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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE 1—AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.—Irrigation for Western Kansas. Root Crop Notes. Brown County.
PAGE 2—THE STOCK INTEREST.—Proof of the Beef Combine.
PAGE 3—IN THE DAIRY.—The Future of Dairying. Milk, Cream, Cheese and Butter.... THE POULTRY YARD.—Poultry Notes.
PAGE 4—The Fair Season. Gossip About Stock.
PAGE 5—ALLIANCE DEPARTMENT.—Freedom and Restriction. Organization Notes.
PAGE 6—THE HOME CIRCLE.—How Many? How Often? How Little?—poem. The Reapers, poem. Preparing to Leave Home. Pennsylvania, Iowa, Kansas. Begin at the Roots. How to Can Corn.
PAGE 7—THE YOUNG FOLKS.—The Chicken, poem. Making Pine. The Great Heat of Siberia. Immense Spiders.
PAGE 8—EDITORIAL.—The Beef Conspiracy Proved. Freight Rates on Live Stock. How to Measure Hay. The Alliance Peanut Union. The Peanut Crop. Wintering Seed Potatoes.
PAGE 9—EDITORIAL.—The Conflict is Not Between Capital and Labor. W-a her-Crop Bulletin. Topeka Weather Report.
PAGE 10—HORTICULTURE.—Small Fruits Our Orchards. From Evergreen Fruit Farm. To Kill Potato Beetles.
PAGE 11—HORTICULTURE (continued).—Pear Leaf Blight and the Apple Powdery Mildew. THE BUSY BEE.—Bee Notes.
PAGE 12—The Markets.

Agricultural Matters.

IRRIGATION FOR WESTERN KANSAS.

MANHATTAN, KAS. July 24, 1889.

Hon. William M. Stewart, Chairman Special Committee, U. S. Senate:

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with your request for information, the committee appointed by the Board of Regents of the Kansas State Agricultural college have made careful inquiry, with personal inspection, as to the need of irrigation in the western portion of the State, and present herewith their conclusions with the hope that your committee may carefully scrutinize the facts in the case, and gather such definite information as may lead to immediate results.

We have found a very considerable part of the western part of the State suffering annually from insufficient rainfall, and estimate that an area of 25,000 square miles of arable land is but partially available for agricultural purposes without artificial supply of water by some system of irrigation. Upon all this region the annual rainfall is not much above twenty inches, and is frequently so distributed as to prevent the maturing of summer crops, while encouraging extensive planting by fairly abundant rains in the spring. In soil and surface, the entire area is most admirably adapted to cultivation; and, when furnished with water during July and August, is very productive. The whole region is already occupied by a sturdy body of farmers, and dotted with towns with hundreds and even thousands of inhabitants, all striving in every way to develop the country, and to devise ways and means for a successful agriculture. They are well worthy the utmost attention that the committee can give; and no portion of the country would better repay any outlay in the development of methods of irrigation, should even a partial success be reached.

In the portion of the State lying in the valley of the Arkansas river, very considerable efforts have already been expended, as your committee is doubtless aware, in providing irrigating ditches upon the surface. These have met with such a degree of success as to encourage still further expenditure, provided a sufficient supply of water can be secured. Your attention is especially called to devices for tapping the under-current permeating the gravel subsoil, as worthy of immediate investigation. It is the universal testimony of the inhabitants that never-

falling wells are found throughout the valley by driving pipes a few feet into the soil; and an inexhaustible well only nineteen feet deep supplies the Garden City water-works. These and many other facts lead to the inference that the water available for irrigating purposes may be largely increased by some system of tilling from this subterranean reservoir to the surface of the valley lower down the stream.

A somewhat limited supply of water has been found by boring artesian wells. These are, so far, confined to a somewhat narrow region, extending from about the center of the Colorado border, north of Cooldge, through the southwestern corner of the State. These are worthy of further tests,

into consideration inter-State interests of no mean dimensions.

In conclusion, the committee wish to emphasize the importance of immediate attention to a region so well adapted to agricultural purposes in every respect, already occupied by people anxious to avail themselves of any information that may be gained, and with very considerable investments of capital, likely to be irretrievably lost in any failure to gain relief from summer drought. Further, it is believed that if the government can point out the way by immediate investigations, abundance of private capital will be available for the development of such a promising industry as would be insured by comparatively slight

Root Crop Notes.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Our crops are now past most of the dangers of a Kansas summer and we can feel thankful for one of the largest general crops Kansas ever produced. As I stated last spring in my article on root crops that my crop of 1888 was planted about six weeks too late, this year I had my crop planted April 9th and got a fine stand and have an immense crop of large, smooth roots.

I am greatly pleased with my carrot crop. I find it a very easy crop to cultivate, as the tops grow erect which allows the wheel hoe to run very close to the plants, and as a crop to yield it can not be excelled by any root that has the same per cent. of nutrition.

They can be planted very close together on rich land, twelve inches in the row is not too close. They are somewhat difficult to gather as they penetrate the soil to a great depth. I pulled one yesterday that was eighteen inches long. My mode of digging them is to run my plow close to the row and as deep as the plow will run, then pull roots from furrow.

The Golden Tankard beet is a great yielder with me, and is as easy to harvest as flat turnips, as it grows above ground. It is a very fine feed. Owing to its bright yellow color, cows give milk when fed on them that will make butter smell of clover blossoms in January.

When I planted my turnips this year, I sowed one-half acre broadcast, and one-half acre with my drill

twelve inches apart in rows; the latter have been wheel-hoed twice, and the two crops cannot be compared in any particular. The broadcast are small, very uneven and weedy, while those that were drilled are perfectly clean, even in growth and large thrifty plants; will make double the crop that the sowed ground will.

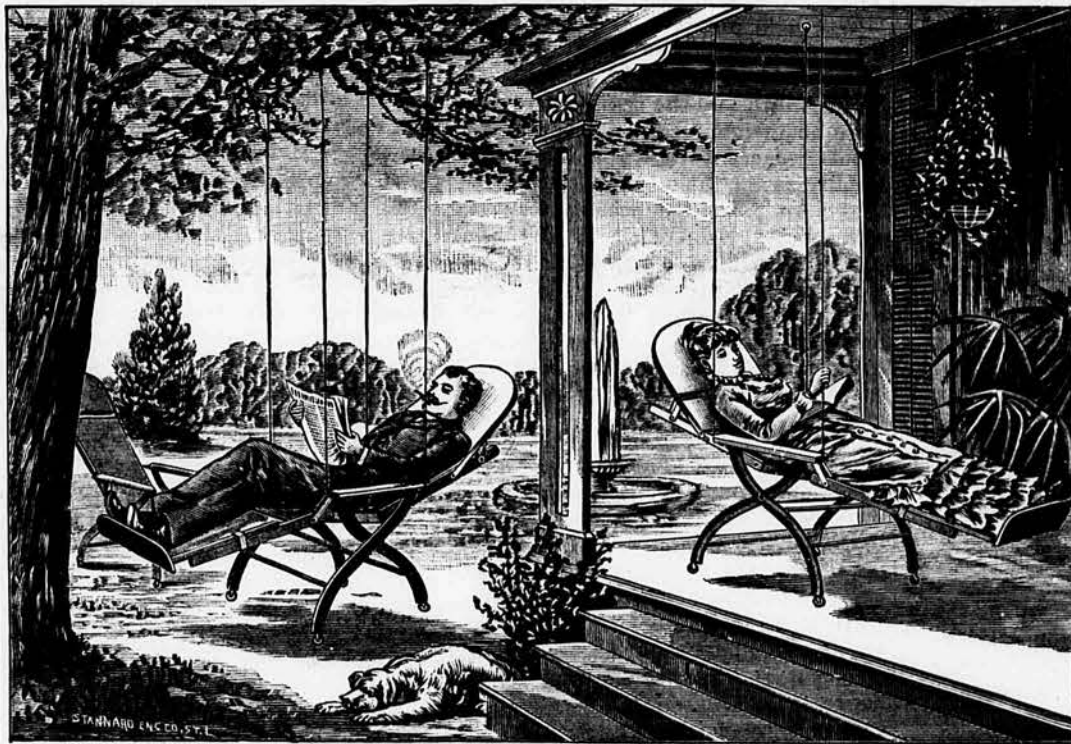
I planted one acre of Kaffir corn last spring and the chinch bugs took every stalk of it. Is this a common thing? E. N. C.

Brown County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The year is now so far advanced that the farmer can look at his matured and maturing crops, and approximately calculate the results of his year's labor. And we can unhesitatingly say it is, on the whole, a year richly blessed with bountiful crops of all kinds. The acreage of wheat in this county was small; some fields were good, others poor. Oats occupied more ground, and the crop is fair, yielding from thirty to fifty bushels per acre generally. Some oats were entirely lost by continued heavy rains in harvest. Much of it was damaged; so was some wheat. Those who shocked and capped their oats, and stacked as soon as dry, have good oats. Here is a lesson that was already known to thrifty farmers, yet it is still more emphasized by this year's experience.

The Texan, or "rust-proof," as it is often

(Continued on page 4.)



HAMMOCK AND RECLINING CHAIR.

MANUFACTURED BY F. H. PLUMMER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, ARKANSAS CITY, KAS.
[See descriptive article elsewhere.]

both as to the extent of territory where such wells are possible, and as to the best conditions for their construction. Some data for suggestions in this direction will, it is understood, be furnished by the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture.

In the northwest corner of the State, no sufficient supply of water is available, though the general conditions of surface and soil are very attractive to enterprise. The possibility of utilizing the rainfall of that region to better effect by storage in the various depressions and "draws" is worthy of consideration. In some parts of these western counties, very considerable streams supply, at some seasons of the year, large quantities of water, which might be safely stored in reservoirs, made by damming at various points, and distributed in time of need to the sleeping prairies below. The committee have no knowledge of any experiments there in boring for artesian water. The general supply of water is secured by wells from 140 to 200 feet deep, though some wells are much deeper.

Another important question, bearing upon the water supply of the whole western border of the State, is its relation to the neighboring State of Colorado, from which the various streams flow. Any extensive use of water for irrigation in the eastern part of Colorado must reduce the supply for irrigating ditches already made in Kansas at a cost of millions of dollars. This brings

addition to the water supply of this semi-arid region.

The members of the Senate committee are themselves acquainted with the astonishing facts in connection with the settlement of this region, and will not fail to act with the utmost promptness allowed in so important a matter. We have felt it our duty to express emphatically the urgent appeal of the sturdy settlers in this region for immediate assistance. The whole region is looking to your committee for help, and asks it at once.

This committee refrains from a fuller statement of facts in this matter, feeling that Senator Plumb of this State will present in your committee, of which he is a member, the urgent importance of the case; but should further facts from our experience or investigations be desired, the members will gladly advise with you at any convenient meeting place in the State.

Hoping that your researches may come to a prosperous conclusion, we remain yours respectfully,

GEO. T. FAIRCHILD,
MORGAN CARAWAY,
E. M. SHELTON,
Committee.

For removing old paint from wagons, etc., the *Scientific American* recommends a strong alcoholic solution of potash, followed by a thorough rinsing in water.

When any of our friends can say a good word for the KANSAS FARMER, we trust they will do so. Every new subscriber counts one more on our list.

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.

PROOF OF THE BEEF COMBINE.

Murder will out. The KANSAS FARMER has all along insisted that there has been a conspiracy on the part of persons interested in the dressed beef business to reduce the price of beef cattle, and some weeks ago we produced some evidence in support of our belief—testimony of a witness at Kansas City, who said his packing house was closed by agreement, but he was receiving profits regularly just as if his house were running. And now we have more of the same sort, fragmentary, it is true, but the best we can do, unless the Chicago papers print the testimony in full, and if they do, we will add to this more detailed statements. What follows is a telegraphic summary of proceedings had by and before the Senatorial committee, charged with the investigation of this matter. The dispatch is as follows:

CHICAGO, September 2.—The Senatorial committee, with George G. Vest, of Missouri, in the chair, began an interesting investigation into the values of Chicago meat productions and their transportation, this morning. Shortly after 10 o'clock Senator Coke, of Texas, with his snow-white beard and ample form, entered the Grand Pacific hotel to meet Senators Vest, Cullum, Farwell and Plumb, the other members of the select committee. Only Senators Vest and Farwell had put in an appearance by this time and the trio went upstairs and took possession of parlor 23, where they will conduct the examination of witnesses. An official summons had been sent out, and numbers of cattle men were observed about the hotel lobby, evidently waiting their turn before the examiners. The investigation will be a public affair from the start, and, judging from to-day's work, a complete and thorough examination into the relative prices of beef, both live and dressed, together with the cost of transportation, will be made. The managers of different trunk lines will be called upon for testimony to throw light on the transportation feature of the case. The object of the work will be to enlighten Congress on the subject of interest to the consumers of meat and bring about legislation which may in the end have a tendency to regulate the price per pound. According to the testimony given to-day by Sylvanus Wilcox, of Elgin, a man of large experience in buying and selling cattle as well as the handling of dressed meat, there has been a steady decline in the value of beef cattle during the last few years without any decline in the price to the consumer. This was a point the Senators seemed deeply interested in. Senator Vest did not hesitate to show his surprise when he learned that although during the past ten years the average price of beef cattle had fallen off nearly 100 per cent., the consumer was still paying just as much for his sirloin and rump steak as ever—more, if anything, in some cases. Silas A. Larkin, also of Elgin, was called. He had been engaged in the cattle business in Texas and throughout the West for thirty years. He came loaded with figures, which he gave to the Senators as follows: The prices of cattle in the years named were: In 1890, \$34.75 per cwt.; in 1881, \$30.51 per cwt.; in 1882, \$33.05 per cwt.; in 1883, \$38.68 per cwt.; in 1884, \$30.25 per cwt.; in 1885, \$28.40 per cwt.; in 1887, \$23.00 per cwt.; in 1888, \$19.88 per cwt.; in 1889, \$18.04 per cwt. After reading his figures, which Mr. Larkin explained were more eloquent than words, he took a slap at the

railroads. He complained that dealers throughout the country were refusing to buy the live stock, preferring to order the dressed beef from Chicago. The idea brought out was that the freight tariff on live stock was higher than that on dressed beef. Thus the smaller dealers considered it to their advantage to buy in Chicago. This left Chicago the control of the live stock market, or, at least, had a tendency in that direction, according to the philosophy of Mr. Larkin. Following him came Mr. E. T. Jeffery, of the Illinois Central railroad. "You are the General Manager, I believe?" said Senator Coke.

"That's my position."

Then began a system of questions and answers that was interesting. He admitted that the prices charged for delivering live beef were greater than for dressed beef. Senator Vest drew out the General Manager on the subject of contracts the railroads might enter into.

A number of other witnesses, commission men at the Union stock yards, were examined. The witness apparently most interesting to the Senators and to Senator Vest was Thomas Brown, who deals in export cattle. "Years ago," he said "we had plenty of buyers, and if a man could not get his figures he went on to New York or Albany with his shipments. But the railroads stopped this by crushing out these shippers, and the wrecks of many of them are to be seen about the yards to-day, as a result of the old monopoly. The railroads all had their pets, and they ruined Western shippers. The dressed beef trade has killed the last cattle trader of to-day."

Mr. Brown said the dressed beef men were not frightened by pleuro-pneumonia because Europe would not take the live cattle, the price went down and they were benefitted accordingly. He said also that the portions of the beef that could not be disposed of otherwise were always used in cans. The committee adjourned to resume the hearing to-morrow. When Senator Plumb arrives the committee will visit the stock yards and packing establishments.

TUESDAY.

The next day's (Tuesday) report as telegraphed to Topeka is as follows:

Harvey L. Goodale, the publisher of the *Drovers' Journal* and *Daily Sun* at the stock yards, was the only witness, who had been summoned, present.

Mr. Goodale did not have the figures at his tongue's end and submitted Ashley C. Hallwell, an employe, to the mercy of the Senators.

In reply to a question by Senator Farwell the witness said that his estimate showed that the receipts at Chicago during the last eight months had been the largest in the world either at this or any other market. Previous to this year the receipts of 1888 made last year the banner year of all before that time, but the receipts thus far for 1889 ran very much ahead of those of the first eight months of 1888.

"Have you these figures?" asked Mr. Farwell.

"Yes, sir, they are 297,000 head of cattle."

