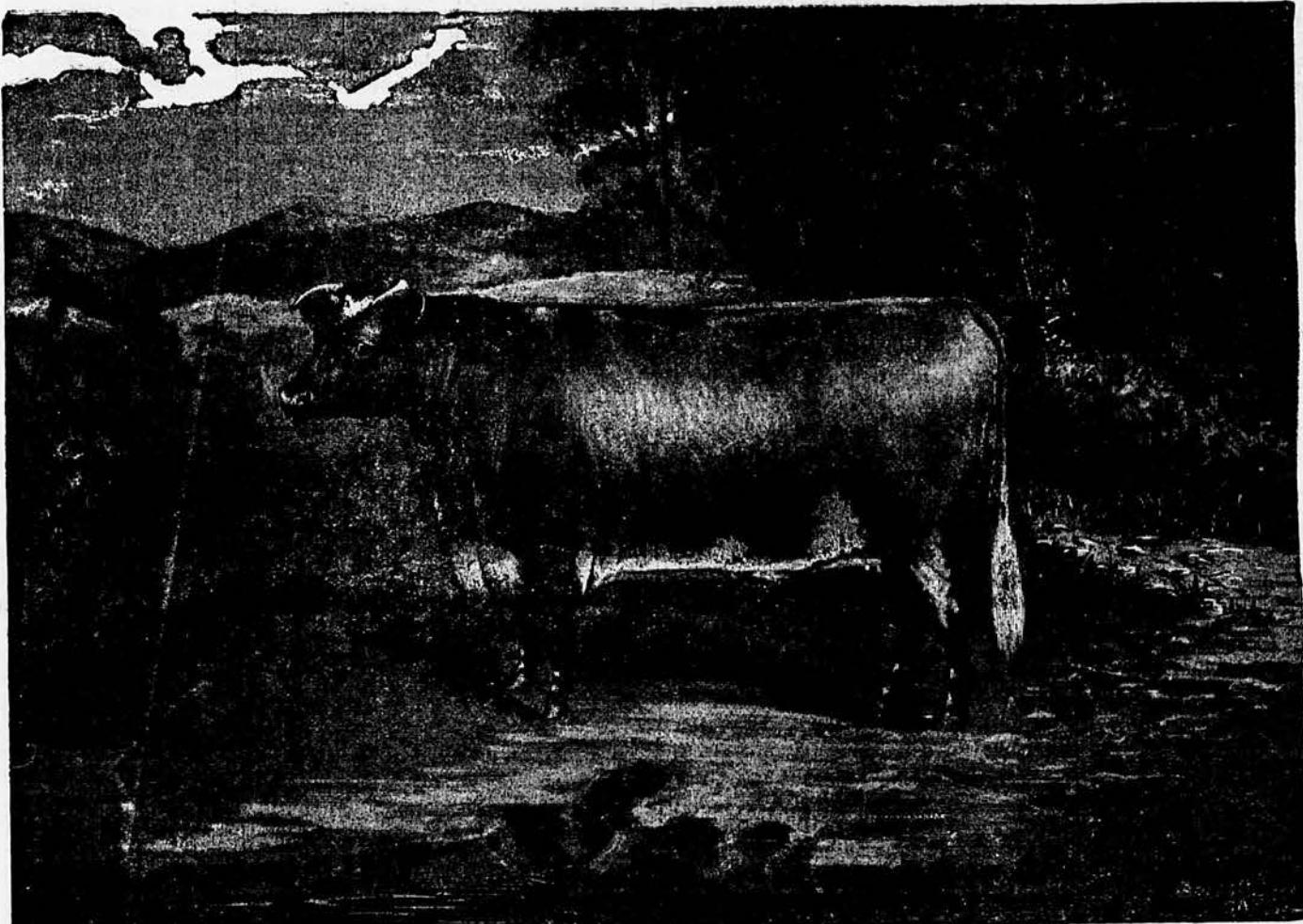


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Remember that good shelter reduces feed to a very great degree.

It is important that hogs should be supplied with all the fresh water they will drink.

The best of pork is secured by having a good breed and feeding on good grass and sound grain.

A tight floor for feeding grain and good troughs for watering and feeding slops to hogs are necessary to prevent waste.

Agricultural Matters.

Some of the Farmer's Failings, as Seen by a Western Farmer.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Our farmers are apt to think the more work they do the better qualified they will be to rank A No. 1 as farmers, that in this way they will pass muster with their neighbors and be considered industrious, so that if they get on slowly it will not be chargeable to laziness; but intending thereby to accumulate wealth as soon as possible before they shall become old. But how often they lose sight of the fact that those who work hardest do not always succeed best. They may prosper temporarily and then fall back, because their energies are all monopolized in one direction to the neglect of everything else.

In working extremely hard, a man breaks down his constitution so that when he surrounds himself with the comforts of life he is too ill to enjoy them properly, or too old, having become prematurely aged. In other words, when he should be strong and vigorous in the prime of life, he discovers that he is an invalid, or that his forty or fifty years weigh upon him as might seventy, and he must needs regret having crowded thirty years into ten. The farmer, from the very nature of his occupation, should be both healthy and long-lived.

And too often he is not the only sufferer. He is the head of the family, and, like the governor of an engine—which regulates the speed of the whole machine, he times the hours and the tasks of the whole family. The sleepy family, and even the sleeping

cattle awake at the sound of his voice or the flicker of the early lantern, while the housewife burns morning oil to prepare breakfast and then naps over the dishwashing. What surprise that his sons seek more congenial tasks elsewhere, too often in the overcrowded city? What wonder that his daughters take the wings of the morning and fly away with the city chap, or become teachers, or milliners, and never part with the family name, at least till their hair is streaked with gray? Work is a very good thing, but young people would rather have it administered in homeopathic doses, and the effects would probably justify their choice.

I keep a country postoffice and handle the neighborhood mails twice a day, having thus an opportunity to observe the number and quality of the newspapers taken in the vicinity. I am struck with the fact that some take none at all, others but one. Moreover, the few taken are scarcely read. Some men are so busy they fall to come for their mail until several consecutive issues of their county paper are on hand at once, when they take out the batch, and probably only read the local gossip, or the column of wit and humor. True, times are exceptionally hard in this locality, but I doubt if these same farmers would stint themselves in any pet habit, and I also doubt if they would read enough were they where times are better. I think that farmers, as a class, should read and think as well as work. That they should plan, and carry out their plans. To think and plan more would be to work proportionately less, net only from the fact that it will divide the time, but that less work will be required. To quote an Eastern agricultural writer: "The taste for reading, and especially for reading that which relates to his art, is sure to bring a reward in the frequent solution of our innumerable difficulties, and also in the clearer and broader outlook which the reading man obtains. If knowledge is needed anywhere, surely it is needed on the farm."

Another frequent mistake is in putting in too much ground, so that none of it is kept free from weeds, nor the soil kept loose. In a dry time this mistake is apt to prove fatal to the crop. To sum up briefly: He should post himself so as to know just what to plant, how to plant and cultivate it, how and when to market it, or how to feed it and what to feed it to, if he would get the most money out of it. Then plant just as much ground as can be well cultivated in due season without haste or waste, and keep enough stock to pasture the grass land. If a unity of these conditions, carefully adhered to for a decade, do not bring success (avoiding mortgages), then the fates must be against him.

L. J. H. WOODEN.
Challacombe, Ness Co., Kas.

The agricultural industries of the country are confronted by great combinations of corporate and individual interests under the indefinite and irresponsible name of "trusts," which have for their objects the limitation of all other production except agricultural production. The effect of this is to enhance the cost of everything the farmer has to buy. On the other hand, this industry is assailed by combinations of capital organized to come between the producer and the consumer and fix the prices for both, so as to levy tribute upon both the producer and the consumer.

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. Higinbotham, standard-bred horses, etc., Manhattan, Kas.

Sheep on Every Farm.

When one stops to think about it, strange it appears that the farmers in a State so well adapted to sheep husbandry as Kansas should in less than five years dispose of more than half a million good sheep, and all under the influence of a scare. The KANSAS FARMER counseled against it. We advised the thinning out of flocks so as to have no more sheep on a farm than could be well cared for; but we wanted farmers in Kansas who had no sheep to purchase the surplus from those who had, thus saving to the State all its sheep. And we advised, further, that as fast as could be safely and well done, larger breeds should be introduced to the end that meat as well as wool be produced. That advice was frequently repeated, and it is here and now again urged. Kansas is admirably adapted to sheep-raising. Every farm, small or large, can carry some good sheep and do it profitably. Indeed, a good farmer needs some sheep in order to best economize all his resources. There is no need to fear the removal of duties from foreign wool imported. Farmers are not fools; they will not allow duties on cloth and clothing if their own part in the work (wool-growing) is to be openly subjected to the competition of low-priced wools from other countries. But even if wool were put on the free list, we would advise quite as urgently the keeping of sheep on Kansas farms, for where only a small number are kept they can be handled for next to nothing; that is to say, that with good management sheep, like poultry, will pick up a large part of their food from what would otherwise be wasted.

We desire to press this matter on the attention of our readers. Ten dollars is not much, but it counts \$10. In tax-paying season \$25 is often hard to raise. The wool and the meat of one good big wether are worth \$5; five such are worth \$25, and that little bunch of five wethers can be taken out of a flock of fifty or a hundred and hardly be missed. In summer time, just when farmers need good fresh mutton, a wether can be slaughtered and the meat preserved in a good cellar until used, or it can be divided among a few neighbors, and passing the compliment around, so that one sheep may be taken from each farm in turn as fast as needed to supply all with fresh meat.

In another place we reprint an article entitled "Farming With Sheep," to which we direct the reader's attention. It is suggestive.

Value of Sheep in Kansas.

A correspondent of the *American Wool Reporter*, writing from Dickinson county, this State, (as we infer from the writing), calls attention to a few instances which we wish every farmer in Kansas could know about and would study. We quote:

The largest sheep owner in Dickinson county to-day, said in a recent interview: "When the sheep fever broke out, I, like the rest of them, went in to my full depth. I mortgaged my farm and bought sheep. I could not get enough. It was not hard to buy them and almost before I knew it I had 5,000 bleating creatures on my 1,400 acre ranch with no arrangements for keeping them. The mortality was something fearful, and with my expenses and losses I was losing money every year. Since I have sold off to 1,500 I am running my ranch easily. It is scarcely adapted to farming, and by keeping just enough sheep to be fed

easily, I am doing well. With the larger numbers scab would break out and other diseases destroy the stock, but now I have little difficulty in that line and the grade of the stock is constantly improving. I keep the largest flock in the county, but I do not wish to sell them. I am doing well with them, better than I could with the same investment and care elsewhere."

T. A. Wolcott, of Brookville, is a pioneer sheep-raiser of Saline county. He sheared about 2,000 head last year, and 1,300 this year. Mr. Wolcott states that he has found in his sheep a source of revenue which has helped him over many rough places, and he has no intention of giving up sheep husbandry. He will keep his flock down to about 1,200, convinced that that number is about all that he can conveniently and profitably handle. "A small flock of sheep," remarked he to the writer, "can always be made a source of income in connection with the farm, and many will turn their attention to it in the near future."

Mr. Tinkham, a neighbor of Mr. W., is the only other man in Saline county who has stood by the once profitable business, and realizes now when everything else is at low ebb that he is independent of drouth. "I have seen," said he, recently, "my neighbors suffering because their crops were all dried up, but my sheep, fed on fodder that I could not have otherwise used, have tided me over the hard times and made my farm pay."

Other sheepmen tell the same story. It is only those who went into the business as a speculation, pure and simple, who are profoundly disappointed. The farmers who simply increased their flocks have dropped back to the old numbers and find themselves situated much as before, except that the price of wool has decreased a little along with the decrease in the price of other farm productions.

A leading stock raiser, living near Junction City, says in a personal letter: "The sheep problem of Kansas will be solved when the farmers find that the sheep has some value besides the wool clip. Sheep can be fattened with as large a percentage of gain as cattle, and when they are put to this use and such breeds as will best favor this are raised, there will be no more croaking. With the wool as an additional income there is money in fattened sheep; but there is no money in raising sheep, simply for the wool." This seems to be the general opinion. The raising of sheep must be made a science and a study, as is that of cattle. With such breeding as will give both mutton and wool, the owner will have two channels through which to receive his profits and will gain a regular and satisfactory remuneration for his work.

Men from outside the State realize the advantages. A representative of a Kansas City firm recently made a trip through central Kansas looking for farms which could be leased for five years, intending to feed thereon 60,000 sheep yearly. A firm in the western part of the State will send between 15,000 and 22,000 sheep this year to the corn regions of the State to be fed, believing that there is more money in them than in the same investment in cattle.

So it is going on throughout the State, and the indications are for a recognition of the sheep's true place in the economy of the farm. The farmers are realizing that it can do much for them in the way of, as Mr. Wolcott, of Saline, says, "helping them over rough places." The result of this recognition will be a revival of the sheep industry, but upon a more sensible basis than before, and in a manner that will make the flocks the servants of the owners rather than the owners the slaves of unwieldy flocks whose expenses without adequate return lead them to ruin.

Hens that have a supply of crushed oyster shells where they can help themselves at any time, rarely lay soft shelled eggs.

Farming With Sheep.

Whatever may be the adaptations of the great runs of the West, in the older agricultural States the true mission of the sheep will be found as a factor in diversified farming. The green grocer says to the farmer: "You can take a bushel of potatoes as they come, pick out the little ones and still have a bushel of marketable tubers left." So on the farm the bushel of large potatoes (cattle and horses) will admit a certain number of small ones (sheep) in between them, and still not run over.

There are very few well regulated farms but what have room for some good sheep, and these will yield a profit which will be largely clear gain. Every average farmer needs a horse to pull his plow, a cow to give him milk, hogs to make his pork, chickens to lay him eggs, and sheep to pay his taxes. We have in our mind's eye a little three-cornered river farm, with two back-lots on the uplands, mostly unsuited to the plow, on which the owner formerly kept about three choice cows, a dozen young cattle and fifteen or eighteen swine. The river fields were devoted to grain-growing, but were kept well seeded to clover, and furnished a large amount of forage in the stubbles, both wheat and corn, in the shape of corn leaves, clover, rag-weed, etc. Neither the cows nor the swine were adapted to glean these stubbles to the best advantage; the hogs consumed nothing but the clover; the cows gave bitter milk from the effect of the weeds (or not even the thorough seeding with clover could prevent the rag-weed and the pigeon-weed from springing up in the wheat stubble). On the upland pastures also there was loss from the lack of gleaners; there was that persistent pest of rich creek pastures, the iron-weed, the burdock, elders and other trash which are distasteful to cattle and are left by them to disgrace the field and rob the grasses.

