

# KANSAS FARMER



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## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE 1—KANSAS FARMER REPORTS  
PAGE 2—THE STOCK INTEREST.—The Hog Defended. Stook in Honduras. How to Feed Horses. Eye Disease and Big-Jaw in Cattle. Sense of Smell in the Horse.  
PAGE 3—IN THE DAIRY.—The Dairy Exhibit at the State Fair. Butter Cooled at the State Fair. Cream Cheese for Immediate Use... THE POULTRY YARD.—Clover for Fowls. To Keep Poultry Clean. Poultry Notes by a Correspondent.  
PAGE 4—KANSAS FARMER REPORTS.  
PAGE 5—KANSAS FARMER REPORTS. The Fair Season.  
PAGE 6—THE HOME CIRCLE.—"Missing. None!"—poem. Immigrant Girls. Emergency Remedies. To Restore the Freshness of Worn Clothing. Rules for Sweeping. Notes and Recipes. Railroad in the Congo Valley. A Great Steamer.  
PAGE 7—THE YOUNG FOLKS.—We Just Made a Farmer of Jim, poem. Indian Medicine Men and War Dances. Woods Used in Canes.  
PAGE 8—EDITORIAL.—The Farmers and The Deep Water Movement. The Great Farming State. A Wall Street Scheme. Kansas and Her Crops. When Frost First Comes.  
PAGE 9—EDITORIAL.—Taxation of Mortgages. Down With the Option Gamblers. Wheat Growing in Kansas. Eight Months of Kansas Weather. Gossip About Stook Our Illustration. Weather-Crop Bulletin. Topeka Weather Report.  
PAGE 10—HORTICULTURE.—Best Fruit for Kansas. Tree-Growing in Western Kansas.  
PAGE 11—THE BUSY BEE.—Bees That Do Not Swarm... Multiplying Experiments  
PAGE 12—ALLIANCE DEPARTMENT.—The Farmers' Alliance. The Farmers' Federation Farmers' Alliance Notes. The Markets.

toes were never equaled here, though some were drowned in localities. The corn crop is simply immense, except on some low wet lands; on the whole it has never been excelled. Millet is improved everywhere by the addition of crab grass. In the last ten years I have lived here I have seen tame grass (especially clover) half as good. Fruit abundant.

Anderson.—Wheat was excellent, averaging about eighteen bushels per acre. The usual preparation for fall seeding of wheat. Acreage of both oats and corn 10 per cent. greater than last year. Oats crop 120 as compared with 1888, corn about 125, including a little shrinkage of the very late corn by the quite recent dry weather. The condition of all other crops, with the exception of apples, splendid.

(3) Fall wheat extra good, 120 per cent.,

almost finished at Helz, nine miles north-west of Great Bend.

Brown.—The yield of wheat was better than was expected, will probably average twenty-two bushels per acre; damaged somewhat by rains during harvest and threshing. Oats a comparative failure from rust and heavy rains. Potatoes fine but some are rotting in ground. Corn was never better, except a belt stricken by the worst hail.

(2) Fall wheat made one of the best crops ever harvested, yield from fifteen to forty bushels per acre. Spring wheat is not a profitable crop. Oats 100; that lost in harvesting and in the shock 35 per cent. Corn where not killed by hail is one of the biggest ever raised; same will apply to potatoes. Grass is big and heavy. Crops as a whole about 115 per cent.

Bourbon.—Winter wheat yields about

Grass in fine condition; sorghum good; we have no bearing orchards. There are about 2,000 acres of castor beans in the county which are yielding very well and selling at \$1 per bushel. The sugar factory at Minneapolis, in the northwest part of the county, is nearing completion; it is Adamson's process. Crops, as a whole, good.

Chautauque.—Wheat was generally well saved and quality extra good, yields from fifteen to forty-five bushels per acre. There will be 25 to 40 per cent. more sown this fall than last. Oats, about 60 per cent. lost by rust. Corn extra good, except very late planting. Early potatoes never better. Apples, peaches and grapes all good.

Cherokee.—Wheat more than an average in quality and quantity. Prospects of an increase in acreage of fall seeding. Ground in good condition. But little over one half average crop of oats saved. Corn acreage 110, yield 120. This drought will shorten the potato crop, but enables the saving of hay in a perfectly sound condition; best hay ever harvested in the county. Sorghum the best ever grown here. Apples much less in quantity but better in quality.

Clay.—Acreage of winter wheat small but crop good. There will be an increased acreage sown this fall. The oat crop was damaged slightly by rust and wet weather, but the crop as a whole is fully up to the average. Large acreage of corn and the crop is immense; fifty bushels per acre would be a safe estimate, it beats any former record. Potatoes above an average. Clay county has the best all-round crop ever raised.

Coffey.—Wheat crop good. Great preparations are being made for fall seeding of wheat, splendid fall for plowing. Oats in parts of county 50 per cent. lost by rust and rain, in others none; crop not so good as last year. Corn acreage large and yield will be the greatest for years. Condition of potatoes good; grass and sorghum good. Apples large, not so plenty as last year. Peaches fair. Crops of the year as a whole good.

Comanche.—Wheat is yielding from ten to thirty bushels. Corn is a good crop. Most of the ground for fall crops is already prepared and the ground is in fine condition for seeding and there will be a large crop sown. Oats was only about one-half crop; none lost by wet weather. Some Kaffir corn planted and doing well; sorghum an extra crop; castor beans good. Some stubble ground listed to corn and looks well.

Cowley.—The wheat crop of this year is as good as this county has ever had, judging by what has been threshed. The yield will average twenty-five bushels per acre; quality good. I think there will be fully as much sown this fall as there was last. Fifteen per cent. of the oats lost by wet weather. Corn is good and will average fifty bushels per acre all over the county. Acreage large.

Crawford.—Winter wheat very good, better than usual; no spring wheat raised. Preparations for fall seeding quite extensive for both wheat and grass. Oats poor crop, very little fit for market, caused from rust; compared with other years below the average in quality. Early-planted corn very good, late planting looking well but now needing rain. Potato prospect not encouraging. Grass, sorghum and other growing crops looking well. Apples not very plenty. Crops as a whole all good, with the exception of oats and potatoes. Weather warm and dry.

Decatur.—Best wheat crop for ten years. Oats good and but little lost. Potatoes fine and large yield. Good many pieces of sorghum very weedy but will make good feed. Everything considered, farmers have done well and are in better condition than they have been since '84. Corn crop is going to be immense.

Dontphan.—The wheat crop in this county is a full average in yield and quality and farmers have their fall plowing done and ready for seeding. Oats is about the same as wheat. Corn is about an average and will yield fifty bushels to the acre. Potatoes and all other vegetables are good. Fruit crop, except apples, is also good. Apples are not over one-fourth of a crop. There is but very little sorghum raised in this county. Grass, both tame and wild, is good.

Douglas.—Winter wheat will average twenty-five bushels per acre, of good quality. Preparations being made to sow a large amount this fall. Oats 20 per cent. lost, damaged by rust. About 10 per cent. more corn planted this year than last, yield will be heavy, some fields very weedy. Late potatoes will make a big crop, early 10 per cent. lost by wet weather. Grass good,

(Continued on page 4.)

## KANSAS FARMER REPORTS

### KANSAS IS HARVESTING THE BEST CROPS IN HER HISTORY.

Wheat 35,000,000 Bushels; Corn 250,000,000 Bushels. Oats, Potatoes, Sorghum, Kaffir Corn, Milo Maize, Millet, Broom-corn and the Grasses all Heavy Yields A Grand Showing for the State—Only one County Reporting Poor Crops All Around.

The KANSAS FARMER presents to its readers this week reports from special correspondents in eighty seven counties of Kansas making not only the most complete report of the State ever published but showing the best general crop condition. Wheat was almost universally good, only two or three counties being short in yield. The average yield as indicated by threshing is in the neighborhood of twenty-five bushels per acre, the largest ever produced in this or any other State of the Union. Had the acreage been as large in proportion to the population as it was in 1884, which was the best wheat year in Kansas, the aggregate would have been at least 60,000,000 bushels, enough to give a barrel of flour to each of 12,000,000 persons. As it is we harvested about 35,000,000 bushels, and that is enough to feed all our own people, allow 3,000,000 bushels for seed and give a surplus of 27,000,000 bushels for export. Corn is good beyond anything in the history of the State. It looks as if the average yield would not be less than fifty bushels to the acre, and that will give an aggregate of 50 per cent. above that of any former year. It will certainly reach 250,000,000 bushels. Oats was badly damaged by rain in many places, 15 or 20 per cent. of the largest oat crop ever grown in the State lost. Still the saved crop is large. Everything else is reported on the same extravagant scale, except only some varieties of fruit. Sorghum, Kaffir corn, millet, potatoes and all the grasses are good in nearly all the counties. Only one county reports a very low yield all round.

Allen county.—Wheat never better where sown, mainly on bottom land. Oats badly rusted, yet better than average crop. Potatoes

small acreage; no spring wheat. There will be twice the amount seeded this fall if the season is favorable as last. Oats, 40 per cent. lost, 20 per cent. of an acreage. Corn acreage and yield 110, quality extra. Potatoes as fine as were ever raised. Grass good; sorghum good, very small acreage. Flax 100; apples 50, quality good. Crops of the year as a whole 100

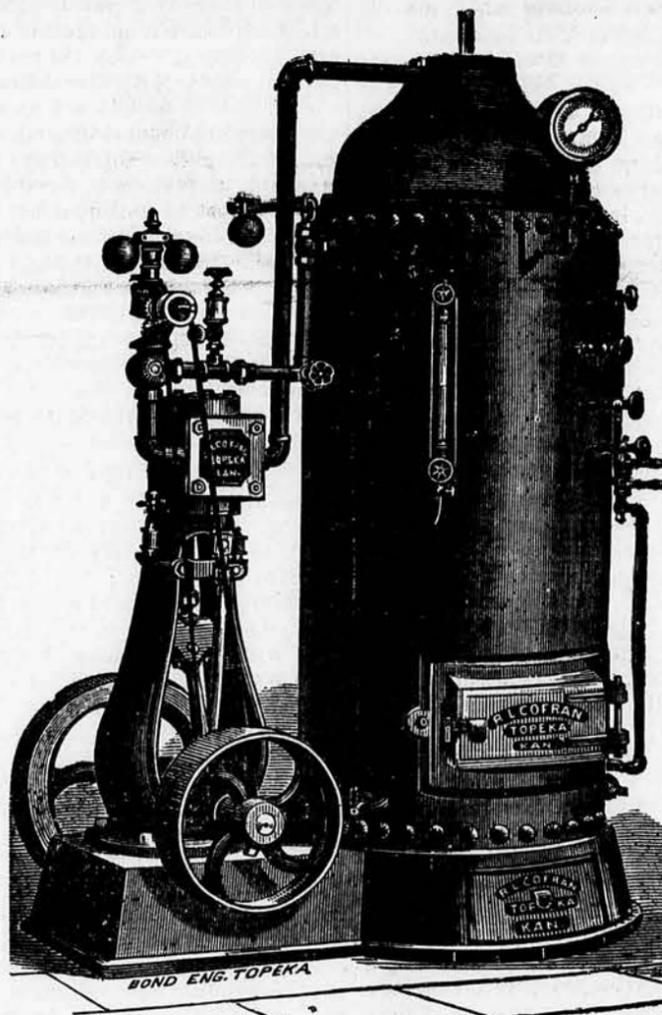
Atchison.—Winter wheat a good yield, damaged some by the wet weather. Oats badly damaged. Will be an average yield of corn, notwithstanding wind and hail damaged it badly in places. Potatoes a big crop. Apples short. Crops as a whole good.

Barton.—Winter wheat will be the largest yield ever harvested, although some Gypsy and Early May was light; but forty bushels per acre is quite common, and fifty and even sixty is claimed. Preparation for fall seeding is quite backward, the ground being too dry, but if possible there will be a large area planted. Oats were a fair crop. Corn acreage larger than ever before; the yield will run through so long a range that it is folly to make any estimate, but will be from nothing to seventy-five bushels; almost all early-planted is good. Potatoes are very fine. Grass, sorghum, Kaffir corn, milo maize, millet and alfalfa are very good. Creamery

twenty-five bushels. Oats, owing to wet weather and rust, is making twenty bushels to the acre. Flax, ten bushels. Oats is 50 per cent. of a crop. Corn will make over an average crop with an increased acreage over other years. Early potatoes made an average yield; late will be damaged by dry weather. Grass and sorghum are excellent. One-third crop of apples. Peaches plenty for the first time in years. Ft. Scott sugar factory expect to run to its utmost capacity; quality of cane better than usual. Crops of the year as a whole are good.

Butler.—Wheat crop above an average, 40 per cent. more or less damaged with rain. Oats, 40 per cent. damaged by rain, above an average. Corn will average fifty bushels, acreage about same as last year. All crops good. Apples about 50 per cent., peaches 100. Plowing backward; there will be an increase in acreage sown this fall; ground in good condition.

Clark.—We raise no spring wheat. Winter wheat was a fair crop; a much larger acreage will be sown this fall than ever before; farmers are now plowing for seeding. No oats lost to speak of, crop below the average. Corn is good, acreage below the average, will yield twenty-five to fifty bushels. No potatoes, or light crop at least.



COFRAN'S FARM ENGINE.

MANUFACTURED BY R. L. COFRAN, WESTERN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOPS, TOPEKA, KAS.

## 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—Orville Huntress, assignee Wm. P. Higginbotham, standard-bred horses, etc., Manhattan, Kas.

### The Hog Defended.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like to say a few words in behalf of swine, that domestic animal commonly known as the hog, and treated with little or no regard by many of our people simply because it is a hog, and doesn't have to work. It is customary in a country where timber is scarce and lumber high to have a pen of very small dimensions, such that if the hog was properly cared for it soon could scarcely turn about in, and often without a particle of protection from the scorching rays of the sun. One who will imprison a hog in such a place of torture ought to be obliged to turn the hog out and get in the pen himself and stay until he is converted from such erroneous ideas, or rather no ideas at all, concerning the matter. Good, roomy, airy, comfortable quarters, with good shade and shelter, will aid greatly to the comfort of the animal, which will be no loss in the end.

As regards the feeding of the animal, there are many who think (perhaps they do not stop to think) that a little slop—say about a quart—and an ear or two of corn, or its equivalent, is all that is necessary for the maintenance and growth of a large-sized hog, while at the same time they will feed other domestic animals a great deal more food and drink in proportion to their weight. Give the hog what good, nutritious, healthful slop you have, then all the pure cold water it will drink, and you will find that it will be no little amount, and will greatly repay the trouble by its aid in fattening. Pure water is claimed to aid greatly in digesting food.

Furthermore, but few consider the hog an animal of grazing habits. If when turned to grass, or otherwise, one will but notice him, he will be found eating vegetation much the same as cattle or horses. From this draw a conclusion that if you are not prepared to range your hogs, you can do them much good by frequently giving them mowed grass, weeds, oats, rye, wheat or cane.

Now, brother reader, you may think me somewhat erroneous in my assertions, but I am preaching what I have practiced, and I believe it right. This present season I was short of grain and practiced the above. I had one very nice sow which it seemed difficult to keep poor enough as the time of farrowing approached, and her food was mostly and sometimes wholly green food. At the appointed time she brought forth a litter of ten nice pigs, nine of which she has yet, and they are doing well.

I do not expect to be very convincing by this article, but if I can set some people to thinking about the care of their swine, then my aim in a great measure will have been accomplished.

W. E. B.

Crooked Lane Farm, Wichita Co., Kas.

### Stock in Honduras.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The conditions for stock-growing in Honduras, Central America, are in many respects superior to the most favorable parts of the United States. The climate is temperate, and very even the year round; there are no frosts and no storms that so often in this country cause heavy losses. The various kinds of luxuriantly growing grass which verdure the savannas and open forests of that country supply abundantly succulent and nourishing feed for cattle and horses every day in the year. There

is no thought of making hay and of hay weather. Under so favorable conditions of climate and feed the increase of the herd is rapid and regular. By fair management 95 per cent. of the calves can be brought to maturity. The cattle on the pasturage are in more than average flesh the year round; the cost of grain feed is therefore reduced to nothing. It will then appear that the cost of raising stock in Honduras is so small that almost all the increase is clear gain. The Republic is destined to become one of the most desirable stock-growing countries of the world.

The cattle now found in Honduras give evidence of Spanish origin. They are a little larger than the average native of this country. Their form is usually full of beauty and strength; the body has fair length; the head and neck are short and compact, and the legs are comparatively short. The color at once reminds one of the Jersey cattle—solid fawn, having the mealy ring about the nose; the tongue, nostrils and switch are black, and the covering inside of the ears and of the udders are of a butter yellow. The horns are about three times as large as are those of our Jersey stock, which gives the upper part of the face rather a broad appearance. Those seen by the writer in his recent trip through that country seemed to be as active and spirited as cattle in the temperate latitudes; when they first caught sight of us they started off deer-like, but later we were able to approach closely and examine them carefully which we did with much interest.

No attention is given in Honduras to selection and cross-breeding. The bulls are allowed to run with the cows at all times. It may be truthfully said that there is no stock breeding in Honduras, as far as cattle is concerned.

The only branch of stock-raising which has received any attention at all is mule-raising. In some places considerable success has been attained in producing fine animals of their kind. The mule is the most highly valued animal in the country; those of good size which are well broken command prices ranging from \$100 to \$250; the ordinary mule brings from \$20 to \$40. The roads, so called, are nothing but trails for man and mules. There are no wagon roads and indeed wagons are unknown in that country. The mule is the only beast of burden, carrying from 150 to 200 pounds. It is in this way that the products of the interior are brought over the irregular mountains to a market on the coast. Sometimes from thirty to fifty muleteers may be seen going wearily up the mountain trail in single file, the driver following his mules with a goad in his hand. The wares or products are packed on frames similar to our saw buck, which are strapped on the mule over cushions braided of monkey tail leaves. The mules are generally raised in the mountain districts and taken to the plains. In size they are inferior to the average mule of this country, but they are capable of a wonderful amount of hard labor.

These mules might be much increased in size by the introduction and use of improved draft horses and large jacks. The market in that Republic is of course limited, though the making of roads now in progress will increase the demand; but animals of good size and quality could here be grown at minimum cost and with the least risk, and exported to the Southern States and even Northern cities, at a good margin on the capital invested.

J. W. TROEGER.

Hinsdale, Ill., Aug. 23, 1889.

### How to Feed Horses.

Clark's Review says: "Physiologists and anatomists inform us that the stomach of a horse will hold about sixteen quarts and the intestines a hundred and nine quarts, while the stomach of an ox will hold two hundred and fifty quarts, and the intestines only one hun-

dred quarts. Considering digestion takes place in the stomach of each, it is important to know how each should be fed. Food passes from both animals frequently undigested, and it were well to know the cause in both cases. The ox chews a cud, i. e., masticates the food the second time. Consequently, such food as requires the most mastication should be given him last or just before his hours of rest and repose. And thus it is that when corn is fed him in the morning, just before turning out to pasture, or the first thing in the evening, before his rough food or that containing less nutriment is given him, the former is seldom if ever sufficiently masticated, and so passes out of the system with much of its nutritive qualities still in it. With the horse the thing is quite different. The mastication is all done at one and the same time, and therefore it is most important that the strongest and most concentrated food be given him first, so that the digestive organs may have time to act upon it. The stomach only holds a certain amount of food, with the necessary quantity of saliva, (generally four times the weight of the food) to aid in its digestion. And if he is fed with hay immediately after eating his oats or corn, the latter is forced out of the stomach into the intestines before its full strength is appropriated by the system, and so passes out with much of its nutritive qualities still retained. So with watering a horse immediately after eating his oats, or corn, the latter is forced along before it has been properly digested. The stomach of all domestic animals is an intricate laboratory, worthy the research of the best minds. Notwithstanding which a large class of feeders act as if there was a straight channel through the animal, and therefore think that one who is capable of feeding a threshing machine is just as well qualified to feed horses and cows; whereas really in the latter case, the field of thought and experiment is so large that much of the time now spent in idleness could be profitably employed in learning the habits and requirements of our domestic animals, teaching the same to our sons and employes who do the feeding."

