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SAN BERNARDINO CO., CALIFORNIA. Its Soil, Climate, Resources, Cities and Towns.

Kansas Farmer:

San Bernardino county is the largest county in the State of California. It embraces a larger territory than the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Jersey. 'The first settlement in the county was made at Agua Mausa, near Colton, in 1842, by the Yugus. The first white settlement was made at San Bernardino in June, 1851, by a colony of Mormons, who laid out a town and planted large fields of grain which in those days yielded an abundant harvest. These people purchased the large valley between the San Bernardino and Temecula mountains, from which they have sold portions to other colonies, until we now have the satisfaction of seeing the valley dotted over with beautiful and thriving towns and villages.

THE SOIL

of the country is greatly diversified, that of the valleys being a black sandy loam, getting more sandy as we approach the mountains, where it assumes a gravelly nature. This variety of soils affords opportunity for a great variety of products. The low or bottom lands are adapted to the cultivation of corn and alfalfa. which attains enormous growth. The benches or mesas are unsurpassed for the production of fruit, especially the citrus varieties. The San Bernardino range divides the fertile valleys from the sterile table-lands which have, in some places, never been traversed by a white man.

THE CLIMATE

is one of the many specialties of this country. By reason of its inland position of seventy miles and at the base of a high mountain range, it possesses a climate differing in many respects from the coast valleys, the dryness of the atmosphere being the most marked feature. It is for this reason that this valley is visited by invalids suffering with pulmonary affections, where they derive greater benefit than in any other part of the State. There are but two seasons, the wet and the dry. The spring and the fall months being the most pleasant seasons of the year; in fact, they cannot be sursurpassed anywhere. July, August and September are the dry months, at which time, between 9 a. m. and 3 p. m., the mercury often reaches 100 deg. and in some instances 110 deg. in the shade. This would be almost unbearable were it not for the continual air currents from mountain to ocean at night and vice versa in the daytime. The ocean breeze begins about 3 p. m., and by night the air is cool and pleasant, making sleep enjoyable and refreshing. The winter railroads intersect, making Colton the railwith a storm of several days duration ex- freight teams distribute travelers and freight tending over the months of December and to all parts of the valley. The destiny of swers the fact that Washington county rep April, but lighter and less frequent. When future will be. The people of Colton are it rains in the valley it snows on the mountains, which is plainly seen on the summits of Old Baldy, San Bernardina, Greyback and San Jacinto for at least nine months in the year. The valley is visited by a snowstorm once in about five years, which does no damage and affords enjoyment to old and young. In many places tomato vines bear the year round, some being several years old. The most disagreeable feature is the is situated in a beautiful little valley three north winds, which are not very prevalent, miles east of Colton, and is the county seat. portion of the State for the last four years. but they are often destructive, being hot and It is the principal business and manufactur-

depressive, evaporating all the moisture, leaving vegetation in a withered condition. THE WATER SUPPLY.

The principal water supply for irrigation comes from the streams flowing from the southern slope of the San Bernardino range, of which the Santa Anariver, Worm and Lytle creeks furnish the largest portion. The water in these streams is claimed by companies holding water rights, who take the water out of the streams into canals, from which it is distributed through small ditches over the lands below. In the matter of a water supply the valley possesses an abundance.

ARTESIAN WELLS

can be found between the mountain range and S. P. railroad in depths varying from fifty to 500 feet. There are about 600 of these wells within a radius of five mile; which furnish water sufficient to irrigate on an average twenty acres each. A Mr. Gage, of Riverside, is boring a number of these wells from which he has enough water to irrigate several thousand acres of land adjoining Riverside. Good surface wells are obtained at a depth of from fifteen to 150 feet, which furnish plenty of water for household pur-

THE PRODUCTIONS

are innumerable, as anything that will grow in a semi-tropic climate can find a suitable place in the valley. The chief articles of production are grapes for raisins and citrus fruits, mostly oranges and lemons.

Recent experiments have developed the fact that this valley can produce a perfect raisin, which, like the orange, is fast acquiring a national celebrity. They can be grown in nearly every part of the valley, Riverside, Etiwanda, Cucamongo and Redlands having the largest vineyards. The raisin production of the last year is estimated at 120,000 boxes of all varieties. The principal citrus fruit is the orange, which is grown in every part of the valley but especially in Riverside, where the yield for the past year was over 400,000 boxes, which will be exceeded this year by 50,000 boxes. The choice varieties are the Washington, Navel, Mediterranean Sweet and St. Michial, of which the first is the favorite. The cost of planting an orange grove, after buying the land, varies from \$60 to \$100 the first year and about \$30 per year afterwards, including water. The length of time until a grove comes into bearing is three years for budded fruit and five years for seedlings. The present price will perhaps average \$2 per box, delivered to the packers. COLTON

is in the center of the San Bernardino valley and has been named the hub, perhaps in jest, but here the two great trans-continental wide-awake, enterprising and energetic, taking advantage of every opportunity to "improve each shining hour." The water supply is brought three miles from the mesa or bench lands east of town, and the plain has been turned into a land of fruit and flowers. The present population is about 1,000, which is rapidly increasing.

SAN BERNARDING CITY

ing town in the county and second in southern California. The city is supplied with good artesian water and the streets are lit with gas. All kinds of business are represented and all are in prosperous condition. There are good schools. The secret societies and benevolent associations are also represented, while a free library and reading room are kept open for the use of the public. The California Southern Railroad Company has moved its headquarters here from National City, and they have now under consideration the feasibility of moving their machine and car shops to San Bernardino.

RIVERSIDE,

the great orange colony of California, is situated about eight miles southwest of Colton, and includes over fifty square miles within the limits of its corporation. During the shipping season an average of five cars per day is necessary to supply the demand for oranges alone. The shipments last year amounted to 414 carloads, which will be increased this year to at least 450 carloads. The city is well supplied with good schools. The population is about 3,000. There can be found here people from all over the Union and Canada, all of whom are energetic, wide-awake and enterprising, showing acceptable courtesies to travelers who come by the hundreds every week in the winter season. Riverside is widely known as a health resort. The hotels are crowded to overflowing at least eight months in the year. It is a general remark with tourists-"We must not leave California until we see Riverside." WM. KLEMP.

From Washington County.

Kansas Farmer:

By referring to the KANSAS FARMER for the past six months one would infer that Washington county was of minor importance, judging by the correspondence and news received therefrom. I believe there are as interesting and competent writers among the farmers here as in any other portion of the State, and I know we have as thrifty; enterprising, industrious and observant a class of farmers as any other locality can possibly have; and as for quality of soil, water privileges, and such other facilities as tend to encourage and assist in making the way of the tiller of the soi! easier, fill his purse with the nation's currency and make for him a luxuriant and happy home filled with the comforts of this life, I know that Washington county cannot be surpassed Quite a portion of the county has been and is yet held by Eastern capitalists, thereby retarding somewhat the rapidity of improvement and thorougness of settlement which is so characteristic in some of the other counties of the State; yet, such being the case, a or rainy season begins usually in November, road center; also from which stages and much larger per cent. of our farmers are more independent and well-to-do, which an-January. There are occasional showers dur- Colton is beginning to loom up in the hori- resents more wealth than some of her older ing the months of February, March and zon, and it is now easy to predict what its neighbors. The soil is mostly upland, but very fertile, with very little of the broken. rough and rocky grazing land which is so abundant in portions of the State. The writer having traveled over the greater portion of Kansas, can safely say this county has as large if not larger portion of fertile productive soil than any other county. Every kind of fruit or cereal flourish as well here as in any other locality, except, perhaps, peaches, which are almost universally conceded to be a failure over the northern Harvest now all over, the yield, perhaps,

not quite up to that given in your crop reports of recent date, but quality is of the best. A larger acreage of corn was planted last spring than ever before, and as a whole it is looking splendid, the latest planting, however, suffering the most from the recent dry spell, it being smaller so it could inot shade the ground, thereby drying out much more than that planted earlier. The listed corn that was planted early is looking at present the best. The evening of the 18th our three week's drouth was broken by a copious gentle rain and has also rained considerably since, which seems to somewhat refute the prophecy of Prof. Blake.

Some of our best wild land is still owned by capitalists, and ranges in price from \$7 to \$15 per acre. Cultivated farms with improvements from \$20 up as high as you like. Washington, the county seat, situated near the center, is enjoying quite a vigorous boom, a \$40,000 court house being under construction, besides other valuable improvements. Population, 1,800. Other towns of considerable importance are located over the county, such as Greenleaf, Clifton, Hanover and Haddam, all railroad towns of splendid

One fact I am sorry to note is that among our breeders of fine stock we find only the advertisement of Z. D. Smith represented in your paper. Surely they would reap a rich reward by patronizing a paper that has the circulation and standing of the FARMER.

Fruit has not received the attention it should, but we are glad to see some are beginning to realize the importance of it and are acting accordingly; and with such an extensive nursery as Carpenter & Gage's, of Fairbury, Neb., so near, they certainly should get the best. A. S. VOTAW.

Haddam, Kas.

Shaffer's Colossal Raspberry.

Kansas Farmer:

Permit the use of a small space in your FARMER to answer a numerous correspondence regarding this berry. After fruiting it through the last four years, I regard it as a remarkably fine sort. The plant is most vigorous healthy, and adapts itself readily to our soil, endured the extremely low temperature of the winters of 1884-5 and 1886 without injury, nor has it suffered any serious impairment from the heat of our summers. It is easily propagated from the tops of the canes. Being a strong grower, it requires plenty of room both in and between the rows. Its productiveness exceeds that of any other variety I ever tried-and they are many-and continues through a season of four or five weeks, affording a supply for medium, late and very late season's use. On this, July 22d, my table is supplied with large to very large berries from plants set the present year, and although grown in the has had no equal in size, and very few varieties excel it in quality. The range of its success is quite general. No fruit plantations should be without this valuable sort, at least for family purposes.

Yours for the public good,

G. C. BRACKETT.

Note.-Please bear in mind that this is not a nurseryman's advertisement, but intended to cal attention to a most valuable variety of fruit.

[Mr. Brackett is Secretary of the State Horticultural Society.—Ed. K. F.]

President Cleveland once did local writing for the Buffalo Courier.

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE. Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

August 5-W H. H. Cundiff, Short-horns, Pleasant Hill, Mo. August 24-T. A. Hubbard, Short-horns, Wellington, Kas. uesday and Wednesday of next Kansas City Fat Stock Show, Inter State Breeders' Association, Short-

Wheat Bran as Food for Stock.

That wheat bran has some good food properties has been proved many times, but it has never been in general use as an exclusive food in place of grain. Under late improved processes of grinding wheat there is so little left in the bran that most farmers believe about all there was good in the bran is taken away. Experiments, however, do not confirm that belief. Wherever a test has been made under favorable circumstances, even the "roller process" bran has been found useful as food for stock. Some time ago we presented the report of an experiment made by Mr. Dudley, of this (Shawnee) county. It was favorable, and demonstrated at least partially that bran may be used to great advantage in the feeding of cattle. In our personal experience, we always found bran very serviceable for all kinds of stock, more especially for hogs and sheep.