This farmer was not a frequenter of corner groceries and "deadfalls;" he read farm papers and studied his land. He reasoned: "All this trash nature is bound to produce, and I cannot prevent it altogether; why not turn it to account?" He bought a few sheep; large, rangy, coarse-fleeced ewes, apparently a cross between the Cotswold and the "woods sheep," and with them he put a Merino ram. The result was admirable. He had many pairs of twins, and the lambs of the second cross yielded from eight to twelve pounds of river-washed wool. These sheep cleaned up his farm; the bush-hook rusted on the peg. By moving them often from hill to bottom, then from bottom to hill, to give them tonic change, he made them riddle the rag-weed. They browsed the pigeon-weed; they gleaned a large amount of corn leaves and "thimbles" (sheaths) which would otherwise have gone to rot. They climbed the steep hillsides and cut the briars far more easily than he could. They liked to graze on the south hillside, where there was yellow clay and short, sweet grass; the young cattle kept more on the north hillside, where there was red clay and a ranker growth of grass. It was literally (and happily) a compromise made by clay—it preserved the peace.

But the great point was: He kept nearly, if not quite, as many cows, young cattle and hogs, as before. He was a wise manager, in that he never sold any corn off his farm, preferring to give it all to stock. His hogs and cattle consumed about all he could grow; hence the keeping of sheep compelled him to purchase fifty bushels or so per year, and about a ton of wheat bran. These cost him, say \$33; in return he sold yearly about \$75 worth of wool and \$25 worth of fat wethers. His stock sheep wintered almost entirely on the rough hill pastures, coming down daily for a feed of corn. They picked over the fodder from which the cattle had obtained but little more than half the feed, stripping off the "thimbles" and leaving only the bare canes. "Roughing it" in the hills,

they came through in the spring with rosy skins; clean, red noses; and long wool with flashing luster, not dead and sodden with grease like the pelage of sheep fed on corn and cramped in a pen. They had a house for the night and for stormy days, but they cared little for it.

Thus David's "few sheep in the mountains" paid his taxes—and a good deal more. They were a wheel in his clock which he could not afford to take out.—*Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower.*

Kansas Sheep Breeders' and Growers' Association.

During the State Fair there was considerable talk among exhibitors and other sheep breeders who were present, about reorganizing the old association, as there were so many questions of interest to breeders and wool-growers generally that should have attention.

It is an encouraging fact that there is more activity in the sheep business this year than there has been for several years and to still further encourage the industry, as well as to have proper representation at the leading fairs, it was finally agreed to call a meeting at the Superintendent's office to consider the matter of reorganization. After the meeting was called to order, Samuel Jewett, Lawrence, was nominated temporary Chairman, and H. A. Heath, temporary Secretary, and after considerable discussion the motion prevailed that we proceed to permanent organization, which resulted in the election of the following officers: President, George Plumb, Emporia; Vice President, Samuel Jewett, Lawrence; Secretary and Treasurer, H. A. Heath, Topeka; Executive Committee, G. H. Wadsworth, Larned, E. T. Frowe, Louisville, and W. G. McCandless, Cottonwood Falls.

The matter of classification of premiums for the annual exhibitions at the State Fair was thoroughly discussed and a general dissatisfaction was expressed for the premiums offered by the State Fair this year, and it was declared as a sense of the meeting that either the rules and classification of the St. Louis Fair this year would answer, or if the fair association would do as they have done formerly—appropriate a certain amount and let the association manage the department, either of which would be satisfactory to the breeders. This whole matter, however, was left to the action of the Executive committee.

Another matter of importance was a desire to be represented at the national meeting of the wool-growers and sheep breeders of the United States, to be held at Washington at the time of the convening of Congress, as matters of vital importance to the sheep industry will come before Congress. And in view of the brighter outlook for the business, it was deemed important that Kansas should be represented at this meeting. The matter is left in the hands of the Executive committee.

Another very important matter was the question of building up a large membership for this association, and to that end it was decided to request sheepmen in every part of the State who desire to be identified with an organization devoted solely to their interests, to send their name and address to the Secretary to be enrolled as members, and try to be present at the next meeting of the association.

A motion prevailed that the President of this association be added to the Executive committee.

The time for holding the next annual meeting was set at 10 a. m. on the second day of the State Fair, at the office of the Superintendent of the sheep department.

GEO. PLUMB, President.
H. A. HEATH, Secretary.

Complaint of the Trotter Breeders.

Kansas trotting horse breeders at their last meeting in Wichita passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That whereas the fair organization erroneously called the Kansas State Fair, has

seen fit to ignore the large and fast increasing interest of breeding trotting horses, by removing from its premium lists the standard-bred class; and

WHEREAS, The Kansas State Fair is the only State organization that we know of whereat said class is omitted, we do hereby earnestly advise all interested in this class of breeding, whether members of this association or not, after this year, to use every legitimate effort to discourage both attendance to, and exhibition in both show and speed rings until such time as it shall see fit to replace in its premium list a suitable class for standard-bred trotters, to be judged by experts and corresponding to the importance of that interest.

Resolved, That the Secretary shall have this resolution printed in circular form and mail a copy annually to each member of their association, and to each prominent paper published in the breeder's interest, with a request for its publication, and to each member of the Executive Committee of the Kansas State Fair, until our demands in respect to a suitable class for standard-bred trotters is complied with by said association.

In the Dairy.

Dairy Notes by a Correspondent.

The Attica butter and cheese factory last week handled 63,000 pounds of milk, making about 2,600 pounds of butter.

It is not generally known among farmers that the same feed that makes a pound of dressed beef would make a pound of butter. At the present price price of cattle the farmer gets about 5 cents per pound for his dressed beef while butter is worth about 15 cents.

The farmer who sells his milk to the factory for 50 cents per hundred is realizing about 15 cents per pound for the butter that he would get out of it if churned at home. The ordinary dairy butter maker does not get over three pounds of butter from a hundred pounds of milk.

The Cheney (Kansas) Butter and Cheese factory is doing an immense business. It is now handling about 12,000 pounds of milk per day. The farmers are all highly pleased with the results. It is now paying 55 cents for milk, and will pay more as soon as the price of butter will justify.

The women of Kansas should bless the butter and cheese factory. It is relieving thousands of them of a terrible drudgery, by taking the milk and caring for it. No man who loves his wife as a man should can conscientiously refuse to lend aid to the establishment of a factory in his vicinity, if for no other reason than to save his wife.

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 interests which it would seem could not 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 1,600,000 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 profit 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 thirteen 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 six 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 nutritious 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.—*Pacific Farmer*.

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.

White Leghorns.

It seems almost impossible to find a breed of fowls to surpass the Leghorns in egg production. They are really "egg machines" and justly entitled to the popularity accredited to them, for they seldom, if ever, disappoint the breeder in furnishing him with fresh eggs, and plenty of them, whatever faults they may have otherwise. If they have faults we are sure they are few, for no breed could have stood the test of rivalry and criticism for a quarter of a century and still retain its good name without possessing transcendent qualities.

The White Leghorns have been Americanized over thirty years, but have become more widely known in the past fifteen or twenty years. They have earned their popularity without fulsome praise. They have been bred to a high standard, few breeds comparing with them in beauty of plumage and prepossessing looks. They possess a very cheerful temperament, are proud and lively and musical, setting aside maternal duties and attending to business with the same degree of faithfulness and intensity in advanced age as when their virgin cackle was first heard over the poultry yard.

Leghorns are the most precocious breed we have, and though being small are a very good table fowl. They are naturally very shy and timid, easily raised and very hardy, feather rapidly, good foragers and consequently make very profitable fowls to keep. For winter laying they are not equal to some of the large breeds, but in comfortable quarters, where the icy touch of winter does not penetrate, they will do well and show a fair egg record. The young feather out so quickly that they look like regular bantams when only two months old. The young pullets don an adult plumage and often begin to lay before they reach their fifth month, and the young scamps of cockerels begin to crow, make love and assume graver duties before they reach the age of three months.

High-Class Fowls.

There is no question of doubt but that pure-bred poultry of any variety, bred and cared for by competent breeders, are vastly superior in plumage, looks, flesh and egg production to the best grades of common fowl. It is true good feeding and care will make common fowls productive and valuable for the table, but after all the characteristic differences between the thoroughbred and the common kind is so marked and well established that it cannot be changed by food or care. Improvement in domestic fowls is of slow growth, though under the influence of the human race for thousands of years. The common fowl of every country are the neglected and degenerated ones, and when the time had come to establish and fix those characteristics which separate forever the thoroughbred from the common-bred, the value of the improved breeds was readily and easily recognized and now they are taking the place of common and mongrel fowls over all the country. Common fowls do not possess the characteristic qualities of thoroughbreds. In the first place they are not as valuable or useful as the breeds that have been bred for generations with a view of fixing some desirable quality or type, or point of excellence, and now we can produce from a chosen variety just as many and much better flocks, and higher quality than we can from indifferent specimens bred together.

Poultry Notes.

Plan your poultry houses so they will be warm in winter, cool in summer, and sunny and airy at all times.

At five months old the cockerels should be separated from the pullets, and rear each sex by themselves.

Those who rear ducks near ponds, rivers and streams should remember that muskrats, turtles and minks are particularly fond of ducklings.

Hens will lay at least fairly unmated, and no doubt early, without the company of a male bird, but common sense tells us that company must be in the nature of a stimulus.

The Houdan is more hardy than any of the French varieties which are quite generally cultivated. Can any one account for the reason of the neglect of this excellent breed, except by conceding the fickleness of fancy.

Lime water when properly prepared is a good safeguard against roup. Take a lump of fresh lime as large as a cricket ball and put in a pailful of pure spring water, if obtainable, stirring up, allowing to settle and drawing off the clear liquid with a syringe or straining with a cloth.

When egg foods and condition powders are given to fowls, the benefit from such is due more to the fact that they supply something which the poultryman neglects to give. Such articles may serve as stimulants and temporarily invigorate the hens; they are of no value whatever to healthy fowls. The best tonics consist of healthy foods.

Success in the poultry business always means energy and determination and the ability to see and the right thing at the right time. To feed intelligently and only such food as is adapted to the requirements of the fowl, be they growing, fattening, moulting, laying for market or breeding stock. It means to keep your houses and yards clean and in order.

Where hens have access to calcareous matter and still continue to lay shell-less eggs there is some disease of the egg passage probable. Giving slackened lime in the drinking water is good, but if it fails her laying should be checked. To do this give pills of one grain of calomel, quarter grain of opium, and one-twelfth grain tartar emetic three times a day and feed on non-stimulating food.

Agricultural Salt.

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

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. Busenbark, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Chicago.

The World's Fair in 1892

In all probability will be located in the city of Chicago, where the people of the West can reach the great show in a comfortable and expeditious manner by the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City. There are other railways leading to Chicago, but the best is the cheapest, and in this case the price of railway tickets over the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City is no higher than by other lines. If you want to go anywhere write to W. R. BUSENBARK, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

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 Southwest. It regularly gives all the news from both home and abroad. It is bright, crisp and entertaining. Sample copies will be sent on application to the publishers of this paper. Send in your orders at once.

Low Rates to Puget Sound Points.

The St. Joseph & Grand Island and Union Pacific railroads, and Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, via Portland, form the new short line to Tacoma, Seattle, Olympia and Port Townsend, Washington Territory, and Victoria, British Columbia.

The ticket rates to these points via the above line have just been lowered to \$60 first class, and \$35 second class, baggage checked through. For further information, call on any agent.

E. MCNEILL, General Manager.

W. P. ROBINSON, JR., G. P. & T. A., St. Joseph, Mo.

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 Vestibuled 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.

A Change for the Better.

Heretofore passengers who did not care to take the Pullman Sleeper on "Train 20" of the Vandalia and Pennsylvania Route, but occupied the coaches on that train, were required to change cars at the rather unseasonable hour of 2 a.m. at Pittsburgh. A new order of things has just been put into effect by this popular line which does away with this annoyance. Hereafter on this train, which is so well known as "The Pennsylvania Special" leaving St. Louis, via Vandalia Line, at 8:10 a.m. daily, and arriving in New York at 4 p.m. next day, through first and second-class coaches will be run between St. Louis and Columbus, and Columbus and New York, without change, the change at Columbus being made at supper time. Through Vestibuled Pullman Sleeper on this train, St. Louis to Philadelphia and New York, without change.

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 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, 612 Main Street,
J. J. BYRNE,
Kans. City, Mo.
Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agt., Chicago.

Harvest Excursions-Low Rates.

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

Correspondence.

Then and Now, or One Reason Why Farmers are Poor.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The reason why farmers are poor seems to be receiving attention from some of our thinking people, but party prejudice with them covers a multitude of evils and so blinds their intellectual sight that they cannot see what the trouble is; their hobbies must be ridden and nothing else will do. My recollection goes back to a time when our farmer folks did their plowing with a plow formed of a block of wood with an iron plate or share fastened to the bottom, and harrows and cultivators were in many instances composed entirely of wood, generally constructed by their owners, and with these rude implements good crops were produced. When harvest was ripe it was all gathered by man power. The sickle, or reaping-hook, was used for all small grain, and the scythe for grass. When cut it was all gathered with hand-rakes and pitchforks (also made of wood). The only use for horse power in harvest time was to haul grain and hay to the stack or barn. In this manner of doing their work many of the farmers of the country at that time became wealthy, and the farmers generally constituted our wealthiest people. I can now call to mind many who had accumulated estates valued all the way from \$40,000 to \$60,000, and were classed as our wealthiest people. (There were but few millionaires in that day). That was the situation a half century ago and the old people were happy.

But how do matters stand now? For our plowing we use a symmetrically-formed and finely-polished steel plow, with which a good team will do twice the amount of work that they could possibly do with one of those rude implements of wood used by our fathers, or we have a nice smooth-running gang of two or three plows, with which one man and four horses can do the work of three men and six horses with single plows. These are the implements with which we now prepare our soil to receive the seed. For gathering our harvest we have our nice smooth-running reapers and binders, with which one man and three horses will do the work of sixteen or twenty men working the old way with the sickles of our fathers. Yet our people are poor and deeply in debt and getting more so all the time. It is hardly possible at this time to find one man or a family in this country that has become what is now termed wealthy from the fruits of his toiling on the farm. For this state of affairs there must be a cause. We can not lay this situation at the door of infatuation, for these farmer people are living as frugally to day as they ever did; they work hard and save everything possible, and yet you cannot disguise the fact that they are poor and getting poorer all the time.

While our fathers were working with their rude implements our government was using every means in its power to make the burdens of the people light. The government did not then as now require every farmer that raised a bushel of corn for market to pay a tribute of \$1.20. Don't be alarmed at this statement, for it is below the actual figures. This whisky business is the greatest curse this country (or any other, for that matter) is afflicted with. In this country it is sufficiently large to control our entire corn market. The distillers have a representation in every board of trade in this country and fixes prices for raw material to suit their own especial business, and they well know that as a rule the people who consume whisky are not where their money comes from, but it must be collected off of the temperate, industrious and frugal classes among our people, and hence they sanction and support our internal revenue laws and advise and support all other tax laws that gives State and national sanction as well as protection to their business. If instead of this piling up of tariffs for the purpose of protecting some special business at the expense of some other business and remove other taxes that must eventually be collected off of the farmers, the government would carefully remove every embargo from trade in farm products, possibly we might have a better showing. The government did not require a profit of 60 per cent. and much more in royalties to be paid on that wooden plow and other rude implements as it does now on our fine labor-saving machinery. It is not so much what we have to pay for the goods we buy as it is the high price we are forced to pay for our labor and labor-saving machinery and the low price we are forced to accept for our produce that affects us most.