### Eye Disease and Big-Jaw in Cattle.

The following is a letter of Paul Paquin, State Veterinarian of Missouri, to the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture:

"Having been for a long time making researches and experiments in connection with two diseases which now trouble the people and cause damage, and about which I receive requests daily for advice (I mean the epidemics of eye disease in cattle and the numerous cases of so-called 'big-jaw'), I beg leave to report to you treatments which will be beneficial if properly applied. First, the disease of the eyes of cattle, which is the cause of so many erroneous publications this summer, seems to be contagious. It is surely a specific disease, as I stated more than two years ago through the press in south Missouri, and should be treated accordingly. There is inflammation of the eye ball, with formation of matter and whitish opacity of the lens, etc. For these reasons I suggested then the name of specific ophthalmia, to distinguish it from the ordinary inflammation or ophthalmia. Since, a scientific veterinarian, Dr. Billings, has termed it 'kevatitis.'

"The treatment is not more difficult than for ordinary ophthalmia. I prescribed frequently, with success, the bathing of the eyes in cool water. A good way to do, that is to place wet cloths before the eyes (as suggested by Dr. Billings), and to wet them often, daily, with a sponge or large syringe. In bad cases it is well and useful to apply a few drops of the following to the eyes, twice a day, with a medicine dropper: Sulphate of zinc and iodide of potassium, of each 1 drachm; soft, or rain water, 8 ounces.

"The well cattle should be taken

away from where the disease prevails and separated from the sick. The disease is very seldom the cause of permanent injury or blindness, and usually is cured in a few weeks by cool applications, etc.

"For big-jaw I had the best results by the use of tincture of iodine and bi-chloride of mercury. The former I begin to use at once when a lump begins under the jaw. I take a very strong veterinary hypodermic syringe that can be bought from surgical instrument dealers (John Ryenders & Co., New York; Haussman & Co., Chicago, both dealers in veterinary instruments), and use the tincture pure in the very body and center of the enlargement.

"The people will understand that with this syringe one can push the point into the substance itself of the swelling and leave the drug there. This should be done once every day, or every two days at least to begin with, and then a couple of times a week until a cure is effected or the disease is arrested. When there is matter it should be let out with a knife. In case of a warty or fungus-like growth the knife can be freely and safely used to cut the excrescence, and hot irons to burn the remainder freely and deeply. Then bi-chloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate) is used daily in powder on the sore. A seton (or rowel) passed through such tumors, and daily powdered with corrosive sublimate and pulled through to and fro is frequently a great benefit. Cases of big-jaw taken before the jaw bone and teeth are affected (if they are not primarily diseased) are quite often successfully treated, but later it is often useless, and very long and tedious at least. At best it takes a long time—many weeks to effect a cure. My experiments on these diseases will be published more fully later."

### Sense of Smell in the Horse.

The horse will leave musty hay untouched in his bin, no matter how hungry. He will not drink of water objectionable to his questioning sniffs or from a bucket which some other odor makes offensive, however thirsty. His intelligent nostril will widen, quiver, and query over the daintiest bit offered by the fairest of hands. A mare is never satisfied by either sight or whinny that her colt is really her own until she has certified the fact by means of her nose. Blind horses, as a rule, will gallop wildly about a pasture without striking the surrounding fence. The sense of smell informs them of its proximity.

Others will, when loosened from the stable, go directly to the gate or bars opening to their accustomed feeding grounds; and when desiring to return, after hours of careless wandering, will distinguish the one outlet and patiently await its opening. The odor of that particular part of the fence is their guide to it. The horse in browsing, or while gathering herbage with his lip, is guided in its choice of proper food entirely by its nostrils. Blind horses do not make mistakes in their diet. In the temple of Olympus a bronze horse was exhibited, at the sight of which six real horses experienced the most violent emotions. A man judiciously observes that the most perfect art could not imitate nature sufficiently well to produce so perfect an illusion. Like Pliny and Pausanias, he consequently affirms that "in casting the statue a magician had thrown hippomanes upon it," which, by the odor of the plant, deceived the horses, and therein we have the secret of the miracle. The scent alone of a buffalo robe will cause many horses to evince lively terror, and the floating scent of a railroad train will frighten some long after the locomotive is out of sight and hearing.—*Horse and Stable.*

### Agricultural Salt.

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

A box 16 inches square and 8 2/5 inches deep will contain one bushel.

## In the Dairy.

The Dairy Exhibit at the State Fair.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A prominent business man of Kansas City, whose knowledge concerning the business of the twin cities at the Kaw's mouth is conceded by all, is authority for the statement that, with the exception of the product of a single Kansas creamery, there is no good butter to be had in the city market.

By this statement it was not intended to convey the impression that one might not be able to buy a little good butter in the city markets every day, by hunting for it, or that good butter is not handled there. What was meant is that, of all those who sell butter in the double city, but one has the ability to place a uniformly excellent article upon the market, and to do it week after week at all seasons of the year.

This being true there is certainly room for great improvements in dairy methods in the country supplying this market, or else the home consumption takes all the first-class butter and leaves only that of lower grade for shipment.

In either case the farmers and dairymen of Kansas will undoubtedly profit by the contemplated dairy exhibit at the forthcoming State Fair.

If a need for greater knowledge in butter-making is felt the products and processes there on exhibition will probably help to supply it.

If in doubt as to which is the better dairy breed of cattle the tests there to be made will help to dispel doubts. If in need of information about modern dairy appliances, an hour's inspection of those on exhibition may prove of great profit.

If the question of the use of brine or of dry salt for salting butter is an open one there will be many opportunities for comparison, if the "signs" do not fail. If you want to see a "starter" or to learn how to make butter with no streaks in it, or if you want to compare sweet and sour ensilage or that made in the stack with that taken from a first-class silo, it is expected to number these things among the many there on exhibition.

It is hoped that a large number of dairymen may meet here to their profit and that others who would add to their fund of dairy knowledge may meet those who can give it while the opportunity for buyer to meet seller to mutual advantage will be unequalled.

To accomplish all this each dairyman in Kansas is urged to make an exhibit of dairy cattle, products, apparatus, cow feeds—anything that will be of value to your neighbors who go there to see them.

The State Fair Association has certainly done its part in providing good premiums, good cattle accommodations, good refrigeration for dairy products, and ample room for the display of all exhibits, and if the dairymen do their part this department of the fair, at least, will be memorable for the variety and excellence of its exhibits.

I. D. GRAHAM,  
Treasurer Kansas Dairy Association.

Butter Cooled at the State Fair.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Ample facilities for keeping butter cool have been provided at Agricultural Hall, and during the fair week the large refrigerator will be fully supplied with ice each day. Exhibitors can feel fully assured that their goods will be cared for in the best possible manner. It is hoped that butter and cheese-makers will send in a full supply of dairy products.

J. G. OTIS,  
Superintendent Div. G.

Cream Cheese for Immediate Use.

Let three quarts of milk stand in a pan affording a good surface till the cream rises. Skim off this cream and set it in the ice chest to keep sweet. Then bring the skimmed milk out into the warm kitchen and let it become

loppered. Put this loppered milk on the stove in not too hot a place and allow it to remain only till the white curd separates from the whey. Just here many make a mistake; the liquid must not boil or your cheese becomes hard, tough and leathery as is the case almost universally with the cheeses which we buy.

Have ready your cheese cloth spread inside your colander and pour both whey and curd therein, letting the whey pass through, leaving the curd in the cheese cloth. Then take the four corners of the cheese cloth together in the left hand and tie a string around them with the right, thus forming a bag in which your cheese may drain quite dry. I leave mine to dry, while I go about my other work, and it sometimes drains an hour and sometimes three. Upon returning to it open the bag, remove the dry curd to a dish and rub quite fine with the hands. Salt to the taste and put it now in a pretty china bowl or bon-bon dish. Take your sweet cream from the ice chest and pour it over the cheese and beat them through each other with a silver fork. It will be delectable, better for your family's tea than so much meat and costs only 18 cents—three quarts of milk at 6 cents a quart. You will find it easier to make than it sounds, and very delicious, also quite possible even in a city home. A friend of mine says, "Your cheese makes me happy."—*Good Housekeeping*

## The Poultry Yard.

Clover for Fowls.

The great desideratum in winter is green food, and it is very hard to procure. A good substitute can be had in clover. This is steeped over night in hot water, and by morning it will be swollen and soft. A decoction will also have been made by steeping the clover in the water, and this is likewise valuable, as it contains that portion of the clover most easily extracted. The clover should first be passed through a hay-cutter and cut into very short lengths, as short as half an inch, if possible. To take a view of the matter of feeding we may well consider the purposes in view. Eggs, of course, are what we are striving for, and we must feed for them. Corn will not do, as it is too fattening, and hens cannot lay on food rich in carbon but deficient in nitrogen and phosphates. It is an utter impossibility for hens to lay when fed corn and nothing else. True, they do lay on most farms, more or less, on a corn diet, but they pick up food on foraging. What is intended here to imply is that fowls, if deprived of liberty, and fed on corn alone, cannot produce eggs, because complete egg material will not be present. Even when running at large they do not lay well on corn, nor will they give satisfaction. An egg contains quite a quantity of carbon, which is stored up in the yolk, but the white is composed almost exclusively of albumen, a nitrogenous compound, also, there is stored in the egg phosphorus in the shape of phosphate, acid, and other combinations, all of which materials serve to furnish flesh, bone and feathers for the chick, should it undergo the process of incubation. As corn furnishes the material for the yolk, an excess of such food produces fat, and this interferes with the laying qualities by inducing disease of the organs of reproduction. To obviate this we should give a variety of food, and nothing is so conducive to health and laying as clover. Clover is rich in nitrogen, in the shape of vegetable albumen, and it is almost necessary in winter. To return, however, to the preparation of the food in winter: First, we have the clover in its decoction. For every dozen hens there should be added to the clover tea a handful of linseed meal, which is an addition of nitrogen, (already in the clover), a tablespoonful of red pepper,

half a cup of powdered charcoal, and enough salt to season. The whole should be thickened with a mixture of one part bran and two parts corn meal until thick enough to throw to the fowls. If we will look over the ingredients we will notice that the lime, salt and charcoal are very cheap substances, considering the small quantity of each used, and, outside of giving a little trouble, make a good food at a small cost. It is a complete food because it contains all that is wanted to induce laying. This food should be fed early in the morning and the fowl will relish it. Nothing else should be given until late in the evening, when the food should be whole grains, such as a mixture of two parts wheat, or good screenings, one part oats and one part corn.—*Poultry Keeper.*

To Keep Poultry Clean.

A correspondent of the *Journal of Agriculture* (London) writes: "I find a good way to keep down lice in a henhouse or coop is to cleanse the movable parts by fire. I clean all the nests and gather up the rubbish that will burn, I then scrape off any filth that may be on the roost, etc. Then I set fire to the straw and hold the roosts in the blaze one by one until they are smoked hot. I fill my nest boxes and coops one-half full of straw, and wet them if they are very dry. I set it on fire and turn the boxes down and let the flame creep out through every crevice. I use lime and carbolic acid to whitewash, one spoonful to the gallon of wash. If there is any lime left in the bottom of the bucket I let it dry and put it in the nest under the straw. I never have the creepy lice that infest some henhouses by the millions, and I don't want them. For the lice that infest the bodies or head, I used this spring sulphur and pyrethrum powder. Pyrethrum alone will do when fresh. If there is a shed or any place where the chickens congregate to sit and wallow, clean it out at least every two or three weeks, and every few days throw coal ashes, if you have them, if not, a few wood ashes, into their wallows. There seems to form a small powder of filth in such a place that creates disease, besides being a fine place for creepy lice."

Poultry Notes by a Correspondent.

How many chicks have you ready for market? Fall is the season to clear your surplus cockerels and pullets.

Those who breed fowls principally for eggs ought not to expect to get an abundance of superior flesh from the same breeds. It is rarely found in any breed; although, to a degree, it can be produced in crossing judiciously.

Farmers, in many parts of the West, are devoting more attention to their poultry, and the profits arising from this source keep their homes supplied with many useful articles. The poultry yard certainly is worthy of attention from all farmers.

By crossing Plymouth Rock cocks with large coarse hens, you can produce an excellent chick for market. They grow very rapidly, have yellow legs and skin, and always look well when dressed. A good cross of this kind is worth trying, and the results should be beneficial to your market stock.

The change from an out-of-door run to the limits of a hennery is not at all agreeable to the nature of fowls. More young birds in this way become ill than we can account for. There they grow and live like house plants, pale, delicate and tender. The longer they are kept hived together, the more sickly they will be, and the less number the breeder will have to sell or show in a presentable condition to his customers.

Chickens are very liable to become affected with weak legs, especially large breeds. They should be well fed, and receive good care, and they will outgrow the trouble. When adult fowls are troubled in this way you may suspect rheumatism or some nervous

complaint. If your stock is kept vigorous by proper feeding and good management, there ought not to be any trouble of a serious nature in regard to their legs giving out.

Poultry-raising is profitable if it is sensibly and methodically pursued. As a branch of farming that requires so little hard work, carries with it so much enjoyment and takes up so little space about a farm, we know of nothing equally profitable that could take its place. To run a farm, large or small, without a well-arranged chicken department would seem to lack a feature that would be noticed by nearly every one, and cut off a steady supply of ready money for household purposes that would be soon felt and regretted. Poultry is no doubt profitable, and, to many, a pleasant pastime rather than a labor.

A cord of stone, three bushels of lime and a cubic yard of sand will lay 100 cubic feet of wall.

From the *Centropolis*, Kansas City, Mo., December 1, 1887: "There is nothing so valuable to us as health, but we do not realize this until we are deprived of it. How many of our readers awake in the morning with dull pains in the back and head, and find it a hard task to perform daily duties? These are symptoms of Malaria, and we know from personal trial they may be completely eradicated by Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria. It is a simple and effective remedy, and we advise our readers to try it."

The Best and Cheapest College.

Nearly 1,000 young men from thirty States entered the Commercial College of Kentucky University, Lexington, Kentucky, the past year. This college received the highest honor and gold medal at the World's Exposition over all other colleges for system of book-keeping and business education. It is situated in the beautiful, healthy and renowned city of Lexington, Ky., accessible by the leading railroads. Read advertisement of this college in another column, and write for particulars to its President, WILBUR R. SMITH, Lexington, Kentucky.

A Great Offer.

The publishers of the KANSAS FARMER have made arrangements by which we can offer this paper and the Kansas City Evening News together for one year for \$2.00. This is only about half the regular price of the two papers. The Evening News is published every day in the year except Sunday, and is one of the brightest papers in the Great Northwest. It regularly gives all the news from both home and abroad. It is bright, crisp and entertaining. Sample copies will be sent on application to the publishers of this paper. Send in your orders at once.

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.

The Handsomest Train in the World

Leaves Union Depot, Kansas City, every day at 6 p. m. for Chicago and Eastern cities. This train is the Pullman Vestibule Express that has created so much talk among travelers, and is recognized by all as the completest, safest and most comfortable train in the world. The service in the Dining Cars is remarkably good and constitutes a strong attraction for people who are fond of the good things of life. A select library for the use of passengers, properly appointed smoking accommodations and handsome Sleeping and Reclining Chair Cars (free) are in this train, which is lighted by electricity and heated by steam. A competent electrician accompanies each train to attend to the lights and signals. It connects in Chicago with the new Fast Express trains on the Eastern Lines, which all leave Chicago after 10:00 a. m.

H. A. BONN,  
Western Pass. Agent, 812 Main street,  
J. J. BYRNE,  
Kansas City, Mo.  
Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agt., Chicago.

Harvest Excursions--Low Rates.

The SANTA FE ROUTE will sell, on September 10 and 24, and October 8, 1889, round-trip excursion tickets at greatly reduced rates—about one fare for the round trip, from Topeka to all points in Kansas west of a line drawn through Albert station (Barton county), Larned (Pawnee county), Macksville (Stafford county) and Springvale (Pratt county), and to all points in the Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Texas, Panhandle of Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming, Idaho and Montana. Tickets are good for thirty days from date of sale, with stop-overs allowed at pleasure on return trip. Parties desiring to make a thirty days' trip to any of the western mountain resorts, including Las Vegas Hot Springs, Colorado Springs, Palmer Lake, Cascade Canon, Manitou, Green Mountain Falls, etc., can save money by taking advantage of the low rates on the Harvest Excursion dates. For ticket rates and other information, call on ROWLEY BROS., Agents A. T. & S. F. R. R., Sixth and Kansas Aves., Topeka, W. C. GARVY, Agent at Depot, or address GEO. T. NICHOLSON, G. P. & T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kas.

## Kansas Farmer Reports.

(Continued from page 1.)

nearly all in stack. Apples one-half crop. Peach crop good and of fine quality.

**Edwards.**—Acreage of wheat was small, crop good, about twenty bushels per acre. The disposition now is to put in a larger crop, plowing partly done. No oats lost, crop 25 per cent. above average. Corn on sandy land and early planted is a large crop and will average full forty bushels per acre, acreage large. Potatoes, grass and sorghum are fine, large in acreage and yield. Crops of the year good. There are two cheese factories in this county—one at Kinsley and one at Lewis; average receipt of milk at each about 6,000 pounds per day.

**Ellis.**—All crops, such as wheat, corn, oats and potatoes, are better than ever before. Rye, sorghum and millet quite as good as ever. Considerable preparation is being made for putting in a new crop of wheat, so that the area will be increased probably 15 to 25 per cent. We are having dry and windy weather and fruit is being blown off some. Altogether, however, the products of the soil have been eminently satisfactory to the husbandman.

**Ellsworth.**—Wheat is exceeding expectations; average yield over thirty bushels so far as threshed; acreage for this fall will be increased. Oats are light, straw too long, and many lodged; probably 25 per cent. lost. Other crops more than an average.

**Finney.**—Under irrigation the wheat yield ran from twenty to forty bushels per acre, with a few pieces above that; the average can safely be put at twenty-eight to thirty bushels. Outside of irrigation the yield was lighter, ranging from twelve to twenty bushels per acre. Acreage sown this fall will be quite large. The oats crop was good, and the yield ran on an average from thirty-five to sixty bushels per acre. The acreage of both these grains was much in excess of last year's acreage. Corn under the ditches is maturing well, and will turn off the best crop the county has produced, being generally estimated at from twenty to fifty bushels per acre. Some good corn will be harvested outside of the ditches south of the river, and in the northeast part of the county. Other crops, potatoes, sorghum, grasses and especially alfalfa are in fine condition and promise a good yield. Alfalfa is "king" in this county. Sweet potatoes are largely cultivated and the yield is good. Apple orchards producing well, though generally young.

**Ford.**—Wheat best ever harvested in this county, yield from fifteen to thirty-five bushels per acre. Rye from fifteen to thirty. Spring wheat not raised to any extent. Oats also the best crop yet raised in this county, will average thirty-five or forty bushels per acre. No loss on account of rain. Crops of all kinds in the county the best we have had for a number of years. Corn in south and east part of county better than ever before, yield will be thirty-five to forty-five bushels per acre; north and west part about half crop. Potatoes, a full crop of early planted, late ones doing well. Apples, very few orchards in the county old enough to bear. Sorghum now ready to manufacture; a full crop planted and in splendid condition. Broccoli more than was planted before, and is now ready to cut. Millet, the best crop we have ever had. Many farmers are now seeding.