"Can you tell me from what part of the country these cattle come?"

"About 25,000 from Texas, 11,000 from Montana, Wyoming and the Northwest, and the remainder from the Central States, Illinois being in the lead."

"Can you give any reason why the St. Louis trade should not be increasing?"

"I am unable to state, unless it be on account of the fact that St. Louis has a reputation for being a little slower than Kansas City and Omaha in getting business."

"How has the business kept up at St. Louis, Kansas City and Omaha?"

"At Kansas City and Omaha the business has steadily increased, but at St. Louis the trade has barely held its own."

This brought Senator Vest to his feet

in an instant. Said he: "Did you never hear of the eveners' combination?"

The witness admitted that he had some twelve years ago.

Senator Vest: "Well, did you not hear that a cliques of Chicago shippers made a combination with some of the railroads by which cheaper rates were obtained from Chicago and that by this the St. Louis business was ruined?"

The witness had heard some talk of such things. The Senator pressed him harder and brought in the name of Nelson, Morris and Alerton and some others as having been parties to the eveners' combination.

The examination over, a recess until 2 o'clock was taken. Before adjourning, however, Senator Vest made a statement that he wanted to let the people know the exact object and purpose of the Senatorial committee. He alluded to the fact that Secretary Williams, of the stock yards company, was to have been present this morning with a list of the stockholders of the company, but that he had disobeyed the orders of the Senators. "I do not know how the other members of the committee feel," said he, "but I, for one, am not willing to close the examination until I have learned all there is in the meat question." Then he read a list of names, including those mentioned at the beginning of this article. Said he: "This committee does not desire any trouble with any of these gentlemen whom it has summoned to appear for examination, but they are not here, although duly subpoenaed. These men are directly interested in the result of the hearing, and it is from them we can obtain our evidence. I will now say that they must be here and testify. There is no way out of it."

The committee adjourned and word was sent to Messrs. Armour and Swift that they must obey the summons.

Charles Ingersoll was the first witness in the afternoon. He said that when he first went into the dressed beef business there was twice the quantity of dressed beef sold to Eastern buyers that there is now. Under the old system there was a great deal more competition. Out of a 1,200-pound steer witness believed that about 675 pounds of good beef could be obtained. That class of beef would bring from 3½ to 4 cents a pound. After a few unimportant questions the witness was allowed to go.

Joe Eastborn, a stock yards man, said that while the supply of stock increased the number of buyers showed no proportionate increase. He attributed this to the dressed beef men.

Albert McCurdy, another stock yards commission man, was asked if it would be possible for the dressed beef men to manipulate the markets.

"Yes, I think they have it in their power to do so."

Fred N. Rowland, a former chief book-keeper and confidential man for Nelson Morris & Co., was the next witness.

"Can you state," asked the chairman, "whether you know of any agreement or combination between Nelson Morris & Co., Armour & Co., Swift & Co., and others?"

"Am I obliged to answer that question?"

"Yes, sir, you are."

"Well, they had a combination among themselves to sustain the prices of dressed beef. They agreed on certain prices in certain States and they had matters so arranged that they could pay any price they chose for the animal."

"Tell me," said Senator Vest, "have you spoken to any of them since you were subpoenaed to come here?"

"Yes, sir, I was told by the Fairbanks Canning Company that I need not come here at all; that it was not necessary."

The absence of the prominent dressed beef shippers who had been summoned as witnesses visibly irritated Senator Vest. Several times during the afternoon he asked if Mr. Armour or Mr. Morris were present. Finally a recess was taken until to-morrow morning,

there being no other witnesses present. With an impatient gesture Chairman Vest said: "Other witnesses have paid no attention to our subpoena. Of course I am helpless without the action of the other committeemen. The gentlemen understand that we have the power to secure an attachment writ for them."

The committee then held a conference as to whether writs should be issued compelling the attendance of Mr. Armour, Nelson, Swift, and others, before the committee. Senator Vest was asked, after the meeting was over, what the committee had decided to do. He replied, "I can't say what action will be taken now. It's understood that Senator Farwell will use his influence with these gentlemen to secure their attendance without issuing writs."

Senator Farwell said: "We do not want the sensational features of such a case if it can be avoided."

WEDNESDAY.

Nothing done scarcely. We quote passages from the report, as follows:

None of the millionaire packers who had been summoned put in an appearance. John B. Sherman, President of the stock yards company, appeared and gave testimony. He was the only witness of importance.

Just then Secretary George T. Williams, of the Union stock yards and Transit company, entered the room. He was ordered the other day to again appear before the commission with certain statistics of shipments and a list of stockholders of his company. At the request of Senator Vest, Mr. Williams took a seat in the witness chair.

"You have the list?" asked Senator Farwell.

Mr. Williams murmured no.

"Why not?" demanded Senator Vest.

"I thought it best to see counsel about the matter, and I have been advised not to furnish the list."

"Then you decline, as Secretary of the company, to produce a list of the stockholders?"

"I do."

"That is all, sir."

President John B. Sherman, of the stock yards company, was the next witness.

"Who are the principal purchasers of cattle?" he was asked.

"Men like Eastman and Munroe, who buy for Eastern parties, and dressed beef dealers like Armour, Morris, Swift and the Libbys."

"Do you know who the stockholders are?"

"No; that is the Secretary's business."

"What do you charge shippers for hay?"

"We charge \$1 for prairie and \$1.50 for tame hay. We also get 35 cents for yardage?"

"Can a shipper buy hay outside?"

"No; that is the only way we have to gain a revenue."

Mr. Sherman said that there had been 20,000 head of cattle in the yards at one time.

Senator Vest: "Your Secretary said there was \$4,500,000 in stock of the company. Is this true?"

"I think that is the amount."

"Now, what is the market price of that stock?"

"Oh, it varies. Sometimes it is at par. I have known it to be as low as 90 per cent or as high as 115 per cent."

"It is not quoted on the stock exchange?"

"I think not."

"And there is little sold?"

"Very little, I believe."

Senator Coke asked if there were any relations between the stock yards at Omaha and Kansas City and those at Chicago.

Mr. Sherman said there were none whatever. He was then excused, and after waiting for some time for word from Mr. Armour, the commission took a recess until 12 o'clock.

Senator Farwell was asked what the commission proposed to do in case

Messrs. Armour, Swift and Morris failed to make their appearance.

"We have not considered such an emergency as yet."

"Will you take measures to force them to come in?"

"I cannot say. I don't think it will be at all necessary."

Chairman Vest: "I have here a telegram about which I had desired to personally ask Mr. Armour, had he appeared here. I intended, in justice, to do so before making it public, but, inasmuch as he has refused to appear here, I will now make him publicly aware of its contents. It was sent to me by a gentleman about whose respectability there can be no question:"

THE TELEGRAM.

FREELAND, Pa., December 18, 1888. —Can't allow Schwab to continue killing live stock; if he will not stop make other arrangements and make the prices so we can get his trade.

ARMOUR & COMPANY.

The following was unanimously passed, after which the committee adjourned:

"WHEREAS Phillip Armour, Nelson Morris, L. F. Swift, Frank E. Vogel, J. S. Newman and Jacob Meyer, having been duly and lawfully summoned to appear as witnesses before the committee, have repeatedly refused to obey the same, it is ordered that the facts be reported to the Chairman of the Senate of the United States at its next session in pursuance of chapter 7 of the revised statutes of the United States."

After this action had been taken a reporter of the Associated press called upon Mr. Armour and asked for an interview. Mr. Armour thereupon made the following statement:

MR. ARMOUR'S STATEMENT.

"The reason we did not appear before the Senatorial committee was that we could not expect fair treatment from the hands of Mr. Vest, who is notoriously on record as opposed to the dressed beef business. He is a champion and advocate of the St. Louis deserted cattle markets, and opposed to Chicago interests. He has been friendly to all hostile beef inspection bills that have been introduced in the various State Legislatures against Chicago dressed beef which, if passed, would have destroyed this business. We are perfectly willing to appear before an impartial committee and give any information pertaining to our business, which is not of a strictly private nature. We have never exerted any influence to depress the price of cattle, or increase the price of dressed beef. On the other hand, it is a well-known fact that cattle are \$1 per hundredweight higher than they would be if it was not for the dressed beef industry, and we can get a great deal more of the bullock than the butcher or the man who kills in small quantities. We have never had any association with Swift, Hammond or Morris, directly or indirectly, in the purchase of cattle. The telegram which Mr. Vest read this afternoon was directed to our agent, whom we had a perfect right to tell he could not kill while acting in our employ, and it is entirely stripped of its force when the fact is understood that the man was our own representative."

The committee of Senators adjourned to meet Friday, at Des Moines.

SUMTER, SOUTH CAROLINA, June 2, 1887.

DR. A. T. SHALLENBERGER, Rochester, Pa.—Dear Sir:—I have been using your Antidote for Malaria in my family for several years. For more than a year I had chills, and was so low down that I had not strength to walk. Mr. Whomsley begged me to try the Antidote, and it cured me at once. I am now a strong, healthy man. We use no other medicine in the family, as we find it the quickest, safest, and also the cheapest.

Yours very truly, SAMUEL CLARK.

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.

BRECHAM'S PILLS cure bilious and nervous ill.

In the Dairy.

The Future of Dairying.

It is difficult to forecast the future, and even the keenest prophetic ken may fail because of unforeseen changes. But there are some signs on the horizon of the dairy interest which it would seem cannot be misinterpreted. It is now a pretty well established fact that the growth of the dairy interest has overtaken the growth of population, so that the supply is now quite equal to the demand, and dairying is no longer so much more profitable, as it was a few years ago, than other branches of agriculture. Owing to the fact of its profitability, the effort in all new sections has been to get hold of more cows, without much regard to quality, and go into dairying. This is still true to some extent, but the comparatively low prices for dairy products during the last two or three years have been rather discouraging.

But that the dairy interest has come flush up with other branches of agriculture, is evidenced by the heavy receipts of dairy products in the East. According to a recent number of the New York Times, the accumulation of butter in that city was 13,000,000 pounds. The weekly consumption is about 1,800,000 pounds, and the exports—mostly of inferior or stale butter, to be "doctored" on the other side of the ocean—500,000 pounds. The accumulation was at the rate of nearly 4,000,000 pounds a week. But of course this is the flush of the season, which has been very favorable for dairy production. Still there can be little doubt that we have reached the limit of healthy production of dairy goods.

Now, what is to follow? We need not look for much falling off in production, but may very reasonably expect a check in the extension of the dairy industry. Instead of more cows, as in the past, the effort will be to secure better, so that the same amount can be produced with a less number of cows, in this way getting a profit out of the prevailing low prices. Better and cheaper methods of manufacture will be introduced, and a more rational system of feeding and caring for dairy stock must follow. The profits must come from cheapening production, and improving quality. This will encourage consumption.

Meantime, all should be done that can be to increase the home consumption of both butter and cheese by supplying consumers with a more palatable article—especially of cheese. With a little effort and a better article, the consumption of milk as food might be greatly increased. Average milk contains 13 per cent. of solids, composed of the most valuable food elements, in the best condition for digestion and assimilation. Two pounds of milk, or one quart, retailing in Chicago for 6 cents, contains as much nutritive matter as a pound of clear lean beef, costing twice as much. It is one of the cheapest and most nutritive articles of food that can be had, and the greatest profit to the producer is realized by its direct consumption. Its manufacture always entails waste and loss. Better dairy stock, cheaper production, and improved quality are the desiderata.—T. D. Curtis.

Milk, Cream, Cheese and Butter.

On becoming conversant with Irish farmers on various topics, I find comparatively few of them consider the high stand that this excellent food takes in the dietary of animals. From the fact that it alone supplies the young animal, the question naturally arises, does it contain any or all of those nutritious elements found in our ordinary solid foods? That it does may at first seem incredible, but a glance at the tables below, which contain the principal constituents of it and beef will show that the young suckling lives as comfortably and well on its mother's milk, as the rich man does at his sumptuous table,

or as the grown bullock can do in the green fields or on his well-prepared tubs.

PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION OF BEEF AND MILK.

	Nitrogenous matter	Fat.	Salts.	Water.
Beef.....	19	3	5	73
Milk.....	4	3	1	88

(Nitrogenous substances exist in the form of casein).

Therefore milk compares very favorably in the above with beef, but more so still with mutton, veal, pork, etc.; while it contains 5 per cent. of the carbohydrate or the principal constituent of bread, in the form of milk sugar.

A few words now about the changes that milk undergoes to form cheese, cream, buttermilk and whey may be interesting.

In pure milk, there is a great percentage of water, and floating in it, invisible to the naked eye, are small but numerous little balls of casein, before mentioned, each holding in its centre a little globule of fat, just as the white of an egg holds the yolk. These little balls floating together in the water give to milk its ordinary white color.

In cheese the casein is precipitated with more or less of its fat. The difference in two kinds of cheese is only the difference in the amount of fat used.

In cream, the fatty globules remain incased in their casein cover, and being lighter than water, float on the surface. By the well-known process of churning the casein envelope of a fat globule is broken up, and the latter escapes, and meeting with its neighbor just liberated also, forms butter.

The fluid remaining after butter is formed is buttermilk, which contains casein in great quantity, and is therefore very nitrogenous.

Whey is the fluid obtained after precipitation of the casein by boiling, and contains the remaining constituents, viz., sugar and salt, with a small quantity of albumen.

The following table shows the result in composition of the above changes:

	Nitrogenous matter	Fats.	Salts.	Lactose.	Water.
Buttermilk	4	1	1	6	88
Cream.....	3	27	2	3	65
Cheese.....	45	6	5	-	44

Thus by forming each of these—that is, by taking away from pure milk one constituent after another by precipitation—we get water with a little sugar and salt dissolved in it.—Farming World.

The Poultry Yard.

POULTRY EXHIBITIONS.

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

Poultry Notes.

Hens should not be kept more than two years, unless exceptionally good. It is best to keep killing them off as others come along.

An experienced Kansas poultry raiser says she does not feed young chicks anything until they are thirty-six hours old, and then she begins with cracker crumbs and sweet milk, fed sparingly at first.

The frequent rains during the spring and summer have been uncomfortable to many breeders that are raising 500 chickens where 100 chickens only would find shelter. Experience is an expensive teacher and it pays to heed it. Provide shelter.

A Dark Brahma pullet just budding to maturity is one of the most beautiful and artistically feathered birds among domestic fowls. In light or in shade the rich silvery white, with distinct dark penciling throughout, shows to good advantage. They are hardy, good winter layers, splendid sitters and mothers, easily restrained, good for the table and docile in disposition.

Oyster shells are always useful about the poultry yards. They contain carbonate of lime, which helps to form the shells of eggs for laying hens. Ground oyster shells contain a considerable

portion of this limy material that is valuable to poultry. It is also a gritty substance that is needed in grinding the grain. The use of these materials are necessities that must be supplied right along.

Do not kill the best pullet you have because she is crop-bound. Take her in your lap, hold her mouth open, and pour all the warm water down her she will hold. Then with your hand carefully work the crop until all is soft and then take her by the legs with her head down and pour the whole out. If all does not go the first time, try it again until it does. It will do the work. It saved two of my best pullets that were almost dead.

The White Plymouth Rocks are sports of the barred variety, and through careful matings have been brought to perfection. Their color is a pure white, legs clean yellow, comb and wattles a bright red. They are large, strong and fatten easily, which makes them very desirable for a table fowl. In fact but few things cannot be said besides some that we name; hardy, excellent layers, good mothers, but not as broody as barred Plymouth Rocks. Some fanciers thought after the White Plymouth Rock was introduced that they would soon die out and the White Wyandotte take its place, but they have come to remain and stand alongside of any older variety now in existence. A farmer's fowl in every sense.

Attention! If you desire a fine head of hair of a natural hue and free from dandruff, Hall's Hair Renewer is the best and safest preparation to accomplish it.

Agricultural Salt.

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

Low Rates to Puget Sound Points.

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

St. Paul and Minneapolis.

The twin cities of the northwest are most comfortably and expeditiously reached from Kansas City and St. Joseph (two hours in advance of all other lines) by not the oldest, but by the best railway, familiarly known in the southwest as the "Diagonal," the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railway. The passenger equipment, including Vestibule Compartment Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars, first-class Coaches, and everything to correspond, are acknowledged by old travelers to be all that could be desired. If you desire to go anywhere in the east or north, we would suggest that you write to W. R. BUSENBARK, General Passenger Agent of this line, at Chicago.