This talk that we hear about American markets for American produce is only a farce, a deception to mislead and obtain the

votes of our farmer folks in the interest of foreign capital used as an investment in this country by means of which the foreigner from beyond the sea ships out our gold by the millions of dollars that should be retained at home and our surplus produce that is in demand sent out in its place; and then we set up a great howl about the scarcity of money being the cause of our hard times, when in reality it is not scarce, but we do have to endure the working of a false policy in our government sanctioned by a misguided people supporting by their votes a policy in the interest of foreign capital to make a choice few home people that are already rich richer still, while our laboring masses are poor and getting poorer. And we, a misguided, hard-working people, are supporting by our influence, money and votes the policy which makes us pay tribute to foreign capital and a foreign aristocracy and also paying our newspaper, including our farm papers and journals devoted (or claim to be) to our agricultural interests for falsifying and misrepresenting all of these things to us.

J. B. MOSHER.

Lawrenceburg, Kas.

Grange Life Insurance.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Being a reader of your valuable paper, and seeing that you are anxious to help along all the different enterprises that have for their object the relief of the farmers, I thought I would send you a copy of our fire insurance constitution and by-laws for grange insurance. We have the \$50,000 and are now writing policies. It will not cost to exceed \$1.25 per \$1,000 for each year, making the cost for carrying \$1,000 five years \$6.25, instead of \$25, as under the old line plan. Since our by-laws were printed we have made several changes, which I have marked. We have met with opposition at every turn from insurance agents, as in everything else undertaken by the farmers; but we are determined to do our business in our own way, and show the gentry that have been living off of us that we do not need them in our business.

R. P. EDGINGTON.

Morse, Johnson Co., Kas.

The copy of constitution is received. It will be examined and notice made of it in due time.—EDITOR.

Gossip About Stock.

A public sale of Holstein-Friesian cattle will be held on October 8, by H. W. Cheney, North Topeka, on Kansas avenue road.

H. E. Goodell, Tecumseh, Kas., places a breeder's card of first-class Berkshire swine in this issue. He can supply stock of either sex at reasonable prices.

M. H. Albery, Cherokee, Kas., who runs a small breeder's card, has sold over twenty head of Holstein Friesian cattle. Permanent customers of the FARMER are pretty sure of a brisk and prosperous business.

We desire to call especial attention to the Holstein-Friesian cattle sale of Geo. W. Harrop, at Manhattan, October 24, following the great assignee's horse sale of Wm. P. Higinbotham's estate on October 22 and 23.

Our advertiser, James Mains, Okaloosa, reports Poland-China sales to the following State Fair purchasers: W. S. Combs, St. Marys; W. H. Wood, Meriden; Senator Edmonds, McLouth; A. Basel, Michigan Valley, and L. B. Brown, Thompsonville.

On Wednesday, October 9, 1889, Mr. Hugh Draper will hold a public sale of over fifty head of Short-horn cattle at Washington, Iowa. The offering comprises a very select lot of well-bred cattle that will be very useful to most Western herds. A FARMER representative had an opportunity to see some of the show stock at the Iowa State fair that were highly creditable to the breeder, and from the breeding shown in the catalogue of other stock, it will pay to attend this sale.

The secretary of the Horozone company, of New York, recently called at this office and acquainted us with the performances of their remedy for curing hog cholera. From letters shown from responsible and well-known breeders who have tried the remedy, it is a success. We have no hesitation in advising its use by breeders, as they put it out strictly upon its merits. By reference to their new advertisement it will be seen that Horozone can be secured at Kansas City.

E. P. Miller, of New York, writes: "Dr. W. P. Book, of Salina, Kas., has just landed in this city and shipped to his ranch a full carload of Percheron horses, in all seventeen head, consisting of yearlings, two-year-olds, three and four-year-olds. We had the pleasure of seeing these horses while being retained for rest in Jersey City, and they appeared to be as fine a lot of horses as has

been imported for a long time. I expect that one of the yearlings and one of the two-year-olds will be sent to the Medicine Valley stock farm, at Medicine Lodge, Kas. While viewing these horses we had the pleasure of meeting Mr. James Smith, of Oakland, Cal., who also has a carload en route for New York city that is expected to land here about the first of October. Some of these are very high-priced animals and are going to ranch about seventy-five miles from San Francisco."

Our Illustration.

Upon our first page this week we present an illustration prepared by Whitney from a sketch from life by Burk, representing the Short-horn heifer 21 Linwood Golden Drop, bred by and property of Col. W. A. Harris, Linwood, Kas. Mr. Burk's drawing was made in the fall of 1887, showing the animal in her 2-year-old form, and while reasonably satisfactory as a likeness at that time, it, of course, falls far short of depicting the depth, thickness and superb quality possessed by the beast in her present form—now just approaching her fourth year. She is a rich roan, dropped Feb. 26, 1885, sired by the famous Linwood sire and show bull imp. Baron Victor 42824, out of Norton's Golden Drop (Vol. XX A. H. B.) by imp. Underley Wild Eyes 31312; second dam imp. Golden Drop 4th by Sir Christopher (22895); third dam Golden Drop 1st by Prince of Worcester (20597); fourth dam Golden Drop by Scarlet Velvet (16916), etc.

The Golden Drop family, like most of the other noted Scotch varieties of Short-horns, was evolved from a prize-winning ancestry, the foundation cow of the tribe at Kinellar—Thessalonica having been a daughter of the show bull, Duke of Clarence (9040), winner of first prize, as a yearling at the Highland Society's Show at Aberdeen in 1847. Bred to Mossstrooper (11827)—the roan Moss Rose bull bought by Mr. Cruickshank from F. H. Fawkes, of Farnley Hall—the red cow Bloom, dam of the original Golden Drop, was produced; the celebrated prize-winning Cruickshank-bred bull Scarlet Velvet having the honor of being her sire. Prince of Worcester (20597), the next bull used, was another one of the many notably excellent sires employed by Mr. Campbell, proving a great winner at the Royal Northern and Highland Society's shows; one of his daughters, Golden Drop 1st—the great-granddam of the Linwood heifer illustrated—having been not only a first-prize cow at the Royal Northern of 1870, but after her importation by John Snell's Sons, of Canada, had a phenomenal show-yard career in this country, finally becoming the property of Messrs. A. H. & I. B. Day, of Iowa. Her daughter, Golden Drop 4th—roan of 1871 and granddam of 2d Linwood Golden Drop—sired by Sir Christopher (22895), was imported as a calf, and through her sire received the blood direct of the world-renowned Booth show beasts Howell, Camp-Follow—dam of the great Commander-in-Chief and granddam of the \$5,000 Bride of the Vale—Crown Prince, etc., thus representing a union of great prize-takers on both North and South "o' Tweed." She began winning ribbons at once, and before she was two years old had a string of show-yard trophies to her credit that did full honor to her illustrious progenitors (see illustration and list of winnings in Avery & Murphy's sale catalogue of May, 1875), selling at auction to Col. Robert Holloway for \$1,100. Passing into the hands of Mr. C. W. Norton she was bred to the imported Bates bull Underley Wild Eyes 31312, a roan of Lord Fitzhardinge's breeding, brought out by Groom of Kentucky and sold to C. W. McCune, Solon, Iowa, having for sire the famous Duke of Underley (33745), son of the celebrated \$35,000 10th Duchess of Geneva. The refining influence of this dash of Bates, combined with the heavy flesh-bearing qualities inherited from the Booth and Scotch ancestry of the dam, gave to Norton's Golden Drop—now one of the highest-prized members of the Linwood herd—a character rarely surpassed in a Short-horn; her beautiful head, well laid shoulders, deep, well-arched rib, and heavy quarters, making up a picture of bovine beauty that never fails to attract the admiration of even the most unappreciative visitor. From such a dam, and such a sire as Baron Victor of the Sittiton-Victoria sort—nothing but good results could be anticipated, and our only regret is that our engraving is so powerless to convey an adequate conception of the heifer in question.—Breeders' Gazette.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

American Swineherd...Prize Forceps.
Allen, Martin.....Forestry Station.
Abbott, I. A.....Knife Sharpener.
Cheney, H. W.....Public Sale.
Centennial Pub. Co.....Agents Wanted.
Collins, J. S.....379 Varieties.
Fold'g Saw'g Mou'neCo Sawing Machine.
Goodell, H. B.....Breeder's card.
Jackson, Fred, Sec'y.....Farmers' Insurance.
Kemp, Jno.....Breeder's card.
Marcho, & Smith.....Pianos and Organs.
Mehner, H.....Sugar and Stock Farm.
Rice, Whitacre & Co.....Feed-Cooker.
Star Manuf'g Co.....Feed-Grinder.
Western Stock Food Co Stock Food.

The Veterinarian.

[This department is conducted by Messrs. Goings & Pritchard, of Topeka. Dr. Goings is State Veterinarian, and Dr. Pritchard is an educated practitioner.]

L. O. Moss, Lacrosse, Kas.—No; wolf-teeth never cause enlargements as described. Will probably outgrow it. If not, write us again.

Wm. Kinne.—Your sow died from too generous feeding of the first milk—colostrum, as this milk is named—as nature has ordained this milk for a special purpose to the fetus.

J. O. McFarland, A'ms, Kas.—You omitted to state where the pigs were ruptured. But in any case, would have been amenable to treatment if taken in time by returning the intestines and clamping the loose skin directly over the hernia.

H. S. Higen, Hill City, Kas.—It is probably a barrel enlargement, due to an accumulation of synovia in the bars of the hock. Would prescribe turning her out till spring, with an occasional blister (cantharidean), in the proportion of one part of the drug to eight of lard or vaseline.

L. E. Scott, Piper, Kas.—If your colt's fetlocks have not by this time regained their natural size, would prescribe a cantharidean blister in the proportion of one to eight of lard or vaseline. Tie up her head for twelve hours, then let down and grease with fresh grease of some kind. Grease once a day till the scabs come off. Repeat if necessary once a month.

GRAYVILLE, IND., February 2, 1887.

DR. A. T. SHALLENBERGER, Rochester, Pa.—Dear Sir: I have used your Antidote for Malaria for over a quarter of a century and have found it to be in every respect all that you claim for it. It not only cures chills and fever of every kind, but it is the best medicine I ever knew to build up the system when broken down from any cause. Respectfully yours,
F. M. BROWN

Forestry Station Notice.

The residents of the State of Kansas now have at their disposal about two and one-half million of seedling forest trees at their stations at Ogallala, Trego county, and at Dodge City, Ford county. Applications for or inquiries about these little trees, if addressed to either of the above named places, or to Hays City, Kas., will reach me promptly.

MARTIN ALLEN,
Commissioner of Forestry.

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.

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.

Patents.

Higdon & Higdon, Patent Lawyers, solicitors for American and foreign patents, office rooms 55 and 56 Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo., and room 29 St. Cloud Building, opposite United States Patent Office, Washington, D. C., report the following inventions patented for week ending September 24, 1889. [By applying to them at either office a printed copy of any patent here named can be obtained for 25 cents. Send for book of instructions, free of charge]:

MISSOURI.

Excelsior machine—Frank Abel, Kansas City.
Rail Joint—Reuben M. Ages and H. Lane, Canton.
Hammer—Lorenzo D. Balfour, Carthage.
Reciprocating brick machine—Otto L. Dieckmann, St. Louis.

Lawn mower—Alexander Graham, Harrisonville.
Automatic fountain coffeepot—Henry C. Green, St. Louis.

Ventilating apparatus—Luke J. and J. T. Hope, Kansas City.

School desk—Thomas S. Manning, Vandalia.
House elevator over railway track—Thos. McHenry, St. Louis.

Work-bench—S. A. Seat, M. W. Perkins and J. T. Tooloose, Hemithite.

Combined folding bedstead, settee, etc.—E. H. Belbert and A. M. Eckstrom, St. Louis.

Electric water-heater—Daniel W. Smith, St. Louis.

KANSAS.

Extension-step for railway cars—Thos. K. Fife, Parsons.

Windmill—Edward F. Haberlein, McPherson.

Roofing-tile—Robert Liddell, Blakeman.

Removing butter from milk—Albert F. Thayer, Maple Hill.

THE FAIR SEASON.**THE HUTCHINSON FAIR.**

The fair held last week at Hutchinson was the most successful of any yet held in Reno county. A major part of the department displays were above the average county fair in Kansas. In the agricultural hall no display attracted more attention than did the exhibit of salt manufactured at Hutchinson. Of the eleven companies eight are turning out daily nearly 3,000 barrels of the purest and finest of salt. The Hutchinson Packing company exhibited a very creditable display of packing house products. In the cattle department were Shorthorns, Herefords, Galloways, Holsteins and Jerseys. Joseph Coxen, Peabody, Kas., carried off the leading glories of the show ring with his ten head of Herefords. He took six firsts and three seconds, also sweepstakes on herd and sweepstakes on best bull any age or breed. W. C. Mayes, breeder of Herefords, Peabody, exhibited eight head, and took first on bull 3 years, first on bull 2 years, second on bull calf, second on cow 3 years, second on bull 2 years, first on heifer calf, and second class sweepstakes. C. A. Tyler, Burton, Kas., exhibited four head of Holsteins of more than ordinary merit. His cow and a bull calf under 6 months are worthy of a bigger show, and when the people will have learned to fully appreciate the merits of dairy cattle that possess butter, cheese and beef qualities, will the Holsteins receive that credit that their merit demands. In the swine department but two breeds were represented, Polands and Chester Whites. Among the several exhibitors was W. E. Gresham, Burton, Kas., who had twenty-four head of Poland-Chinas on exhibition. He took eight prizes, as follows: First on boar 1 year, sow 1 year, boar 6 months, sow 6 months, and on herd, second on boar 6 months, sweepstakes on Poland-China boar and sweepstakes all ages or breeds. The score on the sweepstakes boar was 87%. Stewart & Cook, Wichita, Kas., showed twenty-eight of their 125 head in herd and captured six first and one second prize, as follows: First on sow 1 year and under 2, sow 2 years and over, sow any age or breed, six pigs under 6 months and on collection, and second on boar 1 year and over. The several exhibitors of swine and visiting breeders held a meeting for the purpose of considering a State swine-breeders' association, and adjourned to meet in Wichita in December during the session of the Kansas Poultry and Pet Stock Association. Due notice of time and date will be given in the FARMER. Among the many swine breeders visiting the swine department was O. McIntire, breeder of Poland-Chinas, Halstead, Kas. He reports his herd in fine condition, and with the oceans of Kansas corn expects a more prosperous time for the swine-breeder and feeder. The poultry display was good, but not up to the standard of last year. Wm. B. Powell, of Newton, Kas., carried away the most first prizes, in fact all firsts but one. The horse department was well represented in both farm and track. Makin Bros., of Florence, Kas., exhibited four head of English Shires and took prizes competed for. The citizens of Hutchinson and the fair association may well congratulate themselves on the success of their third annual fair.

