effect of feeding ensilage to sheep is very gratifying in the past few years, and feeding it to ewes is as excellent as feeding cows with it. They were in splendid condition at lambing time, and I never saw healthier or more thrifty lambs. I fed all my sheep corn ensilage and some hay daily, but they very much preferred the silage. After over two years' practice, I find them more thrifty and healthier than my flock ever was before, and I think that I can keep nearly double the number of sheep on the same quantity of land I could in the old way of feeding them."

There ought to be hundreds of silos built in Indiana this year. The beef and sheep growers, as well as the dairy-men who fail to catch on to this new method will soon find themselves distanced by those who do.

### Competition of Range Cattle.

It is among probabilities that competition of the range cattle will grow stronger rather than weaker. The small farmer and those among them who occasionally feed a bunch of cattle they did not raise have had to meet the competition of far Western and Southwestern cattle, and that has had a great deal to do in one way or another with low prices for the farmer's beef. In the fight which has been made on the dressed beef combine ranchmen have taken sides with the packers. In the pressure upon farmers ranchmen and packers are one. It is now proposed to open an extensive dressed meat establishment at Bristol, England, where cattle will be slaughtered and the meat

distributed from that point. The *Drovers' Journal*, Chicago, refers to this new scheme and comments in line with the thoughts above suggested. We quote:

"And now comes Bristol, England, with a newly established slaughtering establishment for beef cattle, with chill room accommodation for a large number of carcasses of both cattle and sheep; the whole plan of the establishment being patterned closely after the dressed meat establishments that have for some years been established and in regular operation at the Union Stock Yards. This establishment proposes to receive consignments of live stock, cattle more particularly, for the purpose of selling the carcasses in the British markets. For this purpose the city of Bristol is probably as well situated as any in Great Britain; it is an old city and stands upon the Avon river, eight miles from the ocean; the river is narrow, but very deep, so that the largest sea-going vessels can easily reach the harbor, which has been made wide enough for all practical purposes by changing the bed of the river at a very heavy expense. Solid docks have been built at the landing, having a length of 600 feet, and the city has all the railway facilities that could be asked for the distribution of carcasses of beef, mutton, etc., to any part of the United Kingdom. Bristol is 118 miles west of London and contains a population of 200,000 and is a good market for beef and mutton. It is understood that quite a number of sale stands for receiving and keeping meat in chill rooms for sale to consumers have been established at different points in the Kingdom and it is the purpose of the manager of the Bristol establishment to ship carcass beef and mutton to all such points within the United Kingdom when ordered to do so by the consumers of his live animals.

"The system, as it now stands established, of slaughtering cattle particularly, and selling the meat from refrigerators, either before or after shipment over long distances it may be in refrigerator cars, is a thorough and radical revolution and it is one that has come to stay. For the future the great bulk of the beef that may be used in the principal markets of the world will be treated in this manner. The old system of butchering and distributing beef for the use of consumers will be kept up for a while in certain localities, but in time nine-tenths of the people that consume fresh meat of any kind will learn that in all cases the animal heat should be effectually taken out before it is cooked for food. Even before the dressed beef trade was established some of the leading hotels of the country adopted the plan of keeping all the fresh meat they used in a chill room at a temperature of about 40 deg. for a week or over before using it."

### Making Most Out of Live Stock.

The following suggestions are extracted from a long article in the *National Live Stock Journal*, Chicago:

"Let us suppose, so as to consider some of the ways in which this may be done, that we have before us an agriculturist who did not go ahead first into the bog, but has to pick his way nevertheless in these swampy times with some difficulty and danger. He farms his own land, or, if the land of some other man, he holds it at a rent fairly adjusted to the current prices of farm produce; and, whether as owner or occupier, he has, one way or another, ample security for any capital he may expend upon the land. To imagine our exemplary agriculturist in the contrary circumstances (however natural it might be to do so in the present state of affairs) would be to place him head downwards at the outset.

"We suppose, therefore, we have an intelligent man,—a man of not less than average intelligence—in circumstances enabling him to exercise freely such intelligence as he possesses. He

has doubtless seen that all the appliances of his business are in order and sufficient for his needs; his land in proper condition, his buildings fit for the housing of all the stock he will have to bring under cover, and so contrived in all details as to be favorable to health and guarded against unforeseen possibilities of accident. Many farmsteads have not such buildings, and the only wonder is that more animals do not hang themselves in the stall, break their bones, or dislocate their joints in slippery places, or die of consumption or inflammation of the lungs; while, in the land, the violent exertion necessary to enable heavy cows, in a breeding state, to pass through neglected gateways or approaches to watering places, sometimes sticking fast in the depth of a saturated tuft or a stiff clay, and, in the case of animals keen in the sense of smell, the nauseating filth of dead rats, rooks, and rabbits inconsiderately left to moulder in field or farmyard, may occasionally account for outbreaks of that often mysterious evil, abortion. Blindness from overgrown brambles, where the farming is slovenly, or from cut brambles, or thorns, where such things are carelessly left about the land, and lameness from castaway nails, besides, from equally trifling causes, other injuries which are not always trifling in their bearing upon the year's balance sheet, are among the hundred processes of casual waste. There is, too, the waste of fat and muscle, and there is the check to the production of milk from exposure of the animals to cold, when a little judgment and attention would save the beef already made and keep up the yield of milk, as, for example, at the time of year when a harsh chilling wind drives cattle early from the scanty pasture, and they crowd at the gate, waiting to be housed. More may be lost in half an hour than four-and-twenty can restore. To precautions against loss from these and similar possibilities, we must add, as essential to the practice of our pattern stock keeper, attention to these minor conditions upon which depend the rate of growth, flesh-making, milk-making, wool-making, and every other kind of making that can be got out of live stock. The quantity and quality and judicious variation of food must be classed with the matters, but there are lesser matters sometimes overlooked, such as regularity and punctuality in feeding stock in house, fold, or straw yard, and care that stock at all times shall be, if possible, free from disturbance, annoyance, and excitement."

Food is wasted when an animal is exposed to excessive cold; when it is deprived of sufficient water; when it is compelled to drink ice cold water; when it is worried, driven about, or chased by other cattle or by dogs, and, in short, whenever it is not comfortable, happy and contented. Even irregular feeding is a waste of food, and sheep especially, which are nervous creatures, will get poor in a few days, or will not fatten if they are fed at irregular hours. In a dairy irregular feeding will cause a loss of milk, and of course this is really a waste of food and a waste of money to which no thrifty farmer will willingly submit.

The production of a first-class fleece of wool cannot be accomplished by a novice. It requires, in the first place, a well-bred sheep, and then care in feeding and handling through all the stages of growth, and very great care in handling the fleece after it leaves the sheep's back. No matter how well bred a sheep may be, nor how good a fleece it naturally has, unless it is properly treated, its wool will be unmerchantable. Many think it does not matter how the sheep is kept—the fleece will grow just the same, and be as nice as the fleece on a well-fed and shodded animal. It would be well for these men if they would compare their clip of wool with those of some of their neighbors who treat their sheep the way they should, giving them plenty to eat and shedding them from all storms. They will find the wool softer, more even and better matted so that it makes nicer-looking fleeces.

## In the Dairy.

### THE RELATION OF BREED TO MILK AND BEEF PRODUCTION.

By Prof. Samuel Johnson, Michigan Agricultural college, read before the Holstein Friesian Association of America, at the recent annual meeting.

Breed is the term in common use by which we designate a group of animals distinguished by qualities not common to other groups of the same species. Breed characteristics may be few or many. To illustrate, color, alone, is the one characteristic that distinguishes the Essex from the Suffolk breed of swine. In all other respects the two breeds are identical. The Sussex breed of cattle differs from the Devon only in being of larger size, according to our best authorities, and I believe there are examples where the distinction between breeds has been, in fact, in name only. Usually, however, these points of difference are more numerous and pronounced, embracing color, form, size, temperament and uses. Indeed, a trained observer will, in comparing two animals of distinct breeds, note points of difference in almost every external characteristic. To his eye these externals indicate differences of internal organism that have to do with the amount of food consumed, the ability to assimilate and digest such amount as shall return most profit in a certain line of products. In short, the utilization of food in production. These breed characteristics are sometimes the product of natural causes. Most frequently than's agency is apparent in the changes observed, and these are in line with the universally admitted law in all animal life—the tendency to adapt itself to its environment. The habit of animals has much to do with their peculiarities of development. Upon soil conditions depends the kind and amount of food produced, and so soils indirectly have much to do with the developing and establishing of breed characteristics. Fertile lands, level or moderately rolling, develop our larger, early-maturing breeds. Rich pastures, with full food supply, without much effort develop large animals. On the other hand, sparse pastures, on uneven, hilly, or mountainous land, tends to decrease size; and so we find most of our small breeds have had their origin on lands of uneven or barren character. Climate, too, plays no unimportant part in producing breed characteristics. Those breeds most highly prized for their economic values are natives of the temperate zones. These are all natural conditions, and affect animals prior to, as well as after their domestication. And yet, while each and all of these factors have had great influence in molding into form our numerous breeds, and have more or less to do with the improvement or deterioration of their peculiar characteristics, it must be admitted that to skillful breeding and feeding we are indebted most largely for those breeds whose value for practical uses are most positively decided. The practical breeder, versed not alone in the best theories of his profession, but uniting with them the knowledge which has been gained by years of practical experience and observation, may, very often does, by the judicious application of his knowledge, modify very largely the characteristics which have been produced through the agency of the natural causes named. It is only, however, when development secured by the most perfect utilization of these natural forces is supplemented by man's endeavor to intensify and improve those qualities which have brought a breed into recognition for its economic value, that the greatest success is assured. It then follows that the relation of breeds to beef production, or to any its head like hood, is not a fixed, but not derived from that fact, a variable comes to an oval top, appears continuance an egg and with similar proportioned, by shing char-

acteristics, to its individuality. With these brief references to breeds and the agencies by which they have been developed, let me allude to the history of the breed of cattle in which you are most directly interested, and see how far these references apply. The home of the Holstein Friesian breed, so far as we can trace its origin, was on the flats of north Holland and Friesland, noted for their fertility from a very early period—every condition of soil and climate calculated to develop a large, hardy breed of cattle. And when we remember that the sturdy Hollanders were the pioneers in dairy husbandry, and that their dairy products in amount and quality have never been equalled by any other people on the same area, we have the reason of their zeal and effort to perfect a breed of cattle suited to their special industry. A soil of great natural fertility, especially adapted to the production of the most valuable grasses and forage crops, has been made more fertile, sure, and productive by the added benefits of irrigation and heavy manuring. It is to their credit that as early, if not before any other people, the Hollanders identified themselves with the cultivation of the tame grasses and the clovers which have proved potent agents in the developing of this breed of cattle which has been famous for dairy qualities for centuries. In short, the Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle is the product of most favorable natural conditions. Soil and climate have contributed to the furtherest limit in its development, and the Dutch farmers, with more far-reaching ken, perhaps, than that of any other nationality, have weighed the advantages of dairying in maintaining fertility and returning adequate rewards for capital and labor invested. To them the typical dairy cow has been the image of profit. To develop in her offspring those qualities that should add to her value for this particular purpose has been their study, not for one, but many centuries. Can we doubt the strength of heredity thus acquired; and intensified through successive generations, under natural conditions so favorable, coupled with the studious efforts of the breeders, by careful selections, to attain their ideal of perfection? That ideal being the animal that could transmute the product of their fields into the largest amount of milk and its products. I think there can be no question of the dairy characteristics of the Holstein-Friesian breed, as thus evolved in the land to whose fame and wealth they have so largely contributed. It has remained for American skill, however, to take the choicest specimens that could be found in Holland, and not only to equal, but eclipse the largest recorded production in the home country on American soil, and under American management; but bear in mind that these results have only been realized when the American breeder has taken for his ideal that which has enabled his over-the-sea contemporary to achieve success, viz: the development of the dairy cow, the intensifying of qualities valuable for this special purpose. By these successive generations of breeding for a particular purpose, the dairy characteristics have been improved and intensified to a remarkable degree. Heredity is potent, and these qualities are transmitted with increased power and intensity to offspring, and we conclude that the relation of the breed characteristics of the Holstein-Friesians are very largely in the line of dairy production. But what of the future? Breeds of cattle under natural or artificial conditions do not stand still. The unalterable law of advance or retrograde applies here as forcibly as in any other domain of man's effort. And so the question is a pertinent one. While we congratulate ourselves on the present status of the breed, "what of its future?" Breed characteristics, while they may not be entirely eliminated, may be very greatly modified by change of conditions and management, by

endeavor to utilize the animal in other directions than those in which it has been improved and developed. To illustrate, we may secure delicacy, fineness of bone, and low per cent. of offal at the expense of size, vigor and roughness. We may breed so as to sacrifice milking qualities for beef production. We may disperse, weaken, and modify those characteristics that have become hereditary only as the product of years of persistent and wisely directed effort on the part of the breeder. It takes a long time to establish breed characteristics so that we can depend on their being transmitted to offspring. A very short time, in a course of opposite or antagonistic procedure, will vitiate very greatly, almost destroy these characteristics. And so, to my mind, the future success of the breed, the holding of its present place and achieving greater victories, depends on your working on the same line to secure in more perfect degree the realization of the ideal of your Dutch predecessors, viz: the best dairy breed of cattle. If you have it today, be thankful; but remember that eternal vigilance and a continuance in the same line, with the same object kept ever in view that has brought the breed to its present position can maintain, perpetuate, and add to its excellence. Do not be distracted by any clamor that the breed is wanting in beef quality. That is a matter of very little consequence when compared with its value for the dairy. Don't be persuaded to displace your ideal cow for the dairy for a myth, an uncertainty. Don't follow in the lead of some unthinking enthusiasts who are full of wild theories which invariably sidetrack them a good distance from the home station where practical results are realized. Your ideal cow has not sprung up in a night; nor come forth full panoplied, in her most valuable qualities, from airy nothingness. Avail yourselves of all the knowledge and science of this ultra-scientific age. It may help you in methods and management in your efforts to improve the ideal, but if any success is attained it will be because you study and plod along the same lines of practice adopted by your predecessors over the sea—because you have the same object in view for a guiding star, an inspiration. What is science in breeding cattle but the application of those principles that long years of observation and experience in actual breeding have demonstrated to be of general application? It is the right use of what is known on this subject. Not the counterfeit wisdom which is too often apparent in the advocacy of unknown, if not unknowable, theories. With a profound respect for every ray of light, for every grain of knowledge that modern science can contribute to us in our labors as breeders, we must not forget that success will only crown our efforts when we utilize our knowledge by applying it in common-sense ways along the same lines where the best practice of the wisest doers in the past have marked the lines of real advance in breeding. An English writer has recently said, with much truth, "that great dairy properties may be present where there is also a tendency to rapid and abundant flesh-making; that you have, for instance, an excellent dairy cow which, when fed off, at least makes a profitable return to the grazier and pleases the butcher and his customers besides. Such animals, indeed, are common enough in districts where breeding for general purposes is skillfully practiced, but they do not supply evidence contradictory of the necessity of sticking to one object if you want perfection in any one property. They rather suggest what may be done by repeated blendings of properties which cannot permanently co-exist without more or less impairing one another. They are not, it is here suggested, examples of permanent results, but of results which may be obtained in perpetuity by fresh combinations." So far as the Holstein-Friesian breed is con-

sidered for beef productions, we should not forget that this quality has been secondary in importance ever since the breed had a history. I have no hesitancy in saying that in my opinion the future success of the breed depends upon keeping this quality in subjection to the dairy qualities. It will not be forgotten by those conversant with the history of the early Short-horns, that the Teeswater breed, as they were called in an early day in Yorkshire, England, were noted for dairy qualities, and while some of the descendants of this old stock have been so wisely bred that this quality of milk production has not been lost, in far too many cases the desire for symmetry, beef quality, and early maturity, have led to a course of breeding that has sacrificed this quality in good part. That Short-horn breeders realize that such action has not been altogether wise, is evident from the official action of the State and national organizations on this subject. There is no question of the quick-growing qualities of the Holstein-Friesian breed. I have had some opportunity of comparing their growth with the so-called beef breeds, under exactly the same conditions, and I think that they will make as many pounds in the same time as any other breed. They lack the early maturing qualities, the large development in the places where our highest-priced cuts are secured, the early ripeness and finish which are prime characteristics of the beef breeds—characteristics, remember, that have been secured through generations of breeding for this particular development, and at a corresponding loss, invariably, of dairy qualities. And while I am forced to the conclusion that while they are quick growers they lack in the qualities that will enable them to compete in beef rings with the earlier-maturing beef breeds, I must say in all honesty that I believe that the standing of the beef in our beef markets to-day is not what its actual merits entitle it to, and I beg your indulgence while I suggest what seems to me to have contributed largely to this prejudice, and what I would suggest in the way of a remedy. Prejudice is very likely to be the child of ignorance. It is the lack of the facts that very often leads to erroneous impressions, to false conclusions. There has been such a demand for your pure-bred cattle that only a few have found their way to the shambles, hardly enough to enable the dealers in our principal markets to grade them in value properly; and without knowing how or why, dealers invariably class them as very unsatisfactory animals for the markets. Would it not be wise for Holstein-Friesian breeders to weed out more of the animals that are not up to the standard in their herds? More or less calves in all herds should be culled out. Sold as breeders, they impair the reputation of the breed. Such a course lowers the breed standard and the price of individuals. It is not good policy from a financial standpoint. It does not add to the prestige of a breed. I think at your last meeting your President suggested that it might be wise to adopt a rule providing that no bull calf should be eligible to registration except from a dam eligible to the advanced registry list. He thought it would be of advantage to the individual breeder, as well as the association, to largely cut down the registry of bulls. If such a course of procedure were followed in every herd, we could soon place so many animals on the market that whatever of merit they have as meat producers would be known; and I am confident that much of this prejudice would be dissipated by a better knowledge of the edible qualities of the beef of this breed. In addition, by such a course the higher and more valuable qualities of the breed as dairy animals would be strengthened. This association is to be congratulated on its action in establishing a system of advanced registry. You have been the first to take this action, the wisdom of which in thus uniting well vouched and recorded performance with pedigree commends itself to every thoughtful breeder. That your laudable example, with more or less modification, will sooner or later be followed by other cattle breeders' organizations I cannot doubt. This is a questioning age. We scan traditions and claims in stock, as well as other matters, very closely, and unless they are girt about with the facts that appeal to our practical sense, we reject them. We do not have as many pedigree worshippers as formerly, or at least wiser ones, and it is a good omen when breeders insist upon a standard of performance as the truest measure of value. Pedigree is only the prophecy, the promise of value in a certain direction. Performance is the prophecy fulfilled—the most indisputable evidence of the ability of the animal to pay, in current coin of the realm, what is promised in its pedigree.

