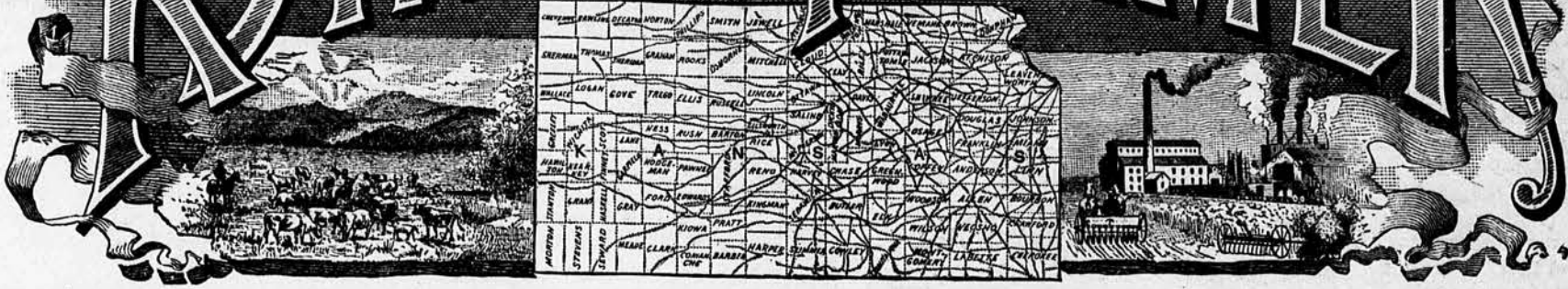


KANSAS FARMER



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Cutting Corn.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Corn fodder is relied upon as a principal rough feed for stock during the winter, and properly cut and saved it is an excellent as well as an economical one. But the quality depends largely upon the stage that it is cut and the manner it is stored and fed out. One of the advantages of the silo is that the corn is put up in a manner that makes it a palatable food and one that nearly or quite all the nutriment.

If the corn is allowed to get too ripe and is then cut and put up in small shocks and is allowed to stand out in this way until needed for feeding, it is questionable whether after all it can be called a cheap food. The loss in drying out and the turning to wood by letting stand too long before cutting, with the loss of nutriment afterwards by being allowed to remain exposed to wind, sun, rain and snow, is so much that it is questionable whether what is left can

less waste, but the quality of the feed will be much better. But if this is not done, at least good mangers or racks should be provided.
N. J. SHEPHERD.
Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

Agricultural Experiment Stations.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1—Issued by the office of Experiment Stations of the United States Department of Agriculture, Prof. W. O. Atwater, Director. This is a brief account of the experiment stations, what they are, what they are doing and how they do it, together with a short history of the origin and development of experiment station work in this country and an account of the work in the same line in Europe. An immense amount of interesting and valuable information is compressed within the narrow limits, sixteen pages, of this little pamphlet. Amongst other things we learn that no other country in the world has undertaken scientific work for the benefit of its

Why Are Farmers Poor?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I am glad to see the farmers entering into a discussion of this question. We have been trying hard work and rigid personal economy as a solution of this question, but it has utterly failed, and the time has now come when we must work for and secure relief from some other source, or most of us go to the wall and agriculture fall into disrepute. It would be useless for us to discuss this question were it not for the fact that you and I are the government. Aye! the power behind the throne. Now mark you—I am not the government and I alone am powerless to break the chains that bind us, but you and I are the government, and if we can agree as to what the remedy is and will put our shoulders to the wheel, there is no power on earth to prevent us regaining prosperity and an equality with other classes.

The sole cause of our trouble is that our expenses are constantly greater than our income, in spite of our best endeavor to labor and economize. I will not discuss the tariff question at length, but as upon a right solution of the tariff question depends largely our future prosperity, this question can not be wholly ignored. I am in favor of a protective tariff so far as it tends to build up home manufactures and home industries, then by giving employment to home labor and giving us a home market for our products and keeping a large amount of money from crossing the ocean. On the other hand it is argued that a tariff increases the price of what we have to buy. Suppose you have a malady that is likely to prove fatal, but the physician assures you that by the amputation of a limb your life may be saved. Would you not make the sacrifice? Of two evils always choose the least. Twenty years ago we had good times. The farmers and every other industrious person was making money. The reason was the machinery of this government was in good working order, fully adapted to the needs of the people. But to-day the machinery is worn out or the condition of the people has outgrown the capacity of the machinery. Now, then, there are but two remedies: Either the people must be brought back into a condition to fit that old worn-out machinery, or the machinery must be renewed and increased to meet the requirements of the people. The first would be a tedious if not an impracticable task, while the second would be an easy task provided the power behind the throne take the matter in hand with a determined will. The first remedy would be too tedious for me to fully describe, but let me briefly hint that while prices of our products, such as beef, pork, oats, corn, butter, eggs, etc., has steadily decreased, the salaries of officials, both national, State, county and township, have either remained the same or been increased, while lawyers, doctors, etc., charge us as much or more than formerly. Transportation charges are still high. Interest is higher than formerly, while added to all this trusts and combines have sprung up for the purpose of increasing the price of such necessities as we buy. So you can easily see why we have come to such a condition that our income is less than our output.

Now to the practical remedy. Compel Congress to inflate the currency of the United States until the price of the products of the farm rises to an equality with the salaries of public officers, etc., which would enable us to pay our taxes and pay off our debts easily. Of course we expect bankers and capitalists to be bitterly opposed to this move, and money is a powerful factor in the manipulation of government; but if we con-

(Continued on page 4.)

Agricultural Matters.

FARM AND FIELD NOTES.

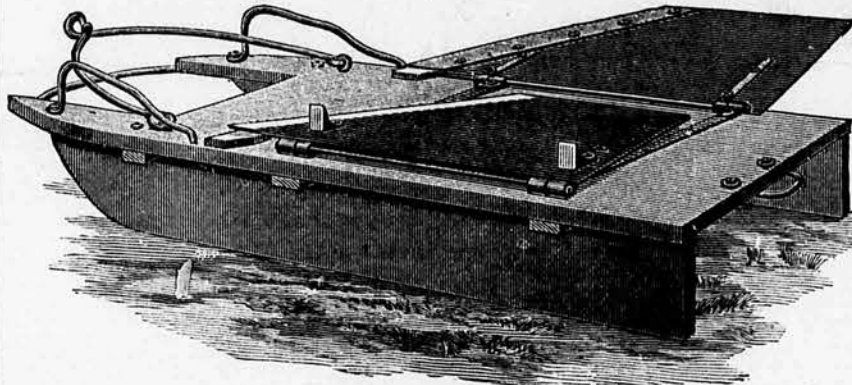
The pig is one of the most profitable of our domestic animals, but the amount of profit he can be made to bring will be governed largely by the manner in which he is bred up.

The stock-breeder has something more to do than merely to effect the coupling of one animal with another. To rightly fulfill the function of his calling he must so mate animal with animal as to produce the best possible results, generation by generation, in an ever-ascending proportion.

A successful potato-grower of Maine says that he does not divide his crop with the "bugs." As soon as they appear he sends trustworthy men over the fields, who give the enemy plenty of Paris green mixed with water, two heaping spoonfuls to a pail of water, applied with a fine-nozzled garden sprinkler.

The general farmer raises hogs only for the purpose of converting his produce into pork and thence into cash. His ideal is an animal that will do the most in the least time and at the least cost and least risk. This ideal is more nearly found in the high-grade, with strong constitution, powerful digestion and quiet temperament. In order to get this grade the farmer must have a pure-bred boar to begin with.

The cultivation of the soil and the raising of the annual crops which each season yield after their own kind teaches a dependence upon the higher power which controls the seasons and sends the sunshine and the rains of heaven in due proportion. To those who follow the vocations of this branch of agriculture there is little room for any other action than a close observation of natural laws and a wise and strict conformity to them. But in the breeding of live stock, of what kind soever it may be, while the observation of the course of nature is no less important, there is, furthermore, place for the exercise of much higher faculties.



PETERSON'S CORN HARVESTER.

During the year 1886, Mr. J. E. Peterson, a farmer living near West Mansfield, Logan Co., Ohio, first conceived the idea of a machine which would cut corn easily and rapidly, and placed in the field his first corn-harvester, which, though a crude machine, was sufficient to demonstrate that his idea was correct and only a little improvement was necessary to produce a perfect machine. After cutting his own crop the machine was tested by a number of his neighbors, and farmers who were skeptical came to see it work, and the universal verdict was that "Peterson's Corn Harvester was the best." During the season of 1887 about one hundred and twenty-five were sold, with the best of results. They were thoroughly tested in different localities and in all kinds of corn, and the result is that successful farmers all over the country have pronounced the machine a success and worthy to be placed alongside of the most valuable farm machinery.

For this season's trade there will be a good stock of the machines at Kansas City, and Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, of Kansas City, or E. Harrington, of Beloit, Kas., will mail to all applicants a descriptive circular of the machine, containing testimonials of a number of responsible farmers who have used and seen the machine work.

The Peterson Corn Harvester is a very simple machine, having no complex parts, and is not liable to get out of order. It requires only one horse and two men to operate it, and boys who are able to cut corn can fill the place of the men. No driver is needed. The machine will cut from twenty-five to thirty shocks twelve hills square, per hour, if properly handled, and has done much better work than this.
Write for full particulars to
TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, KANSAS CITY, MO.,
OR, E. HARRINGTON, BELOIT, KAS.

be considered, counting the cost of cutting and of hauling out and feeding, a cheap food; at least it costs more than many suppose it does, for the reason that the principal cost is in labor that so many do not take the trouble to count up.

Taking into consideration what is not cut, what is wasted in feeding, with the loss in nutriment by failing to cut sufficiently early and to store so that the loss will be as small as possible, and nearly or quite one-half the value of the corn fodder is lost, which with a different plan of management might be saved. If corn is to be left in the field until it is fed out, it should be cut low and be set up in good sized shocks; this, if care is taken in doing the work, avoids a considerable percent of waste, as a larger quantity will be protected from the elements. If the corn is to be stacked out and the fodder hauled out and either stored under sheets or be stacked up convenient to the stables and feeding lots, small shocks will be the best.

The corn should be cut before it gets too ripe; this improves the quality and makes a much more nutritious food. Feeding out upon the ground instead of in racks is another loss that might be avoided. The best plan—much the best so far as economical feeding is concerned—is to run through a cutting box; not only will there be much

farmers on such a vast scale as the United States; that in a great many cases a single line of investigation pursued at an experiment station has saved more money to the farmers of the State than its entire cost of maintenance; that the effect on the farmers themselves in spite of the short time the experiment stations have been in existence has been most marked, inducing them to seek to apply the results of scientific research to their work. This work costs the country, including both State and national appropriations, over \$700,000, and employs over 370 scientific men. This expense, however, is but a trifling one in comparison with the annual value of our agricultural products, which is not less than \$2,200,000,000.

The farmer, because of the credit system, indulges in many luxuries that would be denied if they were to be paid for at the time. It is an easy matter to give an order with the suggestion to "charge this," and if paid at the time would be easy; but it is the accumulation of these little charges that soon confront the debtor in the shape of an enormous bill that causes the trouble and inconvenience. It would be far better for all farmers if the rule of paying as one goes could be adopted, or else not to go.

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.
 OCTOBER 22 AND 23—Seville Huntress, assignee Wm. P. Higinbotham, standard-bred horses, etc., Manhattan, Kas.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMISSION ON DISEASES OF SWINE.

In December, 1888, the then Commissioner of Agriculture, appointed a special commission consisting of Dr. E. O. Shakespeare, Philadelphia, Prof. Welch, of John Hopkins University, and Prof. T. J. Burrill, of Illinois, to make certain investigation concerning diseases among swine. Practically the duties assigned to the commission involved a review of the investigations of the Bureau of Animal Industry into the diseases of swine, as described in the Bureau Reports, 1885, 1886, 1887, and also into the work done by Drs. Billings and Roberts in Nebraska, and Dr. Detmers, of the Ohio Station. Prof. Welch having declined appointment, Prof. B. M. Bolton was substituted in his stead, and shortly before the close of the year, the commission met at Washington and organized, Dr. Shakespeare being elected Chairman, and Prof. Bolton Secretary.

The commission first examined the method of observation and research as carried on by the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington, including the examination of diseased hogs, visited South Carolina, making an investigation into the nature and causes of epidemic diseases among hogs prevalent there; also visited Nebraska, conferring with Dr. Billings, and reviewing his work. It also made investigations into the nature and causes of swine diseases in various parts of the country, notably Nebraska, Illinois, Kentucky and Ohio, spending some time in the latter State at the Agricultural Experiment Station at Columbus, in review of the work done there by Dr. Detmers. Besides pursuing their individual investigations on the subject matter proposed to them by the Commissioner, they made a special and very important test in Philadelphia as to artificial immunity among inoculated and recovered pigs obtained in Nebraska, as compared with healthy animals used as controls or checks on the experiment.

The report of the commission has just been received at the Department of Agriculture and will prove of deepest interest to the swine-growers of the country. We subjoin here the conclusions attached to the report of the commission, and signed, owing to the absence of Prof. Bolton, by Dr. Shakespeare and Prof. Burrill. Prof. Bolton, however, furnishes a supplementary report practically confirming the conclusions of his two colleagues.

The Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Dr. Salmon, in his letter of transmittal takes occasion to explain what have been the special objects of the experimentation and research conducted by the Bureau during the past few years.

CONCLUSIONS.

1. It is the opinion of the commission, based upon their own individual observations and examinations of the subject, that there are at least two widespread epidemic diseases of hogs in this country which are caused by different microorganisms, but which have a clinical history and pathological lesions more or less similar and very difficult to distinguish without the aid of the microscope, and resort to bacteriological methods; and that these two epidemic diseases have been fairly well described in the recent annual reports of the Bureau of Animal Industry, except it does not appear that the "hog cholera"

of these reports can be said to have its special or exclusive seat in the digestive tract of the animal as distinct from the lungs. So far as the knowledge and the observation of the commission go, one of these epidemic diseases, viz.: that called by the Bureau authorities, "swine plague," appears to be far less prevalent than the other which has been named by them "hog cholera."

The commission are farther of the opinion that the disease called by the authorities at Washington "hog cholera" is caused by the specific action of a certain microbe named by them "the hog cholera germ" which has certain characteristics of form, size, movement, mode of growth in artificial cultures, and action upon certain lower animals and taken together enable one to distinguish it from other microbes which have been described from time to time by various authors as present in swine disease; and that the descriptions of this microbe and its peculiarities, as set forth in recent annual reports of the Bureau of Animal Industry, are fairly accurate.

The commission are also of the opinion, although to a less positive degree, that the epidemic disease called by the Bureau authorities "swine plague" has as its specific cause a certain microbe possessing characteristics which have been fairly well described

these investigators are in the main correct. The two chief points in these descriptions upon which the above-mentioned investigators have differed more or less widely are as to some minor points of morphology and variations of the microbe under various methods of staining.

5. It is the opinion of the commission that the microbe which Dr. Detmers at present regards as a specific cause of "hog cholera" is probably the same microbe which is considered by the Bureau authorities as the specific cause of hog cholera, but according to present requirements of bacterial research and interpretation, it is impossible to declare that the organism as described by him in his reports published by the Department of Agriculture was the same thing.

In their observation of the methods of bacteriological research pursued by the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington, the commission are of the opinion that as to carefulness and precision, they are up to the standard of modern requirements concerning bacteriological investigations. They are essentially the same as those pursued at Berlin in the Pathological Laboratory of the Imperial Board of Health, and in the Hygienic Institute of which Prof. Koch is at the head.

From their observation of the methods of bacteriological research pursued by

cultures even to a greater degree by introducing the germ into the stomach than by subcutaneous inoculation.

It is the opinion of the commission that the only proper way to test practically the real value of artificial protection against "hog cholera" is to expose the supposed protected pig to the natural acquisition of the disease under ordinary conditions, such as exist among a herd of hogs suffering from natural disease. It is a well-known fact brought to light by recent investigations concerning the nature of infectious diseases, that immunity or protection from a second attack, whether artificial or natural, is not absolute, but only relative in degree. There is no known infectious disease either of man or beast capable of producing by one attack a degree of protection which is surely and absolutely effective against a second attack. Experience has abundantly shown that animals which are naturally or artificially protected can be practically overwhelmed by enormous doses of the germs of the disease and thus be made to suffer a recurrent attack, which may even be fatal. Furthermore, the method of artificial inoculation and the mode of natural acquisition of the disease also seem to materially influence the degree of protection required. For example, it is well known that Pasteur has put into extensive practical application in France his method of producing artificial immunity against anthrax in sheep and cattle, by subcutaneous inoculation; and it is also well known that the losses by this disease among herds where the inoculation has been thus performed have been reduced 90 per cent. as the result of inoculation; yet Koch, as an opponent of Pasteur concerning the practical value of protective inoculation, has demonstrated beyond cavil that cattle in which subcutaneous inoculation has been practiced are but little protected against the acquisition of the disease experimentally by way of the digestive apparatus.

It is the opinion of the commission that disinfection as a general practical means of preventing the enormous annual losses from disease of swine in this country cannot be made effective under the conditions which exist in the West and other regions where hog-raising is extensive.

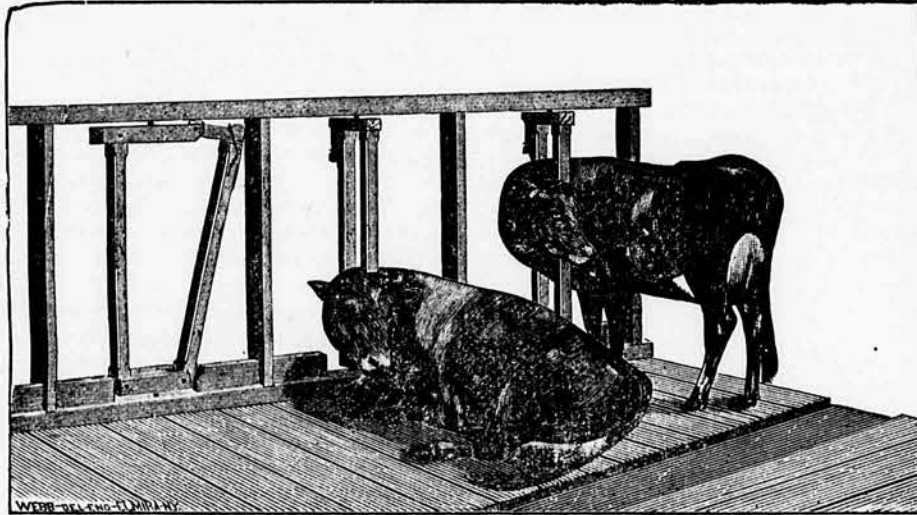
As far as our present knowledge extends, treatment of existing cases is futile. There remain, therefore, to be considered but two alternative means of prevention, quarantine and extermination of infected hogs with their surroundings, or on the other hand some form of preventive inoculation.

The vast importance of the subject calls for an exhaustive investigation as early as possible of this latter means, for the former is very difficult of application.

Some of the tests made in Nebraska under the direction of Dr. Billings certainly give promise of great possibilities in this direction. It is the opinion of the commission, however, that an attempt to produce immunity from "hog cholera" artificially by the use of the living germs of the disease, either through the stomach or through hypodermic inoculation, is very objectionable and involves a serious risk of more widely extending the disease, and increasing rather than diminishing the enormous losses therefrom. For every hog thus treated becomes for a time at least a center of infection from which an epidemic may directly or indirectly spread widely. Furthermore, the use of the living germ seems, at least in many instances, to permanently stunt the growth of the pig. Experience acquired in recent years shows that the chemical products of certain disease-producing germs in artificial cultures possess the same power to create immunity as to the living germs themselves; and some incomplete experiments performed by ourselves and

Dr. Billings in Nebraska, the commission are of the opinion that it was difficult, if not impossible, for that distinguished investigator, by his usual method, to discover and isolate a germ associated with "the hog cholera germ" in the tissues of the body of the pig, and this is particularly true of the so-called "swine-plague" germ, claimed by the Bureau authorities to be the specific cause of the epidemic disease latterly named the "swine plague." In the opinion of the commission, therefore, the failure of Dr. Billings in his researches to find the so-called "swine plague" germ in the tissues of the spleen (the organ from which he most invariably made his cultures) cannot be regarded as incontestable proof that the "swine plague" germ had no existence in the afflicted hogs which have fallen under his observation, and affords no evidence that this last named disease does not occur in Nebraska.