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,
Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agt., Chicago, Kansas City, Mo.

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 Ave., Topeka, W. C. GIBBEY, Agent at Depot, or address GEO. T. NICHOLSON, G. P. & T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kas.

(Continued from page 1.)

called, caught the rust badly, and as all was not out as the heavy rains came, it went down. Our common yellow oats stood through the harvest rains, though ripe about ten days, and were then reaped and stacked at once, in fair condition, except that about three or four bushels to the acre shelling out.

Haying was also delayed by the rains. I noticed that of the tame hays, the timothy and clover, when mixed, kept nice and green the longest, and it also made the most hay. Besides, it is nice to handle. The timothy seems to hold up the clover, while the latter keeps the ground in good fix.

Our corn crop is the best we ever had. Being dry early in the season, we got a good stand and were enabled to give good culture, so that our fields now present one mass of stalks and ears.

Added to this we have plenty of pasture, garden truck, potatoes, apples, peaches, etc. The only drawback is the storm of two weeks ago, with its path of destruction over the north part of our county. These parts escaped, except that the corn blew down some, and some washouts occurred. Water was highest since June, 1883. H. F. M.

THE FAIR SEASON.

COWLEY COUNTY FAIR.

The Cowley county fair, held at Winfield last week, while a success in some respects, was, on the whole, a disappointment to all who are acquainted with its former history. The agricultural and horticultural departments were well represented with a good quality of exhibits. In fact everything in the vegetable line was the best and most wonderful exhibit ever shown in the county—corn shelling almost two pounds per ear, and everything else in this department of equal proportion and astonishment. While a few of the best breeds and herds in the country were on the ground, yet the exhibit was far from what it should have been. The main feature and central attraction was the speed ring. But few agricultural implements were on the grounds. This is not as it should be and a change should be demanded by the farmers of the surrounding country.

BROWN COUNTY FAIR.

Brown county made a very creditable exhibit at her fair this fall. The township displays in the floral hall were especially fine. Horses, cattle and hogs were out in full force; the sheep display, however, was very small. The swine men fairly outdid themselves, there being the finest display in this department seen for several years.

Bert G. Wise, of Reserve, Kansas, showed a fine herd of Poland-Chinas of the Tom Corwin and Black Bess families. His 2 year old boar, "Prize Winner," captured grand sweepstakes, and second in regular 2 year old class.

J. A. Worley showed thirty-five head of very choice Poland Chinas, winning seven firsts and one second in the regular class, also sweepstakes on sow. Mr. Worley also breeds draft horses and short horn cattle.

J. D. Ziller, proprietor of the Lawndale herd of Poland-Chinas, showed forty-five head of very good hogs, winning four seconds in the regular class. Mr. Ziller also made a display of vegetables and grain in the floral hall winning the \$10 special for best twelve ears of corn.

J. W. Babbitt made a good showing of Berkshires, winning first on aged boar, first on boar under 6 months old and under 1 year, first on boar under 6 months, first on aged sow, first and second on sow 6 months old and under 12; also sweepstakes on sow with five pigs.

J. B. Davis, of Fairview, showed some very fine Duroc Jerseys, capturing all the ribbons in this class.

Other breeders were on hand with several smaller exhibits.

The cattle exhibits were generally good. John McCoy, of Sabetha, had a very fine display of short horns and won a fair share of ribbons. He breeds only the most popular families of this excellent breed of cattle.

Marion Spencer, of Dentonville, O. Dammock, of Hiawatha, and others showed some very fine short horns.

S. Kimmel, of Falls City, Nebraska, showed the only Angus cattle on the grounds.

The draft horse display was not as good as it has been. However, there were some very good stock on exhibition.

The poultry department this year was in charge of the North-eastern Kansas Poultry and Pet Stock Association. The exhibit was by far the best ever seen in Brown county. There were about 160 birds on exhibition, besides incubators, brooders and other accessories of the poultry yard. S. L. Roberts, of Tekama, Nebraska, was employed as judge.

Ward Bros., of Oneida, Kansas, had twenty-one entries in S. C. W. Leghorns, and nine in Barred Plymouth Rocks. They swept the deck in the Leghorn class besides getting special for best and largest display of one variety.

G. C. Watkins, of Hiawatha, came next with a display of Barred Plymouth Rocks, eighteen in number, and won a fair share of the premiums. His Sunflower strain is hard to down and it is only a question of time when they will be recognized as the leading strain of the west.

J. K. Klinefelter made a very a choice display of White Plymouth Rocks and Pekin Bantams. He has the best of these varieties.

E. A. Chase, of Padonia, showed Dark Brahmas, Toulouse Gesse, Pekin Ducks and B. B. R Game Bantams.

Dr. Young, of Fairview, showed Langshans, Light Brahmas, Minorcas, Wyandottes and S. C. B. Leghorns.

C. Evans had some very nice S. C. B. Leghorns on exhibition.

There were a few others who made creditable showings which we haven't time to mention. It was fully demonstrated that it pays to employ an expert judge even at a county fair.

FAIR NOTES.

Several important exhibits and awards of the Iowa State Fair are crowded over another week as the matter comes too late for use.

The showing of Holstein-Friesians at the Iowa State Fair was a great credit to the breed and the Home Farm Fine Stock Co., of Iowa, and Mr. M. E. Moore, of Missouri, won the great prizes. Particulars next week.

M. B. Keagy, of Wellington, and an esteemed advertiser and breeder of English Berkshires, captured the following prizes at Winfield last week: First on boar 1 year and over, boar 6 months and under 1 year. First and second on boar under 6 months, sow 1 year and over, sow 6 months and under 1 year and sow under 6 months. In poultry he took first on trio of Pekin ducks and second on trio of Plymouth Rock chickens. As Mr. Keagy is one of our best and well-known breeders, of course he had several of his beauties on the ground.

Messrs. Williams & Householder are exhibiting their "Kansas Herd of Short-horns" at the leading fairs and sweeping the best premiums at every fair. They have shown at Mexico and Moberly, Mo., and Ottumwa and Creston, Iowa, already, and made a clean sweep of the prizes. Last week at the Iowa State Fair they met strong and numerous competitors, yet won five class prizes besides the grand sweepstakes herd prize of \$500 over all beef breeds. This is the greatest victory ever achieved by Kansas breeders. This noted herd will be shown at the Kansas State Fair.

U. P. Bennett & Son, Loe's Summit, Mo., was at the Iowa State Fair with thirty-six Shropshire and thirteen Cotswold sheep. He won four prizes on the Cotswolds and on Shropshire sheep he won first and second premium on ram 2 years and over, first and second 1 and under 2, second on ram lamb, first and second on ewe 2 years and over, first, ewe 1 year, and first and second ewe lamb, besides sweepstakes on Shropshire ram, also ewe, and the \$15 prize for the best middle wool flock, and finally the \$20 prize for the best five fat sheep of any breed. Several states were represented and it was a big victory for Mr. Bennett. Several sales were made to breeders to head their flocks at fancy prices.

Mr. Isaac Wood, of Oxford, exhibited a few head from his noted pioneer herd of Poland Chinas at Winfield last week and as usual "got there" in fine shape, in the face of the strongest and most creditable competition. He carried off seven first premiums and four second. Also first on six pigs 6 months of age; sweepstakes on boar any age or breed, sow any age or breed, and on herd of five sows and one boar 1 year and over. This makes sweepstakes for four consecutive years at the Cowley county fair over all Poland-Chinas. His breeders are all of the best blood and carefully selected for superior individual merit. Young Tip-Top and Water Witch, both eleven months old, are perfect beauties and challenge the admiration of all.

C. F. Stone, Peabody, Kansas, was one of the prominent exhibitors at the Winfield fair last week with his justly celebrated herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle and American Merino sheep. With his cattle he won first premium on bull 3 years old and over, yearling bull and cow 1 year and over, and first and second premium on bull calf and heifer calf, and second premium on cow 3 years and over, besides sweepstakes for best bull, also for best bull and three of his get. On sheep he won first and second prizes on ram 1 year and over, ram lamb and pen of three ewes, and first premium on three ewe lambs, and lot of sheep not less than five, and sweepstakes for best ram, any age or breed. Mr. Stone's stock possess real merit. Don't fail to see them at the State fair next week.

Hon. T. A. Hubbard, of Rome, Sumner County, who showed sixty head of fine Poland-Chinas and Berkshires at the Wellington fair, sends detailed information about the fair. Kansas southwest breeders were out in force and competition sharp. Isaac Wood won first on Poland-China yearling boar, and second on sows under 1 year and 6 months, and sweepstakes on sow any age or breed. J. M. McKee won second on Poland-China, 1 year, and second sweepstakes on boar any age or breed. T. A. Hubbard's Poland-China won first on boars under 1 year, also 6 months and first and second on sows 2 years and one year, second on sow under 6 months, first on sow and five pigs,

first and second on boar and five sows, first sweepstakes on boar any age or breed, also best herd any age or breed and second sweepstakes on sow any age or breed. In the Berkshire class T. A. Hubbard considerably took the first prizes and let M. B. Keagy have all the second prizes. M. B. Keagy took second sweepstakes on best herd of swine any age or breed.

Hammock and Reclining Chair.

Of late years a great deal of time and thought has been given to reclining chairs, but the illustration on first page represents the most simple and comfortable chairs ever invented. A glance at the cut will at once suggest the ease to be derived from the use of these chairs. They are suitable either for the house, in library, sitting room and parlor, or on the verandah and lawn. The movements and positions of sitting or reclining are the same either when chair is standing on floor or suspended on cords as a Hammock Chair. There are no ratchets or fastenings about the chair to bother with in reclining. Chair balances perfectly and fits the body perfectly in every position. Has a complete head rest that can be used either thrown forward or straight with the back of the chair. Chair can be used in position as shown, or with foot and leg rest down perpendicular while back is reclined in position as shown. No effort to sit or recline in any position. By simply pulling or pushing the least mite on cords chair is hung by (same as shown with lady's hand in cut), chair swings with the least exertion, an even, graceful motion, and keeps perfectly level while swinging. Chair folds very compactly, therefore taking little space for shipping or storing away. Can be put in a buggy and carried to a picnic, unfold and it is ready for use instantly. The chairs are made in best possible shape, strong and durable in every part. Made of black walnut, finished in very best style and best quality, durable varnish; covered with very durable, handsome covering and stands on castors. By removing castors from legs we have a Steamer Chair; there is none to compare with it. It is undoubtedly the cheapest, best and most comfortable chair made, and should be in the possession of every family in the land. To every farmer's wife and daughter it would be a blessing indeed, as it would insure perfect rest during the few spare moments allotted to our overworked rural toilers. As the general agents will exhibit these reclining chairs at the State Fair next week all who attend should not miss the opportunity of examining this valuable invention. Agents wanted in town and surrounding country. For further information address The F. H. Plummer Manufacturing Co., Box 77, Arkansas City, Kansas.

Gossip About Stock.

G. A. Osterhout, of Winfield, exhibited Jersey cattle at the fair at that place and secured some good premiums.

Col. W. A. Harris, Linwood, bought seven Cruikshank heifers and the bull, Craven's Knight, of the Lakeside herd, last week.

Notice the bargain offer in two-cent column of Scott Fisher, Holden, Mo. He is selling now at reduced prices to make room for the fall litters of pigs.

Messrs. Austin & Gray Bros., of Emporia, expect to receive an importation of English Shire horses about September 20. They have erected a fine barn at Emporia for their imported horses.

O. L. Thisler, of Chapman, Kas., bought last week of W. L. Eliwood, DeKalb, Ill., a French Coach stallion and two Percheron stallions; also some Suffolk Punch horses of Peter Hopley, of Iowa.

That irrepressible and extensive swine-breeder, T. A. Hubbard, Rome, Kas., says that he is prepared to furnish pigs of any size or age, large, rangy, mellow fellows; some will do to show or head herds. Has now 100 sows bred and 300 pigs for sale.

G. C. Watkins, a prominent poultry-breeder, writes: "My advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER makes more sales for me than all the other papers in which I advertise. This includes one other farm journal and four poultry papers. I am thoroughly well pleased with it as an advertising medium."

Kansas was well represented at the Iowa State Fair at Des Moines last week, by Messrs. Householder & Williams, of Cherokee and Eureka, with Short-horn cattle. They won the grand sweepstakes prize of \$500 for best beef herd; and Messrs. Makin Bros., of Florence, Kas., showed Herefords, and won a goodly share of the best premiums; also Sexton, Warren & Offord, of Maple Hill, who showed Red Polled cattle, and won a good share of class premiums besides both sweepstakes for best bull and best cow. The competition was close. Hurrah for Kansas!

A Public Benefit.

Parties who contemplate visiting Topeka during the State Fair (September 16 to 21, inclusive,) should bear in mind the fact that the "Santa Fe Route" will sell excursion tickets daily, commencing Sunday, September 15, and continuing until Saturday, September 21. These tickets will be on sale from all points in Kansas at ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP, with price of admission coupon (50 cents) added. Tickets will be limited for return on or before Monday, September 23. No one should fail to visit the Fair and the capital city of Kansas. Remember that there is no line running as many through express trains into Topeka as the A. T. & S. F. R. R. Everybody interested in the growth and development of Kansas should take advantage of the above low rates.

For further particulars in regard to these excursions, call on ROWLEY BROS., Agents, Sixth and Kansas Ave., W. C. GARVEY, Agent, Depot A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kas., or address GEO. T. NICHOLSON, G. P. & T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kas.

TO MONTANA, OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

If you are going West, bear in mind the following facts: The Northern Pacific railroad owns and operates 987 miles, or 57 per cent. of the entire railroad mileage of Montana; spans the Territory with its main line from east to west; is the short line to Helena; the only Pullman and dining car line to Butte, and is the only line that reaches Miles City, Billings, Bozeman, Missoula, the Yellowstone National Park and, in fact, nine-tenths of the cities and points of interest in the Territory.

The Northern Pacific owns and operates 621 miles, or 52 1/2 miles, or 56 per cent. of the railroad mileage of Washington. Its main line extending from the Idaho line via Spokane Falls, Cheney, Sprague, Yakima and Ellensburg, through the center of the Territory to Tacoma and Seattle, and from Tacoma to Portland. No other transcontinental through rail line reaches any portion of Washington Territory. Ten days stop over privileges are given on Northern Pacific second-class tickets at Spokane Falls and all points west, thus affording intending settlers an excellent opportunity to see the entire Territory without incurring the expense of paying local fares from point to point.

The Northern Pacific is the shortest route from St. Paul to Tacoma by 207 miles; to Seattle by 177 miles, and to Portland by 324 miles—time correspondingly shorter, varying from one to two days, according to destination. No other line from St. Paul or Minneapolis runs through passenger cars of any kind into Idaho, Oregon or Washington.

In addition to being the only rail line to Spokane Falls, Tacoma and Seattle, the Northern Pacific reaches all the principal points in northern Minnesota and Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington. Bear in mind that the Northern Pacific and Shasta line is the famous scenic route to all points in California.

Send for illustrated pamphlets, maps and books giving you valuable information in reference to the country traversed by this great line from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and Ashland to Portland, Oregon, and Tacoma and Seattle, Washington Territory, and enclose stamps for the new 1889 Rand-McNally County Map of Washington Territory, printed in colors.

Address your nearest ticket agent, or CHAS. S. FEN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Reunion of the Southwestern Soldiers' Association.

The above reunion will be held at Arkansas City, September 10 to 13, inclusive. Preparations for a grand time have been made. The program includes addresses by Governors L. U. Humphrey, of Kansas, and A. P. Hovey, of Indiana, Senators Ingalls and Plumb, and other prominent men. The grand parade, Friday, September 13, will be the finest ever made in the Southwest. It will be participated in by companies of United States cavalry, infantry and artillery, the Third Regiment of U. R. Knights of Pythias, and hundreds of the veterans of 1861-5. The harvest drama, entitled "The Feast of Ceres," will be presented in a street pageant Friday night. This spectacular display represents the Goddess Ceres, Goddess of the Earth and Harvest, who will enter the city in her chariot, followed by a train of divinities, typifying the periods from the sowing of the seed to the gathering of the grain, and the offering by the Goddess of her bounties in the Temple of the Gods. The "Santa Fe Route" will sell tickets to this reunion from all points in Kansas at one fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale September 9 to 13, inclusive, good to return until September 20.