## Alliance Department.

This Department of the KANSAS FARMER has been designated as the authorized official State organ of the Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative Union for the State of Kansas.  
It is also the official department of the District Alliance of Shawnee, Jefferson and Jackson counties.

### OBJECTS OF THE ALLIANCE.

**EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:**—Such a flood of inquiries are pouring in upon the officers of the alliance, and seeing that you have opened an exclusively alliance department, I deem it best for the advancement of the cause that through your able journal and its widespread influence a synopsis at least of the aims and objects we seek to attain should be given. Hoping that such of the brethren and others who do not fully agree with me will remember that "To err is human, and to forgive divine," and exercise toward me the same Christian charity to which they would be entitled under similar circumstances.

Our first aim is to educate ourselves in all things pertaining to our business as farmers and laborers. All the details of our work must be carefully considered. This must be the foundation rock on which to build the structure called—"Agricultural and mechanical success." Then we must consider the world at large, its influence upon our business, and the mutual relation we hold toward other industries. We can not expect better pay for our products while the consumers of them can only secure a scant supply as matters now stand. And right here is where we meet that "Cordon of power that has been drawn around the farmer and laborer by men owning, using or controlling money or capital," as it was so well described in last week's FARMER. As the FARMER further says, "We are driven to the wall, we must fight, and, brother farmers, you had just as well buckle on the armor. You will never be 'carried to the skies on flowery beds of ease.'"

And further—"How long the war shall last depends on how firmly the soldiers are kept in line." It is this thought that has impelled me to ask that the farmers of Kansas, and especially alliance men, close up the ranks, stand "shoulder to shoulder," and clear the decks of all old hindering prejudices, party strifes or sectional animosities. This is the great United States of America, given into our keeping by the Revolutionary fathers with the admonition that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." And remember, my brethren, that just in proportion as we regard that admonition will our liberties be secure. I cannot do better than to ask you to again read the editorial in the KANSAS FARMER entitled, "What are we going to do about it?" Nothing in Holy Writ is truer than the FARMER's declarations that "the farmers are hampered and crippled by combinations," and that these combined "control legislation, State and national," and that "the minds of politicians run in the direction of protecting the men, corporations and conditions that do most hurt to those who toil single-handed."

While I cannot fully agree with the FARMER editor that by constant agitation we can bring the politicians to act in our behalf, I would not neglect on all occasions to lay our cause before them. Yes, I would even wash the sow in the hope that she would not return to her wallowing in the mire. An old minister once told me that he had little faith in a person who was "good" just because he was afraid of the devil. I have little faith in a politician who is "good" because he is afraid of being kicked out of office. And this tempts me to say, "Put none but farmers on guard." By farmers I mean those whose principles or interests or both "incline their minds to run in the direction of protecting the toiler." The fact of a man's being a farmer is not positive proof that his mind so runs, nor that by reason of not being a farmer he should not be in full sympathy with the laborer. He is the basest traitor who betrays with a kiss. I can not better describe the condition of agriculture and labor than to give an extract from a speech made by Hon. John J. Ingalls, eleven years ago, at the time the fetters were being forged that now bind the industrial classes of our country. In the Senate of the United States, on the 14th day of February, 1878, he said: "We cannot disguise the truth that we are on the verge of an impending revolution. Old issues are dead. The people are arraying themselves on one side or the other of a portentous contest. On one side is capital formidably entrenched in privilege, arrogant from continued triumph, tenacious of old theories, demanding new concessions, enriched by domestic levy and foreign commerce, and struggling to adjust all values to its own standard. On the other

side is labor, asking for employment, striving to develop domestic industries, battling with the forces of nature and subduing the wilderness, labor starving in the cities resolutely determined to overthrow a system under which the rich are growing richer and the poor are growing poorer; a system that gives to a Vanderbilt the possession of wealth beyond the dreams of avarice and condemns the poor to a poverty which has no refuge from starvation but the grave."

If this, then, was the condition as seen by the student of history and the logic of events, what an awful, crushing reality does it prove to be now when the accursed system has done its more perfect work. It is to stay the bloody hand of revolution that is sure to come, as pointed out by the Senator, that I ask you to unite in a common cause, the cause of justice and humanity, the cause of the oppressed and the homelss.

We, the farmers and laborers, the great conservative class, standing as we do between the monarchy of wealth on the one hand and the anarchy of poverty on the other, will be recreant to our trust if we longer refuse to rise up and demand equal and exact justice for all. Should not the hand of revolution be stayed, it is you and your sons, my brother farmers, who have to fight the battle for human liberty again. It is you who will be called on "to do, and dare, and die." Capital will hie itself away on its fast-sailing yacht to a place of safety, taking its yellow gold, while you will meet the shock as best you may. Then when you, your sons and brothers have been offered up to appease the demands of outraged justice, and the hand of destruction has been stayed, "capital" will come back and offer advice. It will tell you as it did at the close of the war of the rebellion through its mouthpiece that "in order to keep faith with the people (?) you must resume specie payment, and in order to do that you must contract the currency." Then it will tell you to burn up your money which carried on the war and issue bonds bearing a high rate of interest payable in gold, and it will buy them at 50 cents on the dollar, and in a short time you can "resume specie payment." I recall these things to refresh your memories as to how this "impending crisis" was brought about, and as a hint as to what some of your demands should be which you make to some of the political gentry "whose minds run more to the protection of monopolies and corporations than the interests of those who toil single-handed."

In defense of the idea I have advanced in regard to this infamous governmental policy, I wish to quote further from the same speech of Hon. J. J. Ingalls. Said he: "If, by any process, all business were compelled to be transacted on a coin basis and actual specie payments should be enforced, the whole civilized world would be bankrupt before sunset. There is not coin enough in existence to meet in specie one-thousandth part of the obligations of mankind. Specie payments as an actual fact will never be resumed neither in gold nor silver in January, 1879, nor at any other date here or elsewhere. The pretense that they will be is either dishonest or delusive."

Now, my brothers, as the KANSAS FARMER says—"The year 1889 will witness the most stupendous uprising of farmers ever known in history." Where shall Kansas be found? is the question I ask you. Will she take a back seat or be a "looker-on in Venice?" She never yet was found lagging in the rear. Our younger sisters, the Dakotas, have got the start of us. They have won the fight for labor in the constitution of their States, and brothers Souicks and Chase will have "alliance" in the constitution or know the reason why. The Tennessee brethren have raked the moss off the backs of enough of their legislators so the alliance gets what it wants in the way of State legislation. Now what can we do for Kansas? Feeling the great responsibility of the work and the immensity of the task before us and the unprecedented growth of the order, I have after consulting the other State officers of the order, asked unanimous consent of the sub-alliances to call the annual State meeting four months sooner than the appointed time. This has been done in order to have the advice, the help and voice of the thousands who have become members since the State organization on December 22, 1888.

Brethren and sisters, go to thinking. Read the papers published in your interest. Give your support to such as think for you as well as talk for you. Send your very best men to the State meeting in August at Newton. Let us make Kansas in this as in all else the brightest gem in Liberty's diadem.

To those outside the order, I would say come and go with us; we will do you good. The alliance is a leader, not a follower. Its principles are truth and justice. It demands

a performance for every promise. Its foundation stone is the heaven-born declaration, that "The laborer is worthy of his hire," and its resolve is, that "By the Eternal he shall have it."

As the KANSAS FARMER says, "Partisan prejudice is still strong, but we expect by a renewal of our alliance faith and spirit from day to day that we can soon be enabled to say without a struggle or any remorse, when the sleek-tongued politician would beguile us, 'Get thee behind me, Satan.'" We are fighting for our homes, for our children, for our neighbors. Why should we not rescue these from the blighting curse of greed? To the grange, wheel, unions and all other labor organizations we would say—We bid you God-speed, and that while our "Swords are a thousand, let our bosom be one."

I am getting many invitations to attend alliance picnics on the national Independence Day. I cannot attend all. But, my brethren and sisters, I wish you great joy on the coming Fourth. It seems to me like it should be a renewal of that other grand old Fourth when the immortals gave liberty into the keeping of the common people. Will you not promise me that on that glorious day in 1889 you will read that Declaration with a full realization of all it means, and the farewell address of the father of our beloved country and note his warning and apply it to our own day and age, and then with hearts uplifted to the Great Ruler who heareth the cry of the oppressed, will you not take upon yourselves the solemn vow that while yet the blood of the revolutionary fathers is fresh upon the lintels of Liberty's temple, while yet the hand of the destroyer is stayed, you will rescue whatever remains of the liberties vouchsafed us by the fathers, that no longer will we be called "degenerate sons of noble sires," that as the rightful heirs to that glorious inheritance we will demand a seat in the temple of liberty and that it be made neither a house of merchandise nor a den of thieves? Let us not defeat the objects of our creation. The Great Giver intended we should be happy. To that end he gave us this beautiful country, these sunny skies. Will we longer allow the unholy hand of greed to come between the sweat of the laborer's brow and the bread he earns? With high hopes for the future,

B. H. CLOVER,  
President Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative Union of Kansas.  
Cambridge, Cowley Co., Kas.

### Official Paper--State Exchange.

To the brethren of the Farmers' Alliance in Kansas:

Having been instructed by the officers of the Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative Union of Kansas to select a paper as the official organ of the order, and to devise a plan for establishing a State exchange, we respectfully submit the following:

#### OFFICIAL PAPER.

For the present we accept the proposition of the KANSAS FARMER to use its Alliance Department for the publication of official matter, and request the brethren to furnish such items of alliance news as may be of general interest to the membership at large. The proposition to establish an alliance paper in fact will be brought up and final action taken at the State meeting. We recommend the discussion of the question—"Shall the alliance of Kansas establish a fund by assessment for the purpose of starting a State paper?" Let delegates come to the annual meeting fully instructed upon this subject.

#### STATE EXCHANGE.

We recommend that each sub-alliance raise a fund of not less than \$1 for each male member, to become a permanent fund for establishing and operating a State Exchange, each member contributing to said fund to be given a certificate of stock showing the amount paid by him. The said fund to be placed under the control of a board of directors to be elected by the members contributing to the fund, the money contributed to be retained in the treasury of the sub-alliance until the Exchange company be duly organized under the laws of the State of Kansas.

B. H. CLOVER,  
J. B. FRENCH,  
S. J. ADKINS,  
E. C. CALDWELL,  
Board of Trustees.

### Farmers' Alliance, and Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative Union.

**EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:**—A meeting of the Executive committee of the Farmers' Alliance and a committee of the Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative Union was held at Leavenworth, Kas., June 13, 1889. I. M. Morris was chosen Chairman and H. Baughman Secretary. The following order of business was considered:

First—The consolidation of the two orders,

which resulted in the adoption of the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That we recommend that the two orders we represent unite in the Farmers' and Laborers' Union of America as soon as practical, and that in the meantime the members of both orders manifest a proper fraternal spirit and co-operate to the greatest possible extent for the mental, moral, social and financial improvement of all.

Second—The sale of fat stock, which was thoroughly discussed and placed in the hands of C. A. Tyler, of Burton, Kas., Business Agent, to attend to.

Third—The sale of grain, which was disposed of in like manner with the concurrence of the trustees of both orders.

Purchase of flour, coal and binder twine was to be made through and by the State Agent. The sub-alliances were urged to adhere to the resolutions already adopted by the State Alliance. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That in pursuance of the cancellation of the twine contract by D. M. Osborn & Co. with the County Alliance of Morris county, the sub-alliances of the State of Kansas be urged to neither buy twine nor machines from D. M. Osborn & Co.

The following publications were recommended to the orders for patronage: *National Economist*, of Washington, D. C., KANSAS FARMER, *Rural Kansan*, and some local paper which is favorable to the order. It was agreed to form a central exchange, with a paid-up capital of \$30,000, with power to increase it to \$100,000.

The very best of feeling prevailed, and the work was done in such a harmonious manner that we reasonably expect our membership will reach 50,000 good working members within a year.

H. BAUGHMAN, Secretary.

### From Rock Creek

**EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:**—The Kansas Exchange plan, which was printed in the KANSAS FARMER of June 6, is now being submitted to the sub-alliances for their action, and they are ratifying it as far as heard from. Rock Creek Alliance ratified the plan last evening by unanimous vote and passed some resolutions also in regard to some needed changes, the most important of which was to strike out the words five dollars in section 7 and insert the words one dollar instead. The five dollar clause, however, is only a dead letter to who adopt the exchange, and if all are as enthusiastic as our people at Rock Creek, the clause had just as well be stricken out altogether, for some of them declare they will have stock in the exchange if they have to work in harvest at 25 cents a day to get the money. We also recommend that the first clause of section 13 be made to read—"No money contributed to the exchange shall be refunded to any one except as provided in section 8," thus making those two sections harmonize, also to bring in harmony with statute laws of Kansas on corporations the last clause of section 8, in relation to liabilities of members and stockholders beyond the assets. As a whole we think the plan of the exchange a very good one, at least for a starter.

W. W. HUDKINS.

Rock Creek, Jefferson Co., Kas.

### Farmers' Alliance Notes.

Two new alliances organized in Jefferson county last week, at Spring Hill and Fairview.

A meeting of farmers will be held at Emporia next Saturday, the 29th inst., to organize an alliance. State Organizer A. E. Dickinson will be present.

Now that this paper is the official State organ of the alliance, we trust that every member of the organization will try it strictly upon its merits for at least three months at the low trial price of 25 cents.

The Farmers' Alliance Business Association of White City, Kas., has filed its articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State. Capital stock, \$10,000. Directors, T. W. Musgrave, White City; C. H. Titus, Dwight; Robert G. Barber and John O. White, Parkerville, and C. H. Willes, Skiddy, Kas.

*Clark County Clipper*: The farmers' alliance is growing stronger all the time. The membership is already reaching toward a million and will soon pass that mark. It is a secret society, and many are opposed to such societies, but all the same it is becoming a power. Nor is it objectionable because secret. The farmers are on the right track if they will keep it so. The farmer has rights that he can get in no other way than by a co-operative union through which he can buy and sell.

The Lecturer of the National Grange writes as follows: How many farmers have placed themselves upon an equal footing with the manufacturer or merchant in the statistics of their business? How many farmers can tell the number of flocks of those in their county, the average weight of each flock, the probability of their being sold, or the probability of their being given away? They will find the wool ninety and ten per cent better matted, luck and size, and finer-looking fleeces.

## Correspondence.

### ACROSS THE "DIVIDE."

Special Correspondence Kansas Farmer.

To one who has made a careful study of the geography of America, the idea has become well fixed that this is a great country; but to one who has traversed the thousands of miles between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans the idea formed by study has become wonderfully magnified.

To an "Easterner" the Mississippi river seems to be a long distance to the westward, but to one who wishes to make a tour of the West, it is practically the beginning of the journey. This fact was faintly understood by our party of Kansas tourists, who made St. Paul the initial point of our journey "across the plains" and the great "American Divide."