PROVISO.**SABETHA DISTRICT FAIR.**

It was a decided success in every particular. The exhibits in every department were first-class, and the attendance Thursday and Friday was simply immense, about 4,000 tickets being sold on Thursday. A few of the exhibits that were particularly attractive are as follows: Wesley McNary showed all-purpose horses and took one premium on all-purpose colts. J. G. Young, of Denison, Kas., captured the blue ribbon on running horses. The Woodlawn Horse Co. exhibited Percheron-Norman horses. Some premium colts of same breed were shown by L. C. Buck, of Capioma, Kas. J. A. Worley was made happy by being awarded the blue for best draft team in harness; he also walked off with several first and second premiums on Poland-China hogs. A. H. Viles exhibited Poland-China hogs, and John McCoy was in the show ring with Short-horns and Poland-Chinas. The principal exhibitor of premium Berkshire hogs was J. W. Babit, of Hiawatha. Col. White & Son showed a fine herd of Short-horns. T. T. Meyers, of Brown county, was there with his herd of Jerseys, and our old advertiser, J. D. Ziller, of Hiawatha, exhibited Holstein cattle and also a fine herd of prize-winning Poland-China hogs. Mr. Ziller says he has realized more sales from his advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER than any other advertising he ever did. The agricultural hall was nicely decorated on the outside and filled with a fine display on the inside. The ex-

hibit of fruit and vegetables from Walnut township, Brown county, was equal to if not better than some of our county displays at the State Fair. If county fair associations would offer a premium for the best township display it would be a step in the right direction.

D. L. BUTTON.

NEMAH COUNTY FAIR.

The weather last week seemed to be arranged especially for the fairs. At the Seneca fair there was a good display of vegetables and farm products. The stock exhibits were not very extensive in some of the departments. The principal live stock exhibitors were Dr. Wilson, Marysville; E. A. Chase, Padonia; H. M. Troy, J. S. Shaff, H. E. Jenkins, Seneca. The poultry exhibit deserves special mention. This department was under the control of the Northwestern Kansas Poultry and Pet Stock Association, and there were about 200 fowls exhibited. The most extensive representatives in this department were G. C. Watkins, of Hiawatha, whose advertisement appears in the FARMER, and Ward Bros., of Oneida, who will let our readers know what they have in a few weeks.

D. L. BUTTON.

SALINE COUNTY FAIR.

The fair at Salina was not very well attended Tuesday and Wednesday, but Thursday and Friday were big days, attendance on Thursday being about 6,000. Agricultural hall was completely filled with the productions of Saline county's fertile soil. The displays in art hall were very artistically arranged. The most important exhibitors of live stock were as follows: Makin Bros., Florence, Kas., English Shire horses and Hereford cattle; O. L. Thisler, Chapman, Kas., Percheron-Norman and French Coach horses; T. H. Terry, Bavaria, Kas., Percheron-Norman and Morgan horses; F. Fry, Salina, Kas., Short-horn cattle and Berkshire hogs; D. D. McAuliff, general purpose horses; Prairie Star stock farm, roadsters; R. Peck, Poland-China hogs, and Mr. Lyons, Poland Chinas. T. H. Strickler exhibited several swarms of bees and improved beehives. The Dispatch band, of Salina, furnished music in the afternoon of each day. The racing was good, and taking everything into consideration the fair was a success.

CRAWFORD COUNTY FAIR.

The Crawford County Fair, held last week at Girard, was not in some respects up to the average Kansas county fair. The display of farm products was somewhat meagre. Live stock fairly well represented, horses good, cattle fair, swine fair, poultry fair, fruit good and the gate receipts best in the history of the association. M. H. Albery, of Cherokee, showed nine head of Holsteins and twenty-two head of Poland-China hogs. E. H. Albery, Cherokee, exhibited ten head Polled Angus cattle. Theo. Van Ness, had twelve head Short-horns. Among the many thoroughbred horses none attracted more attention than did the 3-year-old English Shire stallion, owned by A. D. Watts, of Columbus, Kansas. This horse was imported by Balle Bros., Wooster, Ohio, and is a grandson of Honest Tom 1105. The association promise better facilities for exhibitors next year.

LA CYGNE FAIR, LINN COUNTY.

The district fair held at La Cygne, last Cygne last week, was in many respects a success and fully up to the ideal of what a county agricultural show should be. The main hall was filled to its utmost capacity with everything nearly that tends to increase the income and happiness of the husbandman. There were forty-one entries of corn competing for a special premium, and eleven wagon loads of corn all after the special premium of \$50. This display of corn was the equal in size and quality of that grown in the great Miami Valley of Ohio, and would hustle that of the Arkansas Valley in southern Kansas. The display of greenhouse plants made by D. W. Cozad, of La Cygne, was one of the best ever made at a county fair in the State. The display of grains, vegetables and fruits was excellent. The ladies' department shewed that the industrious women of Linn were skilled in the many domestic arts of the household.

Among the many horses on exhibition the four head of full-blood draft horses shown by Thomas Magee, Wallstreet, Kansas, attracted the attention of many visitors. They took first money on 3 year stallion, 3 year mare, brood mare with colt at side and on stallion colt.

W. B. Higdon, Richmond, Kas., exhibited twelve head Poland-Chinas that took four first and four second prizes.

The poultry exhibit was excellent. E. M. Abbey, of Pleasanton, Kas., had an exhibition of twenty-nine coops, representing

seventeen varieties. He captured twenty-one first prizes—ten firsts on old fowls, ten firsts on young birds and first on display. His bronze turkeys were admired by everyone. A young gobbler 14 months old weighs thirty-nine pounds, and only in ordinary fair condition. There is perhaps no other county in the State that tries as does Lynn to support three fairs in each year. It would, no doubt, be better for all concerned, especially the three associations, to agree on some central place and unite their efforts. It would encourage the farmer to do his part, save two-thirds of the time and aid the stockholders to offer better inducements to exhibitors as well as more attractions for the visitor. "PROVISO."

FAIR NOTES.

Makin Bros., of Florence, Kas., showed their herd of Herefords at the Salina County Fair and took fourteen class premiums and sweepstakes.

F. Fry exhibited his Salina herd of Short-horns at the county fair at that place and carried off the majority of class premiums as usual. Mr. Fry offers for sale several well-bred young bulls. Notice adv. elsewhere.

T. D. Terry, of Bavaria, Kas., exhibited seven head of horses at the Salina County Fair. Stallions—Monarch 151, N.R.F.D.H. Gochie Jr. and Black Prince. Mares—Black Diamond 7436, Morgan mare and two fillies, and captured seven premiums.

O. L. Thisler, of Chapman, Kas., exhibited at the Salina County Fair, four Percheron stallions and one French Coach, also three Percheron mares, and captured three first and two second premiums. Mr. Thisler is the most extensive breeder in Dickinson county, having 150 head on hand and good stock for sale.

A. B. Whiting & Co., Topeka, made a display of glass, paints, oils, varnishes, brushes, ladders, painters' supplies, and plate colored and ornamental glass. Only two years ago the firm started in business in the new Odd Fellows' building on Quincy street and the success with which they have met has been very gratifying. Their goods are purchased in car load lots in the best markets of the country, and they can and do compete successfully for the wholesale trade tributary to Topeka. They secure trade from all over Kansas, Colorado and the Indian Territory. Their large rooms on Quincy street are completely filled with everything in their line, and an ample force of obliging clerks assist Mr. Whiting in the sales. Their display at the State Fair was a very fine one, in fact, an epitome of the stock the firm carries, and was an excellent showing and one that will be remembered by the visitors. Messrs. Whiting & Co. are furnishing nearly all of the handsome plate glass that adorns the business blocks of Kansas avenue, in this city, and scores of their splendid colored windows may be found here and in every city of the State. Dealers in the materials handled by the firm will conserve their interests by asking for prices on anything they want. The fact is well demonstrated that Topeka can and does maintain its wholesale establishments.

Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, September 28, 1889. Furnished by the United States Signal Service, Sergeant T. B. Jennings, Observer:

Date.	Max.	Min.	Rainfall.
September 22	78.8	44.5	...
" 23	84.0	52.5	.12
" 24	81.6	50.5	.57
" 25	82.4	34.2	...
" 26	82.8	42.6	...
" 27	70.5	33.2	...
" 28	69.0	43.0	...

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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.

This World.

This world is a sad, sad place, I know—
And what living soul can doubt it?
But it will not lessen the want and woe
To be always singing about it.
Then away with songs that are full of tears,
Away with the dirges that sadden;
Let us make the most of our fleeting years,
By singing the lays that gladden.

A few sweet potions of bliss I've quaffed,
And many a cup of sorrow;
But in thinking over the flavored draught,
The old-time joy I borrow.
And in brooding over the bitter drink,
Pain fills again the measure;
And so I have learned that it's better to think
Of the things that give us pleasure.

The world at its saddest is not all sad;
There are days of sunny weather;
And the people within it are not all bad,
But saints and sinners together.
I think those wonderful hours of June
Are better by far to remember
Than those when the earth gets out of tune,
In the cold, bleak winds of November.

Because we meet in the walks of life
Many a selfish creature,
It doesn't prove that this world of strife
Has no redeeming feature.
There is bloom and beauty upon this earth;
There are buds and blossoming flowers;
There are souls of truth and hearts of worth;
There are glowing, golden hours.

In thinking over a joy we've known
We easily make it double,
Which is better by far than to mope and moan
O'er sorrow and grief and trouble.
For though this world is sad, we know—
And who that is living can doubt it?
It will not lessen the want and woe
To be always singing about it.

—Harper's Weekly.

The soul of music slumbers in the shell,
Till waked and kindled by the master's spell,
And feeling hearts, touch them but rightly,
pour
A thousand melodies unheard before.

—Rogers.

So sinks the day star in the ocean bed,
And yet anon repairs his drooping head,
And tricks his beams, and with new spangled
ore
Flames in the forehead of the morning sky.

—Milton.

FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN.

Rev. Mr. Talmage recently returned from a trip across the continent and preached a sermon on the sights of his journey. We extract a few paragraphs:

My theme is, America for God! First, consider the immensity of this procession. If it were only a small tract of land capable of nothing better than sage brush and with ability only to support prairie dogs, I should not have much enthusiasm in wanting Christ to have it added to his dominion. But its immensity and affluence no one can imagine unless, in immigrant wagon or in stage coach or in rail train of the Union Pacific or the Northern Pacific or the Canadian Pacific or the Southern Pacific, he has traversed it. Having been privileged six times to cross this continent, and twice this summer, I have come to some appreciation of its magnitude. California, which I supposed in boyhood from its size on the map was a few yards across, a ridge of land on which one must walk cautiously lest he hit his head against the Sierra Nevadas on one side or slip off into the Pacific waters on the other; California, this thin slice of land as I supposed it to be in boyhood, I have found to be larger than all the States in New England and all New York State and all Pennsylvania added together; and if you add them together their square miles fall far short of California. North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington Territory, to be launched next winter into Statehood, will be giants at their birth.

"But," says some one, "in calculating the immensity of our continental acreage you must remember that vast reaches of our public domain are uncultivated, heaps of dry sand, the 'bad lands' of Montana and the great American desert." I am glad you mentioned that. Within twenty-five years there will not be between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts a hundred miles of land not reclaimed either by farmer's plow or miner's crowbar. By irrigation the waters of the rivers and the showers of heaven in what are called the rainy season will be gathered into great reservoirs and through aqueducts let down where and when the people want them. Utah is an object lesson. Some parts of that Territory which were so barren that a spear of grass could not have been raised there in a hundred years are now rich as Lancaster county farms of Pennsylvania, or Westchester farms of New York, or Somerset county farms of New Jersey. Experiments have proved that ten acres of ground irrigated from waters gathered in great hydrological basins will produce as much

as fifty acres from the downpour of rain, as seen in our regions. We have our freshets and our droughts, but in those lands which are to be scientifically irrigated will be neither freshets nor droughts.

YOSEMITE.

But while I speak of the immensity of the continent, I must remark it is not an immensity of monotone or tameness. The larger some countries are, the worse for the world. This continent is not more remarkable for its magnitude than for its wonders of construction. What a pity the United States government did not take possession of Yosemite, California, as it has of Yellowstone Park, Wyoming, and of Niagara Falls, New York. Yosemite and the adjoining California regions! Who that has seen them can think of them without having his blood tingle? Trees now standing that were old when Christ lived. These monarchs of foliage reigned before Caesar or Alexander, and the next thousand years will not shatter their scepter. They are the masts of the continent, their canvas spread on the wind while the old ship bears on its way through the ages. Their size, of which travelers often speak, does not affect me so much as their longevity. Though so old now, the branches of some of them will crackle in the last conflagration of the planet. The valley of Yosemite is eight miles long and a half mile wide and three thousand feet deep. It seems as if it had been the meaning of Omnipotence to crowd into as small a place as possible some of the most stupendous scenery of the world. Some of the cliffs you do not stop to measure by feet, for they are literally a mile high. Steep so that neither foot of man nor beast ever scaled them, they stand in everlasting defiance. If Jehovah has a throne on earth these are its white pillars. Standing down in this great chasm of the valley you look up, and yonder is Cathedral Rock, vast gloomy minster built for the silent worship of the mountains. Yonder is Sentinel Rock, 3,270 feet high, bold, solitary, standing guard among the ages, its top seldom touched until a bride one Fourth of July mounted it and planted the national standard, and the people down in the valleys looked up and saw the head of the mountain turbanned with stars and stripes. Yonder are the "Three Brothers," 4,000 feet high: "Cloud's Rest," North and South Dome and heights never captured save by the fiery bayonets of the thunder storm. No pause for the eye, no stopping place for the mind. Mountains hurled on mountains. Mountains in the wake of mountains. Mountains flanked by mountains. Mountains split. Mountains ground. Mountains fallen. Mountains triumphant. As though Mont Blanc and the Adirondacks and Mount Washington were here uttering themselves in one magnificent chorus of rock and precipice and waterfall. Sifting and dashing through the rocks the water comes down. The Bridal Veil Falls, so thin you can see the face of the mountain behind it. Yonder is Yosemite Falls, dropping 2,334 feet, sixteen times greater descent than that of Niagara. These waters dashed to death on the rocks so that the white spirit of the slain waters, ascending in robe of mist, seeks the heaven. Yonder is Nevada Falls, plunging 700 feet, the water in arrows, the water in rockets, the water in pearls, the water in amethysts, the water in diamonds. That cascade flings down the rocks enough jewels to array all the earth in beauty and rushes on until it drops into a very hell of waters, the smoke of their torment ascending forever and ever

THE YELLOWSTONE PARK.