We present herewith a partial report of experiments now in progress in Minnesota at the Oakwood farm of O. A. Pray, near Minneapolis. Fred C. Pillsbury, of the great milling firm of C. A. Pillsbury & Co., is the prime mover in this matter, and is sparing no pains to make the tests reliable and convincing. A little more than a month ago he sent to Granite Falls, this State. and bought fifteen three-year-old grassfed steers. He intended to get blooded stock, but could not do so, and the lot was therefore composed of common "scrub" cattle, thin in flesh, wild, and with one exception, having no signs of good blood. The steers were stalled and carefully fed, being allowed no exercise save in a quarter acre yard littered with husks, Each steer was numbered, and the rations of bran were carefully weighed out each day. The hay was weighed the first few days, but this was found impracticable, so that the custom was discontinued and only the gross amount fed for the month weighed. The steers, although a hard-looking lot. were, with one exception, in apparently good 'health when the experiment began, and the change of diet soon cured the ailing one, so that all were hearty and lively at the end of the first month. Mr. Pillsbury gave strict orders that the bran used should be of the very poorest quality to be found in Minneapolis, in order that there might be no question as to results, and these orders were well obeyed. Whenever an animal ate all of its feed, the ration was increased, this policy being followed all through. Hay was liberally supplied, water was given in a common trough, and salt licks were provided. Despite the dryness of their provender, the steers never visited the water trough until they had finished eating. The subjoined table shows the weight of each steer at the beginning and end of the month, the weight of the daily bran rations of each, fand the total quantity of bran fed to each steer.

It will be noticed that the feed was heavier in the morning than in the evening, the average morning feed being 6.43 pounds, while the evening feed averaged 6.08 pounds. The quantity of hay fed for the month was 7,500 pounds, and of bran 5,635 pounds. The bran supply gave out one day, and before more arrived the cattle were as nervous

plainly that they missed their bran. The average gain in weight during the month was 110 pounds, the heaviest steer gaining 172 pounds, and the lightest 63 pounds.

Mr. Pillsbury and Mr. Pray are thoroughly satisfied with the progress made and will continue the experiment. Prof-Porter, of the State University, has become deeply interested in the matter, and cattle have been secured for the purpose of not only testing bran, but other cereal stock foods as well, on the State farm. These cattle are blooded and are liable to show a better and more rapid growth in weight than that of the Pillsbury-Pray scrubs. It should be noted that the cattle mentioned above were fed three or four days before the test was begun, so it cannot be said that the phenomenal gain is partially due to their "filling up" after their hard journey to Minneapolis. It should be further noted that the bran fed was from the Pillsbury A mill, certainly as poor as the poorest in the city. It is cleaned until there is literally no flour left on it, and in the cleaning process it is badly cut up, no attempt being made to make "broad" bran in this mill, the sole aim being to get every vestige of flour out of it.

The table following gives the exact results of the experiments:

We make the following summary from the table, giving the exact results of the above experiments:

١	Nun	Gai	Con	2000	Wen
	Number	Gained in 30 days	Consumed bran	Consumed hay in 30 days	Weighed at com mencement
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbq	Lbs.
	1	140	_	500	_
ı	1 2 8 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	140 113 100 120 143 90 110 17 68 63 93 110 103	437 858 858 866 410 936 844 859 871 867 381 891 419	500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500	1010 942 770 840 900 962 887 972 968 792 961 907 820 1095 8 7
ı	8	100	858	500	770
ı	4	120	386	500	840
l	5	12	367	500	,900
ı	6	143	410	500	962
J	7	90	236	500	887
ı	8	110	344	500	972
ı	9	17	359	500	968
ı	10	68	8,1	50	792
ı	11	63	867	500	961
١	12	93	381	500	907
l	13	110	391	500	820
۱	14	110	419	500	1095
ı	15	103	383	500	8 7

Warm Drinking Water for Milch Cows. By Prof. Shelton, of the State Agricultural College.

An interesting experiment was begun early in February, having for its object to ascertain the influence of warm water as compared with water at the ordinary temperature of wells, when used as drink for milking cows.

Four cows, two Short-horns and two Jerseys, were employed in this trial. These cows had been milked steadily for upwards of six months, when the experiment was begun, and, of course, were considerably past the period of full milking. The general p an of the experiment was to feed all of the cows food uniform in quantity and quality each day, and from day to day, while giving them warm drinking water upon alternate days, and water freshly pumped from the well at all other times. This "warm" water during the first three days of the trial was ordinary well deg. was steadily used. The cows were watered at about 10 o'clock in the morning, running in the yard with the general herd during the remainder of the used, although at times modifications of

steaming water with great reluctance, standing over the trough or partly their timidity being heightened by the unusual position in the barn, where the water was furnished. On this account to the system, and after drinking, it was found necessary at the first to shivering and shaking as if in an ague, delay watering in order that strong appetites might neutralize this natural timidity. The difficulty, however, was not lasting; after two or three trials of had learned the taste of warm water; the warm water, a liking for it which amounted to greed was rapidly developed. The cows not merely drank the warm water without hesitation, but | Even the young suckling calves, which rushed eagerly to it and drank to repletion as soon as freed from their stalls. It seems reasonable to suppose that the effect of the drink, warm and cold, would be noticed in the milk draughts. yielded at the two successive milkings which followed the use of the particular drink. In the figures given below, therefore, the milk credited to the warm water is, in every case, the total milk yielded at the evening and morning milkings following the use of that particular drink. I have no doubt that the plan fails to show the true value of farm. It is doubtless useful to a limited either the warm or cold drink-that, in short, the influence of the warm water extends, to some extent, beyond these manner tends to neutralize any effect the warm water may have in milk production. Be all this true, it is not clear that any other plan of operations would be open to fewer objections than the one here. The table which follows is a statement of results for every day of the trial:

V.	Daily milk yield. Pounds,	
	Drink: Warm water.	Drink: Water directly from well.
February 9th Beginning of experim't		74
" 10th	81	i neil
" 11th	22	75
12(11	86	
" 18th " 14th	84	78
" 15th	04	80
" 16th	87	00
" 17th	7.40	81
" 18th	90	
1900	22	82
2011	90	
" 21st	90	. 85
. 231	90	92
" 24th	89	92
" 25th	00	75
" 26th	89	
" 27th	1577	81
" 28th	85	
Totals	871	803

While this experiment, from its brevity and the peculiar circumstances surrounding it, is far from conclusive upon the point under examination, it certainly is suggestive of great value. The fact that at every day except one when warm water was the drink of the cows, a marked increase in the flow of milk was recorded—this increase amounting to 14 and even 18 per cent shows conclusively, as it seems to me, that the warm water was always beneficial. I am confident, however, that this beneficial influence is shown fore stated—that the influence of the warm and of the cold drink extends bewater raised to the temperature of 80 yound the two milkings immediately deg. Fahr., but after the third day water | following, and for the reason that the at 90 deg. was used for two days, and experiment, because of our inability to from that time to the end, water at 100 complete the steaming machinery the little pigs come, or they may beearlier, was carried on after the winter had spent its force, during a period of warm "open" weather.

That the loss to stock-owners from day. This was the general treatment the use of water in a freezing condition when either warm or cold water was in cold weather, is very great, is strongly suggested by the ordinary winthe plan were found necessary. Thus at ter experiences of the barnyard. The able disposition should be chosen, as and fretful as a hungry boy, showing the first the cows approached the warm, picture of the herd of shivering cattle nearly as can be judged.

frozen stream by the half hour, dreading the shock that the freezing water gives is a familiar one to every Northern stock-raiser. In striking contrast to this was the behavior of our cows after they they drank it greedily in full draughts, afterwards "stretching" themselves with evident comfort and satisfaction. ordinarily took cold water with great reluctance, if at all, rapidly acquired a taste for the warm drink, sipping it slyly at first, but soon taking it in full

This experiment seems to suggest a practically valuable use for that on every farm abundant product, woody fiber. This substance, which makes the bulk of the overripe and spoiled fodders, straw, cornstalks and cobs, to say nothing of recognized fuel materials, is for the most part a waste upon every extent in diluting concentrated foods, and in giving them the bulk needed to call into use the full powers of the two milkings, and the cold water in like digestive organs; but as a food, "that which is capable of being assimilated by an organism," woody fiber has no value. The suggestion of this experiment plainly is that this crude and worthless woody fiber, when in a suitable condition to burn, may be made, in a sense, a valuable food; supplying, directly to the animal, heat which otherwise must come from the more expensive digestible foods. The heat thus obtained must be conveyed to the animal in the water he drinks, because the large amount of water consumed daily makes it the necessary vehicle for conveying the largest possible amount of heat to the animal organism. That this is a simple and inexpensive process may be shown by a single fact gathered from general experience; a bushel of bituminous coal burned in an economical boiler we have found to be ample fuel for heating the daily drinking water required by twenty-five cows.

I am unable to think of one of the "leaks of the farm" that may be so easily and with such profitable results stopped as this waste of animal heat. The general proposition, that warm, comfortable quarters,-not mere "shelter,"-supplemented with warm food and drink, are advantageous to domesticated animals, is raiely questioned. I go a step further, and assert that the heat and comfort of animals may be conserved, in the way indicated, to the great financial advantage of their owners.

Neatness about the stable is desirable at all times. The man who has not pride enough about him to keep his barns and stables clean and neat should not have the pleasure of owning a good

The breeding and handling of the heavy classes of horses moves steadily on regardless of the hard times. The man who invests his money judiciously here at the minimum for the reason be- in draft horses for breeding purposes need not fear the result.

> Brood sows are very apt to be illtempered, and care must be exercised in caring for them for a few days after come excited and do damage to their young, if not to the attendant. A cross sow is a dangerous animal to have around, and should be made fat and shipped at the earliest opportunity. In securing a young animal for breeding purposes, one with a gentle and tract-

In the Dairy.

To Equalize Butter Prices.

The quantity of butter made in the hot summer months, particularly in June and July, greatly exceeds that made in any other months of the year, and dairymen are considering whether there is not some way to equalize prices received in different seasons of the year. Like everything else, butter prices fall when the stock of butter on hand for sale is increased, which, alone, would account for lower prices in summer months. There are other things to be considered, such as the quality of the butter and conveniences for taking care of it.

It may help Western farmers some in the discussion to know what Eastern dairymen think on the subject with special reference to Western butter. A good deal was said about how to dispose of summer butter in the Eastern States by members of the New York Dairymen's Association. A Mr. Van Valkenburg thought the New York State farmer would do well, after he gets fall grass butter, to hold the June and July butter; but when the time arrives that the butter supply is light, old butter will not answer for the trade. So keep the market well supplied.

Kansas dairymen are not in as good condition as to markets as their brethren in the Eastern States are; still, there need not be any difficulty on that score if butter is not necessarily hurried off. The Eastern dairyman is far enough along to hold butter a month or six months without much loss, and Kansas dairymen can do the same thing if they will "fix" for it.

Eastern dairymen study the trade and follow the market. We usually have an advance in August, the gentleman above quoted says, and then he goes on to suggest some things to his fellow dairymen. He says the Western goods in the month of August are not as good as during July. Generally, if the farmer takes his dairy products and ships forward during August he will get good prices.

After he has supplied the market during August and September with fresh goods that will lead the Western goods, when fall comes he is ready to dispose of June and July butter, which usually brings more money with it. June butter often brings more during January and February than it would have brought in June. It is, of course, better for the dairyman to sell when it is the best that is going forward to the market. The system usually followed in New York State is to carry a very large per cent. of butter over to October. A few will sell September butter while the Western dairymen is getting rid of his fresh crops. The habit of carrying the entire dairy clear through the season is not advisable. If your fresh butter goes forward in September, you will make a better average of your dairy than you will by following the old system of letting it all go together.