Seated in an elegant coach of the Northern Pacific railway, our Kansans (who will herein be mentioned as "we" and "us") began a delightful journey in the month of May, the objective points for the trip being Tacoma, Portland and San Francisco. The anticipations of the pleasure of the trip were more than realized. From St. Paul northwestward the route lay through a country as lovely as any to be found on the face of the globe. Beautiful fields, forests, hills and valleys were to be seen in continuous succession, and the numerous lakes for which the State of Minnesota is noted. On, through Dakota's smiling wheat fields and into Montana's lovely mountain country our train sped, each moment bringing to our sight new and pleasing views. Two days and nights of continuous riding brought us to Livingston, 1,032 miles westward from St. Paul. Here we halted for a short time and then took the train southward into the wonderful Yellowstone Park, whose wonders and beauties cannot be told in the space of a newspaper letter. Returning from the Park we again take our places in a Northern Pacific train and continue our journey westward to the beautiful city of Helena, the capital of the new State of Montana, thence to the "crest of the Rockies"—the "sky line"—where by wonderful engineering this road has been led to the top of "the divide," where the tourist can at once look upon waters which flow on the one side to the Pacific and on the other to the Atlantic ocean. Our route then lay down the valley of Clark's Fork for 270 miles to the lovely lake, Pend d' O'reille, into and through which the river runs on its way to join the big Columbia river.

After a two days' journey from Yellowstone Park we reach Tacoma, the beautiful young city on Puget sound, and terminus of the Northern Pacific railway. Thence southward we go to Portland, the temporary terminus of our journeys, 2,200 miles from St. Paul by the way of Tacoma.

The city of Portland, situated on the Willamette river twelve miles above its confluence with the Columbia, is one of the very beautiful cities of the Pacific slope. With a population of over 50,000 and with the thousands of tourists who are temporarily there, the streets of this city present the appearance of vigorous business life. Although over 100 miles from the ocean it is practically a seaport, to which the largest sea-going vessels come and from which the abundant harvests of fruits and grain produced in western Oregon are shipped to all parts of the world.

From the heights above the city the eye will be pleased with the finest views to be found anywhere. Seated in one of the rustic chairs in the park, the true lover of nature can find enjoyment for hours in looking out over the pleasing prospect here presented. The ground is covered with white and red clover of natural growth and the many kinds of wild and cultivated flowers. The odor from the fragrant pines and hemlocks and the sweet-scented clover and flowers, in connection with the shady seat and splendid view made it seem like a fairly enchanted—a fairy spot. (Any way it was "fairy nice," as the Dutchman in our party described it.) Southeast, over the city and the well-cultivated farms beyond, looms up the magnificent peak, Mt. Hood, over 14,000 feet high, covered with snow—a continuous winter scene in the midst of summer. North and to the eastward, over the city and the two rivers, Willamette and Columbia, was seen the snow-covered Mt. St. Helens, nearly as high as Mt. Hood. The difference in the appearance of these two mountains consists in the fact that Mt. Hood seems to come to a sharp point at the top and has apparently a big wave of snow lapping over one side of its head like a hood (its name, however, is not derived from that fact), while St. Helens comes to an oval top, apparently as round as an egg and with similar proportions. If one

at a distance (in Kansas, for instance) desires to see a miniature St. Helens, let him set an egg on a table—if he can make it stand upright—and about one-third of the way down its sides paint imitations of trees all around it, covering the rest of the egg, then stand off and look at it and a resemblance of Mt. St. Helens will appear. Continuing experiments, let him place a pile of salt on the table, allowing salt to sift through the fingers upon the top of the pile until it comes to a point, then from the top one-third of the pile let him sprinkle black pepper over the lower two-thirds to make a supposed resemblance to trees, now "stand off" again and view Mt. Hood from a distance of 100 miles.

Our party (including our Dutchman), though enjoying the views exceedingly, had to abandon the pleasant seat, in order to prepare for our trip down the Columbia. Visiting the offices of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co., we provided ourselves with tickets for San Francisco, and at 9 o'clock at night we all go on board the elegant steamship Columbia, anticipating the new pleasure of an ocean voyage to be begun at midnight. We retire to our rooms, and at the hour of starting we are awakened by the whistle of the engine, a few taps of the bell, then we feel the big ship is moving. A slight feeling concerning the uncertainty of life creeps over our frames and journeys up the spinal column, but, with a yawn from each one, we proceed to roll over and resolve to take all the pleasure possible to be found in our comfortable quarters. We are not disturbed during the night, except occasionally in the midst of our slumbers we seem to hear the puffing of an engine and feel a trembling of the vessel as it plows through the water, but so even is the motion that the sounds and the impressions form but a part of our dreams. At daylight we all are out on deck to see the beauties of the far-famed Columbia river, but we have only a short distance of it left and the open ocean lies before us. We soon come to anchor at the dock in Astoria near the mouth of the river. This town has been made famous by Washington Irving, who was employed by John Jacob Astor to write a history of the founding of the place. It was John Jacob's money which caused the place to be established, but it owes its celebrity to the pen of the great novelist who so interestingly tells the story in his book which bears the name of this town. We have four hours to spare, and resolve to learn something about the famous salmon-canning establishments for which Astoria is noted. Obtaining entrance by fearlessly passing through a gateway above which was a sign in big letters, "Positively no admittance," we found ourselves in a large establishment of the kind required, which was in full working operation. Passing through to the river front we found a fishing boat was being unloaded of its morning's catch. Great big salmon weighing, as we were informed, from thirty to fifty pounds each, were hauled up and thrown into the building until a huge heap was formed around a big Chinaman, whose principal duty seemed to consist in amputating the heads of the big fishes. Another heathen gentleman (a brother countryman of the former) stood ready with a sharp knife, and with three strokes in four motions he bereft the innocent salmon of fins, tail and internal improvements, and passed it on to the next pigtail-ornamented-expert from China who, with a like number of strokes and motions performed in a tub of very dirty water, gave it all the washing it seemed to need and then shoved on to the next Celestial, who applied himself industriously in placing the fish on an endless belt provided with prongs to hold it and then by turning a crank to wind it up (like an eight-day clock) into the room above. Upstairs we all went to see what became of the victims. Here we found a room full of Chinamen, all experts. First, one grabbed the fish and with one turn of a crank fixed to rolling knives he cut the fish in four huge chunks; these were passed on to others who with knives divided the pieces to suitable sizes for the cans. Then followed the filling of cans, soldering of covers, boiling in the steamers, finishing, labeling, and boxing them for shipment. Though it would take a long time to properly describe the operations, it required but a few minutes to transform an innocent and happy fish, fresh from the beautiful Columbia, into several cans of fodder for the fish-eating part of the population of the United States and other foreign countries including New Jersey; so that while we were watching, a continuous stream of big fishes was passing from the Chinese below to the Celestials above, who, while they didn't make them little angel fishes, did make a very fair article of food. Becoming tired of watching this fishy business, we returned to the ship,

realizing more than ever the uncertainties of this life. To-day we are swimming along in the smooth waters of prosperity, and shortly—like a fish of water—we are being used up to furnish the "wherewith" for more prosperous mortals whose prosperity is formed so often from the adversity of the unfortunate.

The ocean voyage and return up the Columbia will furnish the text for the next letter from our party. JAMES CLINTON.

Portland, Oregon, June 3, 1889.

### Gossip About Stock.

J. H. Sanders, Topeka, reports sales of thoroughbred Short-horn bulls to T. J. Dean, Topeka; Robt. Reed, Watson, and two to M. W. Janes, Willard, Kas.

Attention is directed to the Breeders' Card of C. H. Searle, Edgar, Neb., breeder of Duroc Jersey and Poland-China swine, also Holstein cattle. He reports recent sales of sixteen pigs and young sows for \$445; also a winter Holstein-Friesian calf 5½ months old weighing 550 pounds.

The Kansas City (Kas.) Gazette, in an extended write up of the Kansas City stock yards, shows that the receipts from January 1 to June 20 were 403,569 cattle, 1,075,510 hogs, 175,191 sheep and 15,344 horses and mules, showing an increase over the same period last year of 159,166 head.

Our advertisers, the Evans Snider-Buel Co., successors to Hunter, Evans & Co., live stock commission merchants at Kansas City, with offices also at East St. Louis and Chicago, are building up a nice business on account of their satisfactory manner of doing business. They offer to furnish market reports free to stockmen who are readers of this paper.

Chas. Frederick, Phillipsburg, Kas., purchased a pair of pigs from the Select herd of Berkshires, owned by Geo. W. Berry, Berryton, Kas., of which he writes: "Great credit is due you for the choice made. You could not please me better if you tried. When my friends ask from whom did you get them, I point with pride to your card." It is gratifying to us to have our advertisers send out such quality of stock.

### Weather-Crop Bulletin

of the Kansas Weather Service, in co-operation with the United States Signal Service, for the week ending Saturday, June 22, 1889:

**Precipitation.**—There has been a decided excess of rainfall in the southern and southeastern counties, culminating in Bourbon and the contiguous portions of Butler, Marion and Chase, where it reached six inches and upwards. The excess extends northward into the northeastern counties, and through the southern tier of counties to the west line of the State, thence through the western tier north into Cheyenne and Rawlins. A deficiency exists in the west-central and central-western counties.

**Temperature and Sunshine.**—The temperature has ranged slightly below the normal in the eastern division, being above on the 18th and 19th, but averaging 1.5 deg. below for the week. In the central and western division it has been above the normal until the cool wave of the 20th and 21st. In the east half of the State the sunshine has been about an average, but above in the west half.

**Results.**—The favorable effects of the weather are most marked in the extreme west, where the face of nature has been transformed; the grass is again green, ponds are full of water, hay is assured, new potatoes are being marketed, wheat and rye are being harvested and the farmers are encouraged.

The past week has improved the oat crop over the entire State, in a large portion of which it promises a greater yield than last year. The wheat is excellent, being so heavy as to require from four to six horses to work the binders. Wheat harvest is now in progress in nearly every county.

In the south home-grown peaches and apples are on the market. The heavy floods did much damage in Butler and Bourbon. In Butler the Walnut overflowed Sunday morning, flooding the valley to a depth of eight feet; much wheat in shocks was swept into the river, from which the farmers are now gathering and drying it.

In Bourbon, where the enormous rainfall of 6.60 inches occurred in twenty-four hours (2.40 of which fell in two hours and 3.70 in another two hours), all the crops in the Marmadon river and Mill creek bottoms are more or less damaged, some fields being washed out and others covered up.

T. B. JENNINGS,

Signal Corps, Ass't Director.

### Choice Heifers and Bulls

For sale—A number of thoroughbred Short-horn heifers already bred, also a few choice bulls, on terms to suit purchasers. Address T. P. BABST, Dover, Kas.

### Announcements of Candidates for Shawnee County Offices.

#### REGISTER OF DEEDS.

S. J. Bear desires to announce that he is a candidate for the office of Register of Deeds, subject to the Shawnee county Republican convention.

I am a candidate for Register of Deeds, subject to the decision of the county Republican convention, July 9, 1889. FRANK A. ROOT.

I am a candidate for Register of Deeds, subject to the Republican county convention.

G. W. CAREY.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Register of Deeds, subject to the decision of Shawnee county Republican convention.

R. WHITMER.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Register of Deeds, subject to the Republican county convention.

N. D. McGINLEY.

#### COUNTY CLERK.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of County Clerk, subject to the action of the Republican county convention.

O. W. FOX.

#### SHERIFF.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

H. C. LINDSEY.

I am a candidate for Sheriff of Shawnee county, subject to the action of the county Republican convention. R. B. McMASTERS.

J. M. Wilkerson announces himself a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Shawnee county Republican convention.

#### TREASURER.

I am a candidate for the office of Treasurer of Shawnee county, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

A. K. ROGERS.

#### COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

I am a candidate for Commissioner of Shawnee county from the 3d Commissioner district, subject to the decision of the Republican district convention.

J. L. CAMPBELL.

The flattering endorsement of J. L. Campbell for County Commissioner of the Third district, gives him a strong hold on the convention for the place, as per his announcement.

Frank A. Root, the publisher of the North Topeka Mail, is also a candidate, as shown above. He is deserving and competent and has done his party excellent service through his paper.

Judge G. W. Carey asks for office. He served four years in the service of his country, two of which were in a Rebel prison. His fitness for the place and party service should entitle him to consideration.

Capt. N. D. McGinley is in the race, as shown by his announcement. He has held many important places of trust, which, with his record as a veteran, well qualifies him as a candidate for the place.

J. M. Wilkerson, of North Topeka, a prominent farmer who has made an efficient County Commissioner, now desires to be Sheriff, and is well qualified for the position and is in the race with strong backing.

R. B. McMasters, of North Topeka, for the first time asks for public office, as shown by his announcement. On account of his service in the army and for the party he asks the consideration of the convention.

Capt. O. W. Fox is a strong candidate for County Clerk. His seventeen years party service and three and a half years army service in connection with his personal popularity makes him a formidable candidate for the place.

Mr. H. C. Lindsey, of Topeka, is well and favorably known to most of the voters and his aggressive party service as well as his competent office service heretofore, count decidedly in his favor as Sheriff, and if elected he will make a first-class officer.

Sim J. Bear, Superintendent of the Western Union office, this city, is so well known that it is useless to add more here. He has worked hard and persistently for the other fellows so long that he now regards it a fitting thing to give him a chance. He is in every way competent.

A. K. Rogers, candidate for Treasurer, is well and favorably known to almost every citizen of this county. His splendid record as a careful business man of fine ability, honorable record as a soldier as well as a private citizen, makes him a very desirable candidate for the consideration of the convention.

Mr. R. Whitmer is a candidate that has a large and favorable acquaintance, and is the youngest of six brothers who served in the Union army, entering the service at 17 years of age and served until the war closed, doing gallant service with Sheridan. This is the first time that he or any of the family have asked for office.

### Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mayer & Cox.....Breeder's card.  
Tinkham, D. W.....Sheep and ranch for sale.  
Taylor, A. R., President.....State Normal School.  
Travis & Son, Wm. A.....Holstein F.  
Zimmerman, F. P.....Lunch room.

## The Home Circle.

### To Correspondents.

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

### Unto the Least of These Little Ones.

I  
O children's eyes unchildlike! Children's eyes  
That make pure, hallowed age seem young  
indeed—  
Wan eyes that on drear horrors daily feed;  
Learned deep in all that leaves us most un-  
wise!  
Poor wells, beneath whose troubled depths  
Truth lies,  
Drowned, drowned, alas! So does my sad  
heart bleed  
When I remember you; so does it plead  
And strive within my breast—as one who cries  
The torture of her first-born—that the day,  
The long, bright day, seems thicker sown for  
me  
With eyes of children than the heavens at  
night  
With stars on stars. To watch you is to pray  
That you may some day see as children see,  
When man, like God, hath said, "Let there be  
light."

## II.

Dear Christ, Thou hadst Thy childhood ere  
Thy cross;  
These, bearing first their cross, no childhood  
know,  
But, aged with toil, through countless horrors  
grow  
To age more horrible. Rough looks atoss  
Above drink-reddened eyes, like Southern  
moss  
That drops its tangles to the marsh below;  
No standard dreamed or real by which to show  
The piteous completeness of their loss;  
No rest, no hope, no Christ; the cross alone  
Borne on their backs by day, their bed by  
night,  
Their ghastly plaything when they pause to  
weep.  
Their threat of torture do they dare to moan;  
A darkness ever dark across their light,  
A weight that makes a waking of their sleep.

## III.

Father, who countest such poor birds as fall,  
Count thou these children fallen from their  
place;  
Lift and console them of Thy pity's grace,  
And teach them that to suffer is not all;  
Hedge them about with love as with a wall,  
Give them in dreams the knowledge of Thy  
face,  
And wipe away such stains as sin doth trace,  
Sending deliverance when brave souls call.  
Deliver them, O Lord, deliver them!—  
These children—as Thy Son was once a child!  
Make them even purer than before they fell,  
Radiant in raiment clean from throat to hem;  
For, Lord, till Thou hast cleansed these sin-  
defiled,  
Of such the kingdom, not of heaven, but hell.  
—Amelia Rives, in Harper's Magazine.

Yet still there whispers the small voice within,  
Heard through Gain's silence, and o'er Glory's  
din;  
Whatever creed be taught or land be trod,  
Man's conscience is the oracle of God!

—Byron.

But man we find the only creature  
Who, led by folly, combats nature;  
Who, when she loudly cries, Forbear!  
With obstinacy fixes there:  
And, where his genius least inclines,  
Absurdly bends his whole designs.—Swift.

### OFF-HAND MARRIAGES.

The disadvantages of leaving the important matter of marriage entirely to the parties to the contract are frequently illustrated in our "contemporary annals," if we may be permitted the expression, but they have never been brought into stronger relief than by the misfortunes of Miss Mollie Dennison, which have just been made public. Miss Mollie, who resides in Laurel, Md., took a great fancy to a handsome, curly-headed young stranger, all that was known about whom was that he had begun his social career in Laurel by becoming infatuated with Miss Mollie's sister, Miss Millie. This inadvertence was, however, speedily repaired, and Miss Mollie soon became, as she supposed, Mrs. W. B. Brooks. Mr. Brooks became very popular in the Dennison circle of friends and acquaintance, and utilized the frequent visits he made therein to obtain plans of all the houses he entered on the plea that he proposed building himself, and wanted the very best plans he could obtain or devise. These houses he subsequently "entered" during the small hours, and in his professional capacity, which was before long discovered to be that of a burglar. He is now in the hands of the police, who pronounce Mrs. Brooks to be really Mrs. Harrison and the wife of an escaped convict.