For full particulars, call on ROWLEY BROS., Agents, Sixth and Kansas Ave., W. C. GARVEY, Agent, Depot A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, or address GEO. T. NICHOLSON, G. P. & T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kas.

Missouri Pacific Railway Excursion to the Kansas State Fair.

During the continuation of the State Fair, held in Topeka, September 16 to 21, inclusive, the Missouri Pacific Railway will run a special train between Ottawa and Topeka, via Quemo, arriving in Topeka in the morning and returning in the evening. For further information, call on your ticket agent or address F. E. NIPPS, agent, Topeka, Kas.

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Young professional and business men seeking paying locations, should read the "Business Opportunities" shown in The Cosmopolitan. They are something never before given to the public.

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

FREEDOM AND RESTRICTION.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A moment's consideration on the part of any one will convince him that as regards our general means of subsistence and the labors necessary to obtain them, they partake of imperfections of the following character:

- (1) There is too little of the fruits of labor.
- (2) An excess of toil is required.
- (3) There is too little of the period of rest or relief from toil.

In other words, though we have advanced to a wonderful degree in the arts, the inventions and the discoveries which pertain to production, yet are we still unable to procure that amount of food, clothing and shelter and other things which conduce to our welfare and satisfaction, by undergoing just that amount of exertion which conduces to our entire welfare and satisfaction.

We labor, consequently, with a view uppermost, always, of profiting to the largest possible extent with a given amount of effort, or, as is equivalently expressed, of profiting to any given extent with the least possible amount of effort. We do so because by so doing we ameliorate the severity of our toil, add to the quantity of our productions and lengthen out the periods of our rest or relief from toil, and near that state of advance in which the amount of means we desire to use shall be procurable through so much of effort as we shall have a desire to undergo and as shall leave unimpinged upon the time we desire in relief from toil.

Tending, therefore, as we do, owing to the nature of our locks, to increase the profitability of our efforts, we resort to various devices for so doing. These devices, it will be observed, afford us blessings incalculable, for without them we would still be in the state of the savage.

Among these devices may be mentioned, first, the division of labor, or that specializing of pursuits which consists in each man confining himself to one or a few branches of business or labor and then exchanging with others to get his entire wants supplied. A resort to the division of labor is of immense advantage to us, for it is doubtful if man at this populous stage of his existence could support himself even in the most primitive style, without recourse to the division of labor.

A second device is the employment of a medium of exchange, or money. That affords another wonderful advantage, for people would be in a sorry way indeed had every individual to peddle around his spare productions, and trade them in lots to suit others who could spare of theirs in lots to suit. If it did not render the subsistence of themselves impossible, it would at least render it necessary to confine their demands to the narrowest limit of variety and quantity.

Another extraordinary device is the invention and discovery and employment of tools and machinery and steam and electricity and labor-saving expedients of every de-

scription. Lacking these we never could have advanced from the savage state to the civilized, and never could have supported our populace after it had attained to anything like the present numbers and far in excess of what could be kept alive by bare hand-work. Not only has this device been thus useful, but it has enabled us to minister to hundreds and thousands of new wants that have followed the wake of the powers of supply and will continue to arise with the opening up of new powers of supply. The advantage of this device to society is beyond calculation.

Another salutary device resorted to by men for the purpose of most greatly profiting themselves is the installment of themselves into the better-paying vocations. People are inclined, not only to select expedients for making most profitable the particular vocations in which they are engaged, but to make selection of those vocations which they can make most profitable to themselves upon the whole. The device of men to identify themselves with the better-paying vocations is what is called competition, and owing to the grand results which accrue from the free exercise of this device it is second in importance to none which are resorted to by men for administering to their welfare and advancing their condition.

Here now are four great and civilizing devices to which man tends irresistibly to resort in his irrepresible desire to increase the profitability of his efforts and thereby fulfill the task committed to him as the accountable author of his own welfare and self-satisfaction. They are—(1) The division of labor; (2) the use of a medium of exchange; (3) the making and use of inventions and discoveries; (4) competition.

If we stop now for a moment to consider, we will perceive that in three of these devices, the first three, we are at complete liberty to engage, but that against the employment of the last, namely competition, restrictions are imposed. We will perceive further that these restrictions are in the nature of measures to suppress competition and to substitute monopolies therefor. Still further consideration will cause us to perceive that the promotion of a people's welfare depends upon perfect liberty to engage in all of these devices without exception, and that the restrictions imposed by monopolists serve not only to deprive us of the blessings we have been endowed by nature with the capacity to secure and enjoy, but to evoke a series of evils of the most woeful character.

I call attention to the possibilities we have gained through the medium of the first-named three of the above devices. We have progressed to such a degree in the science of managing exchanges and in specializing pursuits and in the inventions and discoveries which pertain to production, that it can be said the problem of production has been fully solved. Impossible as it might be to even subsist our present population by use of the primitive devices our early fathers employed, we could now, with a moderate daily effort on the part of each individual, drive want from every door, disband the army of the discontented, and make the people forget that there ever was such a thing as a man overworked, a child insufficiently clothed, or a woman struggling for a mere existence. Now if immunity from interference does not prove that that has been the cause of the great advance we have made in this respect, it does at least prove that it acts as no sort of hindrance to such advance. But why is it we have failed in such a woeful degree to realize the possibilities we have gained? Why is it that at this day and age of perfection in the arts, the inventions, the discoveries, the division of labor and other devices which conduce to the efficiency of our efforts and which should cause us to fairly revel in the conditions of long life, contentment and joy, why is it our condition is one of soreness, hardships and trials? Why have we disgraceful tenements, industrial slaves, starvation wages, and children crying for bread? Why are we cursed with overwork, deep indebtedness, broken-down constitutions, and the tramp, tramp, tramp of a million idle men? Why have our improvements in the arts of production not lifted us beyond the necessity to live in want or to overexert ourselves to supply our wants?

Let us see what competition, unlimited and free, would effect for society and what monopoly, the displacer of competition, does effect the foregoing interrogatories will not then only have been answered, but the question also of whether or not the people should be at perfect liberty to engage in all of the profit-making devices without a single exception.

1. Had we competition entirely free and unhindered all pursuits would yield the

same rate of profitableness in proportion to labor and capital engaged. This would be so because it is the only result that could happen from the allying of men with the better paying pursuits as would be done when people were unhindered and unmenaced by monopolists. Let the people attempt to ally themselves with the better paying pursuits and they can only do so by first deserting the poorer paying pursuits and then entering the better paying pursuits. But as such a course can only bring about a rise in the profitableness of the one and a lowering in the profitableness of the other, and as the people would cease this course only when there were no more poorer paying industries to leave or better paying ones to enter, it is plain that there can only be one effect of a free and unbounded right to compete, viz: A level or equality in the profitableness of all industries. We have monopolies and an enormous inequality in the profitableness of industries. Money issues for the enrichment of a few like water from a spring, while the masses in general can hardly keep even where they are so fortunate as to avoid loss or bankruptcy. Monopolists are responsible for this evil, since, possessed of the machinery for dictating such terms as they choose to the public with whom they deal, they create this inequality by avariciously overcharging for the things which they sell and under paying for the things which they buy.

2. Had we competition supply and demand would be equal. To understand this we have only to remember that under natural conditions the poorer paying pursuits and the oversupplying pursuits are identical as are also the undersupplying and the better paying pursuits, so that when the people have deserted the poorer paying pursuits for the better paying pursuits until they have equalized the rates of profitableness in all, they have, in the very same process, deserted the oversupplying for the undersupplying pursuits until they have equalized supply and demand in all. We have monopoly, however, and an excess of supply over demand, or what is called overproduction to glut the markets and become an embarrasser and clogger of trade. Monopolists create this excess or overproduction in two ways; first, by overproducing with their excess capital plundered from the people; secondly, by reducing the purchasing power of the people and thus preventing them from buying up the commodities of the country after the same have been prepared by the people for their consumption.

3. Had we competition, shut-downs and business depressions would be obviated, hence employment would be regular, the annual increase of wealth would be added to by a half or doubled, and poverty, hardships and crime would be abolished. This would be the natural outcome of a condition in which supply and demand were equalized and everything was consumed in the season for which it was prepared. But we have not competition full and free. Instead, we have monopolies and the stoppage of industries and the discharge of men and the curtailment of our annual production by a third or a half and the filling of our streets with beggars, tramps and thieves, for it is the monopolists who are the authors of the overproductions which glut the markets and compel producers and manufacturers everywhere to suspend operations and send their men adrift.

4. Had we competition the people would enrich themselves regularly and proportionably so that none would have an excess with which to overbuild, nor would any be so wanting in means as to be unable to supply himself with what was essential. We have monopolies, however, and what do we find as the actual condition? A one-sided and deleterious development in the industries of the nation, the railroad, telegraph and many manufacturing establishments being largely overbuilt and in excess of public needs, while the improvements of the farmers and the masses are sadly defective and inadequate. For this uneven development are the monopolists responsible, since an excess of profits can only result in overbuilding by those who reap the excess and a stinting and makeshifting by those from whom the excess is obtained.

5. Had we competition the people would be enriched in common and would never be compelled to witness the impairment of their fortunes, but could preserve them and add to their values from year to year. We have monopoly and merchants are mortgaging and losing their stocks, farmers are mortgaging and losing their farms, and laborers have lost their homes. For this are the monopolists responsible, for it is they who have forced the people into mortgaging and bankruptcy, and it is they who, by over-profiting themselves at the people's expense,

have obtained the means with which to get hold of the people's possessions.

Additional comparisons might be furnished, but enough has been given to establish that monopoly is the immediate and indisputable cause of our failure to reap the rewards to which we are entitled on account of our wonderful progress in the inventions and other productive devices, and that the people must be privileged to embrace every one of their profit-making devices to the fullest extent, competition as well as the others, before they can exult to the highest degree their prosperity, their comforts and their enjoyments.

WHAT TO DO.

The question of importance next to be considered is what to do—how shall we rid ourselves of an agency creative of evil and evil alone, and thereby establish a condition of freedom throughout the sphere of industry from circumference to center? The method is not difficult. We all know that it is an easy matter to encourage one set of establishments and entirely suppress another set in a similar industry by an appropriate system of tax discrimination. We could, it is well understood, easily prevent land monopoly by so managing the taxes that they would fall heavily upon large holdings and bear lightly upon small holdings. We could, likewise, without difficulty, prevent a railroad monopoly or a coal oil trust by taxing the stock which belonged to the combinations at a higher rate per cent. than we did stock which belonged to self-dependent, smaller and rivaling institutions. This, then, must be our mode of prevention. The direct taxes must be arranged in such a way by law that they will discriminate against the property of monopolies in favor of the property disengaged from and uncontrolled by monopolists.

W. V. MARSHALL
 Santa Fe, Haskell Co., Kas.

Organization Notes.

The *Progressive Farmer* states that there are 1943 alliances in North Carolina up to date.

E kridge Star Grange No. 74 has just reorganized with twenty-seven members. It is composed of the intelligent, influential farmers of the vicinity of that city. Henry McKee is Master, Peter Taylor, Secretary, Hugh Easley, Lecturer. Wabaunsee county farmers are falling into line, and will be found well toward the front in the reforms demanded by agriculturists.

The State Alliance should by all means have a headquarters on the grounds during the State Fair next week. Members could meet each other there and discuss matters of interest to the good of the order, make pleasant acquaintances, and farmers who are not members could gain information about the alliance and much good could be accomplished. By all means let the state officers take hold of this matter this year.

The local papers of Osage county justly complain because the County Alliance did not furnish them with a report of their county meeting. They were eager to publish the report as a matter of news. This is a significant fact to the order and they should see that their home papers have an opportunity to publish matters of interest about the alliance or any other farmers' organization. Nothing benefits an organization more than frequent notices in the home paper, and if the alliance is wise it will utilize the home press. Nine out of every ten papers will gladly give space to a worthy organization of this kind. Don't be suspicious of or repudiate your home paper until you have given it ample opportunity to serve and assist you.

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. Owing to stouling qualities does not require as much seed per acre as other varieties. Price per bushel, sacked, \$1.50.

ROCHESTER RED. Smooth 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, \$1.00.

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, \$1.00.

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN,
 Kansas City, Mo.

Dr. E. P. Miller's Medicine Valley Stock Farm,
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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 PIETERJE 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.

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.

How Many? How Often? How Little?

How many dear hearts are breaking,
Though a smile is bravely worn;
How often we find the weakest
Are the bravest to meet the storm;
How often we are discouraged
O'er clouds that need not last,
While the gems of the Present are hidden
By failures and griefs of the Past.

How often dear hearts are hungering
For words that never are told;
How little we prize our darlings
Till their baby lips are cold
How often we let the moments
Unladen with good pass by,
And put off the Spring-time sowing
Till the Harvest-time draws nigh.

—Good Housekeeping.

The Reapers.

When e'er the broad, fair meadows
The westward sun sinks low,
Slowly through deepening shadows,
Homeward the reapers go,
Where the little babe lies sleeping,
Safe in his simple bed,
And waiting children listen
Their father's sturdy tread.

Where the little wife is singing,
The firelight leaps and falls,
No purer songs are ringing
Through gilded palace halls.
If the nation seeketh keepers,
Brave hearts and mighty hands,
Let it turn to the toil-worn reapers,
Who garner the harvest lands.

PREPARING TO LEAVE HOME.

Probably a good many mothers are helping their boys and girls in their preparations to go away to school in these early September days. I know that much thought is being expended by the girls upon the new dresses, and the mother's judgment is often consulted, so that her attention, also, is much taken up with this necessary outward adornment.

If all the preparation to go away from the safe home nest, however, has been that which pertains only to outside appearances, there has been a sad, unworthy forgetfulness on the part of the mother.

I was much impressed by the earnestness of Mrs. M. J. Hunter in her recent article to mothers and girls. Her subject is one of paramount importance; but I wondered why she narrowed the danger to our daughters to the times when they might go away to earn their own living. Her experience must have been limited if she has not known of the sorrow worse than death which has come to families who have never sent their girls away, even to school.

The impulse to be independent and earn an honest living is exceedingly commendable, and danger does not lie in the path of the pure-hearted, wisely-taught daughter who seeks to relieve her overburdened father. And this is the thought which I wish every mother might ponder: Equip your children for the meeting of any foe to their truth and purity. Safety does not lie in ignorance of danger. I think some people confound the two terms ignorance and innocence. A girl who is kept in ignorance of the necessity of holding her dignity of character would sooner lose her innocence when unforeseen danger surprised her.

A preparing to live truly and nobly is the necessary outfit for home life as well as for life abroad. Does a girl think she can indulge in familiarities with chance acquaintances and be invulnerable? Does she think a kiss lightly given will leave her as proud in her strong maidenhood? If a girl has come to the time when she does not shrink from the familiarities of the "play parties" so common in country society, she is losing her fitness to go away from her mother's care. She thinks, perhaps, that dancing is wrong only as it interferes with some old-fashioned religious notions, the reasons for which are dimly defined. Sometimes the mother, even, will laugh or applaud because her pretty daughter is sought oftenest in a game of forfeits, and she will look with pleasure at the girl's blushing cheeks. Alas for the time she may cease to blush!

In cases where the mother is so ignorant of what training is due the child, would that some wise woman might have the care and keeping of the innocent soul! I know that a girl is safer in some kitchens than in her mother's closed parlor with her "country beau."

I can recall instances where the enemy entered the home nest because the mother had forgotten to train her child to be self-respectful and reliant upon a high, moral principle.

You are not afraid your daughters may be

prudish, and eventually become "old maids." As terrible as that alternative may be in the estimation of some people, compare it with the never-ending distress and disgrace caused by a lapse of virtue. But truly, a man whose esteem is worth anything will be more attracted by the girl who "holds him at arm's length," whose smiles are reserved and whose armor of self-respect is invulnerable.

Then, mothers, equip your daughters for life in any of its phases. Tell them that the natural, unavoidable magnetism of familiar touch tends to wrong; that the light, careless discussion of things, sacred in themselves, lowers the standard of purity. Teach them to come to you to know what is right and wrong. Too much cannot be said about the confidence which ought to exist between mother and daughter. But, O mothers! be wise; inform yourselves, that your children may find what they seek—good.