The style of packages formerly used was the one-half firkin tubs and Welsh tubs. For carrying tubs there is nothing equal to the one-half firkin tub, because it carries the pickle better. The old Welsh tub is better for shipping the butter fresh. The best way to keep butter after it is packed is in any manner by which the air can be kept from it. Cover it with about one-half an inch of salt, so that it will be continually moist. If the salt dissolves, put on more and keep it packed tight, and always in a cool place. Do not head up the butter, but keep the head out, and keep salt well packed on the top so the air will not get through. The air will affect

the butter. A pickle is objectionable because it is impossible to make it so pure and clean that there will not be a sediment on the top of the butter. Better cover over the butter with a cloth a little larger than the cover, so that it will turn up at the side; then put on three-quarters of an inch of salt, moistened, with a stone laid on top.

The whole secret is keeping the air from the butter. There is no wooden package perfectly air-tight. By soaking the firkin in a pickle, you get it nearly air-tight. Butter carried in refrigerators any length of time in a low temperature, after being brought out will get strong in less than half the time that butter will which has been carried in cellar temperatures.

The starch should always be washed clean out of new cloth before being placed on the butter, else it will make the butter white on top. The objection to driving the hoops firmly on the firkin, then cutting it, making two tubs, is that the merchant who ships the butter to the South prefers to cut it himself, for the reason that if it is cut by the farmer the impression will be given that it is not cut fresh. The farmer may as well save his labor and take his firkin as it is.

Rations for the Dairy.

Mr. A. B. Allen gives the following through the New York Tribune: "A most successful butter-making dairyman, who keeps a large herd, says one of the best average rations he has tried is: One quart Indian meal, two quarts each of oatmeal and wheat bran, and one pint oil meal. This should be mixed with about a half bushel of cut hay, and well moistened with water before feeding. He gives this ration night and morning-to cows of medium size-in addition to what hay they may eat, of which clover is best, if cut just as it is coming into blossom, and cured so that all the leaves adhere to the stems when transported to the barns and mowed away. Larger or smaller cows require correspondingly more or less. Of course when in good pasture, or abundantly soiled, neither meal nor bran is necessary; but if scant, they should be fed whatever they may need of these to keep up the flow of milk. It would be better to grind the oats and corn together, at the rate of one bushel of the former to two of the latter, and then mix three quarts of this to two quarts of wheat bran, and one pint of oil meal for the ration. Instead of oil meal some substitute cotton-seed meal, but the latter does not agree well with all cows; and being richer and healthier than the former, it might be safer to begin with a gill or half pint night and morning, and watch its effect before increasing the dose. All grass for hay for cows should be cut not later than when just coming into blossom; some dairymen say it is better to cut before this, and then it will make yellow butter all winter, the same as grass pasture in summer."

The profit comes from the best cows the loss from the inferior.

The cows should have salt quite frequently while on green feed.

A few tubs of poor butter in an invoice may bring the average price down below the line of profit.

The best market for any man, provided he has one, is the home market. He who "is near" to his market is better than he "who is far off."

There are 2.400 stables of cows in New York, the milk of which is sold in the city, and these cows, from the time they enter the stables until no longer able to give milk, never see grass.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Oards of three lines or less, will be inserted in the Breeder's Directory for \$10.00 per year, or \$5.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.00 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

HORSES.

THOROUGHBRED AND TROTTING HOR-ES and Poland China Hogs bred and for sale. Write for pedigrees. O. B. Hildreth, Newton, Kas.

H. W. McAFRE, Topeka, Kas.—For sale, six extra good Registered Short-horn Bulls. Also Clydes-dale Horses. Three miles west of Topeka, 6th St. road.

C. W. CULP, Scottsville, Kas., importer and breeder for Norman and Clydesdale Stations. Prices and terms to suit buyers. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome.

CATTLE.

JERSEY CATTLE.—A. J. Q. O. Jersey Cattle, of J. noted butter families. Family cows and young stock of either sex for sale. Send for catalogue, C. W. Talmadge, Council Grove, Kas.

GUERNSEYS — Elm Park Plece, Lawrence, Kas. C. L. Bullene, dealer in registered Guernsey Cattle. Young stock for sale. Telephone connection to farm.

W. D. WARREN & CO., Maple E'll, Kas., import-oughbred and grade bulls for sale. St. Marys railroad station.

FRANK H. JACKSON, Maple Hill, Kas., breeder of Heserord Cattle. Young thoroughbred Bulls always on hand for sale. Choicest blood and quality.

T. M. MARCY & SON, Wakarusa, Kas., have for sale Registered yearling Short-horn Bulls and Helfers, of each thirty head. Carload lots a specialty. Come and see.

J. S. GOODBICH, Goodrich, Kas., breeder of Thorough-oughbred and Grade Galloway Cattle. Thorough-bred and half-blood Bulls for sale. 60 High-grade Cows with calf. Correspondence invited.

FISH CREEK HERD of Short-horn Cattle, consist ing of the leading families. Young stock and Bronz Turkeys for sale. Waiter Latimer, Prop'r, Garnett, Ks

CEDAR-CROFT HERD SHORT-HORNS.—E. C. Evans & Son, Propr's, Sedalla, Mo. Youngsters of the most popular families for sale. Also Bronze Turkeys and Plymouth Rock Chickens. Write or call at office of Dr. E. C. Evans, in city.

BROAD LAWN HERD of Short-horns. Robt. Patton Hamlin, Kas., Prop'r. Herd Lumbers about 120 head. Bulls and Cows for sale.

CATTLE AND SWINE

M. H. ALBERTY, Cherokee, Kas., makes a specialty of breeding Holstein-Friestan and Jersey Cattle, Forand-China Swine and Plymouth Rock Fowls. Eggs for sale. All stock recorded. Cattle and swine of both sexes for sale. Correspondence invited.

PLATTE VIEW HERD-Of Thoroughbred Short horn Cattle, Chester White and Berkshire Hoge Address E. M. Finney & Co., Box 790, Fremont, Neb.

ROME PARK STOCK FARM.—T. A. Hubbard, Wellington. Kas., breeder of high-grade Shorthorn Cattle. By car lot or single. Also breeder of Polaud-China and Large English Berkshire Swine. Inspection invited. Write.

A 8H GROVE STOCK FARM.—J. F. Glick, High-land, Doniphan county, Kansas, breeds first-class THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Young stock for sale. Inspection and correspondence invited.

DR. A. M. EIDSON, Reading, Lyon Co., Kas., makes a specialty of the breeding and sale of thoroughbred and high-grade Short-horn Catt. Hambletonian Horses of the most fashionable strain, pure-bred Jersey Red Hogs and Jersey Cattle,

CHORT-HORN PARK, containing 2,000 acres, for Sale, Also, Short-horn Cattle and Registered Po-land-China. Young stock for sale. Address B. F Dole, Cauton, McPherson Co., Kas.

WALNUT GROVE HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS.

V. B. Hower, Proprietor, box 103, Toneka, Kas, My hogs are strictly thoroughbred, of the fluest strains in America, All breeders recorded in Ohio Poland-China Record. Chief Commander No, 6775 at head of herd. Pigs for sale, rom 2 to 10 months, from \$10 to \$25

150 Pedigreed Poland-China and Large End List Berkshire Pies, at \$10 and upwar 8 F. M. Rooks & Co., Burlingame, Kas., or Boonville, Mo

PLM GROVE HERD OF REGISTERED POLAND-China Swine, Z. D. Smith, proprietor, Greenleaf, Wasbington Co., Kas. Has on hand pigs of all ages at reasonable prices. Write for wea. you want or come and see. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. PLUMMER, Osage City, Kansas, breeder of Recorded Poland Caina Swine. Also Light Brahma Chickens. Stock for sale at reasonable rates.

POLAND-CHINA HOGS AND PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS.

Eggs in season, \$1 for 13. Catalogue free.

BAHNTGE BROS., Winfield, Kas., breaders of Large Boglish Berkshire Swine of prize-winning strains, None but the best. Prices as low as the lowest. Cor-respondence solicited.

OUR ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL.—A full and complete history of the Poland-China Hog, sent free on application. Stock of all ages and conditions for sale. Address J. & C. STRAWN, Newark, Ohio.

SHEEP.



MERINO SHEEP, Berkshire Hogs, Snort-horn Cat-tle, and thrity varieties of high-class Poultry. All breeding stock recorded. Eggs for sale in sea son. Write for wants and get prices. HARRY MCCULLOUGH, Fayette, Mo.

SHEEP.

IMPROVED REGISTERED MERINO SHEEP, PO-land-China Hoge, Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks and Brouze Turkeys—all of prize-winning strains, bred and for sale by R. T. McCulley & Bro, Lee's Summit, Jackson county, Mo.

H. V. PUGSLEY, Plattsburg, Mo., breeder of MERINO.
34 lbs. to 38% lbs. Extra rams and ewes for sale. Alse
Holse ein Cattle.

POULTRY.

SUNFLOWER POULTRY YARDS—T. S. Hawley, proprietor, Topeka, K. s. ONE THOUS AND FOWLS.

Pure-bred, of the best strains, for this season's trade, consisting of the select and leading varieties. Send for my new and important circular. Satisfaction guarant'd.

REPUBLICAN POULTRY YARDS. PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—W. E. Doud, Eureka, Kas., breeder of Plymouth Bocks. Eggs, \$1.50 per 13. Birds for sale at from \$1 to \$5 each.

A. D. JENCKS, 411 Polk street, North Topeka, Kas., bree's the Hawkins, Conger and Pitkin strains of Plymouth Rocks. Young stock for sale.

EUREKA POULTRY YARDS.—L. E. Pixley, Eureka, Kas., breeder of Wyandottes, B. B. R. Games, P. Rocks, B and W. Leghorns, Buff Cochins and Pekin Jucks. Egge and birds in season. Write for what you want.

EGGS.—For nearly three (3) years I have been collecting choice birds and choice stock, without offering any for the market. I am now prepared to fornish a few eggs of the following varieties. The large White Imperial Pekin Duck, \$1.80 per 14 (two settings); Light Brahma, Plymouth Rock and Rose comb Browledge, \$1.25 per 13 Valley Falls Poultry Yard, P. O. Box 237, Valley Falls, Kas. J. W. Hile, Prop'r.

HIGH-SCORING WYANDOTTES AND B. LRG-horns. Eggs, \$2.00 per 13. Chickens for sale this fall. Address Geo. B. Craft, Blue Rapids, Kas.

N. R. NYE, Leavenworth, Has, breeder of the lead-ning varieties of Land and Water Fowls. DARK BRAHMAS a specialty. Send for Circular.

BROWN LEGHORN EGGS — Pure blood and fine stock, from the celebrated Bonney strain of noted layers. Thirteen eggs for \$1.50; 39 for \$3.50. A few P.R. eggs, 13 for \$2.50. — very choice stock. J. P. Farnsworth, 62 Tyler street, Topeka.

LANGSHANS!

I have a fine yard of pure-bred Langshans. Can spare a few settings of eggs at \$2.00 per 13. Warrant eggs to be fresh. Chickens for sale this fall. J. A. BUELL, BLUE RAPIDS, KAS.

SHAWNEE POULTRY YARDS — Jno. 6. Hewitt D Prop'r, Topeka, Kas., breeder of choice varieties of Poultry. Wyandottes and P. Cochins a specialty. Eggs and chicks for sale.

ONE DOLLAR PER THIRTEEN - For Eggs from my choice Pl mouth Rock Fowls and extra Pekin Ducks. Mark S. Salisbury, Box 31, Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

S. E. URMY, 137 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas., S. Live Stock Auctioneer. Sales made in any part of the State. Correspondence solicited.

BARNES & GAGE, Land and Live Stock Brokers Junction City, Kas., have large lists of thoroughbred Cattle, Horses and Hoys. Special bargains in fine individuals. Correspondence solicited.

S. A. SAWYER, Manhattan, Kas., Live Stock Auc Good reference. Have full sets of Herd Books. Com-piles catalogues.

Jersey Cattle.