**Franklin.**—Wheat crop 110; 25 per cent. more wheat sown than last fall. Oats, 25 per cent. lost. Corn, larger acreage, yield 90 per cent. Other crops good.

(2) Wheat good, mostly gathered in good order. Oats, some good, considerable of the crop damaged by rust. Corn and potatoes good. Grass good, but not so heavy as last year. Apples moderate crop, not so good as the early season promised.

**Garfield.**—Wheat was harvested in good shape, except where cut by hail, and is estimated at ten to twelve bushels per acre. About the same acreage will be sown this fall. Oats are harvested without loss and are about 100 per cent. compared with other years. Potatoes good. Grass good, but has dried badly the last few days. Some corn an entire failure and some as good as usual or better. Sorghum looking rather bad, owing to the late dry weather and winds. The cheese factory has been successfully operated since April 8 and has made over 30,000 pounds of cheese, and with the exception of a portion of the July cheese, it is of excellent quality and sold in Denver last week at 11 cents a pound.

**Gove.**—Wheat and rye were good this year, above the average. Oats light. Corn almost a failure. Millet light. Sorghum, milo maize and Kaffir corn are good. Feed plenty. The acreage sown to wheat and rye will be 500 per cent. greater than last year.

**Grant.**—A few good pieces of wheat where rain fell early in May, but generally wheat was a total failure. There will be very little wheat put in this fall. Early corn will make good fodder and some corn, late is drying up. Sorghum a poor crop. Castor beans an entire failure owing to dry year. Everything drying up, hard to save fodder in season. On the whole, crops are very poor. (Since this report was written we have information of good rains in Grant.)

**Greely.**—Wheat and rye good, berry plump, yield heavy. Oat crop short. Potatoes good; sweet potatoes extra. Corn short of last year, caused by drought during May and July. Pasture good. Broccoli, rice corn and millet will make heavy crops. A creamery is to be put in this county soon.

**Harvey.**—Threshing goes quite slow. Weather damp and farmers busy plowing. Reports from some fields of wheat threshed—quality good; grades No. 2, most of it; some making as much as forty-three bushels per acre; none less than twenty. Oat crop good. Corn is doing finely. Hay crop the heaviest for many years. Pastures are in excellent condition, and stock is doing remarkably well.

(2) Our wheat is quite well saved, but

some will grade low on account of getting bleached in the shock; yield is up to expectations. Oats, lost by rains 2 to 3 per cent., yield 100 with an average. Corn acreage 4 per cent. less than last year, estimated yield forty-five bushels per acre. Potatoes the heaviest yield since 1875. Grass and sorghum very heavy. Apples not over half crop. Peaches a fair yield. The largest crop of grapes ever raised in the county. Crops as a whole very good.

**Jackson.**—Wheat is better than it has been for years, good yield; large acreage sowed this fall. Oats very light; flax good; potatoes and fruit of all kinds good; grass good. Corn never was better; corn everywhere.

**Jackson.**—Wheat about an average both in yield and quality. Oats 40 per cent. less by rust and wet weather. Corn, acreage 100, yield 110. Potatoes, grass and sorghum are in good condition. Apples not so plenty as last year, but we have some peaches. Crops of the year as a whole good.

**Jewell.**—Wheat and oats were good but damaged about 20 per cent. by wet weather. Corn is splendid and will make the largest yield we ever had. Apples, peaches and grapes are plenty. Preparations are being made for a largely increased acreage of fall wheat.

**Johnson.**—Winter wheat harvested in good condition, yielding from fifteen to forty bushels. Preparations for a larger acreage than in any former season. Oats 20 per cent. less than last year, quality not so good. Corn acreage and yield much larger, yield 105 per cent. Potatoes a full crop. Grass extra good; sorghum a full crop. Apples 30 per cent. of a full crop. Crops, as a whole, very good.

**Kiowa.**—Wheat and oat crops harvested without material loss; wheat will average about twenty bushels, oats about thirty-five. Potatoes, grass and sorghum better than past two years. Milo maize and Kaffir corn have been increased in acreage and look fine. Corn will be a little short of what was expected last month, but will yield 50 per cent. better than the past two years.

**Kearney.**—Season has been dry and outside of irrigation the crops, except a portion of the wheat, rye, and oats, sorghum and kindred crops, nearly a failure. Under irrigation, all crops good. Wheat, rye, oats, corn and sorghum are fine. Alfalfa, so far, is the leading crop; where grown exclusively for hay it is being cut the fourth time or has yielded one crop of hay and one of seed, and in some cases promises another crop of hay.

**Kingman.**—Never was a better crop of wheat raised in this part of the country. Turkey wheat will average about thirty-five bushels per acre. Soft wheat about twenty-eight, all harvested in good shape. Some slightly damaged by July rains. There will be as much or more sown than last fall. Ground in good condition for plowing. Early oats all saved in good shape. Late, about 80 per cent. lost. Oats sown early made from fifty to sixty bushels per acre. Late damaged by rust. Potatoes in good condition, with a very large crop raised; worth 25 cents per bushel. Grass as fine as can be, and very heavy; crops of the year good, very good. Corn acreage less than last year, a very large yield is expected, some fields as high as sixty and sixty-five bushels per acre.

**Labette.**—Largest wheat crop for years and is of good quality, large yield. Oats, lost 2 per cent. Corn, large increase in acreage and better than for years. Potatoes splendid crop of excellent quality. Grass, both tame and wild, is a very heavy crop. Sorghum promises well. Apples good but light crop. Crops as a whole are simply immense. Labette county never before raised anything like the amount of grain and feed.

**Lane.**—Wheat averaged much better than ever before; some pieces injured by hail and some wasted for lack of hands and machinery to harvest in season. Oats good. Some plowing and several pieces seeded for next year. Early corn ruined by hot winds, later planting will be a fair yield. Potatoes, grass and sorghum good. Co-operative cheese factory at Dighton a grand success. Crops as a whole good for western Kansas.

**Leavenworth.**—Wheat is yielding twenty-five, thirty, thirty-five, and in a few instances forty bushels per acre. Oats did not fill as well as we expected, but has made a fair crop. Corn crop will be enormous and the acreage is large. Potatoes are very heavy. Grass is heavy, but was somewhat damaged in putting up owing to heavy rains. Sorghum is all that could be asked. Apples light; all other fruits yielding well. Crops on the whole good.

**Logan.**—Wheat good, will average from twenty to forty-two bushels per acre; large acreage will be sown this fall. Spring wheat A1, good yield. Oats fair, from twenty to sixty bushels per acre. Rice corn, milo maize and Kaffir corn good crops. Grass not so good as last year, but fair. Potatoes fair. Sorghum a full crop. Crops as a whole far surpass any former year in this county.

**Lyon.**—Wheat matured and was harvested in good shape, is now threshing out twenty to forty bushels per acre, will average twenty-five bushels. More wheat will be sown this fall than for many years past, as chinch bugs have been destroyed by the wet season. Oats reduced by rust from 110 to about 80, making forty bushels per acre. Corn is now about made, and is the best I ever saw in Kansas, and I have been here twenty-nine years. Potatoes were never better. Apples are two-thirds of a crop. Peaches full crop, can hardly give them away. In short, all our crops are immense.

(2) The wheat crop will fail of reaching the earlier estimates. Much of it is damaged in the stack. Preparations for fall seeding are on an increasingly large scale and well under way. Not more than 50 per cent. of the oats have been saved and the quality is poor. Corn is very good, except in the bottoms. The acreage is larger than usual, and the yield will be on the whole equal to our best seasons. Potatoes are in good condition and will make a large yield. Grasses are good and hay-making in full

blast. Fruit of all kinds could hardly be beat.

**Marshall.**—Wheat all harvested, yield twenty to thirty bushels per acre. Will be more sown this fall. About 5 to 10 per cent. of oats not cut on account of rust; yield is nearly as large as last year, thirty-five to forty-five bushels, but berry is shrunken and will be largely fed at home. Larger acreage of corn than ever before planted and in finer condition, will yield forty-five to seventy bushels per acre. Potatoes better than for years. Same can be said of grass and other crops. Flax has larger acreage and yield nearly double last year's crop; a majority report twelve to sixteen bushels per acre. Apples, peaches, grapes and other fruits are excellent. Crops as a whole, except oats, are the best ever raised in the county.

**Meade.**—Wheat mostly threshed, yield from eight to twelve bushels per acre. Oats from fifteen to twenty bushels, quality fair. Wheat mostly No. 2; one car No. 1 hard shipped so far. Corn in south part of county fine, north poor; probably average twenty to twenty-five bushels. Milo maize, Kaffir corn, rice corn and African millet is good. Cane good; a dry spell now is just commencing to show on late cane. Pasture could not be better. Alfalfa good, considerable left stand for seed. Irish potatoes a poor crop; sweet potatoes look fine. Orchards that are old enough made a good showing of fine fruit. Our sugar factory will open for work September 1.

**Mitchell.**—Large crop of winter wheat harvested, but very little will grade No. 2— injured by rust and later by wet weather. Ten per cent. oats lost by wet, but crop 10 per cent. above other years. Corn acreage slightly less than last year, but promises better yield than for many years. All other crops good. Apples about one-half crop.

(2) Wheat generally plump and fine, average twenty bushels per acre; some late-sown pieces rusted badly and did not pay for harvesting. A large acreage to be sowed this fall. Oats a heavy yield, but the rains at harvest time damaged crop 10 per cent. Large acreage of corn and immense yield. Largest yield of potatoes for many years, considerable rot. Grass splendid and being cut and stacked in fine condition. Sorghum a good crop, a large amount will be made into molasses.

**Montgomery.**—Wheat is yielding from fifteen to thirty-five bushels. Dry plowing, but a large acreage going in; some have 100 and 200 acres plowed. Oats damaged half by rust. Corn better than any year except the very best, and the crop is assured. Apples not more than half as good as usual. Large quantities of peaches but damaged—wormy. More sorghum grown for feed than ever before. The cane mills will start next week. I hear the cotton crop is doing well.

**Morris.**—Oats very poor, large portion not cut; what was threshed very light—about twenty pounds per bushel. Corn an immense yield, 25 per cent. more acreage, and yield will be one-fourth larger than last year. Potatoes large yield. Fruit plenty, not worth much. Grass in fine condition.

**Nemaha.**—Wheat acreage very small, good yield. Some plowing being done and larger acreage will be sown this fall. Oats, considerable loss by rust and wet weather. Corn immense; old settlers say it was never better—large acreage. Potatoes splendid; grass and apples good. As a whole crops are decidedly good.

**Neosho.**—Wheat mostly threshed and will average fully twenty-five bushels per acre. Mostly in good condition. A larger acreage will be sown this fall than usual if we get rain in time to soften up the ground; it is now very dry and not more than two-thirds of the plowing has been done. The oats crop is not as good as we expected; not more than one-half crop, and that in a damaged condition. Corn, with the exception of that planted late, is more than an average crop. Grass of all kinds more than an average. Flax better than usual and with the price it commands turns out to be about the most profitable crop grown this year. Fruit of all kinds very bountiful.

**Ness.**—Wheat was unusually good in many parts of the county, with a large acreage. More than ever will be sown this fall. Corn and all crops were better in northern and eastern portions of the county. About 1,200 acres of sorghum were reported in condition for sugar, but the late rains will probably furnish much more. The sugar mill at Ness City is nearly done. It is furnished with seven boilers. The immense building is of stone.

**Norton.**—Wheat, oats, rye and all the grain crops are giving a large yield; compared with other years above an average. There has not been much preparation for sowing of fall grain yet. The acreage of corn is much greater than last year; yield will run from forty to sixty bushels.

**Osage.**—A larger acreage of wheat was sown than usual, and the yield is better than for years. About the same amount of wheat will be sown this fall as last. Oats about 50 per cent. lost. A very large acreage of corn was sown, and the yield will be very large. It is a common expression, "what will we do with all our corn?" Potatoes are splendid and in fine condition. Grass, both tame and wild, is first rate. Sorghum, millet and buckwheat are good. The apple crop will not be as large as last year. Taking the crops of 1889 as a whole they are extra good.

**Osborne.**—Soft winter wheat badly damaged by rust, many pieces not out, others threshing out about ten bushels to the acre. Hard winter wheat yielding twenty to thirty-five bushels to acre. Spring wheat suffered from rust, making twelve to twenty bushels. Oats a heavy crop, yielding from forty to eighty bushels of heavy oats to acre; 1 per cent. will cover all loss from storm, etc.—the best in years. Corn a full acreage, will average forty bushels; some pieces will make seventy-five. The hot, dry weather of the past week has injured late corn some. Grass, sorghum and potatoes are extra good. Considerable ground plowed, ready for seeding a large crop, will be put in this fall if it rains; crops for the year good.

**Ottawa.**—Wheat crop generally good; a

few fields affected by rust. Preparation for the fall crop is being vigorously pushed, most of the plowing done for a large acreage of wheat. A very small per cent. of oats lost by wet weather. Corn excellent, will yield fifty bushels per acre average. Potatoes No. 1, grass and sorghum fine. Crops as a whole magnificent.

**Ottawa.**—Wheat is now being threshed, is turning out well. Ground in fine shape for seeding. Ottawa county is threshing the biggest oats crop ever known. Corn could not be better. Potatoes, grass, sorghum, in fact all crops, never were finer than this season. Farmers are all ready to sow a big acreage of wheat this fall. Apples not a good crop. Grapes a drag on the market—selling at 3 cents a pound.

**Pawnee.**—Wheat is unusually good, a great portion weighing sixty to sixty-three pounds. Oats were better than for a number of years, and the weather favorable for harvest. A large acreage of corn planted, the best yield we ever had. Potato crop only middling. Grass is very good. Sorghum and milo maize are doing fine, also millet. Grapes, I believe, have done best.

**Phillips.**—Spring and winter wheat was harvested in good season, and well secured. Farmers are plowing and making preparations for a more than usual acreage of wheat next season. The ground is in excellent condition for seeding. Oats were rather above the usual crop and were well secured. Corn will average 25 per cent. in acreage more than any previous year, and it is probably the heaviest crop ever raised in this county. All other crops are good. The crop in general is probably the best ever raised in the county.

**Rawlins.**—Wheat is being threshed, some fields are turning out good and some poor according to how it was put in, will average about fifteen bushels. Farmers are at work so as to get their wheat in the ground in better shape than it was put in last year, and almost every one will put in double the amount he put in last year. Oats about 10 per cent. loss by rust, about 50 per cent. more raised than ever before. Acreage of corn about 50,000, will probably average about twenty bushels per acre. Early potatoes good, late only fair. Grass in good condition. Sorghum very good. Flax, one place of forty acres yielded sixteen bushels per acre.

**Reno.**—Wheat is threshing out from twenty-five to forty-five bushels and of splendid quality; some coming to market. Preparations for fall seeding well advanced, large acreage being put in. Oats will average about forty bushels per acre, quality not so good as usual, 10 per cent. lost. Apples a poor crop; an immense crop of peaches; budded fruit commenced to ripen about the 15th of June. Potatoes a good crop. Corn that was listed early in June in wheat stubble is now tasseling and will make a good crop; acreage 130 per cent., condition extra; will average at a low calculation 50 bushels per acre.

**Republic.**—Wheat acreage nearly twice that of 1888; yield 150 compared with last year, quality excellent. Increased acreage of oats, yield average, loss 5 per cent., somewhat damaged by rains while in the shock. Corn acreage about the same as 1888, stand unusually good, growth uniform, yield will be the heaviest for years in this county; small areas damaged by hail, but will make no perceptible difference with the general average. Yield of potatoes above the average with extra quality. Growth of grass heavy. Sorghum unusually large. Apples about half crop, quality excellent. Crops as a whole unusually good.

(2) Fall wheat runs ten to thirty bushels, early May has been damaged by bugs; the Russian seems most hardy. Spring wheat near a failure, caused by bugs. I think fall wheat acreage will be increased 50 per cent. over last year's sowing. Oats crop heavy but damaged in quality by excessive rains. Corn crop the best I ever saw, will perhaps average sixty bushels; there is more blasted or smut corn than I ever saw before. Potatoes generally good, Early Rose and Early Ohio, which done well here formerly, are not so good; the Beauty of Hubron, Belle, and some other kinds, are taking the lead. Native hay crop little if any over average; tame grasses doing well and more will be sown. Sorghum acreage small, crop good; in short this is the best general crop year in the history of Republic county. General health in man and beast good.

**Rice.**—Wheat crop the largest in acreage ever raised here and possibly the largest yield per acre; the yield seems to be more uniform than ever before. If moisture favors plowing the acreage of wheat this fall will be increased. Oats yield is large, from thirty to sixty bushels per acre, but as a rule not of full weight; probably one-sixth was lost by the straw falling before being cut. Late planted corn will be shortened from 10 to 50 per cent.; early-planted is as good if not the best ever grown in this county, acreage larger than ever before. Potatoes, grass and sorghum all good.

**Roos.**—But little wheat was left uncut and was generally good quality, but some has been injured by windstorms and rains; considerable ground has been plowed but the dry weather has stopped the plows; if the weather is favorable there will be a large crop put in this fall. Oats good, quality and yield; larger acreage than common, loss not heavy. Potatoes, grass and sorghum much better than common, but we need a sugar factory. Our creamery at Stockton is about starting with a capacity for all the milk that can be furnished. Crops generally better than average. C. C. Blake, hit us well till July; for July and half of August he was way off, since that we are getting his drouth.

(2) The wheat crop in this county will average about twenty-two bushels per acre. The quality is not so good as it would have been if it would have had a rain just before the time of ripening. Oats and rye are both good crops. Potatoes where planted early are giving a good yield of excellent potatoes. Our farmers are preparing to put in a larger acreage of wheat than has ever been in this county. The acreage has been

increased fully 25 per cent. over last year; at this time the ground is dry and it is impossible to plow as it should be done. Corn is drying up very fast; the early corn is made, but the late will be somewhat chaffy.

**Rush**—Wheat sown in good order, quality mostly good; average about twenty-five bushels per acre. Greater preparation for seeding than ever before. Corn where well cultivated is No. 1, where weedy is nearly a failure. Potatoes good. Grass, sorghum and all other crops fine.

**Scoti**—Wheat extra good; spring wheat 1,000 acres, winter 4,000 acres, average twelve bushels per acre. Preparations for about 12,000 acres fall seeding. Oats, loss 10 per cent. crop treble that of previous years. Corn 2,000 acres, light. Potatoes extra large crop. Grass and sorghum good. Crops of this year as a whole better than ever before since the settlement of the county.

**Sedgwick**—Winter wheat yielding from fifteen to forty-five bushels per acre, sample fair, weight good and little damage from weather. Oats seriously damaged by rains, probably one half lost. Potatoes fine crop and sound, but will be damaged some from second growth caused by late rains. Corn acreage and yield 25 per cent. larger than any previous year. Grass good. I have put up about forty tons of timothy and clover cut from twenty eight acres of land, and can now cut a second crop off the part first cut. Sorghum big. Apples mostly stung with insects and falling off.

**Shawnee**—Wheat yield about twenty-five bushels per acre, badly damaged by rains. Oats 20 per cent. lost. Corn 10 per cent. greater acreage, average about fifty bushels per acre. Early potatoes good, fine prospect for late crop. Grass very fine; sorghum good. Crops good generally.

(2) Wheat a very fine crop; very much injured by rains since cut and in shock or stack; an increased acreage will be sown in September. Oats injured by chinch bugs and rains fully 60 per cent. Corn, an increased average over former years and a magnificent crop. Potatoes good and an immense yield. Tame grasses very heavy and in fine condition. Sorghum a large crop.