The commission regard their experiments concerning immunity as inconclusive and more or less indefinite; yet it seems to be evident there is a certain degree of protection against artificial acquisition of hog cholera possessed by the Nebraska pigs which had been inoculated and which had recovered from the disease, the latter appearing to be slightly less protected than the former. Furthermore, the feeding experiments above mentioned appear to indicate that the hog may be artificially protected against the action of virulent living



SMITH'S SELF-ADJUSTING SWING CATTLE STANCHION.

We present herewith a cut of Smith's Self-Adjusting Swing Cattle Stanchion. A glance at this cut will at once show the reader the superiority of this fastening over the old-fashioned home-made stanchion. No cow will give a large or natural flow of milk unless she is allowed some freedom and can adjust herself to a position of ease and comfort, as nature directs; no animal will take on flesh readily if compelled to stand or lie in an unnatural or cramped position. This self-adjusting swing stanchion furnishes all the requisites necessary to health and comfort, as it gives the largest freedom of motion consistent with necessary restraint. Being self-adjusting they require no trouble to open or close them, and when closed the cattle cannot unlock them in any way, and they are easier and quicker fastened by these stanchions than in any other manner. The WILDER MFG Co., of Monroe, Mich., will be pleased to give full particulars and directions for setting up to all applicants. See their advertisement in another column.

in recent annual reports of the Bureau of Animal Industry, which distinguish it both biologically and pathologically from the first mentioned "germ of hog cholera."

2. It is the opinion of the commission that the actual and undeniable proof of the pathogenic relations between the so-called "hog cholera" germ above mentioned and the disease of hog cholera was first published in the annual report of the Department of Agriculture for 1885 and in the Second Annual Report of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the same year, hence was not antedated with respect to epidemic diseases of swine existing in the United States. The discovery of the disease called "swine plague," and of the microbe to which it is due, must be considered original, on the part of the Bureau authorities, at least so far as work in the United States is concerned.

3. In the opinion of the commission, the epidemic disease of swine investigated by Drs. Billings and Roberts in Nebraska, however seemingly indifferent in the published descriptions is identical in its clinical features, pathological lesions, and specific cause, with the disease investigated by the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington, and called by the latter "hog cholera;" and furthermore that the pathogenic microbe which is the specific cause of this disease is identical in both instances. It is also their opinion that the descriptions of this germ published by each of

others seem to strongly indicate that the chemical products of the "hog cholera" germ in artificial culture also possess a similar power.

If further investigations shall prove this to be an indisputable fact then in our opinion, a safe, harmless, efficient and extremely practical means of preventing "hog cholera" free from any risk of thereby extending the disease and continuing the enormous losses at present suffered by our countrymen, will soon follow.

We have reason to believe that the threshold of such an important discovery has already been crossed; and we therefore earnestly advise that thorough and exhaustive investigation be as rapidly as possible made in this direction, and without stint of money or hampering limitations of time.

The undersigned regret that the departure of one of their number for Europe before the drafting of this report has made it impossible for the entire commission to sign it.

Respectfully submitted.

E. O. SHAKESPEARE, Chairman.
T. J. BURRILL.

In the Dairy.

How to Make Good Milk in Kansas.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—This subject is I think neglected too much by our dairy writers, for the greater per cent. of our poor butter is caused by being made from poor milk. To make good golden butter twelve months in the year regardless of drouths, fly time, weedy pastures and dry winter feed, requires both hard work and careful planning; but it can be done and has been done by the writer of this article through drouthy as well as good seasons.

When my cows go on grass in the spring I do not stop feeding them a small ration of corn and oats ground, as my pasture is wild grass and will not make a firm article of butter alone. For feed to tide over dry pastures and fly time, also weedy-tasting milk, I plant in succession, handy to the barn, Minnesota and evergreen sweet corn; then follow this with Early Adams, Iowa, or any other good early corn that does not grow too stocky, so that from June 20 to frost my cows have crisp green corn twice per day, which keeps them in good flesh, large flow of milk, and butter that can be moulded into pound prints the hottest day in summer. For butter color during the interval between soil corn and grass in spring, I have three-fourths of an acre of Orange carrots, one acre of French red-top and Golden Tankard beets, one-fourth of an acre of blood turnip beets, one acre of purple-top turnips, and one-half of an acre of Jersey pumpkins, with a sprinkling of small potatoes, both Irish and sweet. In connection with the above will feed millet and topped corn fodder. The above if tried by any dairyman will convince him in one year's time that June runs through twelve of our Kansas months, as far as rich milk and No. 1 butter is concerned.

FROM FRANKFORT CITY DAIRY.

Will give my way of handling milk and cream soon if it will be of interest to your readers.

Let us have it. In multitude of counsel there is safety.—EDITOR.

Some Suggestions From an Experienced Manufacturer.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Our correspondence extends into nearly every State and Territory in the Union, and we are pleased to say that in forty-four of them we have customers who are using goods of our own manufacture. We obtain a great deal of information through our correspondence, which if properly edited, would make excellent reading for any agricultural or dairy paper. But the lack of time prevents me from putting it in proper form for publication. While I have really no time to spare now, I cannot resist the

temptation to call your attention to two letters received by this morning's mail from Kansas.

One was from an intelligent lady in Rooks county, who gives an account of the dairy interest in that section that is not at all encouraging. But it seems to me that the conditions can be made better, and better prices for butter than she mentions obtained. She states that 6 cents per pound is the highest that can be obtained. She mentions that last winter a co-operative store commenced buying unsalted butter at 18 cents per pound, dropped to 15, then to 12½, and so on down to 6 cents. If good butter is not worth more than 6 cents a pound in that section, then another market should be sought. When one has a home market, the package that is used for marketing the butter in is not so important an item. For instance, a crock will answer the purpose, yet small paper or wooden boxes holding from three to five pounds would even then be found an improvement. But where one seeks a market away from home, an attractive package and one adapted for shipping must be had. Will refer to the matter of distant markets later on in this letter.

The other letter referred to at the beginning is from H. R. Johnston, Geuda Springs, Sumner county, Kas., an old customer of ours who has been using a portable creamery since the fall of 1885. He writes: "We get 25 cents the year round for our butter." This gentleman has provided himself with a complete outfit for a private dairy and has studied the improved methods of butter-making, and the price that he obtains is the result.

Will refer to a case in this State which shows that the quantity of butter is increased as well as quality improved by the use of modern appliances. This lady had a herd of Jerseys and all the improvements needed for a dairy, save a portable creamery. This she purchased of us the fore part of June. The latter part of July she wrote us that with the same amount of milk she was producing eight pounds more butter per week than she did before she used the creamery. As she obtains 25 cents per pound for her butter, it will be seen that the creamery is paying for itself at the rate of \$2 per week. This lady's address is Mrs. Mary E. Criswell, P. O. Box 63, Davenport, Iowa. There are many portable creameries on the market. The purchaser can have his choice. That it will pay to invest in one of some kind no one will doubt who gives the matter any attention.

As regards foreign markets for butter, I am reminded of a letter received this week from Garland L. Mayes, United States Consul General, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, postoffice address Laredo, Tex. He writes: "The butter used here in Laredo, Texas, is brought from seventy-five to one hundred miles by express and never sells for less than 35 cents per pound in summer and 50 cents in winter." Now with butter at 6 cents in Rooks county there is margin enough to warrant putting it in good packages and sending it to Laredo, Texas.

F. W. MOSELEY.

Clinton, Iowa.

Holstein-Friesian Milk.

A friend sends the following clipping for republication: "In regard to Holstein-Friesian milk for use in the creamery, the following, from a large manufacturer and owner of creameries in Illinois, is taken from the *National Live Stock Journal*, of Chicago. He says: 'I determined to institute a careful comparison of the Holstein milk with that of other dairies. We have noticed all summer that our testers (cream gauges) showed in favor of the Holstein milk, and, therefore, were prepared for the favorite showing in the recent experiments. I set the milk of the Holstein cows—about fifty head—by itself, and in precisely the same manner as the other milk; had the cream churned separately, and the cheese also made by

itself, and all in the same day, as I wished, for my own satisfaction, to make the trial strictly impartial. From 100 pounds of Holstein milk I averaged 4 1-16 pounds of butter, and 7 47-100 pounds of cheese. The butter was very fine, and No. 1 in all respects, and the cheese of very superior quality. From my other milk I averaged 3 pounds of butter and 7 pounds of cheese per 100 pounds of milk. The Holstein milk produced 14 per cent. of cream, and the other, 11 to 12 per cent. The Holstein milk is drawn three miles, and the other ranging from half a mile to four miles. In both cases the night and morning milk was mixed and reset, and of course we could not gain as favorable results from either as we could have done if we had the milk fresh from the cows; and I think that the treatment operated more against the Holstein milk than against the other, for the reason that the Holstein milk is more dense than the other, and hence the cream would not again separate so readily; but this peculiarity in the Holstein milk is offset by another, which I have noticed particularly—it is, that it is the best-keeping milk I ever handled; therefore it can be held longer—a fact that ought to operate in its favor in marketing."

The Winter Dairy.

Every one now admits that the farmer must make a special effort for a money crop, and put his mind upon it. Here in northern Ohio, at least, the dairy is the chief industry, and the problem is to make it profitably productive the year round. The cows in the summer-milked dairy insist upon drying off in November, and by December 10 the dairy is practically dry. The cows fresh in October, well fed and housed in comfortable stables, milk uniformly through the winter, and where changed to grass give a new and increased flow that extends well into the summer; and thus the cow that in one case, under the old system, will dry off in seven months, will by the other plan give a fair flow for ten months, and give the decreasing mess at the time of low prices. When an old dairyman comes to realize what it cost him to winter an unproductive dairy—the labor and the thousands of tons of hay expended to "bridge" the dairy from one season to another, just to get cows to cheap grass and low prices—it looks like a fortune gone. Now, by the latter plan, the cows are more largely productive when the food they consume is dearest and prices best. The cost of keep of a winter milker is very little more than that of well keeping a cow and her developing embryo.

But the plan of winter dairying means more than cows giving milk in winter. It means warm stables, water handy by, and cows kept in the stables and made warm; for combating cold and storm, and consuming great quantities of ice water, are not in harmony with the laws of milk-production. The call for milk for cities, often 200 miles from the farm; the cream trade, co-operative creameries and fancy butter, make a demand for winter dairying which supply will not equal for years. But it needs a dairyman to "head" this new departure—one with deliberate judgment, with persistent purpose to stick and bang and master it; and to such a farmer success will come in winter dairying. It is useless, however, to attempt winter dairying by reliance upon the hay crop; what are known as soiling crops must be raised. Rationally grown fodder corn, millet, oats, and the like, are essential; and with this ration there must be some feeding of bran, to give all the elements in the food that a milk-giving cow needs. Grass is one thing, and grass dried into hay is quite another, in profitably making milk. There must be big, cheaply-grown and cheaply-harvested crops and liberal feeding. Then it pays—if one has good cows. These the farmer must learn to select, or raise.—*John Gould, in N. Y. Tribune.*

BRECHAM'S PILLS cure sick headache.

The Busy Bee.

Bees for Beauty or Bees for Business, Which?

In the selection of queens for breeding purposes, should there not be less stress put on those producing workers having three or more yellow bands, that we have been told so often are the distinctive markings of pure Italians, and more be said about pure Italians that have that peculiar vim that indicates business in the hive and field? There has of late been much said about such very bright workers and red-headed drones, that many might be led to believe that only bees possessing those characteristics would be of any benefit to any one contemplating the keeping of bees. The question seems to be whether to breed for beauty and gentleness, or for utility and as much gentleness as we can. As the result of several years of breeding for beauty and gentleness, we find that, in nearly all cases, where we have a colony that are beauties and need no smoke when we manipulate, that these same bees are far behind some of their less showy and darker neighbors. Of course, there are exceptions, and we find that occasionally there will be bees combining all three requisites, viz., color, gentleness, and excellent honey-gatherers; but when we breed from queens producing such bees, they almost universally fail to reproduce all those requisites; therefore we have come to the conclusion that, from a financial standpoint, it is very nearly impracticable to breed such ideal bees; while, on the other hand, we can quite easily breed a strain of pure Italians that do not have any distinctive marking, yet they are hardy and great workers, and it would do a man's heart good to see them dropping away in front of the hives and finishing the rest of their journey on foot; and when we look into their hive they make one say, "By their works ye shall know them."

Risking the treading on some queen-breeder's toes, we will say, that, generally, these beautiful golden yellow bees are the "dudes" in beedom. Some of our largest honey-producers repudiate these same light-colored bees, and some have decided that a cross between dark Italians and the brown bees produces a strain possessing more good points than any race in their purity; but we have a very strong opinion that a strain of dark leather-colored Italians can successfully compete with any bee on earth, and in all points. If we are wrong, we have the consolation of knowing that we are not alone, and that hundreds stand ready to be convinced of their error, if error it is. Who is there that is trying to make his bread and butter by the production of honey, that cares whether his bees show beauty or not? Stings are to be expected; and if a colony of bees have stamina enough to fill their hive and supers with honey, they will try to protect it. Judgment must be used in handling bees, as all times is not always the right time; and this fact should be borne in mind when people wish to peep into their hives, or take off honey; if they will, there will not be so many wishing for bees showing a more gentle and loving disposition.—*M. W. Shepherd, in Gleanings.*

Rev. Dr. Bell, editor of the *Mid-Continent*, Kansas City, Mo., says in its issue of October 1, 1887: "It is to be believed that Dr. Shallenberger, of Rochester, Pa., has a sure remedy for Fever and Ague. A gentleman in our employ suffered greatly from Malaria, and tried many remedies to no purpose; when, seeing this ANTI-DOTE advertised, tried it, was immediately relieved, and finally cured. This was two years since, and he has had no return of his trouble."

Agricultural Salt.

Farmers desiring agricultural salt, in any quantities, will find the same at the Topeka Seed House. S. H. DOWNS, Manager, Topeka.

Farm Loans.

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

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

(Continued from page 1.)

clude that this is the right thing to do and go at it with a will, we can make it win. Some farmers may be opposed to the idea of inflation, but when we remember that our population has increased several millions during the last twenty years and during the same period our government through the influence and in the interest of capitalists has drawn in the greenback and the fractional currency which was in circulation and have locked up most of the silver in government vaults and issued certificates instead in denominations so high that they are entirely out of the reach of the people, we can easily see why money is so scarce.

Again, twenty years ago we had good times; we also had \$40 per capita circulation. To-day we have hard times, with less than \$12 per capita circulation. This change in national finances gives our enemies a power over us which if continued will soon break us down. Of course no patriotic citizen would favor inflation beyond a point which would serve the best interests of the people.

Let us also demand of Congress the passage and enforcement of stringent laws against trusts and combines. Brethren, this will give us the relief we seek, and nothing else will. Desperation stares us in the face. Will desperation drive us from our lethargy to fight this thing to a successful issue?

F. M. WIEMAN.

Wilsey, Morris Co., Kas.

Correspondence.

Why Won't They Give Us a Rest?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your issue of July 31 appears an article from the pen of Mr. Bailey, of Harper, entitled "The Money Question—No. 3," which deserves notice for its wild and reckless assertions if for nothing else. Had Mr. B. denounced the very common practice of taking unlawful or exorbitant rates of interest, perhaps none of your readers would have taken exceptions to it. But when he denounces men who take lawful interest as "thieves" and "robbers," and the system that permits it as "iniquitous," "unchristian," and a "violation of the laws of God," he betrays a narrowness that is inexcusable in this intelligent age. I shall not rush into Holy Writ, nor consult Augustine, Aristotle, St. Chrysostom, Pliny, the Patriarchs, or even the Mohammedan faith, in order to prove what I have to say, but will try and use a little common sense, which will answer the average reader of the FARMER full as well. Mr. B. says money has no value within itself, but merely represents a value. Now that is a distinction without a difference. If money represents a value, why then it has a value and you can't get around it. There is no use of any higgling or hair-splitting upon the subject. The gentleman says interest upon money is something for nothing. It is not true. It is not even partly true. Such reasoning is contrary to reason or common sense. For instance, supposing we had a stringent law prohibiting the taking of interest, and A borrows of B \$1,000 without interest and invests the same in cattle; at the expiration of the year he finds he has added to the original amount 25 per cent. and puts it in his pocket. Now will any sane man claim that 10 per cent. of that money is not A's and he ought not to have it? Then who is robbed? and who is the robber? Our present system, which Mr. Bailey denounces as "iniquitous" and "unjust," would give A a part of the profits, as he is taxed on the amount he owns. Again, suppose a man works hard all through the early part of his life (as many of us farmers are doing and have been doing) in order to lay up a competency for old age; after a while he feels the infirmities of age creeping upon him and he is unable to work as he used to do, so he sells his property for a snug little sum—say \$5,000, and puts the amount out at interest at 10 per cent., into good hands, well secured, and is living comfortably in his old age after working hard so long, and doubtless with a conscience void of offense toward man or God. But, alas! one day along comes a man clear from Harper county, one well versed in Shakespeare and the ancient customs of the Jews, whose name is Bailey, and taps him on the shoulder and asks him if he don't know he is a "thief" and a "robber?" Was there ever nonsense more rank?

I have a little crop of sixteen calves worth at least \$100, and by the time the season is over shall have made at least 1,000 pounds of butter worth another \$100. The cows I have milked are worth \$500. Now there is \$200 made out of \$500, a gross profit of 40

per cent. It is safe to say it will net one-half, or 20 per cent., upon the investment. Now is it not right for my neighbor who has a like amount in money, and loans it, to receive at least half as much profit as I do? And why not? He may have worked for his \$500 just as hard as I did for mine, and is taxed just the same. There are, no doubt, wrongs perpetrated in the loaning of money in this State, and some redress is needed; but we will never get that redress so long as such radical men as Mr. Bailey address our law-makers, for they will spoil more than they cure, prostrate more than they build up. Why won't they give us a rest?

JOHN F. COULTER.

Russell Springs, Logan Co., Kas.

Tax the Combines.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Quite a number of persons, I observe, are communicating to you their views of the cause of the poverty of the farmer. None of them, it appears to me, however, strike just at the root of the matter. To my way of thinking it is as plain as the nose on a man's face that if combinations are formed to keep down the prices of the farmer's wheat, corn, cattle and hogs, he will be poor. If combinations are formed to put up the prices of his sugar, coffee, clothes and farming machinery, he will be poor. If everything he sells and about everything he buys is controlled by combinations of men formed to net themselves outlandish profits and to let him suck a squeezed lemon, why a squeezed lemon he will suck. No other result could there possibly be. No difference how favorable all other conditions may be, as long as these overprofiting combinations exist so long must the farmer be poor, and, considering the disposition of man in connection with the absolute powers which the combinations confer, be very poor.

The mercantile and manufacturing combinations, I claim, are the cause of the pinched

condition of the farmers, as also the laborers, ordinary retail merchants, and every other class except the profitters themselves of these combinations. That is my diagnosis of the trouble, and I believe that it is the only correct one; and I believe that if that trouble was out of the way the farmer class and every other class would prosper.

As far back as history records the actions of men, combinations have been formed to grind down the people, and though we have made grand advances in the arts of production and of government, we have not yet advanced to the point of eliminating the baleful "combine" as a factor in trade. But until this is done we never will have eras following eras of common enrichment and prosperity as we will have when it has been made impossible for men to league themselves together for the control of prices.