An incident similar to this might conceivably, of course, occur in any society, and similar incidents have before now furnished the theme for many a sensational novel not representative of American life. Who does not remember his "Aurora Floyd?" But it can happen among us with especial facility owing to what may be called our system of match making. The advantages of this system are familiar, and we are never tired of congratulating ourselves on the fact that the *mariage de convenance* is unknown among us save in exceptional instances, and in those it is almost always arranged by the persons immediately interested. But it is clear that

until both wisdom and fidelity go hand in hand with youthful fancy, our specialty of "love marriages" is open to the peril of proving often a mere freak and the result of the most passing fancy.

Our theory is, however, that, though young people are allowed the initiative, parents and guardians exercise a supervision and a veto power which secures the best of possible results. People who are not spontaneously attracted towards each other are not forced into a life-long companionship, and those who are, are not allowed to form the permanent relationship of marriage if wiser heads deem this advisable. This theory meets, perhaps, the principal objection to our system, though advocates of the older one would certainly contend that we miss in this way a great many irreproachable and excellent marriages. But in practice the theory itself seems to have one very important defect, which is this: Parents and guardians, having only supervisory functions to discharge in the matter, are very apt to wear their responsibility lightly, and to be much more lax in their negative role than they would be if they had the more positive one of arranging the marriages of their children and wards.

The case of the unhappy Miss Dennison certainly illustrates the peril of this parental laxity in a very marked way. Very rarely, to be sure, is parental laxity punished so conspicuously and so severely. But this is in an enormous number of instances due mainly to good luck, and because, according to the doctrine of probabilities, the escaped professional burglar is almost never an attractive, amiable and apparently marriageable young man. It is to be noted further that this laxity, which exists exclusively with us, exists, therefore, in the community of all the world where it is most dangerous and certain to lead to the most harm. There are very few of our cities and villages which do not contain a large class of strictly floating population, who are here to-day for the first time, so to speak, and to-morrow away forever. Owing to our widely distributed material well-being and our consequent ingrained optimism, this class is always viewed socially with toleration, with interest, with hospitable confidence, instead of, as in older communities, with skepticism and suspicion. Many people would give their daughters to men for whom they would not cash a note, it may almost be asserted. This class itself includes families, as well as individuals, who have never made any permanent relations for themselves, and who easily see in all the world the good nature they themselves possess. They are the Gypsies, the true Bohemians of civilized life. In short, we have a large element in our social constitution for whom our system of "marriages made in heaven" is especially dangerous, for it is an ideal system, and applicable only with perfect safety to a highly organized and elaborately developed society, which, for the moment at least, we are not, in any large and inclusive sense.—*Inquirer*.

### A Woman Architect.

Philadelphia has an architect in Mrs. Minerva Parker, who demonstrates that women may fit themselves for that profession. She has familiarized herself not only with her profession, but with every detail of the building trade; she can judge of the material which is to go into the house and the way in which the work is carried out as well as any master builder in the country. She says that one of the most important parts of an architect's knowledge consists in knowing how to direct the mechanics, and this she herself does with great skill. Buffalo also has a woman architect, who is her husband's partner and one of the Vice Presidents of the Western Association of Architects, and she is the only woman member of the American Institute of Architecture, which has been in existence over thirty years. She was one of the designers of the new model school house which the city of Buffalo has been building, and these have been so much admired that the plans are to be sent to the Paris Exposition as part of the educational exhibit. She has made this her life work, and as her husband seems eminently satisfied, it is to be inferred that her work as an architect does not interfere with her duties as a wife.—*New York Telegraph*.

### The True Wife.

Oftentimes I have seen a tall ship glide by against the tide as if drawn by some invisible bowline, with a hundred strong arms pulling it. Her sails were unfilled, her streamers were drooping, she had neither side-wheel nor stern-wheel; still she moved on stately, in serene triumph, as with her own life. But I knew that on the other side

that swam so majestically, there was a little toilsome steam tug, with a heart of fire and arms of iron, that was tugging it bravely on; and I knew if the little steam tug untwined her arm, and left the ship, it would wallow and roll about, and drift hither and thither, and go off with the fluent tide, no man knows whither. And so I have known more than one genius, high-decked, full-freighted, full-sailed, gay-pennoned, but that for the bare, toiling arms, and brave, warm-beating heart of the faithful little wife that nestles close to him, so that no wind or wave could part them, would have gone down with the stream, and have been heard of no more.—O. W. Holmes.

### Good Things from "Good Housekeeping."

#### NEVER FORGET

That the enemy of man is man.  
That the fairest flowers fade the soonest.  
That pride is never so offensive as when in chains.

That when men are lonely they stoop to any companionship.

That the darkest cloud often contains the most fruitful showers.

That an open enemy is to be respected, a secret one to be suspected.

That there may be loyalty without love, but never love without loyalty.

That death is a sleepless messenger and a wakeful handmaid of creation.

That a golden key will often find the way to unlock many a secret drawer.

That they who make a business of religion, too often make religion a business.

That the finest-feeling velvety paws of the kitten often cover the sharpest claws.

That they who are honest and earnest in their honesty, have no need to proclaim the fact.

That it is often more difficult to obliterate traces of spilled ink than drops of spilled blood.

That it may be well to test the condition of a cat's claws before stroking its fur the wrong way.

#### NOISELESS SLIPPERS.

These are intended for the use of those who are nursing, or watching with the sick, but they will be found to give great comfort to any one who has tired or lame feet.

Rip the soles from a pair of old slippers, knock the heels off, and cover the soles, on both sides, with thick woolen cloth. Excellent material for this, as well as for the uppers, may be found in the skirts of old coats. With the old slippers for a guide, cut a paper pattern of the uppers; or, better still, have a pattern of the right size cut for you by a shoemaker. The pattern will be in two pieces, the vamp and the quarter. Cut two cloth pieces by the vamp pattern and four by the quarter pattern, taking care to have two of the latter right side out and two wrong side out. From dark silesia cut linings to all these pieces. Close and press the seams of the cloth pieces, then those of the linings; then baste the two smoothly together—seams inside—and bind the upper edge with galloon. Now slip the heel stiffening (saved from the old slippers) up between the lining and the outside, and catch it there with two or three basting stitches. Then sew upper and sole together, holding both wrong side out, and your slipper is finished. Turn it and put it on; and if your feet are lame or tired you will not be in a hurry to take it off.

#### READY MADE HOUSEKEEPING.

Housekeeping is getting to be ready-made, as well as clothing. The culinary department may be almost abolished and prepared food got from the grocery. There are canned soups, canned mince-meat, and canned Boston baked beans. Coffee is bought both parched and ground, and spices and pepper are prepared for use. Self-raising flour can be bought at any grocery. Fruit of all kinds ready for the table can be got about as cheaply as that which must be prepared, at a price only a little above the cost of the raw food; salmon, lobster and the like are sold cooked and ready to be served. Every kind of bread, cake and pastry can be purchased at a slight advance on the cost of the materials they contain. Cooked corned beef, tongue, pigs' feet and ham have long been on the market. Even English plum puddings are canned, while cans of cooked green corn, beans, peas, tomatoes, cauliflower and asparagus, with Saratoga fried potatoes, are on the shelves of every grocery.

Cooking seems no longer to be necessary in housekeeping, for a little warming over of food will answer. Provided with a can-opener, a coffee-pot and a frying-pan, with an oil stove on which to place them, a housekeeper can get up a meal in the twinkling of an eye, with a little assistance from the neighboring bakery. Even the cook-book may yet be obsolete, for every can of pre-

pared food has a label with directions how to cook. This is very different from the old housekeeping that required a range or stove, a coffee and spice mill, a mortar, a cake-board and rolling-pin, a tray and chopping-knife, not to mention numerous pots and kettles, frying-pans and bowls, and a large stock of raw provisions.

### Treatment of Fainting

The common practice of raising fainting persons to a sitting or upright position is often sufficient to destroy the spark of life which remains. The death of an eminent English statesman a short time ago gave opportunity to the coroner for emphasizing this fact, and of pointing out how much more reasonable and sound it is to keep such persons in the prone position, while restoratives and local means are adopted to enable them, if possible, to regain consciousness.

### Cold Food.

Cold food, says the Boston *Journal of Health*, is more easily kept on a sensitive stomach than hot; so in cases where it is rejected in the ordinary warm or hot form, it had better be tried as nearly frozen as may be taken. In many fevers this would be a decided advantage. Milk may be administered in a frozen state, often with positive advantage. The *Sanitary Era* adds, from frequent instances, that ice cream suits admirably some conditions where hardly any other food is acceptable.

### To Purify a Room.

Set a pitcher of water in the apartment, and in a few hours it will have absorbed nearly all the respiration gases in the room, the air of which will have become purer, but the water utterly filthy. The colder the water the greater the capacity to contain these gases. At the ordinary temperature a pail of water will absorb a pint of carbonic acid gas and several pints of ammonia. The capacity is nearly doubled by reducing the water to the temperature of ice. Hence the water kept in a room for a while is unfit for use.

"If a woman is pretty,  
To me 'tis no matter,  
Be she blonde or brunette,  
So she lets me look at her."

An unhealthy woman is rarely, if ever, beautiful. The peculiar diseases to which so many of the sex are subject, are prolific causes of pale, sallow faces, blotched with unsightly pimples, dull, lustreless eyes and emaciated forms. Women so afflicted, can be permanently cured by using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and with the restoration of health comes that beauty which, combined with good qualities of head and heart, makes women angels of loveliness. "Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

The splendor of the "American Alps" are beginning to be appreciated by our people, and a visit to Switzerland for gorgeous scenery is unnecessary. The picturesque mountain resorts on the South Park Division of the Union Pacific in Colorado are absolutely unrivaled on this continent.

It is un-American in the higher sense for our people to prate about Europe so glibly when so many of them are profoundly ignorant of the wondrous beauties of their native land. As a matter of fact there are hundreds of thousands of American citizens who are thoroughly familiar with Switzerland; who have idled away weeks at Lucerne, done Chamouni, and attempted the Matterhorn, and yet have never feasted on the lovely beauty, the wild weird majesty of any one of the Colorado Peaks. "More than Alpine glory" rewards visitors along the South Park Division of the Union Pacific in Colorado. There is no scenery like it in the new world.

"The peerless empire of form and color is found in Colorado," says a great artist. So are there many other wonderful effects. There is that grand triumph of engineering skill, the Bow-Knot Loop, famed all over the world; the pretty town of Graymont nestled against the base of Gray's Peak, the giant prince of the range; sunrise on Gray's Peak—a sight once witnessed never to be forgotten; Idaho Springs the beautiful, a restful spot blessed with the healing waters for all who come, within two hours ride of young Leavenworth; the storied gold camp of Georgetown perched in the upper air of the mountains, ever fresh and cool and clear—these are a few of the delightful spots in the "American Alps" reached by the Colorado Central Division of the Union Pacific railway in Colorado.

## The Young Folks.

### No-When and No-Where.

If it happened so that I felt inclined,  
And nobody hindered me of my mind,  
Shall I tell you what I would do, my dear?  
I would find some lost, forgotten old Year—  
Some dull old Year, all dead and dry,  
With nothing in't to remember it by;  
Some Year uncalendared, lost to fame,  
That nobody lived in to give it a name,  
That went unrecorded from green to sere,  
And never knew that it was a Year;  
And out of that Year I would take a Day,  
Not too rosy and not too gray—  
Some Day when Fate, aware of doom,  
Fall fast asleep by the side of her loom,  
And let it a mere tarnished circle of sun,  
Without a chance in it to trip upon;—  
And on that Day of a dateless Year,  
I should not hate you, nor hold you dear,  
I should go on a journey and none should  
know where,

No one should ask, and no one should care.  
I would find some ship that had lain alone,  
Long becalmed in a Sea unknown,  
And the ship in a lazy course should run,  
To some Land that is nowhere under the sun.  
I would have no wind to fret the sail,  
But a tide should ripple along the keel,  
A slow, warm tide that she scarce could feel,  
And so we should float, in nobody's sight,  
Wrap in a wavering sort of light,  
That is neither sunlight, starlight, nor shade,  
But just the kind that never was made.  
And when we had come to that Doubtful  
Land.

The Land that is nowhere, you understand,  
How long I should linger, or what I should do,  
Or whether I ever should come back to you,  
In that long Day of a dateless Year,  
—Why, how can I tell you all that, my dear?

—Helen Thayer Hutcheson, in *St. Nicholas*.

Dark night, that from the eye his function  
takes,  
The ear more quick of apprehension makes;  
Wherein it doth impair the seeing sense  
It pays the hearing double recompense.

—Shakespeare.

At distance, through an artful glass,  
To the mind's eye things well appear;  
They lose their forms, and make a mass,  
Confused and black, if brought too near.

—Prior.

### THE MIKADO OF JAPAN.

I have had a most remarkable journalistic experience. I have interviewed the most prominent of the Mikado's court chamberlains on the home life of his majesty. Such an interview has, I believe, never been held before. It would have been impossible twenty years ago, and twenty five years ago, if successful, it would have been death to the chamberlain and imprisonment to me. At that time it was treason to name aloud the personal name of the Mikado. In writing it, it was against the law to pen the name in full, and one of the strokes or letters had to be left out. No one except the wives of the Emperor and his highest ministers ever saw his face. His divine features were never unveiled to public gaze. Kept in the seclusion of his palace at Kiota, he was revered as a god by the people, and when he went abroad in the city he rode in a closely-curtained car drawn by bullocks. His sacred feet never touched the earth, and when he died it was supposed that he would enter the company of the gods.

He was at this time the Emperor of Japan, but he was only a nominal Emperor. The commander-in-chief of the imperial army under the title of the Shogun administered his affairs, and these commanders-in-chief, who succeeded one another by hereditary descent, had for generations usurped the real authority of the government, while they thus kept the Mikado in a sort of a glass case and held him up as a spiritual rather than a temporal ruler. He had all the titles and plenty of reverence. His power, however, was limited to the control of his wife and his twelve concubines, and the Shoguns kindly relieved him of all the duties of an Emperor. They managed his treasury, made the laws, governed the country and ate up the taxes.

### A SUCCESSFUL REVOLUTION.

This state of things went on for hundreds of years. A feudal system grew up under it. The lords of this system became ennobled by luxury, and the chief officers under them, about twenty years ago, organized a revolution to give back the Mikado his real power. The present Emperor was then upon his throne. He was just 15 years old.

The Shogun was overthrown and the Emperor was taken by the revolutionists to Tokio and declared Emperor in fact. This was the beginning of the progressive movement in Japan. The young Mikado came out of his curtained seclusion, and before the court he promised that changes should be made in the empire; that a deliberative assembly should be formed, and that all measures should be decided by public opinion. He promised that impartiality and justice should be adopted as a basis of action, and that intelligence and learning should be sought throughout the world in order to establish the foundations of the empire.

It was upon this basis that the new government was founded, and young then thousands of Japanese have been traveling over

the world seeking the best of all kinds for Japan. Since then many of the old customs have been thrown away. Railroads, telegraphs and schools have been established. Intercourse with other nations has been kept up, and the Mikado rules the new Japan. If I am correctly informed, he is deeply interested in its progress, and he looks forward anxiously toward the opening of the parliament which takes place in 1890.

The Mikado has the bluest blood of any ruler on the face of the earth. The present dynasty of Japan runs back to the gods and his imperial majesty is the one hundred and twenty-first Emperor of Japan. The Japanese have their history and their mythology, and the present Emperor comes from Jimmu Tenno, who was the first Mikado, and who ruled Japan 660 years before Christ was born. This man was a descendant of the sun goddess, and Mutsuhito, the present Emperor, traces his descent directly from him.

Japanese history gives the story of each of the 120 Emperors between the two, and if you will think a moment you will see how far back 667 B. C. is. This was before Rome had become an empire. England was unknown even to the Romans, and hundreds of years were yet to elapse before Caesar penetrated Gaul. The present Emperor was born in Kiota, November 3, 1852. He was declared heir apparent to the throne when he was 8 years old, and he succeeded on the death of his father in 1867. He was crowned in 1868, and was married at the age of 17 in 1869.