**Sherman**—Wheat yield from twenty to forty bushels per acre, excellent quality. Large preparations for fall wheat seeding. Oats yield from twenty-five to fifty bushels, excellent quality, none lost. Corn about made; estimated yield from thirty to sixty bushels, depending entirely on the plowing and cultivation; 400 per cent. more corn raised in this county than ever before. Potatoes excellent, large acreage and yield. Crops good all around.

**Smith**—The acreage of wheat medium, good yield per acre, of excellent quality, mostly winter wheat; threshing well along; a larger acreage than ever will be sown to wheat this fall. Oats good, about 5 per cent. lost; quantity and quality equal to any year. Corn, acreage large and yield extra. Potatoes, acreage double, yield good, quality fair. Grass splendid, both tame and native. Sorghum looks well. Millet a large crop, extra good. Apples the best ever known. Buckwheat looks well. Some Kafir corn and Flour corn. Crops of the year as a whole are extra good.

**Stafford**—Wheat crop the best we have had during the last five years, all secured in fine shape and now about all threshed, averaging about twenty-five bushels per acre and of good quality. Too dry to plow, but a large acreage of wheat will be sown in corn fields with small drills. Oats, good crop, averaging sixty bushels per acre. Corn, a large acreage planted, in fair condition, but injured some by dry weather; yield about forty bushels per acre. Potatoes, grass, sorghum, etc., all doing well. Plenty of apples. Kafir corn and milo maize looking splendid. Crops of the year as a whole good.

(2) Threshing all done; wheat averaged about thirteen bushels, oats thirty-five and about 20 per cent. lost on account of rust; they fell down so they could not be cut with a harvester and had to be mowed. There has not been any plowing done in this county for wheat on account of dry weather; it has not rained any here since the 26th of July, and the wind is blowing a gale to-day from the southwest and it is drying things up in bad shape. Corn is fully one-half short of what it would have been if we had one rain last week. Potatoes crop is good and there is rather plenty at 26 cents per bushel. Hay crop is good and there is a large amount of it being put up. Sorghum crop is very good and matured in good shape before it turned dry; take it as a whole our crops are about one-half better than last year. The Farmers' Alliance is growing considerable and will get themselves in shape this fall so they can do some good for the farmers and help the order along some too at the same time.

**Stevens**—Wheat average twelve bushels, some fields twenty. Oats short but well headed, some heavy. Rye average fifteen bushels. Will be double the amount of fall grain sowed, generally on corn ground. Corn heavy to fair on deep-plowed ground, on listed ground fair to none, except in sandy ground; there are some heavy crops. Rice corn, milo maize, African millet and Kafir corn fair. Cane good, millet light, broomcorn fair, early Irish potatoes good, castor beans fair; general average fair, but run from good to nothing, owing to local showers and the cultivation. The lister has ruined many crops on the hard ground.

(2) Winter wheat yielded from fifteen to twenty-five bushels per acre. An increased acreage will be sown this fall. Oats was an entire failure, owing to dry weather in June. About a half crop of corn will be raised. Sorghum No. 1. Stevens is among the leading counties for broomcorn, as a large amount was planted last spring. Crops as a whole only fair. Wheat the best crop in the county.

**Trego**—Wheat yield lighter than expected. Farmers preparing to put in larger acreage than last year, some already sown. Oat crop generally good, with heavier yield than common. Corn crop good in eastern and northeastern part of county, fully up to average; almost total failure in southwest

part. Potato crop fair average. Grass good. Sorghum No. 1 in some localities and short in others. Crops as a whole for the year fair.

**Wabunsee**—Wheat very good; in a few cases rust injured it to some extent, yet I doubt if ever a better crop was raised. Soil in fine condition and the acreage will be increased perhaps 10 per cent. this fall. Oats badly injured by rust and wet weather, 20 per cent. more loss than usual. Apples fine quality, 30 per cent. short compared with full crop. Flax yield 5 per cent. above the average. Potatoes were never better. Tame hay crop 25 per cent. above an average. Crops as a whole very good, never finer.

**Wallace**—Wheat will average twenty-two bushels, one field of a hundred acres will average twenty-six bushels. Farmers are preparing to sow a larger acreage of fall wheat. Oats good, average forty bushels, none damaged. Corn has suffered in some portions of the county from drought; acreage about 11,000 with an average of twenty bushels. Sorghum is in fine condition and of the best quality for sugar and sirup. A sugar plant is very much needed. Grass is in good condition. Irish potatoes enough to supply local demand.

**Wichita**—The wheat crop was abundant, especially in the north part. Acreage sown this fall will probably exceed that of last fall at least four times. Some wheat was injured with smut. From 5 to 10 per cent. of oats and rye went back to the ground by shattering owing to the large acreage; the crop surpassed that of other years. Early corn was injured by drought, consequently the yield will be light except that on creek. Potatoes are reviving since the recent rains. This county beyond a doubt is adapted to the growth of sorghum. As a whole crops are good.

**Wilson**—The wheat crop in this immediate vicinity averaged thirty bushels to the acre, hardly as good as usual, but an increased acreage made the aggregate larger than ever before. There will be an increase of from 20 to 25 per cent. in acreage sown this fall over that of last fall. Plowing is well under way and seeding will soon commence. Oats were poorest for years, 50 per cent. below the average. All other crops are as good if not better than ever known before. Corn is above the average with a large acreage.

Wheat extra good; about 10 per cent. lost by overflow. Corn is the best crop for years; very late planted not yet matured, in good shape. Oats yield good but damaged by rust at least one-third. The hay crop, both tame and wild, is all that could be desired. Potatoes and vegetables of all kinds extra good. Apples good, half crop, and very fine peaches, good and plenty to ship. Plowing for wheat is stopped at present on account of dry weather; the acreage will be larger than usual; if weather is favorable for seeding a great deal will be sown on upland.

**Woodson**—Winter wheat is threshing out from twenty-three to forty bushels per acre, nice and plump. Will be about the same amount sowed this fall. Oats 25 per cent. lost by rust, yet crop 10 per cent. larger than average. Corn acreage about as usual but all good, yield from thirty to sixty bushels. Flax will average thirteen bushels, 25 per cent. more than ever before. Potatoes, grass, sorghum, apples and peaches as good as we could ask. All crops good.

(2) Wheat good, little raised here. Oats good, about 20 per cent. lost with rust. Corn, a very large acreage raised and will average a large yield of excellent quality. Potatoes good. Grass excellent, lots of hay and in good condition. Flax is splendid. Apples plenty and good quality. Peaches are so plenty no sale for them. Crops of the year as a whole very good.

**Wyandotte**—This county as a whole has been wonderfully blessed and prospered this year in country and town as well. Rain has been more than abundant and the growth of crops has been great, though early in the season corn was somewhat retarded by wet weather. Winter wheat large yield but suffered some from rains after cutting. Oats heavy but somewhat lodged before cutting. Apples medium crop. Potatoes, grass and grapes an enormous yield, and pasturage wonderfully luxuriant.

(3) Corn is nearly matured and the crop is a grand one; upland will yield fully forty, while bottom lands will give sixty to seventy-five bushels per acre. Wheat is threshed, quality good, yield thirty bushels on an average. Oats are threshed and quality good and a high average of yield. An immense crop of hay has been secured and second cutting of clover begun. A very large acreage of land for fall seeding of wheat has been turned over and the work still goes. Double the quantity of wheat will be sowed this season over last.

THE FAIR SEASON.

AT HOLDEN, MISSOURI.

The fair at Holden, Mo., August 27-30, was not, we are sorry to say, what it should and could have been. The agricultural and horticultural department certainly did not properly reflect the prosperity of that fertile and well-to-do portion of our sister State.

ANDERSON COUNTY, KANSAS.

By far the best fair that the visitor has so far attended this season, was held at Garnett, this State, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week. It was estimated that over 10,000 people attended on each of the last two days; in fact, the grounds were crowded from the start. The officers of the association certainly deserve great praise for the wisdom and energy displayed in making this fair such a success. The agricultural and horticultural hall was filled to overflowing with products of the soil that filled Eastern visitors with wonder and admiration. In the stock department several of the most valuable herds of the county were represented.

SUMNER COUNTY FAIR.

The Sumner County Agricultural Society scored a success this season beyond the expectations of the management, and Wellington is jubilant over the success, as a failure of the fair always reflects upon the business men of the place where the fair is held, but as they became sureties for the payment of premiums they can now congratulate themselves for being public spirited to insure the success achieved. The Secretary, H. E. Frantz, has demonstrated his abilities as one of the most successful officers in that capacity in the State. Every department was well represented with good quality exhibits. The Sumner county breeders in their exhibit demonstrated that their county can lay claim to being one of the foremost counties in the State as headquarters for pure-bred swine, cattle, horses and poultry. Short-horn cattle were shown by J. Johnson, Maple City; Jerseys by P. B. Speers and E. B. Schell, Holstein Friesians by C. F. Stone, Peabody; Merino sheep by C. F. Stone, Peabody; and Shropshire sheep by W. T. Corlett, Winfield; Poland-China swine was shown by J. M. McKee, J. Smith, Wellington, T. A. Hubbard, Rome, and Isaac Wood Oxford; Berkshires by M. B. Ksagy and T. A. Hubbard; Chester White swine by J. K. Moore, Wellington. The attractions of the speed ring and the balloon ascension were drawing features of the fair.

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FAIR NOTES.

Scott Fisher, of Holden, Mo., took first premium and sweepstakes at Holden on his beautiful Lady Bell sow No. 3533, with strong competition against two one hundred-dollar sows from Gentry's herd, and owned and exhibited by J. L. Shony.

Wakeman Bros., at Holden, Mo., took first premium on boar, any age or breed; sow under six months, and boar under six months. All Poland-Chinas of the very best strains. The advertisement of this valuable herd will hereafter appear in our columns.

L. W. Sparadin, at Garnett fair, exhibited a bee house in which he says bees can be successfully kept without the use of hives. Bees kept in this house will not swarm and they can easily rid themselves of the moths. After careful examination the writer is led to believe that it will revolutionize the keeping of bees.

J. A. Davidson, of Richmond, at Garnett took second premium on sow, one year and over; first on sow under one year; first on boar under six months. Mr. Davidson is an experienced breeder and has a choice herd of Poland-China hogs. Three premiums out of five exhibits is not bad, certainly. See his advertisement elsewhere, and write him for catalogue and prices.

P. I. McEhron, of Girard, at Garnett took first premium on bull two years old; first on bull one year old; first on bull under one year; first and second on cow three years and over; first and second on cow, two years and under three; first and second on heifer, one year and under two; first and second on heifer under one year. Also five premiums on grades, with strong competition. Mr. McEhron is one of the most prominent breeders of Holstein Friesian cattle in southern Kansas. See his advertisement elsewhere in the FARMER.

J. M. Slonaker, at Garnett, captured first on bull two years old and under three; first and second on cow three years and over; first

on cow two years and under three; first on heifer calf under one year; sweepstakes on aged herd, bull any age or breed, and cow any age or breed. Mr. Slonaker is an extensive Short-horn breeder of such good report that comments from the writer upon the value of his herd is unnecessary. He is esteemed as one of the most wide-awake and progressive stockmen in that portion of the State. His advertisement will appear in our columns shortly.

R. L. Barrier, the well-known poultry breeder of Eureka, Kas., was at Garnett with a fine display of thoroughbreds and carried away the first premiums on the following trios: Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Laced Wyandottes, White Wyandottes, S.-C. White Leghorns, and S.-S. Hamburgs. Sweepstakes on best bird with a White Wyandotte pullet; first on best display and all specials that were offered for best display. Mr. Barrier is one of the most successful poultry breeders in the State, and you will therefore find his advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER.

The principal live stock exhibit at the Wellington fair outside the county was made by C. F. Stone, Peabody, Kas., who had fifteen registered Merino sheep from his home flock, which is now one of the most celebrated in the West. His herd of twelve Holstein-Friesian cattle was the best display of this breed ever made on the grounds. The herd was headed by Jante's Mahomet No. 14, A. K., a great sire and prize winner. The exhibit filled all the classes except two and under three, and was awarded both first and second premiums, and in sweepstakes won, best bull, any age or breed, first premium, also second sweepstakes on bull and five of his got, any age or breed, giving him quite a victory over other dairy as well as beef breeds. This exhibit may be seen at the State Fair.

The State Agricultural College opens September 11. With the abundant crops of the present year no farmer should fail to look after the interests of his crop of young men and women, just ready to go somewhere to school. The College exactly meets the wants of young people from the farm between 16 and 24 years of age.

Seed Wheat!

**FULCASTER.** This variety is one of the best, hardest, earliest and most prolific varieties. Has been thoroughly tested in this climate, and often yields 48 bushels per acre. Stiff straw, and often stooling qualities does not require as much seed per acre as other varieties. Price per bushel, sacked, \$1.50.

**ROCHESTER RED.** Variety and medium late. Heavy yielder. Very hardy. Stiff straw. It will pay every farmer to put in a little of this new variety. Price per bushel, sacked, \$5.00.

**RUSSIAN RED.** Smooth variety and early as the May. Yields 8 to 15 bushels more than ordinary varieties. Stiff straw and very hardy. Price per bushel, sacked, \$3.00.

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Kansas City, Mo.

1889. S. A. CONVERSE, 1889. IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF—  
**Red Polled Cattle**  
180 Head on two Farms—Willow Farm and Oak Hill.  
1 mile from depot on C. M. & St. P. R. R., Cresco, Iowa.

CONSIGN YOUR CATTLE, HOGS & SHEEP TO  
**Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford,**  
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Kansas.  
Highest market prices realized and satisfaction guaranteed. Market reports furnished free to shippers and feeders. Correspondence solicited. Reference:—The National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City.

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Best Fences and Gates for all purposes. Free Catalogues, giving full particulars and prices. Ask Hardware Dealers, or address, mentioning this paper.  
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**Butter and Cheese Factories**  
Built, furnished, equipped and put in operation on easy terms in any town in the United States by giving  
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Sixty days' notice. Work completed and in operation before a dollar is asked. Experienced men furnished with each factory to operate all machinery.  
**OVER 2,000 NOW IN OPERATION.**  
Cost of complete factories range from \$2,000 to \$8,000, according to the style of building and grade of machinery. Controllers of new patent machinery. Also, old styles at a very low price.  
240 to 254 WEST LAKE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

## 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.

### "Missing, None!"

Comrades, listen! Hear the voices echo from those far-off years—  
Old-time voices answering "Roll-call!"—gaps of silence—ringing "Heres!"  
Hush! the Sergeant is reporting;—hear the old-time legend run:—  
"Fit for duty,—sick,—on furlough,—wounded,—dead."—Hark! "Missing, None!"

Thus, within our hearts the echoes keep the roster name by name:  
And the dear old voices answer to the roll-call, still the same;  
Time and change and death surviving;—still we hear the legend run:—  
"Fit for duty,—sick,—on furlough,—wounded,—dead,"—but "Missing, none!"

"Missing, none!" though ranks are thinning, though the comrades round us fall,  
Memory's hosts remain unbroken, answering each the old roll-call!  
Graven on our hearts the record,—"All accounted for!"—not one  
Dear old name dropped or forgotten;—still the legend,—"Missing, none!"

Comrades, when the last man lingers on Time's outpost,—waits alone  
For the Reveille and Roll-call,—let him echo back the tone,  
And reporting to Headquarters,—battles over, victory won,—  
Wrap our legend in the Colors,—seal the record,—"Missing, none!"  
—John Howard Jewett, in *National Tribune*.

There are those who, toll forsaking,  
May dream of kingly state,  
Where the sword its power is making,  
And pampered vassals wait.  
The king is a restless sleeper,  
His throne may rise or fall,  
The lot of the sturdy reaper  
Is surest of them all.

See! the dapple gray coursers of the morn  
Beat up the light with their bright silver hoofs  
And chase it through the sky. —Marston.

### IMMIGRANT GIRLS.

To few persons is the chance given to be of more use to their fellow-men than to the Catholic fathers connected with the immigrant mission at Castle Garden. Rev. Hugh J. Kelly, after the death of the late Father Riordan, was at the head of the mission until January, since which time the work has been ably carried on by Rev. Father Callaghan. I got some insight into their work yesterday in a talk with Patrick McCool, the veteran secretary of the mission.

"During the year '88," he said, "there were 44,300 Irish immigrants landed at Castle Garden. A remarkable feature of this exodus was the large number of girls and young women who had come out to make a new home for themselves. At the home last year there were registered about 4,500 girls. These were not all Irish nor all Catholics, but they were all girls from 10 to 30 years old, who had crossed the water alone; who were met by no friends when they landed, and who knew not where to go or what to do. Some of them had friends in Chicago or Buffalo or St. Louis, but were absolutely helpless from ignorance and inexperience when they stepped into Castle Garden. All these girls were held and sheltered and protected until their friends, if they had any, could be communicated with; then they were sent to their destination and met there by some one who saw that they got through all right. Those who had no friends have been found places at domestic service, etc.

"You can hardly conceive how innocent and ignorant of the ways of the world some of them are. A few weeks ago we had a group of a dozen or so waiting here under our care for their friends. One by one they went away, as friends called for them, until only this one was left. She was a sweet-faced little Irish girl about 16 years old, very much frightened and very lonely. I asked her where she came from, how old she was, and so got her to forget herself a while. Then I asked her how many of them there were in the family. Two older and three younger, she said. The eldest, her brother, worked when he could get work, and got ten pence to a shilling a day. Her father was dead.

"And you might have had a cow?" I asked.

"We could keep none," she said.

"And a bit of land where you raised a few potatoes?" I asked again.

"Yes, we raised a few potatoes. It was all we had," she replied.

"That means that the seven of you lived on potatoes and oat meal, and thought you were rich when you get a bit of milk?"

"Indeed we did," she said, with tears in her eyes; "an' it was often we went hungry for the potatoes and oat meal. An' it was to

keep them at home that I came to America."  
"I talked with her until I found out that that child, warm-hearted, ready to trust any one who had a kind word for her, absolutely ignorant of the world anywhere except in her own little parish, had made the journey alone in the hopes of helping the old mother fill the little hungry mouths at home. She knew no one on this side. No, with her pretty face and figure it would never have done to let her go out in the world alone. She was taken to the home, and is now in service near Chicago in a good home. That is but one of a thousand instances. Every young woman who lands at Castle Garden unprotected, irrespective of race or religion, is cared for, and it is necessary, for you can scarcely realize the temptations that lay in wait for the unsuspecting immigrants, but none are so deep-laid and devilish as those of the vultures who lay in wait for girls with attractive faces and manners. We get letters by hundreds from people who expect friends, and no small part of our work lies in our correspondence, but it renders our work much more effective."

"How is the mission supported?"  
"Entirely by the generosity of the people. We get no municipal or State aid whatever."—*New York Star*.

### Emergency Remedies.

There are many accidents constantly occurring among the little people, for no matter how careful older ones are to place dangerous things out of reach, there's apt to be a time of forgetting and then the dire consequences. Now it is hot water, again the hatchet or a sharp knife; possibly concentrated lye is swallowed, or buttons or thimble find their way into strange places in baby's economy.

For scalds from hot water or stove, there's nothing more apt to be handy than baking soda; wet it up soft and apply freely. If the burn is superficial or of slight extent, blinding it up with this is all that will be necessary. If lye has been drunk it is seldom that vomiting does any good; the amount is usually small. The best treatment is sweet oil or even melted lard if you haven't the oil, to counteract the caustic effects of the lye. The after inflammation of stomach and bowels which sometimes follows will need specific treatment quite beyond the power of the laity.

Usually when any foreign or poisonous matter has been swallowed the first indication is to produce emesis. If you have no sirup ipecac in the house, add a little mustard and salt to lukewarm water, and make the child drink considerable. It is one of the promptest, easily obtained emetics known.

When the injury is a cut, the treatment will depend on locality. If the hemorrhage is severe, an artery may need tying, but until a doctor can be secured, tie a handkerchief or something around the limb, above the wound, and place the limb in an elevated position.