Fifty Herd Register and Grade Cows and Heifers for sale.

Also several Bulls at low prices.

O. F. SEARL, Solomon City, Kansas.

TIMBER LINE HERD HOLSTEIN CATTLE

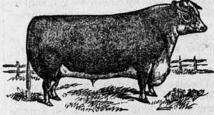
POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

We are before the public for the year 1886 with some of the finest HOLSTEIN BULLS there is in the State, and COWS and HEIFERS of like merit,

At Prices to Suit the Times.

In Hogs, our herd has only to be seen to be admired. We have a fine lot of March and April Pigs. Ask for what you want.

W. J. ESTES & SONS, Andover, Kansas.



F. R. FOSTER & SONS, TOPEKA, KAS., HEREFORD CATTLE. Thoroughbred and Grade HEREFORD CATTLE. Thoroughbred Bulls easily for service always on hand. Grade Hereford Heiters, singly or in car lots, for sale. Will take Cows for breeding on reasonable terms. All Bulls registered and guaranteed breeders. Come and see us. We can suit you.

Correspondence.

Poultry Matters.

The two letters following were received after our "Poultry Yard" for this week was made up, hence they are inserted here.—ED. K. F.

STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

Kansas Farmer:

It looks as though my first letter was a stone dropped where it caused a ripple. The satisfactory response is what should have been going on heretofore. I knew Kansas had the stuff, if it only could be got at. Those two columns of original matter were worth more to me than four columns of clippings would be. We hope your Kansas readers will keep you well supplied with fresh, original letters for the "Poultry Yard" hereafter.

A certain editor in this part of the State criticises me on the use of the word animal in my first letter. In that letter I referred to fowls as being animals. He intimates that fowls are not animals. We run to Webster to see if we are right. Webster says we are right. If Webster is mistaken we are not to blame. "Animal," he says, is "an organized living being, endowed with sensation and voluntary motion; an irra-tional being." "Fowl," he says, is "a winged animal; a bird." So we were not ungrammatical in the use of the word in our letter to you.

"Mr. T. S. Hawley brings up the subject of a State Poultry Association. A few months ago, as Mr. Hawley will remember. I presume, I took some interest in such an enterprise. In my rounds I stumbled on to the Association Mr. Hawley refers to in his letter to the "Poultry Yard." I went to work then to resurrect the members, and found only the officers, who are doing nothing about having exhibitions. I took the pains to call personally on Mr. Frank Hitchcock, of Greenleaf, Kas., who is Treasurer. He stated that the Association was going to make an effort to have an exhibition next winter. As far as I am concerned, I hope they will not fail. Just as Mr. Hawley says, I do not believe there is another State north of Texas but what does have its poultry shows every winter. These exhibitions are the tests of the excellence of our breeds. We do not like to be to the expense of going out of the State for this purpose. It is a good idea to have the Association do something or formally dissolve and organize under new management.

"Mrs. C. P." wishes some ideas about the raising of turkeys. I have raised turkeys and have been quite successful. In a future letter I shall be glad to give the results of my experience in that respect. It is true, as "Mrs. C. P." says, the raising of turkeys is the most difficult part of the poultry business. Yet they can be raised the same as chickens. John A. Branson. Clifton, Kas., July 23.

TURKEY HEN HATCHES A BROOD OF QUAILS.

Kansas Farmer:

I for one am highly elated at the way friend Branson has stirred up the fanciers and breeders of thoroughbred poultry of our State, and I hope all such will give the ball a kick and keep it rolling. I contribute my mite, not, however, with any benefit or value to the fraternity, but as an episode that made us smile. Some time early in May, a shy Bronze turkey hen stole her nest away from home, in the wheat field, not far from our house. After a good deal of reconnoitering and strategy by Mrs. T., the old turkey hen was found sitting on eleven eggs, about a quarter of a mile from home. She was immediately brought home and the eggs set under one of our old biddies. The hen turkey was kept up for a few days, until we supposed the sitting fever was broken, when she was again turned out, and immediately disappeared. She was seen occasionally on the far side of the meadow. Supposing she was again setting, we paid very little attention to her, until, one morning, some two weeks ago, a little after daylight, we observed her sitting on the meadow, hovering over something. What was our surprise can readily be imagined when we went out to see how many young turkeys she had, to find her hovering a brood of young quails that flew at our approach, and she with them. The quails are now nearly grown and are

them up to the house and they roost on top of the corn crib. They are wild as deer; when they fly she flies too. Gentlemen, we have the papers for this. Lots of Rossvillians have seen 'em. M. F. TATMAN.

Rossville, Shawnee Co., Kas.

P. S.-No rain at this writing for nearly four weeks. Corn is suffering badly.

Dehorning Cattle in the West.

Kansas Farmer: I tried Mr. Haat's plan of dehorning cat tle, and like it very much. I have a thoroughbred Holstein bull, 4 years old in June. He was always very quiet until this spring. I let him run at large in small pastures with the cows, and he got independent and threat ened the passers-by, and would meet me half way when I went out with a bucket of corn to feed him, and I had to drop the corn and give back for him. So I concluded I had always been boss, and I would just dehorn him. I put him in the barn, and with the assistance of the ring in his nose, I tied him up to a post with a three-fourth-inch rope around the neck and head, and then took an old gunny-sack and blinded his eyes so he could not see to fight me; I then took a sharp fine tooth meat saw and sawed both horns off close to the head, or at the seam between head and horn. He bled some three or four tablespoonfuls of blood in all. Then I turned him out and let him run two days: then took him up and used a small can of pine tar on the stumps to keep the flies off, and a little sprinkle of spirits of turpentine. I did that the 2nd of June, those cool days after a rain. I should have done it earlier. before the warm weather set in, and it would have been all right without any tar or spirits of turpentine. But it is all healed up now and well. He is as docile as a calf now, and my little boys, 8 and 11 years old, drive him where they please. As for hooking and butting other cattle, my 3-year-old cow can eat corn off the same bucket with him. His head was so sore and tender he will remember it for six months before he can begin to learn to butt anything. The horses run in the same lot with him safely. I think it is the best way to keep control of horned cattle, and does not hurt the looks of the animal half so much as I expected. He looks just as the Polled Angus cattle do, without horns. I believe I can save feed and much abuse to cattle and stable room by dehorning all of them, especially the old ones, and lifting the horn germs off the calves at 3 months old with the point of a sharp knife.

Holstein Park, North Topeka, Kas.

York Nursery Company.

Among the many enterprises which have contributed to the growth and development of Fort Scott, the York Nursery Company occupies a front rank. The York nursery was established in 1870, but it was not until 1881 that it was incorporated under the laws of the State of Kansas. Prior to its incorporation, the business was local in its nature and extent, being limited to the counties in southeastern Kansas and southwest Mis-

After the incorporation of the company the business was rapidly extended through the greater part of Kansas and Missouri, and later into Nebraska, Colorado, Arkansas and Texas, until, in 1882, the company employed 250 salesmen, and their sales reached a quarter of a million dollars. The growing department has kept pace with the sales, and the plant equaled that of any nursery in the country. The plant of apple grafts alone during the past three years has averaged a million, and other kinds of stock in proportion. In the short period of two years it has become one of the leading distributing centers of nursery stock in the country, and at this time there is only one company United States doing a larger business. During the year 1885 its shipments aggregated nearly 200 cars, and bulk shipments were made to New York, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Washington Territory, Colorado, Cali-fornia, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Arkansas and Missouri.

Like all enterprises of any considerable magnitude, it has had its crucial tests and its periods of uncertainty as to the wisdom of its policy incidental to all new enterprises, until now it has passed its experimental age and takes its place among the solid and enduring business institutions of still with the old turkey. She now brings our city.-Fort Scott Daily Monitor.

Gossip About Stock.

F. R. Foster & Sons' sale of grade Herefords at Topeka last week was a good one, thirty cows and heifers averaging \$32.20. For want of bidders the Hereford bulls were reserved for private sale.

F. W. Arnold & Co., Osborne, Kas., in renewing his card, writes: We shipped this a season of the year when trouble is pretty week to Geo. W. Reed, Salem, Jewell likely to get into the cheese vat and the churn. county, a Poland-China sow ninety-five days old that weighed seventy pounds.

Echo Chief, owned by a colored man by the name of Hansboro, of Topeka, has gone East to be entered in the 2:23 class at Cleveland, Ohio, to-day. He will then follow up the Eastern circuit. Echo Chief has a rec ord of 2:241/4, and has also proven himself an excellent sire.

F. E. Loose, of Tuscola, Ill., writes that in a herd of ninety-four Berkshires he placed a pair of the Ohio Improved Chesters, bought of the L. B. Silver Co., Cleveland, Ohio, last do this. If they are, what else but feverish spring. It was claimed by his neighbors that a white hog would never stand what a black hog could, but every one of the Berkshires died of the cholera while the I. O. Chesters were unharmed. The significance of this fact can scarcely be overestimated.

Mr. E. R. Bennett, of the firm of E. Bennett & Son, of Topeka, landed at Montreal last week with 116 stallions from Glasgow, Scotland. Said shipment is the largest ever made from Scotland, and includes the best horses of England, Scotland, Wales and France. Said horses will arrive at the extensive stables of this firm in Topeka about August 1. The above shipment is the largest in number that will come to America this eason and the largest ever made west of the Mississippi. All parties wishing to improve their stock should at once call upon Messrs. E. Bennett & Son and make their selection while their stables are full and before they have been culled out any. They will sell to any company of good farmers a horse on such length of time as will be ample for the horse to pay for himself without taking money out of other crops to pay for said

An important decision to cattlemen was made at Chicago this week. Judge Blodgett rendered an opinion in an important case of Milton H. Bennett, of Caldwell, Kas., and Robert L. Dunman, of Colman, Tex., against Edward M. McGillan, of Cleveland, O. The facts were that on April 16, 1885, Bennett & Dunman sold to McGilian a ranch of about 260,000 acres, together with the cattle and equipments, for \$400,000. The ranch was formerly known as the "X" ranch, and is situated in the Cherokee Strip, Indian Territory. The contract provided that the purchaser was to take all the cattle on the ranch, and if there turned out to be more than 12,500 head he was to pay \$25 a head, in addition to the purchase price. If there were less than that number \$25 a head for the shortage was to be deducted from the purchase price. The purchase was to be paid partly in notes and partly in lands near Englewood, Ill., to the value of \$168,000. The ranch and cattle were delivered July 15, 1885, but owing to the severe winter there was a shortage of 7,646 head of cattle. Bennett & Dunman were thus only entitled to receive \$208,850, the shortage amounting to \$191,150. McGillan claimed that the shortage should be deducted from the notes and cash payment and that the plaintiffs should take the whole of the eighty-four acres at Englewood, which would require them to pay him back \$68,000. Bennett & Dunman claimed that on the contrary the shortage should be deducted from the Englewood lands and that they should receive the notes for the remaining \$108,850. McGillan refused to give the notes and the plaintiffs suit. Judge Blodgett decided that, under the law of appropriation of credits, a credit which is to be given immediately must be applied on a payment which is due rather than on one which is not due; that the payment of \$168,000, which McGillan had the option of paying in the Englewood land was die, and that as credit was to be given immediately it must be applied to that payment so far as it went, and as McGillan has made default by refusing to give the notes, judgment must go against him for \$108.850 and interest, amounting in all to \$115,580.15. An appeal was taken by McGillan, his bond being fixed at \$200,000. This decision will be regarded with considerable interest by

cattle dealers, as the parties are widely

Food and Drink of Cows in Warm Weather.