Can men be prevented from doing this? Most certainly they can. A system of taxation that increased in rate with increase in the size of these overprofiting combinations would deter capitalists from going into these combinations, would compel them to operate their establishments as separate and competitive concerns, whence all would have an equal chance before the world and would prosper equally and alike.

W. V. MARSHALL.

Santa Fe, Haskell Co., Kas.

No Overproduction.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I was much amused at J. Whelden's article on overproduction in last issue. I did not think there were any advocates of the preposterous idea of overproduction. I contend there is no such thing, but that it is merely underconsumption. If laborers, mechanics, etc., received good wages, there would be little if any product to export. There are thousands of people in the United States half fed and half clothed, and some nearly starved. I inclose a clipping from a paper published August 7, 1889, and it is not the only instance of the kind I have seen:

"Two infants belonging to a locked-out miner in Illinois died of starvation the other day."

Give the working class plenty of employ-

The W. F. Kenaga Corn Harvester.

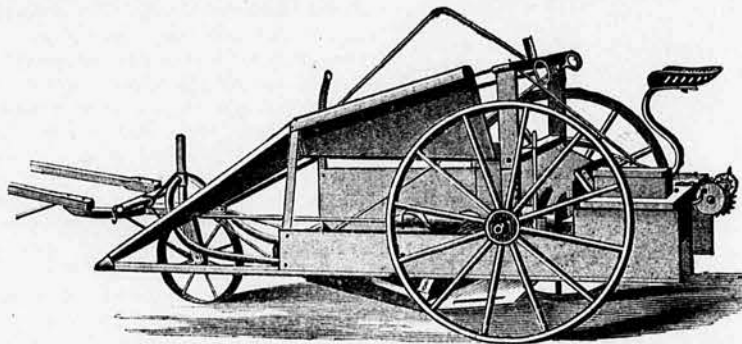
By request of Mr. Kenaga, son of the inventor, and Thos. P. Hall, State agent, a representative of the KANSAS FARMER went to Emporia on Saturday last to witness a trial of the above wonderful labor-saving machine. To make the test a fair one, medium corn was selected in which was the usual amount of "clover-corn" or leaning stalks. In saying that the trial was a severe and successful test the writer but echoes the unanimous verdict of all who witnessed the astonishing rapidity with which this farmer's friend evenly laid the corn in good sized piles ready for the shockers.

While the above is a good representation from one point of view, yet the machine must be seen to be understood and appreciated. It is not complicated, but is simple in construction and most durable in build, weighing about 500 pounds.

One of the surprising features of the test was to see the ease and rapidity with which one horse pulled the harvester; and as the writer mounted the seat, and with the ribbons in his hand, successfully cut and piled the corn, he knows whereof he speaks when he says that the machine can be easily handled by one man or boy.

This machine will certainly take rank among the great labor-saving machines of the age, and will indeed prove a boon to the extensive raisers of corn.

As the capacity of the harvester is from



THE W. F. KENAGA CORN HARVESTER.

eight to ten acres per day it will be readily seen that a farmer can cut and secure his fodder while in the proper stage of maturity, and enable him to quickly save his corn crop in case of an attack of devastating dry winds. As one man or boy can handle the machine, and two men shock after it, the cost per acre of harvesting can readily be estimated. The harvester will also cut cane as successfully as corn, thereby greatly increasing its value in all cane-growing States.

As our space is too limited to do this new and successful labor-saving machine the notice it merits, the writer urges all farmers who contemplate cutting up their corn, or have several acres of cane to harvest, to at once write for further information to Thos. P. Hall, General Agent, at Emporia, Kans.

Inquiries Answered.

CORN CUTTER.—Would like to hear more about the corn cutter; what the price of it is, and whether it is a hard draft on a horse. It seems to me if it is a sled, with knives and two men on it, it would be a heavy draft.

Look in our advertising columns. There is a wheel machine.

WEAK LEGS OF CHICKENS.—Our young chickens lose the use of their legs. They are all right other ways. Do you think breeding would do it? Have been using our own males for three years.

Without more information, we cannot answer. It may be the weakness is caused by alighting from roosting or resting places. Three years' in-breeding would not, alone, cause it.

WHEAT SEED MIXED.—If two or more varieties of wheat are sown together will they mix so that any of the product will be a cross and different from varieties sown?

The first crop would be a partial mixture, only; but if the seed of that crop be sown, and the seed of the next, and so on, in time there will be a complete mixture—final product being different from either of the seed first mixed.

TIMBER CULTURE LAW.—Does the timber culture law require the ground to be put in a crop or simply stirred previous to putting out the trees.

The principal requirement is the planting

and cultivation of the trees. The ground must be worked and the trees cultivated as you would any other crop, as if you were really in earnest about it. It don't matter about other crops, though it would be better for you and the trees if you raised some kind of root crop between the rows the first three or four years.

GAPS.—What ails my chickens? They are first attacked by a slight jerking in the back of the neck, seemingly of the muscles. They keep getting worse until the back of the head sometimes touches the fowls back, and at other times turns sideways.

Gapes, probably. Caused by thin, reddish worms in the windpipe. They can be removed by the use of a horse-hair, doubled, inserted in the windpipe, turned and withdrawn. The fowl must be held in position to make the operation easy—body between the knees, head in left hand, mouth opened and steadied by thumb and finger, while the hair is manipulated by the right hand.

Book Notices.

HARPER'S.—Ballon express trains, bottled electricity, phonographs in daily use, marvellously developed telephones, and authoritative mind-readers figure in "The Pendra-gon Trial," a story of the twentieth century, by Lynde Palmer, which is to be published in Harper's Magazine for September.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING.—This excellent family journal needs no description. The KANSAS FARMER values it highly and recommends it unhesitatingly to every farmer's family. Ten cents will get a sample copy. Published every two weeks at Springfield, Mass., by Clark W. Bryan & Co. Yearly price \$2.50.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER.—Persons interested in this subject should address a card to Robert Clarke & Co., publishers, Cincinnati, inquiring the price of a book entitled "Economic Value of Electric Light and Power," and after learning the price, send for the book. It covers the field fully up to the present, describing every kind of machinery and method of appli-ace. The book contains 187 pages of very interesting matter.

SHORT HAND WRITING.—The "Reporting Style" is the name of a recent work in which the Pitman system is clearly and thoroughly taught. This book already ranks among the most popular of the standard stenographic instruction books of the day. Although this book was published only four years ago, the eleventh edition, revised, is now selling. It contains over 300 pages, is nicely bound in cloth with stained edges and gilt title. It contains fifty succinct lessons logically arranged and properly graded. A vocabulary of 1,500 words is appended. A time table shows how fast each exercise is to be written. This book is well adapted to self instruction. The engraving was all done by an expert, by the best known process. Lessons are given in speech, amanuensis, convention and law reporting. The student is taught not only how to write short-hand, but how to use it successfully in business. This book is complete in one volume and is considered by many of the ablest instructors to be the best Pitman text-book in use. The author, Eldon Moran, is well known as a short-hand lecturer. He is also a skilful writer, having at one time been a stenographer for Judge Gresham's court. The Phonographic World says: "Mr. Moran is unquestionably one of the best short-hand instructors in America." After a careful examination of his work we have no hesitation in pronouncing it as a whole, one of the best short-hand instruction books we have seen. This book will be sent for \$1.50, postpaid, to any address by the Moran Short-hand company, 1522 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo. As a special favor to the readers of this paper, the author will, without charge, correct the first two exercises for all who send for a book within the next month. Descriptive circulars mailed free.

Eight bushels of good lime, sixteen bushels of sand and one bushel of hair will make enough good mortar to plaster 100 square yards.

A good average dairy cow ought to give at least 4,000 pounds of milk in a year, which should return the farmer, whether sold or made into butter and cheese, at least a cent a pound, so that such cows ought to bring in at least \$40 a year per head.

Reflective men have in all ages acknowledged the charm of agricultural pursuits, and, above all, of those which are especially concerned with the breeding of domesticated animals. They draw man's mind away from the daily vexations and cares of life to a contemplation of the course of nature and those laws which God ordained in creation for the ordering and governing of the world.

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.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Kansas State Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative Union at Newton, Kas., August 14, 15 and 16.

The assembling of this convention as a delegate Farmers' Alliance convention represented more farmers than any meeting ever held in Kansas. There were present seventy-two regular delegates besides the State officers and visiting members. Thirty counties of the State with a membership of from 25,000 to 30,000 members of the alliance were represented at this convention by delegates upon a basis of representation of one delegate for each county alliance and one for every ten sub-alliances.

The State convention was called to order by President B. F. Clover, of Cowley county. In his address he congratulated the order on the progress made and urged unity and harmony in their deliberations on the present occasion.

The Committee on Credentials presented the following list of delegates:

Jackson county—J. H. Reed, T. H. Chase and J. L. Ripetoe.

Labette—G. J. Coleman and Geo. Pfoff.

Reno—G. H. Brenson, S. A. Willoughby, J. M. Wellman and F. G. Charles.

Jefferson—J. F. True, Edwin Snyder, J. M. Huber and S. McLallin.

Butler—J. M. Randall, J. S. McKinley and E. C. Rice.

Chautauque—J. K. P. House, Ganshard and E. M. Sharp.

McPherson—A. W. Smith, C. W. Vittum, S. M. Scott and A. F. Waugh.

Harvey—D. Shomber, P. O'Brien, Hupp.

Sedgwick—F. G. Ranson and F. M. Watts.

Brown—B. F. Partch.

Russell—H. A. Allen and A. Wilson.

Cowley—M. H. Markum, T. P. Strong, C. T. Hendrix, L. B. Ballington, E. Green and L. P. King.

Rice—G. F. Kerfut.

Cherokee—Van B. Prather and H. W. Sandusky.

Nesho—T. P. Leach.

Osage—W. S. Ross and R. Forsythe.

Lyon—P. B. Maxon.

Stafford—Wm. Price, D. M. Hunt and J. M. Miller.

Kingman—F. L. Bailey.

Greenwood—W. A. Barnes.

Clark—O. H. Harrison.

Ellis—G. M. Brumley, Jacob Alberg, H. Mills and W. W. Burch.

Chase—A. W. Orrill.

Shawnee—B. F. Nelswenber and J. M. Wilkerson.

Harper—S. B. Jones and J. R. Harris.

Sumner—W. A. Nelson, J. M. Chapman and J. P. Weimer.

Cloud—A. J. McAllister and G. W. Teasley.

Dickinson—B. F. Hill.

Pratt—Wm. Cooper.

Montgomery—M. A. Black and T. M. Z. Long.

The reports of the various committees were called for and generally gave satisfaction. There was not enough funds on hand to pay the expenses of delegates out of the treasury, so it was recommended that the various county alliances bear the expense of its delegates.

The constitution of the Farmers' and Laborers' Union of North America, the proposed combination of all farmers' organizations, was ratified without much discussion.

A large portion of the time of the convention was consumed in a revision of the constitution and by-laws, which was taken up section by section.

The following State officers were selected as delegates to the National Alliance, also to Farmers' and Laborers' Union of America: B. H. Clover, Cambridge, Cowley county; W. H. Biddle, Augusta, Butler county; S. J. Atkins, Burrton, Harvey county; and A. E. Dickinson, Meriden, Jefferson county.

The following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, Under the call of Governor Humphrey, we are not entitled to representation in the deep water convention to be held in Topeka in October, and whereas our interests are entitled to representation in that body; therefore

Resolved, That the Governor of our State is requested to regard our interests by appointing delegates to said meeting.

The following report was adopted:

To the officers and members of Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative Union of Kansas:

We, your Committee on Insurance, do hereby respectfully submit the following as our report: Having carefully examined the

by-laws of the McPherson County Farmers' Fire Relief Association in the full light of State legislation regulating such organizations, also carefully examined their several forms and blanks, together with properly prepared reports submitted and accepted by the State Commissioner of Insurance of Kansas, and having compared their statements with similar companies of the State, and after full and free discussion with the President of said association, and finding that the said company are in perfect harmony with the laws of the State, so far as we are able to judge; we are fully satisfied with and heartily recommend that our State Alliance and Co-operative Union adopt said insurance system of by-laws and forms accompanying this report, provided said McPherson County Farmers' Fire Relief Association change their name to that of Farmers' Alliance Insurance Company.

A Kansas State Exchange was adopted and will be duly incorporated as the State Alliance Exchange of Kansas, with the following directors, who shall serve until their successors are elected and have qualified: Edwin Snyder, Oskaloosa; J. H. Brown, Haven; J. R. P. House, Cloverdale; F. L. Bailey, Calista; H. W. Sandusky, McCune; A. W. Hays, North Topeka; and F. L. King, Tannehill.

The constitution of the corporation in full is as follows:

KANSAS STATE EXCHANGE.

1. The name of this corporation shall be The State Alliance Exchange of Kansas.

2. The purposes for which this corporation is organized are: To conduct a general mercantile business. To act as agent for the purchase and sale of all kinds of farm and orchard products, and general forwarding agent for all kinds of commodities. To erect, manage and operate warehouses, stock-yards, grain elevators, packing establishments; and all such other enterprises as may be found necessary or advisable to profit and betterment.

3. This corporation shall have the power by and under its corporate name to enjoy the following rights and privileges, to-wit: It shall be capable in law to purchase, receive and hold and enjoy lands, goods, chattels and property of any kind and effects whatsoever; the same to grant, sell and dispose of, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, contract and be contracted with, to make a common seal, to alter or break the same, to establish and put in execution by-laws governing the corporation, to do a printing and publishing business.

4. The capital stock of the corporation shall be \$500,000, divided into shares of \$5 each; and business shall be begun when \$10,000 shall have been paid in.

5. Subscription for shares of capital stock shall be made by sub-alliances and by individual members of the same, and shall be accompanied by the full amount of the capital stock subscribed.

6. No alliance or individual shall own more than fifty shares.

7. Receipts will be given for fractions equal to one fifth of a share, but representation shall only be allowed to full shares.

8. Stock shall be non-assessible and non-transferable except to members of the alliance.

9. Holders of fractional shares shall be entitled to the full benefit of membership in the corporation except representation.

10. Each sub-alliance shall be entitled to one trustee-stockholder who shall be elected at the regular election of officers. He shall represent such sub-alliance in the meeting of the trustee stockholders, from and for all the subordinate bodies in that county, and shall be entitled to as many votes as he represents shares of stock.

11. Individual stockholders shall be entitled to one vote for each share of stock by them owned, and may be represented in person or by proxy at any meeting of the county convention of stockholders.

12. The county convention of trustee-stockholders shall, at a regular annual meeting, elect from their number one delegate for all shares of stock owned in that county, who shall be known as county trustee stockholder, and be authorized to represent the stock held in that county in the State meetings of the trustee-stockholders of the corporation, and shall be entitled to as many votes as they represent shares of stock. Each trustee-stockholder shall be the representative of the exchange in his alliance, and shall give bond in the sum of _____ dollars for the faithful performance of duty.

13. The regular annual meeting of the sub-alliance trustee-stockholders shall be at the same time and place as the regular quarterly meeting of the county alliance in October of each year.

14. The regular meeting of the county trustee-stockholders shall be at the time and place of the annual meeting of the Farmers' State Alliance of Kansas.

15. The county trustee-stockholders shall elect annually seven from their number as a board of Directors, four of whom shall constitute a quorum.

16. The board of Directors shall elect from their number a President, Vice-President, and a Secretary and Treasurer. They may employ or discharge such assistants as necessary, taking sufficient bonds to cover all responsibility reposed. They shall enact suitable laws and regulations, subject to approval by the next meeting of stockholders: Provided all such by-laws and regulations shall have the full force of law until the stockholders shall have refused to concur in them.

17. Owing to the fact that the election of sub-alliance trustee-stockholders cannot occur until next June, it is recommended that this State Alliance elect a board of

Directors to serve until their successors are elected and qualified.

The following officers were elected and duly installed: President, B. H. Clover, Cambridge, Cowley county; vice president, W. H. Biddle, Augusta, Butler county; secretary, J. B. French, Burrton, Harvey county; treasurer, H. Baughman, Burrton; lecturer, A. E. Dickinson, Meriden, Jefferson county; assistant lecturer, Van B. Prather, Neutral, Cherokee county; chaplain, J. P. West, Patterson, Harvey county; door-keeper, J. E. Williams, Bently, Sedgwick county; assistant door-keeper, A. W. Taylor, Newton, Harvey county; sergeant-at-arms, S. R. Hoyt, Dexter, Cowley county. Judiciary committee, C. Krow, Dexter; S. J. Atkins, Burrton; E. C. Caldwell, Halstead, Kans. Financial committee, B. C. Smith, Renick, H. Korfhage, Burrton, and J. F. Bently; Halstead. Business agent, C. A. Tyler, Burrton.

A communication prepared by a committee of the State Assembly of the Knights of Labor, Leavenworth, Kans., was received, setting forth the objects of that organization and the desirability of co-operation with the alliance. The communication was received with favor and State Lecturer A. E. Dickinson was ordered to make suitable acknowledgment and reply.

On the subject of an "Official State Paper," considerable spirited discussion was indulged in by delegates, but from instruction received it was deemed not advisable to establish a new and strictly alliance paper at this time, believing it would be too burdensome on the membership to sustain another paper, in view of the fact that the alliance already had the strong support of the KANSAS FARMER as a State paper, besides several aggressive local papers where the order had considerable strength. Some feeling was shown by a few delegates when the question came up for naming the KANSAS FARMER as the official State paper as they wished to name a certain local paper for a State paper, but the more conservative delegates held that it would be impracticable to try and build up a local paper to the pretension of a State paper, and while many delegates had been instructed to have the KANSAS FARMER named, the motion to select an "organ" was tabled and the question of a State paper remains as it was before this meeting, and the KANSAS FARMER will continue to publish in its "Alliance Department" official announcements for both State organizations as well as other important alliance matter of interest to members as well as farmers in all parts of the State.

This session was harmonious, notwithstanding the large body composed of aggressive delegates who occasionally differed on questions. The re-election of most of the old State officers was a neat and complimentary tribute to them for assuming the responsibility of the organization in its weak infancy and building it up to its present strength.

Farmers' Alliance Notes.

The Harvey County Alliance will hold its next meeting at Newton, August 24.

The County Alliance of Osage county was organized last week with twelve sub-alliances.

C. W. Vittum, of Canton, informs us that McPherson county has now twenty-eight sub-alliances with more to follow.

The farmers' Mutual Benefit and Protective association has about twenty-four local organizations in Nesho county, Kans.

Secretaries and other members of the alliance receiving a copy of this issue are cordially invited to show the same to the membership at their next meeting and secure a club for the KANSAS FARMER. We give a free copy one year for every club of six names and \$6.

Great credit is due A. E. Dickinson, State Lecturer of the Alliance, for his earnest, persistent and successful efforts in increasing the membership of the order. He informs us that he will soon resume the work in Douglass county until a county alliance is formed. The same work will also be taken up in Lyon county.

Delegate Partch, of Brown county, secured the endorsement of the State alliance of the Brown County Farmers' Fire insurance company as one worthy of patronage, although the plans of the McPherson company was adopted by the State alliance. The only difference between the two companies being the membership fee.

It is gratifying to us as well as encouraging to acknowledge the receipt of so many clubs and subscriptions which has begun to pour in from the membership of the alliance. We shall merit the best endeavor of our friends and make a paper suited to the needs of every western farmer and materially help fight all his battles for him.

Gossip About Stock.

It is stated by *Drovers' Journal* that there is no county in the United States where so many cattle and sheep are annually fed as in Dodge county, Nebraska.

The young live stock of Missouri this year as compared with that of last is less in all branches; spring pigs, number compared with 1888, 93.8 per cent.; calves 94.6; colts, 97.3; mule colts, 93.4; lambs 90 per cent.

Exhibitors of live stock at the various fairs should send in their announcements at once, as the KANSAS FARMER will be represented at all of the fairs of the West. We want our customers to secure the benefit of our large extra additions without additional cost.