I have not forgotten that I mentioned, incidentally, that the boys as well as the girls are preparing to leave for school. The boys, more than the girls, are constantly associating with those outside of the home circle. How are they prepared to meet the evil which we must acknowledge is rife? Some mothers who have tenderly and carefully reared their daughters have never imagined it in their province to seek the confidence of their sons. They defraud one-half of their offspring of the heritage of the benefit of a mother's peculiar wisdom. They consider with strange reasoning that the little boys are half-understood creatures whose knowledge must needs come haphazard. Poor little boys!

A small boy, almost a baby, said something to his mother, innocent in itself, and upon a subject which could properly be discussed between mother and son. Her answer was, "Never say such a thing to me again!" Poor baby; what an indelible lesson. To whom could he go with his innocent prattle? He will go to the next bad boy who happens on to his father's premises; but never to his mother, who could teach him all things purely. A wise woman would have said, "Talk to mother of these things, but never talk with other boys." I have never been able to understand why a boy's moral training should not coincide in all respects with that of his sister—why less should be expected of him by way of truth and purity of character.

When the fathers and mothers of the boys and girls can see these things in a clearer light there will be less "offending" of these little ones; for do not parents through carelessness or ignorance cause their little ones to offend?

PHOEBE PARMALRE

PENNSYLVANIA, IOWA, KANSAS.

[Published by request of the W. C. T. U.]

One hundred and eighty thousand majority against prohibition in Pennsylvania, makes Governor Hill, of New York, the candidate of the Democratic party for the Presidency until further developments. Moreover, it makes the States of Iowa and Kansas the battle ground in the immediate future. The symptoms of this last are apparent on every hand. The Kansas City Times claims the largest circulation of any paper in or out of the State. It is no doubt the most influential paper among Democrats. The reports from Pennsylvania and Rhode Island had scarcely been read from the telegrams, until it began agitating for resubmission in Kansas, and advocating local option and high license. The promptness with which this policy has been taken up by the other Democratic papers, can only be explained by believing that "the word has been passed along the party lines" all over the land. June 28, the Kansas City Times was out with exaggerated headlines, depicting the ruin prohibition had brought on Leavenworth, Topeka, and the State generally. In its telegraphic columns it reported wide discontent in Iowa because the Democratic executive committee had called the State convention a month later than the Republican convention, and called it at Sioux City—a very out-of-the-way place, as was charged. It is not difficult to see that it was only a difference of opinion as to methods; for Sioux City is a typical place for a convention against prohibition and in favor of license, and the anti-prohibition campaign in Pennsylvania was not a speech-making one. It is said that a reporter once asked Senator Quay for a letter of introduction to General Beaver, when he was running for Governor. Quay promptly gave the letter, but sealed it up so the reporter could not read it. Afterwards it leaked out that its entire contents were: "Dear Beaver:—Don't talk." He is also credited with saying that Dr. Vincent was worse than Burchard, because he had more influence and not sense enough to keep quiet. Anti-prohibition is

not defensible by argument and speeches, but it is great on "money and influence and personal work." Boycotting in business, lying, misrepresentation, ridicule and deceit are its effective machinery.

One phase of the money question may well be studied by the Kansas and Iowa friends. High license has been sufficiently tried to show that it does not diminish consumption. One or two high license saloons in a town can sell that town all it wants to buy. Brewers and distillers have all the wealth and profits of the liquor business, and high license does not hurt them. Prohibition in Kansas and Iowa did hurt them, and they will pour out money like water for resubmission in those States. Let none lay the flattering unction to their souls, that they will now have no one to meet in these two R-publican prohibition States but their old antagonists inside of their own States. Kansas and Iowa were more discussed in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island than all other outside States together. The liquor interest will not, it can not, allow such great States to stand sponsors for every name of infamy temperance workers may heap on it all over the land.

Persons who doubt this view of the future would do well to spend a nickel or so in getting that Kansas City Times (Missouri) of June 28. A local article gives an account of the devices liquor capitalists have to resort to in maintaining a Kansas trade, and in the Kansas correspondence there is an illustration (a wood cut) to show "what it may come to." It is a man with a petition for resubmission in one hand and a pistol at the head of another voter, saying to him, "Sign this or your name is Dennis." Both Kansas and Iowa are bounded by liquor States, and the campaign for resubmission gives every indication of being national and red-hot.

A significant thing in this connection is that the Kansas City Journal, the Republican paper, of that same date, has a vigorous editorial against resubmission, showing strange symptoms of a disposition to take the temperance side. No one supposes this is with it a matter of principle, for heretofore it has always ridiculed prohibition. It is charged that Mr. Quay, to prevent Republican temperance men from voting for Fisk, promised to see that a prohibition amendment was submitted, and to keep the liquor vote for Harrison, promised that the amendment should be heavily defeated. Both results came to pass. In the agitation for resubmission in Kansas and Iowa, where will Mr. Quay and the R-publican party be? The large Massachusetts and Pennsylvania majority for high license, local option, etc., is too appetizing a bait for hungry Democrats to neglect. Governor Hill can carry New York. The liquor men do not fear any license he will operate as he operates it. If Quay resists resubmission, he cannot compete with Hill for liquor money and aid. We shall now see what we will see.

Hitherto the great mass of the Prohibitionists in Kansas and Iowa have said to Prohibitionists in other States: "It is all right with us. Prohibition is a State issue—not a national one. No matter what the Republican national platform may be, we will take care of ourselves, and you outsiders may take care of yourselves." In the whirligig of affairs, the Democrats seem now disposed to unite with the liquor men to make a national issue out of Kansas and Iowa. It will be an entertaining spectacle to see a foot-race between R-publicans and Democrats for the camp of the liquor league. The history of Kansas and Iowa may be repeated. When the question of resubmission is pushed to the front, R-publicans may make their own choice. If they take the temperance side, prohibition may be the only method of diminishing their adversaries.

In any event, Kansas and Iowa are the battle-ground now, and no spectacular drama need seek more interest than now attaches to the course of the Republican leaders.—*Rev. Geo. P. Hays, D. D.*

Begin at the Roots.

A great world is looming into sight, like some splendid ship long waited for—the world of heredity, of prenatal influence, of infantile environment. The greatest right of which we can conceive, the right of every child to be well born, is being slowly but surely recognized. Poor old humanity, so tugged by fortune and weary with disaster, turns to the cradle at last, and perceives it has been the Pandora's box of every ill, and the Fortunatus's casket of every joy that life has known. When woman learns the divine secrets of her power, when she selects in the partner of her life the father of her child, and for its sacred sake rejects the man of unclean lips because of the alcohol and

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BABY PORTRAITS.

A Portfolio of beautiful baby pictures from life, printed on fine plate paper, by patent photo process, sent free to Mother of any Baby born within a year. Every Mother wants these pictures; send at once. Give Baby's name and age.
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BURLINGTON, VT.



the tobacco taint, and shuns as she would a leper the man who has been false to any other woman, no matter how depraved; and when man seeks life's highest sanctities in the relationships of husband and father, and shuns, as he would if thoughtful of the future of his son, the woman with wasp waist that renders motherhood a torture and dwarfs the possibilities of childhood, French heels that throw the vital organs out of their normal place, and sacred charms revealed by low-cut dresses, insisting on a wife who has good health and strong physique, as the only sure foundation of his home hopes, then shall the blessed prophecy of the world's peace come true—the conquered lion of lust shall lie down at the feet of the white lamb of purity, and a little child shall lead them.—*Frances E Willard*

How to Can Corn.

The following recipes were furnished the *Homestead* by "Kit Clover":

No. 1.—Dissolve one ounce tartaric acid in one half cup water, and use one tablespoonful to two quarts sweet corn; cook, and while boiling fill the cans. When used turn into a colander, rinse with cold water, add a trifle of soda and sugar while cooking, and season as usual.

No. 2.—Pick the sweet corn when milk-ripe, cut the outer half of the kernel from the cob, and scrape out the remainder. Fill tin cans and seal air-tight, surround with straw to prevent striking against each other, and put in a boiler with sufficient cold water to cover. Heat gradually and boil one and one-half hours, then puncture the tops of the cans to allow the gas to escape, and seal immediately. Continue to boil them for two and one-half hours.

No. 3.—Dissolve an ounce of tartaric acid in half a teacupful of water; use one teaspoonful to ten quarts of corn. Fill the can as full as possible and seal immediately. When used add a little soda.

No. 4.—Split the sweet corn lengthwise of the cob; cut off or scrape. Put a handful in a glass can, then a pinch of salt and a little sugar. Take the top of a potato-masher, or anything convenient, and pound down the corn as close as possible. Repeat this until the can is full. Do not put in more salt than would be used in cooking. Put the tops without rubbers on the cans, place cans in a boiler of tepid water, well protected with slats to hold the cans from the bottom of the boiler, and boil two hours; then put on the rubbers and seal tight.

CANNED CORN AND TOMATOES.

Scald, peel and slice tomatoes (not too ripe); add equal parts of sweet corn that has been scraped from the cob and cooked separately for twenty minutes. Mix well, boil up for a moment, and can immediately. Use one-third corn to two-thirds tomatoes, if preferred.

If glass jars are used in canning corn, they should be wrapped with paper and kept in a dark place.

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.

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

The Young Folks.

The Chickens.

(Parody on The Raven.)

Once upon a midnight sleeting,
As my thoughts were fashly fleeting
Into dreamland, dreaming dreams
Of bygone days of yore—
While I thus was sweetly sleeping,
Suddenly there came a peeping,
As of a chicken gently sneeping,
Cheeping at my cottage door.
"Tis but a chick," I muttered,
"Cheeping near my cottage door—
Only this, and nothing more."

Ah, distinctly I remember,
It was in the bleak December,
And each separate chilly blast
Brought a shiver with its roar.
And my ire at once did thicken
At that ornerly little chicken,
That kept up such a kiookin',
Kiookin' near my cottage door.
And then again I'd listen
To that awful outside pour.
Listened, yes, and nothing more.

Presently my soul grew stronger;
Hesitating then no longer,
With one last and mighty effort
Out I bounced upon the floor.
Then out into the storm a turning,
And of that luckless chick a learning,
And for my cottage bed a yearning,
Yearning near my cottage door.
Then I was almost sure I heard it
Down by my cottage door—
Darkness there and nothing more.

Deep into that darkness peering,
Here and there, wondering, fearing,
Thinking, thinking thoughts no Christian
Ever dared to think before;
Then the silence again was broken,
And a faint peep gave a token,
And beneath my feet was spoken
That joyful word once more.
Then I gathered up my chicken;
Back I went to my cottage door.
Merely this, and nothing more.

Back into my cottage turning,
All the soul within me burning,
And soon again was sweetly sleeping,
Something sounder than before,
With that chick in bed beside me;
With its feathers it had dried me.
I forgot the grief that tried me,
As I slept within my door.
And the chick is still a kiookin'
Close unto my cottage door;
And it shall, for evermore!

—Marwell Hewitt.

MAKING PINS.

The manufacture of a pin was a tedious process when entirely made by hand; no less than twelve or fourteen processes had it to pass through before it was completed; the wonderful machinery now in use has much simplified matters. First of all the wire must be prepared.

It is placed in a coil on a revolving block and drawn through holes pierced in a steel plate until it is of the size required for the particular pin to be made.

It is then taken to the pin-making room, where we find rows of machines moved by steam power and producing a constant stream of pins at the rate of 180 to 200 per minute, which are removed from the receptacles into which they fall by the workman and his attendants, who look after the proper working of the machines.

If we stand in front of a machine we see a coil of brass wire on a revolving drum. The end of the wire passes through a hole and then between iron pegs, which straighten the wire and keep it in its place as it is drawn into the machine.

In the machine we see a pair of sliding pincers take hold of the wire, carry it forward a short distance and put the end through a hole in a small iron plate. Watch carefully and we see a pretty little hammer strike the end as soon as it appears on the other side of the iron plate.

By successive blows of this hammer the head is made. This done, down falls a sharp blade and cuts the wire into the length required for the pin (the machine can be adjusted to cut the pins of any length desired).

This process of drawing in, heading and cutting off goes on continuously, and the pins are thus carried on to the pointing part of the machine.

The pointless pin now falls into a slanting groove just wide enough for it, but too narrow to let the head through. Thus we see a row of pins hanging by their heads nearly the whole length of the machine. Beneath is a revolving cylindrical file.

The surface of the cylinder represents a series of graduated files, on which, as they are worked backward and forward, the pins are pointed. They fall into a receptacle below, but as yet they are yellow, the color of brass wire; they are also greasy.

They are now put into barrels, which are turned round and round, and by this means thoroughly scoured and cleaned, and are now ready to be "silvered." They are now put into kettles heated by steam, and spread about as evenly as possible.

A powder of fine tin is then spread over them and a certain portion of acid added. In this they are boiled for about four hours. When taken out they are found to be cov-

ered with a thin coating of tin, which gives them the bright and lively appearance which all pins possess.

The pins are then dried by being thrown into sawdust, and polished by being put into barrels revolved by machinery. Thence they are placed into a flat tray, and the workmen, by a peculiar tossing motion, which requires much skill, separate all the dust from the pins, which are now clean, bright and ready for use.

There is a very ingenious machine used for "sticking" the pins which are to be sent to the market on papers. The paper is placed on a piece of curved metal and crimped and placed in position to receive the pins, which are passed out of a receptacle at the top of the machine by a girl, who with a brush dexterously sweeps them into grooves placed in an inclined plane leading down to the paper.

Thus arranged they pass down the machine in long lines, and by a lever the paper is brought under the pins, and by a beautiful bit of machinery they are pressed through the crimped edges of the paper. Thus row by row the whole sheet is filled.—London Queen.

The Great Heat of Siberia.

Siberia is commonly regarded as a region of ice and cold, but according to Mr. George Kennan it is, in summer time, about as hot a country as there is on the face of the globe. In one of his remarkable Siberian narratives, given in the *Century Magazine*, Mr. Kennan thus relates one of his hot weather experiences:

"The farther we went up the Irtes'h the hotter became the weather, and the more barren the steppe, until it was easy to imagine that we were in an Arabian or a north African desert. The thermometer ranged day after day from 90 deg. to 103 deg. in the shade; the atmosphere was suffocating; every leaf and every blade of grass, as far as the eye could reach, had been absolutely burned dead by the fierce sunshine; great whirling columns of sand 100 to 150 feet in height swept slowly and majestically across the sun-scorched plain; and we could trace the progress of a single mounted Kirghis five miles away, by the cloud of dust which his horse's hoofs raised from the steppe. I suffered intensely from the heat and thirst, and had to protect myself from the fierce sunshine by swathing my body in four thicknesses of blanket, and putting a big down pillow over my legs. I could not hold my hand in that sunshine five minutes without pain, and wrapping my body in four thicknesses of heavy woolen blanketing gave me at once a sensation of coolness. Mine was the southern or sunny side of the tarantas, and I finally became so exhausted with the fierce heat, and had such a strange feeling of faintness, nausea, and suffocation, that I asked Mr. Frust to change sides with me, and give me a brief respite. He wrapped himself up in a blanket, put a pillow over his legs, and managed to endure it until evening. Familiar as I supposed myself to be with Siberia, I little thought, when I crossed the frontier, that I should find in it a north African desert, with whirling sand columns and sunshine from which I should be obliged to protect my limbs with blankets. I laughed at a Russian officer in Omsk, who told me that the heat in the valley of the Irtes'h was often so intense as to cause nausea and fainting, and who advised me not to travel between 11 o'clock in the morning and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the day was cloudless and hot. The idea of having a sunstroke in Siberia, and the suggestion not to travel there in the middle of the day, seemed to me so preposterous that I could not restrain from a smile of amusement. He assured me, however, that he was talking seriously, and said that he had seen soldiers unconscious for hours after a fit of nausea and faintness, brought on by marching in the sunshine. He did not know sunstroke by name, and seemed to think that the symptoms which he described were peculiar effects of the Irtes'h valley heat, but it was evidently sunstroke that he had seen."

Immense Spiders.