For bee stings, probably the best dressing is mud, as it is for most bites or stings from insects.

Mud frequently removed is excellent dressing for snake and dog bites after they have been properly bled and cauterized.

Foreign substances in nose or ears, of course, demand removing. But, unless you are sure of success, don't attempt it yourself and by pushing the obstacle out of reach make a bad matter worse. Call on a surgeon at once.

If the not unusual accident of "a bug in the ear" occurs, waste no time trying to drag the offender out; douse in sweet oil, salad dressing, or molasses even, if you haven't the others handy, anything to entangle and quiet the intruder before it makes the victim wild. It can then be syringed out with warm water.—*Good Housekeeping*.

### To Restore the Freshness of Worn Clothing.

The mystery to many people how the scourers of old clothes can make them almost as good as new is explained in the *American Analyst* as follows: Take, for instance, a shiny old coat, vest, or pair of pants of broadcloth, cassimere or diagonal. The scourer makes a strong, warm soap suds, and plunges the garment into it, soaks it up and down, rubs the dirty places, if necessary puts it through a second suds, then rinses it through several waters, and hangs it to dry on the line. When nearly dry, he takes it in, rolls it up for an hour or two, and then presses it. An old cotton cloth is laid on the outside of the coat, and the iron passed over that until the wrinkles are out; but the iron is removed before the steam ceases to rise from the goods, else they would be shiny. Wrinkles that are obstinate are re-

moved by laying a wet cloth over them, and passing the iron over that. If any shiny places are seen, they are treated as the wrinkles are; the iron is lifted, while the full cloud of steam rises, and brings the nap up with it. Cloth should always have a suds made specially for it, as if that which has been used for light cotton or woolen clothes, lint will be left in the water, and cling to the cloth. In this manner we have known the same coat and pantaloons to be renewed time and again, and have all the look and feel of new garments. Good broadcloth and its fellow cloths will bear many washings, and look better every time because of them.

### Rules for Sweeping.

The first requisite to easy sweeping is a good broom. When buying select one with a light, slender handle and long, pliant straws. A thick handle adds unnecessary weight, is clumsy to handle and tiresome to the hands. Coarse, heavy straws are too brittle, they break off easily, and the broom soon wears out. To determine the quality of the straws it is necessary to examine them carefully, pushing the outer ones aside with the fingers, so that the inside may be seen, for frequently a layer of longer, slender straws on the outside is used to set off a very inferior article.

Having obtained a good broom, my first injunction is, do not grasp the handle too tightly with the upper hand. Let the hold be light enough to allow the handle to slide up and down through the hand with each forward and backward swing of the broom. This will prevent your putting too much weight on the broom, which is an important matter, and what is still more important, save much unnecessary twisting of the body and working of the arms. Care should be taken, however, that the hold be not too loose, as that will render the broom unsteady.

Again, always work with the upper arm, never the lower, towards the direction in which you are sweeping, changing your hold upon the handle, the upper hand for the lower and the lower for the upper, as frequently as you turn about to go in an opposite direction. This keeps the broom in its proper position, which is as nearly perpendicular as possible, and, since it is the lower arm that supplies the power that operates the broom, this change is restful to the arms and shoulders by dividing the labor between the right arm and the left, and frequently changing the position of the body. If you have not been accustomed to doing this, you will find it a little awkward at first, but it will soon become quite natural to make the change, and you will be surprised at the ease and thoroughness with which you can do your sweeping, as compared with the old method of retaining the same hold upon the handle throughout.

Lastly, do not make too long a stroke with the broom. Nothing is gained; while, on the other hand, much labor is wasted by throwing the broom so far back that only the sides of the straws are at first applied to the floor, and by extending the stroke so far to the front that the broom rises into the air, sending the dust flying in clouds through the room. Use the broom lightly and briskly, keeping it close to the floor, and making a stroke of but from two to two and a half feet in length; and if, while observing all the foregoing rules, you will in addition sweep crosswise of the strip of carpet, you will find the result to be a great saving in brooms, a saving in carpet and a saving in much valuable strength to the sweeper.—*Philadelphia Press*.

### Notes and Recipes.

To save table scrubbing, have your dish table covered with zinc.

Clean stoves when cold with any stove polish mixed with alum water.

A teacup of lye in a pail of water will improve the appearance of black goods.

Every household should add one more commandment—Never fry beefsteak.

The foot of a coarse cotton stocking is superior to a sponge for bathing purposes.

Sweeping days remove the lamps from the room, and do not return until the dust settles.

Fry some apples occasionally. Fried apples will remove the edge from many a hard meal.

If you burn your lamps all night cleanse them daily; otherwise every other day will be sufficient.

Lemon juice and sugar, mixed very thick, is useful to relieve coughs and sore throats. It must be very acid as well as sweet.

A solution of chloral hydrate, five grains to the ounce of water, will clear the hair of dandruff, and prevent it falling out from

that cause. It is also claimed that partial baldness may be cured by this means.

It is a well established truth that an ounce of keep your mouth shut is better than a pound of explanation after you have said it.

In purchasing lamps be sure they are well put together if of different materials. Those with transparent reservoirs are more agreeable and easier to fill.

Learn how to blow out a light and teach your children, thus avoiding danger, a disagreeable odor and a smoky chimney. Turn the light down quite low, when a slight breath from the top of the chimney puts it out, then turn up the wick a trifle, leaving it ready to light.

Biting the lips frequently makes them sore, and for hard, dry lips a little pure glycerine lightly rubbed in at night is often beneficial. A harmless application for the same purpose is made of a quarter of an ounce of white wax, with one teaspoonful each of glycerine and mutton suet. The wax and suet are melted separately, and then the whole mass is well mixed and turned into a mold to cool.

Fainting proceeds from different causes, the commonest being a disturbance in the circulation of the blood in the brain. For an ordinary fainting fit you should lay the patient flat. Great harm has often resulted from the treatment of ignorant people in trying to make the patient sit up, or propping up his head with pillows. You want to send the blood back from the heart to the brain, and so the flat posture is absolutely necessary. Let the patient lie so that the feet are higher than the head, throw the clothes about the chest and throat open, sponge the face with cold water, and give him some cold water to drink.

There are two kinds of sunstroke. 1. Comes on suddenly from direct exposure to heat of the sun. 2. Results from laboring in the open air. The symptoms are headache, giddiness, sickness, confusion of ideas, refusal to take food. Often after a couple of hours insensibility comes on, and the face is flushed. Pulse slow. Eyes are blood-shot. All you can do is to raise the head, apply cold water (hot water with chill off is better); patient to be kept in the shade. Remove tight clothing from neck and chest. Avoid giving any stimulant. There is always danger of epilepsy after a sunstroke, and the doctor is best sent for as soon as possible.

### Railroad in the Congo Valley.

The entire amount of money needed to build and equip a railroad in the Congo valley has been subscribed. It is \$5,000,000 in all, and the capitalists represented are from Belgium, France, Germany, England and the United States. The Belgian government subscribed \$2,000,000, not as a gift, but in payment of bonds bearing 3½ per cent. interest. If the \$5,000,000 is enough to complete the road, it is the first railroad built near the equator without an absolute gift. Work will be begun this year, but it is expected that it will take four years to complete the railroad. When it is completed the heart of the dark continent will be opened to civilization. In the interior of Africa is a fine elevated region containing much fertile land, and better adapted to European immigration than the equatorial regions of either Asia or South America. The coast equatorial line of Africa is unhealthy, but above the cataract of the Congo is an elevated country, now only laboriously reached by land carriage.

### A Great Steamer.

On June 29, the White Star royal mail steamer *Majestic*, twin ship to the *Teutonic*, launched in the beginning of the year, was launched from Messrs. Harland & Wolff's yard at Belfast. As the *Teutonic* and the *Majestic* are the largest merchant vessels afloat, the following particulars may be interesting: The length of the ships is 582 feet, breadth 57 feet 6 inches, depth 39 feet 4 inches, with a gross tonnage of nearly 10,000. They are built of Siemens-Martin steel, and are propelled by two independent sets of triple expansion engines, constructed by Messrs. Harland & Wolff, driving twin propellers with manganese bronze blades. In form and construction of hull they possess all the distinctive beauty of outline and strength which characterized their predecessors, the *Oceanic*, *Adriatic*, *Britannic*, *Germanic*, etc., with the addition that, while they are as minutely subdivided by athwartship bulkheads, they are also made with a longitudinal bulkhead running fore and aft throughout the greater portion of their length, giving additional rigidity and strength to their structure, and greatly increasing the security of the ships in the event of collision. The ships ply between New York and Liverpool.—*Scientific American*.

## The Young Folks.

### We Just Made a Farmer of Jim.

Four brave, brawny boys—and our fond, foolish hearts  
 Beat high in their joy and their pride;  
 Four treasures immortal intrusted to us  
 To rear and to guard and to guide.  
 It was ours to fathom the gifts of each mind,  
 To study the depths of each heart,  
 And discern, if we might, just the labor of life  
 That Dame Nature designed for their part.

We had pondered it long, but 'twas settled at last  
 That our Henry a preacher should be,  
 And our John, you should see, for a lawyer  
 was born,  
 And our Joseph should make an M. D.;  
 But the fourth was so quiet and queer in his way  
 That 'twas hard to decide about him,  
 And we needed his help, so we said with a sigh,  
 "We'll just make a farmer of Jim."

So the three went forth from the farm-yard gate  
 In the kingdom of books to toil,  
 To delve scholastic lore—while Jim  
 He delved in the farm's rich soil.  
 'Twas a goodly sum we had garnered by  
 For use in this hour of need;  
 'Twas the savings slow of the frugal years  
 But 'twas spent with a reckless speed.

'Twas a goodly sum—like the wind it went,  
 And the three never knew how we planned,  
 How we worked and scrimped and struggled  
 and saved  
 To furnish their large demand.  
 And Jim—how he toiled through the ceaseless  
 round  
 Till each wearisome day was done;  
 Undaunted he by the scathing storm  
 Or the noontide's scorching sun.

With plow and sickle, through crowded days,  
 He wrought till the fields were shorn,  
 And girded in sheaves was the harvest's grain,  
 And garnered the golden corn.  
 It was hard—so hard—through the weary  
 months,  
 Yet not a complaint from Jim,  
 Though all went out to the three abroad,  
 And nothing remained for him.

Deeds grand and brave has the soldier done  
 In the midst of the battle's strife,  
 Yet naught that is nobler will e'er be known  
 Than this patient, unselfish life.  
 But 'twas over at last, and from college halls  
 Came forth the children three,  
 Full of unknown words, and of high ideas,  
 And of hopes for the days to be.

And they went abroad on the world's highway  
 To learn that a language dead  
 And that classic lore was a worthless stock  
 To exchange for their daily bread.  
 And what of Jim? He had read in books  
 Of the great and the good of yore,  
 Of the glories of empires passed away  
 And of nations to rise no more.

But it was from the page of nature's book,  
 From the blossom and bird and bee,  
 From the soft, green earth and the tender  
 skies,  
 From the mountain and surging sea,  
 That he learned of the deeper meaning of life,  
 Learned its scheme and scope sublime,  
 And in calm, that brood in the solitude,  
 Learned the needs of the soul divine.

Unfettered by rule or measure of school,  
 His mind looked up from the sod,  
 And his thoughts grew broad as the universe,  
 And deep as the thunders of God.  
 And the people came and besought our Jim  
 Of his knowledge to them impart,  
 And he taught with the simple eloquence  
 That thrills through the human heart.

And they bowed them down to this son of toil,  
 And they cried that the nation's need  
 Was his steady brain and his noble heart  
 And his honor in word and deed.  
 And they came from the near and they came  
 from the far,  
 And they wouldn't take "no" from him,  
 But they crowned him with title and wealth  
 and fame,  
 And they made a statesman of Jim.

The years they are by, and I sit and sigh  
 O'er the fate of the children three,  
 For the world's been unkind to the lawyer  
 born  
 And the M. D. and LL. D.;  
 I think of their starving, struggling lives,  
 And then I think of Jim—  
 And I thank the Lord that we had the sense  
 To make a farmer of him.

—Mrs. W. B. Austin.

### INDIAN MEDICINE MEN AND WAE DANCES.

The habits and customs of some of the Western tribes are so little known to the general reader that, perhaps, a description of some of their curious practices may be of some interest. Mr. Paul Beckwith has published an interesting paper on the Dakotahs in the last report of the Smithsonian Institution, and among other things he remarks that the medicine man or high priest is invariably a chief, and although he maintains his sway by the use of mysteries and incantations, nevertheless at times shows a power which is not understood by those outside of the cult or brotherhood, and through a knowledge of the medicinal properties of herbs often performs cures that lead one to believe he is not altogether the charlatan he is represented. His cures are often the wonder of the army surgeons.

An incident in point is cited in the case of an Indian who one day came staggering into camp with his leg horribly swollen from a bite of a venomous snake. The camp surgeon could do nothing for the sufferer, but he was completely cured by the medicine man. Another case is quoted in which a cataract of the eye was cured by inserting

brass filings into the affected organ. To impress upon the mind of the patient the divine nature of his medicine, the medicine man adds to the efficacy of his remedy mysterious pantomimes, contortions of the body and features, always to a drum accompaniment. If the patient is affected with a serious ailment, he places a paper or bark figure on the ground, and, while the patient is held over it, he fires a gun, by which act the sickness passes into the image in the ground and is killed by the discharge of the gun. They claim that all this power is received from the Great Spirit, who confers upon them a spiritual medicine so powerful that they can kill at will, resuscitate the dead, and cure the sick. This spiritual medicine is represented by anything that strikes the fancy, as a bunch of feathers, a claw, a bird, or the head of an animal.

When a council is held, a barricade is erected in the form of an ellipse, and a tent is raised at each end of the inclosure, one for the high priests or medicine men and the other for ten men who have been selected to keep order and conduct the ceremony, acting as a sort of police. The high priest, from his seat in the medicine tent, appoints four assistants, one bearing a drum, one a pillow and stick, one a rattle, and the last assisting by grunting. A big drum in the center of the circle is being constantly beaten by several drummers. The high priest then speaks to them of the holy dance which was founded centuries ago, and tells them of the power of the medicine of their ancestors, and warning skeptics not to scoff at them or their craft, as they have the power of thrusting a claw or stone through the body of any one at will, causing instant death. In proof of this assertion, he calls one of his assistants to him and points toward him with the medicine bag, at the same instant puffing at him with his lips, whereupon the assistant falls to the ground apparently senseless. Then the priest salaams to the four points of the compass, and invokes the Great Spirit to aid him and the other members present in bringing the dead brother to life. The drums are then beaten and a frantic dance is begun, when the lifeless form gradually returns to consciousness and spits into his hand a mass of froth and blood, in which is found a claw or a stone. The high priest now dances around the circle, and waving his medicine bag, blows upon some one else, who, in the same manner, falls to the ground senseless. The chief continues, and the "dead men," reviving, assist in shooting others, until the inclosure is full of howling savages dancing, yelling, and shooting each other. The dancing is kept up in the most frantic manner. After a certain length of time the four assistants, who have been trotting around the ring faster and faster, form in line, and after advancing and retreating several times, thrust the instruments into the hands of others who become their successors and then take seats, and now represent the gods of the north, south, east, and west, the high priest representing the Great Spirit, or Wankan-tan-ka. When a new member is initiated, he is taken into the council tent for instructions, which are secret. He is then stripped of his clothing, excepting an apron about his loins and moccasins on his feet. He is then painted entirely black except a small red spot between his shoulders. The candidate is exhorted to be good, and is told that his medicine will be correspondingly powerful, and he must also give a feast once a year. If he does not, he will meet with misfortunes, sickness or death. The candidate now receives the holy claw or stone. The medicine man, approaching him from the east, describes the course of the sun with the medicine bag, and bowing to the four point of the compass, mutters an incantation, and thrusting the bag toward him says, "There goes the spirit." The candidate then falls prostrate, and blankets, skins, ornaments, etc., are thrown as offerings over the candidate. At command of the high priest the novice recovers and is presented with the medicine bag, becoming a recognized member of the order. After these ceremonies the feast begins, and the food which has been cooking before the tent of the assistants is distributed among the people. The dance lasts from daybreak to daybreak of the day following, and as these dances are frequently given in winter with the thermometer often far below zero, it may easily be imagined how the candidates must suffer, clad as they are in a coat of paint. It is generally understood that the members of the order have secret signs and passes, but the penalty of exposure is so sure and swift that none of the secrets are ever divulged. There are well-known instances in which indiscreet members have mysteriously but permanently disappeared, at the instance, it is supposed, of the medicine men.

### Woods Used in Canes.

No one need complain on the score of variety in the woods used for walking sticks. About everything procurable and at all suitable has been pressed into service. Most of the woods are from foreign climes. Among the conspicuous sorts are the whangie sticks; they are Chinese products, and prized because of the regularity of their joints. The orange and lemon sticks are always more or less fashionable. We get them from the West Indies and Florida. The orange has a beautiful green bark and odd-looking markings which run the length of the cane. The lemon is rougher, and has prominent knots at regular intervals. Algeria supplies us with myrtle sticks, which are carried by those who admire odd effects. Other imported sticks are ebony, palmetto, rosewood, thorn, cactus, hairwood, partridge and lots of other woods whose names are already well known and need not be repeated here. A peculiar stick we get from a species of palm grown in Borneo, and it is called rajah; but the most celebrated of all palm cane is malacca. It comes from a species of calamus, a slender-growing palm. The strangest part of it all is that it does not hail from Malacca, but from a small place on the opposite coast of Sumatra. We do not know why it is called malacca.—Ex.

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Mr. Hewins, of the Cherokee Cattle Company, says there is not much Texas fever among the Territory cattle.

Another road, the C., B. & Q., has made through rates on live stock from points west of the Missouri to Chicago.

Table showing valuation of Kansas property for taxation in 1889 exceeds that of 1888 as follows: 1889 valuation \$360,815,073; 1888 valuation \$53,248,332; Income 7,566,741.

The Farmers' Federation scheme is explained by its President in the KANSAS FARMER this week. It is the same movement which was begun in the spring of 1885 by the same person, Hon. Walter N. Allen, under the name of The Farmers' Trust.

Fall plowing is in progress in all parts of the State. Teams, teams, teams, in all directions as one travels over the roads and looks in the fields. This is as it should be. It pays. Kansas farmers are fast learning the advantages of good work in the early autumn for wheat and rye seeding.

The Atchisod Topeka & Santa Fe railroad is said to be running behind financially. President Strong resigned a few days ago, and it is reported that many other changes are contemplated indeed, a thorough reorganization. It is also rumored that Jay Gould and C. P. Huntington will own the road in less than ninety days.

The display made by the working people of Topeka last Monday—Labor Day—was creditable in every respect. but more especially in the neat appearance of the men, the perfect order, the absence of banners bearing revolutionary sentiments, and the absolute loyalty of the workers as demonstrated by the profusion of national flags.

The retirement of President Wm. B. Strong from the management of the A. T. & S. F. railway company is an event of more than ordinary importance. Mr. Strong was the first, and, so far as we know, the only prominent railroad man who studied his business with the people's interests always in his mind.

THE FARMERS AND THE DEEP WATER MOVEMENT.

Every farmer in Kansas ought to appoint himself a committee of one to assist in every available way in pushing forward the deep water movement. Our older readers remember that the KANSAS FARMER has long advocated the establishment of a practicable seaport on the Gulf coast south of us. We have always referred to Galveston as the best place simply because it seems so at this distance. But the particular place is not as important as the fact of location at any accessible point.

There is to be a convention at Topeka the first day of October next to consider this matter. It will be composed of men representing at least eighteen States and Territories, including Governors, Senators and members of Congress. Farmers of Kansas ought to attend that convention in large numbers. The delegates will be largely business men, from boards of trade and other commercial bodies.