Those of our readers who are interested in well-bred and fine horses should not fail to read advertisement of the large joint sale by Messrs. Lambert & Bird, of Emporia, Kas. These gentlemen are so well known that it is not necessary for us to say that all stock offered for sale by them will be just as represented. This, we understand, will be one of the most extensive sales in the State this season.

"My adv. in the old reliable KANSAS FARMER is doing me more good than ever before. I sold twenty-five sows and two males last week, taking the last sow I had old enough to ship. Have fifty head of male pigs, four and five months old, and good enough for anyone. Crop good, and trade consequently better than for some time past. Hope the hard times are about over." The foregoing was written by one of our regular advertisers of Poland China swine, Wm. Pummer, Osage City, Kas.

A few days ago a representative of the KANSAS FARMER visited the Medicine Lodge Stock Farm, and was royally entertained by the gentlemanly proprietors, Messrs. Miller & Benedict. The farm contains about 1,500 acres of as fine land as can be found in the State, with something over one hundred acres under a high state of cultivation, and the balance fenced off into well-arranged pastures, in which roam one of the finest herds of Holstein-Friesian cattle to be found in the West. They have several valuable horses, and a fine lot of Poland-China and Berkshire hogs that they may well feel proud of. An advertisement will soon appear in the KANSAS FARMER.

To find the amount of hay in a mow allow 512 cubic feet for a ton.

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

Edwards county reports best crop ever raised, except in the immediate vicinity of Offerle, where conditions are not quite so good.

Topeka Weather Report

For week ending Saturday, August 17, 1889:

Date.	Thermometer.		Rainfall.
	Max.	Min.	
August 11.....	76.9	59.4	0.01
" 12.....	81.2	63.2	0.74
" 13.....	90.8	63.6	0.58
" 14.....	82.5	61.0	0.37
" 15.....	79.9	54.4
" 16.....	82.8	56.4
" 17.....	84.5	62.8

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

- Box 1219 Agents Wanted.
- Bird, W. N. D. Sale of Horses.
- Cheney, H. W. Hobeins.
- Centennial M'fg Co. Salesmen Wanted.
- Forepaugh, Adam ... Circus.
- Fickel, M. Carp.
- Foos M'fg Co. Scientific Grinder.
- Hawes, W. G. Ranch for sale or trade.
- Hubbard & Co., T. S. ... Grape Vines.
- Gunnels, J. Marry.
- Kenaga, W. F. Corn Harvester.
- Kitselman Bros. Woven Wire Fence.
- Leach & Parker. Business College.
- Moon, E. G. State Fair.
- McDonald, H. Peterson's Corn Harv'r
- Plummer, E. W. Land for sale.
- Pike Co. Nurseries. Nursery Stock.
- Shull, Elias. Administrator's Notice.
- Sidney, Tuttle & Co. Trees and Plants.
- Smith M'fg Co. Dyke's Beard Elixir.
- Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen. Seed Wheat.
- Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen. Corn Harvester.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR AND

SEE What the PEOPLE SAY About

Peterson's Corn Harvester.

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN,
KANSAS CITY, MO.,
G. HARRINGTON, BELOIT, KAS.,
GENERAL AGENTS.

The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

The Tear-Kerchief.

It is only a trifling thing to show
Just a kerchief, white as the driven snow,
Yet many a tender and loving thought
Is into its dainty stitchery wrought;
For the mother wove it from flax that grew
And smiled in the field with its blossom blue;
She spun the thread whereof it was made,
And watched it carefully where 'twas laid,
That day's warm kisses and night's soft dew
Might bleach the web to its whitest hue;
And then it was lovingly laid away
For the daughter's hand on her bridal day.

Oh! few are the tears by the maiden shed
On the day that her bridal vows are said;
They may fall as she meets her father's kiss,
Yet her heart is glad with her nuptial bliss;
She may fondly cling to her mother's side,
Yet her lover claims her, his happy bride.
She fears not to give up her fair young life
To the sacred duties and name of wife;
And there is no grief in the tears that flow
O'er the soft round cheeks with its blushing glow,
And she smiles as she wipes them all away
With the kerchief white on her bridal day.

Daintily folded with tenderest care,
The young wife taketh the kerchief fair;
With scented rose-leaves and lavender spray,
Scarce dried from her tears, it is laid away.
There, in its fragrant and perfumed nest,
For many long years may the kerchief rest.
They will bring in their train both joy and woe
As Time goes on in his ceaseless flow.
But Love still maketh each burden light,
And the home where he dwells is ever bright,
And the wife still smiles as she smil'd the day
She laid her kerchief with smiles away.

But time will pass and the years go on,
And each day findeth some duty done,
And the kerchief lies in its scented fold,
But now has sprinkled the hair of gold;
For the fair young bride is a matron now,
And wrinkles furrow the once smooth brow,
And her step is no longer free and light,
And the hair is a crown of silvery white.
But her children arise and call her blest,
And her husband's heart in her doth rest;
And the kerchief lies as 'twas laid away
By the maiden's hands on the bridal day.

But there comes a day when, in peaceful rest,
Those hands lie crossed on a quiet breast,
When the tender eyes are forever shut,
And the loving lips are forever mute.
Then, ere the face that they loved is hid
From mortal sight 'neath the coffin lid,
The kerchief, stained with the young bride's
Tears.

So carefully guarded for many years,
Is gently laid o'er the features pale;
At Death's cold bridal, a bridal veil!
And the kerchief, laid for so long away,
Hides the calm, still face on the burial day.
—Good Housekeeping.

WOMEN WORTH MILLIONS.

Large Wealth in the Possession of Maids and Widows.

The rich women of America have been talked of and written about until some folks imagine impecunious foreign nobles do nothing but scheme to get at their lands and settlements. But the fact is the United States are full of wealthy women, full indeed of female millionaires who marry plain American citizens and settle down on this side the pond to useful and ornamental lives just like their less richly dowered sisters. Some of them even have large families, in spite of the dictum that there shouldn't be more than two children to inherit one million.

There are, indeed, many more million-heiresses in this country than in any other. Here millionaires divide their property with some fairness between sons and daughters alike. As there are more millionaires and more daughters there are necessarily more million-heiresses. Some of these Monte Christos in petticoats are as well-known to readers of the public prints as are the prominent politicians, baseball players and race-horses of this glorious clime. Others have yet to dazzle the world with their ducats.

Wealthy women can afford fads. Most of them have fads, and their fads are apt to be described in print and to make their possessors and promoters famous. Mrs. Mary J. Morgan had just as many millions before the sale of her orchids and porcelain several years ago as her estate was worth afterwards. But the orchid sale was telegraphed and wondered at all over the country. There's Mrs. Mark Hopkins, of Nob Hill, San Francisco, and Great Barrington, Mass. Her estate of \$30,000,000 is said to show signs of able management. She has the building fad and is constantly putting up palaces.

Miss St. Pierre—how many readers ever heard of her?—is a million-heiress, and a modest and pretty one, too, down in Tennessee. There she owns several hundred thousand acres of mining lands, and has business enterprises in the vicinity of Chattanooga which, it is said, have cost \$1,300,000 to organize. Miss Elizabeth Garrett inherited one-third of John W. Garrett's \$37,000,000, was her father's confidential secretary while he was President of the Balti-

more & Ohio railroad, and advised him on many occasions. She has been the head of the family since Robert Garrett's decline. Her fortune is said to be unimpaired, although her brother's has been sadly depleted.

Miss Gwendoline Caldwell is one of the famous Caldwell sisters, whose pet projects have mostly had relation to the Catholic church, which they so love. The Caldwell girls have long been known as million-heiresses in Baltimore and New York. Wealthy women have for years been much more common than beautiful women in the aristocratic seaside resort of Little Rhody. It was at Newport that Miss Catherine Lorillard Wolfe, the million-heiress, lived and died.

It is at Newport that Mme. Barrios, who is a property-owner and resident of New York and a citizen to the world, is seen to the best advantage. She has the godlike gifts of both beauty and millions. Mme. Barrios, the dashing, young and brunette widow of the dictator of Guatemala, is worth not less than \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000, which before the climax of his turbulent career her husband had the good sense to invest securely for her in Paris and New York. A South American, who has been for several years contemplating, like Mme. Barrios, a removal of her residence to New York, is Dona Isadora Cousino, who bears off even above "Hetty" Green's head the palm of being "the richest woman in the world." Dona Isadora isn't as young by half as Mme. Barrios, and while she may in her time have been as beautiful, she hasn't even now as many pretty daughters to plead her cause. Dona Isadora's agents here began preparing "a palace" for her on Fifth avenue, but the fickle and fascinating salt-gold coal-ranch-and-cattle queen seems to have changed her mind. She has not yet deprived Chili of the golden splendor of her presence.

Mrs. Maurice B. Flynn, who was Miss Moss, is no doubt worth a million, or almost that sum, since her husband left his entire estate to her. It is more and more customary for rich men in this country to leave their property to their wives. San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Philadelphia, Boston and Pittsburg have plenty of wealthy women whose millions come in this way.

Mrs. Alexander Ray is one of Washington's millionaire widows. Her husband was a well-known miller. Miss Jennie Riggs is said to be one of the richest single women at the national capital. She inherited a million or two from her father to guard zealously from fortune hunters.

Mrs. Rogers, one of the Texas cattle queens, became by her husband's will owner of a herd of 40,000 cattle. She married a preacher twenty years younger than herself. He had had seven children and she took care of them. She also takes care of her cattle business, with which the young husband is not permitted to interfere. Texas, however, is full of cattle queens. Colorado has several said to be worth their millions.

Philadelphia is said to have several women millionaires, as follows: Mrs. J. Campbell Harris, said to be worth \$5,000,000; Mrs. Thomas A. Scott, \$3,000,000; her daughter, Mrs. Howell Bickley, \$3,000,000; Mrs. Joseph Harrison, \$2,000,000; Mrs. M. W. Baldwin, \$2,000,000; Mrs. Bloomfield Moore, \$2,000,000; Mrs. J. Edgar Thomson, \$1,500,000; Mrs. H. S. Benson, \$1,500,000; Mrs. Richard Townsend, one of the prospective heirs to an estate of \$15,000,000; the three daughters of Mr. F. A. Drexel, each worth several millions, and one of them now married; Miss Helen Erben, worth \$1,000,000; the Misses Pugh, \$500,000; Mrs. Thomas Clyde, more than \$1,000,000; Mrs. John Bohlen, \$500,000; Mrs. St. George Tucker Campbell, \$500,000; Mrs. William Wilstach, \$2,000,000, and Mrs. Thomas Balch and her daughter, \$500,000.

The richest woman on the Pacific coast is Mrs. Mark Hopkins, widow of one of the Central Pacific syndicate. Her husband's estate proved up to \$25,000,000, and the only two men in California who could justify on the widow's bond as executrix were Leland Stanford and Charles Crocker. They were compelled to justify in twice the amount of the estate and each swore that he was worth \$48,000,000. Mrs. Hopkins is an elderly woman. The Hopkinses had no children, but had adopted a son whom Mrs. Hopkins married to a Miss Crittenden, a protegee of hers, providing her with the dot of a princess.

The richest young and unmarried woman on the Pacific coast is said to be Miss Jennie Flood, only daughter of the bonanza king. The richest prospective heiress in California is Miss Hattie Crocker, the only daughter of Charles Crocker, another of the railroad syndicate. She is also, like Miss Flood, rather plain in appearance. She is noted for her charities and domestic virtues.—New York World.

Notes and Recipes.

Set a small box of lime in the pantry, and it will help keep it dry and the air pure.

To clean vinegar bottles and cruets, crushed egg-shells in a little water are as good as shot, besides being healthier and handier.

Always sift your flour when you use it, warming it a little afterward if the weather be cold. Sifting twice is even better than once, as you get more air between the particles.

A room with a low ceiling will seem higher if the window curtains hang to the floor. Lambrequins may be used to extend the curtains to the ceiling, and thus carry out the effect.

The ordinary method of scraping or burning off old paint is hardly expeditious enough for general purposes, and is also laborious. Soda and quicklime are far more thorough. The solution of half of each is thus made: Dissolve the soda in water, and then add the lime and apply with a brush to the old paint, which can thus be removed in a few minutes.

Spirits of ammonia is the best thing to clean hair-brushes with, as it does not soften the bristles like soap or soda. If a teaspoonful of ammonia is mixed with a quart of water, the brush need only be dipped in the solution for a moment and all grease is removed. The brush should then be rinsed in cold water, shaken well and dried in the air, but not in the sun.

When preparing apples, peaches, pears and other fruit of that nature for canning, always have a vessel of cold water ready to drop the pieces into; the water not only keeps the fruit firm but prevents its turning dark. If you want your fruit to look specially nice, be careful to cut away all bruised portions, every particle of the core, and keep the pieces as large as possible.

A bad breath is certainly repulsive, and very properly so, not only because it is unpleasant in itself, but because it can always be remedied with proper care. If it proceeds from decayed teeth a dentist should be consulted; if from a disordered stomach it is a case for the physician. Two drachms of chlorate of potash mixed with six ounces of rose-water will make a purifying wash to rinse the mouth with every few hours.

Cooked Cucumbers.—Peel and put into ice-water for a few minutes, then slice thicker than for the table and put into salted boiling water and cook until tender. Drain and add butter, salt and pepper, with cream enough for a dressing, and pour over buttered toast. Serve quickly and eat at once. Excellent.

Very Strong Vinegar.—Take two gallons of good cider and thoroughly mix it with two pounds of new honey, pour into your cask or bottle and let it stand from four to six months, when you will have vinegar so strong that it cannot be used at table without diluting with water. It is the best ever procured for pickling purposes.

Stuffed Tomatoes.—Get them as large and firm as possible; cut a round place on the top and scrape out most of the inside and mix it with fine bread-crumbs, parsley, onion, pepper and salt. Chop all fine and stuff the tomatoes carefully. Put a good lump of butter in the pan and baste while baking. Cook until brown and well done.

Pickled Peaches.—Seven pounds of fruit; three and a half pounds of sugar; one ounce of allspice, cinnamon and cloves; one quart of vinegar. Put the fruit in a jar; tie the spice and cinnamon in a cloth and put it in the vinegar. Put two cloves in each peach; scald the vinegar and sugar together and pour upon the fruit while hot. This must be repeated three mornings in succession.

Wild Ripe Grape Jelly.—Wash the grapes as you pull them from the stem, put them over without water, cook thoroughly, then strain through a towel or jelly bag, measure the juice. If you wish the jelly to be eaten with meats or for jelly cake, one cup of sugar to two of juice is an abundance, and three cups of sugar to four of juice make it sweet enough for eating with bread and butter. It is also excellent spiced.

Tomato Sauce.—Bake some quite ripe tomatoes till tender, then rub them through a coarse sieve. For every pound of tomato pulp allow one pint of vinegar (more if liked), one-fourth ounce garlic, one-half ounce salt, one-half ounce black pepper, one ounce grated onion and a little Cayenne pepper. Boil this till all the ingredients are tender, add the juice of three lemons, rub it all again through the sieve and boil again till of the thickness of cream; let it stand till cold, then bottle it and cork it down as closely as possible. It takes seven to eight hours' steady boiling over a gentle fire, or it will not keep. Excellent with all cold meat,

especially pork. This sauce, if properly corked and resined, will keep for years.

Apple Jelly.—Take half a peck of juicy, tart apples, quarter and core, but do not pare them; put into a kettle with two lemons cut up with them, and cover well with water. Let them cook until reduced to a pulp, then strain through a flannel bag. To every tumbler of juice add two-thirds of a tumbler of white sugar. Boil hard for twenty minutes, put in glasses and cover next day, using branded paper next the jelly, and covering the glasses with paper wet with flour paste.

Jelly-Making—A General Rule.—Add sufficient cold water to fruit to just cover it, and stew until thoroughly soft. Have ready a porous bag, of cheese cloth or something equally thin yet strong, and drain the mixture through it without squeezing the pulp, that the jelly may be clear. After all the juice has been obtained that is possible to drip, measure it, also an equal measurement of sugar. Boil your liquor twenty minutes, then add the sugar, and after all is boiling again watch the clock for ten minutes and your jelly is ready to be put into glasses.

New Way to Preserve Plums.—Wash the fruit and "stick" the plum skins with a darning needle, being careful to strike through to the stones several times. This should prevent the skin from peeling off the fruit. Make a sirup of four pounds of sugar to two quarts of water, boiling it until rich, and skim it while boiling. Keep it very hot on the range. Drop the plums into it, and let them stand in the hot, though not boiling, sirup for an hour. You must, of course, use a porcelain-lined kettle. After this heating, lift the kettle from the range, cover it and let it stand to cool until the next day, when you transfer the plums into the jars, boil the sirup up again until it jellies, and then pour it over the fruit in the jars.

A Dissertation on Beans.

It is the fashion nowadays to decry this staple food of our grandmothers. Beans are said to be coarse, indigestible, only suitable for the laboring classes. It is even whispered at times that they are vulgar, and when Madam Grundy issues this edict, who so bold as to defy and persist? Let us be deceitful, let us be vain, nay, even let us be dishonest, but vulgar!—shades or our ancestors—never! Therefore I propose to put in a plea for this same despised bean—to maintain, and endeavor to prove, that they are more sinned against than sinning, that properly cooked and served they form a most nutritious, appetizing, healthful and economical food, not only for stout men and boys, but for delicate women and children as well. Not one time in a hundred are they properly cooked, especially when left to servants. They contain 24 per cent. of nitrogenous matter in the form of legumine, or vegetable caseine, and are therefore more highly nutritious than almost any other food. Were it not for the fact that, as usually cooked, they are rather more difficult of digestion than many other foods, there would be no question as to their super-eminence as a diet. One pound of beans contains nearly six ounces of heat producing properties and half an ounce of flesh-forming food, which is more than twice as much of the flesh food and nearly as much of the heat food as wheat contains. Mingled with a little fat, in the shape of good salt beef or pork, or fresh sweet butter, to increase their heat-giving properties, they form a nearly perfect food, especially during the cold winter months.

The economical woman who means to provide beans in some form once a week, at least during the winter, will find it better to buy them by the bushel. They will keep indefinitely, and the price per bushel is much less proportionately than the price per quart. For instance, in northern New England the price per quart is now 10 cents, while per bushel it is only \$2.50, a saving certainly worth making. Though the small white pea-bean is the one most often found on our tables at the present day, the large dark cranberry bean has really a far richer and finer flavor, and ought to be cheaper, since it is more easily cultivated and prepared for market. In the cities, however, it is now difficult to get them at any price. The old-fashioned "yellow-eyes" are the nearest to them to be found and they command a dollar a peck. The black beans are usually about 15 cents a quart, or \$4 a bushel, but one uses them in comparatively so small quantities that it is hardly worth while to buy them by the bushel.

In Holland and Germany the green bean pods are extensively preserved in salt for winter use. They are cut in pieces, put down in barrels, salted, and when wanted for use are freshened by soaking, and then cooked just as one cooks fresh "string beans" with us. The tiny pods make a delicious pickle by themselves, or as an addition to chow-chow. Indeed there is scarcely any limit to the uses to which beans may be put as a food. They will grow in any climate and under almost any circumstances; in fact, they have been cultivated the world over from time immemorial as a staple article of diet,—by the ignorant savages of Hindostan and South America, as well as by the more civilized races of the temperate zones. At one time the carob beans, grown on the shores of the Mediterranean, were supposed to be the locusts upon which John the Baptist subsisted in the wilderness, and they were therefore commonly called St. John's bread, but the superstition is now, of course, exploded.—Good Housekeeping.

The Young Folks.

That Poet of the Future.

I've been reading, Mr. Riley, in a recent magazine,
Of your Poet of the Future with the truly
rural mien,
Of the careless, simple fashion in which he'll
choose to come—
With the beauty of his bugles overbalancing
the drum;
And by what his hands hold not, and by what
he does not know,
I rather think I'd know him, if I met him any-
where;
But really, Mr. Riley, I do not clearly see
How you can at such a distance say that the
poet's "he."