Far up in the mountains of Ceylon and India there is a spider that spins a web like bright, yellowish silk, the central net of which is five feet in diameter, while the supporting lines, or guys, as they are called, measure sometimes ten or twelve feet; and riding quickly in the early morning you may dash right into it, the stout threads twining around your face like a lace veil, while, as the creature who has woven it takes up his position in the middle, he generally catches you right on the nose, and, though he seldom bites or stings, the contact of his large body and long legs is anything but pleasant. If you forget yourself and try to catch him,

bite he will, and though not venomous, his jaws are as powerful as a bird's beak, and you are not likely to forget the encounter.

The bodies of these spiders are very handsomely decorated, being bright gold or scarlet underneath, while the upper part is covered with the most delicate slate-colored fur. So strong are the webs, that birds the size of larks are frequently caught therein, and even the small but powerful scaly lizard falls a victim. A writer in *Rare Bits* says that he has often sat and watched the yellow monster—measuring, when waiting for his prey with his legs stretched out, fully six inches—striding across the middle of the net, and noted the rapid manner in which he winds his stout threads around the unfortunate captive. He usually throws the coils about the head till the wretched victim is first blinded and then choked. In many unfrequented dark nooks of the jungle you come across most perfect specimens of small birds caught in these terrible snares, the strong folds of which prevent the delicate bones from falling to the ground after the wind and weather have dispersed the flesh and feathers.



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The Iowa corn crop this year is now estimated to yield about 325,000,000 bushels.

Last month was the only August in twenty-two years that mercury did not reach 90 deg. at the State University observing station.

Mr. Secretary Boys, of the Cana Valley Fair Association, says they expect a successful fair at Grenola this year beginning the 18th inst.

Inquiry is being made for stock hogs. An advertisement in the *KANSAS FARMER* would reach a great many persons who want to purchase.

The *Industrialist*, the Agricultural college paper, starts in the new college year considerably enlarged. The columns are wider and larger than they were.

Our excellent contemporary, the *Iowa Homestead*, suggests abandoning the use of sugar as a fit remedy for the sugar trust. It may be good medicine, but the patient won't take it.

Those intending to exhibit cakes and bread at the Fair are requested by the Superintendent of that department, Mrs. J. G. Otis, not to send in their exhibits until Tuesday of Fair week.

The ensilage cutter at the College farm was stopped the other day by the presence of "nine big ears under the knives at once." That suggests care in feeding the stalks. This is a big corn year.

Fourteen additional county crop reports came in since our last issue; they run about the same as those we published. But there was no rain in the western part of the State last week except in a few localities.

A new harvesting machine is now in use in California. It is driven by a traction engine at the rate of about three miles an hour, cutting a swath twenty-five feet wide, and will put sixty-five acres of wheat in sheaf in one day.

Our Veterinary department was necessarily discontinued, because Dr. Armstrong expects to remove permanently to Washington Territory. We expect to secure the services of another veterinarian soon, when the department will be reopened.

Report from Greeley county is discouraging. Mr. Jackson writes: "The hot waves have done the business; there will be but little corn here. Many fields are worthless for fodder. Broomcorn is materially shortened, a great portion was caught coming out of the boot." Many fear a shortage of roughness for stock."

THE BEEF CONSPIRACY PROVED

At last we have evidence that the farmers' charge of conspiracy on the part of dressed meat companies to depress the price of beef cattle, is true. (See testimony on page 2.) The testimony is disputed by Mr. Armour in an interview with a press correspondent, but it must be remembered that the witnesses who testified have no interest in the matter, and that the most direct and positive testimony was that of a witness who, before answering, asked whether it was obligatory upon him to answer; he did not answer willingly, and he had been told by interested persons that he need not respect the subpoena of the committee. It must be remembered, also, that Mr. Armour, who testifies in a general way before the public through a press agent, refused to appear before the committee, well knowing that the people at large desire him to do so. His failure under some circumstances would be excusable, but he offered no excuse to the committee; he treated the representatives of the Senate (and of the people, for all the people want this matter made clear) with contempt, utterly ignoring their presence and their official request to him that he appear before them and testify. It would seem that Mr. Armour would be glad to have an opportunity to set himself right and to do it before a tribunal specially organized in Chicago for his convenience. He may yet have to go to Washington in charge of a sergeant-at-arms and be compelled to testify before the whole committee. And why did he refuse? These are his words as reported by the press representative:

The reason we did not appear before the Senatorial committee was that we could not expect fair treatment from the hands of Mr. Vest, who is notoriously on record as opposed to the dressed beef business.

That does not look well in print. It does not appear creditable to Mr. Armour. A man who has built up a business such as he has, is fully competent to take care of himself, more especially in this case when one of the Senators from Illinois, Mr. Farwell, a resident and friend of Chicago, is a member of the committee and was present. With due deference to Mr. Armour's feelings, the *KANSAS FARMER* begs leave to say the people will not believe he is sincere. He is too shrewd a man to be afraid of any Senator. The general public will conclude upon the conduct and testimony of Mr. Armour that his only reason for not appearing before the committee is that he does not want to tell "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth" about the dressed meat business of Chicago and Kansas City in respect to the charges made against the packers by producers and consumers.

Let the reader study carefully the proceedings reported on our second page. We compared the dispatches published in Topeka with those published in the Kansas City papers and with the report in the *Chicago Inter Ocean*. We have it substantially correct. The brief statement of the witness Rowland covers the whole ground. He said:

Well, they had a combination among themselves to sustain the price of dressed beef. They agreed on certain prices in certain States, and they had matters so arranged that they could pay any price they chose for the animal.

That in connection with other like testimony makes a case against the dressed beef men unless they are able to prove and do prove these witnesses to be unworthy of belief and that their testimony is in fact untrue. This they will not attempt to do. Their policy will be to fight off investigation altogether. But the combine is doomed.

Judge Gresham is justly earning an enviable reputation for the justness as well as the broadness of his decisions where the rights of labor are involved. His last decision in this line was delivered last week in the case of the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield railway company. A receiver had been appointed for the road and that officer proceeded to pay the claims of bond-

holders in preference to laborers and the furnishers of supplies to keep the road in operation, the two classes of unpaid claims aggregating about \$60,000. The Judge put an end to that proceeding at once and required that money due laborers be first paid, then that due for supplies, leaving the bondholders to the last. That is good law, but Judge Gresham had a way of enforcing it which contrasts strongly with the practice in some courts.

Freight Rates on Live Stock

By request of a Shawnee county farmer we asked the Santa Fe and the Rock Island general freight agents for copies of their rates on live stock from points in Kansas to Chicago. The object was to publish them in the *KANSAS FARMER*. Copies were furnished promptly by both roads, but on examination we find it would require more space in the paper than we can well spare to reprint them in these columns. The papers will be kept on file in this office so that friends calling can look them over at leisure. The same thing precisely may be seen at every station on the lines where live stock is shipped.

It does not appear from these rates that any change in rates has been made. The action of these two roads in making through rates is to hold to their own lines for the longest haul shipments which originate with them. As we understand it, shippers through to Chicago may take advantage of the Kansas City markets if they desire; but if they go on through they go on the same line that they started on. These roads want to handle their through business themselves, and that is the only effect of the change.

How to Measure Hay.

A correspondent of the *Pioneer Press* offers a few figures on this subject that may be helpful. It is generally believed that 400 cubic feet in a large bay taking it right through, or 500 on a long, wide, deep scaffold will represent a ton. When the hay is cut early, is stored evenly over the mow, is well trodden when stowed away, and is allowed to settle two or three months before measuring, perhaps it will hold out at the above figures. When grass is allowed to stand until nearly ripe before cutting it will occupy nearly if not quite 25 per cent. more bulk, especially on a scaffold, than the early cut, and require about that many more cubic feet for a ton. Coarse hay, as timothy and clover, will not weigh as heavy, bulk for bulk, as that which is fine like common prairie or wild hay. It is much more satisfactory to both buyer and seller to weigh the hay when possible. In estimating by measurement, multiply together the figures representing the length, width and height of the hay, and divide the product by the number of feet in a ton. For example, if the hay is 40 feet long, 16 feet wide and 18 feet from the bottom to the top of the mow, and the bulk agreed is 400 feet to the ton, the mow will contain 40 times 16 times 18 equals 11,520 cubic feet; 11,520 divided by 400 equals 28 tons and 320 cubic feet, or 28 4-5 tons. It would require considerably more than 400 cubic feet from the top of such a mow for a ton, while at the bottom it will have become packed so solidly from the great weight above it that 400 cubic feet will weigh considerably more than 2 000 pounds.

The Alliance Peanut Union.

The *National Economist* says the Alliance Peanut Union was formed at Suffolk, Pa., July 12, with 400 delegates from the Virginia and North Carolina counties engaged in peanut production in attendance. This organization has commenced its career by the adoption of a standard bag, which is 32x40 inches, to be of cotton, to be filled uniformly with 100 pounds of peas. Previous to 1887, bags had been comparatively cheap, selling as low as 9 cents, burlaps being the material of which they were

made. Last year the jute combine notified the farmers that more must be paid, and sometimes as high as 18 cents was exacted, the lowest cash price being 14 cents. This year notice was served by the jute trust that 14 cents would be the price. This has been met by a declaration from the union that it will use only cotton. Cotton bags were shown at the meeting with capacity for five bushels, without seams, the price of which was lower than jute. The smaller sacks proposed by the union would probably cost 10 to 11 cents, but as yet no price has been fixed, the factory guaranteeing the proper size.

The Peanut Crop.

It is estimated that the peanut crop this year will not be as large as usual. The quantity used in the United States annually is something over 3 000 000 bushels. They come chiefly from Virginia and North Carolina, although Tennessee also produces a small crop. The *Northwest* describes the vine, its culture, and the marketing of the nuts, as follows: Peanuts are planted at corn planting time. Each kernel produces a running vine, like crab grass, and each root produces about twenty pods. When ripe, the plow is run through the loamy soil, on a dry day, just before frost. The nuts are dried and shocked up like corn to keep dry before housing. When marketed, they go to a cleaner, where they are put through steam power machines and polished, after which they are graded according to size and variety. This year there is but two-thirds of a crop, and they are higher in price than since 1884. The crop begins to come into the market about the first of September. The Virginia nut is the largest and finest. The Wilmington is a smaller sort, and the Spanish nut, a still smaller variety, is one whose kernels peel perfectly clean, thus making it valuable for confectionary."

Wintering Seed Potatoes.

A correspondent of the *Massachusetts Plowman* gives some interesting experience with potatoes in the following: "We had our coldest weather last winter about the last of February. Just as it was over we drew out two loads of straw and put over the heap that contained our seed potatoes. All the earth on the heap was frozen solid. We covered it about one foot deep with packed straw. We used that which was short and chaffy, from near where the end of the straw carrier was at threshing time, thinking it would be a better non-conductor. April 1 there was no frost in the ground, and we dug into the pit to see how they were. The earth was still nearly all frozen, and it took vigorous work with a pick to get a hole through. May 1 we opened and began planting. The frost seemed then to be just from the earth. Some of the eyes on the seed end of the tubers had started. It looked as though this was done last fall. You know the early winter was very mild. Some other eyes had started a little; but as a whole the seed was very sound, and in nearly perfect condition. They were Hebron potatoes, which sprout very early under ordinary circumstances. Two of my neighbors tried this way of keeping, with same variety of potatoes, with good success. Another reported his badly sprouted (kept in cellar), and said he should try this way of burying next winter. The straw was drawn back in the barn for bedding, so only the use of it and the little labor need be charged to the potatoes. The potatoes were entirely dry in the pile. We put three bushels of New Queens in bags and laid them in with the others last fall. The bags even were not injured. One friend last fall thought I had better build a board roof over the pile. I felt sure that straw put on as described would turn all water."

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

A correspondent of the *Indiana Farmer* says he has tried salting ensilage with good results. He puts salt on every one-foot layer of ensilage as he fills the silo. The salt should be sprinkled about as thickly as oats is sown broadcast for three bushels to the acre.

Zeno Thorp, Reno county, says he does not understand why the people of Kansas should use foreign salt when they have a bed 300 feet deep under their feet. He says, too, that salt is selling in his county at 12 cents to 15 cents per 100 pounds, and the tariff duty on foreign salt is 8 to 12 cents per 100 pounds.

A farmer named Henry Hegedon, of Montgomery county, Mo., is reported to have threshed 140 bushels of wheat from two acres of ground this year. The wheat stood so thick that the reaper could not proceed regularly, but "had to stop every two feet and take a start, so as to have impetus enough to cut another sheaf. The field upon which this wheat was grown had been in clover last season."

Secretary Mohler's estimate for September 1, shows the acreage of winter wheat in the State this year to be 1,550,748 acres, and the yield estimated 32,565,708 bushels. The spring wheat area was 88,338 acres, the yield is put at 1,418,408, making the aggregate 33,979,116, a million less than the KANSAS FARMER estimated a month ago. The corn yield is put 267,391,165 bushels, some higher than our figures.

Friend Mosher, of Hartford, Lyon county, takes note of three of our correspondents for whom special critics should be appointed—(1) him who thinks interest is usury; (2) him that wants land to bear all the taxes; (3) him who "stopped his paper because he was the only man that kept read up and laments because those other eighty-two thousand ignorant fellows didn't stop their paper in November the year before."

The prospectus of Blake's Annual of Weather Predictions for 1890 is out. The Annual will be ready for mailing about the middle of the present month. Price \$2. Next year will be one of very great extremes, the Professor says, and the Annual undertakes to point them out and locate them, so that farmers may be on their guard. He has already received a large number of orders, which indicates that a great many people are interested in his work.

A meeting of ministers and members of evangelical churches is called for Chicago the 26th of the present month to continue ten days. The object is to consider practical methods of Christian work, and discussing some of the great questions now uppermost in the public mind, touching the evangelization of the masses, the reclamation of the fallen, the reformation of the intemperate, the relief of the poor, and the elevation of the unfortunate. Mr. D. L. Moody will preside, and Ira D. Sankey and Prof. H. H. McGranahan will conduct the singing. For particulars, address F. G. Ensign, Secretary, 154 Madison St., Chicago.

Mr. C. H. Isley kindly sends in a report of the Brown county fair at Hiawatha last week. He says the display of fine arts and fruit and farm products in general was very fine. He writes enthusiastically of the stock exhibits, and says the Walnut Top pyramid was an interesting feature, being made up of grains of different varieties, topped with corn ears—suggested and planned by A. Carothers. The social training of the people was seen in the excellent order on the grounds. No gambling of any kind was tolerated. He pays the officers a handsome compliment, and closes by saying the KANSAS FARMER is holding its old friends and gaining new ones in Brown. The truth of the last statement is proved by the names on our books.

THE CONFLICT IS NOT BETWEEN CAPITAL AND LABOR.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The conflict which is generally attributed to capital and labor is not as we believe, a conflict between capital and labor, but a conflict between robbery and production. And in order to come to a just conclusion in the premises it is necessary to start right, and in order to do that we must know what we are talking about. Writers on political economy describe wealth as that which is created beyond consumption, or in other words, that which is stored for future use. Now there are three sources of wealth: Land, labor and capital. The land as well as the air and the water, we believe to be the grand free gift of nature to all mankind and that any law or custom of society that allows one man to monopolize more than his just proportion to the injury of another is unjust. And we believe that all men are created equal and are endowed with certain inalienable rights and among which is the right to the use of enough land to make a living, as well as the right to life, to liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Men being born equal they are endowed with equal natural rights just the same as if posterity had been continued by creation instead of generation, the latter being only the mode by which the farmer is carried forward, and "every child born unto the world must be considered as deriving its existence from God. The world is as new to him as it was to the first man that existed and his natural right in it is the same kind."—Paine. Then the natural right to the land is the same in each individual.

Now, capital is that portion of wealth which is used in the production of more wealth. To illustrate: A buggy that is used in the prosecution of business is capital, but the same buggy used merely for pleasure would in no way add to the production of more wealth, and hence it should not be considered as capital. Bread while in the bakery as stock-in-trade would be capital, but as soon as it passes into the hands of the consumer it is no longer capital. The idea seems to be almost universal that money is capital, but it is a mistake; money is not capital. It has only a legal existence, and it is preposterous to suppose we can create capital or wealth by passing laws. All capital is wealth, but all wealth is not capital. Then rent and interest upon money are evils that can not justly be attributed to capital. By rent I mean the sum paid for the inherent capabilities of the soil and in no wise to what is paid for the use of capital. I believe capital is justly entitled to what it produces. Now, understand me, I realize the fact that capital unaided by labor can produce nothing; but the increase in wealth which labor is capable of by the aid of capital no doubt belongs to capital.