P. S.—The foregoing was prepared for last week's issue. Since that time we have been in correspondence with the committee on invitation and feel encouraged to believe that a considerable number of farmers, representing agricultural associations, will be admitted to the convention as delegates.

day before the convention—September 30. Let these alliance and grange delegates meet at the KANSAS FARMER office, S. W. corner Fifth and Jackson Sts., for consultation.

THE GREAT FARMING STATE.

In another place we give figures showing the crop history of Kansas as to wheat and corn, since and including the year 1870. No State in the Union has a better record, as can be easily demonstrated by an appeal to the official reports. Some time ago we published a comparative record of Indiana, Illinois and Kansas, as to wheat, corn and oats for the years 1882 to 1888 inclusive—seven years. The average yield per acre during the seven-year period was as follows:

Table comparing crop yields per acre for Indiana, Illinois, and Kansas from 1882 to 1888 for Wheat, Corn, and Oats.

Kansas is made up almost wholly of strictly farming lands. We have good deal of rock in some localities, but in the aggregate there is but a small proportion of the surface which is not tillable. And we have no swamp lands, no marsh lands, no desert lands. Fully 95 per cent. of the area is fit for the plow, and Kansas is a large State, containing 82,080 square miles, as much as all of New England with New Jersey and Delaware added, and then have territory enough left to make a State larger than Connecticut.

There is no question about the general advantages of Kansas as a farming region. We raise all the cereals abundantly, as the figures show, and there is no better land under the sun for stock-growing in connection with the raising of grain and grass. Last year we had 2,362,488 head of cattle, 1,143,245 head of swine, and 793,168 head of horses. In 1884 our sheep numbered 1,206,297, decreased to 402,744 in 1888, the decrease caused, however, not by any natural disadvantages of the State.

The Kansas City Times, reviewing our crop conditions at this time, says: "In recuperative power Kansas is the France of America. Counting corn, wheat, oats, sorghum, fruits and vegetables, stock, grass, dairy and poultry products and the rest, it is not too much to say that the selling value of the farm output of Kansas this year will approximate \$200,000,000. No wonder the English financier calls it the "Great Loan Land" and its people are so bold and confident about their future.

A WALL STREET SCHEME

There has been some uncertainty a few weeks past concerning the money market. All reviews of trade and all predictions and speculations concerning the near future included some reference to the probable action of the Treasury Department in purchasing outstanding government bonds. It was reported that some kind of a combination was operating quietly to force up the price of bonds so as to compel the government to pay higher rates than it had been paying.

About the time this unusually large purchase had been effected a new Wall street scheme was announced. A syndicate of bankers has been formed controlling \$20,000,000 of government bonds, which it is proposed to so manipulate as to bull the price whenever the government wants to buy up any of its obligations. In case the Treasury refuses all offers of bonds, the syndicate will create a stringency in the money

market, in the hope of forcing the government to buy bonds as the only method of averting a panic.

This forcibly represents the dangerous power wielded by men who deal in money, and it is a quick reminder of the fact that these same money-dealing men do in fact control in a large measure the business interests of the entire country, including the rising and falling of prices. The fact again suggests the question often asked in these columns—what right has any man to deal in money unless he does it as an agent of the people? A man who obstructs the public highway or attempts to monopolize its use in any way is indicted, convicted of a crime and punished. The highway belongs to the people; it was opened and is kept open for their use and on precisely the same terms to all. So should it be with money. All banks of issue should be prohibited, by excessive taxation if in no other way; the government should control all the money in the country by issuing gold and silver coin, and certificates of deposit based on coin or bullion of both gold and silver, of present fineness and weight, and make up the deficiency, if there be any, with Treasury notes, fixing the rates of interest low enough to help the people and high enough to pay all expenses of issue. This Wall street scheme is a money trust, and like all others, draws from the people the profits it gains. There is only one way out of this money monopoly, and it is through the people's power in their organized government. Railroads, ferries, postal matters and many other things are regulated by law on a general system in the interest of the people. Let the same plan be adopted in case of money, which is the common medium of exchange among the people. That will prevent all such schemes as this.

Kansas and Her Crops.

In view of the fact that Kansas crops this year make a good showing for the State, the following figures will be interesting, giving the aggregate acreage and yield, and the average yield per acre, for the whole State in the years mentioned:

Large table showing crop statistics for Corn and Wheat from 1870 to 1889, including columns for Acres, Bushels, and Average Yield per Acre.

When Frost Comes.

Here is an interesting bit of information which every farmer who sees it ought to put in his scrap book if he does not preserve a file of the KANSAS FARMER. It is a record of the times when first frosts appeared in the region of Topeka, in the years named, taken from a record kept by Hon. J. B. McAfee, of the KANSAS FARMER company:

1880 Oct. 4, quite heavy; 1881, Oct. 19, heavy; 1882, Oct. 17, light in low places; 1883, Oct. 14, quite heavy; 1884, Oct. 9, rather light; 1885, Oct. 4, rather heavy, 6, heavy; 1886, Oct. 1 and 2, quite heavy; 1887, Oct. 11, rather light, killed most sweet potato vines; 1888, Oct. 3, heavy.

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

Mr. H. E. Bidwell tells the readers of the Wichita Eagle that at the time of his writing (August) he was maturing his "eleventh crop or brood of silk worms," and adds: "We have September, October and to the middle of November to mature five more in. No other country under the sun ever made such a showing. But one brood is annually raised in France and Italy, and two in China and Japan.

Mr. J. S. Soule, special correspondent of the KANSAS FARMER, is a draughtsman as well as a student of political economy. His latest and best pictorial representation is a silver dollar enlarged to five and three-eighths inches in diameter, marked off in sections, showing "cost of production" one-third; jobber's profits one-fifteenth; wholesaler's profits two-fifteenths; retail dealer's profits seven-fifteenths. The application is made to farm products.

Farmers in localities where institutes are to be holden the coming season, should not forget that the law requires the Commissioner of Forestry to visit counties and talk to the people on tree culture whenever he is invited to do so by twenty farmers. Hon. Martin Allen, of Ellis county, is Commissioner, and he may be addressed at Forestry Station, Dodge City, or Ogalla, Trego county. He is a practical man and would be serviceable at the institutes.

Some of the large cities of the United States, notably New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago, are competing for the location of the World's Fair in 1892. The KANSAS FARMER favors Chicago. Its location is near the center of population, it is easy of access, it lies on the shore of one of our inland seas, its climate is healthful with cool atmosphere during the summer months, it is able to accommodate the people who will attend, it is the most truly representative American city.

A correspondent of the Wichita Eagle, discussing the bucket-shop business, very justly says: "This question is national. The entire land feels the influence of these gamblers, and the grain-grower is gradually being ground to powder by this speculation, and the only relief is the crushing of the option dealer, and the only source of relief is in the united power of honest men against thieves, and the grain-grower should mass and move immediately on Congress, demanding the overthrow and extinction of option dealing."

The KANSAS FARMER rises to inquire what rule applies in effecting through rates from points west of Missouri river to Chicago on live stock that does not apply with equal force to all other classes of property. The old plan was to make two rates, one from place of shipment to Kansas City or other Missouri river point, and another rate from there on to Chicago. Recently the rule was changed as to live stock on three roads, the Santa Fe, Rock Island, and C., B. & Q. That is well, something that ought to have been done long ago. But why draw the line on live stock? Why not include wheat and corn and wool and meat, and everything which the people have to ship?

Statistical information is refused by some farmers when assessors ask for it, as the law requires them to do. This is a short-sighted practice. It helps nobody, though if largely practiced, it would injure the reputation of the particular region. The facts will be substantially collected anyway by grain dealers and option gamblers who have private correspondents in every county. Withholding such information is injurious rather than beneficial to farmers. No class is more benefited by publication of facts fully than farmers. The life blood of their business is knowledge of what their fellow craftsmen are doing. It is a guide in their plans for future, without which they must "go it blind."

TAXATION OF MORTGAGES.

A large number of people, and the number is continually growing larger, believe that mortgages on real estate ought to be taxable, releasing the owner to the extent of the mortgaged interest. The idea may be illustrated thus: Mr. A owns a farm worth \$5,000 and he borrows \$2,000, giving his notes for the amount and executing a mortgage to Mr. B to secure payment. In that case A should be taxed on \$3,000 and B on \$2,000. Whether such a rule would be better or whether it is just, has two sides, like every other question which cannot be answered by reciting established facts. It is argued on one side, that when a man borrows money and uses it, he has the use of what his security represents, and therefore ought to pay taxes on it. On the other hand it is urged that he does pay taxes on it, and very high taxes, in the way of interest. It is argued, too, that to tax a mortgage (or the notes which it secures) is unfair, because the money represented by it is in other hands. In answer to this, it is urged that the lender gets more for the use of his money, in interest, than he could make out of it in any other way and hence can well afford to pay tax on it. It is said, too, that to tax mortgages would increase the rates of interest, and thus compel the borrower to pay the taxes in increased interest rates. The only answer to this is, we don't know; let us try it, and if it does not work well in practice, the rule can be changed.

It is an open question, and a good deal can be said on both sides. The writer of this introduced a bill into the Kansas Senate during the session of 1875 providing for the taxation of mortgages on real estate, relieving the land from taxation to that extent. It was voted down in committee, and defeated on the final vote in the Senate. He has not changed his views on the subject since, and some encouragement comes from the adoption of a constitutional amendment in California embodying precisely the same idea contained in that bill, and a like amendment is now pending before the people of Illinois. The principle, we believe, is right. Here is the proposed amendment:

A mortgage, deed or trust, contract, or other obligation by which a debt is secured shall, for the purposes of assessment and taxation, be deemed and created as an interest in the property affected thereby. In case of debt so secured, the value of the property affected by such mortgage, deed of trust, contract or obligation, less the value of such security, shall be assessed and taxed to the owner of the property, and the value of such security shall be assessed to the owner thereof, in the county, city, or district in which the property affected thereby is situated. The taxes so levied shall be a lien upon the property and security, and may be paid by either party to such security. If paid by the owner of such security, the tax so levied upon the property affected thereby shall become a part of the debt so secured; if the owner of the property shall pay the tax so levied on such security, it shall constitute a payment thereon, and to the extent of such payment a full discharge thereof; provided, that if such security or indebtedness shall be paid by any such debtor or debtors, after assessment and before the tax levy, the amount of such levy may likewise be retained by such debtor or debtors, and shall be computed according to the tax levy for the preceding year. Every contract hereafter made, by which a debtor is obliged to pay any tax or assessment on money loaned or on any mortgage, deed of trust, or other lien shall, as to any interest specified therein, and as to such tax or assessment, be null and void.

Down With the Option Gamblers.

The Wichita Eagle is doing good service in exposing the iniquities of option gambling and in urging farmers to organize their forces and demand the wiping out of the nefarious business. Here are some of its suggestions: "The farmers should be alive to their best interests, and through their organizations and representatives in Congress endeavor by concerted action to have a law passed at the next session of Congress to prohibit the fictitious trading in farm products. Each county of every Western State should send at least two representatives selected from among the farmers to Washington this winter and press before Congress the necessity of immediate action in this matter. Every railroad company that desires to improve the traffic on their lines and the commerce of the country should join with the farmers in this move and se-

cure the passage of this law. Every merchant, manufacturer and jobber in the country should use his influence to stop this wrecking or gambling in articles which effects the legitimate business. If this wrecking of values is allowed to go on where will our farmers be? What will become of the railroads? What will the merchant do? Nearly every class of business is effected by it."

Wheat-Growing in Kansas.

The crop of this year again emphasizes the fact that Kansas is a good region for wheat-growing. The wetness of the season destroyed many insects and put the ground in good condition for fall seeding. Our reports published this week show that the wheat acreage will be increased this fall, and this we believe is a wise policy. The price is low, and may not be higher next year, but there is some shortage in the world production of wheat for this year, and there will be room for all that Kansas farmers can raise at prices no lower than the present range, as the outlook now indicates.

We do not advise "going into wheat" to the exclusion of other crops. That is not good farming. But let every farmer raise some wheat. Prepare the ground well, have it some distance from oats and corn ground for next year; seed carefully, and raise all the wheat you can on ground which you do not intend to use for any other crop. Twenty-five bushels to the acre of 50-cent wheat is a good deal better than nothing when a man is pressed for money. Fifty acres of such wheat would pay off one-half of a \$1,250 mortgage.

Eight Months of Kansas Weather.

From the reports of the Kansas Weather Service kindly furnished us by Sergeant Jennings, we are enabled to gather the following facts concerning Kansas weather during the eight months past of the present year:

January.—Temperature above normal (average for a long period of years). Precipitation in rain and snow, excess above normal except in the extreme eastern and northeastern counties.

February.—First half of the month warm, last half "genuine winter." Precipitation mostly snow—heaviest in eastern counties.

March.—Warm wet month. No hard storms. Temperature 1 to 5 deg. above normal. Precipitation—excess except in northeastern and southern counties.

April.—Temperature a little above average. Average rainfall for the State 3.14 inches.

May.—Temperature slightly below the May normal. Average precipitation for the State 5.48 inches—in McPherson county 11 inches, in Coffey county 12 inches.

June.—Mean temperature for the State 71.2 deg. Average rainfall 4.01 inches.

July.—Three hot waves and three wet or rain waves; the former spread over the western division, the latter mainly in eastern and middle. Mean temperature normal. Average rainfall 4.65 inches.

August.—Temperature rather below normal; average rainfall over the State 3.48 inches.

Among the valuable bulletins prepared in the office of Experiment Stations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is one, now approaching completion, which will be found of infinite service to the workers in our Experiment Stations, to Agricultural Journalists, Institute Directors, etc. It will be known as Experiment Station Bulletin, No. 2, Part I, and is a very complete digest of the annual reports of some thirty Agricultural Experiment Stations of the United States for 1888. The special feature of this work is the index which is very full and complete, being not only an index to the digest, but practically an index to the reports themselves which are included in the digest. The work, with the exception of the index, is already in

type, and will soon be completed and ready for distribution. It is issued as Part I, the intention being to include a digest of the reports of the remaining stations in another volume to be known as Part II. This digest work will thereafter be continued periodically, so as to cover all the Experiment Station reports.

Gossip About Stock.

C. F. Stone, Peabody, Kans., the leading breeder of Merino sheep and Holstein cattle, reports a recent sale of Merino bucks to the Prairie Cattle Company of Colorado. Mr. Stone reports a brisk trade.

The Southwestern Kennels of Wichita, Kan., are again represented in our columns. The writer visited the establishment recently and was surprised to see such a fine dog ranch. The breeder, Dr. D. T. Snook, breeds some thirty-two varieties.

H. G. Farmer, of Garnett, was at the fair with eighteen head of Poland-Chinas, three head of Berkshire, four head of small Yorkshires, six head of Merino sheep, and twenty-four (ops of poultry, and carried off thirteen first prizes on poultry and seventeen prizes on other stock shown—a big showing for any breeder.

Henson & Rathbone, Council Grove, says: "We can report our Holsteins doing well and a grand lot of calves, being mostly the get of Netherland Jacob, a son of Netherland Prince." We have just sold four females and one male to J. C. Perry, of Florence, Kans., at very good figures, and plenty left which we will show at State Fair at Topeka, September 16 to 21, inclusive."

S. A. Converse, Cresco, Ia., our new advertiser of Red Polled cattle, writes: "My herd of Red Polls is one of the very largest, and I am each year importing, to fill up as sold out, and make a point to get the best. Last year I imported the best bred bull of the breed to be found any place in England, looking from a butter standpoint, and aim to always keep in that line, to have a fine lot to select from. Have just finished threshing oats. Have 3,800 bushels from fifty acres. Can Kansas beat this much. This is heaping measure from the machine."

Our Illustration.

On the front page appears an illustration of the Cofran Engine. It is one of the best in the market. The piston-rod, valve stem and pins are made of steel. The crank shaft and connecting rods are of best hammered iron. The main frame of the engine and slides, as well as the bearings for crank shaft, are made of one piece, making it impossible for working parts to get out of alignment. No special foundation is necessary. The engine will run equally well whether plumb or not. Every engine is adjusted and run before leaving the shop.

A detached engine has special features which recommend it to those wanting power. Journals of engines mounted on boilers become heated from unequal expansion and contraction of boiler, impairing its efficiency and making it impossible to keep it lubricated.

The engine is made in five sizes, occupies but little space, and is a substantial, solid, all-round machine. The boiler is equally well made. No cast iron heads or fire-box or other clip-trap fixtures to lessen cost.

Weather-Drop Bulletin

Of the Kansas weather service in co-operation with the United States Signal Service, for the week ending Saturday, August 31, 1889:

Precipitation.—The rainfall this week has nearly all been confined to the southwestern counties. There is an excess extending northeast through Stanton, Hamilton, Grant, Kearney, Haskell, Finney, Gray, Garfield, Hodgeman, Pawnee, Rush and Barton, and including the western half of Ford. Light rains extended into the southern portions of Trego, Ellis and Russell, into Ellsworth and Rice, the northern half of Stafford, the northwest part of Edwards, eastern part of Ford and southwestward into Comanche, and occur again in the counties north of Lincoln and Saline and to the northeast. The heaviest rainfall for the week, amounting to two inches, fell in Kearney, Finney and Garfield. Over the rest of the State there has been a general absence of rain. T. B. JENNINGS, Signal Corps, Ass't Director.

Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, August 31, 1889. Furnished by the United States Signal Service, Sergeant T. B. Jennings, Observer:

Table with columns: Date, Thermometer (Max, Min), Rainfall. Data for August 25-31.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

- Barrier, R. L. Breeder's card. Crumb, J. H. Engines. Cozad, D. W. Nurseries. Davison, H. Breeder's card. Henson & Rathbone. Holsteins. Ireland, F. H. Short-horns. Lowder, L. G. Wire Picket Fence. Merriam, G. & C. Webster's Dictionary. McEhron, P. I. Breeder's card. New Era Exposition. Exposition. Pinches, W. H. Land for sale. Powell & Clements. Guns. Sprague, D. T. Southwestern Kennels. Springfield Engine & Kelley Duplex. Thresher Co. Road Cart. Union Machine Co. Road Cart. Wakeman Bros. Breeder's card. Weaver, W. A. Odd numbers Harper, etc. White, S. Q. Crutchshanks.

Horticulture.

BEST FRUIT FOR KANSAS.

From Secretary Brackett's fruit report, covering July, we take the following list of varieties yielding a full crop this year, arranged in the order of their general productiveness in the three districts of Kansas—northern, central and southern:

NORTHERN FRUIT DISTRICT.

- APPLES. Summer—1. Cooper's Early. 2. Carolina June. 3. Oldenburg. 4. Red Astrachan. 5. Early Harvest. 6. Hightop Sweet. Autumn—1. Maiden's Blush. 2. Rambo. 3. Lowell. 4. Grimes' Golden. 5. Ortolay. Winter—1. Rawie's Genet. 2. Ben Davis. 3. Willow Twig. 4. Missouri Pippin. 5. Winesap. 6. Jonathan. 7. Dominie. 8. Talman's Sweet. 9. Smith's Cider. 10. Rome Beauty. PEACHES. 1. Amsden. 2. Hale. 3. Alexander. 4. Large Early York. 5. Ward's Late Free. PLUMS. 1. Wild Goose. 2. Miner. 3. Lombard. GRAPES. 1. Concord. 2. Moore's Early. 3. Ives. 4. Dracut Amber. 5. Delaware. 6. Martha. 7. Elvira. 8. Champion. BLACKBERRIES. 1. Snyder. 2. Kittatinny. 3. Lawton. 4. Taylor. 5. Wilson Jr. CURRANTS. 1. Red Dutch. 2. White Grape. 3. Native Black. 4. Cherry. GOOSEBERRIES. 1. Houghton. 2. Downing. 3. Pale Red. RASPBERRIES. 1. Gregg. 2. Souhegan. 3. McCormick. 4. Turner. 5. Doolittle. 6. Cuthbert. 7. Tyler. 8. Miami. STRAWBERRIES. 1. Crescent (earliest). 2. Wilson. 3. Chas. Downing. 4. Glendale. 5. Sharpless. 6. Captain Jack. 7. Miner.