In the line of what we presented last week under the head of cattle feeders, here are some good thoughts clipped from the National Live Stock Journal, of Chicago: This is A long, dry spell has made the pastures short and the grass tough, and the brooks are liable to be dried up. The pends and sloughs are either dry or stagnant—it would be better if they were dry. Are the cows allowed to drink this stagnant water, loaded with bacteria, algae, and all sorts of unwholesome spores? Short feed hot weather and perhaps no shade, makes the cows exceedingly feverish and dry. They require an extra quantity of water, and will fill themselves with the first that they reach, regardless of quality. They ought not to be allowed to and quickly-decomposing milk can they reasonably be expected to secrete? This rapidly decomposing character of the milk will play the mischief with whatever product may be manufactured from it. The butter will be spongy and bad flavored, and the curds will be tainted with floaters. Of course the flavor will be bad-and this is not the worst of it, for the cheese will have no sound keeping quality. It will begin to go off flavor and decay before it is fairly cured. There is a good chan e for the development of tyrotoxicon, as Prof. Vaughan calls it, and a batch of poison cheese. It may not be for our own people, it is more likely to be shipped abroad. Myterious cases of sickness and perhaps death, may follow in the neighborhood where it is cut and sold. The sickness may or may not be traced to the cheese. But does not moral responsibility rest on the dairyman who sends out such cheese? Then if the milk of feverish cows, drinking stagnant water, is peddled in some villiage or city, what is likely to be the consequence where it is fed in considerable quantities to children, or to invalids? Cholera infantum rages in such a season as this. Does responsibility rest on nobody? When used in hot tea or coffee, the quantity is so small as to be perhaps harmless, especially when these hot drinks have a temperature high enough to destroy the germs in the milk when it is poured in. We insist that it is the moral, and should be the legal duty of every dairyman to furnish his cows plenty of nutritious food and water the year round."

Cowley County Schools.

Of the good schools of southern Kansas, Cowley county has its share. The Southern M. E. College and two commercial schools located at Winfield and now under process of building will all be completed and ready to receive students this year. Also, Cowley Cowley has the Wilmot Academy, which is one of the best and most thorough preparatory schools in the State, besides giving the best opportunity to students in elocution and eclectic short-hand. Besides these special schools, Cowley county is the equal of any section of the State in its district schools. And in the present National Association its exhibits compare favorably with those of the older counties. It also sent one of the largest delegations from any southern county of Kansas, there being nearly fifty teachers.

For information regarding Wilmot Academy, address the Principal, P. H. Finfrock, Wilmot, Cowley county, Kas.

The car drivers of Minneapolis have struck because the company has taken away their stools, thus depriving them of the privilege of sitting down.

The average yearly expenses of this year's aduating class at Yale College were \$960. The largest sum spent by any man in a year was \$2,750, and the smallest \$150.

"From His Own Experience in Preparing "Ground for Winter Grain, by the use of the 'ACME' Pulverizing Harrow, the "writer is quite free to say that had this 'implement been used instead of the com-"mon harrow, the loss of wheat by the hard winter would have been trivial, and "that many a single acre which has not "returned the seed sown upon it, might "easily have made enough grain to have paid the whole cost of this implement." See advertisement on page 15.

Silver and Hard Times.

The following is an extract taken from a speech recently delivered in the British Parliament by an English farmer: "We have heard a good deal to-night about the effect in India, and on Indian trade and prosperity, of the fall in the value of silver. We have been told that in exchange with gold the value of the silver rupee has fallen from 2s., at which it formerly stood, to 1s. 6d. or 1s. We have been told, too, that a further fall is expected, which may even go to 1s. Now, I, sir, have been wondering what has been the effect of this fall on England. We have heard from member after member tonight that every fall acts a bounty on all produce of India sent to a gold-using country like England. When the Indian farmer sends his produce to England, and sells it here for a soverign,, he can change that for twenty-five shillings of his own silver money; and the purchasing power of silver in India is just the same as it used to be. Consequently he receives a bounty of 20 per cent. on all produce that he sends here. Well may our agriculture be in difficulties when we have to face an unnatural competition such as this. During the short time that l have sat in this Parliament-now, alas! cruelly destined to such a premature end-I have heard the subject of agricultural depression discussed again and again. Well may there be agricultural depression when the produce of our fields has to compete with produce receiving a bonus of 20 per cent. I am a farmer, and can speak with knowledge of what is passing at the present time in the eastern counties. Farmers there are becoming bankrupt through no fault of their own; rent is fast disappearing; land is going out of cultivation; and, consequently labor, is being cast out of employment The condition of things is really heartrending. The Secretary for India has told us that every fall in silver means a generall fall in prices here. When I also hear that a considerable further fall is probable, the prospect fills me with dismay. I have spoken of the sufferings of agriculture because I have most knowledge of that profession; but I suspect that other industries are in equal difficulty. The same cause which is ruining us has caused a fall in the prices of all commodities, which fall is the great cause of the difficulties in which all trades and industries have been placed. Here is the real explanation of the long depression which has ruined so many good men, closed so many manufactories, and put so many workmen on short time, or thrown them out of employment altogether; and we are told the fall will go still further. Why cannot we retrace our steps before more disasters follow, and open again English and European mints for the free coinage of silver as they used to be? The fall in silver has all taken place since 1873, when France followed the example of Germany and of England, and ceased to allow free coinage of it. The principal demand for silver in past times has been to coin for money. Of course, when the European nations closed their mints s large part of the demand ceased and silver fell. The fall is still going on. Need we look any further for an explanation of the fall in prices which has caused, and is, causing, so much misery? I hope, sir, this country will not oppose the wish of France, of Germany, and of America to return to the old user of free mintage of silver as well as gold."

Fictitious Cattle on the Range.

There is trouble brewing for the large cattle companies, for, as the Kansas City Live Etock Indicator remarks, when the range fever first broke out, sales were made upon a fairly honest "range count," but the increased demand and extravagant prices led buyers into accepting almost any statement as to numbers of cattle on the range, prowas willing to take a vided the seller dollars less per head, "range count," than was asked by somebody else. As a consequence scores of cattle companies who supposably purchased a thousand cattle, more or less, found after a couple of seasons, that the number was very materially less. The heavy losses of the past two winters have caused the stockholders no little uneasiness, and we hear of many representatives of the various companies having been sent to the ranges to make a personal investigation of good, large, deep pond, and by attaching the affairs for the satisfaction of the Eastern and foreign stockholders. As a sample of venience and a quality of water that is unwhat these representatives find, the follow- surpassed.

ing, from the Texas Panhandle, of Mobeetie, needs no further comment:

"For several weeks past there have been a number of rumors current here regarding the Francklyn Land & Cattle company and its management. From Mr. Tyng, a gentleman whom we have every confidence in, and who evidently exercises great caution in his remarks, we learn that he has been sent here to investigate the affairs of the above company for the satisfaction of parties interested in New York. He says that the managers' report sent in the latter part of May last shows 56,000 head of cattle, less 14,000 contracted for sale, to be in possession of the company. Mr. Tyng has ridden the conpany's range thoroughly the past few weeks and has come to the conclusion that there are not more than 5,000 cattle on said range. The discrepancy between the report and the fact as developed by Mr. Tyng led the latter gentleman to ask Mr. Groom where the 42, 000 cattle were. He was answered: have them. Count them. They are scattered from the Territory to the Pecos, and from Parker county to Colorado."

MONEY--ATTENTION.

In any Amounts From \$200 to \$100,000. To Farmers and Ranchmen—in Eastern and Central Kansas:

If you want to borrow money or refund present incumbrances on your farm, at reasonable rates of interest, with or without commission, write direct to us. No delay, when security and title are satisfactory. We make a specialty of placing large loansfrom \$2,000 to \$100,000-at lower rates and less commission than any agency in the State. Money ready when papers are executed. We want nothing but first class improved or partially improved farms and stock ranches. Address

A. D. ROBBINS & Co., 179 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

FAST TIME

From Kansas City to New York Via the Wabash Route.

The following telegram explains: H. N. Garland, Western Passenger Agent, Wabash Route, Kansas City Mo.:

Under new arrangement taking effect Sunday, May 30, the Wabash New York Limited train will leave Kansas City at 7 a. m., St. Louis 6:30 p. m., Toledo at 7:50 a. m., Buffalo at 5:10 p. m., arriving at Grand Central Depot, New York City, 7:30 a. m., second morning from Kansas City. This shortens the time between Kansas City and New York four hours. The finest through car service in the world is on this train.

F. CHANDLER, G. P. & T. A. Wabash Ticket Offices, 531 Main street, 1040 Union avenue and Union Depot.

Are You Going South?

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Kansas Fairs for 1886.

Kansas Fair Association, Topeka, September 28 to October 1

Western National Fair Association, (Bismarck). Lawrence, September 6-11.

Anderson County Fair Association, Garnett, August 24-27. Bourbon County Fair Association, Fort Scott, Oct

ber 5-8. Brown County Exposition Association, Hiawaths

September 14-17. Chase County Agricultural Society, Cottonwood

Falis, September 29 to October 1 Cherokee County Agricultural and Stock Association Columbus, September 7-10.

Coffey County Fair Association, Burlington, Sepember 13-17.

Cowley County Fair and Driving Park Association Winfield, August 30 to September 3.

Crawford County Agricultural Society, Girard, Sepember 28 to October 1. Kansas Central Agricultural Society, Junction City

September 21-23. Decatur County, Exposition Society, Oberlin, Octo

Dickinson County Agricultural and Industrial Asso lation, Abilene, August 31 to September 3.

Edwards County Agricultural Association, Kinsley,

Elk County Agricultural Association, Howard, Sep-Western Kansas Agricultural Fair Association, Hays

City, October 5-8. Franklin County Agricultural Society, Ottawa, Sep-

ember 27 to October 1. Harvey County Agricultural Society, Newton, Sep mber 28 to October 1. Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Asso

ciation, Oskaloosa, September 28-30.

Johnson County Co-operative Fair Association, Ed

gerton, September 20 23. Pleasanton Fair Association, Pleasanton, September

LaCygne District Fair Association, LaCygne, Sepember 7-10.
Emporia Fair and Driving Association, Emporia

uly 5 7 and September 20 25.

Marion County Agricultural Society, Peabody, Sep-

Mystic Driving Club, horse fair, Marion, September 29 to October 1.

McPherson County Fair Association, McPherson

eptember 14-17. Marshali County Fair Association, Marysville, Sep-

mber 21-24. Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical Asso

ciation, Paola, September 21-24.

Montgomery county, Independence, September 14-18. Morris County Exposition Company, Council Grove,

September 7-10. Nemaha Fair Association, Seneca, September 14-17. Northwestern District Fair Association, Cawker City,

Norton County Agricultural Association, Norton ptember 28 to October 1.

Phillips County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Phillipsburg, September 21-24.

Kaw Valley Fair Association, St. Marys, September 29 to October 1. Rice County Fair Association, Lyons, October 5-8.

The Blue and Kansas Valley Agricultural Society, Manhaitan, August 24-27. Saline County Agricultural, Horticultural and Me-

chanical Association, Salina, September 7-10.

Arkansas Valley Agricultural Society, Wichita, Sep-

Smith County Agricultural Society, Smith Center, September 15 17. Sumner County Agricultural and Mechanical Asso

ciation, Wellington, September 7-11.

Sabetha District Fair, Sabetha, August 31 to Sep-

Washington County Exposition Association, Wash-

ington, September 21-24.

Washington County Live Stock, Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Greenleaf, September 28 30. Kansas City (Mo) Fat Stock Show, Kansas City, October 25-30

Every fourth Republican voter in Dauphin county, Penn., is a negro.