But the most wonderful part of this American continent is the Yellowstone Park. My visit there last month made upon me an impression that will last forever. After all poetry has exhausted itself and all the Merans and Bierstadts and the other enchanting artists have completed their canvas, there will be other revelations to make and other stories of its beauty and wrath, splendor and agony, to be recited. The Yellowstone Park is a geologist's paradise. By cheapening of travel may it become the nation's playground! In some portions of it there seems to be the anarchy of the elements. Fire and water, and the vapor born of that marriage, terrific. Geyser cones or hills of crystal that have been over 5,000 years growing. In places the earth throbbing, sobbing, groaning, quaking with aqueous paroxysm. At the expiration of every sixty-five minutes one of the geysers tossing its boiling water 185 feet in the air and then descending into swinging rainbows. Caverns of pictured walls large enough for the sepulchre of the human race. Formations of stone in shape and color of calla lily, of heliotrope, of rose, of cowslip, of sunflower, and of gladiola. Sulphur and arsenic and oxide of iron with their delicate pencils

turning the hills into a Luxemburg or a Vatican picture gallery.

The so-called Thanatopsis geyser, exquisite as the Bryant poem it was named after, and the so-called Evangeline geyser, lovely as the Longfellow heroine it commemorates. The so-called Pulpit Terrace, from its white elevation preaching mightier sermons of God than human lips ever uttered. The so-called Bethesda geyser, by the warmth of which invalids have already been cured, the angel of health continually stirring the waters; enraged craters, with heat at 500 degrees only a little below the surface. Wide reaches of stone of intermingled colors, blue as the sky, green as the foliage, crimson as the dahlia, white as the snow, spotted as the leopard, tawny as the lion, grizzly as the bear, in circles, in angles, in stars, in coronets, in stalactites, in stalagmites. Here and there are petrified growths or the dead trees, and the vegetation of other ages kept through a process of natural embalming. In some places waters as innocent and smiling as a child making a first attempt to walk from its mother's lap, and not far off, as foaming and frenzied and ungovernable as a maniac in murderous struggle with his keepers.

THE GRAND CANYON.

But after you have wandered among the geyserite enchantment for days and begin to feel that there can be nothing more of interest to see, you suddenly come upon the peroration of all majesty and grandeur, the Grand canyon. It is here that it seems to me—and I speak it with reverence—Jehovah seems to have surpassed himself. It seems a great gulf let down into the eternities. Here, hung up and let down and spread abroad, are all the colors of land and sea and sky. Upholstering of the Lord God Almighty. Best work of the Architect of worlds. Sculpturing by the Infinite. Masonry by an omnipotent trowel. Yellow! You never saw yellow unless you saw it there. Red! You never saw it unless you saw it there. Violet! You never saw violet unless you saw it there. Triumphant banners of color. In a cathedral of basalt Sunrise and Sunset married by the setting of rainbow ring. Gothic arches, Corinthian capitals and Egyptian basilicas built before human architecture was born. Huge fortifications of granite constructed before war forged its first cannon. Gibraltars and Sebastopols that never can be taken. Alhambra where kings of strength and queens of beauty reigned long before the first earthly crown was imperiled. Thrones on which no one but the King of heaven and earth ever sat. Fount of waters at which the lesser hills are baptized while the giant cliffs stand round as sponsors. For thousands of years before that scene was unveiled to human sight, the elements were busy, and the geysers were hewing away with their hot chisel, and glaciers were pounding with their cold hammers and hurricanes were cleaving with their lightning strokes and hails ones giving the finishing touches, and after all these forces of nature had done their best, in our century the curtain dropped and the world had a new and divinely inspired revelation, the Old Testament written on papyrus, the New Testament written on parchment, and now this last Testament written on the rocks. Hanging over one of the cliffs I looked off until I could not get my breath, then retreating to a less exposed place I looked down again. Down there is a pillar of rock that in certain conditions of the atmosphere looks like a pillar of blood. Yonder are fifty feet of emerald on a base of five hundred feet of opal. Wall of chalk resting on pedestals of beryl. Turrets of light tumbling on floors of darkness. The brown brightening into golden. Snow of crystal melting into fire of carbuncle. Flaming red cooling into russet. Cold blue warming into saffron. Dull gray kindling into solferino. Morning twilight flushing midnight shadows. Auroras crouching among rocks.

A HALL FOR THE LAST JUDGMENT.

Yonder is an eagle's nest on a shaft of basalt. Through an eye-glass we see among it the young eagles, but the stouter arm of our group cannot hurl a stone near enough to disturb the feathered domesticity. Yonder are heights that would be chilled with horror but for the warm robe of forest foliage with which they are enwrapped. Altars of worship at which nations might kneel. Domes of chaledony on temples of porphyry. See all this carnage of color up and down the cliff; it must have been the battlefield of the war of the elements. Here are all the colors of the wall of heaven, neither the sapphire, nor the topaz, nor the jacinth, nor the amethyst, nor the jasper, nor the twelve gates of twelve pearls wanting. If spirits bound from earth to heaven could pass up by way of this canyon, the

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dash of heavenly beauty would not be so overpowering. It would only be from glory to glory. Ascent through such earthly scenery in which the crystal is so bright and the red so flaming would be fit preparation for the "sea of glass mingled with fire." Standing there in the Grand canyon of the Yellowstone park on the morning of August 9, for the most part we held our peace, but after a while it flashed upon me with such power I could not help but say to my comrade: "What a Hall this would be for the last Judgment!" See that mighty cascade with the rainbows at the foot of it. Those waters congealed and transfixed with the agitations of that day, what a place they would make for the shining feet of a Judge of quick and dead. And those rainbows look now like the crowns to be cast at his feet. At the bottom of this great canyon is a floor on which the nations of earth might stand and all up and down these galleries of rock the nations of heaven might sit. And what reverberation of archangels' trumpet there would be through all these gorges and from all these caverns and over all these heights. Why should not the greatest of all the days the world shall ever see close amid the grandest scenery that Omnipotence ever built?

Oh! the sweep of the American continent. Sailing on Puget sound, its shores so bold that for 1,500 miles a ship's prow would touch the shore before its keel touched the bottom, I said: "This is the Mediterranean of America."

I have said these things about the magnitude of the continent and given you a few specimens of some of its wonders and let you know the comprehensiveness of the text when it says that Christ is going to have dominion from sea to sea; that is, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Beside that, the salvation of this continent means the salvation of Asia, for we are only thirty-six miles from Asia at the northwest. Only Behring straits separate us from Asia, and these will be spanned by a great bridge before another century closes, and probably long before that. The thirty-six miles of water between these two continents are not all deep sea, but have three islands, and there are also shoals which will allow piers for bridges, and for the most of the way the water is only about twenty fathoms deep. That Americo-Asiatic bridge which will yet span those straits will make America, Asia, Europe and Africa one continent. So you see America evangelized, Asia will be evangelized. Europe taking Asia from one side and America taking it from the other side. Our great-grandchildren will cross that bridge.

But how is this continent to be gospelized? The pulpit and a Christian printing press harnessed together will be the mightiest team for the first plow. Not by the power of cold, formalistic theology, not by ecclesiastical technicalities. I am sick of them and the world is sick of them. But it will be done by the warm-hearted, sympathetic presentation of the fact that Christ is ready to pardon all our sins and heal all our wounds and save us both for this world and the next. Let your religion of glaciers crack off and fall into the Gulf Stream and get melted. Take all your creeds of all denominations and drop out of them all human phraseology and put in only scriptural phraseology and you will see how quick the people will jump after them. The Young Men's Christian Association of America will also do part of the work. All over the continent I saw this summer their new buildings rising. In Vancouver's I asked: "What are you going to put on that slightly place?" The answer was: "A Young Men's Christian Association building." At

Lincoln, Neb., I said: "What are they making those excavations for?" Answer: "For our Young Men's Christian Association building." At Des Moines, Iowa, I saw a noble structure rising and I asked for what purpose it was being built, and they told me for the Young Men's Christian Association. These institutions are going to take the young men of this nation for God. These institutions seem in better favor with God and man than ever before. Business men and capitalists are awaking to the fact that they can do nothing better in the way of living beneficence or in last will and testament than to do what Mr. Marquand did for Brooklyn when he made our Young Men's Christian palace possible. These institutions will get our young men all over the land into a stampede for heaven. Thus we will all in some way help on the work, you with your ten talents, I with five, somebody else with three. It is estimated that to irrigate the arid and desert lands of America as they ought to be irrigated, it will cost about one hundred million dollars to gather the waters into reservoirs. As much contribution and effort as that would irrigate with Gospel influences all the waste places of this continent. Let us by prayer and contribution and right living all help to fill the reservoirs. You will carry a bucket and you a cup, and even a thimbleful would help. And after a while God will send the floods of mercy so gathered, pouring down over all the land, and some of us on earth and some of us in heaven will sing with Isaiah: "In the wilderness waters have broken out and streams in the desert," and with David: "There is a river the streams whereof shall make glad the sight of God." Oh, fill up the reservoirs! America for God!

The Young Folks.

The Average Man.

His face had the grim look of granite,
As wrinkled and browned with the sun—
As the crat or his poor narrow shoulders—
And his hands showed the work he had done
For his wife and the babe on his bosom.
Yet he smiled through his pallor and tan
In patient, sad way, as if saying:
"I'm only the average man."

"I can't be a hero or poet.
Nor a general, decked with a crown;
I'm only a badly-paid servant
For them set above me, I'm down,
An' it's no use complaining,
I'll git along the best way I can—
But one o' these days 'll come mornin'
An' hope f'r the average man."

As I looked on this wistful-eyed toilor
A fire flashed into my brain,
And I cried from my heart's deepest center
Above the wild roar of the train:
"I have seen the hero of battles,
I have looked on the hand for the plan,
The mightiest force of the world is
The arm of the average man!"

"He wages all battles and wins them,
He builds all towers that soar
From the heart and the heat of the city;
His hand sets the ship from the shore,
Without him the general is helpless,
The earth but a place for a plan,
He moves all and builds all and feeds all,
This sad-smiling average man!"

Then I lifted my hand in a promise,
With teeth hard-set and my breath
Held close in my throat as I uttered
In a vow that shall outlive death:
"I swear that the builder no longer
To me shall be less than the plan;
Henceforth, I give honor and glory—
Being just to the average man!"

—Hamlin Garland, in *America*.

At last the golden oriental gate
Of greatest heaven 'gan to open fair:
And Phœbus, fresh as bridegroom to his mate,
Came dancing forth, shaking his dewy hair,
And har'd his glist'ring beams through
Gloomy air. —Spencer.

No one is so accursed by fate,
No one so utterly desolate,
But some heart, though unknown,
Responds unto his own. —Longfellow.

A CURIOUS CHINESE THANKSGIVING.

When the moon rounded the corner of Polk and Clark streets this morning there was great rejoicing in and around Hip Lung's Emporium. The occasion was the annual Chinese celebration of the moon festival. For 3,000 years the almond-eyed children of far Cathay have honored this anniversary, but it was not until last night that our Chinese fellow-citizens of Chicago have seen their way clear to properly celebrate the day. As a preliminary step a committee consisting of Hip Lung, Sam Moy and Sam Lee waited on Captain Lloyd, of the Harrison street station, and asked permission to hold a celebration. They were told to go ahead.

The moon festival corresponds almost exactly to Thanksgiving Day. Like that anniversary, it is supposed to be a fast day, but has been transformed into a feast day. Yesterday was the 15th of August in China, and throughout the length and breadth of that vast empire millions of Chinese celebrated

the successful harvesting of the crops. They met in the joss houses and offered up sacrifices to carved images, the contemplation of which would give a Christian palpitation of the heart. And at night these Celestials seated themselves at their front windows and waited for the moon to throw her light through the bamboo lattice-work.

The moon was in a fickle mood last night. Not a dent marred the symmetry of the luminous circle, but the clouds were jealous of her splendor and persisted in floating across her pale face. Sam Moy noted this fact, and was fearful that the festival would prove a failure. Great banks of black clouds were massed in the western sky, and as the night wore on an occasional flash of lightning lit up the heavens. But the moon refused to remain in perpetual eclipse, and the great festival was not spoiled by the threatened storm. A few minutes after midnight Hip Lung looked out of the window and fixed his sharp little eyes on a mass of dark clouds whose western edge was white with the reflected light of the queen of the night. Long and eagerly he looked. On the street below a thousand Chinese turned their faces toward the southern sky and watched that bank of clouds. The white edges glowed with the brightest light until the gleaming limit of the moon swept into view. A moment later the beautiful orb rode the heavens without a cloud to dim her splendor. A thousand human beings bowed their heads in respect. The harvest moon had smiled upon them, and from a score of houses rang out the weird strains of Chinese music; the shrill falsetto of the fiddle mingled with the clash of cymbals and the rattle of the noisy little kettle-drums. Heathen Caucasians looked earnestly on and wondered what it meant.

A reporter for the *Herald* spent the evening in the parlors of Hip Lung, the Jay Gould of Chicago Chinamen. Mr. Lung was in a very happy mood and did his best to enlighten the reporter on all points bearing on the festival. In this he was aided by Sam Moy, who speaks English far better than many people speak Chinese. Mr. Lung hesitated a long time before permitting the reporter to enter his house. Sam Moy used his influence, and finally persuaded Hip Lung that it was all right. Leading the way up a flight of stairs, through an intricate system of halls, Mr. Lung opened a door and ushered the visitor into a well-furnished parlor. A modern dressing-case, several velvet upholstered chairs, a mohair carpet, and several engravings helped complete the air of luxury. Two valuable pieces of Chinese painting on porcelain adorned one of the walls. Mr. Lung produced a cigar-case and passed the fragrant weeds around.

In the center of the room was a table on which was displayed six dishes filled with food. There were grapes, oranges, pears, steamed biscuits, dumplings and cakes. The steamed biscuits were stained with red coloring, while the dumplings were so cooked as to resemble pickled pig's feet. Sam Moy explained the scheme after cautioning the reporter not to touch. Closing the blinds so that the mob on the outside could not see what was going on, Moy picked four pieces of punk from a big bunch of that material. Igniting the ends, he placed them in a little vase on the window-sill. He then placed the table and its load of food in front of the window. Mr. Moy then explained that every good Chinaman the world over was provided with some such offering. The poorer classes were not expected to offer choice fruit and food, but in every house the custom was honored according to the wealth of the occupant. When the moon first becomes visible from the front window the table and the offering are brought forward, the pieces of punk lighted and all eyes fixed on the moon.

As Moy related the details of the pretty custom the room was filled with a delightful aroma from the burning punk. It was a delicate pervading perfume, which lulled the senses, without producing drowsiness. The punk was allowed to burn for several minutes, after which Moy extinguished the burning ends, drew back the table and opened the blinds.