- CHERRIES. Early—1. Early Richmond. 2. May Duke. Late—1. Common Black Morello. 2. English Morello. PEACHES. 1. Amsden. 2. Hale. 3. Alexander. 4. Large Early York. 5. Ward's Late Free. PLUMS. 1. Wild Goose. 2. Miner. 3. Lombard. GRAPES. 1. Concord. 2. Moore's Early. 3. Ives. 4. Dracut Amber. 5. Delaware. 6. Martha. 7. Elvira. 8. Champion. BLACKBERRIES. 1. Snyder. 2. Kittatinny. 3. Lawton. 4. Taylor. 5. Wilson Jr. CURRANTS. 1. Red Dutch. 2. White Grape. 3. Native Black. 4. Cherry. GOOSEBERRIES. 1. Houghton. 2. Downing. 3. Pale Red. RASPBERRIES. 1. Gregg. 2. Souhegan. 3. McCormick. 4. Turner. 5. Doolittle. 6. Cuthbert. 7. Tyler. 8. Miami. STRAWBERRIES. 1. Crescent (earliest). 2. Wilson. 3. Chas. Downing. 4. Glendale. 5. Sharpless. 6. Captain Jack. 7. Miner.

CAUSES AFFECTING THE CROPS. Late spring frosts; heavy rain and hail storms occurring in several of the counties during the blooming period; blight of the apple and pear being severer than usual; prevalence of the tarnish plant bug, which ruined largely the blossoms of the apple and pear; and the codlin moth more generally numerous. Notes.—In the northern part of Pottawatomie county only the orchards on the extreme uplands are yielding a full crop of fruit, those on the bottom lands almost entirely failing in fruitfulness. In Ellsworth county a case is reported of heavy injury by late spring frosts occurring to plants which were mulched with straw, while no damage occurred to the portion of the plantation not mulched.

CENTRAL FRUIT DISTRICT.

- APPLES. Summer—1. Early Harvest. 2. Carolina June. 3. Red Astrachan. 4. Cooper's Early. 5. Hightop Sweet. Autumn—1. Maiden's Blush. 2. Jonathan. 3. Grimes' Golden. 4. Rambo. 5. Mother. Winter—1. Ben Davis. 2. Rawie's Genet. 3. Missouri Pippin. 4. Willow Twig. 5. Winesap. 6. Smith's Cider. 7. Wagener. CHERRIES. Early—1. Early Richmond. 2. May Duke. 3. Gov. Wood. Late—1. Common Black Morello. 2. English Morello. 3. Late Richmond. PEACHES. 1. Amsden. 2. Alexander. 3. Hale. 4. Crawford's Early. 5. Large Early York. PLUMS. 1. Wild Goose. 2. Miner. 3. Damson. 4. Washington. 5. Sand. GRAPES. 1. Concord. 2. Dracut Amber. 3. Moore's Early. 4. Worden. 5. Hartford. BLACKBERRIES. 1. Kittatinny. 2. Snyder. 3. Lawton. CURRANTS. 1. Red Dutch. 2. White Grape. 3. White Dutch. GOOSEBERRIES. 1. Houghton. 2. Downing. 3. Pale Red. RASPBERRIES. 1. Gregg. 2. Souhegan. 3. McCormick. 4. Turner (Red). 5. Cuthbert (Red). STRAWBERRIES. 1. Crescent. 2. Downing. Medium and Late—1. Miner. 2. Captain Jack. 3. Cumberland. 4. Windsor Chief. 5. Glendale.

- APPLES. Summer—1. Early Harvest. 2. Carolina June. 3. Red Astrachan. 4. Cooper's Early. 5. Hightop Sweet. Autumn—1. Maiden's Blush. 2. Jonathan. 3. Grimes' Golden. 4. Rambo. Winter—1. Ben Davis. 2. Rawie's Genet. 3. Missouri Pippin. 4. Willow Twig. 5. Winesap. CHERRIES. Early—1. Early Richmond. 2. May Duke. 3. Gov. Wood. Late—1. Common Black Morello. 2. English Morello. 3. Late Richmond. PEACHES. 1. Amsden. 2. Alexander. 3. Hale. 4. Crawford's Early. 5. Large Early York. PLUMS. 1. Wild Goose. 2. Miner. 3. Damson. 4. Washington. 5. Sand. GRAPES. 1. Concord. 2. Dracut Amber. 3. Moore's Early. 4. Worden. 5. Hartford. BLACKBERRIES. 1. Kittatinny. 2. Snyder. 3. Lawton. CURRANTS. 1. Red Dutch. 2. White Grape. 3. White Dutch. GOOSEBERRIES. 1. Houghton. 2. Downing. 3. Pale Red. RASPBERRIES. 1. Gregg. 2. Souhegan. 3. McCormick. 4. Turner (Red). 5. Cuthbert (Red). STRAWBERRIES. 1. Crescent. 2. Downing. Medium and Late—1. Miner. 2. Captain Jack. 3. Cumberland. 4. Windsor Chief. 5. Glendale.

CAUSES AFFECTING THE CROP. Were similar to those reported for the Northern District, with the exceptions of cracking of the apple, in Miami county, and the presence of the gooseberry worm in one locality.

SOUTHERN FRUIT DISTRICT.

- APPLES. Summer—1. Carolina June. 2. Early Harvest. 3. Lowell. 4. Benoni. 5. Cooper's Early. Autumn—1. Maiden's Blush. 2. Faneuse. APPLE (continued). Autumn—1. Grimes' Golden. 2. Rambo. Winter—1. Ben Davis. 2. Missouri Pippin. 3. Rawie's Genet. 4. Willow Twig. 5. Jonathan.

- CHERRIES. Early—1. Early Richmond. 2. May Duke. Late—1. Common Black Morello. 2. English Morello. PEACHES. 1. Amsden. 2. Hale. 3. Crawford's Early. 4. Alexander. 5. Arkansas Traveler. Late—1. Large Early York. 2. Stump-the-World. 3. Heath Cling. 4. Crawford's Late. 5. Old Mixon Free. PEARS. Early—1. Bartlett. 2. Clapp's Favorite. Late—1. Seckel. 2. Angouleme. 3. Louise Bonne de Jersey. PLUMS. 1. Wild Goose. 2. Miner. 3. Chickasaw. GRAPES. 1. Concord. 2. Delaware. 3. Moore's Early. 4. Dracut Amber. 5. Ives. 6. Hartford. BLACKBERRIES. 1. Kittatinny. 2. Snyder. 3. Lawton. CURRANTS. 1. Native Black. 2. Red Dutch. 3. White Dutch. GOOSEBERRIES. 1. Houghton. 2. Downing. RASPBERRIES. (Black-caps.) Early—1. Souhegan. 2. Doolittle. 3. Hopkins. Medium and Late—1. Gregg. 2. McCormick. 3. Ohio. (Red varieties). 1. Turner. 2. Cuthbert. 3. Shaffer. STRAWBERRIES. Early—1. Crescent. Medium and Late—1. Captain Jack. 2. Miner. 3. Cumberland. 4. Glendale. 5. Wilson. 6. Downing. 7. Sharpless. 8. Windsor Chief.

CAUSES AFFECTING THE CROP. Were similar to those occurring in the other districts, with the addition of canker worms in some few of the counties.

TREE-GROWING IN WESTERN KANSAS.

From the July report of the State Board of Agriculture. Written by Hon. Martin Mohler, Secretary of the Board.

On my recent trip to Goodland, Sherman county, which touches the Colorado line, I had an excellent opportunity for observation over a large extent of territory, having gone out over the northern route, "Rock Island," and returned by the Union Pacific railroad.

While I saw much to be admired in the numerous indications of thrift and industry on every side, yet a most disconsolate feature of Western farm life met my eyes, namely, the conspicuous absence of trees. Farmers in the older portions of the State have not yet learned the value of trees. Nowhere on God's footstool is a home a home which is devoid of trees; and especially is this true on an unbroken, treeless plain, where the eye in vain, like Noah's dove, seeks a resting place. I was also impressed with the fact that farmers in Sherman county and elsewhere were making the same mistake we made in Osborne county sixteen years ago. Many orchards we observed were set out. They are in haste to get fruit, as we were, and instead of first planting forest trees as a protection, they plant fruit trees, apple, peach, cherry, etc., in the hope that in a few years they will have fruit, while forest trees may be grown at their leisure. If the farmers of Sherman county and elsewhere who do so are not disappointed, then the experience of the early settlers of Osborne county goes for naught. Thousands of dollars paid out for nursery stock in the early history of Osborne county were lost; and the homesteaders, who could ill afford to lose the money, were discouraged. Generally, after repeated failures, they abandoned all hope of ever being able to grow fruit in that section. Attention was then turned to growing forest trees, and these we found could be successfully grown. Planted in sufficient numbers to make a good wind-break on the north, south and west, we found made the conditions necessary for the successful growing of fruit trees.

All the orchards now in good condition in Osborne county, and bearing fruit, so far as I know, are thus protected; and unless the farmers west of that point think it wise to spend ten or twelve years and much money in the evolution of the same fact by their own experience, they will at once abandon the idea of having fruit first, and turn their attention to growing forest trees, not only as a protection to fruit trees, but as a means of beautifying and adding comfort and value to their homes.

When forest trees are thus grown—and the more the better—fruit-growing becomes comparatively easy in western Kansas. Again another mistake I observed.

In many places I saw cottonwood, soft maple and box elder planted. These trees, except under the most favorable circumstances, in time prove to be a failure in western Kansas. The cottonwood, on bottom land where moisture is abundant, thrives and is reliable—probably the other two also; but on upland these trees, after attaining considerable size, in Osborne county and elsewhere in that section, generally die.

Now if the farmers in the west are wise, they will profit by the experience of their brethren further east, and will plant only such trees as have proven themselves in possession of the staying qualities for that section.

To plant a tree and care for it six years or more, and then, just when it becomes an object of pride and gratification to us, have it die on our hands, is an occasion not only of sad disappointment and lamentation, but it is a loss—and the worst is the loss of time. Plant only such trees as have been proven reliable and will go with you through life. Such trees are the honey locust, black walnut, Osage orange, and elm. The black walnut, catalpa and some others are believed to be reliable, but they are yet on probation, and may in time be admitted into full membership in the iron-clad family of the west. Among evergreens, the red cedar is entirely reliable; the others are doubtful. Human life is too short to fool with a tree of doubtful character.

Here then, are two facts, which have been purchased at a great price, and are offered free to all who desire them: First—Forest trees must be grown as a defense to fruit trees, in order to insure the success of the latter.

Second—Only such forest trees should be planted as possess the constitutional hardness to withstand the extreme climatic conditions to which they are exposed.

On my return from Sherman county, I stopped at Hays City and spent a day with Hon. Martin Allen, Commissioner of Forestry, and the most practical and successful tree-grower in western Kansas. I had heard much of Mr. Allen's success as a tree-grower, but was not prepared for the surprise which awaited me on visiting his farm near Hays City. The surprise was not so much in seeing forest trees thrifty, and in large numbers, and long lines of Osage orange hedge fence, for these I expected to see, but it was in seeing a large orchard of apple, peach, pear, cherry and plum trees all richly freighted with fruit. An apple orchard of over two acres, set ten years ago, was found in a healthy condition, and full of fruit. Another orchard of four acres, set six years ago, as thrifty and healthy trees as I ever saw, and the surprise was the amount of fruit they bore. Hundreds of plum trees were an object of especial interest, because of the perfection of the fruit, and the enormous amount the trees bore; and his success with cherries may be inferred, when I say that he sold one hundred bushels of that fruit this year. He has planted a third apple orchard of eight acres.

With Mr. Allen there seems to be no failure; and why? First—He knows how; and Second—His knowledge is brought out into practical requisition at home, instead of being laid upon the shelf and brought out on state occasions for show.

Mr. Allen seems to be a modest man, and has not seen fit to tell the public what he has done; but his remarkable success at a point so far west is a matter of interest to the people, especially of western Kansas, because it shows what has been, and therefore what can be done anywhere in that section.

Hays City fifteen years ago, when I first saw it, was as hopeless and forlorn-looking a country, in an agricultural way, as any portion of western Kansas is to-day, and the success of Mr. Allen seems to settle the problem as to the successful growing of forest and fruit trees in western Kansas. It is another grand step forward in the solution of the

agricultural problem of the West; for where trees, forest and fruit, can be successfully grown, there also, in time, agriculture will be successful.

Adaptation to climatic conditions, of course, is necessary. With crops as with trees, such must be grown as are adapted to that section. If a man from a tropical country should remove to western Kansas and undertake to grow oranges or bananas, he would probably fail. In like manner, the man who undertakes to raise corn as a staple in that country, where the Lord never intended it should be grown, will likely fail. For constitutional reasons, a man may be prohibited from eating certain articles of diet which he very much craves; but if he is sensible, instead of refusing to eat, he selects out of the abundance remaining such food as agrees with his stomach. Let western Kansas do the same thing. A great many products need to be grown in the world, but no one place can grow all of them. Let the western farmer drop corn as a staple, and substitute sorghum and its kindred. These, with the rich, nutritious grasses of that section, will grow horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. What more is needed?

But to return, I will not attempt at this time to give methods of growing fruit trees, but will simply say, that Martin Allen attributes his success chiefly to two things: First, growing low tops, with some inclination to the southwest to protect the trees from sun-scauld and borers; second, thorough cultivation. "Mulching," he says, "is good, but thorough cultivation is better." Any farmer who will plant trees as he plants corn, and give them the same cultivation corn requires, will find how easy it is to grow trees. He will find that an acre of trees costs no more to grow each year than an acre of corn.

The same is true in regard to hedge fence. A mile of hedge (Osage orange) costs no more to grow each year than a row of corn the same length. In the course of six or seven years, the farmer will have a fence worth at least \$1 a rod; and a fence, too, that will not mutilate or ruin for life valuable animals with its barb-arous barbs, but is entirely in harmony with the civilization of the nineteenth century; and, besides, if well kept, an ornament of which any one may feel proud. Whatever objection may apply to hedge fence in other countries certainly cannot apply in western Kansas, where every tree or shrub or plant that helps to break the violence of those heathenish storms—either hot or cold—is a missionary, and of course a civilizer. This civilization of Kansas climate has been in progress ever since the settlement of the State, and the forces which have been instrumental in effecting it up to the present time are still at work; and we have no reason to believe that these forces will cease to operate until their influence is felt and realized in every portion of western Kansas, and the agricultural conditions of that section vastly improved. However, as the ascent to higher altitude, from Hays City westward, is more rapid, the climatic change will be slower. Among the forces operating to produce this change, one of the most effectual is trees.

The object of this paper is to encourage western Kansas farmers to grow trees. There are many reasons, outside of their benign influence on climate, why farmers should grow trees. They are ornamental; they add comfort and beauty and withal value to the homestead. Nothing which can be grown on a farm, in comparison with its cost, will add so much substantial value to it as trees. They keep growing continually in beauty and value, increasing on and on as the years go by; and when the shadows of age begin to fall around you and all else fades, these trees, planted and nursed in their childhood by your own hands, will be green and fresh, dispensing to you joy and comfort in your declining years; and when you come to "join the innumerable caravan that moves to the mysterious realm of the dead" and all traces of your existence are gone, these trees remain a living monument to you, and to future generations an incontestable proof that your life has been an everlasting blessing to the world.

# The Busy Bee.

## Bees That Do Not Swarm.

We have (I mean my wife and I) an Italian queen that I bought of Mr. Frank Boomhower two years ago, that had never swarmed. Our other queens have swarmed excessively. Last season I reared a fine lot of queens from her brood, and these also preserved the traits of their mother during the season. Thinking we had a big bonanza in the line of non-swarmer, we concluded to advertise through *Gleanings*, "Warranted non-swarmer queens at regular prices," and I had actually written out what I thought was an attractive advertisement to forward for the June 1 issue, when our non-swarmer began to swarm, and now, June 17, they have all swarmed. Even the original Boomhower queen has followed the example of her beautiful daughters. We have not tried to check swarming, because our strongest stocks are not storing any surplus, on account of the extremely wet and cold weather.

We have a Carniolan queen that I bought of Dr. Morrison last June. September 1 she led out a large swarm. On the evening of the 8th, as I was making my usual round through the apiary I found, at the entrance of her old stand, seven young queens. They paid no attention to each other, but were determined to get back inside of the hive, which the workers would not allow, but would gently lead them out again. We had at that time a few queenless nuclei, where I ran the outcasts in, and five of them are to-day among the best laying queens.

From present indications we shall not secure any surplus until buckwheat and fall flowers, because the weather will not permit our bees to more than live and keep up brood-rearing from clover, and we are out of the range of basswood, which is four miles away. By way of experiment I think we will move a few colonies up to the basswood.

—S. W. Taylor, in *Gleanings*.

## Multiplying Experiments.

Mr. Superintendent Morrison, of the Wisconsin Farmers' Institute system, suggests a new and good idea, thus elaborately in *Breeder's Gazette*: In brief his plan is to formulate the conditions of certain problems in stock-feeding, dairying, and farming, and select a number of intelligent farmers who attend the institutes to whom these problems are to be submitted for practical solution, reports of results to be made at the meetings of the succeeding year. For instance, one man will be asked to determine the exact amount of a certain feed required to produce 100 pounds of pork; the amount necessary to add the second 100 pounds, etc. Another will experiment on the relations between so much feed of a specified kind and the amount of butter that can be produced therefrom; and thus the conditions will be extended to cover almost every phase of stock and grain farming. These questions for experiment will be submitted to farmers all over the State, and their reports will afford a vast fund of practical experience from a comparison of which conclusions both specific and general of a most valuable character may be drawn. The plan is certainly an excellent one. The conditions of the experiments submitted will of course have to be such that they can be readily followed by farmers, and it is of the utmost necessity that the greatest care be exercised by them in noting every condition which by any possibility may affect the results of the trial.

Here indeed lies the difficulty in the successful execution of the plan proposed by Wisconsin's energetic Superintendent of institute work. So many conditions, and not a few of them apparently trifling and insignificant, may affect favorably or unfavorably the course of such experiments that it re-

quires not only the greatest care and the closest possible observation, but also uncommon skill in the interpretation of causes and effects to conduct a trial of this nature on the conclusions from which general or specific rules of action may be predicated. That thousands of farmers possess the requisite ability for the performance of such work does not admit of doubt. Some practice will probably be necessary to attain entire success, but if the problems furnished be not too intricate and their conditions not too involved—and it is of course assumed that they will not be—and if due discrimination be exercised in the choice of those to whose care they are submitted, results the most valuable may confidently be expected. Concerning the condition last specified there should be no apprehension, for to Superintendent Morrison's happy faculty in the selection of his assistants is due not a little of the great success which has attended institute work in the Bidger State.

The value of this plan to those charged with the experimental work can scarcely be overestimated, as it enforces upon the farmer habits of close observation and a study of his business, the lack of which is the bane of American agriculture. With these farmers' experiment stations working together with those under the direction of educated scientific experimenters, we should be able to make rapid progress from our present empirical methods of stock and grain husbandry to those which base their existence on the solid rock of science and practice, as determined by a careful course of experimentation along the lines indicated by advanced agricultural science. There is much in this new idea of institute work to commend itself to the attention of workers in this field in other States.