If there is any conflict between capital and labor which is injurious to the interests of labor the government is in fault absolutely and entirely. For it creates a bloodless, soulless corporation, and breathes into it, so to speak, eternal life, and then fails to properly control it. But even then other forms of capital suffer nearly as much by the insatiable greed of a heartless corporation as does labor. But land monopoly and money monopoly is the tirade of evil that is robbing both labor and capital to death. Rent is but another name for usury, and to-day we have in the United States a million and a half of tenant farmers; what does that mean? Simply that they are paying some one else for the privilege of living on God's earth which naturally the tenant has equal right to the use of with every other person. The divine law is, "Thou shalt not sell the land for ever the land is mine." An article in one of the papers a short time since gave a list of large tracts of land owned by corporations and individuals, among which was a long line of Dukes, Earls and Marquises, owning from 50,000 to 1,280,000 acres. Think of the son of

an American paying a foreign nabob for the privilege of living upon the "soil of the free in the home of the brave." It is said that two hundred people own Ireland, not because of any great ability which they possess, but principally because they happened to be the oldest sons of their fathers. The oldest son born in the lowest hovel and to the meanest parents of Ireland has just as much right to life, to liberty, and the inherent capabilities of the soil, as the son of the proudest Duke that ever bore the title. But under the present system one has to pay the other for standing room upon the earth. The one is robbed of his birthright years before he is born; and what is true of Ireland will soon be true here if we continue in the ruts we are now in. Yea, verily, if it is not already the fact. Our present system of mortgage is but landlordism in another form. The man that holds the mortgage owns the land, and the mortgagor only has an equity right or the right of redemption, and at present a mortgage beats owning the land. If the number of mortgaged farms be added to the tenant farms it will be found that nearly three-fourths of the American farmers are virtually tenants. Injustice no man has a right to hold more land than he can and does use to make a living upon.

To show that capital suffers nearly as much by usury as does labor we will refer to the railroads. A short time since the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company placed a mortgage for \$150,000,000 with the United States Trust Company. The Monetary Commission, in their report, show the share-capital of the roads to be \$2,198,000,000, and their debts to be \$2,459,000,000, being a proportion of share-capital to debt of eighty-nine to one hundred. Of course the capital of the railroads has greatly increased since the report was made, but there is every reason to believe that their debts have increased equally as fast. If they were prosperous would they be so much in debt? The truth is they can only live by pooling and combining. And what is true of the railroads is equally true of nearly every other business until to-day no business is successful unless very favorably located or monopolized. Then again, every person that understands our banking system knows that every business interest is at their mercy. They are so organized that they can act together, and suppose they should conclude to strengthen their reserves by calling in their call loans and their time loans as soon as due and refuse to let out any more money. General disaster would follow, business firms would fall like autumn leaves after a heavy frost. That was the way "Black Friday" was produced, and the banks can produce another "Black Friday" whenever it is to their interest to do so. The commission realized that the conflict was not between capital and labor when they said: "What is known as the conflict between capital and labor is not so much a conflict between other forms of capital and labor as it is between money and labor. Indeed, the conflict between money and other forms of capital is as distinctly marked and quite as severe as the conflict between money and labor, and in that conflict other forms of capital suffer fully as much as labor, the only difference being that they are better able to endure losses." They place the conflict where it properly belongs, but were no doubt laboring under the false idea that money is capital. Again they say: "When property (I believe they should have said capital) is being sacrificed to meet current necessities and laborers being remitted to idleness and destitution, money fattens on the general disaster."

Usury (and by usury I will include rent) never plowed a furrow, never raised a hill of corn, never built a home, never constructed a railroad, never produced or aided in the production of a particle of wealth; in fact it never did anything but steal, and in this it has

been so successful that to-day the usurers own nearly everything. Branch says "capital must be dethroned." Is it not about time to give capital a rest until the robbers are dethroned?

GEO. T. BAILEY.

Harper, Kas.

Good authority estimates the production of maple sugar, beet sugar, sorghum, etc., at 25,000 tons for 1889, against 20,000 tons for 1888. The Louisiana crop begins to be made in October and is ended in December of each year. The last crop is estimated at 140,000 tons.

One acre of ground at the Agricultural college farm was set apart ten years ago for the purpose of raising wheat on it without manure of any kind. Two years the crops were total failures from winter-killing. Seven crops matured, the least of which yielded thirty-seven bushels of Zimmerman wheat, and the largest forty-seven bushels, making an average annual product, including the two failures, of nearly twenty-five bushels. "The soil is the ordinary bench land of the Kaw valley, inclined toward the east, but gaining no drip of fertilizing material from any higher level. It is such good wheat land as Kansas abounds in."

The Missouri crop reports dated September 1 say that during the last week or two of August a drouth prevailed throughout the State. In the north-eastern, central and eastern-central portions of the State but little rain fell during the month of August, only occasional light local showers. Consequently pastures, late corn and other late growing crops, have suffered severely, as will be apparent by examining the summary of returns by sections. The ground had become so dry and hard that plowing for wheat has, in great measure, been suspended until rain shall fall. Stock water is reported by some of the correspondents as becoming scarce.

Weather-Crop Bulletin

Of the Kansas weather service in co-operation with the United States Signal Service, for the week ending Saturday, September 7th, 1889:

Precipitation.—The rain this week fell principally in the east half of the state. An excess occurs in Johnson, Wyandotte, east halves of Leavenworth, Douglas and Franklin, and north half of Miami, and again from the central portion of Lincoln to the southern portion of Republic. It is normal from Ellsworth to Franklin, and from Wabaunsee and Shawnee to the south line of the state, but is deficient elsewhere.

Temperature and Sunshine.—The first days of the week were warm and windy, culminating on the 3d in a strong south and southwest wind and the highest temperature for the week (in the northeastern counties for the highest for the year). On the 4th a cold blast from the north, beginning in the extreme west at midnight it reached the middle division about 9 a. m., the eastern division about 7 p. m., and the east line of the state about 6 p. m., giving cooler weather the rest of the week. The sunshine has been about normal.

Results.—No damage resulted from the frost, which is the earliest on record in the southern counties. In Rawlins ice formed as thick as window-glass. The warm, dry winds have ripened the late corn rapidly, so that it is about out of danger. Rain is needed, generally, for fall plowing. Haying is nearly finished. Corn-cutting has begun in nearly every county. The sorghum mills are in full blast in the southern and central counties. In the extreme southwestern counties everything, including grass, is materially improved since last week's rain. In Woodson the second brood of chinch bugs are far from numerous and the old ones have nearly disappeared.

T. B. JENNINGS,
Signal Corps, Ass't Director.

Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, September 7, 1889. Furnished by the United States Signal Service, Sergeant T. B. Jennings, Observer:

Date.	Thermometer.		Rainfall.
	Max.	Min.	
September 1.....	84.1	62.9
" 2.....	81.0	65.8	0.12
" 3.....	91.4	68.8
" 4.....	81.0	50.3	0.56
" 5.....	76.1	40.4
" 6.....	79.8	46.0
" 7.....	83.5	45.5

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

- American Portrait Co. \$30 Crayon Portrait Free
- Abbott, I. A. Scissors Sharpener.
- Anderson, John..... Holstein Bulls for sale.
- Boyer, E. H. Steers for sale.
- Box 30..... Sheep wanted on shares.
- Booth, Wm., Jr. Small Yorkshires, etc.
- Central School Supply..... Artificial Stone Slating for Blackboards.
- Agency..... Electric treatment.
- DeGroat Electric Co. Electric treatment.
- Erie Medical Co. Medical.
- Fisher, Scott..... Bargains in stock.
- Kauffman Bros. Corn-husker.
- Merriman, G. & C. Webster's Dictionary.
- Moseley, Pritobara & Co. Moseley's Occident.
- People's Supply Co. Saws Money.
- Plummer, E. H. Hammock and Chairs.
- Schureman, W. H. Attention, Farmers.
- Williams, A. P. Stallion for sale.

Horticulture.

SMALL FRUITS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In writing this essay I give my personal experience in the culture of small fruits, and do not flatter myself that I can say more for the cause than has been said by more able writers than myself.

The first in the list of small fruits is the

STRAWBERRY.

As it is the first in the spring market it is the most appreciated and is the most profitable in my experience of any small fruit. A few years ago it was thought that only experienced gardeners could grow the strawberry; but it has been proven that any one with the necessary patience and vim can grow this highly prized fruit. A great many persons not acquainted with the habits of the strawberry wonder why their beds bloom profusely and do not bear any fruit. Most varieties are hermaphrodite or perfect, others are staminate or imperfect, and will not bear unless planted side by side with hermaphrodite varieties.

Any location will do for the strawberry, provided the soil is well drained and not liable to overflow. A sandy loam is best soil. In preparing the ground apply in the fall forty to sixty loads of well-rotted stable manure per acre and plow under ten to fourteen inches, and stir the soil the same depth the next spring. Harrow and roll the ground thoroughly. Mark the rows five feet apart and be sure your rows are straight if you want a nice strawberry bed. For a small bed I use wheelbarrow for a marker. I prepare three stakes five feet long, placing them in line; I walk up and down with the wheelbarrow following me in line with the stakes, setting the middle stake over five feet and the end stakes ten feet every time I pass them. For field culture I use a horse marker. This year I marked my ground both ways three and a half feet each way, but do not think I made the cultivation any easier by it.

Now we are ready to set the plants. I set them one and a half to two and a half feet in the row. Place the plants in a pail of water and have a boy to carry the same. I use a spade, which I thrust into the soil at angle of 45 deg. and bring to an upright position and the boy places the plant behind it with the roots well spread. I remove the spade and firm the soil well about the roots with my foot, being careful that the plant is not too deep or too shallow. In this way a man and boy can set 2,500 to 3,000 plants per day. Cultivation should begin as soon as weeds start and be kept up without cessation until the middle of September. Keep all bloom pinched off the first season and also all runners until the 1st of July, as this gives the plant vigor. After this the plants may be allowed to run, and if you will keep the weeds out of their way you will have a fine matted row by the 1st of September.

Cover the plants as soon as the ground freezes, with old prairie hay; I find this is the best as it is free from weed seeds. Remove the most of the hay about 1st of April, leaving enough to cover the plants lightly, as they will grow through the hay, and the berries will be free from dirt when ripe.

I will not speak of the insects injurious to the strawberry, for I find if the bed is kept free from weeds you always have a good crop of strawberries in spite of insects. I never allow a bed more than two years in the same place. And I think it is better if a new bed is planted every year.

And now I would say a word to those who grow strawberries for market. I am satisfied (without any flattery to myself) that I grew the last season as large Crescent strawberries as any one, yet these same berries, sent in to the Atchison market beside the Jessie, brought only two-thirds the price. The

Jessie and Bubach I think are the coming market berries.

THE RASPBERRY.

The raspberry abhors a low, wet soil, but delights in a rich sandy loam well drained. Prepare the ground the same as for the strawberry, and mark the rows both ways. I mark eight feet apart and three and a half feet in the row. When set this way it saves time with hoe, as you can use the horse cultivator the narrow way for two years at least. I find the best cultivator for this purpose and for the cultivation of strawberries is the new iron frame cultivator harrow; they can be had from Vaughn's seed store, Chicago, Ill. Plant as early in the spring as possible, using a hoe for the purpose. Dig a hole for the plant at the cross mark three to four inches deep; see that the roots are well spread, as it has been my experience that the raspberry is the most difficult of berries to start. Cover the plant carefully, firming the soil about the roots with the foot. All cultivation should cease about the 1st of August. If practiced later than this it will cause a late growth of wood and will winter-kill.

Nip off the canes as soon as they reach the height of twelve or sixteen inches, and all laterals as soon as they have reached the same length, as this will make the plant stocky to resist the winds. The old canes should be removed after fruiting or early next spring.

Raspberries will bear well in the same place for several years if properly supplied with fertilizers. If not, it is not profitable after four years of fruiting.

BLACKBERRIES.

Select an eastern slope well drained for the blackberry. They thrive best on a light soil. Prepare the ground by plowing deep in the fall and the following spring. Mark the ground the same as for the raspberry and plant with a spade. Cultivate the same as the raspberries and keep all suckers cut down that may come up between the rows. Pinch back the canes when they have reached the height of two and a half to three feet. Remove all old canes and dead wood in the spring.

I do not see the practice of planting berries both ways advocated, but I have tried it the past year and am well pleased. In the future I will plant raspberries and blackberries this way.

THE CURRANT.

This fruit has been neglected by the fruit-growers of Kansas. As it did not do well at the start they thought it would not thrive in our climate, but with me it has done extremely well the past year and fairly well the year before. Plant in the shade of a garden fence in early spring after the ground has been thoroughly stirred. After the first year keep them well mulched, as this enables the plants to withstand the drouth of our summers. Late frost in the spring is the only cause of failure of a full crop.

THE GOOSEBERRY.

thrives in almost any location and soil. I keep my bushes well mulched and trim them to assume the shape of a tree, as the fruit is more convenient to pick. Plant in early spring.

THE GRAPE.

This fruit can be grown by any one who will take the time to plant the vine, as it will bear more neglect than any small fruit. But like any other fruit it will repay all extra labor put upon it. Select an eastern slope with a light gravelly soil and open subsoil; plant in early spring in rows ten feet apart and eight feet apart in the row. I think that one-year-old vines are as good to plant as two-year-old vines. Cultivate thoroughly until the 1st of August. I may as well add here that all small fruits must be cultivated very shallow, not more than two inches in depth, as deeper cultivation injures the roots. The first year I allow only one branch to grow, keeping all laterals pinched off. In November I cut back to two buds and cover with soil and remove the soil the following spring. The second year I allow only two branches to grow,

training them to a stake. In November I cut back each branch within two feet of the ground, and cover for winter protection, as I find that winter protection pays even with the hardy varieties. The third spring I put up a trellis of three wires for the vines and have my first crop of fruit, which should not be over three to five pounds of fruit to the vine.

After this I trim in the fall all unnecessary vine, leaving about ten feet of the last year's wood for fruiting, and train new branches from as near the base of plant as possible, so that the fruit will not get too far from the base of vine. If you will follow this plan you will always have an abundant supply of grapes.

The most important part of fruit-growing is a knowledge of varieties; therefore I will give a list of varieties for this part of the State:

Strawberries.—Windsor Chief, May King, Crescent, Jessie and Bubach, for standard varieties; also the Haverland and Warfield of the new varieties will stand trial.

Raspberries.—Souhegan for early, Ohio and Huborn for medium, Gregg and Nemaha for late. The red varieties are not hardy.

Of blackberries the Snyder is the only hardy variety I have found for this climate.

Currants.—Fay's Prolific and Red Dutch.

Gooseberries.—Downing and Houghton.

Grapes.—Moore's Early, Worden, Concord, Brighton and Pocklington.

If all fruit-growers would be more honest in filling their fruit packages, and be sure that as large specimens were in the bottom as on top, their fruit would bring a better price and they would find a more ready market, and also have a clear conscience. Small fruit yields a larger profit to the owner than any other business when rightly engaged in, but we should not estimate its value in dollars and cents only, but in the health and happiness which it brings to the producer. The fruit-grower should be the happiest of men, for he not only brings around him the best the land can produce, but he enjoys a peace of mind that wealth cannot bestow.

F. W. DIXON.

Netawaka, Jackson Co., Kas.

Our Orchards.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Among all the products of the farm there is perhaps nothing that can compare to a good orchard, when we consider the lasting comforts and sources of profit that constantly increase as the years roll on. When this part of Kansas was being settled fruit trees were so high that extensive planting was out of the question with new settlers. Now, good trees can be had for from 5 to 10 cents each, so there seems to be no excuse for neglecting to plant orchards now. This is not the time of the year to plant trees, but it is well to call attention to this in time. This is a year of good crops. Those who have no orchards yet should at least set apart a part of the proceeds of this crop to start their orchard. Don't delay a year or two, for the fruit will not only come that much later, but failure of crops may make it more difficult for you, and drier years may follow soon, when it is harder to start young trees and get a healthy growth. Plant in such a way that the orchard is protected from northern storms, either by shape of ground or grove, or both. Some protection on south and west is also good. Heavy winds often shake off a large portion of the apples before ripe. Plant the early apples near the house. Both you and the housewife will find it more convenient than to have to go to the distant parts for summer apples. Do not plant too many varieties, but only such as experience shows to suit our climate. For late apples, the Jonathan, Gilpin and Geneting may be placed at or near the head of the list. with the Ben

Davis next. Even the trees of an orchard without the fruit enhance the value of a farm and give it a home-like appearance, much more agreeable than mere buildings on the bare prairies. As said before, a little forethought and timely activity may add much to future prosperity and comfort.