From across the street came the noise of a Chinese orchestra in full blast. It required no vivid imagination to conjure up a scene in Canton, where the day is observed with great pomp and circumstance. Sam Moy lit a cigar, crossed his legs, and entered upon a description of the day as it is honored in that vast Celestial metropolis. The streets are made brilliant with transparencies and lanterns, while thousands of men and boys make the night hideous with horns and glow with fireworks. In the Chinese schools and colleges the day is celebrated with special services, and the joss houses are thronged with people anxious to please

the gods who watch over the creeps and the harvest. As Sam told of the scenes which were taking place in the far-off empire, his eye kindled with patriotic pride. Queer people from a strange land are these docile people, a land where, in the language of a famous writer, "The roses have no fragrance, the women no petticoats; where the laborer has no Sabbath and the magistrate no sense of honor; where the needle points to the south and the sign of being puzzled is to scratch the antipodes of the head; where the seat of honor is on the left hand, and the seat of intellect is in the stomach; where to take off your hat is an insolent gesture and to wear white garments is to put yourself in mourning."

It was after 1 o'clock when the celebration came to a close with the cutting and eating of the moon cake. Not every Chinaman can afford to thus honor the day, but Hip Lung was provided with a cake two feet in diameter and six inches in thickness. With great solemnity Mr. Lung carved the cake into a hundred pieces, and thereby formally broke the fast. The cake is supposed to typify the moon, and in all its essential particulars this custom bears a striking resemblance to the Christian sacrament in commemoration of the Feast of the Passover.

At 2 o'clock this morning a sound of revelry was heard in Hip Lung's mansion.

The moon festival is supposed to date back some 2,000 years, when a war was in progress in China. The enemy had the army encompassed and would have destroyed it but for the harvest moon, that gave them light to seek food and find a way to extricate themselves.

NEW YORK, September 8.—The Chinese of New York celebrated their great moon feast this evening without the presence of the moon, who, the Chinese say, was sick, and therefore could not come out and smile upon her devoted sons from China. The moon cakes, roasted pigs and heaps of other sacrificial delicacies were therefore taken to the temple at 16 Mott street, and were placed before the old joss, to be by him sent over to his neighbor, the moon, upon the latter's recovery from her indisposition. The most notable affair of this celebration was the sacred concert at the Chinese theater in the evening. The principal event of the entertainment was a sacred illustrated song devoted to the moon. It is supposed to be sung by Moo Sung Fee, a Chinese lover, at the garden gate of his sweetheart. When he is caught by his girl's angry brother, Moo Sung, he says it was the "moon" that he was eulogizing and that he is in love with, and not the young fellow's sister. —Chicago *Herald*.

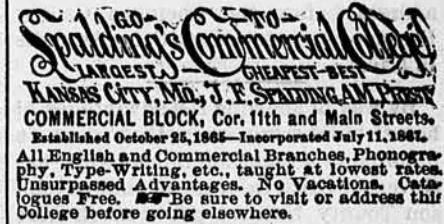


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ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

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

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

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

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

Address all orders.

KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

Ex-Governor Glick is booked for an
address before the Cherokee County
Breeders' Association, at Columbus, the
16th inst.

By way of showing the advantages of
home butchering over that done a
hundred or a thousand miles away, ex-
Governor Glick informs us that Atchison
county farmers get as much more in
Atchison for their cattle as the
freight to Kansas City would amount to.

There is to be a meeting of the
National Wool Growers' Association in
Washington city on the first Monday
of December next—the same day that
Congress meets. The call is made by
Columbus Delano, President, Mount
Vernon, Ohio, to whom the names of
all delegates should be sent. Let Kan-
sas fail not in this matter.

Mr. E. Snyder, Atchison, has some
seedling plum trees raised from seed of
Red Egg and Yellow Egg planted in the
spring of 1861. Their fruit is very fine,
as the samples sent to this office prove.
They have been bearing since 1870. He
says: "The hardiness of trees, prolific
and continued bearing, we have nothing
equal to them in this section of country.
A tree planted six years ago yielded over
four bushels of plums this season."

The Clearwater Sun says: As a
forcible and still pleasant reminder of
whether or not the Clearwater creamery
is a good thing, we simply state that
one man who took a share in the con-
cern and after selling his milk to it for
five months he finds that he has paid
his first and second note out of the
product of eight cows and has a cash
balance of \$140. The total amount of
money received was \$206, and after de-
ducting the two payments, he finds
himself gainer the amount first stated.

The KANSAS FARMER is greatly
pleased to announce the revival of the
Kansas Sheep Breeders' and Wool
Growers' Association. During the week
of the State Fair old sheepmen got to-
gether, compared notes, took counsel
and agreed that sheep husbandry in
Kansas is profitable and ought not to be
discontinued. It was resolved to revive
and reorganize the State association,
and steps were taken accordingly. This
is good news. Our sheepmen were
needlessly frightened. The old associa-
tion ought not to have been suffered to
die. At the time it was most needed
for counsel it ceased to act. Now we
can look back and see what ought to
have been done. Let the association
start with the experience of these
destructive years, and undertake the
building up of a profitable industry on
a safe foundation. In another column
will be found a sketch of the prelimi-
nary proceedings above referred to.

THE SPIRIT OF THE MONEY-
CHANGERS.

In order that the reader may under-
stand what follows, a brief explanation
is presented. In advance of our issue
of September 4 containing crop reports
for the State, a large number of copies
was ordered by many persons whose
business would be benefited by such a
showing of the State as we were assured
the report would make. Real estate
dealers, immigration agents, bankers,
money-lenders, railroad companies, etc.,
are interested in this way. One order
was received from a well known money-
lending firm in this city, from whose
manager and senior member a few days
ago we received the following letter,
which being addressed to the editor
without any intimation that it was in-
tended to be personal and private, we
assume it was intended for publication:

TOPEKA, KAS., September 15, 1889.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER—Dear Sir:—We
find it not advisable to use your last issue of
the FARMER with our Eastern correspondents,
and we return you the package with list of
names of men who are Kansas farmers who
are among our business acquaintances, asking
that you will mail to such of these as are not
already on your subscription list, or if too
much trouble send to these parties without
regard to their being subscribers or not, as
most of them probably are not, and these
samples may do them good and bring you
some new subscribers. We shall be careful
hereafter not to order papers until we see
what the paper is. It seems to me that your
editorial on taxing mortgages in this number
is about on a par with your giving up so much
of your paper as you did for a while with
endorsement of Blake's weather prophecies.
I appreciate your purpose in desiring to serve
the interests of Kansas borrowers, but how
this is to be done by such agitation as will
again raise the question which was supposed
to have been settled by our last Legislature
that Kansas mortgagors desire to repudiate
any portion of their debts, I do not under-
stand. I suppose the principle to be settled
by the United States Supreme court that no
legislation affecting existing contracts will be
valid. Taxing mortgages in the future would,
as I see, only add to the already heavy bur-
dens of the debtor class, as every mortgage
would from that date contain a contract
wherein the borrower would agree to pay all
taxes that should be assessed against the
mortgage, and without this clause it would be
impossible for borrowers to obtain money. A
similar law is operative in Massachusetts, and
the custom is for borrowers to agree to pay
taxes and the contract in mortgage so speci-
fied. As many farms are now mortgaged for
much more than they are assessed at it must
increase their taxes and proportionately lessen
the taxation of unincumbered property. If
your design is to discourage borrowing by
adding to the burdens of borrowers and in-
creasing rate of interest they will have to
pay, I would think your policy a wise one, and
there is some reason for believing that bor-
rowing has been made too easy in Kansas. If,
on the other hand, you wish to lessen the
burdens of borrowers, your course reminds me
of the words that Horace Greeley addressed
to the New York Young Men's Republican
Club when they undertook to bring him to
account for bailing Jeff Davis. You will per-
haps remember the remark, the last portion
of which was that "they wanted to help a
great and good cause, but didn't know how."

Yours very truly, T. E. BOWMAN.

That is an odd letter from as shrewd
and close a business man as Mr. Bow-
man. He is not as wise as was one of
his class who last spring burned a large
package of KANSAS FARMERS which he
had ordered. He too found something
in the editorial columns which was not
in harmony with his views, and he
threw the whole pile into the fire, but
he had the good sense to mention the
circumstance privately to the business
manager of the paper, and not write a
letter for publication. But this letter of
Mr. Bowman exhibits the spirit of
the money-changers—those who live off
of what they make by dealing in money
as a commodity, an article of mer-
chandise, and it is that to which we
wish to call attention.

The KANSAS FARMER of the issue
complained of contained the best adver-
tisement of Kansas—our crop reports—
which was ever sent out by any paper,
and it was that advertisement which
Mr. Bowman wanted for distribution
among his "Eastern correspondents,"
not, however, for any good it would do
the State or its people, but for the
benefit it would be to Mr. Bowman's
private business. It was purely a busi-

ness transaction out of which he ex-
pected to make money, and nobody is
objecting to that. But because the
paper contained editorial matter about
the taxation of mortgages which does
not accord with Mr. Bowman's views,
he does not send the papers away, but
returns them. It will be observed that
Mr. Bowman does not fear the result of
taxation of mortgages because, he says,
the borrower would pay the taxes any-
way, that every mortgage would so
stipulate, and we believe he is right
about that; but with that opinion, why
does he object to sending to his Eastern
correspondents a few hundred copies of
the KANSAS FARMER because they con-
tain an editorial article favoring the
taxation of mortgages? If there is
really nothing in it what is all this fuss
about? The reason is this: Mr. Bow-
man, like all persons who are making
their living off of interest money, do
not want other people, and especially
editors of newspapers, to have or ex-
press any opinions concerning money
matters unless those opinions are on the
side of the money-changers. That is
the spirit expressed in a certain banker's
circular said to have been sent out some
years ago, advising, and urging that all
support be withdrawn from such papers
as would not support the national bank-
ing scheme. The spirit is tyrannical,
it would muzzle the press if it cannot
purchase its silence. Kansas has been
systematically robbed continuously ever
since the war. Railroad managers
charged what they pleased for carrying
our products to market, and money-
lenders charged what they chose for the
use of money they lent us. The result
is that railroad interests and banking
interests have developed many times
faster than those of agriculture. Mr.
Mulhall, an English statistician, basing
his calculations on our census of 1850,
and covering the period from that year
to 1888—thirty-eight years, estimates
the growth of railroading at 1580 per
cent., and banking at 918 per cent.,
while agriculture is checked off at 252
per cent. The simple truth, plainly
stated is, that these great interests have
been making their principal profits out
of what they demanded and received
from farmers over and above what was
a reasonable compensation for the ser-
vices rendered. They regulated trans-
portation rates and interest just as
dressed meat men now regulate the
markets for cattle, and gamblers regu-
late the market for grain.

Money was lent on farm mortgages
at 40 to 50 per cent. interest, and the
law which saved to the borrower the
right to redeem his home after it was
sold to pay the debt was repealed, and
cut-throat mortgages were put on
record. A large part of the business of
courts has been the foreclosing of mort-
gages. All this in the interest not of
the borrower, but of the lender. The
time has come when the "borrower
class" see the end of this thing. They
must have relief; they must have lower
rates of interest, or they must quit bor-
rowing.

This brings us to another spirit-
showing feature in Mr. Bowman's letter
where he says we are jeopardizing the
"interests of Kansas borrowers" by
arousing or keeping up "such agitation
as will again raise the question which
was supposed to have been settled by our
last Legislature that Kansas mortgagors
desire to repudiate any portion of their
debts."

What was settled by the last Legis-
lature was, that the combined forces
of a corrupt lobby in the interest of
money-lenders were able to override the
representatives of the people and defeat
the execution of the popular will. The
Republican party was pledged to some
remedial legislation, more especially the
reduction of interest, but the party
leaders and the party press, backed and
spurred by the money interest, opposed
every measure of that character which
was presented and succeeded in defeating
every one of them. The interest
bill as finally squeezed through was a

compromise to cover the party promise
without affording any relief. But that
did not settle anything more than is
herein above stated. It showed the
strength of a lobby and the weakness of
a Legislature which is not afraid of the
people. The next Legislature will be
made up largely of instructed men, men
who come with orders from their prin-
cipals, the people; and that Legislature
will have the support and encourage-
ment of a lobby looking after the in-
terests of farmers. And when that
body meets, Mr. Bowman will discover
that the interest question, the mortgage
question, and the equity of redemp-
tion question will be again presented and
they will be supported by an array of
invincible friends who mean to conquer
on that line if it takes all the rest of the
century.

Nobody proposes to repudiate debts.
That is nonsense. Nobody is demand-
ing of creditors that they reduce rates
in existing contracts. Nobody is de-
manding the violation of any agreement
now in force. What is needed, what is
wanted and what is demanded is legis-
lation which will place debtors on an
equal footing with creditors in all future
contracts, and that will permit a mort-
gagor, after his property is sold in execu-
tion to pay the debt, to redeem his home
by payment of the debt, interest and
costs, provided he can and does do so
within a reasonable time, say two or
at most three years. And all this will
come about because it is right. Interest
rates are too high. Time is coming
when there will be no interest allowed
on money, only charges sufficient to de-
fray expenses of officers who keep the
money records of the government.
Money is a creature of law, not of labor,
nor a production of the earth, as a
wagon or an ear of corn. Some persons
now living will see all interest laws in
this country repealed, and until that
time comes these money questions will
not be settled.

This article is not to be considered as
in any sense personal. Mr. Bowman
justly stands very high in business and
social circles, and we have pleasure in
recommending his firm, T. E. Bowman & Co., as honorable and responsible, as
men who will treat their customers
openly and fairly along the lines estab-
lished in the money-lending business.
His letter furnishes us a text and we
have used it. We are not trying to de-
stroy or in any wise injure the business
of legitimate money-lending. We know
as well as others do, that until a better
system is matured, the present system
will have to remain. Money wants to
be king now, and we are in rebellion
against the usurper's pretensions and
extortions, that is all.

OUR NEW FOLDER AND PASTER
COMING.

We have had a good many complaints
lately because the KANSAS FARMER is
not stitched or in some way fastened
together. Our circulation is now so
large that stitching, besides being expen-
sive, takes too much time. We
ordered a machine some time ago that
will fold the paper and paste it all in
one operation, and do it as fast as one
person can feed the papers one at a
time. We have assurance that the
machine will be here in a few days so
that our readers as well as ourselves
will soon be relieved of a source of con-
siderable annoyance all around.

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

The Logan county fair was a success
in every particular. The KANSAS
FARMER was among the premiums.

B. F. Smith, Lawrence, Kas., our en-
terprising strawberry and plant grower,
kindly sends us a sample box of pears,
Seckle variety. He is making his
seventh annual exhibit at the State
Fair, also in charge of the famous
Douglas county horticultural exhibit.

HOW TO HANDLE THE BEEF COMBINE.

The time has come for a massing of our forces against the beef and cattle monopoly. Within the last twenty days a Minnesota State court and the United States Circuit court in the same State held the meat inspection law unconstitutional in that it interferes with inter-State commerce, a matter placed by the constitution of the United States within the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress. This makes five decisions within four months on the same matter and all in the same line—all against the laws enacted in some of the States requiring local inspection of animals intended for slaughter, and prohibiting the sale of meat that was not so inspected in the living animal. No decision sustaining the law has yet been rendered, so far as we know. The Colorado case was not decided upon argument and research; the court simply held the law good in order that the case might the more speedily reach the Supreme court for full argument and final determination, intimating in doing this that it would be well to commence no more suits of that nature until this one is decided. The Judge would have held against the law had it been incumbent on him to pass upon it finally. The argument thus far is, that dressed meat has long been recognized as a legitimate article of commerce, and therefore its carriage from one State to another cannot be prevented by any State law. Within the State it may be regulated, just as State railroads may be controlled by the State Legislature; but dressed meat traffic among citizens of different States can be reached only by an act of Congress. And that is where we must look for relief.