One hundred and fifty of the 365 colleges of the United States publish newspapers.

Storm Bull is the cyclonic title of one of the professors in the Wisconsin State University.

A little.Illinois village is happy because its name is changed from Kickapoo Station to Pottstown.

A man in New York committed suicide by pushing a handkerchief down his throat with a long ruler.

Be merciful to dumb animals. Heal all open sores and cuts with Stewart's Healing Powder, 15 and 50 cents a box.

Mrs. Maria Farrow, aged 76 years, of Centralia, Ill., has been awarded the contract of carrying the mail from the depot to the postoffice at \$5 a month.

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The Some Circle.

Clairvoyance.

Dark the shadows close round my sad spirit, Encamped in their terrible power, Encamped like an army beleaguering Some desolate tower. There is naught, my soul murmurs, but sor-

row;
What eager endeavor shall dare
These shadows that raise their fell standard
To mantle the air,
Blown out by the black breath of boding,
Of death and despair!

Then suddenly into the darkness,
Like the northern lights' radiance, streams
The tale that I read in my childhood,
That swept through my dreams
With cohorts of angels, and squadrons
Of stars with their spears all one way,
Fading out in a wan and white splendor
At the gray break of day,
Half guessed in the rustle of noontide,
Half glimpsed in my play.

For, behold, the great prophet was lying
Hid away in the dim day's bound,
And the Syrian king sent his captains
To compass him round,
With the strong men of war and their char-

And the host of the horsemen and foot, The treasure of scarlet, the slave girls, With shawm and with flute, The bowmen, the slingers, the lances, In flashing pursuit.

How fair the land lay as the evening. Shed there its sighing surcease, And nightfall and dewfall had spread there The purple of peace!

How sweet the song rose from the house-

top, The tinkle far off from the fold, While in dim depths all star-sown the moun-

tain Still soared rose and gold! What hush lay beneath the dark rampart, What balm the breeze rolled!

But when sunrise struck up from the deserts
A ray like the blade of a sword,
Whose crests were these set to salute it,
Whose tents were this horde,
And wet with the morning whose banners
That light winds went ruffling were they,
Whose javelins, whose shields, still pressed
forward,
Whose cries rent their way
Through the glitter and tumult to vanquish
One man old and gray?

Then the youth who was staff to the seer Fared forth in the fresh early hour, And his heart burst within him confronting The Assyrian power. But the clear-seeing prophet cried, "Fear

For they that be with us are more Than they that be with them!" And, pray

ing,
Bade turn him where frore
All the dells and the horns of the mountain
With dew were yet hoar.

There the opaline cloud slowly lifting,
The rock darkly dripping, and there—
Lo, the chariots of fire! Lo, a mightier
Encampment lay bare!
Shod with lightning and clothed with thun-

The horse reared, and poised for vast fight, Troops of stars on their spear-heads, reced-

ing
In infinite light,
Archangels in phalanx of glory
Burned silent and white!

The chariots of fire, and the horsemen!

The chariots of fire, and the horsemen!
Shall the lad in his innocence see
The help of the hills, and shall nature
Deny it to me?
O shadows that close round my spirit
In the clefts of the rocks haste and hide!
For me, too, the mountain is trembling
Where heaven's hosts abide,
Great forces are thrilling and arming—
God fights on my side!

Harriet Present Snofford in Harner's

-Harriet Prescott Spofford, in Harper's

A Word About Pianos.

Now that farmers wives and daughters are beginning to use these costly instruments, it is well to know something about them, for pianos, like violins, are not all good. There is a great deal of fraud practiced upon inexperienced people in the musical instrument trade. We have in mind now a case in point. A gentleman wanted a piano, and, after the sufferers had they left their business be thoroughly possessed by the truth he pricing some ranging from \$300 to \$500, he behind them and rested a short time after would teach. To him it must be an eternal concluded to take the word of an agent from whom he bought one for \$275. That was about a year ago. Now he would be glad to get rid of it at any price.

The writer of this, last spring, wanted a new piano, and began to talk to music dealers and teachers about the best instruments. He was soon besieged by agents and runners, and discovered that some persons whom he supposed to be disinterested were in fact silent agents. He set about an independent investigation of his own and soon learned that a really good instrument is expensive, and there is no perceptible differ-

ence between good instruments of the same action though made by different houses. There is little difference in the mechanical make-up of most pianos, but there has been a modification in one particular that is an improvement. It consists in the substitution of iron for wood in the frame-work to which the strings are attached. The older instruments of the best make use iron frames supported by wood, but the improvement does away with the wood wholly, "the iron plate itself being made sufficiently strong to bear every possible strain upon it." The mechanical advantages of this consist chiefly in less effect upon the tension of the strings by reason of atmospherical conditions, as heat, cold, moisture, etc., iron being less variable in this respect than wood alone or wood and iron in combination. The strings keep in tune better on the ail-iron work.

The musical effect of the change is, in our judgment, to improve the tone of the instrument, giving it greater volume with a metallic sweetness not heard in any that are built on the old plan. This improvement we found in the Mason & Hamlin piano. We selected one and have had it tested, as we believe, thoroughly. It has been examined and played upon by professional teachers and musical experts. They all pronounce it a superior instrument, and the family that hears its clear, full tones every ay believe that it improves with age and use. We can and do recommend this make of piano, when genuine, to our readers and friends as in every way first-class.-ED. K. F.

Resting After Meals.

A friend of the writer's who has suffered from dyspepsia during almost her entire life, considers the suggestions in the following extracts from an article in a recent issue of the Journal of Health to be the most in accord with her own experience of anything on the subject lately published:

Hurried eating of meals, followed immediately by some employment that occupies the whole attention and takes up all, or nearly all, of the physical energies, is sure to result in dyspepsia in one form or another. Sometimes it shows itself in excessive irritability, a sure indication that nerve force has been exhausted; the double draught in order to digest the food and carry on the business has been more than nature could stand without being thrown out of balance. In another case, the person is exceedingly dull as soon as he has a few minutes of leisure. The mind seems a dead blank, and can only move in its accustomed channels, and then only when compelled. This, also, is an indication of nervous exhaustion. Others will have decided pains in the stomach, or a sense of weight, as if a heavy burden was inside.

Others, again, will be able to eat nothing that will agree with them; everything that is put inside the stomach is made the subject of a violent protest on the part of that organ, and the person suffers untold agonies in consequence. Others suffer from constant hunger. They may eat all they can, and feel hungry still. If they feel satisfied for a little time, the least unusual exertion brings on the hungry feeling, and they can do no more until something is eaten. It is almost needless to say that this condition is not hunger, but inflammation of the stomach. Scarcely any two persons are affected exactly in the same way, the disordered condition manifesting itself according to temperament and occupation, employments that call for mental work, and those whose scene of action lies indoors, affecting persons more seriously than those carried on in the open air and those which are merely mechanical and do not engage the mind.

All, or nearly all, of these difficulties of digestion might have never been known by eating, instead of rushing off to work immediately after hastly swallowing their food.

Nature does not do two things at a time, and do both well, as a rule. All know that when a force is divided it is weakened. If the meal were eaten slowly, without preoccupation of the mind, and the stomach allowed at least half an hour's chance to get its work well undertaken before the nervous force is turned in another direction, patients suffering from dyspepsia would be few.

A physician once said: "It does not so much matter what we eat as how we eat it."

true that the most healthful food hurriedly eaten, and immediately followed by work which engages the entire available physical and mental forces, is much worse than a meal of poor food eaten leisurely and followed by an interval of rest.

Notes and Recipes.

Seersucker effects are seen in new silks.

The beautiful topaz stone is again in favor. Ecru is a most fashionable color this sum-

Black silk stockings can be made to last much longer by having cotton feet.

The Board of Health of Iowa believe nearly all cases of typhoid fever are caused by contaminated water or milk, by wicked carelessness

Those who take anodynes to promote sleep, instead of procuring it by moderate bodily activities in the open air, make dangerous experiment.

If a man is fat or lean, and feels well, having all the bodily functions acting regularly, with sound sleep and no discomfort after eating, he should by all means let himself alone.

Toothache.-Pulverize about equal parts of common salt and alum. Get as much cotton as will fill the tooth, damp it, put it in the mixture and place it in the tooth. This is also a good mixture for cleansing the teeth.

Paint Smell.-Water neutralizes the smell of paint. Vessels of water placed in a newly-painted room will remove the smell, especially if impregnated with a little sulphuric acid. Or straw and hay well saturated with water. Or chloride of lime with

Cashmere.-To wash cashmere, take a pail of warm water and put in a tablespoonful of boraxine. Let the cashmere lie in it an hour and a half; rub out with the hands, rinse, shake, hang out to dry, and press, and you will find your cashmere free from spots and like new.

A delicious cream omelet is made by mixing together six eggs, one cupful of sweet, thick cream, and a tablespoonful of flour. Mix the flour smooth in a little of the cream; then add the rest, and beat in the yolks of the eggs; when light, stir in the frothed whites, turn into the buttered pan, and cook quickly.

Nature herself teaches us what we should eat in summer. She provides cooling, delicious fruits, juicy and tempting vegetables; she inspires the normal appetite with a loathing of rich pastries, heavy puddings, hot bread, fat meats, and invites us to refresh ourselves with muscle-making rather than heat-producing foods.

Beauty has been the delight and torment of the world ever since it began. The philosophers all felt its influence, and they have bequeathed to us in their writings innumerable allusions of beauty, which show us that they, too well knew the power of it. One has told us that "a graceful person is a more powerful recommendation than the best letter that can be written in your favor." Another calls it "a short-lived tyranny;" a third, a "silent fraud," because it imposes upon us without the help of language. Carneades spoke as much like a philosopher as any of them, though more like a lover, when he calls it "royalty in force."

No teacher or preacher is likely greatly to move the minds of men, or convince their judgments, by the utterance of truths which he himself does not fully believe. If any one would be an effective teacher or preacher he must have something more than opinious about the truth; he must hold with a firm grip, deeply-seated convictions. He must verity for which, if need be, he could give his life. So holding it, he cannot fail to throw the whole weight of his personal power into the utterance of it, and must make his force felt to the utmost. Doing that he can hardly fail to impress the hearts, persuade the minds and convince the judgments of those who hear him. So we say, if a preacher has doubts about the truth o the Bible, he will do well to take a vacation intil he gets established. Only what we hold as convictions, rooted in the very fibers of our hearts, can we teach with power and en-While this is only partly true, it certainly is I thusiasm, and with convincing energy.

No Use.

There is no use in putting up the motto, 'God bless our home," if the father is a rough old bear, and the spirit of discourtesy and rudeness is taught by the parents to the children, and by the older to the younger. There is no use in putting up the motto, "The Lord will provide," while the parents are shiftless, the boys refuse to work, and the girls busy themselves over gewgaws and finery. These is no use in putting up the motto, "The greatest of these is charity," while the to: gue of the backbiter wags in that family, and silly gossip is dispensed at the tea table. There is no use in putting up conspicuously the motto, "The liberal man deviseth liberal things," while the money chinks in the pockets of "the head of the household," groaning to get out to see the light of day, and there are dollars and dimes for wines and tobacco and other luxuries, but positively not one cent for the church. In how many homes are these standing—let us say hanging—sarcasms, which serve only to point a jest and adorn a satire! The beauty of quiet lives, of trustful, hopeful, freehanded, free-hearted, charitable lives is one of surpassing loveliness, and those lives shed their own incomparable fragrance, and the world knows where to find them. And they shall remain fresh and fadeless when the colors of pigment and the worsted and the floss have faded, and the frames have rotted away in their joints.