For it may be that this singer who shall our
souls confess
And come to us with bugles—will wear them
on her dress;
That we shall find her shining with pearls
upon her breast,
Or radiant in some cottage as she lulls her
babes to rest;
In the choir of the cathedral we may hear her
pure voice swell,
Or murmuring some sweet measure as she
serves us from the well;
For her hands may not be sunburned—al-
though her gloves be tan;
And your poet, Mr. Riley, may not be at all
a man!

Oh, the Poet of the Future shall find welcome
and have room,
Whether singing at the plowshare or sweeping
with a broom;
But this "honest arm of Labor" that you
speak of in your song,
Always to a "him" pertaining, may it not to
"her" belong?
For some women's "palms" are sisters to the
"honest toiler's" too,
And they cannot always fold them when the
plowman's toil is through,
And it may be that this Poet, on whose coming
we agree,
When really come and with us will be spoken
of as "she."

—Charles Henry Webb, in Century.

Breeze from the South which softly strays
And lingers long in Nature's ways,
Whisper to her I love,
Tell her that I am coming too,
Tell her when fields and woods do woo,
And skies are blue above,
My heart unto hers will sweetly sing,
And the melody through her life shall ring.
—Good Housekeeping.

THE ROYAL ENTERTAINMENTS AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Invitations to state functions are eagerly
coveted and are distributed with eccen-
tricity. Foreign ambassadors and represen-
tatives are bidden to all state festivities,
viz.: to two balls and two concerts every
season. These invitations include the min-
isters in office, with their wives and daugh-
ters, and the higher nobility. Then there
are less exalted dignitaries who are invited
to one ball and one concert only, and smaller
personages still who are only bidden to one
ball or even to only one ball in every two
seasons. The humblest of these, however,
must be comparatively high on the social
ladder. To be of old family, a land-owner,
wealthy, of irreproachable character, pos-
sessed of a seat in Parliament, diligent in
attendance at levees and drawing rooms—
all of these may not qualify for entrance
into the magic circle. Yet many with fewer
qualifications step in.

HOW GUESTS ARE INVITED.

What exactly is required is undefined and
practically unknown. How the blanks ob-
tain a card, and why the dashers are system-
atically ignored, affords an inexhaustible
subject of conversation. Those who are for-
tunate enough to be on the list of guests
which is submitted to her Her Majesty for
approval receive a plain card on which the
Lord Chamberlain intimates that he is "com-
manded by the Queen to invite Mr. So-and-
so to a ball" on a given date at 10 o'clock.
At most social entertainments it is fashion-
able to be late, or to be hurrying to and from
some smarter or more select assembly. At
the state ball, on the contrary, it is correct
to appear before the time specified, that you
may yourself receive your royal hosts when
they deign to shed upon you the light of
their august presence. The longer you elect
to wait the greater is presumed to be your
loyalty. If at a quarter past 10 you arrive
at Buckingham Palace you find already a
brilliant throng assembled. At the Palace
door servants receive you who combine the
atmost brilliance of raiment with the utmost
deference of manner—a combination too
rarely seen. No cards are asked for, no in-
quiries are made. For the Queen's invited
guests the state rooms are lavishly decorated
and lighted. There is no dragon to guard
the portal, and all you have to do is to enter
and enjoy. This is delightful.

SCENE IN THE BALL ROOM.

It is in the ball-room that life centers.
Imagine an immense gilded hall, along the
sides of which run four rows of seats, cov-
ered with red satin, and rising tier above
tier. At the bottom of the hall is a high gal-
lery for the musicians; at the top is a dais
raised a foot above the floor, on which gold
chairs are ready for the princesses and po-

tentates. Within the walls of that room are
collected the rank, the beauty and the fash-
ion of the "smartest" capital in Europe.
The light of electric lamps is flashed back,
soft, yet bright by glittering jewels, and
shows the sheen of satin robes.

About 11 o'clock the band strikes up the
national anthem, and the royalties enter in
solemn procession. The Queen is rarely
present. The Princess of Wales fills her
place and is the center of all eyes as she
glides in under her tall diamond crown, and
takes her seat in the center of the dais. The
Prince of Wales throws an air of jollity over
all this splendor. His children follow him,
with such other royalties as happen to be in
London. The ball-room never looks so well
as when three royal princesses sit alone upon
the dais with three diamond crowns, like
the fairy tales of childhood. The Princess
and young princesses do not sit in state, but
hover round, and chat and joke with each
other; while the ladies in waiting form a
long, dull row behind, without a spark of
interest in their faces.

In the ball-room two circles are formed
for dancing—one in front of the royalties,
and the other lower down. In the former
only those are supposed to dance who are in
the Prince's set, or who claim his acquaint-
ance. Before each dance the royalties hold
a family consultation to select their part-
ners, and literally lay their heads together
as they glance around the favored circle.
When the choice has been made, the Lord
Chamberlain comes down with a message to
the honored guest; the partners selected for
the princesses come up and wait upon the
floor till the royal ladies descend and accept
their guidance. The princes step down and
approach their partners, who await their
coming near at hand. Royalties, however,
dance very much with each other. The
square dances are much curtailed; in these
the Princess of Wales never walks back-
wards, but merely pauses until the music
sounds another advance. Round dances
have a charming effect. When the royal
personages join in the valse all the other airy
whirling figures melt suddenly away, while
the princes and princesses circle round alone
with their partners in the cleared space.
Should you know a royal personage it is
necessary to be on the alert lest they should
look your way, when the lady must at once
bend the knee with a swift ducking gesture.
A man merely bows. The effect of this
ducking as a prince passes on reminds one
of a gust of wind bending a field of flowers.

REFRESHMENTS FOR GUESTS.

All this time refreshments are served to
guests in out-of-the-way corners. But soon
after 12 o'clock the doors of the great sup-
per-room are thrown open, and the Princess
of Wales rises to head a procession of roy-
alties, which files down the ball-room between
two lines of bowing guests. If you have
been overlooked by royal eyes now is your
opportunity. Watch closely as they pass,
and you may yet touch a royal hand. Loyal
souls accompany the princes and princesses
into supper, and stand at a respectful dis-
tance to see them eat. It is not etiquette to
touch food until the greater personages are
satisfied. These are very merry, particu-
larly the Prince and Princess of Wales, who
seem full of talk and airy jokes; with their
children around them they give a pretty
family feeling to the scene. The supper-
room is an interesting sight in itself, with
solid gold plate of immense value arranged
on and over the sideboard. When the roy-
alties have returned to the ball-room the
guests fall to upon the supper, which is ex-
cellent. After supper dancing continues,
but elderly people begin to long for bed, and
slink away unperceived. Eyes tire of all
this brilliance, but it is not etiquette to leave
while royalty remains. At the last the rush
for carriages is fearful. How long it seems
to wait in the dreamy vestibule, hearing
everybody's carriage called except one's
own. Ere you drive away day has broken
and bathes a sleeping city in its calm, clear
light.—London News.

The Sugar Tree of India.

Every part of the tree, in fact, is of use.
The timber, being hard and strong, close and
even grained, is used for the wheels of car-
riages, railway sleepers, etc. The flowers
when dried have somewhat the odor and ap-
pearance of Sultana raisins. They are pro-
duced in enormous quantities in March and
April after the old leaves have fallen and
before the new leaves have appeared. The
crop rarely falls. The fleshy flowers fall off
and cover the ground beneath the trees, and
are gathered eagerly by the natives every
morning during the flowery season.

A single tree yields from 200 to 400 pounds
weight of flowers. They are very rich in
sugar and yield when fermented a large
quantity of spirit, as much as six and one-

sixteenth gallons of proof spirit per hundred
weight having been obtained from them.
The spirit is manufactured to a great extent
in India, and it is said that the government
receives quite a large amount for duty on
the spirits distilled. The flowers have from
time to time been placed before important
distillers in England, but owing to a peculiar
flavor being developed—caused, it is thought,
by the persistent stamens, which it is diffi-
cult to remove from the flowers—the spirit
distilled has never been brought into con-
sumption in the British market.—Chambers'
Journal.

Cosmical Water.

We know that water exists in three forms
upon our earth; that the solid and liquid
water covers nearly three-fourths of its sur-
face, and that the air above contains water
in the gaseous state. But the law of gaseous
diffusion of water is not so generally under-
stood, though very simple. Wherever water
exists exposed to free space, or to space oc-
cupied by other gases than its own vapor, it
evaporates into that space until the space is
filled with gaseous water, having a tension
or density proportionate to the temperature
of the space.

Thus the water of our ocean being exposed
to solar heat, and equally capable of evap-
oration into the dense air immediately above
it, or the lighter air above the clouds, or into
all the boundless space beyond, be that space
a vacuum or plenum, must thus evaporate,
or have evaporated until all that space be
saturated according to its temperature, if
not saturated already. Therefore, the fact
that our ocean is not dried up indicates the
existence of water, water everywhere. The
spectroscope ratifies this conclusion; water,
or its chief constituent (set free when water
is raised to a certain temperature), is found
to envelop every star, as well as our sun and
its planets.

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

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 to
KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

Pottawatomie and Wabunsee counties hold their joint fair at Wamego, September 24 to 27 inclusive. We acknowledge receipt of a complimentary ticket of admission.

The editor of the *State Line Register*, at Lamborne, Sherman county, last week sent out samples of Sherman county wheat raised by R. G. Campbell, which yielded thirty-five bushels by weight per acre.

Mr. W. W. Cone, of Topeka, an old correspondent of the *KANSAS FARMER*, has a four-year-old grape vine, now covering a trellis nine by twelve feet, from which he has removed two bushels of grapes and has some left.

We have a letter from a new friend near Medicine Lodge, Mr. Benedict, who says he has some fine trotting stock, and some pure Poland-China and English Berkshire hogs that he will tell our readers all about after a while.

Congress should act promptly in requiring the immediate expulsion of ranchmen who raise cattle on the public lands, where no taxes are collected, in competition with farmers on their own lands where taxes are burdensome. It is gross injustice.

Among the farm and garden products worthy of mention brought to this office for inspection last week were tomatoes—four large ones in one bunch, sent by Mrs. Emma Brosius, and samples of millet five and a half feet high, brought by Mr. Tuttle—all grown near Topeka.

We have a letter from Mr. Haaff, the dehorner, announcing that he will attend the several State Fairs this fall in Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Illinois, and has arranged to hold meetings at each, (on the grounds) on Tuesday evening of fair week. Dehorning will be discussed; and an exhibit of different varieties of tools used will be made.

Mr. C. H. Isley kindly wrote for us a description of a destructive storm in Brown county last week. Wind, rain and hail in streaks destroyed crops in some places, one man was killed by lightning, J. M. Boomer's barn was burned with its contents, large quantities of hay and oats, with wagons and farm machinery—probably the largest and most convenient barn in the county.

The fair season is upon us. Invitations to attend are being received daily. The latest are from Cawker City District Fair Association, fair to be held September 24 to 27, both days inclusive; from Anderson county, fair to be held at Garnett the 27th to 30th of the present month; Inter-State Fair to be held at Elmira, N. Y., September 17 to 27; and St. Louis Exposition opening September 4, closing October 19.

KANSAS CROPS--1889.

Kansas Farmer Reports for the Year to be Published the First Week in September.

The *KANSAS FARMER* is now sending out blanks to its special correspondents in every county in the State, requesting them to report the condition of crops new matured or maturing, and to give a summary of the crops for the year, including wheat and oats and all other crops already harvested, with statements concerning the new crops in western counties, and preparation for fall seeding, together with location and number of artesian wells, sugar factories, and other late advances of importance to the permanent interests of the people. Our correspondents are expected to briefly but fully cover the year, and this is notice to all of them that in case they do not, for any reason, receive the blanks, we will expect a report from them at any rate, taking instructions from this article, and mail in time to reach this office on or about the last day of this month, August. We want every county in the State reported. In addition to the crop reports, we are promised a review of the weather conditions of the season for the State, by Sergeant Jennings, of the Weather Service.

That issue of the *KANSAS FARMER* will be as good a mirror of the State as can be put on paper. We want the reports to be truthful so that they may go out as reliable. A very large edition of the paper containing the reports will be printed and sold at low figures to persons wishing to distribute the papers among friends at a distance. Single copies 5 cents mailed to any address required, a dozen copies in one order, mailed to different addresses if desired, 50 cents; by the hundred copies \$3, the thousand \$30, mailed; if delivered to express company, \$2 50 per 100—\$25 per 1,000.

DEATH OF JUDGE TERRY.

Some of our older readers remember the killing of Senator Broderick, of California, by Judge Terry, of that State, in a duel that grew out of politics some thirty years ago. One day last week, Terry struck Justice Field, of the Supreme court of the United States, in the face with his hand, in a station eating house in California, and was shot dead instantly by a Deputy United States Marshal. He had been sent to jail for contempt of court in drawing a knife on a Marshal who was about to remove Terry's wife from court for insolent language to the court. He (Terry) threatened violence to Justice Field on sight, and the Attorney General of the United States directed California Marshals to see that Justice Field be protected at all hazards. In obedience to that order a Deputy accompanied the Judge, though against his protest—he says he does not believe in Judges traveling under armed escort. He went into the eating house for breakfast, and was seated, with the Marshal at the other side of the table opposite, when Terry came in, and seeing Field, at once went up behind him and struck, when the Marshal calling out to him to stop, he was about to give a second blow when he fell dead from the Marshal's bullet.

Terry was counsel for Sarah Althea Hill, who claimed to be the wife of Senator Sharon, and after the final decision against her in court, Terry and she were married, and it was on a hearing of a petition to compel her to surrender an alleged marriage certificate to Sharon, that the contempt occurred. The Marshal and Judge Field were

both duly arrested and their cases will be dealt with according to law. They will both be released, for Field had nothing to do with the case except to receive the blow of Terry, and Marshal Nagle was in the line of duty. When a man threatens a Judge with personal violence because of things said or done on the bench in discharge of official duty, he ought to be watched, and any citizen may represent the government in defending its officer. The only question in Nagle's case will be whether he did not use more force than was necessary. American juries are not hidebound in a case like this. Every one of those who are called upon to try the case will say, mentally, the ruffian deserved to be shot, and their verdict will be not guilty.

MR. GROVER RECALLS HIS LETTERS.

It appears that our readers are not to enjoy the expected pleasure of reading Mr. A. J. Grover's answers to the questions which were submitted to him a few weeks ago by the *KANSAS FARMER*. Without an explanation on our part, the reason for the change will not be understood, and as the matter is of sufficient importance in itself to justify such an explanation, and as justice to Mr. Grover and ourselves demands it, we state the case just as it is.

On the 6th day of last month, we received a letter from A. J. Grover, Muscotah, Atchison county, Kas., one of our subscribers, criticising our article "What is Protection," which had appeared in the issue of July 3, setting forth his belief that we, the owners and managers of the *KANSAS FARMER*, "are the paid advocate of the protectionist robber system," and directing that the paper mailed to his address be discontinued, because, he said, he would not have in his house "a paper that would sell him and his neighbors and their interests for a consideration." We published that letter in our edition of July 17, and submitted twelve questions to Mr. Grover, requesting him to answer them in our columns. The questions are here reprinted for ready reference, as follows:

1. What are the prices, any time this year past, in London, Eng. and, and Chicago, Illinois, of the following named articles, each and all of good and like quality, viz.: Farm wagons, plows, cultivators, threshing machines, reapers, mowers, self-binders, and generally of all farm implements, including axes, shovels, forks, rakes, etc.?
2. What are the prices in London and Chicago of the following articles and classes of articles: Stoves, nails, common window glass, bureaus, bedsteads, tables, common chairs, lumber—pine, oak and walnut?
3. What are the comparative prices of tinware and furniture in the two cities named above? That is to say, how do the prices of these two classes of articles compare in the two cities named?
4. What are the prices in the two cities named of fence wire, common salt, and bituminous coal? What is the cost of transporting a pound, a hundred pounds, or a ton of wire, salt or coal from London to Chicago, and what is the price of home-made salt at Hutchinson, Kansas?
5. What are the prices, in the cities named, of building materials and tools, as brick, lumber, glass, nails, screws, locks, hinges, saws, files, hammers, etc.?
6. Given any number of Kansas farmers—say in Shawnee county, they send 50,000 or 100,000 bushels of wheat in charge of an agent by the cheapest route to Liverpool, England, and there dispose of it in the open market for cash, invest the proceeds in farm supplies, including groceries, dry goods, shoes, hardware, tinware, carpets, furniture, farm implements and machinery—just such things as Kansas farmers need and use, bringing them back to Topeka, and there distributing them, would the transaction be profitable, and if so, how much money would be saved by it?
7. What were the prices of steel rails in London and Philadelphia in the years 1867, 1870, 1875, 1880, 1885, and in June, 1889, and what is the cost of carrying a ton of steel rails from Philadelphia to Chicago and St. Louis?
8. What were the prices of horses, cattle, hogs, wheat and corn in Chicago in 1859 and 1869?
9. Say a farmer in January, 1859, or 1860, invested the proceeds of the sale of an average farm horse, ox and hog, fifty bushels each of wheat, corn and oats, 100 pounds each of butter and cheese, and 100 dozen eggs, in farm supplies, including a farm wagon, a spring wagon, a reaper or mower or both, and other farm utensils, a stove, clothing, shoes and groceries; and say the same farmer thirty years later sold the same numbers and quantities of like articles at the same place and for the same purpose, which of the two transactions netted the farmer the most profit?
10. Will \$1 or \$10 or \$100 worth of farm products in general—stock, grain, fruit, vegetables, etc., in 1889 go as far in purchasing supplies for the farm and family as a like amount did thirty years ago?
11. How do present prices and those of 1859 or 1860 compare as to the following named articles in Philadelphia or New York city, viz.: Calico, muslin, common wool cloth, ready-made clothing of cotton and wool, shoes, glass, tableware, cutlery and hardware in general?
12. If farmer A purchase the following named articles in Chicago or St. Louis, viz.: One farm wagon, one spring wagon, one self-binder, one mower, one corn cultivator, one hay fork, one shovel, one ax, one stove, one table, one bureau, one set dinner or breakfast dishes, one suit ready-made clothing of wool for himself and a bolt of prints, a bolt of unbleached muslin, and two dress patterns of gray flannel for his wife, a bolt of red flannel for the children and one dozen pairs of shoes for the family; and if at the same time farmer B purchase similar articles of like grade and quality in Liverpool, England, which of the two farmers would pay out the most money in the transaction?

The next week, July 24, we published a letter from Mr. Grover replying to our criticism of his note, together with an editorial article which he said was

taken from the *New York Tribune*. In this letter he said he would answer our questions "as soon as I can get the necessary prices current and other information." He concluded the letter which was a long one, as follows:

Mr. *KANSAS FARMER*, you shall have all you can stand of tariff discussion, and in reply to your questions, but I don't keep tariff statistics and prices current of all nations, ready made and out and dried for use at a moment's notice. I will give attention as fast as I can to the subject of your questions if the *Tribune* editorial and this article, prepared *instantly*, are not all you want.

To that letter an editorial reply was made in the same issue of the paper, beginning with these words:

Mr. Grover mistakes the object of our questioning. He talks about "all you want," "all you can stand," "if this letter is not enough," etc. The letter is not what we want, for it answers nothing. The *Tribune* article contains nothing that did not appear many times before in the *KANSAS FARMER*. What we want is a plain, truthful answer to every one of the questions submitted or a reason for not answering them. The object is not to invite controversy, but to afford Mr. Grover a good opportunity to show our readers the errors in our views on the tariff if he can do so. If we are wrong in matters of fact it can be easily shown. Correct answers to our questions will throw a flood of light on the subject.