### THE MIKADO'S PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

His imperial majesty is now 33 years old. Let me tell you how he looks. He is taller than the average Japanese, and his appearance is not half as imposing now as when he wore the rich Japanese costume and sat cross-legged on his mats of state. He has a dark brown *cafe au lait* complexion, and his eyes, which look out through almond slits, are of a brilliant black. His hair is very thick, and he parts it in European style. It is combed well up from a good forehead, and his majesty's eyebrows have the decided arch which is indicative of Japanese beauty. His nose is large and inclined to flatness. It has the wide nostrils of the Japanese, and his majesty's lips are thick. He is of medium size, but is inclined to stoop, which I imagine may come from the earlier part of his life having been spent in sitting upon the floor. He wears a mustache and chin whiskers, and these, like those of most of his race, are thin. The court chamberlain tells me that for the past sixteen years he has worn nothing but European clothes, and he has to a large extent adopted European ways. His dress is that of a general of the army, and he takes great pride in military matters. He reviews his troops several times a year, and is thoroughly up in the organization of his armies. When he goes out to ride he is always accompanied by his imperial guards, and he has lately purchased several new state carriages, which are the wonder of Tokio.

The Emperor of Japan is rich. He is allowed \$2,500,000 a year for his household department, and his private fortune is large and increasing. The chamberlain tells me that he thoroughly understands business matters and keeps himself well informed as to his investments. Some of these are in the public lands and roads, and they are, of course, managed by men appointed by him.

—Frank G. Carpenter.

### Two Famous Detectives.

The Pinkertons—William A. and Robert A.—better known as "Bill" and "Bob," came to St. Paul yesterday and put up in parlors I and K at the Hotel Ryan. It would be hard to find two brothers anywhere who think better of each other than these two sons of the great Allan Pinkerton.

These two are at the head of the greatest private detective agency in the world. Allan Pinkerton started the business in Chicago, before the war. Bill and Bob grew up with the business, and the business grew up with them. Few people have any idea how big a concern it is.

The Pinkertons employ 5,000 men. Besides the two head offices in Chicago and New York, there are branches in Boston, Philadelphia, Kansas City, Denver and St. Paul. They have a force of patrolmen in these cities known as "Pinkerton's Preventive Watch." They have arsenals at Chicago and New York, with uniforms and Springfield rifles enough to arm five regiments of men. Pinkerton detectives are everywhere.

They are employed in nearly every large mercantile house in America, in hotels, in banks, following circuses and watching suspected employees of railroads and other big corporations. The business has doubled in the last ten years, and promises to double

again in the next decade. It is making rich men of Bill and Bob. Their joint income is variously estimated at from \$150,000 to \$200,000 a year. Either one of the brothers could probably count more than \$500,000 worth of this world's goods.

The secret of their success in business is that it has been run on business principles. The Pinkertons do not chase criminals in the hope of getting rewards. They charge their clients so much a day for the services of an operator. Prices vary, but \$8 a day is about the average. The Pinkerton detectives are not known to outsiders, and very often they do not know each other, except as two or more are put to work on the same case. Bill and Bob hire all the new men themselves, putting their knowledge of human nature and the world to use in making their selection.

They have plenty of applicants to choose from. Healthy young men who are quick-witted, well informed and have large bumps of secretiveness and valor are preferred. Usually the new man goes to work as a watchman or in the office until he has shown what stuff he is made of. Then he is put forward by degrees. The Pinkertons have gray-haired detectives in their employ who have been there from boyhood. No man who ever worked for them and did his duty was allowed to go unrewarded, and when death takes off a good man the Pinkertons pension his widow and orphans.

There are probably few men in the world so well posted on what might be called thieology as Bill Pinkerton. He has made it a life study. He has in his library a photograph, description and record of every professional criminal of America and the most important of those of Europe. He has cultivated a wonderful memory for names and faces, and his brain is a storehouse of knowledge on this subject. He keeps a constant watch of the movements of professional criminals of all kinds, and when any big crime is committed in New Zealand or Delaware, or anywhere else, he can come pretty near guessing who did it, if it was the work of a professional.—*St. Paul Pioneer-Press*

### A Bell With a History.

At Lumpkin, Ga., is a church bell with a history. This old bell has done much service for many different people. It has engraved upon it the year 1600, the year in which it was made. For a number of years it tolled the hour for congregations in a convent in the Netherlands. It was afterward carried to Lisbon, and from there to Madrid, and was in the monastery at that place when the great Napoleon invaded that territory, taking everything as he pushed his forces over plains and up mountain sides, and all bells were being taken and re-cast into cannon for the furtherance of his warlike ambitions. The owners of this bell, seeing his intentions, and loving their sacred property that had so long served them, secretly took it down from its lonely tower, and placing it on board a large vessel about to sail for this country, shipped it to New York, where it remained for many years, until it was purchased by a Lumpkin man for his church. It has been used so much it has lost its tone, and will have to be laid aside.—*Washington Post*.

To restore, ticken, and give you a luxuriant growth of hair, to keep its color natural as in youth, and to remove dandruff, use only Hall's Hair Renewer.

"For peculiarly soft yet penetrating shades of color, marvelous grouping in form, fantastic, solemn and tender shaping of rugged cliff and mountain and valley," says a distinguished artist, "the wonderful empire of Colorado stands peerless." The Alpine scenery along the line of the South Park Division of the Union Pacific in Colorado is the most magnificent in the United States.

Moran, the great artist, despaired when he saw the Great Shoshone Falls—it was so far beyond his pencil's cunning. So there are wonderful dreams of beauty in the tempestuous loveliness of the grand "American Alps" in Colorado, which are at once the aspiration and the despair of painter and poet. Splendid beyond comparison is the superb scenery along the South Park Division of the Union Pacific in Colorado.

"They rested there—escaped awhile  
From cares which wear the life away,  
To eat the lotus of the Nile  
And drink the poppies of Cathay."

And every American business man is beginning to find that his summer vacation is more and more of a necessity; the money-making machine won't stand the strain without an occasional rest. The "American Alps" of Colorado offer the highest conditions for perfect relaxation, pure vital air, comfortable hotels and the noblest scenery in the country, and may be reached on the South Park Division of the Union Pacific railway.

### California Excursions.

Are you going to California? If so, read the following, and find out how much it will cost you, and what you can get for your money: The Santa Fe Route runs weekly excursions (every Friday) from Kansas City and points west to San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego and other Pacific-Coast points. The ticket rates are the regular second-class rates—\$35—from the Missouri River to the principal California points. Pullman Tourist Sleeping-Cars are furnished. These cars run through, without change, from Kansas City to destination. The charge for berths is remarkably low, being \$3.00 for a double berth from Kansas City to California. The Pullman Company furnish mattresses, bedding, curtains and all sleeping-car accessories, including the services of a porter with each car. The parties are personally conducted by experienced excursion managers, who give every attention to passengers, insuring their comfort and convenience. For more complete information regarding these excursions, rates, tickets, sleeping-car accommodations, dates, etc., address

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All the summer resorts of Colorado, Utah and the Rocky Mountains, are reached in through Pullman Buffet sleeping cars from St. Louis and Kansas City, via. Missouri Pacific Railway. "The Colorado Short Line" to Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver. Tourists' round-trip tickets at low rates are on sale at all principal coupon offices in the United States, good for six months to return. For beautifully-illustrated tourist guide of 140 pages, descriptive of the resorts, and further information, address H. C. Townsend, General Passenger & Ticket Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

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Address R. E. ELLIOTT, Dawsonville, Ga.

### The Western School Journal,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

OFFICE STATE SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, TOPEKA, KAS., January 16, 1889.

To County Superintendents:—I have this day designated the Western School Journal as the official organ of this department, through which medium, by agreement with the editor of the Journal, I shall in each issue reach Superintendents, teachers and many school officers. This designation is complete evidence of my confidence that the Journal can be safely intrusted by Superintendents as a paper which should be in the hands of every teacher.

Very respectfully yours, GEO. W. WINANS,  
State Supt. Public Instruction.

The Western School Journal publishes monthly all the opinions and decisions of the State Superintendent, Attorney General, and Supreme Court on questions relating to our schools. These opinions and decisions will be worth much more than the cost of the Journal to any school officer. According to an opinion given by the Attorney General, school officers have the power to subscribe for an educational journal and pay for it out of the district funds. Our regular rate is \$1.25 a year, but to district boards, if three copies be taken, we can make the rate \$1.00. Please remit by money order, postal note, or registered district order. Address

WESTERN SCHOOL JOURNAL,  
Topeka, Kansas.

We can send the Journal and KANSAS FARMER one year for \$1.25; three subscriptions to the Journal and one to the FARMER for \$3.75.

# KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

Published Every Wednesday by the  
**KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.**

OFFICE:  
KANSAS FARMER BUILDING,  
Corner Fifth and Jackson Sts.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

An extra copy free fifty-two weeks for a club  
of six, at \$1.00 each.  
Address KANSAS FARMER CO.,  
Topeka, Kas.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertising, 15 cents per line, agate, (fourteen lines to the inch).  
Special reading notices, 25 cents per line.

Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements  
will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate  
of \$1.00 per line for one year.

Annual cards in the *Breeders' Directory*, con-  
sisting of four lines or less, for \$15.00 per year, in-  
cluding a copy of the KANSAS FARMER free.

Electors must have metal base.

Objectionable advertisements or orders from un-  
reliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case,  
will not be accepted at any price.

To insure prompt publication of an advertisement,  
send the cash with the order, however monthly or  
quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who  
are well known to the publishers or when acceptable  
references are given.

All advertising intended for the current week  
should reach this office not later than Monday.

Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper  
free during the publication of the advertisement.  
Address all orders.

KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

Several letters on file have to be laid  
over to next week.

The KANSAS FARMER will be sent on  
trial thirteen weeks to new subscribers  
for 25 cents.

Crop reports continue favorable, but  
some damage was done last week in  
southeastern counties by floods.

Total number of business failures in  
the United States from January 1 to  
June 21 is 5,674, against 5,040 during  
same period last year.

A friend in Wyandotte county calls  
our attention to the omission of the  
name of his county in our map of the  
State. We had not noticed it, and do  
not know why the engraver did not in-  
sert the name unless it be that it would  
have obscured the railroad lines.

Rev. W. F. File, of this county, is one  
of the most efficient religious workers  
in the State. To him chiefly the people  
of Sunnyside, school district No. 11, are  
indebted for an excellent library of  
miscellaneous books, a classified cata-  
logue of which he kindly handed in to  
this office.

The Richfield (Morton county) Repub-  
lican is out with a half column of head-  
lines in an article descriptive of an  
artesian well. When at a depth of 700  
feet they struck pure flowing water,  
which is carried forty feet above the  
surface. The Republican predicts that  
artesian wells will become numerous in  
every township.

Prof. E. B. Cowgill, State Sugar In-  
spector, has resigned his office to take  
effect on the appointment of his suc-  
cessor. The resignation is tendered on  
account of the private business interests  
of the Professor. The State will not  
lose the benefit of his services in future,  
however, for he is in the sugar business  
to stay, as we believe.

The balance of trade has been against  
this country steadily some months past;  
that is to say, the people of the United  
States have been purchasing more  
goods, dollar for dollar, from the people  
of other countries than they have been  
selling to them. From 1876 to 1887, both  
years included, the balance was largely  
in our favor—we sold more than we  
bought.

A new monthly periodical—*The Ex-  
change*—was recently started at McPher-  
son, this State. It will be devoted to  
real estate in the broad sense, looking  
at the subject from a general or national  
standpoint. Among the articles in the  
first number is one entitled "Farming  
—its Dignity and Importance," from  
the pen of Hon. A. W. Smith, which we  
will copy for our readers next week.

## NOT DEAD BUT SLEEPETH.

Our conservative neighbor at Kansas  
City, the *Indicator*, has not read the  
KANSAS FARMER carefully as the sen-  
tences copied below very clearly show.  
Commenting on our article of two weeks  
ago—"Look Up the Record," the *Indi-  
cator*, among other things, says:

It is with pleasure that we announce ourselves as  
being thoroughly in accord with our contemporary  
when it says:

"Opinions may be weighed one with another, and  
they are worth only what they weigh; but facts are  
bases upon which opinions are framed—they are  
fundamental, and our rule is to get at facts first, so  
that our readers as well as ourselves may form individ-  
ual opinions."

Not only do we freely admit our entire concurrence  
with the above, but heartily rejoice at the  
apparent change of heart and seemingly improved  
disposition of the editor of the *Farmer* in changing  
his base even to admitting that there is something  
rotten in the "State of Denmark." The basis quoted  
is exactly in line with what our position has been in  
the past and is now. Let us by all means have the  
facts pure and unadulterated from the farmers  
themselves, as they believe them, in a quiet and dis-  
passionate manner worthy of the cause and the  
gravity of the situation, if we can. . . . Possibly  
we may, like others, wish to see how far our Topeka  
contemporary may live up to the new creed that it  
has announced. It is certainly of such a startling  
and surprising nature, that fuller developments while  
not anxiously waited for, should at least be closely  
watched lest there be some transparent dissimulation  
of such a deceptive nature as will baffle ordinary  
observers.

We make two points on that. First—  
We asked the *Indicator* to state what is  
and what has been its opinions on  
certain subjects enumerated—"money,  
transportation, class influence in legis-  
lation, protection of monopolies, high  
interest rates, spoliation of borrowers  
by unscrupulous money lenders, taxa-  
tion, gambling in products of labor,  
oppression by monopolies, social and  
commercial disadvantages of farmers,  
tariff, foreign competition in agricul-  
ture, markets, etc.," and in response it  
quotes our own language concerning  
the value of facts and our rule concerning  
them, and indorses it. We take it  
then as a fair inference, that if the  
*Indicator* has any opinions on the sub-  
jects mentioned or either of them, it  
has not expressed them and does not  
care to do so now, contenting itself  
with letting its readers state such facts  
as they desire and to express their  
opinions in its columns. If this is not  
a reasonable conclusion, let us be cor-  
rected.

Second.—The statement of our opin-  
ions on the subjects above enumerated  
in the article referred to, are not of a  
"startling and surprising nature," for  
they were frequently expressed before  
during the last half dozen years, and  
the concluding words of the *Indicator*  
are inapplicable and out of order,  
namely, that our statement of opinions  
on those subjects "is of such a startling  
and surprising nature that fuller de-  
velopments, while not anxiously waited  
for, should at least be closely watched  
lest there be some transparent dissimula-  
tion of such a deceptive nature as will  
baffle ordinary observers."

No, neighbor, these opinions are not  
now expressed the first time. The rea-  
son why these things seem startling and  
surprising to you is, that not meddling  
in political affairs yourself, you have  
not read political matter in the KANSAS  
FARMER. We believe every journal  
published in the interest of farmers  
ought to take an active part in political  
discussions, not from a partisan stand-  
point, nor in the interest of any party,  
but from the standpoint of a patriotic  
citizen who believes his country is worth  
more than his party. Farmers are in-  
terested in political subjects and they  
are interested in practical politics, no  
class of citizens more so or as much so,  
because they are the most numerous  
class. But in a mixed assembly such as  
the readers of a farm paper would form  
if they were all in one room, partisan  
discussions are out of order. Every in-  
telligent man belongs to one or another  
political party, and he usually votes  
with that party, but that gives him no  
right to rise unsolicited in such an as-  
sembly as above suggested, and make  
a party speech. There is something  
deeper, wider and higher than the best  
party, and it is the body of the people.  
The tariff, for example, can be and  
ought to be discussed without reference  
to what particular parties assume con-  
cerning it. After a citizen has formed  
his own opinion concerning it he will be  
likely to vote with that party which

most nearly represents his view of the  
subject. The same may be said con-  
cerning every other great public ques-  
tion.

We have readers whose party preju-  
dices are so strong that while they are  
for tariff reform, they utterly repudiate  
everything we say on the subject, be-  
cause we favor protection, though would  
put enough articles on the free list to  
save more money to the people than has  
been proposed by tariff reformers them-  
selves. We advocate free sugar. That  
in practice, would cut off about \$60,000.  
000 of a (almost if not quite) direct tax  
on consumers. None of the parties has  
gone that far yet, though the Senate  
bill of last fall proposed to reduce the  
duties one-half. All these matters  
ought to be discussed in the interest of  
the citz'n, not of the party. That  
which is best for the people in genera-  
is best for the country. People differ  
about what is best sometimes, but that  
is no reason why party should be lugged  
in. The KANSAS FARMER recognizes  
urgent need of radical reforms in several  
great matters, and it aims to help bring  
them about by honest and clean dis-  
cussion, without imputing sinister moti-  
vates to persons who do not agree with us.

## CHANGE IN THE LENGTH OF OUR COLUMNS.

The reader will observe that the  
KANSAS FARMER has but sixteen pages  
this week. The reason of the change  
was announced last week, but the neces-  
sary material for making the change in  
length of columns had not then arrived.  
It is now on hand and the columns are  
one inch longer than they ever were be-  
fore. The addition of one inch to each  
of sixty-four columns amounts to an  
aggregate of five columns of the old  
length—thirteen inches. This does not  
equal the four pages of the old cover;  
but in order to make up for the dif-  
ference we expect to procure a large  
quantity of small type so that some of  
the matter can be put in less space than  
is now occupied, and then in case of a  
great rush of business we can add a  
supplement. The yearly reader will get  
quite as much reading matter in the  
paper as he ever did, and we will be en-  
abled, by the change, to make the paper  
at slightly reduced expense.