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This popular remedy never fails to effectually cure Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness And all diseases arising from a Torpid Liver and Bad Digestion. The natural result is good appetite and solid flesh. Dose small; elegantly sugar coated and easy to swallow. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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**\$60 SALARY. \$40 EXPENSES IN** Advance allowed each month. Steady employment at home or traveling. No soliciting. Duties delivering and making collections. No postal cards. Address with stamp, **HAFER & CO.,** Piqua, Ohio.

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Officers of alliance meetings will favor us and our readers by forwarding reports of proceedings early, before they get old.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

The object of the Farmers' Alliance, expressed in one word is EDUCATION, the word used in its best, purest and broadest sense; education that will reach from the cradle to the court, that will give us better homes, better schools, better politics, better legislation, and better administration of the laws;

THE FARMERS' FEDERATION.

Review and Exposition of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Farmers' Federation. The Farmers' Federation of the Mississippi Valley is a close corporation of three directors, with centralized business power in the hands of a President, and an Executive Board composed of five heads of departments.

wit: Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to farmers who do their own shipping of grain and livestock; \$250,000 to local buyers and shippers of farm products; \$1,000,000 to farmers' alliances or other local associations of farmers of not less than ten members who may appoint shipping agents and authorize said agents to receive shares of stock in this company, said stock to be sold at 10 cents on the dollar in amounts of not less than five shares nor more than ten to any one person, and apportioned to the several States and Territories included within the Mississippi valley; but the applicant before being allowed to purchase said stock is required to sign a pledge that he will make all future consignments to this company; will observe all orders with respect to time and place of shipments; and as often as may be requested by the statistician, he will furnish crop reports, the amount of grain and live stock on hand and in possession of his neighbors as nearly as he can estimate.

Five hundred thousand dollars of said capital stock is to be issued and designated as privileged stock, subject to the conditions and pledges that may be imposed by the Board of Trustees. One hundred thousand dollars of said privileged stock, or in lieu thereof, \$100,000 of scrip may be issued and sold for 50 cents on the dollar, and made receivable on commissions and all dues to the company, and the moneys so derived from the sale of this stock or scrip is to be used to promote and inaugurate this movement; but none of this privileged stock can be sold for less than 10 cents on the dollar, nor to any person, unless he be a farmer, local shipper, or a person representing farming interests, as editor or publisher of some journal devoted to agriculture.

It is provided in section 1, article 2, of the by-laws, that the commissions to be charged by this company for selling live stock and cereals, shall be the same rate as now established by the commission men's association of Kansas City, Chicago and St. Louis.

Before reaching the consumers, the products of the farms of the Mississippi valley are now charged with \$10,000,000, annually paid in commissions; this company proposes to do the whole of this business of selling through a system of salaried agencies for \$1,000,000 annually. This plan submits a fair business proposition, that the farmer shall regulate the supply in the public marts, establish the price, and like a manufacturer sell his own goods, and at a profit. When a manufacturer finds that he has more goods in store than there is demand for, he does not put the surplus on the market to demoralize the trade and ruin the sale of his own stock. The farmer is the only producer that

sends an oversupply of his wares on the market to be sold by some one else, and like a bankrupt at some one else's prices. Overproduction could cut no figure in regulating the price if the farmers would combine like manufacturers and hold the surplus off from the market. The buyers will offer no greater price than what is necessary to bring to them a supply, and we cannot expect them to pay more for farm produce than they can buy it for; nor can there be any law passed to compel them to compete in the price when there is a supply offered in the market and no necessity for competition.

Now in order to stimulate prices we must have the power to cut short the supply, or control the output in the public markets. A monopoly in the commission business or the exclusive right to sell the farm products of the Mississippi valley would unquestionably give us this power. The country then would be put in direct and daily communication with the local shippers, by telegraph and telephone—could order and check shipments at pleasure and prevent the supply from exceeding the demand, or hold everything off the market if necessary to force the payment of fair prices for farm products.

But the question is being asked, "What will you do with the farmers who are in debt, and cannot hold their crops?" Our system does not require farmers to hold their crops, only to hold the surplus which in wheat amounts to the inconsiderable sum of one-twelfth of the crop raised in this country, but enough when put upon the market to ruin the price of the whole crop. To illustrate, if a farmer who raises 600 bushels of wheat, one-twelfth or fifty bushels of which is the surplus; that we ask him to hold; this then would enable him to sell his 550 bushels of wheat, for which there would be a legitimate demand and realize almost as much again money as he could now by putting his whole crop on the market.

It is the business of our statistician, from reports sent direct from farmers, to estimate the supply and demand and figure out the exact surplus, that each farmer may have in his granary, or on his farm, and which he would be notified to hold off the market. As now exaggerated reports of our crops are sent out and manipulated in the interest of buyers, and they know without some concert of action among farmers to hold the surplus of overproduction, that it will be thrown upon the market, and the result is our crops year after year are sacrificed and the farming interest ruined from the effect of low prices.

But our first care in all this is to acquire possession and control of a business that will make money for the stockholders, and through this consolidated agency and representative principle in the plan, effect a combine that will secure a general improvement in prices of farm products.

There have been various attempts to unite farmers for mutual protection, but these efforts have failed in results, owing to the decentralized principle of their organization. This company is founded on the very opposite principle and has therefore centralized power with concentrated business energy. And with its representative structure can accomplish its object with only 2 per cent. of the farming population, to be included inside of the organization. It is to be observed that the plan creates local shipping agents or representatives for the mass of the farming population to whom stock in the company will be given at 10 cents on the dollar requiring satisfactory pledges as to consignments, etc. It is on this peculiar feature of the organization, differing from all others of the kind, that we rely for success, and to which we invite special attention, but it is provided however that all farmers may acquire an interest in the company in the nature of a cestui que trust, and thus share in the business profits of the company, but special advantages are given to local buyers and shippers or representative men, they being the legal holders of stock in the company, and while it is the purpose to benefit the whole of the farming population by general improvement in prices of farm products, special advantages have to be given to the local shipper to secure a concentration of shipments. These local shippers or representative men would soon be in possession of two and one-half millions of stock earned in shipments to the company, and from the enormous profits that must inevitably accrue from the reduction of 90 per cent. of commission men, is an interest that would soon consolidate the farmers of the Mississippi valley and render their position impregnable.

None of the money received from the stock sold to these shippers or representative men will be used in the payment of expenses of the company, but will be placed on safe deposit, bearing 3 per cent. interest, and kept as a fund for the establishment of a bank, authorized by the charter, but the money

necessary to put this company on its feet and equip it for business will be raised from the sale of scrip issued and receivable in payment of commissions, and all dues to the company. We shall have no difficulty in selling this scrip to shippers at 50 cents on the dollar.

This is a brief synopsis of our system. We do not claim for it perfection, but offer it as a basis, which if acted upon, will bring to the farmers of the Mississippi valley speedy relief, and as it shall afford protection to the agricultural class will conserve all other interests.

A copy of the by-laws and printed applications for stock will be sent to any farmer or local shipper upon request, enclosing 10 cents in postage stamps.

WALTER N. ALLEN, President, Topeka, Kansas.

Farmers' Alliance Notes.

The Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association has an organization in every school district in Allen county, so writes a valued correspondent.

The Patrons of Husbandry (grange) in the United States now numbers 180,000 members in good standing, representing thirty States of the Union.

The membership of the alliance have our hearty thanks for a hundred or so subscriptions last week, which still continue to pour in by every mail.

The Georgia Alliance Exchange pledge their support to the farmers of the South who have determined to substitute cotton bagging for jute. The bagging trust will surely meet with defeat, thanks to the alliance. The Georgia State Exchange is now on a basis for business, having about \$50,000 in the treasury.

About 200 farmers of Shawnee county met at Moon's Grove, on Mission Creek, to discuss special features of the alliance. Addresses were made by J. M. Wilkerson, of the alliance, and J. G. Otis, Lecturer of the State Grange, as well as talks by others. The alliance membership in this county numbers about 700 and more being organized every week.

President McCune, of the National Alliance, speaking of the growth of the organization says: "From that little Texas organization, the germ of the great order of to-day, the alliance has grown until it numbers its divisions by tens of thousands, and its members by hundreds of thousands. Texas remains the banner State. She has over 4,000 sub-alliances, with a membership of probably 250,000. Tennessee, owing to a recent coalition of two orders, holds second rank. She has 3,200 sub-alliances, and a membership of 160,000. Georgia ranks third, with 2,040 sub-alliances and 100,000 members, organized under the administration of ex-President R. H. Jackson. North Carolina has 1,900 sub-alliances, and a membership of 80,000."

To keep the beard from turning gray, and thus prevent the appearance of age, use Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers, the best dye made.

FOR A DISORDERED LIVER TRY BERGHAM'S PILLS

THE MARKETS.

(SEPTEMBER 2.)

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

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

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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.

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### 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!  
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E. G. MOON, Secretary,  
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

## THE STRAY LIST.

### 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 on rump; valued at \$18.

### FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 28, 1889.

Crawford county—J. C. Gove, clerk.  
COW—Taken up by Wm. Croft, in Osage tp., F. O. McCune, August 9, 1889, one red cow, 6 years old, dehorned; valued at \$12.

### Washington county—John E. Pickard, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. W. Mitchell, in Sheridan tp., one bay horse, 16 hands high, two white spots on top of withers and on back on right side, a little knee-sprung; valued at \$25.

### Marion county—E. S. Walton, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by W. E. M. Cursler, in Fairplay tp., F. O. Cursler, August 9, 1889, one dark brown horse, 7 years old, small white spot in forehead, both hind feet white, branded L and an indescribable brand on left hip; valued at \$18.

### FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 4, 1889.

### Labette county—W. J. Millikin, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Isaac N. Burnside, in Richland tp., May 8, 1889, one black and white spotted cow, 7 years old, swallow fork in each ear, brand similar to CB on left side behind shoulder, crop off each ear and under-bit in left ear; valued at \$12.

### HEIFER—By same, one black and white heifer, 3 years old, marked and branded as above; valued at \$12.

### Grant county—L. A. Swendson, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by John Lahey, in Howard tp., P. O. Lawson, August 7, 1889, one small dun mare pony, star in forehead, Mexican brand; valued at \$20.

### Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by Marion Stanfield, in Shawnee tp., F. O. Merriam, August 7, 1889, one sorrel filly, 2 years old, white spot in forehead, about 14 hands high, weight about 800 pounds; valued at \$35.

### Cheyenne county—J. C. Barton, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. W. Rybret, in Beaver tp., P. O. Bird City, April 30, 1889, one red-roan horse, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

## 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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Thousands of Prismatic Lights will illuminate the grounds.  
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GRINDS EAR CORN with or without Shucks on and all small Grains, in fact everything which can possibly be utilized for feed.  
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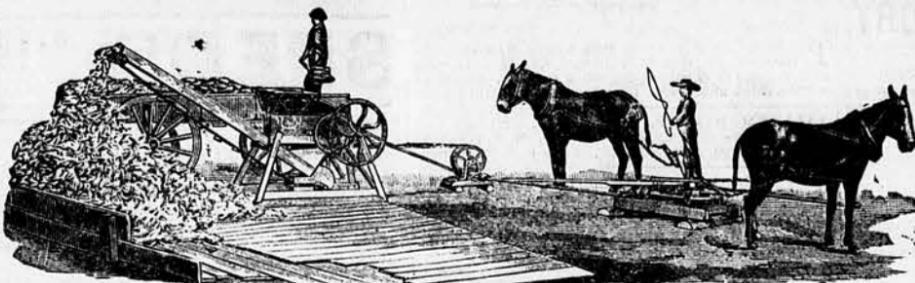
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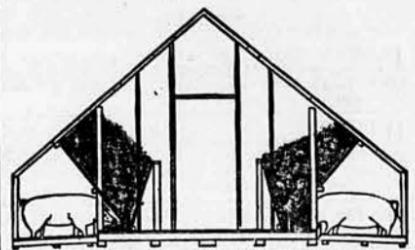
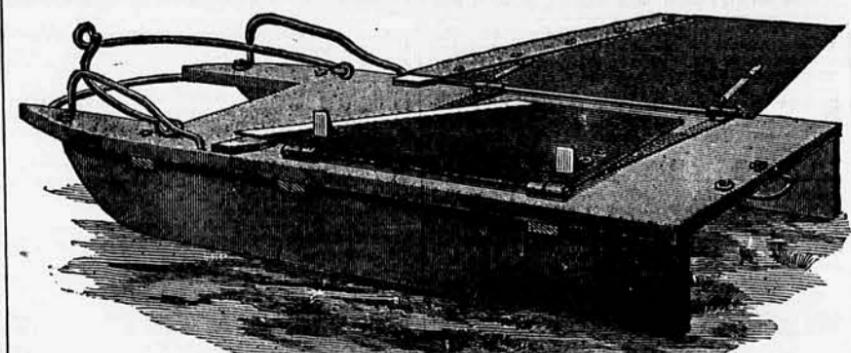


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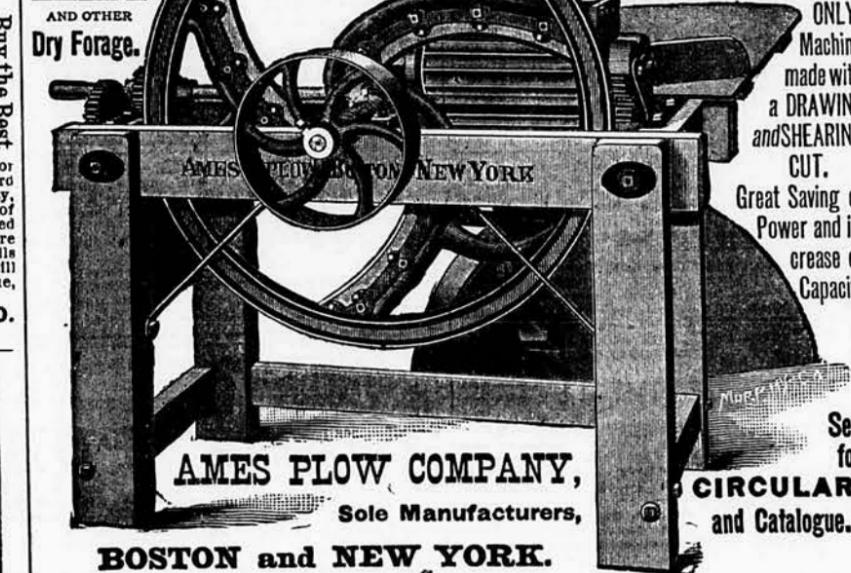
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MAYES & COX, Peabody, Kas., breeders of pure-bred Hereford cattle. Horace Wilton (29186), grandson of Lord Wilton, at the head of herd. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Write or come and see.

M. E. MOORE, Cameron, Mo., breeder of pure-bred HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE ONLY. The horse of Gerben 4th, who has a better record of thirty-two pounds in seven days.

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J. L. TAYLOR & SON—Englewood Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kas., breeders of Holstein-Friesian Cattle and Poland-China Hogs. Stock for sale. Terms easy.

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R. L. BARRIER, Eu-eka, Kas., breeder and shipper of high class and thoroughbred poultry. White and Barred Plymouth Rocks, W. and L. Wyandottes, S. C. B. and W. Leghorns, P. Cochins, L. Brahmas, Langshans, S. B. Hamburgs, W. H. Turkeys and Pekin Ducks. Write for prices of fowls and eggs.

G. C. WATKINS, Hiawatha, Kas., originator of the S. C. B. and W. Leghorn strain of Plymouth Rocks. Fifty choice breeding cockerels for sale at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for particulars.

SHAWNEE POULTRY YARDS.—Jno. G. Hewitt, Prop'r, Topeka, Kas., breeder of leading varieties of Poultry, Pigeons and Rabbits. Wyandottes and P. Cochins a specialty. Eggs and fowls for sale.

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JOHN C. SNYDER, Constant, Gowley Co., Kansas, breeds PLYMOUTH ROCKS and BRONZE TURKEYS. No fowls for sale. Eggs in season. Write for wants or send for circular, and mention this paper.

RICH. E. HANDEL, Topeka, Kas., breeder of fine Plymouth Rocks. Eggs \$1.25 for 13. My Poultry Powder will cause an increase of eggs; also prevent and cure cholera, roup, gapes. Try it. Price 25 cents.

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W. L. LAYSON LUMBER CO.—Farmers, call and get prices. Yards, First and Jackson streets, Topeka.

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"For Sale," "Wanted," "For Exchange," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order.

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!!

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CRUICKSHANK TOPPED SHORT-HORN CALVES.—Yorkshire male pigs and Pekin ducks. Write S. Q. White, Holton Kas.

ODD NUMBERS.—Of Harpe's, Century, Peterson, Leslie and illustrated papers, 20 cents a pound by mail; six pounds for \$1.00. W. A. Weaver, Emmetsburg, Iowa.

MY ENTIRE HERD.—Of twenty-three well-bred Short-horns will be sold at auction, at Holton, Kas., Saturday, September 21, 1889. F. H. Ireland, Holton, Jackson Co., Kas.

WANTED.—General Agents, County Managers and Solicitors. Wages \$2 per day. Steady employment. Good business. Ackley & Co., 109 W. Sixth Ave., Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE.—The celebrated Poland-China boar Lord Corwin 4th 4801, sweetstakes boar at St. Louis fair, 1885. Cost \$150; will sell for \$50 as I cannot use him any longer in the herd. W. G. Hawes, Colony, Kas.

SHEEP FOR SALE.—340 thoroughbred American Merinos; 50 lambs, 58 yearling and two-year old rams, balance ewes. Average 14 1/2 pounds of wool. Vermont registered ewes were basis of flock. No pains or expense have been spared to infuse the best of blood. Address Geo. Keller, Colony, Kas.

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

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

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

Write in writing to advertisers, please mention the KANSAS FARMER.

3 GREAT PUBLIC SALES 3

OVER 300 POLAND-CHINAS.

A rare opportunity to purchase at your own price from the most noted herds in Indiana and Ohio.

J. H. BEBOUT'S Fourth Annual Sale, at Rushville, Ind., October 1, 1889. Write for Catalogue. DAVID FINCH'S First Annual Sale, at Oxford, Ohio, October 2, 1889. LAMPE BROS.' Third Annual Sale, at Van Wert, Ohio, October 4, 1889.

HOLSTEINS AT THE KANSAS STATE FAIR

September 16 to 21, 1889.



We will have an exhibition and will offer for sale Thirty Head of Holstein Cattle, consisting of cows, heifers, young bulls and calves, including show herd and all, with out reserve. The Murray Hill Herd of Holsteins is too well and favorably known to need any special comment, and being rich in the Aargie, Netherland, Artis, Mahomet and Rip-Van-Winkle bloods, makes this a rare and favorable opportunity of getting a family cow or foundation stock. We mean business in this offering, and while attending the Fair call at our stalls—Nos. 43 to 65, inclusive, in Main Cattle Barn, and let us show you a fine herd of profitable cattle.

HENSON & RATHBONE, Council Grove, Kansas.

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Ten Million Forest Tree Seedlings. One Million Hedge Plants.

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

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Choice Holstein-Friesian bulls and heifers for sale. We have at the head of our herd NETHERLAND KANSAS, grandson of Netherland Prince, and FINEST PRINCE, grandson of the great cow Pieterje 3d. The Netherland and Pieterje families stand first on milk and butter records. Choicest breeding, acclimated to the West, and sold at Western prices. Address as above.

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RENNET TABLETS FOR CHEESE. Samples by mail, 50 cents. "A B C" in Cheese-making, 25 cents. CHR. HANSEN, 17 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

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Notice of Appointment.

STATE OF KANSAS, } SEAWNEE COUNTY, } ss.

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.

KELLY DUPLEX GRINDING MILL

ANNOUNCEMENT. I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Clerk of Shawnee county at the ensuing November election. ELIA SPENCER.

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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.