The KANSAS FARMER called attention to these constitutional objections to this particular class of inspection laws when the Senate committee began its investigations at St. Louis last November. We then expressed the opinion that wholesome meat might lawfully be offered for sale anywhere in the country, no matter where it was slaughtered, if the purchaser, knowing what it is, wants it. "The remedy must go deeper than mere inspection," we said November 29 last, and so say we now.

The remedy lies in two directions, one local, the other national. Packing houses ought to be, and we believe soon will be established in every city and town large enough to justify it. That would dispose of all the fat stock needed to supply the local demand for meat, and the price paid the farmer for such stock would, or ought, in fairness, to be the market price at the nearest great packing center *plus* the freight from the place where the local house is situated. We are informed by ex-Gov. Glick that the leading butchers at Atchison are paying farmers for fat cattle delivered to them as much as the Kansas City packers pay and *in addition* to that as much more as it would cost to send the animals from Atchison to Kansas City. And he says the Atchison consumers are not paying more for their beef now than they did when Kansas City meat was sold in Atchison. The population of Atchison does not, probably, exceed 20,000. We have a packing house in Topeka under management of Charles Wolfe, whose prices, as he himself informs us, save to our farmers \$3 to \$4 on every good beef animal; that is, the price he pays here nets to the farmer \$3 to \$4 per head more than he would receive if he shipped the animals to Kansas City.

The national remedy is an act of Congress which cover the whole subject, declaring every combination, agreement and contract made with the intent to regulate or in any wise control the market price of commodities used and consumed by the people, to be a conspiracy against the common rights of the people, a felony, punishable by imprisonment and heavy pecuniary penalties. The courts hold that by virtue of the power vested in Congress by the constitution

that body has exclusive jurisdiction of all matters coming within the definition of the phrase "commerce among the several States." It is held, as above stated, by courts which have thus far passed upon these dressed meat cases, that all prepared meats for food do come within that definition, and therefore Congress has exclusive jurisdiction over the dressed meat trade whenever it crosses State lines.

Let us have a general law then covering this case, and let the law specifically provide that in no case shall it be construed to deprive any State or municipal corporation from making and enforcing any law to enforce its police regulations in matters of public health and morals. Under the common law any legally organized or incorporated city may make any needful regulation to protect the health or morals of the people within its jurisdiction. The powers of a State in that respect are unquestioned. Any State may make and enforce inspection laws for the purpose of preventing the sale of dangerous articles of any class or description, no matter where they were made. A law to inspect live animals intended for food for the purpose of determining whether they are diseased and unfit for food is within the authority of every State and incorporated city. There is no difficulty in the way on this score. Still, the national law ought to make the exception clear, so that there would be no mistaking just what the law undertakes to do—the prevention of conspiracies to steal the rights of the people and make money out of the theft.

We wish to press this matter on the attention of our readers so far as to induce them to join us in personal appeals to Senators and members of Congress with a view to early Congressional action. Congress will be in session the first Monday in December, and the Vest-Plumb committee will report the result of their investigations of the cattle and dressed beef business. Let them have piles of letters from their constituents urging legislation to break up the monopoly and to make the penalties heavy enough to frighten offenders. A good law will be an effective weapon, and we are not half armed for the fight until we get it.

Kansas State Veterinary Association.

Pursuant to call a large number of veterinary surgeons from all parts of the State met at the Copeland House, Topeka, Kas., September 19, 1889, and perfected an organization known as the "Kansas State Veterinary Association," electing the following officers: Dr. Geo. C. Pritchard, Topeka, President; Dr. R. C. Moore, Holton, Vice President; Dr. W. H. Richard, Emporia, Treasurer; Dr. S. L. Hunter, Fort Leavenworth, Secretary. Five Trustees—Drs. Pritchard, of Topeka, J. M. and S. E. Phillips, Wichita, (State Veterinarian,) Goings, of Topeka, and Ayers, of Leavenworth.

The following gentlemen were chosen by the Chairman to draft constitution and by-laws: Drs. Ayer, of Leavenworth, Moore, of Holton, and Hunter, of Fort Leavenworth.

Drs. J. M. and S. E. Phillips and S. L. Hunter were appointed to furnish essays for semi-annual meeting in March. A cordial invitation is extended to all practitioners holding diplomas from any recognized veterinary college to become members and send their application to the Secretary at Fort Leavenworth.

A very interesting paper was read by Dr. Moore on an outbreak of hydrophobia at Holton in 1887. Meeting adjourned to meet at Emporia the second Thursday in March, 1890.

A New Seedling Grape.

Mr. N. M. Chandler, of Ottawa, sends us a sample of seedling grapes which is well worth experimenting with. It is of fair size, light color, compact pulp, with a very pleasant, appetizing taste. The vines of first year's growth (eight

inches high) stood open to the weather, as it grew during all the winters then and since; is a free, strong grower, clusters open, and mature with its parent the Worden. It was named "Chandler" for the grower, by the Franklin County Horticultural Society in July, 1888.

Broomcorn.

From Messrs. Warner, Wilhelm & Co., St. Louis, we have the following pertinent suggestions concerning broomcorn:

"As the season of 1889 is about opening, a wood to curers and shippers is now pertinent. The general crop of broomcorn this year is not large—somewhat below the average—yet is large enough to prevent any material advance in prices; nor do indications point to much lower figures, fair average values being generally looked for by the trade. In preparing brush for this market, all seed should be removed. Bales should be well pressed and have five wires around each bale; also a smaller wire running lengthwise of the bale at each of the four corners and fastened to the wires around the bale at the points of intersection. As good baling commands better prices than poor, loose baling, it will pay the shipper well to observe the above suggestions. Do not put any crooked brush with the good brush, but put in separate bales. The putting of crooked brush in the middle of bales damages the sales of the straight brush."

How One Grange Store is Run.

The following suggestive facts will be useful now among Kansas farmers, more especially those of them who contemplate work of a similar character. We copy from the Indiana *Farmer*. The remarks are taken from an essay read before a county grange:

"The grange of which I am a member is composed of three subordinate granges. We have about sixty members, in good standing. Our store is run on the Richdale plan. It is this: Each member of the grange is a stockholder. The shares are from \$5 to \$500. No farmer is so poor that he cannot spare \$5 to put into the store. The farmer that puts in \$5 has the same vote, when it comes to electing officers, or transacting any other business in regard to the store, that the one has who puts in \$500. Six per cent. is paid each member on his money invested. Then after the expenses of the store are deducted the dividend is distributed among all the members of the grange, whether they are stockholders or not. It is distributed in proportion to the amount that each one buys. The first year, we sold at 25 per cent., and after bearing all expenses, there was a dividend of 20 per cent. Every granger that bought \$100 worth of goods during the year received \$20. He could deal this out in the store, or let it remain as stock. There are three men elected by the stockholders to take an invoice every four months, and straighten up things. The manager is required to give bond and security for double the amount invested, and the property is insured. So you see it is a safe investment. Our hall is above the store room. So you may know that a business of this kind can be carried on and be made to pay the farmers too. Now one beauty of carrying on a store is this: You have each farmer so much interested in the store that he is not going to buy any where else. If he can get a few things cheaper, at some other store, he knows that he would lose the per cent that he would get by buying at his own store. I will venture to say that if you will go to any store, in the city of Bloomington, and tell the merchant that if he will sell everything at 25 per cent that you will promise to get 20 farmers who buy as much as \$100 worth of goods, each year, that will premise to buy all their goods from him, he will be glad of the offer. You now see that in this, as well as in other things, there is power in union."

Inquiries Answered.

SORGHUM FOR FEED.—Will some one tell me whether it will be safe to turn my cattle into my sorghum that I could not eat, it broke down so. Will the seed hurt them?

—It will not be safe. Sorghum is very strong feed. The seed is fully equal to best corn in that respect. The feed must be fed to the cattle, and they need some other kinds of food with it, as wheat, bran, straw, grain, hay, oats, etc.

PECANS AND CHESTNUTS.—Will pecans, sweet and Spanish chestnuts do well in northern or central Kansas?

—Both trees have been tried in Kansas, but the experiments were not generally encouraging. The sweet chestnut would bear further experimenting in northern Kansas, and there may be localities where pecans would succeed. We would not advise the work on an extended scale, however.

RYE FOR HOG FEED.—I wish to ask the following question: What kind of feed does rye make for hogs? Is it best fed dry or soaked in water? Is it best fed in its natural state, or ground and mixed with bran or ship stuff or with corn, and if so, in what proportions?

—Rye is good hog feed. It does best ground and mixed with oats or corn or both—all ground. It may be fed in swill (not sour) or it may be fed dry in troughs, if the animals have abundance of water. Season slightly with salt.

ROUP IN TURKEYS.—Please give cure for roup in young turkeys?

—Separate the sick from the well, then put up the well ones in dry, comfortable quarters, with plenty of fresh food; put the sick ones in equally good quarters, give them fresh, soft feed seasoned with a little cayenne pepper, with fresh, clear water convenient, and whenever one has death symptoms, cut off its head and bury the body deep enough to prevent dogs from digging it up.

HESSIAN FLY.—The fly is small, the body about one-fourth on an inch long, and the spread of wings about half an inch. "The body is of a dark brown color, the wings dull smoky—brown, and the legs of a paler brown than the body." Two broods are hatched every year, one in spring, the other in autumn, August usually. Three broods occasionally come in one year. The eggs are laid on the leaves of the wheat, they hatch in a few days, four or five, after they are laid, some of the maggots (larvae) make their way down to the base of the leaf and there is the sheathing remain between base of the leaf and the stem, near the roots causing the stalks to swell and the plant to turn yellow and die. About thirty or forty days after the seed was sown, the larvae assume the "flaxseed" state and may, on removing the lower leaves, be found as little brown, oval, cylindrical, smooth bodies a little smaller than grains of rice."

THAT SUPPOSED POISON WEED.—August 19 we received the following letter from Pleasanton, Linn county:

Sunday morning, the 18th, I went to my cattle yard and found four of my cattle down and unable to get up. I sent for a veterinary surgeon who said they had been poisoned by something they ate. Their spine is effected; they also seem delirious. By the aid of the surgeon I was able to save three; one died. On investigation its stomach, or the mucus membrane of the stomach, was found to be eaten in holes. I would like the matter investigated and if the weed be poison farmers should be more careful of letting their cattle eat it. This is a new weed here. It has never been seen before. It is quite thick in my pasture and the only weed they had eaten very much of, and it seemed to effect them so that there was a discharge from their bowels like flux.

—The letter was referred to Prof. E. A. Popeno, of the State Agricultural College, and here is his answer:

The plant under comment is the *cuphea viscosissima* of the order *lythraceae*. The plants of this order are commonly regarded as unimportant, except as ornamentals, some of them being grown for their flowers in our gardens and greenhouses. I can find no reference to the occurrence of poisonous qualities in any of the other, though a few are of minor importance in medicine. The species in question is distributed throughout central and Southern United States from New York and Georgia to Kansas. I found it common in Cherokee county in 1881, but heard no complaint of it from farmers in that region. Is it not possible that your correspondent has accused the wrong plant, or has otherwise mistaken the origin of his loss? The matter is worth the close attention of stockmen in the region where the plant grows.

E. A. POPENO.

Butter and Cheese Manufacturers.

The third quarterly meeting of the Kansas Butter and Cheese Manufacturers' Association will be held in the parlors of the Bartell House, Junction City, on Wednesday and Thursday, October 16 and 17, 1889. A good program is offered, also opportunity for display of butter and cheese.

A. CURTIS, President.
Council Grove.

Horticulture.

WASHINGTON COUNTY HORTICULTURISTS.

The Washington County Horticultural Society held its seventh annual meeting at the office of Dr. Chas. Williamson, in Washington, September 18. Following are the officers elected for the ensuing year: President, G. C. Penwell; Vice President, Alex. Spiers; Secretary, Dr. Chas. Williamson; Treasurer, Wm. Cummings; Trustees, Wm. Bullimore, E. J. Weakly, R. J. Boyington.

Meeting called to order by President. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

APPLE TWIG BLIGHT.

Apple tree blight was reported from several localities in the county.

Mr. Weakly claimed that the condition of the soil had much to do with the production of blight.

Dr. Williamson: Close gumbo subsoil that retains the water, furnishes to the roots in early spring and summer more water than can be thrown off by the leaves. The excess of sap in the new growth, especially when the temperature rises suddenly 10 to 20 deg., ruptures the bark. The sap then ferments and is attacked from the atmosphere with minute fungi. As to whether the fungi performs the part of a scavenger, like the fly, or poisons the sap and circulation of the tree, is yet to be proven.

Noah Ricard: I find that in porous soils my trees are almost exempt from blight.

Messrs. Penwell and Weakly: Our orchards are on porous soil where salica abounds and we have no blight. Our neighbor, J. Ceder, whose orchard is planted on land with a stiff gumbo subsoil, has no blight, but the land was deeply subsoiled before planting, in that way draining the soil. In other orchards west of Washington the streak of gumbo land can be traced by the blight on the trees, the porous soil on each side being exempt.

Mr. Penwell: I have never seen blight on the Duchess of Oldenburg.

W. J. Bastow: My Domines suffered from blight this year.

Dr. Williamson: The Transcendent Crab, a tree that pushes its growth very early in the spring, suffered the worst, but it was on gumbo soil with poor drainage. I cut the dead limbs off and they are making a good fall growth.

W. Stewart, of Strawberry, recommends cutting through the outer bark, as it had proven a valuable remedy for blight in Illinois years ago.

Mr. Penwell: A crooked limb will grow straight if the back is slit on the inner curve, up and down the limb.

Mr. Penwell: Three years ago I had considerable blight in my orchard, but there is none now. My remedy was to simply let them alone.

Dr. Williamson: Blight is supposed to have been introduced into America from Russia, bacteria and fungi included. It has traveled westward, and many States are now exempt from this plague and it may leave us, and like other epidemics and atmospheric influences, exhaust itself at last and leave us for the westward.

W. Barstow presented an apple twig supposed to be injured by the blight, but the microscope brought to view the small holes where it had deposited its larva, and on splitting the twig the eggs of the tree cricket were found.

W. Weakly: The tree cricket deposits its larva in the ends of the twig of the blackberry and grape, also the sumac, but does not injure them, for the affected part is usually pruned off in the spring.

Dr. Williamson: The small fruit crop has been exceedingly good this year. Our markets have been supplied from the gardens within a radius of two and one-half miles of the city of Washington. One lady, Mrs. Avard, marketed 900 quarts of blackberries. They were wild plants, planted under the shade of

a grove of timber without cultivation.