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The Houng Folks.

Weeds in the Corners.

The wheat was cut and the corn laid by,
The ricks in the stack yard towered high,
The tall hay-shed and the deep barn bay
Were filled with the richest, choicest hay;
The cows stood full knee-deep in the creek,
Lazy, contented, fat and sleek;
The stubble shone brightly as cloth of gold,
The well-trimmed hedges were fair to behold,

hold.
And everywhere far as the eye could see,
The farm was tidy as farm could be,
But that, by fences and low creek banks,
The tall weeds towered in stately ranks,
In uniforms of dark green arrayed,
Like soldiers out upon dress parade. Like soldiers out upon dress parade.

Farmer John stood in the big barn door,
And he viewed the whole scene o'er and o'er
And then, with never an uttered word,
But as deep a sigh as ever you heard,
He took the scythe from the apple tree,
And slowly, but surely, started he
To mow down the weeds in the corners.

With every sweep of the well-swung scythe, See them topple, and fall and writhe; In solid phalanx, and serried row, Rank upon rank, swift down they go, 'Till an army vast lies scattered round, Till an army vast hes scattered round, Like French Huzzars on a battle ground, So rod after rod, for a full half mile, With often a sigh, but never a smile, He smote those weeds in the corners.

He rolled up his sleeves and he bared his

breast, He paused but a moment, e'en now, to rest, Though his legs were weak and his back was Though his breath, like bellows wind, went

and came.
With strokes as steady and strong as before,
He bent his back for a half mile more, Cutting the weeds in the corners.

Again he pauses and wipes his brow; But starts he out on the "home stretch" now, And strong and sure and relentlessly. He "smites the Philistines, hip and thigh," 'Till there is never one left to show ow large and how strong a weed can grow. He left not a weed in the corners.

He hung up the scythe in the apple tree, And smiled in a way that was good to see, And said, as he took a resting spell, "Though I farm but little, I'll farm that

I'll leave no dock or thistles to grow, Ther seeds, in the fall, broadcast to sow, I'll have no weeds in the corners."

Ah! noble farmers and farmer's wives,
Do we, in the fair fields of our lives,
Leave any weeds in the corners?
Large harvests of good deeds we would

Large harvests of good deeds we would reap;
But "the enemy sows tares while we sleep."
And knowing not that is sown the seed,
Springs up full many a noxious weed.
If we leave but one it grows and thrives,
"Till it spoils the symmetry of our lives,
With growing weeds in the corners.

Ah! while we are filling life's fields so fair With all that is beautiful, rich and rare, With blossoms of beauty, in every hue, Let us mindful be of the corners, too. The crops that we sow, spring uo and yield, One season brief in the well-tilled field, Not so the weeds in the corners; Through all mischances, their germs live on When every seed of good grain is gone, Befouling the fields we thought so clear, More and more with each coming year; So little faults flourish, and nobody knows How fast and how far their influence grows, Those noxious weeds in the corners.

A fretful manner, or grumbling tone,
Dissatisfaction with what we own,
Failing to give a neighbor his due,
Or to keep the "Golden Rule" in view,
Neglecting to speak a comforting word,
When another's heart is by sorrow stirred,
Failing by word, look and act, to prove
That "our own" we tenderly, truly love,
Are wicked weeds in the corners.

But mindfully, prayerfully, day by day, For the "hidden sins" let us watch alway; 'Till like a beautiful, well-tilled farm There never is left a weed to harm, And no weeds are left in the corners.

-Dart Fairthorne, in Western Plowman.

THE BAHAMA ISLANDS.

A Region Where Earthly Existence is an Endless Lullaby.

The Bahamas are said to have been settled as early as 1622, and their population is estimated to be about 40,000 souls. But they are a listless, indolent lot, to whom simple existence is the highest aspiration. For the most part the language is a curious mixture of the English, Spanish and Negro tongues. Sponge-gathering, fishing, conch-gathering, fruit-picking and wrecking constitute about all the labor done. The islands swarm with these wreckers, who are nearly all good-natured souls, that regard everything cast upon the shores, every vessel that grounds upon the dangerous wrecks and cays, and every craft that can be even lured upon the rocks.

as their rightful gain, and receive all such ocean salvage as if the blessing of Heaven accompanied it; though for that matter our own Government permits quite as bad a state of things at Key West and along the Pine islands, off the south coast of Florida. In the capital, Nassau, there is some wealth, some refinement, and some regard for the fitness of things, but even here the enervating blight of a society largely impregnated with political and novel castaways has fallen.

A REIGN OF PRODIGAL PROVISION. For the traveler, the scientist, the invalid, the dreamer, the outcast, or the outlaw, these islands are the ultima Thule. Life is sustained with scarcely an effort. It is a region of prodigal provision, of thyme, and balm of life in endless lullaby. All this is the vision of toilers. Its realization to any people begets squalor. The population of the entire islands, whose capital and Governor-General are at Nassau, New Providence, is nondescript, with English, Spanish and Negro commingling, and comprise such a people as might be likened to Lazzaroni unconsciously possessing Heaven; and, in coming to know and think of it all, it is one of those intellectual evidences that almost compels the rejection of any sort of future state in which activity and progression are not possible.

There is actually a sense of rest in these latitudes so intense as to be oppressive. Something in the very air compels sleep that can be likened only to a rest which brings no renewal of that elation and vigor we in the colder climates know, and I doubt not that this carries on from physical to mental effects, and dims intellectual and spiritual alertness sadly. But to know it and experience it-and to leave it-are delicious; though it all leaves with it an undertone of sadness, because one so much longs to change the unchangeable law of compensation and give the sweet clime to the driven, jaded men and women of our hardier, more verile peoples, and compel these half-awake existences to live and labor where the awful friction of things would straighten the form, put light behind the eyes, and polish the perception until recognizable.

But all about you is weird, charming, sensuous, narcotic, dreamful. It is to you like old wine that lulls and soothes, but does not fire the blood and brain. The sea has changed from its hard, cold, steely blue, but is now opaline, almost milky white, but translucent. The horizon that, abreast of the dreary, dangerous headlands of the north, seemed shut down upon near and quick and hard by as dreary a sky, is now far and far away, and the waters and sky meet lovingly. The sky, too, that was so close and forbidding 500 leagues behind now seems infinitely far above you, and has a fleeciness and softness which opens to the imagination undreamed-of flights toward Heaven.

NATURE'S HAND IS FOREVER OPEN.

In these islands nature's hand is forever wide open. Here the pineapple, melon, citron, guava, custard apple, yam, bread-fruit, sweet potato, pomegranate, banana, orange. lemon, cocoanut, and a hundred other vegetables and fruits, spring unasked from a surpassing and prodigal productiveness. The forests teem with the cocoanut tree, a hundred feet to its strange pinnate leaves, the ceiba or silk-cotton tree, the black mangrove, almond, mahogany, ebony, lignum vitæ, lance, and the royal palm, while the swinging cactus, oleanders as tall as our trees and flowering every month in the year, the glowing coral vine, the tuberose, the Cherokee rose, and roses of every hue and size, the alligator pear, the night-blooming cereus, and a myriad of shrubs, ferns and flowers delight the eye and gladden with perennial color and odor, and that forever without the bidding of wish or touch of labor.

The luxuriance of land is also equaled by the prodigality of sea life and form, so varied, beautiful and wonderful. No shores are so enchanting, no waters so winsome, and no depths of ocean hold such mazes of mystery and delight. The fish alone are remarkable in variety. Among them are the blackfish, the porpoise, which seems to tumble about in all waters; the shark, that deadly foe of the sailor; the dolphin, which is in endless pursuit of the delicate flying-fish which scuds through the air because it is chased and not because it enjoys it, which same dolphin is never cooked aboard a vessel unless a silver half-dollar is put in the same pot, for if the half-dollar blackens then the dolphin is full

of poison from having sucked copper from ship bottoms; the whipray, like the flounder and with a tail like a coachman's whip, sometimes ten feet long; the jew-fish, which is to these waters as the halibut of our northeast coast; the yellow-tailed snapper, gigantic turtles, the catfish, the groupa, striped snapper, bonito, Spanish mackerel, angelfish, pork-fish, hound-fish, and sucking-fish. Then there is that dread mystery to seamen, the Portuguese man-of-war, that strange formation of marine life like a mass of jelly with its ventral fins extended in every direction, riding the heaviest seas like a bird, and which sea-folk say is a deadly poison to the touch.—Edgar Wakeman, in Chicago News.

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Kansas, and twelve States and Territories epresented.

Of the 355 pupils assembled for devotionals on the morning of May 18th, 159, or about 45 per cent., reported as having had experience in teaching; 326, or about 92 per cent. were expecting to engage in teaching; and 134, or about 38 per cent., were paying their own expenses while here. The graduating class, of 33 members, average about 25 years of age, with an average teaching experience of over three and a half years.

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THE KANSAS FARMER

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The Kansas Farmer, the State Agricultural paper of Kansas, is also the official State paper for publishing all the Stray Nouces of the State, and is kept on file in every County Clerk's office.

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Topeka, Kas.

Twig blight is supposed to be caused by an insect sting at the base of the

Montgomery County Agricultural Society will hold its Fair at Independence September 14th to 18th.

Waldo F. Brown says he believes that a great many colts are permanently injured by the too free use of corn.

The wheat crop of the country this year is ample for home use, for seed, and for all foreign demand likely to be made

As to wheat yields, we hear of 22 to 30 bushels to the acre, but the average of what fields were cut will not exceed 12 Heavy rains have fallen in Kingman, bushels.

Some Eastern papers are discussing the fence question with the object of creating a public opinion in opposition to fences.

The Liberal party in England, with Mr. Gladstone at its head, failed to river at this point nearly as high as durcarry the elections recently held. The ing the great flood of April, 1885. "old man" resigned the ministry a few days ago, and Lord Salisbury will form a new cabinet.

The oleomargarine bill, as finally passed both houses, put the tax at two it to the Attorney General for his opinion as to its constitutionality, which, we guess, means its veto.

It was not our intention to collect special crop reports for the month of July. There is nothing to report for that month except corn, and our report of September 1st will be much more satisfactory, because then, farmers can state definitely about the crop, which they cannot do now.

A London cablegram of the 21st inst. said: "Remarkable heat is passing over England, accompanied by disastrous thunder storms. At Liverpool the rivers were overflowed and two persons drowned. Severe storms, with loss insuring a prodigious corn crop in the of life, are reported in France. In Paris Republican valley. the heat is excessive."

made large purchases of vacant ground in Topeka last week for depot facilities. The Kansas, Nebraska & Dakota road leaves fall.

ABOUT THE WEATHER.

It is often said that when one has nothing to talk about and wants to say something he falls back on the weather. But it frequently happens that weather is a very interesting subject, and that has been true in a very large portion of the United States in the last two or three weeks. It was getting to be very dry in some parts of Kansas, as well as in Missouri, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas and Arkansas. And it was dry enough to injure a good deal of corn. Some of the early-planted was in fresh tassel just when the greatest heat came, and in the dry atmosphere the tassels soon became unfitted for their natural uses. Then there was some late corn on high and thin ground. and and still other in weeds, and in those three classes of cases, Kansas corn will be short; but the acreage is so large, and there is yet so much uninjured that there will be still a very heavy crop of corn raised in the State. In the last ten days a great deal of rain has fallen in Kansas. The following dispatches were published in the morning papers, Sunday last:

STRONG CITY, CHASE Co., July 24 .-The drouth is broken. It commenced raining here just after dark last night and has rained steadily all night. It is not a shower; there was no wind, no thunder, no lightning, but a steady, soaking rain. It commenced very gently at first, as if timid after five weeks of dry weather, but it increased all night and is still raining, with indications that it will rain all day.