That was the 24th of July. In our issue of August 7, under the head "Mr. Grover is at Work," we referred to his promise to answer in his letter published July 24, and said:

Since that time we have received three long communications from him, each one containing something more or less responsive to part of the questions, but in very small proportion, and so much mixed up with other and irrelevant matter that we do not care to sift it before he has concluded his writing. * * * We have no intention of allowing Mr. Grover any more latitude than we offered him in the beginning. * * * We shall have room in our editorial columns to answer these questions, taking them up in their order; but we want only what was asked for—answers, not a mass of words in no way responsive.

To that Mr. Grover, in a private note, objected, and insisted that we publish his letters as he writes them, or return them to him, for he said: "I have plenty of calls for my articles by papers of far wider circulation in Kansas than yours."

Replying to that, a letter was sent out from this office, suggesting to Mr. Grover that we did not want a *discussion of the tariff generally*, that we wanted only answers to the questions asked, and submitted to him a proposition like this:

Take your own course, if you do not like the one suggested by us—only stick to the text. When you get to the end, please notify us so that we may publish the answers all at once, or take counsel with you as to how they had better appear.

In answer, Mr. Grover wrote us on the 12th inst. demanding the return of the three communications then in, unless we intend to publish them. "I shall send you no more manuscript until what I have written appears. Freedom of debate, or return of manuscript are my only terms."

So the manuscript was returned. Mr. Grover insists on going over the whole field of the tariff, discussing the subject generally, and at the rate of writing and answering thus far, he would probably not be done writing for some months, having in the three letters already written answered specifically only as to farm machinery, furniture, clocks and watches, and hard lumber, which he very properly says are as cheap in this country as in England.

In order to avoid trouble in future as to the identity of the letters returned, which we are informed by Mr. Grover himself are in demand from other papers, and will therefore be made public in due time, we had copies of all of them taken before they were returned. This is a full, fair statement of the case. We have not refused to publish answers to the questions, but we do refuse to publish, as answers, matter that does not answer. The questions will be answered. We have authorized another person to do it, since Mr. Grover declined to proceed further. The answers will appear in due time, prepared by a farmer in Logan county, this State.

Revenue and Protection.

We had an article prepared for this week's paper entitled "Revenue First, Protection Afterwards," in reply to some press criticisms, more especially in reply to a correspondent of the *Washington (Kas.) Republican*. On account of pressure of other matter, the article is laid over to next week.

Wheat in McPherson county is yielding twenty to forty-five bushels per acre.

A WORD TO ALLIANCE FRIENDS.

The action of the State Alliance on the matter of establishing or adopting a State organ, left the subject just as it was before. That leaves the members free to act as their own ideas of fitness may suggest. This is to remind our alliance friends that they can strengthen us and aid the cause we are all trying to advance by assisting us in extending the circulation of this paper among such members of the alliance and other farmers as do not now receive the FARMER.

We would impress upon you this thought: That a periodical publication representing well your interests and fairly advocating your principles is the most effective weapon you can use in opening the way for your success. The KANSAS FARMER now reaches thousands of homes in Kansas; by your assistance it will soon reach other thousands, every one adding that much to the field of our usefulness and to that extent supplying us with means to do more and better work. This is not a party organ, it is published in the interest of agriculture. Farmers, not politicians, are our supporters and friends.

Ex-Governor Crawford's Indian Fee.

Gossips have been entertaining one another recently with a bit of Washington news which they wished would implicate ex-Governor Crawford in a scheme to rob the Creek Indians. Were it not that some newspapers in Kansas have used the report to injure the KANSAS FARMER because the ex-Governor is connected as part owner and President of the company, we would take no notice of it. Every person who is acquainted with Governor Crawford and knows anything about his habits, knows him to be a thoroughly honest and honorable man.

By way of setting the facts before our readers we give below a synopsis of a statement filed by ex-Governor Pleasant Porter, of the Creek Nation, with the Attorney General of the United States, protesting against the proposed judicial proceedings in the case. Ex-Governor Porter says he and two others were authorized delegates of the Creek Indians for the sale of these lands, and with the approval of the Creek council employed these attorneys to assist them. The contract with the attorneys was at first approved by the Interior Department, but subsequently the contract was withdrawn and the compensation left to the judgment of the Indians.

Governor Porter in his protest says that the Creek delegates assume the responsibility for all that was done and that they also have the approval of their nation, which he says, is a regularly organized local and self government with which the United States has no more to do with than one of the States of the Union. The Creeks, he claims, became alarmed at the introduction of bills in Congress throwing open to settlement a large tract of land which they had in 1866 ceded to the United States for a nominal consideration, on the understanding that none but freed men and friendly Indians should be located thereon. He says that the Creeks, afraid of being cheated out of their rights, in 1884 employed counsel to represent them; after a long contest succeeded in January last in securing from Congress \$2,280,675 for their rights in the lands.

That the employment of counsel was necessary, Mr. Porter says, is shown by the fact that the claim was never settled until counsel were employed, and by the fact that the Creek nation has never unaided, been able to secure the payment of any claim, large or small, against the United States. The United States disputed the claim of the Creeks and the latter engaged counsel just as any other State or individual would have done. When the work was accomplished to the entire satisfaction of the proper authorities of the Creek nation the counsel employed were honestly

paid at the rate agreed upon by the parties in interest. The protest concludes with the hope that the case will be carefully examined before anything is done to the injury of any person.

THE FARMERS' FEDERATION.

At an annual meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers' Federation of the Mississippi valley held in this city, at their office, 501 Kansas avenue, the following officers were elected: President, Walter N. Allen; trustees, Smith Stummel, Dakota; P. N. Gish, and C. E. Diehl, Kansas. J. P. Limeburner was appointed secretary; O. Chacey, executive clerk, and J. R. Mulvane, treasurer. The committee on revision of by-laws made their report which was adopted.

The report of the several committees were received and adopted. After the transaction of other business O Chacey presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, That by reason of new systems in business and the combinations against us, that we are not, as an agricultural class, enjoying equal privileges with the manufacturing and commercial classes, and from the inequality of exchange, have for the past ten years been sorely oppressed by the low prices of farm products; and

WHEREAS, In consequence of the depressed condition of the wheat market and the conflicting reports of the world's supply of this cereal, be it therefore

Resolved, By the charter members and stockholders of the Farmers' Federation that a convention of wheat growers of the Mississippi valley be and is hereby called to meet at St. Louis on Wednesday, the 23d of October, 1889, for the purpose of discussing measures for relief, and to form a wheat growers' association.

Resolved, That the apportionment of representatives of said convention be one delegate from each county in the respective states and territories included in the Mississippi valley. And that the primaries to appoint delegates to said convention be held at the county seats on Tuesday, the 1st day of October, 1889; and that we request that the proceedings of said primaries be immediately forwarded to this office, Topeka, Kans.

Resolved, That any farmer in the United States or territories who has grown 500 or more bushels of wheat the past year, and shall certify the fact to the president before the meeting of the said St. Louis convention may be admitted as a delegate to said convention.

Resolved, That we advise the farmers of the Northwestern States and territories to hold their wheat off the market until after the meeting of the St. Louis convention of wheat growers unless such prices shall be offered as will justify a reasonable profit over and above the cost of production, or \$1 per bushel for wheat. Farmers assenting to this suggestion are requested to send their names to this office with statement of bushels of wheat on hand, grade, etc.

Resolved, That we ask the favor of editors of newspapers in the Mississippi valley to publish this call.

As to the nature and object of the Farmers' Federation the following extract from the president's address show them better than we could state them:

I accept this re-election to the office of president of the Farmers' Federation with a full appreciation of its duties and responsibilities. I have faith in the cause and my heart is in the work. We seek by this organization to effect a business revolution that will require the most extraordinary energy and concentration of power.

We complain that by reason of new systems and combinations against us that we are not as an agricultural class enjoying equal privileges with the manufacturing and commercial classes; and from the inequality of exchange have for the past ten years been sorely oppressed by the low prices of farm products. That for years we have been selling our beaves on foot for less than the cost of production, still there has been no reduction in the retail price of beef when cut from the block; nor can the farmers of this country raise wheat at the present prices. Dallrymple, the great wheat grower of Dakota, has lost a million of dollars, and has failed; and the farms of the wheat growing states are plastered over with mortgages. The millers east of the Mississippi river can afford to pay a dollar a bushel for wheat with fair profits to their business and without making advance in flour.

If we had the pledges of the farmers of three such wheat growing States as Kansas, that they would hold the present crop of wheat off the market for sixty days, we could compel the millers to pay 90 cents per bushel for wheat and force the price of wheat up in the Chicago market to \$1 per bushel.

But our aim first is to remedy the present expensive mode of marketing farm products that now have to pass through gateways and pay tolls to elevators and stock yard companies and enormous sums to commission men for going through the mere form of selling.

The farmers of the Northwestern States are paying \$3,000,000 annually in elevator and stock yard charges, and \$10,000,000 in commissions for selling. By concentration of shipments of

farm produce to this company the whole of this business of selling can be done through our system of salaried agents for \$1,000,000 annually.

We propose therefore by this plan to get nearer the consumers by displacing 90 per cent of these commission men, and then by one of the latent powers of this organization to wipe out 90 per cent. of the retail men, whose profit on one carcass of dressed beef is more than we get on foot for raising it. We expect to accomplish the object and purposes of our charter through five bureaus or business departments which will greatly simplify the practical workings of the plan and remove the idea of this being such a huge undertaking. The heads of these departments are to constitute an executive board or advisory council of the president.

Who can calculate the possibilities of five of the best business men that this country can afford meeting once a week in the interest of farmers, discussing the supply and the demand, searching out new markets and how best to control shipments of farm products, and to prevent the supply from overreaching the demand in the public markets. We would soon have a marked improvement in prices and a revolution in the present costly methods of business. And instead, as now, sending out wheat, corn, oats, etc., on the great public marts to be sold and resold and commissions paid two or three times before it reaches the millers or consumers, samples of wheat would be sent by farmers to the grain department and graded, and by sample sold by the company and shipped direct from the homes of farmers to the millers and buyers of the country, and thus save to them the expense of keeping buyers on the public markets and the payment of storage.

The main features of this proposed direct method of the disposal of grain could be adopted in the selling of live stock. An inspector from the live stock department could be sent out the homes of farmers and feeders, and cattle and hogs inspected in the fattening pens and herds of cattle on the plains and by reporting the grade to the department, could be sold under a guarantee of the company and shipped direct to packing houses, dressed beef companies and slaughter houses, and thus save to them, too, the expense of keeping buyers on the market, the payment of yardage, etc.; and what is still more the risk of contagious diseases, that cattle and swine are so liable to in passing through public stock yards.

The Farmers' Federation is a joint stock company, with a capital stock of \$20,000,000, only \$5,000,000 of which can be put on the market and sold; of this \$5,000,000 every farmer and local shipper will have an opportunity to buy at 10 cents on the dollar or earn the stock in shipments to the company, as provided in the by-laws, and become an equal stockholder and have his interest in the \$15,000,000 of stock held in trust for stockholders.

It is to be noticed that this company makes no change in the rate of commissions now charged for selling grain and live stock, but propose to make a reduction of 90 per cent. in the force of commission men and by retaining 10 per cent. as salaried agents save as before stated \$9,000,000 annually. The pledge of consignments that farmers, feeders and local shippers are required to make before they can purchase shares of stock is intended to centralize a large share of the commission business and enable the company to defy competition to begin with; besides it will soon have control of the stock yards and grain elevators, with power to establish rules and regulations that would give the company a monopoly in the commission business and power to control shipments and the regulation of the price of farm products in the home markets.

But it is asked what will you do with the surplus wheat that has to be exported? We appreciate the pertinency of this question, for it is this surplus which amounts to about one-twelfth of the wheat raised in this country that is governed by the Liverpool market and as a resultant ruins the price of the home market and makes wheat raising a losing business in this country. Our plan is to hold this surplus and stop exportations; and as the power to this could be demonstrated this surplus could not be counted in the world's supply against us, and as a necessary result wheat would advance in the Liverpool market; but we would not send it forward for the bulls and bears to speculate on, but contract and export it direct to the millers of Europe or mill the wheat and export the flour. Again, that through the means of crop reports, etc., that farmers and local shippers are required to make to our satisfaction as one of the conditions of the purchase of stock in this company we would be in possession of the most reliable date, and could at any time tell the amount of wheat on hand, and figure the exact percentage of surplus that each farmer

may have in his granary, of which he would be notified to hold till further notice. Do you believe there is a single farmer who has intelligence and enterprise enough to raise 500 bushels of wheat that would put the percentage of surplus on the market to demoralize the price and ruin the sale of his whole crop; besides the money that will be received on the sale of stock, and the profits of one year's business will enable us to start a bank as provided in the charter to aid farmers to hold their crops. There are still other practical ways of managing this surplus of over production of wheat and prevent its ruining the home market; but will not attempt further to exhaust the subject, much of which in faith should be left to time and experience to unfold.

This company will not go into active operation of receiving and selling farm produce until stock has been taken and pledges of business made equal to two-tenths of the \$10,000,000 of commissions annually paid. This will give us a guarantee of \$2,000,000 of commission business the first year.

It is admitted by commission men that with such a concentration of business in the hands of a few salaried agents, as is proposed, that it would reduce the expense of selling to one-tenth of the amount of commission now paid. Let us now deduct 10 per cent from the \$2,000,000 received on commission for the first year's business, and we have \$1,800,000 left in the treasury to the credit of the stockholders. We will not pause to figure what \$100 of stock that cost the holder \$10 would be worth with his interest in the \$15,000,000 held in trust, but will leave him to run it out at his leisure. Sufficient for me to say that as a money-making scheme, aside from all else, the Farmers' Federation has no equal, and the opportunity is presented alone to farmers, and must forever await their action.

The Modern Circus.

Adam Forepaugh's show is coming to Kansas, and will be in Topeka the 29th day of this month, as will be seen by advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER this week. And that moves us to say that while a circus is not to be commended as a moral educator, it is not the worst feature of civilization. A good circus—and there is such a thing—is worth seeing, worth all it costs to see it, for there is a good deal more about it than the clowns and minstrels. A show like Forepaugh's is a wonderful affair, a great unit made up of a vast number of separate items, some bad, some good—just like the busy working world about us. It stirs the people as nothing else does. It comes in the early morning, strikes its tent, shows, and leaves at night, and the next day seems to lack something—the circus is gone.

Looked at as a thing to be studied there is much to be learned at one of these shows. The discipline is perfect, the business is done on systematic rules, and the combination of parts is equal to that of an army. The old-fashioned circus came in a few wagons traveling on the common highways. The modern circus owns whole trains of cars and moves altogether by rail. They use from thirty to sixty cars and employ as high as a thousand men. They stop only at large towns and they not closer than fifty miles. To purchase a show the size of Adam Forepaugh's would cost in round numbers a million dollars, and a half million more would be needed for the three railway trains and the winter quarters plant, and then \$4,000 a day would be necessary to defray the running expenses.

With all the wickedness accompanying these traveling shows, they furnish a kind of amusement which people enjoy. There is something about physical daring which interests the beholder, and which, probably, nobody is better for going to the circus, there is something to be learned even there which may serve as a guard or dagger in the time to come.

Nebraska versus Kansas at St. Joe

The Nebraska Farmer, on behalf of the farmers of that State, challenges the farmers of Kansas to a competitive exhibit of farm products at the St. Joseph Exposition which is to open September 8 and close October 5.

Here is an opportunity for our farmers to knock off that Nebraska chip. There is hardly a farm in Kansas that cannot throw a shadow over all Nebraska. It is only a matter of will. Will you do it? If any of our subscribers care to undertake the work just for the fun of the thing, the KANSAS FARMER will assist in any way that its services can be made available. We don't want to see Little Nebraska running about crowing over a Kansas failure to come to time. Who volunteers?

Reno county fair will be held at Hutchinson, September 17 to 20.

Horticulture.

THE BOTANY OF OUR FLOWERS.

By Prof. Geo. E. Rose, read before the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society, July 20, 1889.

Botany, or the study of plant life, in all of its departments, covers much ground. The general term, which implies all, may be divided into the botany of the root, the botany of the stem, the botany of the leaf, the botany of the fruit, and the botany of the flower.

A treatment of this last department has been assigned me. Not that I am to exhaust the subject, for hundreds of pages of closely written manuscript would not do that, but I will hastily run over the more prominent points in the study of the flower, presenting in limited space as comprehensive a view of this branch as possible.

Naturally it subdivides into the growth of the flower, the shape of the flower, the parts of the flower, the color, the markings, the size, the odor, the uses, and the associations. A few words about each is all I dare attempt in this paper, and beginning with the first, the growth of flowers, let us pause to inquire—How do they grow? How does anything grow?

We have the evidence of our perceptive organs that all things endowed with life increase in size from birth to maturity, but how it is done perchance we have not stopped to consider. We may watch a leaf or flower and feel reasonably sure that it is growing, yet we cannot hear it grow, neither can we see it grow, at least not with our unaided vision.

Growth is a chemical as well as a mechanical change. The mechanical part is alike in all life, whether animal or vegetable. It consists in the subdivision of cells. A typical cell is a roundish sac or drop of jelly-like substance called protoplasm. In this is a dark center called the nucleus, and still within is a denser part, the soul of the cell, called the nucleolus. The cell of itself divides into two, still closely united, and these again divide, making four, and so on increasing in geometrical ratio.

The chemical growth is not alike in plants and animals. For the plant, carbon is the food sought, while the atoms of oxygen are liberated. In the animal world, the oxygen is the life, while the carbon acts as a poison. One other point in regard to the growth of plants: The sun's rays, either direct or reflected, are necessary to carry on this chemical change. Plants do not grow in the night time. It is even claimed that in the absence of the sun's rays oxygen is absorbed and carbon liberated. For this reason they should be banished from all sleeping apartments and from the sick room.

The second subdivision of my subject—the shape of flowers—I will hastily pass over. Think of all the shapes you can and then you have but a faint conception of the many possible shapes and forms. We have the stars, the ovals, the squares, the elliptical, the round, the irregular, the elongated, and so on indefinitely. But the feature most worthy of note must not be overlooked. No matter how many forms plants may assume, the general plan is always the same for the same class of flowers.

My third subdivision—the parts of flowers—will need treatment at a much greater length. Taking a typical flower, one perfect and complete, let us examine the parts, and if in our further research we find some of these parts wanting, we have only to bear in mind that all flowers are not typical, and with flowers as with everything else, there are enough exceptions to prove the rule.

The parts of the flower, for convenience, we will divide into calyx, corolla, stamens and pistils. The calyx is the green leaf-like parts called sepals,

while the corolla is composed of petals, bright-tinted leaf-like parts.

To the careless observer the calyx and corolla constitute the flower, simply because they are the more showy parts, but to the botanist they are but the dress—the life, the soul is within. A pretty perianth, like pretty manners and a brilliant plumage, catch the casual eye and pass for more than they are worth. It is only by close observance in every day life that we really discover the true man and woman, so also in the floral world it is only by careful search that we find the really essential parts of the flower—the stamens and pistil.

The stamen in the ordinary flower is composed of a long thread-like stem, called the filament, on the apex of which balance the anther, or powder-bag of pollen.

The attachment and shape of these parts vary in different plants, as does also the color of the pollen, and the size and shape of the granules.

One of the most fascinating features of microscopic botany is the study of this pollen dust. The yellow gathered on the legs and thigh of the honey bee present a multitude of forms, and each form peculiar to its class of flowers. The skillful botanist with but one grain of this pollen dust and a magnifying glass can often tell the family, class and characteristics of the flower from which it came.

The final and central part to our flower is the pistil. This usually is found in the flower surrounded by the stamens—a queen of honor surrounded by her courtiers.

Sometimes the stamens are in one set of flowers and the pistils in another; sometimes they are even farther removed, being relegated to separate trees, as in the case of the box elder and the maple. On separate parts of the same plant we find them, as in the corn, the tassel holding the stamens and the ear and silk the pistils.