## PARTY BLIND.

Railroad men are sometimes examined  
to test their sense of sight in relation to  
colors, and it is found that a good many  
of them are "color blind." A great  
many people are troubled in the same  
way in political matters, they are party  
blind. To apply the remark we have  
observed recently an unusual interest  
manifest in certain quarters concerning  
what they are pleased to entitle a  
"change of doctrine" on the part of  
the KANSAS FARMER concerning politi-  
cal subjects. These friends are simply  
party blind. Every one of them, if they  
have read the KANSAS FARMER regu-  
larly the last few years has frequently  
read in our editorial columns the same  
doctrines which, on more recent an-  
nouncement in a body, have so much  
pleased and surprised our friends. They  
do not like our protection views, al-  
though we have all along advocated free  
sugar, salt, lumber and coal, and every  
other useful article which we do not  
and cannot produce in this country in  
sufficient quantities to affect prices. In  
truth, the policy advocated by this  
paper will save more money to the  
people than that of any of the political  
parties, and at the same time save the  
protective principle which we favor.  
Our late critics are so blinded by their  
own party prejudices that they have not  
anything in our opinions to command  
because they saw our protective views  
to condemn.

Next week we will discuss the ques-  
tion "What is protection?" and may be  
able to make our view of the subject  
clear.

The Nebraska Horticultural Society  
will meet at Fremont, July 17.

## THE OLD POLITICAL PARTIES.

We have received several letters re-  
cently arguing in favor of abandoning  
the old parties and organizing a new  
one, and we have one letter just re-  
ceived putting the question directly to  
the KANSAS FARMER—can we safely  
trust the old parties longer—are we not  
compelled in self defense to abandon  
them and build up a new one?

The question is not only a reasonable  
one, but it is timely and of very great  
importance. Many thousands of people  
are debating it in their own minds, and  
many other thousands are looking for  
indications among their friends and  
those from whom they are accustomed  
to expect advice. It is not our purpose  
at this time to refer to the matter fur-  
ther than to state that in our next issue,  
or at any rate soon, we will take occa-  
sion to state our present views on the  
subject. It is too serious to be treated  
lightly and too complicated to be treated  
briefly.

## TO CROP REPORTERS.

Correspondents will please report per-  
tinent facts about wheat, oats and corn  
and state what preparation if any is  
being made to plant corn or other crop  
immediately on the wheat stubble  
ground. Also state condition of sor-  
ghum, Kaffir corn, and other new crops.  
State facts only, and state them briefly.  
Also on a separate sheet from regular  
report give a list of breeders of thor-  
oughbred stock in your county, with  
kind of stock bred, name and postoffice  
of breeder. Make up and mail report  
on June 29.

Grant, Gray, Haskell and Meade Coun-  
ties.

The Cimarron Jacksonian takes excep-  
tion to the KANSAS FARMER's crop  
reports of June 6th, in the following  
language:

UNJUST AND UNTRUE.  
The KANSAS FARMER in giving a report of the con-  
dition of Kansas crops attempts to give the Southwest  
a black eye. It says: "A few counties, a small area  
in the southwest part of the State—Haskell, Gray,  
Grant and Meade, are not in good condition, but with  
these exceptions the whole State seems to be in first-  
class order." A more unjust report was never put in  
print, and as the KANSAS FARMER has always been  
considered a thoroughly reliable journal, we are at a  
loss to know their reason for thus maligning us.  
Crops of all kinds in these counties were never bet-  
ter, and we speak from our personal knowledge when  
we say that Gray county will raise a larger and better  
crop of everything this year than she has in the last  
three years combined. We will raise 100,000 bushels  
of wheat. The whole southwest has great cause to  
rejoice. The KANSAS FARMER is "away off" and an  
explanation is now in order. Let our newspaper  
brethren of the southwest put this matter before the  
people in its true light.

Our contemporary is mistaken. The  
KANSAS FARMER did not attempt to  
"give the southwest a black eye." We  
simply summarized our special reports  
from the different counties. Here are  
the reports from the four counties  
named sent in by special correspondents:

Grant.—Very dry since the middle of April. Rye  
and wheat died before or shortly after heading out  
and farmers have cut the straw for hay. Oats also a  
total failure. Corn, rice corn and cane growing very  
slowly; much of the planting done after the third  
week of April did not come up. No chinch bugs.

Gray.—Condition of wheat and oats is poor; acre-  
age probably more than last year. Corn is fair. Some  
cotton, milo maize and rice corn has been planted.  
No fruit in the county. Chinch bugs did some dam-  
age in the fall, but at present there are none.

Haskell.—Wheat and oats in only medium condi-  
tion; too cold; acreage twice that of a year ago.  
Corn is in elegant condition. Millet, cane, sorghum  
and barley are growing. No harm from chinch bugs.

Meade.—A largely increased acreage of wheat was  
sown and looked fine up to the late frost in April  
and subsequent hard winds, now the prospect is for  
only one-half crop. Oats somewhat hurt, but as rains  
have fallen in some localities will likely make a  
three-fourths crop. Corn never promised more or  
better at this time of year, but little planted. New  
crops are mostly of the different sorts of sorghum,  
and they are looking well. Fruits, where old enough,  
are fine. Altogether, we are in fair shape for fron-  
tier folk.

Besides these, we had private advices  
corroborating them. The KANSAS FARMER has faith in southwest Kan-  
sas. It is fast coming to the front and  
will, in the next dozen years, prove to  
be as desirable in all respects as any  
other portion of the State. We believe  
in Kansas—every part of it, but good  
crops do not grow every year in any part  
of the world.

Mr. Haaff, the great original dehorner,  
favored us a few days ago with half a  
dozen bottles of his "Horn-Killer" and  
some descriptive circulars. While thank-  
ing Mr. Haaff for his friendly remem-  
brance, we have no use for the goods;  
they are here subject to his order, or we  
will give them to any person calling for  
them with or without order from Mr.  
Haaff, for "A" suppose he wants them  
distributed.

**ALLIANCE CORRESPONDENCE.**

[We have an unusually large amount of alliance matter on hand this week, and as there is nothing more important at this time, we make room for all of it.]

**WON'T BUY FROM D M OSBORN & CO**

**EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:**—Please find action and resolutions of the Morris County Farmers' Alliance with reference to a carload of binding twine which said alliance bought of D. M. Osborn & Co. on May 4, 1889, said alliance, acting in good faith, and supposing that said company would fulfill their part of contract, but on the very eve of harvest rescinded the order and appointed an agent to handle their twine, and supposing that the alliance would not have time to buy twine elsewhere, they would be compelled to buy of their agents. Feeling the injustice and treachery of said company they passed the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That we most respectfully recommend that the members of the Farmers' Alliance of Morris county do not purchase of the agents of D. M. Osborn either binders, mowers, twine, or any other machinery that D. M. Osborn's agents have to sell.

By order of County Alliance.

JOHN L. DOWNING, Secretary.

**OBJECTS OF THE ALLIANCE.**

**EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:**—There is disposition on the part of some of our subordinate and county alliances to omit reading and discussing the objects and resolutions of the order as set forth in the constitution of the National Alliance. Fear of hurting some one's political sensibilities seems to be the cause of this neglect. Such a course should at once be abolished and the real objects and principles of the order should be discussed fairly and candidly, so that all its members may be fully informed as to its objects socially, politically and financially. For it is through this means only that the noble purpose of the order can be accomplished. Here are the main objects: First—To unite the farmers for the promotion of their interests socially, politically and financially. Second—To secure a just representation of the agricultural interests of the country in the National and State Legislatures. Third—To oppose all forms of monopoly as being detrimental to the best interests of the public.

The term political as used above has no reference to party strifes for place, but has reference to the science of government regardless of party. Here is a resolution adopted by the National Alliance touching this question:

*Resolved*, That the productive classes should have no interest in the factional wars that are waged for place alone by professional partisans while righteous reform languish for lack of unity among honorable and patriotic men.

Here are also other resolutions of vital import:

*Resolved*, That we are opposed to any system of finance which necessarily perpetuates the public debt, but that we are in favor of paying the same as rapidly as possible, that the surplus in the Treasury may be reduced; and we are further in favor of the free coinage of silver equally with gold, and we demand that the government shall issue all paper money direct to the people, thus placing our circulating medium beyond the control of or influence of corporate or private capital.

*Resolved*, That we demand such legislation in regard to the liquor traffic as will prevent that business from increasing our taxes and endangering the morals of our children and destroying the usefulness of our citizens.

*Resolved*, That we believe in amending the public school system that the education of our children shall be of a practical help to them in after life. The plan that now obtains infects many with the idea that physical labor is not genteel. This sentiment tends to create a helpless class whose inevitable drift is towards an almshouse and prison. Our country needs an educational system based on moral, manual and intellectual training, that inculcates the essential dignity and necessity of honest labor.

*Resolved*, That we sympathise with the just demands of labor of every class, and recognize that many of the evils from which the farming community suffers, oppress universal labor, and that therefore producers should unite in a demand for the reform of just systems and the repeal of laws that bear unequally upon the people.

*Resolved*, That United States Senators should be elected directly by the people.

G. BOHRER.

**Farmers' Celebration.**

The following announcement came in after our Alliance Department was made up:

NEWMAN, JEFFERSON CO., KAS., June 22.

**EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:**—On the Fourth day of July there will be a grand celebration at Thompsonville, Jefferson county, two miles north of Medina, on U. P. railroad, under the auspices of Delaware Farmers' Alliance. Everybody cordially invited. We expect most of the sub-alliances of our county to be fully represented, many having promised to come

in procession with a grand marshall and banners. We will have addresses by Dr. E. C. Ray, of Topeka, and the noted alliance orator, J. H. McDowell, of Nashville, Tenn., or some equally able member of the National Farmers' Alliance. Have also invited ex-Governor Charles Robinson, Major Wm. Sims, Judge Peffer, of the KANSAS FARMER, and other able men to be with us and address the meeting, and we trust they will comply and thereby help to make this one of the grandest meetings of this prosperous year.

J. F. TRUE,  
Chairman Committee on Speakers.

**Dickinson County Farmers' Institute.**  
The second session of the Dickinson County Farmers' Institute was held at the City Hall, Abilene, June 15, 1889, at 2 p. m.

After the call to order, E. Prunson was elected temporary Chairman and B. M. Anderson temporary Secretary.

The committee on Permanent Organization made the following report, which was adopted: President, W. E. A. Week; Vice President, J. W. Gibson; Treasurer, O. Furton; Secretary, J. B. C. Taylor.

On taking the chair, the President made a very appropriate address.

On motion, the speakers were each allowed fifteen minutes and criticisms each five minutes.

W. S. Nixon addressed the institute on fruit culture, favoring thorough culture while trees are young, afterwards sowing to grass and non-mulching.

J. W. Robson thought the greatest mistake in planting is in the varieties selected. Instead of good old Eastern kinds (such as we have in our old homes) plant the voted fruit list of our State Horticultural Society.

J. S. Hollinger's experience with clover in an orchard was that it was decidedly injurious; while others claimed the opposite.

Mr. Shepherd, in regard to borers, said the location of the orchard had a great deal to do with it, claiming the northwest slope as the best. Trees should be headed out low down (to shade the trunks), so that the afternoon sun would not scald them. Once scalded, then comes the borers.

Prof. Robson, in answer to an inquiry, said the only remedy for orchard blight is to cut out and burn. Caused by atmospherical influences.

Corn culture was discussed by J. S. Hollinger, claiming that deep plowing, subsoiling, check-rowing, and shallow cultivation are the best methods.

F. V. Close advocated the lister method as cheaper, standing the drouth better and a better yield on the average crop. Double listing was highly recommended.

E. Bumson claimed five to ten bushels more per acre with listed corn than planted. The general experience is in favor of listed corn.

W. E. A. Meek, in his address on "The Farmer's Pests—Bugs and Insects," gave his opinion on the cause of the ravages of the chinch bugs. He thought the immense amount of volunteer grain allowed to grow through mid summer affords a breeding place for the pests, and so much acreage in one crop is another cause. The preventive is clean culture in mid-summer, a diversity of crops and rotation of planting.

E. Bumson said with a few more rains such as we have been having there would be no trouble this year. He advocated burning all rubbish, all old grass, cornstalks, etc., as was done in Illinois.

Prof. Robson gave an account of the habits of the chinch bug, saying that the first brood this year were destroyed by the rains, and the danger is now from the second brood, as the mature insects do very little harm.

In order to defray the expenses of the two institutes, a hat collection was taken up, \$5 50.

On motion, J. S. Hollinger, T. C. Ayres and J. W. Robson were appointed Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

The Committee on Program are E.

Bumson, F. V. Close and J. S. Hollinger. Mr. Hart spoke in favor of farmers' organizations.

In order to secure a larger attendance of farmers of the large county of Dickinson at our institutes it was suggested that a committee of three on invitation in each township be appointed.

Adjourned to meet at the call of the President. J. B. C. TAYLOR, Sec.

**The Business Situation.**

The weekly review of trade issued by R. G. Dun & Co., of New York, under date of June 21, shows a fairly good condition of trade.

There is a better feeling, with larger transactions in iron and wool, and crop prospects are more favorable. But the agreement of railway presidents has not prevented a renewal of strife, and the demoralization of rates is spreading widely, and meanwhile the exports of gold to-day will exceed \$4,000,000. If the railway outlook continues to discourage foreign investors, and the banks begin the last half of the year with low reserves, gold going out, and large crops to be moved, the monetary prospect will not be quite encouraging.

At Milwaukee continued wet weather retards operations, and business is rather quiet at Kansas City; and, outside of speculative operations and the iron trade, it is generally dull at Philadelphia, but marked improvement is noted in Pittsburgh and in a less degree at Cleveland. The demand for money is rather active there, but generally very moderate, with collections not, on the whole, perceptibly better.

Rains have decidedly improved crop prospects in the Northwest, so that great hopefulness tinges all commercial reports from that section; and the demoralization of rail rates is commonly supposed to prompt better returns to farmers, while the difference in cost of transporting Eastern products to Western farmers is already considerable throughout the region north and west of Illinois.

Better prices for iron are reported at Pittsburgh, at Philadelphia, and to some extent here, the advance on many kinds of pig iron being about 50 cents per ton. But Northern No. 1 can still be bought here at \$16 to \$18, and Southern No. 1 at \$16.25 to \$17 per ton.

The markets for manufactured products are stronger and higher. In coal recent hopes have not been realized. It is even stated that the Reading company has not received a single order at the late advance, and sales below the schedule are reported at Philadelphia. Wool is rather stronger.

Wheat has been advanced 1½ cents, with sales of 60,000,000 bushels here for the week. But this speculative movement seems to take no account of the fact that wheat and flour equivalent to about 40,000,000 bushels in excess of a minimum stock will probably remain from the last crop July 1, to be added to the new supply, which now promises to exceed all requirements for the next year.

Corn is ½ cent and oats ¼ cent higher, for no other reason than because wheat advances.

The general tendency of prices has been slightly upward.

The heavy shipments of gold this week are a surprise to many, and are attributed by some bankers to the needs of the Bank of France and the large expenditures of Americans at the Exposition. But the balance of foreign trade has for months been so heavily against this country that no such explanation of gold shipments is necessary. For June, thus far, merchandise exports from New York are 16 per cent. larger than last year's, with imports somewhat smaller, but even these changes would leave a heavy excess of imports over exports to be met by shipments of securities or gold.

The business failures number 220, as compared with 250 last week, and 225 the week previous. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 204.

**Mr. Dakin's Defense.**

The following letter from the editor of the Toledo *Blade* explains itself. We often have trouble in determining what is best to do in circumstances like those out of which this letter comes. There are so many frauds nowadays that one is hardly justifiable in withholding facts which look suspicious. We go on the rule that when a person advertises he is or ought to be able to take care of his business; so when charges are made in our columns against an advertiser we always publish the answer if any is made. Here is the letter:

TOLEDO, OHIO, June 22, 1889.  
W. A. PEPPER, MANAGING EDITOR KANSAS FARMER.—Dear Sir:—I have received, through the mails, addressed to the *Blade*, a copy of the FARMER of June 6, in which is marked the letter of H. A. Wattles, Bayneville, Kas., making complaints regarding W. O. Dakin, of this city. I know Mr. Dakin well, and hence spoke to him on the subject, and heard his version of the story.

Let me say, in reply to Mr. Wattles' remarks as to Mr. Dakin's circulars, advertisements, etc., that the yards are as fine as I ever saw, and that an intimate knowledge of the man and his methods enables me to say that he is careful and painstaking to the last degree. His circulars state nothing regarding his establishment which is not strictly true. Mr. Dakin is an old resident of Toledo, and stands high in the esteem of the community. As a business man his record is flawless, and no one here would credit the outrageous aspersions of Mr. Wattles.

The correspondence has been submitted to me, and Mr. Wattles' three letters are couched in anything but a gentlemanly or a business strain. His first letter contained a threat to "publish" Mr. Dakin, and he continued in the others to repeat threats and abuse. Mr. Dakin does not believe the statements of Mr. Wattles as to the character of the chicks; but assures me that he offered to send other settings, free, to replace those deemed unsatisfactory, but that the offer was not accepted.