Mr. Weakly: The Little Giant, an upright dewberry, grows about two feet high. In about two years it takes possession of the entire ground, and does not need cultivation. From one-half acre I gathered 600 quarts. The Snyder bore well this year.

RASPBERRIES.

P. Penwell and Weakly: The Tyler and Gregg were a good crop. We now cultivate instead of mulching. We plant twelve feet apart one way, planting corn between, and four feet apart in the rows, running the rows east and west to protect from the sun. With mulching, a raspberry patch lasts two years, with cultivation, four years.

Dr. Williamson: The Cuthbert, Shaffers, Colopal, Turner, Gregg and Tyler have been a success this year, while my black currants, which I had gathered on the shares by the bushel, were immense, some of the berries being larger than my cherries.

Noah Ricard: I raised two bushels of the Red Turner raspberry.

Dr. Williamson: The Red Dutch and the White grape have done well. On trial I have Fay's Prolific (red) and Lee's black currants.

STRAWBERRIES.

Mr. Weakly: I have raised twenty varieties, but have discarded all but three, namely, the Wilson, Crescent and Jersey Queen.

Mr. Penwell: I have a new seedling, very large and a good bearer, and red all the way through the berry. I prefer spring planting for strawberries.

Penwell and Weakly: We raised and marketed this year 112 bushels of strawberries, seventy bushels of black-cap raspberries, twenty-five bushels of blackberries of the Snider and Little Giant varieties.

GRAPES.

Mr. Penwell: I prefer the Concord and Martha. I have sold many tons of grapes and have many tons yet ungathered. By pruning my grapes in April, when the sap rises, I retard the growth and lengthen the grape season.

PEARS.

The Krieger, Bartlett and LeCompte.

The following resolution was then read and approved:

Resolved, That we, the members of the Washington County Horticultural Society, believe that the report on small fruit culture, as published in the biennial report of the State society for 1887 and 1888, does an injustice to Washington county when it states that small fruit culture is a failure. The facts are, as the report of this meeting shows, that for a number of years it has been one of the most profitable and successful industries of the county, but like every other business requires expert knowledge and experience to make it a success.

On motion of Noah Reenard, of Ballard's Falls, a vote of thanks was tendered the newspapers for their courtesy in publishing notice of the proceedings. The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

CHAS. WILLIAMSON,
Sec'y Washington Co. Hort. Society.

Summer Pruning.

Pruning is one of the most important points of garden practice. When judiciously pruned, a shrub or tree can be held at almost any size, or changed to almost any form; and, besides this, a tree or shrub can be made much more productive of fruit and flowers. On the other hand, improper pruning will not only weaken the vigor of a plant, but may destroy all its beauty of outline, and at the same time hinder the production of flowers and of fruit. The shearing of a tree or shrub into some formal shape, as of a cone or hemisphere, may have a proper place in some styles of gardening; but, in general, it may be said that the clipping of trees or shrubs into any set form is radically wrong. I have seen many good collections of shrubs ruined because each one was cut into a shape to resemble all the rest.

In this way all individuality is lost, whereas the object of pruning should be to develop whatever beauty each plant possesses on the lines of its natural growth. It is utterly impossible to secure any fine effects in large shrubbery where each individual is trimmed after the same pattern. Evidently the

true way is to encourage each one to make the best of its natural graces, and then to arrange this infinite variety of form into a harmonious picture.

If we prune for the purpose of increasing the flowers of a shrub or tree, we must prune different species and varieties at different seasons of the year; but surplus wood and suckers can always be thinned out during the summer season, and wounds which are cut clean in midsummer will heal more quickly than those made in frosty weather. Maples, birches, yellow-woods and many other trees bleed copiously when their branches are cut in the spring, but they heal over more quickly if pruned in full leaf. Again, shrubs which bloom on wood made the previous year, of which the early spires, forsythias, honeysuckles, viburnums, syringas, philadelphus and deutzias are examples, should receive their chief pruning soon after the flowers have fallen. This will encourage a growth of young wood with flower buds for the following year. Of course, when these shrubs are cut back in early spring before flowering, the flower-buds are sacrificed. On the other hand shrubs, like *hydrangea paniculata*, *desmodium pendulum*, *hibiscus syriacus* and others, which flower on the new growth, bloom more abundantly when cut back severely in early spring. But even in this case the surplus wood should be thinned out during the summer.

With anything like an extensive collection of shrubs, constant attention must be given to pruning during the whole growing season, and this is especially true where coarse growing shrubs and those of delicate habit are planted together. If this is neglected the less robust plants will soon be smothered out by their vigorous neighbors. Many shrubs are pruned too much. If a healthy young plant is carefully pruned at the outset, allowed plenty of room, with all the cross branches cut away to admit light and air, and all the old flowering wood shortened in after bloom, and the over-strong shoots stopped at midsummer, it will not only retain all its natural beauty, but this beauty will be increased, and it will be full of flowers the next year. After the branches of large shrubs have been thinned out, stronger shoots should be pinched back with the thumb and finger, for this will hasten the growth of flowering buds. Many trees and shrubs can be made to produce flowers and fruit at a smaller size than if they were left to themselves or pruned only in the winter or spring. This summer pinching also helps to ripen up the wood, and leaves it in good condition to withstand the cold. I have known trees which were tender when left to grow naturally, to endure our winters fairly well when the wood had been properly stopped by pinching it in summer. This is especially true in wet seasons, when the branches often continue to grow until the frost kills them. Apples, peaches, plums, filberts and many other trees can be made to bear when quite small if the new growth is stopped once or twice in the summer. I now have peach trees five or six feet high which are loaded with fruit, the result of pinching back in summer.

While trees are growing vigorously the flower-buds do not form well, but by this summer pinching the flow of the sap is checked and the buds are developed. Many plants also ripen their fruit better when the strong shoots above the fruit have been stopped. Young trees can be easily trained with very little use of the knife when they are taken in time, the surplus buds rubbed off from the lateral branches, and the branch's properly pinched back. In short, summer pruning is useful and indispensable for the removal of superfluous branches in the middle of the tree or shrub, and for the shortening-in of all over-vigorous branches, and such as interfere with the native symmetry of the tree; and by thinning out the weak and misplaced branches additional nourishment is supplied to those which remain.—Jackson Dawson, in Garden and Forest.

Horticultural Exhibition.

The first annual exhibition of the Manhattan, Riley county, Horticultural Society, which closes this evening, has been an entire success except in regard to the entrance money, which was very light, and as it was not the purpose of the society to speculate, the desired end has been fully attained. The exhibition showed to citizens and strangers that Manhattan is the fruit center of central Kansas, and Manhattan fruit the finest west of the great orchards of Leavenworth and Lawrence. Not only in apples and grapes, but in pears and peaches, Manhattan can compete with the world.

The following is a list of the exhibitors and the number and name of varieties shown by each:

EXHIBITOR'S NAME	NO. OF VARIETIES.				
	Apples	Pears	Plums	Nuts and Ber.	Vegetables
T. C. Wells.....	36	1	15	4	1 8
W. J. Griffing.....	21	4	21	2	
G. Spohr.....	18	4	9		
W. Marlatt.....	7	4		1	
C. G. Howard.....	1	1		5	
Henry McElman.....	1	1			
Rollin Moses.....	16	1			
Mrs. Flagg.....	1	2			2
Mrs. Hoar.....					1
Ber Compton.....					3 1
Captain Morrison.....			1	3	
Mrs. S. Corbett.....				1	
Robert Corbett.....	8	1			
Richard Kimball.....	8	4	2		
J. W. Blain.....	15			15	6
Ivy Kellerman.....					2
John Tenant.....	10				
Jonathan Davies.....	21		5		
E. E. White.....	3	3	1		1
E. C. Persons.....					108
Agricultural college.....					3
T. L. Stuart.....					
Mrs. Lou Hayden.....					

Prof. Kellerman, of the Agricultural college, added much to the interest of the visitors by the exhibition of four large and carefully prepared charts, showing the leaves and twigs of grape vines and peach trees suffering from the most common contagious diseases. Foreman S. C. Mason exhibited four neatly prepared boxes of entomological specimens—enemies of the orchard and their work. Altogether the exhibition was a creditable one.—*Republic*.



MANLY PURITY AND BEAUTY

CUTICURA REMEDIES CURE
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES
FROM PIMPLES TO SCROFULA.

NO PEN CAN DO JUSTICE TO THE ESTEEM IN WHICH THE CUTICURA REMEDIES ARE HELD BY THE THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS WHOSE LIVES HAVE BEEN MADE HAPPY BY THE CURE OF AGONIZING, HUMILIATING, ITCHING, SCALY, AND PIMPLED DISEASES OF THE SKIN, SCALP AND BLOOD, WITH LOSS OF HAIR.

CUTICURA, THE GREAT SKIN CURE, AND CUTICURA SOAP, AN EXQUISITE SKIN BEAUTIFIER, PREPARED FROM IT, EXTERNALLY, AND CUTICURA RESOLVENT, THE NEW BLOOD PURIFIER, INTERNALLY, ARE A POSITIVE CURE FOR EVERY FORM OF SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASE, FROM PIMPLES TO SCROFULA.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. PRICE, CUTICURA, 50C.; SOAP, 25C.; RESOLVENT, \$1. PREPARED BY THE POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

SEND FOR "HOW TO CURE SKIN DISEASES."

PIMPLES, BLACKHEADS, CHAPPED AND OILY SKIN PREVENTED BY CUTICURA SOAP.

RHEUMATISM, KIDNEY PAINS AND WEAKNESS SPEEDILY CURED BY CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, THE ONLY PAIN-KILLING PLASTER.

ATARRHAY FEVER CATARRHAL DEAFNESS

A NEW TREATMENT.
Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result of this discovery is that a simple remedy has been discovered which permanently cures the most aggravated cases of these distressing diseases by a few simple applications made (two weeks apart) by the patient at home. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free by A. H. DIXON & SON, 337 and 339 West King Street, Toronto, Canada.

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 67 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 521 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 principles 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 1888 Rand-McNally County Map of Washington Territory, printed in colors.

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

Harvest Excursions

To Arkansas, south Missouri, and other States South. The Memphis Route (Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis R. R. Co.) will give a series of Half Rate Excursions as follows: August 6 and 20; September 10 and 24, and October 8, 1889.

Tickets will be sold for One Fare for the round trip, and will be good 30 days for return free excursion bills for full detailed information. For excursion bills, maps and time table folders, with copy of Missouri and Kansas Farmer, address, J. E. LOCKWOOD, General Ticket Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

Free Reclining-Chair Cars to Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver, Col.

The "Santa Fe Route" is now running free reclining chair cars between Kansas City and Denver on daily trains leaving Kansas City at 11:20 a. m. and Denver at 1:20 p. m. these cars are entirely new, and have been built expressly for this train, are fitted with all the modern appliances for both convenience and safety, and are unequalled by any cars run between these points heretofore. No line can offer better accommodations than the old reliable "Santa Fe Route."

For any information desired regarding rates, through car accommodations, time of arrival and departure of trains, etc., call on any agent of the Santa Fe, or address,

GEO. T. NICHOLSON,
G. P. & T. A. A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kas.

TREES Root Grafts—*Everything!* No larger stock in U. S. No better No cheaper. Pike Co Nurseries, Louisiana, Mo.

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.

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

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

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

600 ACRES, 13 GREENHOUSES,

TREES AND PLANTS

We offer for the Fall trade a large and fine stock of every description of FRUIT and Ornamental TREES, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, SMALL FRUITS, Hedge Plants, Fruit Tree Seedlings and Forest Tree Seedlings. Price Catalogue, Fall of 1889, mailed free. Established 1882.

BLOOMINGTON (PHENIX) NURSERY

SIDNEY TUTTLE & CO., Proprietors, BLOOMINGTON.

1889.

1889.

Mount Hope Nurseries

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

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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.

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, Drucat, Amber, Catawba, Warden, Niagara, Ives, pieplant 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.

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**MILLIONS
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Small Fruits, Vines,
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Ten Million Forest Tree Seedlings.

One Million Hedge Plants.

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Have the largest and best selected line of Nursery stock ever offered for sale in the West, and we will sell this stock.

So Low that the Poorest May Have a Good Orchard or Berry Patch.

We have 800,000 Apple trees, 25,000 Peach trees, 25,000 Pear and Cherry trees, 100,000 Grape vines, and all other stock in proportion.

Apple root-grafts made to order.

Forest tree seeds a specialty.

In writing for prices give quantity wanted.

Address C. H. FINK, Lamar, Mo.

ATTENTION FARMERS!

And all who are interested in reform.

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Takes the lead in offering to the general public a system of membership by which the member is entitled to purchase nursery stock at wholesale, direct from the grower, delivered subject to examination and approval before payment is made. This system is fully endorsed by the State Grange of Illinois, and many prominent citizens of this and other States. Every member receives a certificate, for a nominal sum entitling him to the benefit of the Exchange and a copy of the Home Journal for two years. Also a complete price list, order blanks, etc. Correspondence solicited. Address, W. H. SCHUREMAN, Manager, Normal Ill., or J. M. HOLFERTY, Manager, Western Dept., Kansas City, Kas.

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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 18 1889

Ni-maha county—W. E. Young, clerk.

BULL—Taken up by W. H. Read, P. O. Kelly, Aug. 26 1889, or a red bull, bush of tail white, w. in both flanks, white spot in forehead, two small holes in left ear; valued at \$30.

Brown county—N. E. Chapman, clerk.

HOGGER—Taken up by Peter Brashal, in Walnut tp., one 1-year-old red heifer with white spots, star in face; valued at \$10.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 25 1889

Cowley county—S. J. Smock, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Frazel Buks, in Bolton tp., Aug. 25 1889, one brown mare, 12 years old, sore neck, scar in right fore foot; valued at \$10.

Elk county—W. H. Guy, clerk.

2 MULES—Taken up by P. Lorance, in Pawpaw tp., August 29, 1889, two bay male mules, 14 hands high, black legs up to knees, black mane and tail, black ross withers, both had leather head halters; valued at \$50.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 2, 1889

Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by C. P. Clark, of Lansing, August 25 1889, one bay horse, 6 years old, collar marks; valued at \$100.

Hamilton county—Thos. H. Ford, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. W. George, in Lamont tn., August 26, 1889, one dun mare, 14 hands high, white face, three white feet, collar marks; valued at \$10.

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

Surgeons.

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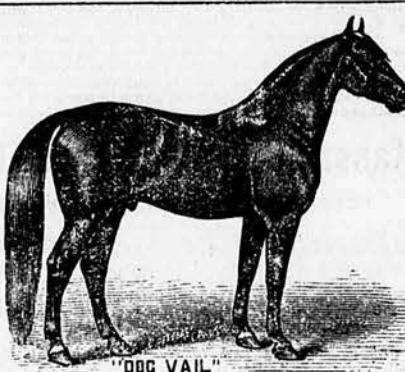
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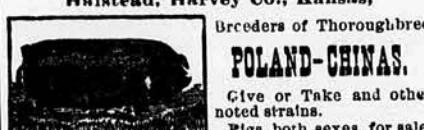
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