The pistil shows three well marked divisions—the ovary or seed sheath, the ovules or little seedlets, and the stigma. Each of these parts, their shapes and attachments, demand the closest study of the botanist.

Each class of plants has its own peculiarities, even to the smallest details. The study of all the different parts of one flower is not the pastime of an hour, while the study of all the parts of all flowers is the work of ages. The forms of the parts, the numbers of the parts, the sizes of the parts, the location and attachment of the parts but adds to the work.

But, without further description, let us turn to the color and markings of flowers. Here we reach a barrier which science cannot surmount. Why one part should be red and another blue, grown on the same stem, unfolded from the same bud, bathed in the rays of the same sun, and moistened by the same dew, we know not. We say it is the plan of the Creator and while we applaud the plan we can but conjecture the reason why.

So also do we pause at our fifth subdivision, the size of flowers. We might suggest with a show of logic no more fallacious than much that is offered for reasons from pulp and press, that the larger plants produce the larger flowers. But such is not true. No rule yet formulated will apply. We might with the same logic say that the prettier flowers are most prized, while every true lover of botanical science has long since learned that the prettier flowers, the most perfect, the most delicate, on account of their diminutive form are rarely noticed by the common eye. It is the gaudy dress and bold exterior that catches the careless crowd.

The odor of flowers is a comparative study. What to one is a delicate odor to another is odorless. What is pleasing to one pair of nostrils to another is disagreeable. We learn to like, we learn to dislike. Quite probably early associations have much to do with the

pleasure we derive from the odor of flowers.

Here we have reached the branch of my subject which treats of the uses of flowers.

The world at large will unhesitatingly divide the uses of flowers into two grand divisions, medicinal and aesthetic, losing sight entirely of the third and all-important use. The medicinal use we will leave to the druggist. The aesthetic has for ages been the theme of the orator and the poet.

Flowers are angel's souls sown broadcast over the earth to cheer the hearts of men, or else unnoticed pass back to God who gave. In seasons of joy we court these bright-eyed messengers, and parlor and hall are laden with sweet perfume. In time of sorrow we find no better comforters. Our lives are richer, happier for their presence.

But science has no time for sentiment. The aesthetic is brushed aside and the real use of flowers in the economy of nature is found to be the reproduction of plant life, the bearing of the seed. When this is considered all other uses are incidental.

The final subdivision—the association of flowers—is somewhat allied to the aesthetic use of flowers, or rather the use we make of flowers. Under this will come the poetry of flowers, the mythology of flowers, the history of flowers, and kindred topics. Fancy and fact might be interwoven, furnishing enough material for a dozen essays, but I will spare you. The botany of our flowers is not the pastime of a day or hour, but the recreation of a lifetime.

An Ohio lady was so frightened by a snake that her glossy black hair turned white as snow. It was soon returned to its original color by Hall's Hair Renewer.

The Topeka Business College, of Topeka, has become one of the prided educational institutions of this city and is building up a steadily increasing business strictly upon its merits to give each student a thorough and practical business education in a brief course of study. No person can afford to be without this preparatory discipline for making a success in business.

In Summer Days

You can reach the cool and charming resorts of the Northwest, in the new and elegant vestibuled, Family Compartment Sleeping Cars, recently placed in service on the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railway. Round trip tickets at reduced rates. Time two and one-half hours quicker from St. Joseph to St. Paul and Minneapolis than any other line. For further information, address Geo. C. Knocke, Passenger Agent, 122 North Third street, St. Joseph, Mo.

Every one who has seen the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan is satisfied that it is a real agricultural college. Its beautiful grounds, planted for illustration in horticulture and landscape gardening, with gardens, orchards, vineyards, and greenhouses, its extensive farm, thoroughly equipped with barns, stock and machinery for experiments in agriculture, and its special laboratories in chemistry and botany, applied to agriculture, are constant means of illustration. The studies taught are suited to the wants of working men and women everywhere, and the shops, sewing rooms and kitchen laboratory give practice in ordinary arts of life.

"Rally Round the Flag, Boys!"

The Grand Army Reunion to be held at Milwaukee (August 26 to 31, inclusive,) will, in many respects, be one of the most noteworthy of commemorative events. There will be no lack of distinguished speakers. But the most attractive features will be the "tie that binds" men who have fought, starved and bled for a sacred cause, the renewal of old-time associations, the rehearsal of war experiences, and the rekindling upon the altar of patriotism of undying devotion to "one flag and one country." Veterans and their friends will be pleased to know that from all stations on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, on its main lines and branches both east and west of the Missouri river, the price of tickets has been placed for this occasion at one fare for the round trip, while children under 12 and over 5 years of age will be charged only one-half this excursion rate, or one-quarter the regular fare for the round trip. Tickets will be for sale at all principal stations on the Rock Island Route, August 21 to August 28, 1889, inclusive, good for continuous passage to Milwaukee at any time between these dates, and good for return passage, leaving Milwaukee on any date between August 27 and September 5, 1889, inclusive. Holders of such tickets who desire to make side excursions from Milwaukee to points beyond, in any direction, can, by surrendering their return coupon tickets for safe keeping to the Joint Agent at Milwaukee, have them honored to original starting point where ticket was purchased (by proper indorsement), on any date not later than September 30, 1889.

Low Rates to Puget Sound Points.

The St. Joseph & Grand Island and Union Pacific railroads, and Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, via Portland, form the new short line to Tacoma, Seattle, Olympia and Port Townsend, Washington Territory, and Victoria, British Columbia. The ticket rates to these points via the above line have just been lowered to \$60 first class, and \$35 second class, baggage checked through. For further information, call on any agent. E. McNEILL, General Manager. W. P. ROBINSON, Jr., G. P. & T. A., St. Joseph, Mo.

ST. JACOBS OIL

FOR FARMERS.

R. S. WITHERS, Esq., Fairlawn Stock Farm, Lexington, Ky., writes:

"I use St. Jacobs Oil on my horses, my men and myself. It is a sovereign cure."

R. S. Withers.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

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

KANSAS HOME NURSERY

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

Hart Pioneer Nurseries

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.

Litson Nursery and Fruit Farm

Fifty thousand Apple Trees, 4 to 6 feet; thousands of Cherry, Plum, Peach, Pear, Blackberries, Evergreens, Ornamental Shrubbery, etc. Prices low. We sell direct to the farmer and save him the agent's commission. Write for free price list. W. H. LITSON, Jr., Nevada, Mo.

Red Cedars! Hardy Catalpas!

FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS—All kinds, Fruit Trees and Plants, Mammoth Dewberry, Black Walnuts, \$1 per barrel. Lowest prices, largest stock! Write for free Price Lists. Address GEO. C. HANFORD, (Successor to Bailey & Hanford), Makanda, Jackson Co., Ill.

1889. 1889.

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. GRIEBA & BRO., Lawrence, Kas.

Douglas County Nursery.

Established in the county in 1869. For the coming fall and spring, we present a full line of nursery stock for the market. We have a large surplus of 1, 2 and 3-year apple trees; 25,000 1-year Concord grape vines—No. 1; 8,000 of other varieties, by the 100 or less—Elyria, Druca, Amber, Catawba, Worden, Niagara, Ives; plantlet by the 1,000; 750,000 No. 1 hedge plants. Everything at hard-time prices. Send us your list and let us give you rates. Write for price and variety list. WM. FLASKET & SON, Lawrence, Kansas.

TREES, x VINES x AND SHRUBBERY.

THE LAMAR NURSERIES

Have the largest and best selected line of Nursery stock ever offered for sale in the West, and we will sell this stock So Low that the Poorest May Have a Good Orchard or Berry Patch. We have 800,000 Apple trees, 25,000 Peach trees, 25,000 Pear and Cherry trees, 100,000 Grape vines, and all other stock in proportion. Apple root-grafts made to order. Forest tree seeds a specialty. In writing for prices give quantity wanted. Address C. H. FINK, Lamar, Mo.

THE SYRACUSE NURSERIES

OLD AND RELIABLE. LARGEST & MOST COMPLETE Assortment of Nursery Stock in America. In BUDDING APPLES and STANDARD PEARS they acknowledge no competition—quality considered. Nurserymen and Dealers will consult their own interests by getting prices on this SUBBER STOCK before buying. Special inducements to buyers in large quantities. SMITHS, POWELL & LAMB, Syracuse, N. Y.

The Poultry Yard.

POULTRY EXHIBITIONS.

Kansas Poultry and Pet Stock Association, Wichita, Kas., December 3, 4, 5 and 6, 1889. Harry Swift, Secretary, Marion, Kas.
Covley County Poultry Association, Winfield, Kas., November 26, 27, 28 and 29, 1889. C. W. Farr, Secretary, Winfield, Kas.

The Bronze Turkey.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Bronze turkey stands at the head of the species. Will when early hatched and liberally fed produce more pounds of flesh than any of the other varieties. Those who breed the Narragansett and White Holland varieties prefer them to the Bronze, and claim they secure more profit from them, as they are more easily raised, more domestic in their nature, and suit the average customer best. There may be places where the Narragansett and White Holland turkeys are preferred for raising, but in the matter of weight the pure Bronze will usually prove the heaviest bird.

If good, strong stock is selected every year, turkey-raising on farms and suburban places is a profitable industry. A young Bronze gobbler running with four or five two-year-old hens will add a considerable weight to each poult the first year, and if thoroughbred Bronze turkeys are raised the difference in weight is more marked, while the crossed and pure offspring will be much stronger and hardier, besides bringing greater remuneration to the owner when marketed. For if hatched early and properly fed and cared for they will be ready for the market at Thanksgiving. The smaller varieties seldom come up to the desired weight, and do not command such quick sales or paying prices, for really they do not weigh much more than a large Brahma, though they sometimes suffice for a small family dinner and satisfy the housekeeper with the comforting consolation that they are turkey, at all events.

There is a knack in raising turkeys, though they are not difficult to care for when one gets experienced in their cultivation. Dry quarters under foot and over head, freedom from wet and dampness day and night, plenty of nutritious food until they are well feathered out and able to chase insects. Since the Bronze has become a member of the poultry stock, half of the complaints of weakness sickness and losses annually is not heard from turkey breeders.

LEG WEAKNESS.

Leg weakness is often found among chicks that have been raised in damp quarters, and a chick once afflicted never fully recovers from it. Many assert that artificially hatched chicks are more subject to leg weakness than those reared by an old hen, but in this I assert from experience that this is without foundation. We have hatched 800 chicks a month, and one season did not have but six chicks that were troubled with leg weakness. In fact the percentage of weak chicks among all we have raised have been so small as to be hardly worth mentioning. Lice we have none; think of it, among so many chickens. It is a fact a cleaner chick cannot be raised than those hatched artificially and properly cared for. Artificial hatching is the coming and only common sense way of hatching chickens.

X. Y. Z.

The Trials of Chicken-Raising.

I have read, with much interest, the various letters under the heading, "The Poultry Yard," especially those signed "A Farmer's Daughter," and agree with her in many of her practical, common sense ways of feeding and caring for chickens of all ages. I have raised large and small flocks, and generally found it a paying investment, but like everything else, there is profit and loss, along with much hard, disagreeable work, constant care, anxiety and patience, from the time the little downy balls come from the shell until they are safely landed in market.

I hatched some 300 little chicks this

spring, and lost only six with the gapes, which was very good, as we have had such constant and incessant rains through May and June. I have tried many remedies for gapes. Turpentine is always fatal; camphor water of little use; air-slaked lime of some benefit. The only way that proved successful was to take them out with a horse hair. Of course you kill a few at first, but "practice makes perfect." Cold steel is the best and surest cure for all diseases.

I lost thirteen fine, healthy little fellows in a very curious manner. It was Sunday afternoon; had let the hen (an excellent one) out for the first time, and they never go far the first few days. I felt very safe, but looked after them once in the afternoon, between 12 and 3, and at 4 (feeding time), I found eight of them, in a row, on a board near the coop, dead, without a scratch or sign of anything to show how they died. The next day, at the same time and place, the remaining five were just giving the last death struggle when I found them.

I have had no bad results from feeding raw food. Unlike "Farmer's Daughter," I have no "sable help" to save me many weary steps, so cannot spend as much time cooking and fussing with food. Milk and bread, until one week old, with the fried potatoes left from breakfast, scraps of meat, etc.; after that they must take what the rest get—two quarts of bran, two quarts of coarse meal, and one quart of middlings, wet with hot water or milk, for morning meal; boiled potatoes are nice too. At dinner they get crushed corn and wheat, with plenty of fresh, clean water to drink. Of course I have lost a great many by hawks, crows, cats and various accidents. As for milk, I do not think there is anything they enjoy more; I love to watch them drink; they can soon drain a two-gallon pan dry, and it increases the egg supply very materially, and is cheaper than meat. Does "Farmer's Daughter" ever count her profits? I am keeping a strict account this year, which will end in November.

Many of the farm papers advocate that weary, indolent, nervous women are much benefited by caring for poultry. Perhaps so, but I think a little more housework and a nice flower bed to work in would be more beneficial and not so wearing, exasperating and hateful as a flock of all sizes and ages of hurrying, hungry, greedy fowls running over and walking on all the smaller chicks, every one for himself, each trying to get to the feed coop first. How like the human family—greedy, quarrelsome, pushing, crowding, and knocking each other down to get helped first! One might think they were starved, to see them eat. I feel sometimes as if it would be a pleasure to beat them all into a jelly—they are so cunning, smart, active and determined.

What an amount of patience, good temper and work it takes to drive a flock of weaned chicks from their old roosting place to the hen house, which I do just as soon as the hen leaves them. Then they are safe from all night prowlers. Fifteen times in one evening have I driven them out, and they still came back, until they were caught and carried to roost. That I continued to do for two weeks, and as they were about eighty in number it was no trifling task. Perseverance conquered at last. I find a broom is the best thing to drive chickens with, especially old hens. Just before the hens leave the chicks is the time to "educate" them to go to roost; then there must be constant watching to see that they do not crowd all together and smother one another these hot nights. I have very low roosts, yet some of the small ones cannot fly upon them, and they will collect in my hens' nests, which is not very pleasing or healthful.

There is plenty of work for mind and feet in chicken-raising; it is an ever-beginning, never-ending yearly labor.

A friend of mine once remarked when I was floundering around in a deep

snow, driving up bewildered hens, that she would teach her chickens, when young, the proper place to roost; they only needed a little driving and management. She has tried it since, and as she is one of your tired, nervous women, it used her up and worried her so that she was obliged to give up the care of them to her sister. She lost so many it made her heartsick to count the dead and dying. She did not understand the care of them in all the many necessary attentions they should receive.—Mary Land, in Country Gentleman.

Kansas Fairs for 1889.

- Kansas State Fair, Topeka, September 16-21.
- Anderson county, Garnett, August 27-30.
- Atchison District, Atchison, September 16-18.
- Barber county, Kiowa, October 15-17.
- Bourbon county, Fort Scott, October 1-4.
- Brown county, Hiawatha, September 3-7.
- Chase county, Cottonwood Falls, September 4-6.
- Cherokee County Breeders' Association, Columbus, October 15-17.
- Cheyenne county, St. Francis, September 25-28.
- Clay county, Clay Center, October 1-4.
- Coffey county, Burlington, September 9-12.
- Covley county, Winfield, September 5-7.
- Crawford county, Girard, September 24-27.
- Elk county, (Cane Valley Fair Association), Grenola, September 11-13.
- Ellis county, Hays City, September 10-13.
- Ford county, Ford, September 18-20.
- Franklin county, Ottawa, September 8-7.
- Graham county, Hill City, September 16-20.
- Greeley county, Horace, September 24-26.
- Harvey county, Newton, September 10-13.
- Jefferson county, Oskaloosa, September 10-13.
- Jewell county, Mankato, September 10-13.
- Lincoln county, Lincoln, September 25-27.
- LaCygne District, LaCygne, September 24-27.
- Linn county, Mount City, September 16-20.
- Linn county, Pleasanton, September 10-13.
- Marion county, Marion, October 2-4.
- Morris county, Council Grove, September 23-26.
- Mitchell county, Cawker City, September 24-27.
- Nemaha county, Seneca, September 17-20.
- Neosho county, Erie, October 1-3.
- Osage county, Burlington, September 16-18.
- Ottawa county, Minneapolis, October 9-11.
- Osborne county, Osborne, September 17-20.
- Plainville fair, Plainville, September 24-27.
- Phillips county, Phillipsburg, September 17-20.
- Rawlins county, Atwood, October 1-3.
- Reno county, Hutchinson, September 17-20.
- Rush county, LaCrosse, September 18-20.
- Saline county, Salina, September 24-27.
- Sheridan county, Hoxie, September 26-27.
- Sherman county, Goodland, September 10-13.
- Smith county, Smith Center, September 18-21.
- Sumner county, Wellington, August 27-30.
- Woodson county, Neosho Falls, August 20-23.



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 Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood diseases, from pimples to scrofula. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50 cents; SOAP, 25 cents; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

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

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

FATOLKSO
using "Anti-Scrofula Pills" lose 15 lbs. a month. They cause no sickness, contain no poison and never fail. Particulars (sealed) 4c. Wilcox Specific Co., Phila., Pa.

Humphrey's Veterinary Specifics, Condition Powders, and all Drugs, Lubricating Oils of all kinds. Send 4 cents in stamps for a valuable Manual H. M. WASHBURN, Drug-gist, 823 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

JOHN W. CAUGHEY.
FINE DESIGNING AND ENGRAVING,
HORSES; CATTLE; SHEEP; HOGS & POULTRY A SPECIALTY.
Send for samples of Electrotype—we have for sale.
Nothing sells stock as quickly as a fine cut.
49 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ENGRAVING for Stockmen, Manufacturers and all who require cuts. A fine line of Electrotype of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry for sale. Send stamp for samples. We have the best and cheapest. Send for prices.

Dr. WHITTIER

ORIGINAL Dr. Whittier in Kansas City. OLDEST Dr. Whittier in Missouri, and ONLY Dr. Whittier in Kansas City who has practiced medicine over 15 years.
CURES Syphilis, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Gout, Eczema, etc., causing ulcers, eruptions, pain in bones, swelling of joints, enlarged glands, mucous patches in mouth, falling hair, and many other symptoms. All poison thoroughly and permanently eradicated from the system by purely Vegetable Treatment.
Spermatorrhoea, 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, Varicocele, etc., etc., are permanently cured.
URINARY, KIDNEY and BLADDER troubles, Weak Back, Incontinence, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, etc., are quickly and perfectly cured.
Consult the OLDEST DR. WHITTIER in person or by letter first. No promises made that age, integrity and experience do not justify. Medicine sent anywhere by mail or express, secure from observation. Consultation free and invited. Office hours, 9 to 5, 7 to 8; Sunday, 10 to 12.
NO FEE UNTIL CURED, on diseases of men.
NEW BOOK free. Address, **H. J. WHITTIER, M. D.,** 10 W. Ninth St., Kansas City, Mo.

Wanted NEW SUBSCRIBERS A Big Premium!

Given away to everybody who will send us only two new subscribers at \$1 each.
First—We will send Blake's Weather Tables and Predictions to any one sending us two new subscribers and \$2.
Second—We will mail the valuable dairy book, "A B C Butter-Making," to any one sending us two new subscribers and \$2; or,
Third—We will send the Home Magazine, a splendid monthly ladies' home journal, one year, to any one sending us only two new subscribers and \$2.
These valuable premium offers are open to every reader of this paper. Send in the names, and mention which premium you wish. Address
KANSAS FARMER CO.,
Topeka, Kansas.

Special Club List.

A SAVING OF 25 TO 50 PER CENT.