In admitting his card into your columns you have done Mr. Dakin a wrong—unthinkingly, I presume, but none the less a wrong. He is held up as a cheat and a fraud, in effect; and he is neither. The heading you placed over Wattles' letter—"Poultry Frauds"—conveys the worst impression to every reader. It seems to me that Mr. Dakin's offer to send two additional settings of eggs was all that justice demanded of him; and if Mr. Wattles did not see fit to accept, that is his affair. That Mr. Dakin's poultry strains are pure, every one here conversant with poultry matters knows on the evidence of his senses.

I may say that I have no interest whatever in Mr. Dakin's business, and that this letter is prompted only by a desire to see fair play, and to place in your hands the other side of the matter.

Fraternally yours,  
S. S. KNABERSHUE,  
Managing Editor Toledo *Blade*.

**From Barber County.**

A friend at Medicine Lodge writes: "Plenty of rain, immense crops of all kinds. Laying of the corner stone of a \$20,000 school house on the 24th inst. Sugar factory ready for machinery; 2,500 acres of sorghum growing right along. Gypsum works nearly ready to manufacture gypsum into all kinds of ornamental work for buildings. We have the finest water power in the State, and a good show will be given the right man to build a flouring mill here; plenty of grain to run a mill night and day for a year; fine home market for the flour. We have the largest creamery in the State. Barber county has 40,000 head of cattle. She has some of the finest stock farms in the West."

**A Veterinary Association.**

The Kansas State Veterinary Association was organized at the Fifth Avenue hotel last week, with Dr. R. C. Moore, of Holton, as temporary resident, and Geo. W. Pritchard, of Topeka, Secretary. The meeting adjourned until September, when a final organization will be made during the week of the State Fair. It will probably be decided to admit only graduates from veterinary colleges. Among those present were W. A. Knight, St. Marys; O. W. Murphy, Lawrence; F. W. Cook, Hutchinson; W. H. Richards, Emporia; W. H. Goings, Junction City; R. C. Moore, Holton; S. C. Orr, Manhattan; G. C. Bateman, Holton; Fred Seele, Holton, and the local veterinary surgeons.

## Horticulture.

### The Plum Curculio

In reply to a correspondent, the editor of the *Western Rural* gives some interesting facts concerning the plum curculio. "It is short and thick with antennæ (elbowed) at the side. The snout resembles the trunk of an elephant. Disturb the curculio and it will draw this trunk close to the body, where it rests in a groove between the legs. In length the beetle is about the fifth of an inch and is dark gray in color, with a yellowish white band across the back. On each of the wing covers there is a glossy black elevation. The beetle may appear first in April, but generally appears in May and sometimes even in June. It is single-brooded. A writer says that the fact that young beetles appear in July, August, and sometimes in September, for a long time led many to infer that there were two breeds in a season, but careful observation has shown that the egg-laying season of the parent beetle extends through two months and over, and consequently the larval state is also extended, and also that the young beetles show no propensity to propagate the first season of their existence, but forage on the fruit until the advent of cold weather when they go into quarters and abide the coming of spring, then to perpetuate their species. Both the parent beetle and their progeny feed throughout the season and often do much damage to the mature fruit, causing it to rot by their stings. When the fruit is gone they will feed on leaves and tender twigs.

"The female deposits her eggs one at a time, at the rate of from fifty to one hundred each. Generally but one egg is laid in a single plum or apple, but when fruit is scarce and curculio are plenty, a number are often seen in the same fruit. In laying the egg the female makes an incision with her jaws, enlarges and deepens it with her snout, deposits the egg at the mouth of the incision, and crowds it to the bottom of the hole with her snout, and then cuts the familiar crescent mark. The egg is oval in form, and of a pearly white color. In a few days it hatches out and eats its way into the fruit. Its growth is rapid, reaching maturity in two or three weeks. When full grown it is about half an inch in length. The grub by feeding checks the growth of the fruit and causes it to drop from the tree. Soon after the fruit falls the worm digs its way out, and burrowing in the ground, goes into the chrysalis state, where it remains for three or four weeks, when it emerges in the form of a perfect beetle.

"In the selection of its winter quarters, the beetle seems to prefer the shelter of trees or timber, for they are seen in much larger numbers in orchards standing near timber land and in the trees in the outside rows of the orchard, but they take shelter in the fences and under bark, boards, shingles or any rubbish on the surface of the ground in the open field or garden. They have been found on the rough bark on the trees, and under shingles on buildings. They are very hardy and are little affected by cold. If their place of shelter is exposed to the early warmth of spring, they make their appearance earlier in the season; in fact very many of them come out, often two or three weeks in advance of the time when the fruit sets or is large enough to be injured, and may be destroyed before they can do any harm. They are nocturnal in their habits, and, except when the female is depositing her eggs, they remain concealed during the day and feed at night. In the early part of the season, and during cool weather, they prefer shelter during the day on the ground, and may be found at such times, in quite large numbers, concealed under boards, sticks or shingles placed on the ground under the trees for that purpose, but later in the season when

the weather becomes warm they remain all day concealed on the trees. This peculiarity can be used to good advantage for their destruction in many cases, but will not enable us to exterminate them, as some claim, for large numbers of the beetles do not leave their winter quarters until the weather will permit them to remain night and day on the trees.

"The extreme timidity of the beetle is another peculiarity which can be taken advantage of, in fact is used largely for its destruction. When disturbed suddenly on the trees, it has the habit of dropping to the ground and feigning death, and the plan the most used to kill them is to place sheets stretched on a frame under the trees, and then by giving the tree a sudden, sharp blow, cause them to drop on the sheets, when they are readily killed. For some time after falling they will remain perfectly quiet, hoping to escape notice. Their size, dark color and irregular form would enable them to practice this deception completely, when this habit is not known or a sharp lookout kept. Early in the morning is regarded as the best time to jar the trees by most every one, but some who have tried both think that toward evening is better. During the warmer part of the day they fly more readily, and are not usually found on the trees in as large numbers. Another point favorable for attack is found in the fact that the larvae do not leave the fruit until some little time after it drops from the tree, and if the fruit that has been stung were picked from the tree or picked up from the ground soon after it falls, and destroyed, the race would be well nigh exterminated. Then we have the poisons which have so often been described."

### Picking and Marketing Strawberries.

June brings to the small fruit-grower the beginning of returns from his labors. It is an important month and is mostly devoted to the harvesting and marketing of the strawberry crop. He is required quite as skilful and careful management as in the growing of the fruit and a system of carelessness or neglect of a personal attendance to all its details will very seriously curtail the profits from the crop.

Pickers should be sought early and engaged in advance; they should be sufficient in number to go over the plantation daily, and the poorest pickers gradually weeded out. It is not desirable to employ very small children for this work, women and girls make better pickers, as a rule, than boys. A capable overseer is needed above all things, or better yet, let the owner himself follow up the pickers and see that the vines are picked cleanly of all ripe berries. Occasionally a basket of berries should be dumped that it may be seen if any fraud is being perpetrated. There are many pickers who hesitate not a moment in placing green berries, leaves, etc., at the bottom of their baskets and topping off with fine fruit. Only firm treatment at the start will remedy this and other evils. The offender should be promptly discharged and forbidden to come again upon the grounds. This with an occasional inspection of their baskets may keep them straight, but some pickers are incorrigible.

The price paid for picking varies somewhat according to locality and character of work. One and a half cents per quart is about the usual price. Where there is good picking, that is, good-sized berries and plenty of them, 1 cent a quart should be ample compensation and a smart picker can make good wages at it. To retain the pickers and prevent them from leaving after the best picking is over, it is advisable to keep back one week's pay which is to be paid only at the close of the work. On many small fruit farms, by good management, the same pickers are kept all through the berry season, taking up in their turn currants, raspberries and blackberries.

In handling the fruit itself there are a

few little cautions which it is well to keep in mind. Do not begin to pick in the morning until the berries are dry, never pick them whilst wet, either from dew or rain. They should be picked with short stems and the baskets properly faced and slightly rounded up, that is, the top layer of berries turned with the face up and the calyx down. It is its appearance that sells the fruit. Allow no green berries to be put in the baskets, neither soft nor overripe ones. When the crates are full, keep them in a shaded spot, out of the sun, with space between them to permit of a current of air. The best sized crates are those holding thirty-two square quarts or, for fine fancy berries, those of forty-five round pints. The plantation should be picked over daily so as to allow no fruit to become overripe. As soon as the berries are well colored up they should be picked. Whether or not to make two grades of berries must be determined by the owner himself, in view of the character of his markets, etc. When berries are assorted the separation should be done by the picker at time of picking, the number ones being put in one basket and the smaller ones in another.

In marketing the crop it will be found profitable to give considerable attention to the home market. A prompt supply will always increase the demand, but the grower should be just, and sell to his neighbors at the same net price he expects to receive from the city markets and not to try and get more, as is too often the case. Keep a daily record of sales and consignments made and accompany each shipment with invoice stating number of crates and contents. Charge each consignee with the crates and credit when returned; at the close of the season insist upon payment for any crates not returned and when such a well-kept record can be produced, few first-class houses will refuse. It is better to fix upon one or two trustworthy commission merchants and consign all to them than to divide shipments up into a number of little lots. There are trustworthy commission men who do good service to their customers. Such old established houses as that of E. & O. Ward, 279 Washington street, New York city, will gladly give daily reports concerning the market and such other advice as may be desired. This firm issues a circular giving important advice as to the shipments of fruit and other produce which it may pay our fruit-growing readers to send for.—Orchard and Garden.

What constitutes an unsound horse or other animal? Perhaps the best definition is that given by an English judge a good many years ago, and which has been often quoted in the courts since: "If at the time of the sale the horse has any disease which either does diminish the natural usefulness of the animal so as to make him less capable of work of any description, or which in its ordinary progress will diminish the natural usefulness of the animal, or if the horse has either from disease or accident undergone any alteration of structure, that either actually does at the time, or in its ordinary effects will diminish the natural usefulness of the horse, such horse is unsound."

### Nothing Like It!

Every day swells the volume of proof that as a specific for all blood diseases, nothing equals Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Remember, this is an old established remedy with a record! It has been weighed in the balance and found fulfilling every claim! It has been tested many years in thousands of cases with flattering success! For Throat and Lung troubles, Catarrh, Kidney disease, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, and all disorders resulting from impoverished blood, there is nothing like Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—world-renowned and ever growing in favor!

Chickens should never be allowed to roost till ten or twelve weeks old. If allowed to roost their breasts often get crooked and their growth and appearance at the table spoiled. Occasionally we see an otherwise fine turkey most unsightly from the cause. Falling down is often injurious to large fowls.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure sick headache.

## The Busy Bee.

### Management and Control of Increase.

The bee-keeper who has a large number of colonies is interested in learning how to prevent or control increase. Under such conditions, surplus is more desirable than increase. By using large hives, and raising extracted honey, swarming can be practically prevented; but, in the production of comb honey, swarming is the rule as soon as colonies become populous and work in the sections is well under way. In localities not overstocked, and blessed with a harvest from white clover, bass-wood and fall flowers, better results are secured by allowing one swarm from each stock. After-swarming can be practically prevented by the Heddon method, that of hiving the swarm upon the old stand, transferring the supers to the new hive, setting the old hive by the side of the new one for a week, then moving it to a new location. This throws all the working force into the new hive where the sections are, and leaves the parent colony so weak in numbers, just as the young queens are hatching, that few colonies cast second swarms. Did the young queens always begin hatching on the eighth day, this method would be infallible; but occasionally, they hatch sooner; oftener, however, an after-swarm is the result of their not hatching until the eleventh or twelfth day; when enough bees have hatched to make a small swarm. As a rule, however, after-swarming is prevented by this method. E. A. Manum prevents after-swarming entirely by cutting out all queen cells, except one, on the fourth day, and again upon the eighth day. There's too much labor about this; we would rather have an occasional after-swarm. Mr. Manum, however, does not wish to weaken the old colony, while we have no objection, so long as the new swarm is correspondingly strengthened. Certain it is that after-swarming can be, and is, practically prevented, but the prevention of first swarms is a more difficult problem.—*Beekeepers' Review*.



**INFANTILE**  
Skin & Scalp  
DISEASES  
cured by:  
**CUTICURA**  
Remedies.

FOR CLEANSING, PURIFYING AND beautifying the skin of children and infants and curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, the CUTICURA REMEDIES are infallible.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood diseases, from pimplies 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."

Baby's Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

KIDNEY PAINS, Backache and Weakness cured by CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, an instantaneuous pain-subduing plaster. 25 cts.

## Hires



**ROOT BEER!**  
IN LIQUID NO BOILING EASILY MADE  
THIS PACKAGE MAKES FIVE GALLONS  
MAKES FIVE GALLONS  
DELICIOUS AND DRASTIC.

**ROOT BEER**

The most APPETIZING and WHOLESOME TEMPERANCE DRINK in the world. TRY IT.

Ask your Druggist or Grocer for it.

**C. E. HIRES, PHILADELPHIA**

## The Poultry Yard.

### THE BLACK SPANISH.

The Black Spanish is one of the oldest and best known of all our varieties of domestic fowls. At one time it was among the most popular of all the varieties; and, while it does not now rank in popularity as the equal of some of the improved varieties of fowls, yet it has many ardent admirers among poultry fanciers. And this admiration is fully deserved and well bestowed, for the royal Castilian has many excellencies to compel it.

Like all gallinaceous fowls its origin is involved in mystery. To the Sonnerat Jungle cock of the southern part of the peninsula of India and to the Bengal Jungle fowl of the north of Hindostan have been ascribed the honor of being the earliest progenitors of this noble breed. The white cheek, so prominent a characteristic of the Spanish, is also possessed alone of all the wild kinds, by the Bengal Jungle fowl. This fact lends weight to the theory of the Spanish origin, but does not, of course, amount to demonstrative proof. Such proof is, and probably always must be, lacking. The difficulties in its way are thus stated by Mr. Dixon: "Those authors," he says, "who, by a pleasant legerdemain, so easily transform one of the wild Indian *galli* into a barndoor fowl; who put the Jungle cock, the Bankiva cock, or the *Gallus giganteus* under a bushel, hocus-pocus a little, lift up the cover, and then exhibit a veritable chanticleer, write as if they had only to catch a wild bird in the woods, turn it into a courtyard for a week or two, and make it straightway become as tame as a spaniel. A difficulty, which speaks volumes, is, that those birds which have been pointed out as the most probable ancestors of the domestic fowl, do not appear to be more tamable than the partridge and the Golden pheasant; moreover, so remarkable an appendage as the horny expansion of the feather-stem, as seen in the Sonnerat cock, would, according to what is generally supposed to take place, be increased rather than diminished and obliterated by domestication; and even if got rid of by any course of breeding for a few generations, would be sure ultimately to reappear." Yet, as domestic fowls did have some progenitor or progenitors, and as both the appearance, characteristics and habits of the wild Indian fowls so closely resemble those of the domestic varieties, there can be but little doubt that they, or some one of them, were the parent stock, and that the differences between the original stock and the latest descendants were wrought out in domestication, through the innumerable variations that have taken place and even now are seen in active operation.

The Spanish fowl is not an aboriginal of Spain. It was imported into that country from the East, through the Mediterranean, or, as stated by some authorities, from the West Indies by Spanish merchants. From Spain European countries drew their earliest stock of Spanish fowls. Hence the name Spanish is a misnomer. Columbus discovered America, but to another was given the honor of naming it. Spain, in like manner, by giving a name to this fowl, has usurped an honor belonging to some other country.

The Spanish fowl is a beautiful bird. Of good size and stately carriage, its glossy black plumage sets off a fine figure, and is enlivened by the white face and large red comb and wattles. A well-developed specimen, once seen, is not soon forgotten. The marks of royalty are there; there we see "such presence doth hedge a king" embodied in a living bird. The cock when full grown weighs about seven pounds and stands from twenty-one to twenty-two inches in height; the hen weighs about a pound less and is about nineteen

inches in height. The plumage is of a rich satin black, iridescent with bluish and greenish-purple shades when exposed to the rays of the sun; the face and ear-lobes are of pearly whiteness; the comb of the cock is bright scarlet in color, erect and deeply and evenly serrated, extended in an arched form over the back of the head; the comb of the hen droops gracefully over to one side of the face; the wattles are long, pendulous, well-folded and of a rich color; the head long, the beak long and stout and of a dark horn color, approximating to black; the eyes are very full and bright and red in color; the neck is long, gracefully arched and abundantly clad in shining black hackle; the breast prominent, the wings large, the tail full and well carried, the sickle-feathers of the cock being large and gracefully curved, while in pullets it is not uncommon to find the two upper tail feathers slightly curved; the legs are long and slender, giving the bird great height in comparison with its weight, and are in color dark blue, or sometimes of a pale blue-white. [For a fuller description of each part the reader is referred to the "Standard of Excellence," a book which should be in the hands of every breeder or fancier of fine poultry.]