H. F. M.

Hiawatha, Brown Co., Kas.

From Evergreen Fruit Farm.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The poplar tree is an emblem of pride. It has no peer in trying to get to heaven, if heaven is above. Its course is straight up. It is heedless of everything around it, and on these high prairies, to see its well dressed body bowing and bending to the breezes is a grand sight. It does not allow side branches to check its range heavenward, though it is natural for it to ramify. It uses its shade solely for itself, and it must be planted in rows with the trees very close together to get any benefit from it for shade. Put the "u" in it and you have the most popular tree in America. Take the "p" out of it, then gaze upon its majestic form when it is covered with sleet and it thrills one with mingled feelings of chill and trance.

Its mission to the agriculturist is hard to comprehend. If planted in rows along the highways all over the country it would check the destruction of hot winds by constantly giving moisture to the heated air, which moisture it draws up through the little capillaries of its roots and body, then spreads it out over the surface of its leaves to quench the thirst of the hot winds; its closely clustered branches would be a comfort to the highwayman in winter by checking the speed of the cold piercing winds. The wood of this tree is used extensively in making berry boxes and it is best for this. Of all kinds of shipping boxes poplar is the best where the articles are liable to absorb the taint in wood. Use no other kind in shipping fancy creamery butter to the large markets where experts do the judging of quality, and pure butter always grades the highest.

Hang your imagination on the top of a five year-old, thrifty poplar when the breezes are moderately in motion some summer day; then, in the shade near by see what bundles of thought you can think out in regard to the marvelous mountains of human desires, the termination of civilization, the effervescent industries of a nation, and the duty of a citizen in relation to all these things. Now sift your thoughts, reserving those that will further interest your fellow man, and see if you can make out that you intimately associate with trees.

What would a home be without trees? Dull, very dull! Little groves which dot our prairies are indicative of the aspirations of man. The rattle of the leaves are pacifying to the tired brain and music to the well rested being.

The evergreen tree represents contentment and cheerfulness. Ever green and apparently every gay, makes it always an object of pleasure.

The catalpa tree emblazons itself every June and looks very gaudy.

The sunflower tree—well, it is a little too promiscuous; it is the half way mark between civilized and an uncivilized country.

T. F. SPROUL.

Frankfort, Marshall Co., Kas.

To Kill Potato Beetles.

The last brood of the potato beetle, which usually appears late in the summer, crawl into the ground or under old rubbish and remain there in a semi-torpid state through the winter. As soon as the ground becomes warmed by the sun in spring, these torpid beetles revive and come out in search of food, and the females lay their eggs upon the first potato leaf appearing above the ground. By gathering the beetles as they appear and destroying them we are enabled to check the increase in numbers of the first or new brood of the season, for every one of the old female beetles that escapes destruction will lay

from 800 to 1,200 eggs. Unless you are very watchful some of the old beetles will escape, and their eggs and the young grubs newly hatched will be found a few weeks later on the potato plants, and then should commence the usual mode of destroying them by dusting the potatoes with Paris green mixed with plaster of Paris or common flour. One pound of the poison mixed with thirty of flour will be sufficiently strong to kill either the grubs or full-grown beetles feeding upon the plants. Should another brood of beetles appear, apply more poison, and continue to use it on the plants as long as any insects are found on them. If your neighbors will practice the same warfare on the insects few or none at all will be seen the following year. But in almost every neighborhood there will be one or more farmers who will neglect applying poison to their potatoes, and as a result thousands of these insects escape and infest the grounds of the vigilant and painstaking cultivators of the soil.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Pear Leaf Blight and the Apple Powdery Mildew.

Nurserymen need not be told the extent of the losses inflicted by the above fruit tree diseases. They are co-extensive with the region where apples and pears are grown. In regard to the latter, the French seedlings hitherto depended on as proof against the disease, having succumbed to its attacks, compelling the nurserymen to seek seedlings of the Japan pear for propagation, any efficacious and not too costly remedy will be warmly welcomed.

Prof. B. T. Galloway, Chief of the Section of Vegetable Pathology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has recently succeeded, as a result of practical experiments, in providing a remedy which he feels justified in recommending to the public as both efficacious and economical. The remedy consists of the application of a fungicide with an appliance by which 50,000 plants were sprayed in a day and a half at a cost, not including labor, of \$4.75 for each application, five being required to secure good results.

Experiments of a similar nature were carried on in the same nurseries by which a block of some 200,000 apple seedlings affected by the powdery mildew, was treated with a preparation at a total cost of not exceeding 2 cents per 1,000 trees. The results in this case also have proved highly satisfactory and full details of both experiments will be found in Circular No. 8 of the Section of Vegetable Pathology, issued by Prof. Galloway, and which will be ready for distribution in a few days. Those desiring to receive a copy should send in their names without delay.

The Busy Bee.

Bee Notes.

The failure of the honey crop in southern California this season is a subject of much discussion in that region. The *Pomona Express* publishes reports from the bee ranches on the mountain sides throughout Los Angeles, San Bernardino and San Diego counties. It is found that even less than one-seventh of an average honey supply will be had in this region this year. Several bee ranches which usually have 100,000 pounds of honey each year will not have 10,000 pounds this year, and several have given up the honey business for this season. The general opinion as to the failure of the crop is that the heavy rains early in the spring started the blossoming of the flowers and sagebrush, which did not secrete the usual amount of honey because of the cool nights and damp days for three weeks in succession. The price of honey will be largely affected by the failure of crops. The honey crop of southern California will be about 2,000,000 pounds this year, a shortage of 40 per cent as

compared with that of last year.—*Los Angeles Express.*

"When a swarm issues, does the queen come out first?" I caught four out of six queens that issued one afternoon. Half of the swarm, apparently, would be out before the queen; in several instances she came out so late that I despaired of seeing her. I am of opinion that the workers rule the colony, and not the queen. If they miss her they return, as she is the mother bee, and when they swarm they have not the means to rear another.—*Prairie Farmer.*

All this fuss and feathers, rattling a dishpan and key, to settle bees, is of no use, unless it eases the feelings of the operator. The Creator evidently intended bees for the use of man, and implanted in them the instinct of clustering near to the hive from which they issued. I had a swarm remain clustered over night during a cold rain. This clustering gives the person an opportunity of putting them into a hive and keeping them, and it is the same in all parts of the world.

Washburn College, Topeka, Kas., admits both sexes. Facilities excellent; expenses reasonable. Fall term begins September 18.

The Elixir of Life

Is agitating the public mind at the present time, but we would remind the public, especially those who contemplate a trip to Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, or anywhere else in the east or north, to be sure and travel over the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railway, celebrated for magnificent equipment, fast time and punctual service. Write for rates, time tables to any agent of the company, or to W. R. Busenba, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Chicago

Farm Loans.

Loans on farms in eastern Kansas, at moderate rate of interest, and no commission. Where title is perfect and security satisfactory no person has ever had to wait a day for money. Special low rates on large loans. Purchase money mortgages bought. T. E. BOWMAN & Co., Jones Building, 116 West Sixth street, Topeka, Kas.

CECIL'S FRUIT FARM AND NURSERY.

J. F. CECIL, Prop'r, North Topeka, Kas. Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Plants and Shrubs. Cherry Trees and Small Fruits a specialty.

999,999 STRAWBERRY PLANTS for sale. Fifty acres, fifty varieties. Low prices. Newest, earliest, latest. Price List free. B. F. SMITH, Box 6, Lawrence, Kansas.

Hart Pioneer Nurseries

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

Litson Nursery and Fruit Farm

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

KANSAS HOME NURSERY

BEST HOME-GROWN TREES. Choice Fruit and Ornamental Trees of real merit for the Western Tree-Planters. Also best Fruit and Flower Plants. Water-proof. Samples by mail, 10 cents each; \$5 per 100, by express. A. H. GRIESA, Drawer 28, Lawrence, Kas.

Red Cedars! Hardy Catalpas!

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

Mount Hope Nurseries

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

Douglas County Nursery.

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

PAINLESS BEECHAM'S EFFECTUAL GREAT ENGLISH MEDICINE PILLS WORTH A GUINEA A BOX

For Weak Stomach—Impaired Digestion—Disordered Liver.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

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THE MARKETS. (SEPTEMBER 7.)

Table with market prices for various goods including Wheat, Corn, Beef Cattle, Fat Hogs, Sheep, and Horses.

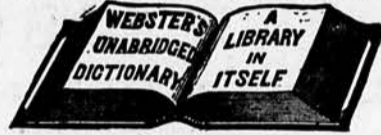
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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 28, 1889.

Crawford county—J. C. Gove, clerk.
COW—Taken up by Wm. Croft, in Osage tp., P. 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. Oursler, in Fair-play tp., P. O. Oursler, August 8, 1889, one dark brown horse, 7 years old, small white spot in forehead, both hind feet white, branded L and an indelible 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 B 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. Swenson, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by John Lahey, in Howard tp., P. O. Lawson, August 1, 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 Stanfeld, in Shawnee tp., P. 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.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 11, 1889.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by J. F. Pinson, in Lowell tp., June 1, 1889, one dark brown horse, about 2 years old, spot on left eye, no marks or brands; valued at \$30.
HORSE—By same, one dark brown horse, about 3 years old, bell on, heavy mane and tail, no marks of any kind; valued at \$45.
HORSE—Taken up by S. E. Altice, in Pleasant View tp., P. O. Waco, Mo., July 19, 1889, one sorrel horse, 14 hands high, 2 years old, white on right front foot; valued at \$25.
HORSE—By same, one black horse, 14 hands high, 2 years old, white stripe in face; valued at \$25.
MULE—Taken up by Louise Meir, in Ross tp., P. O. Columbus, August 20, 1889, one bay mule, about 15 years old, 14 hands high, blind in left eye; valued at \$10.
Gove county—D. A. Borah, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by T. F. Poole, P. O. Grainfield, August 2, 1889, one roan mare pony two white feet and white face, has been cut in wire fence; valued at \$10.

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

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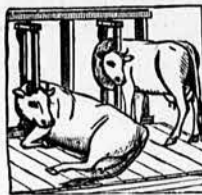
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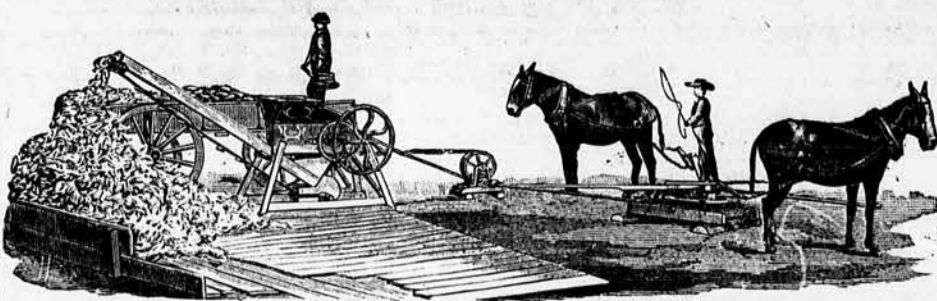
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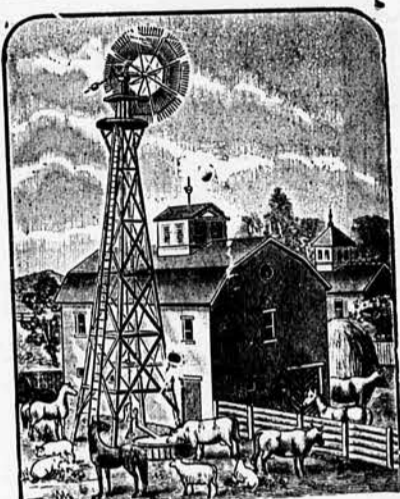
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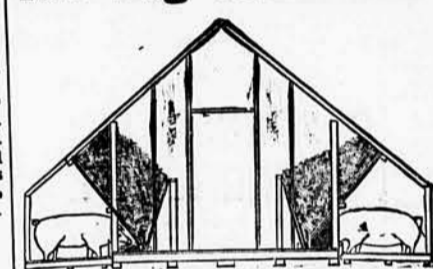
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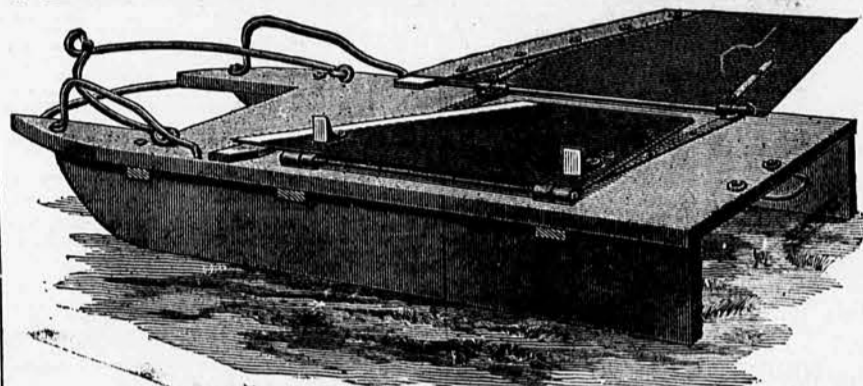
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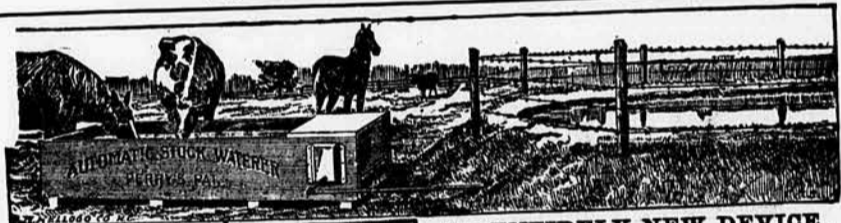
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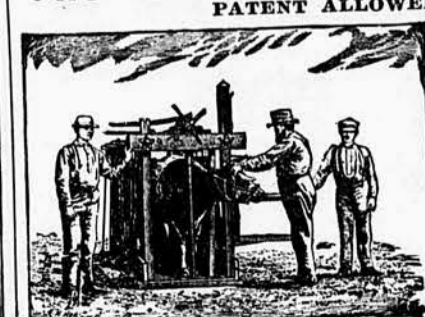
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MISCELLANEOUS.

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F. P. ZIMMERMAN, Lunch Counter and Meat Market, 116 Sixth St. East, Topeka. Farmers and everybody call.

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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!!

FRUIT AND T. MBER CLAIM TREES.—LaCygne Nursery, Lock box 23, LaCygne, Kansas.

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TWO PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN BULLS.—One 3 years old and the other 1, a descendant of Madam Spanz, 5 1/2 months old and registered, will be sold at the Read sale, one mile south of Dover, September 12, 1889. John Anderson, Holstein breeder, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kas.

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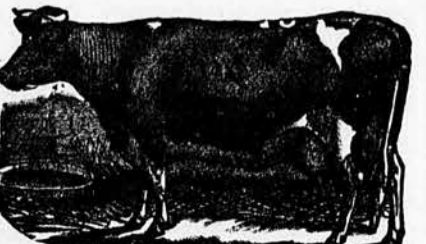
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September 16 to 21, 1889.

We will have on exhibition and will offer for sale Thirty Head of Holstein Cattle, consisting of cows, heifers, young bulls and calves, including show herd and all without reserve. The Murray Hill herd of Holsteins is too well and favorably known to need any special comment, and being rich in the Anglie, Netherland, Aris, Mahomet and Rip-Van-Winkle bloods, makes this a rare and favorable opportunity of getting a family cow or foundation stock. We mean business by this offering, and while attending the Fair call at our stalls—Nos. 42 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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The following valuable books will be supplied to any of our readers by the publishers of the KANSAS FARMER. Any one or more of these standard books will be sent postage paid on receipt of the publisher's price, which is named against each book. The books are bound in handsome cloth, excepting those indicated thus—(paper):

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