Prices given below are for both papers, the KANSAS FARMER and any one named in the following list. The FARMER alone is \$1 a year. The KANSAS FARMER, one year, and the Breeder's Gazette—both..... \$2.00
Kansas Democrat (Topeka)..... 1.50
Swine Breeder's Journal..... 2.00
Weekly Capital..... 1.50
Weekly Kansas City Times..... 1.75
Poultry Monthly..... 2.00
Popular Gardener and Fruit-Grower..... 1.50
Kansas State Journal (Topeka)..... 1.50
National Horse Breeder..... 1.50
Ladies' Home Companion..... 1.25
The Home Magazine..... 1.25
National Economist..... 1.50
American Stevedore..... 1.50

SALESMEN

We wish a few men to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. Largest mass of goods in our line. No less 2-cent stamp. Wages \$2 per Day. Permanent position. No postal award. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. **CENTENNIAL MANUFACTURING CO.,** Cincinnati, Ohio.

SAFE INVESTMENT
FARRAND & VOTSEY
ORGANS
DETROIT, MICH. U.S.A.

IRRIGATED LANDS in Rio Pecos Valley, in Southeastern New Mexico. Choice limestone soil; abundance of pure water; a delightful climate all the year; almost continuous sunshine; altitude 3,500 feet; healthiest locality in the U. S.; no consumption, no malaria. 20 acres will yield a competency. Write for particulars, naming this paper, to **Pecos Irrigation & Investment Co.,** 84 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.



BROOM CORN!
Who wants to make money raising Broom Corn? when to sell; where to sell; all information about the business, can be obtained by sending your name, P. O. address, county and state to **BROOM CORN PURCHASING AGENCY,** Box 20, Mattoon, Ill. Mention this paper.

SEED WHEAT

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUITS, DUTCH AND CHINESE FLOWERING BULBS, WINTER BLOOMING HOUSE PLANTS, FANCY POULTRY, PEKIN DUCKS, BRONZE TURKEYS, GERMAN HARES, &c. Our annual Fall catalogue, 1889, of Seed Wheat, Plants, Poultry, &c., will be ready by July 20. Samples of 7 new hardy and productive varieties of Winter Wheat, including the ironclad **RELIABLE** and celebrated **LEHIGH** No. 6, will be sent with catalogue for 10c. in postage stamps. Address, **SAMUEL WILSON,** Mechanicsville, Bucks Co., Pa. Catalogues free on application.

Seed Wheat.

[Correspondence.]

There is no recorded knowledge of the origin of wheat. It is presumed by some writers to be coeval with the creation of the world.



"RELIABLE WHEAT." (Natural sized head.)

sowing was truly wonderful. Although sown very late and the fall unusually dry (so much so that the blades scarcely showed before freezing weather set in), the crop the following year was the best we had ever raised in our twenty years' wheat-growing.

Weather-Orp Bulletin

Of the Kansas weather service in co-operation with the United States Signal Service, for the week ending Saturday, August 17, 1889:

Precipitation.—The rain this week has fallen in belts, bearing from the southwest towards the northeast. The most extensive belt stretches from Hamilton to the Missouri river, culminating, in the west, in a fall of two inches and over from Kearney to Ness, and in the east in a fall of five inches and over, in Shawnee, Douglas and Jefferson.

Temperature and Sunshine.—The weather has been cool, for August, with one hot day. Excepting in localities, the amount of sunshine has been normal.

Results.—The heavy rainfall in Shawnee, Douglas and Jefferson flooded fields without benefitting the crops. The light rainfall in Butler retards fall plowing. The fine rains have materially changed the conditions in the central west, in Gove and Trego vegetation is again green, millet and sorghum that were supposed to be dead are growing nicely.

THE MARKETS.

(AUGUST 17.)

Table with columns for GRAIN (Wheat, Corn, Beef Cattle) and LIVE STOCK (Fat Hogs, Sheep). It lists prices for various grades and locations like New York, Chicago, and St. Louis.

TWO-CENT COLUMN.

"For Sale," "Wanted," "For Exchange," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion.

Special.—All orders received for this column from subscribers, for a limited time, will be accepted at one-half the above rates—cash with the order. It will pay you! Try it!!

MARRY.—Large marriage paper and particulars of our Association that pays over \$1,000 at marriage, mailed free. Address J. Gunnels, Toledo, Ohio.

SEED WHEAT.—Falcaster, \$1.50 per bushel, sacked; Mediterranean Hybrid, \$1.50 per bushel, sacked; Russian Red, \$3.00 per bushel, sacked; Rochester Red, \$5.00 per bushel, sacked. Terms cash with order. Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Kansas City, Mo.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE FOR SALE.—Registered or grade cows and heifers, singly or in car lots, at prices that defy competition. Quality first-class. H. W. Cheney, North Topeka, Kas.

FARMERS.—Appointed as General Agents for Good Home Business. Address Box 1219, Elkhart, Indiana.

FOR SALE.—Homestead relinquishment and timber claim. East 1/2 section. Ten acres broken on each. Small sod house. One and a half mile from postoffice, Thomas county, Kas. Price \$500; or a deeded quarter in Rawlins county, good improvements, good land, for \$1,000; half on two years at 8 per cent. E. W. Plummer, Scio, Kas.

FOR EXCHANGE.—Some land, lots and live stock for merchandise. Hardware or groceries preferred. Address Box 155, Ness City, Kas.

WANTED.—Sheep to keep on shares. Fine range. Address "A," care Postmaster, Winona, Logan Co., Kas.

TWO-CENT COLUMN--(Continued.)

FOR SALE OR TRADE.—12,160 acre ranch in Texas at \$3 per acre. Grass the entire year. Sheep in Texas for the next five years will beat all other industries. To trade for Kansas improved real estate. Lock Box 218, Colony, Kas.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULL FOR \$100.—Fine, large, well marked. Enoch Harpole, Ottawa, Kas.

FOR SALE.—Good stock farm, 160 acres, part fenced pasture. Or trade for small farm in central to eastern Kansas. A. J. Rapp, Offerle, Kas.

FOR SALE.—The imported Percheron stallion Paladin No. 2175, sired by Brilliant 1271, he by Brilliant 1899. Terms easy. Inquire of J. B. Quinby, Manhattan, Kas.

FOR SALE.—My entire herd of H. R. Jersey cattle, consisting of twenty head. Will sell at a bargain or trade for real estate. Address O. F. Searl, Salina, Kas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.—320 acres of land in Western Kansas. Well improved. J. H. Saxon, Bazaar, Chase Co., Kas.

THE FETTERMAN LIBRARY AND BOOK EXCHANGE, 1121 Main St., Kansas City, Mo. Established 1874. N. B.—20,000 "Seaside," ordinary edition, (new), half price. Sample book, with catalogue, will be sent to any address for 15 cents, or eleven for \$1. Give us a trial. J. C. Fetterman.

FOR SALE.—At farmers' prices, a good young Short-horn bull. Write for particulars. J. B. Ferguson, Lone Elm, Kas.

I HAVE CASH AND 10 PER CENT. NOTES.—To invest in a cheap Kansas farm. M. Hasbrook, 9 Wing St., Kansas City, Kas.

TO EXCHANGE.—Clear land here for an improved farm in eastern Kansas with small incumbrance. Address E. C. Clark, Nochalanta, Kas.

FRUIT-GROWERS, FARMERS AND MERCHANTS.—Send for catalogue of American Fruit Evaporators, and learn how to obtain good prices for your fruit. Prices of evaporators \$7 and upwards. H. H. Middleton, Agent, 1812 Mercier St., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE.—Thirteen head of Short-horn cows and heifers at grade prices. W. A. Wood, Eimdale, Chase Co., Kas.

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!! A number of choice B. C. Brown Leghorn cocks and hens. Write for prices. Mrs. Belle L. Sprout, Frankfort, Kas.

FARM MACHINERY FOR SALE.—One ten-horse-power stationary boiler and engine; one Challenge feed mill; one Challenge six-horse-power; one Belle City feed and silage cutter, A No. 1, large size. This machinery is all in good condition and will be sold for half what new and no better would cost. J. B. Minturn, Colwich, Kas.

POULTRYMEN!—The fanciers' Review, Box K, Chatham, N. Y., a 16-page poultry journal, 25 cents year. Three sample numbers 10 cents.

LARGE JOINT SALE!

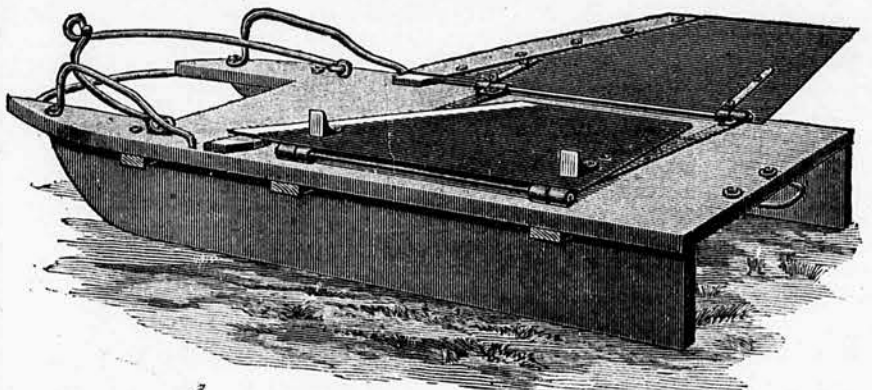
WELL-BRED HORSES

Mares, Colts and Fillies.

Emporia, Kas., Sept. 4, '89.

Write for information to T. E. LAMBERT, or, W. N. D. BIRD, Emporia, Kansas.

The Machine the Farmers Want The Peterson Corn Harvester.



J. E. PETERSON is the inventor of the first machine of this kind that was ever introduced in Kansas.

Cuts from 200 to 300 shocks of corn per day, 12x12, owing to the aptness and industry of the operators. Some of the points claimed for it are, that one horse can draw it; two men operate it; cuts two rows of corn at one time; and it does not take all you can make in a year on your farm to buy it.

Its cost for repairs is unworthy of mention; it pays for itself every thirty acres cut; it leaves the field in better condition, the stubbles being short and even.

It can be operated by men and boys not able to cut corn the old way. It is good for years of service; and you can cut your neighbor's corn at the usual price paid per shock for cutting, and in two days pay for the machine.

The machine is very simple in its construction, and where introduced is very popular.

E. HARRINGTON, of Beloit, Kas., is Agent for the counties of Mitchell, Cloud, Washington, Clay, Ottawa, Dickinson, Baine, Lincoln, Ness and Ellsworth.

Messrs. PENWELL, LOCKHART & SINK, of Eureka, Kas., for the counties of Lyon, Butler, Greenwood, Elk, Woodson and Coffey.

Messrs. PENWELL & RILEY, of Eureka, Kas., for the counties of Chautauqua and Cowley.

BLAINE BROS., of Pratt, Kas., for the counties of Stafford, Pratt, Barber, Comanche, Kiowa, Mead, Ford, Clark and Seward.

A. N. BRIGHAM, of Star, Kas., (formerly Piedmont), for the counties of Sedgewick and Chase.

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Kansas City, Mo., for the counties of Cherokee, Labette, Montgomery, Wilson, Neosho, Crawford, Bourbon, Allen, Linn, Anderson, Miami, Franklin, Osage, Johnson, Douglas, Shawnee, Brown, Wabanssee, Wyandotte, Leavenworth, Jefferson, Atchison, Doniphan, Marshall, Pawnee, Morris, Marion, McPherson, Harvey, Rice, Reno, Kingman and Harper, of Kansas, and all west of Sedalia, Missouri.

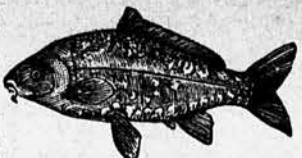
All persons wishing to correspond or order machines, will please do so with the above named agents, in their respective territory, and outside of said territory, address

H. McDONALD, M'F'R., BELLEFONTAINE, OHIO.

PURE-BLOOD PARTI-SCALE

CARP

at \$3.00 per 100.



The original stock direct from Washington, D. C. Thousands for sale by M. FICKEL, Holton, Kansas.

ATCHISON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR

AT ATCHISON, KANSAS, September 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14, 1889.

\$10,000 in premiums. Splendid half-mile track. \$2,000 in purses. Send for speed and premium list. FRANK ROYCE, Secretary, Atchison, Kansas.

Berkshire Pigs FOR SALE AT THE COLLEGE & FARM.

Thrifty, perfectly healthy pigs, of best families, all eligible to record. None older than four months. Address E. M. SHELTON, Manhattan, Kansas.

H. GIVEN HAGEY, FOUNT P. HAGEY, FOREST HAGEY, BEN M. HAGEY, THOS. J. HAGEY, LEWIS W. HAGEY.

HAGEY BROTHERS,

Successors to HAGEY & WILHELM,

WOOL

Commission Merchants,

220 N. Commercial St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

General Agents for Cooper's Sheep Dip. References:—Boatmen's Bank, Dunn's Mercantile Agency, Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency. Full returns guaranteed inside of six days.

TAKE NOTICE!

When writing to advertisers always mention the KANSAS FARMER, stating when you saw their advertisement.

Notice of Appointment.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss. SHAWNEE COUNTY, }

In the matter of the estate of Ann Elizabeth Ward, late of Shawnee county, Kansas.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 16th day of August, A. D. 1889, the undersigned was, by the Probate court of Shawnee county, Kansas, duly appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of Ann Elizabeth Ward, late of Shawnee county, deceased. All parties interested in said estate will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ELIAS SHULL, Administrator.

KANSAS STATE FAIR, TOPEKA, September 16-21, 1889.

\$25,000 IN PREMIUMS! COMPETITION OPEN TO THE WORLD!

Unprecedented Agricultural Displays. Matchless Showing of the Largest and Best Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine ever Presented at any State Fair. More Notable Features of Acknowledged Merit than may be seen at a dozen ordinary State Fairs.

NEW, NOVEL AND INCOMPARABLE SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS!

An Elegant Prize for the finest Baby in Kansas. A Ten-Mile Race Between Kansas and Missouri Young Ladies in a Challenge Contest. Roman Stairing Races. Hurdle Races. Chariot Races—and many more important features being negotiated for.

THE SPEED RING PROGRAMME IS REPLETE WITH INTEREST!

\$6,000 in Purses. Some of the finest Trials of Speed ever witnessed in the Great West are promised. Over two hundred Trotters, Pacers and Runners coming. A Gala week for the Lovers of Sport and Pleasure. A Track Feature Every Day of the Fair. Elegant New Grand Stand.

REDUCED RATES OF FARE ON ALL THE RAILROADS!

Magnificent Bands of Music. Grand Bicycle Tournament. Grand Live Stock Pageant of the Prize-Winners on Friday. Machinery in Motion. Exposition Hall a Bower of Beauty and Magnificence. All Kansas Should Witness this Grandest of all Efforts.

\$500 for County Displays of Agricultural Products!
 \$150 for Individual Displays of Agricultural Products!
 \$800 in Special Prizes for Dairy Cattle!
 Liberal Premiums in Every Department!

SEND FOR PREMIUM LIST. It contains more than you can imagine without a perusal. For copy of Premium List, free, and other information, address

**E. G. MOON, Secretary,
 TOPEKA, KANSAS.**

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1886, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, 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, free of cost, to every County Clerk in the State, to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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

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

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

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

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

The Justice shall 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 AUGUST 7, 1889.

Cowley county—S. J. Smock, clerk.
 COLT—Taken up by A. O. Anderson, in Silver Creek tp., (P. O. Burden), July 17, 1889, one sorrel mare colt, ten hands high, white stripe in face; valued at \$15.

Sheridan county—I. H. Prince, clerk.
 COLT—Taken up by R. W. Robinson, in Parnell tp., April 8, 1889, one bay mare colt, 3 years old, unmarked; valued at \$40.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 14, 1889.

Ness county—H. C. Tenny, clerk.
 PONY—Taken up by W. L. Littlepage, in Eden tp., July 14, 1889, one bay mare pony, brand on left shoulder similar to M with lines sloping slightly downward to the right from top and bottom of letter and attaching to top and bottom of figure 9; valued at \$15.

PONY—Taken up by same, one bay mare pony, branded as above; valued at \$15.

Shawnee county—D. N. Burdge, clerk.
 BULL—Taken up by W. C. Goldy, in Soldier tp., July 29, 1889, one bull, 2 years old, white face, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 21, 1889.

Marion county—E. S. Walton, clerk.
 COW—Taken up by Alex Harper, of Marion, August 7, 1889, one red cow, half circle ear pump; valued at \$18.

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.**

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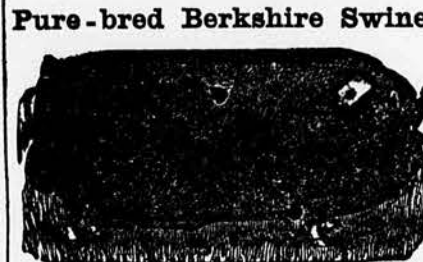
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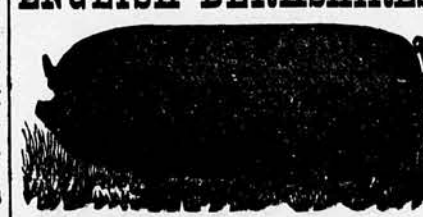
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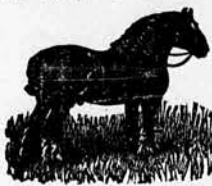


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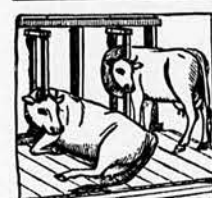


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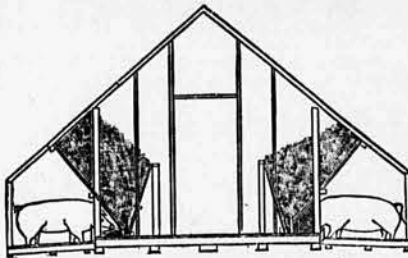
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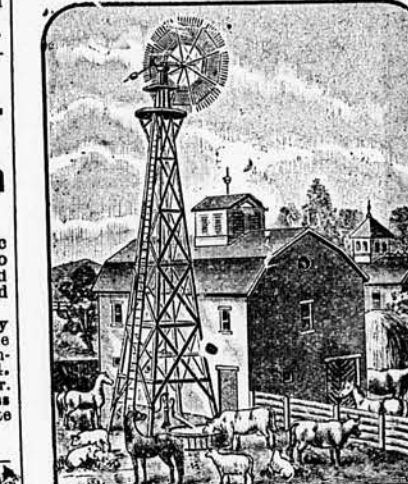


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A Granary and Automatic Feeder Combined, to be erected in the Feed Yard. Will store 900 bushels of corn; feed 150 head of hogs. Any farmer can build it. For feeding laxative and nitrogenous food, such as Bran, Ground Rye, Ground Oil Cake, Shorts, etc., with Corn, shelled or ground, dry, and without waste; also for feeding salt at all times, thoroughly mixed through the feed. Warranted, when properly used, to save at least 20 per cent. of the feed as usually fed. Not by the direct saving alone, but mostly by reason of increased thrift and rapid and even fattening. Will require for construction about 2,000 feet of lumber and 3,000 shingles for feeder of regulation size. Can be built of less capacity and added to at any time to suit the farmer's needs.

The use of this feeder with a proper supply of nitrogenous and laxative food with corn, will in two weeks' time place the most unthrifty hogs in good condition, if not already infected with cholera. It is the greatest safeguard against cholera. Sanitarium hogs eat regularly and often; never overeat. No mud or filth to consume; all work and waste practically dispensed with. The use of shelled corn or meal in the Sanitarium is not half the trouble it is to feed ear corn. Keeps the yard free from litter; gives all hogs in the yard the same chance to thrive, all having equal access to feeder. When you see your corn trampled in the mud and filth you feel like kicking yourself. When you witness hogs eating from the Sanitarium in a muddy time you smile, so do the hogs. You do not hesitate to provide for the comfort of other farm animals; why neglect the hog? He brings a quicker and better return for money invested than any other animal. Protect his health and feed him properly and he will be more remunerative to you. I furnish Permit with full instructions about building and operating Sanitarium on one quarter section or less tract of land, for \$10.00.

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