The Spanish fowl excels as a producer of eggs. It is a prolific layer of eggs of the largest size. A record kept of four Black Spanish hens showed that they laid 3,456 ounces of eggs in two years, or 216 pounds. This would be an average of twenty-seven pounds of eggs for each hen annually, or about four and one-half times her weight, as her annual egg-production. The same number of Cochins produced in the same length of time 3,569 ounces of eggs, or 223 pounds and 1 ounce, or a little less than twenty-eight pounds of eggs to each hen, and calling each hen nine pounds, it would give an average of about three times their weight as the annual egg-production of these Cochins, which, by the way, were remarkably prolific layers. As the cost of keeping is in a direct ratio to the weight, or perhaps, to state it more accurately, as the heavier fowls will consume more food than the smaller ones, it will be seen that the profit upon the Black Spanish hens considerably exceeded that derived from the Cochin hens. In fact a record of the cost of keeping and sale of the eggs showed a profit of \$1.98 in favor of the Black Spanish as compared with the Cochins, or nearly 50 cents upon each hen.

The egg of the Black Spanish averages about 2½ ounces; that of the Cochin about 2 1/5 ounces; that of the Dorking 2½ ounces; that of the Polish 2½ ounces; that of the Malay 2½ ounces; that of the Game 2½ ounces; that of the Golden Spangled Hamburg 1½ ounces; and that of the Golden Penciled Hamburg 1½ ounces. These weights are taken from a table of a careful experimenter. That in many cases the Spanish egg exceeds the weight given is certainly true—many of them weighing three ounces or more. And so doubtless of the other varieties mentioned. But the relative weights would probably be found to remain unchanged, and to place the Black Spanish on the top round of the ladder as a layer of large eggs. It probably has "no rival near the throne" unless it be the Black Andalusian, which is certainly a near relative, if not a direct descendant from, the White-faced Black Spanish. The color of the egg is a clear white.

As a table fowl the Spanish is not without merit. Its flesh is juicy and of good flavor, although scarcely equaling in delicacy that of the Dorking; nor, on account of its color, is it in such demand in American markets as that of Plymouth Rock or other yellow-legged and skinned varieties.

The Spanish is classed among the non-sitters. No variety of non-sitters is perfectly free from the desire of incubating; occasionally a broody hen will appear, and if permitted will hatch and rear a brood of chickens. But they

cannot be relied upon to perform this service, and the owner of Black Spanish, equally with the owner of Leghorns and Hamburgs, needs to keep some other fowls for this purpose or to hatch and rear the chicks artificially.

The chicks when first hatched are not black, but black and white, as is the case with some other varieties of black fowls—the Langshans for example. But the white disappears as the feathers come on, until it has entirely given place to a deep, rich, glossy black. Up to about ten weeks, when the chicks are well fledged and strong, they need great attention, as they are rather tender to rear. Afterwards they are quite hardy. Very little of the white face is seen in the cockerel until about four months old. Up to that time they should have a very delicate look about the face, with no signs of "blushing," and long, skinny-looking heads. Some birds are later and some earlier in developing this white in the face, and oftentimes the most unpromising specimens at four months old prove the finest when fully matured.

A Spanish cock is not in his prime, however fine he may be as a cockerel, until after moulting at about two years of age. If then his face is smooth and soft, with a sort of kid glove look, he will, with his new plumage and his fully developed tail be a grand bird, satisfying to the eye and with the external evidence of his internal worth.

A first-class Black Spanish fowl is a very difficult one to breed. From the best matings oftentimes but a small percentage of the chicks are what is desired. This difficulty is greater for the beginner than for those with long years of experience, and of course grows less as the lamp of experience sheds its kindly light upon the subject of mating. But for a fine specimen an even greater price is obtainable because of this very difficulty; and the high prices which such fine specimens command, together with the great beauty of the fowl and its many excellent practical qualities, will insure its preservation and keep alive a permanent, if not the most widely extended, popularity. It really deserves a greater popularity than it at present enjoys.—*American Poultry Yard.*

### How's Your Liver?

The old lady who replied, when asked how her liver was, "God bless me, I never heard that there was such a thing in the house," was noted for her amiability. Prometheus, when chained to a rock, might as well have pretended to be happy, as the man who is chained to a diseased liver. For poor Prometheus there was no escape, but by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, the disagreeable feelings, irritable temper, constipation, indigestion, dizziness and sick headache, which are caused by a diseased liver, promptly disappear.

## S. JACOBS OIL FOR NEURALGIA.

*Neuralgia and Paralysis—Nov., 1880—Cured.*

Springfield, Tenn., Oct. 17, 1888.  
My wife suffered 18 months with neuralgia and paralysis. I had to move her in bed, and could do no relief. By the time she had used two-thirds of a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil she could walk.

JOS. P. MURPHY.

*From Same 8 Years Later—Permanent Cure.*

Springfield, Tenn., Oct. 17, 1888.  
My wife was paralyzed and could not walk a step. Before I used a bottle St. Jacobs Oil she was about the house. She is now entirely well; does all the house work and milking too. JOS. P. MURPHY.

*Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.*  
The Charles A. Vogeler Co., Balt., Md.

**CECIL'S FRUIT FARM AND NURSERY.**  
J. F. O'CIL, Prop'r, North Topeka, Kas. Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Plants and Shrubs. Cherry Trees and Small Fruits a specialty.

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

A. H. GRIESA, Drawer 28, Lawrence, Kas.

**HartPioneer Nurseries**

FORT SCOTT, KAS.

Established 1865. 460 Acres. Full line of Nursery Stock. Forest Seedlings for Timber Claims and Apple Trees for Commercial Orchards a specialty. Large Premium for planting forest trees in spring of 1889. Treatise on cost and profit of apple orchard, free on application. Good salesmen wanted.

**Red Cedars! Hardy Catalpas!**  
**FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS**—all kinds, Fruit Trees and Plants, Mammoth Dewberry, Black Wallstock, \$1 per barrel. Lowest prices, largest stock! Write for free Price Lists.  
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**Mount Hope Nurseries**

For the Fall of 1889 and Spring of 1890, we call attention to our IMMENSE STOCK of Nursery Stock in all its branches, especially of Cherry and Pear Trees, Standard and Dwarf. This is native stock and is worth twice that of Eastern-grown. Wholesale trade a specialty. Catalogue in August. Agents wanted. Correspond.

A. C. GRIESA & BRO., Lawrence, Kas.

**LA CYGNE NURSERY.**

## MILLIONS

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

ONE MILLION FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.  
ONE MILLION HEDGE PLANTS.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND TWO-YEAR APPLE TREES—Grown from whole root grafts.

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

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

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**STRENGTH. VITALITY!**



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A Scientific and Standard Popular Medical Treatise on the Errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impurities of the Blood,

**EXHAUSTED VITALITY**  
**AND THE UNTOLD MISERIES**

Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Over taxation, Environs and unfiting the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relation. Ayoid unskillful pretenders. Possess this great work. It contains 300 pages, royal 8vo. Beautiful binding, embossed, full gilt. Price, only \$1.00 by mail, post-paid, concealed in plain wrapper. Illustrative Prospects Free, if you apply now. The distinguished author, Wm. H. Parker, M. D., received the GOLD AND JEWELLED MEDAL from the National Medical Association, for the PRIZE ESSAY on NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY. Dr. Parker and a corps of Assistant Physicians may be consulted, confidentially, by mail or in person, at the office of THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass., to whom all orders for books or letters for advice should be directed as above.

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10 West Ninth St.,  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

ORIGINAL Dr. Whittier in Kansas City.  
OLDEST Dr. Whittier in Missouri, and  
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**CURES** Syphilis, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Goitre, Eczema, etc., causing ulcers, eruptions, hair, and many other symptoms. All poison thoroughly and permanently eradicated from the system by purely Vegetable Treatment.

Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Nervous Debility, etc., resulting from youthful indiscretion, excesses in matured years, and other causes, inducing some of the following symptoms, as dizziness, confusion of ideas, defective memory, aversion to society, blotches, emissions, exhaustion, Varicose, etc., etc., etc., are permanently cured.

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Consult the OLDEST DR. WHITTIER in person or by letter first. No promises made that

age, integrity and experience do not justify. Medicines sent anywhere by mail or express, secure from observation. Consultation free and invited.

No FEE UNTIL CURED, from responsible persons.

on diseases of men, NEW BOOK free. Address,

H. J. WHITTIER, M. D.,  
10 W. Ninth St., Kansas City, Mo.



## THE STRAY LIST.

### HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FINE, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal report, to forward by mail, notice containing complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker-up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 13, 1889.

Harper county—H. E. Patterson, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by L. H. Hamilton, in Chicasia tp., P. O. Runnymede, May 4, 1889, one bay mare pony with female colt by side, no marks or brands; mare valued at \$15, colt \$65.

Trego county—C. A. Hoar, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Charles S. Lee, in Franklin tp., May 8, 1889, one light bay mare, about 6 years old, one white hind foot, weight about 900 pounds, branded with curb bridle bit—(-—on left shoulder; valued at \$75.

HORSE—By same, one bay horse, about 9 years old, branded O on left shoulder and 9 on left hip; valued at \$25.

Cowley county—S. J. Smock, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. K. Hall, in Windsor tp., P. O. Cambridge, November 20, 1888, one bay horse pony, white spots, no marks or brands; value at \$10.

COW—Taken up by Mrs. W. E. Anders, in Richland tp., P. O. Floral, May 18, 1889, one brown cow, split in right ear, no other marks or brands; value at \$10.

COW—By same, one red cow, split in right ear, no other marks or brands; value at \$10.

Morris county—Geo. Irvin, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by George M. Munkres, in Neosho tp., May 25, 1889, one bay horse, 7 years old, star and stripe in face, scar on left fore foot, branded on left shoulder w/ h a square with lower corner off, about 14½ hands high, weight about 800 pounds, slight gear marks on sides; value at \$32.50.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 20, 1889.

Hodgeman county—E. E. Lawrence, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by C. B. Brent, in Sterling tp., May 31, 1889, one sorrel horse pony, three white feet, stripe in face, brand similar to S above L on left shoulder, scar on hock; value at \$15.

Grant county—S. A. Swendson, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by C. S. Blake, in Howard tp., P. O. Lawson, May 17, 1889, one brown horse, branded N. C.; value at \$15.

Bourbon county—J. R. Smith, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by D. H. Cullers, in Mill Creek tp., May 13, 1889, one bay mare, black mane and tail, sheen on left hind foot, scar on right hind foot, saddle and collar marks, supposed to be about 11 years old, about 15 hands high.

Elk county—W. H. Guy, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Daniel Douglass, in Liberty tp., June 11, 1889, one bay horse, 15 hands high, 14 years old, shod all around, workmarks; value at \$40.

Geary county—P. V. Trovinger, clerk.

GELDING—Taken up by O. S. Russell, in Smoky Hill tp., P. O. Alida, April 27, 1889, one brown gelding, 5 or 6 years old, saddle or harness marks on back, branded K on left shoulder; value at \$75.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 27, 1889.

Chautauqua county—W. F. Wade, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Geo. Stephens, in Lafayette tp., May 25, 1889, one Texas pony, 8 or 9 years old, 14 hands high, circle on left jaw, letter S on left hip and 22 on left thigh; value at \$30.

PONY—By same, one Texas pony, 13½ hands high, shod all around, branded M on right shoulder, 10 or 11 years old; value at \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by E. J. Breeze, in Harrison tp., May 30, 1889, one dark sorrel horse, 14 hands high, 9 years old, both hind feet white up to pastern joint; value at \$25.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by C. L. Hall, in Pleasant View tp., P. O. Opolis, one bay mare pony, about 14 years old, Texas brand on left hip; value at \$20.

HORSE—By same, one brown horse, about 15 years old, shod in front; value at \$40.

PONY—By same, one black horse pony, about 9 years old, Texas brand on left thigh, had on web halter; value at \$20.

FILLY—Taken up by R. P. Hall, in Pleasant View tp., P. O. Opolis, one black filly, about 2 years old.

Allen county—R. W. Duffy, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by G. W. Squire, in Humboldt tp., June 3, 1889, one bay mare pony, 5 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, four white feet.

Linn county—Thomas D. Cottle, clerk.

2 HORSES—Taken up by E. H. Loyd, in Potosi tp., P. O. Pleasanton, two horses, one bay and one brown, 8 and 12 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high, bay has star in forehead and left hind foot white, brown has no marks or brands; value at \$50 each.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by T. C. Porter, in Shawnee tp., P. O. Shawnee, June 8, 1889, one clay-bank horse pony, 14½ hands high, brand on left shoulder similar to M, and on right hip S, on right fore leg similar to V, and on right hip H, black mane and tail, stringhalt in left hind leg; value at \$20.

### Notice to County Clerks!

We will regard it a personal favor if each County Clerk will mail us, at the first opportunity, a complete list of breeders (with their postoffice addresses) of thoroughbred horses, cattle, swine, sheep and poultry; also the name and location of every creamery and manufactory in his county. When we have a complete list we will favor you with the directory for the State. **KANSAS FARMER CO.**

Topeka, Kas.

**HENRY W. ROBY, M. D.**  
**C. F. MENNINGER, M. D.**

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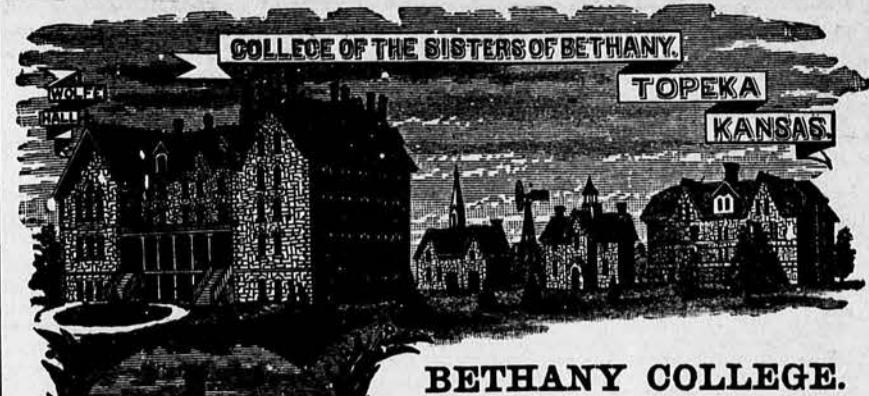
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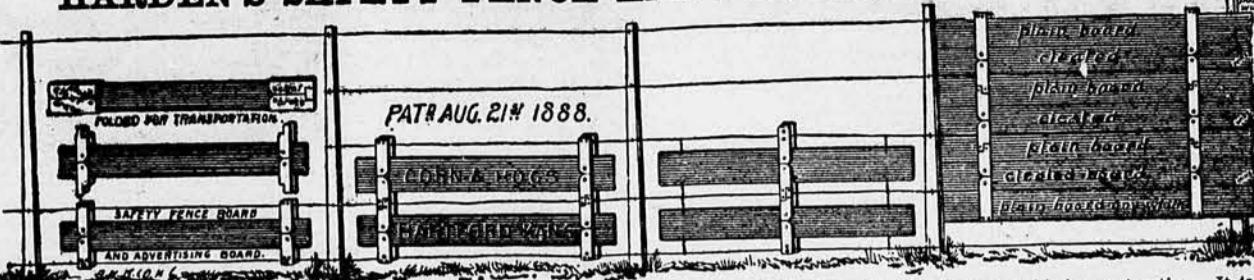
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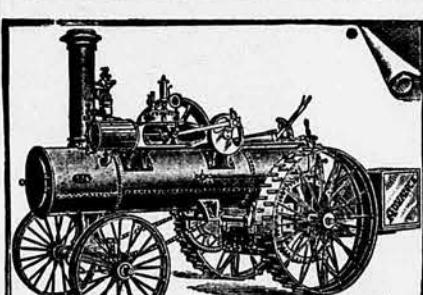
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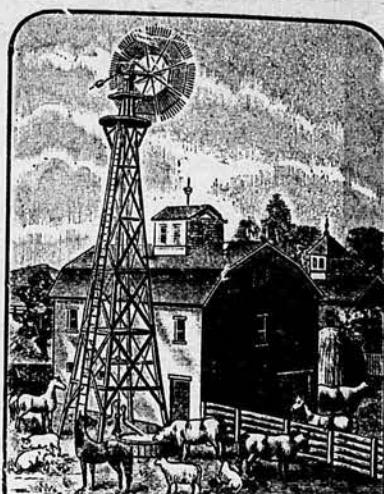
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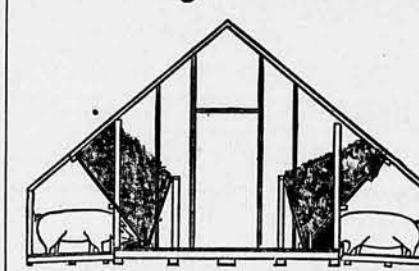
  
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