SYRACUSE, HAMILTON Co., July 22 .-Throughout the East the crops are withering in the drouth, while here we are having a splendid rain almost every evening. Crops are looking excellent, and farming, so far from being an experiment, amounts to a practical demonstration.

KINGMAN, KINGMAN Co., July 24. after nearly three weeks of dry weather. This whole county, as well as Pratt and Reno counties, was visited last night with the best rain in a year. It rained from 8 o'clock last night till 5 this morning, at least six inches of water falling. Last night's rain raised the Ninnescah

GARDEN CITY, FINNEY Co., July 24 -The Arkansas is on a boom. Before 9 o'clock Thursday morning the river had risen two feet, and had commenced to overflow its banks, and was rising at the rate of a fcot an hour. At 11 o'clock cents a pound. The President referred the water had covered all the space between the small bridge and the river and had spread over the bottom on each side of the road, reaching up to the little shanties on the east side of Main, below the lumber yards. The river was at this time fully a mile wide and required quite a volume of water to raise it an inch, still it continued to come at the rate of six inches an hour, and soon the entire bottoms were covered, presenting one vast sheet of water.

LA CYGNE, July 24.—A fine rain, lasting several hours, to-day, fell in La Cygne and vicinity, causing general rejoicing.

CLAY CENTER, July 24. - A steady ain has fallen for the past two days,

EL DORADO, July 24.—We have had a twelve hours' root-soaking, washing The Rock Island Railroad company rain. This will be of great benefit to the crops. It is general all over the county.

FORT SCOTT, July 24.—A heavy rain made similar purchases some weeks fell throughout the county to-day. It ago. It is confidently expected that began raining in the morning and con-Topeka will be connected directly with tinued throughout the entire day. For both St. Louis and Chicago before the hours the water came down in torrents. The streams and rivers are rapidly allay the oppressive heat from which a good fair ground."

that the rain is general throughout this for some time past. section of the State. A splendid corn crop is now a certainty. 'The yield will be the largest for several years.

MEDICINE LODGE, BARBER Co., July 24.—Last night and this morning the heaviest rain of this year fell in Barber county. It was general and has insured a corn crop and greatly improved the grass. The county was not suffering as its neighbors, though the rain was needed.

YATES CENTER, WOODSON Co., July 24.—A heavy rain has been falling here for ten hours. There is no question about the corn crop in this locality.

TORONTO, GREENWOOD Co., July 24. -It commenced to rain here at 12 o'clock last night and was still raining at 6 o'clock Saturday evening. The drouth was of five weeks duration, but farmers say the present rain will insure them fair corn. The hay crop suffered more and will be short, not only in staple but in quantity. The city is filled with farmers to-day, with smiling countenances, who say this rain is worth millions of dollars to the farmers and stock-raisers of the Verdigris valley.

HUTCHINSON, RENO Co., KAS., July 24.—There has been a drenching rain here for twelve hours steady. This insures Reno county five million bushels of corn.

EUREKA, GREENWOOD Co., July 24. -The rain which began here at 2 o'clock this morning continued until 9. It began again at 4 this evening and has the appearance of continuing all night. The ground is thoroughly soaked. This insures a fair corn crop.

The following appeared on Saturday morning:

WELLINGTON, SUMNER Co., July 23. -The five weeks' drouth was ended to-day by a good rain of several hours' duration. The corn will now make a fair crop.

KIOWA, BARBER Co., July 23.-The drouth is broken. Three heavy showers this afternoon, with appearance of

WICHITA, SEDGWICK Co., July 23 .-A very fine rain fell this afternoon in this section, which was very timely. The indications to-night are for still a more heavy fall within the next few hours. Specials to the daily Eagle from other points in southwestern Kansas indicate a general fall of rain. At Wellington and points in Sumner county the rain was a heavy one.

FREDONIA, WILSON Co.-The heavy rains of the 24th have assured at least a

WILSON, LINCOLN Co.-Last night mer. From 7 p. m. until 3 a. m. this tinuously. North of us it must have adopt it and set the new judges at work. been still heavier, as the rise in the Saline river was unprecedented, as the oldest inhabitants never knew it to be so high before.

raining the latter part of the night and who may call for them. rained until after 10 o'clock a. m. Not an old gully washer, but a nice steady

rising. Advices to the Monitor indicate this region of the country has suffered

General Guthrie has just returned from a trip to Doniphan and Brown counties, and reports that the crops in that section of the State are looking splendidly. Copious rains have lately fallen, assuring the largest corn crop in the history of Brown, Doniphan and Atchison. The wheat crop which has just been taken off has been more than an average yield, while the oats crop has been plentiful and of a good quality.

OSBORNE, OSBORNE Co., July 24 .-This vicinity is enjoying a good steady rain to-day, which is very much needed. Corn generally is doing well, although the dry weather was beginning to affect

A heavy rain fell in Wabaunsee county a few days ago, and in portions of Shawnee, though in the city of Topeka the fall was very light. It is safe to say that rain enough has fallen and it has been well enough distributed to insure a fair corn crop in the State, unless some misfortune overtake us yet.

Constitutional Amendment.

The voters of Kansas will have submitted for their decision next election a proposition to amend the constitution of the State so as to provide for two new judges of the Supreme court at once and for two others whenever a further increase becomes necessary, and to increase the salary of judges of that court to \$5,000 a year. The present number of judges is three and the salary is \$3,000.

There is no room for doubt about the need of additional judges. The present court is a year behind and there are no harder worked men in the State than Judges Horton, Valentine and Johnson. They are overworked, and it is impossible for them to keep the docket clear unless they have assistance. Every court docket ought to be cleared every term, so that nothing should be left over from inability of the judge or judges to handle it. The number of justices may be increased and that will divide the business. so that more work can be done. Where three now do it, five would have it then. Many hands make light work, the adage has it, and so it is with judges in court.

As to the salary proposed, it will seem high to farmers and manual laborers in general, but it is not above an average of judges in State courts. United States Circuit judges receive \$5,000 a year and judges of the Supreme court receive \$8 000. The amendment would be more half crop of corn in Wilson county, and satisfactory to the people if it did not an abundance of stock feed. Farmers change the salary at all from what it are in high spirits over the crop out- now is, for Kansas is yet a young State; still, in view of the fact that no change could be made for two more years and our section of country was favored with in the meantime the business of the the finest rain we have had this sum- court is increasing further beyond the capacity of the present judges to dismorning, it fell steadily and con- pose of it, it will be better, probably, to

We have received a few copies of the premium list of the Illinois State Fair for this year, to be held at Chicago. OAK VALLEY, ELK Co -We had a September 6th to 10th. The lists were fine rain this morning; commenced sent to us for distribution to persons

Mr. F. W. Arnold, Oshorne county, writes us: "Our county is making ABILENE, DICKINSON Co., July 23.— preparations for a first-class agricultural There has been a steady rainfall fair to be held in Osborne this fall; date throughout this section of the country not yet chosen. The society is organized since dark, and the chances are that it on a solid foundation, being incorporated will last for some time. The indications under the laws of the State. They have are that the rain will be general bought a suitable tract of land just throughout central Kansas. It comes without the city limits, and expect to just in the nick of time, as the corn improve it with all the necessities and was fast drying up, and also tends to conveniences which go towards making

Railroad Competition.

The winner hardly ever complains of unfair treatment by the loser. Chicago and St. Louis are competing railroad points, and so far as Western trade is concerned Chicago leads her neighbor on the Mississippi. Rates of freight between Chicago and Western points are about the same as those between St. Louis and Westarn points. This operates to the injury of St. Louis in some cases, and there is an effort being made to remove the difficulty. A letter was published in Topeka recently, purporting to have been written by a business man in St. Louis, President of a commercial body, to the State Board of Railroad Commissioners of Kansas, asking the influence of the Board in favor of establishing freight rates on the basis of mileage. If that could be agreed upon it would help St. Louis as against Chicago and as to trade west of St. Louis, and it is for that reason that the effort is being made.

The suggestion appears reasonable on its face. What, apparently, could be more equitable than to charge according to mileage on the same weight? If it cost one dollar to haul a loaded car ten miles, is not ten dollars the proper charge for a hundred miles? And if the distance between Kansas City and Chicago is greater than the distance between Kansas City and St. Louis. why should not freight charges on equal tonnage be in proportion to the distance? That doctrine, we say, looks reasonable. But is it so, really? Would St. Louis wish to be bound by it on Eastern freight? If there were a choice of freight lines between New York city in the East and St. Louis and Chicago in the West, would not St. Louis roads be willing to haul the freight to New York or from New York to St. Louis for the same rates that Chicago roads charge or even less? The distance between Chicago and New York is considerably less than that between St. Louis and New York, and if the mileage basis were adopted, St. Louis roads would be compelled to charge more for hauling freight to New York than Chicago roads would. The effect of such a rule would be to destroy competition between the two cities for both Eastern and western trade.

Whether, as between the two cities of Chicago and St. Louis, the final outcome would not be equitable if the mileage basis were adopted, need not now be considered; but there is a larger field than two cities covered by this must be those of local traffic, because rates of compensation that would justify a haul of a thonsand miles would not be enough for a haul of five miles or ten; and the effect of adopting a general system of charging local rates or fifteen hundred miles, would destroy all agricultural profits in far distant bear transportation a long distance if that were the rule. What would become of Kansas farmers, then? If they transportation of their grain to New York city as New York and Pennsylers get the benefit of the discrimination with the common practice of men in all

magnitude of a transaction the less profit can be afforded as to particular items. If a farmer wished a thousand bushels of wheat hauled to the railroad depot and let it out to a teamster, he would not be willing to pay as much per bushel for hauling it as he would offer to the same man for hauling only ten bushels. One is a small job, the other is a large one. So, if he wanted a load of bacon hauled two hundred miles he would not pay as much per mile as he would if it were to be hauled only one mile. There are a great many little things entering into the expense of transportation, and the longer the distance hauled or the larger the quantity of matter, the less are the charges as to miles or pounds.

It happens, then, that the railroad competition between trade centers is not unreasonable or unbusiness-like, and as between Chicago and St. Louis, what is gained or lost on Western trade is balanced by Eastern trade. If Chicago hauls longer distance west than St. Louis and does it for the same rate of compensation, St. Louis hauls longer distance east than Chicago, and for the same rate of compensation. The better plan for St. Louis in this matter, as suggested by a contemporary, is not to push up Chicago charges, but rather pull down St. Louis charges, if the mileage system must prevail.

A Word About Alfalfa.

We have request from readers in Sheridan county for information concerning the growth and culture of alfalfa. It is good for pasture, especially for hogs; it grows luxuriantly, and if well cured makes fair hay. It is sometimes cropped four times in one season. turning off a ton and a half to the acre at each mowing and frequently more. Prof. Shelton says they did that well with it on the college farm last year, and he says, also, that "in a country which gets its moisture from the clouds, it will not pay to raise alfalfa for its hay." He is of opinion, however, that with irrigation alfalfa would be "simply invaluable."

The plant is peculiar in one respect; it sends its roots deep down in the soil. and is, for that reason, enabled to withstand drought better than most forage plants. 'And that peculiarity indicates to the thoughtful person that a porous subsoil is best for it. It will not do well in land where the subsoil is hard and near the surface. In almost any part of Kan as, and especially as far west as Ellsworth, alfalfa ought to do fairly well subject of railroad competition. If in any of the best lands whether high mileage is to govern charges, the rates or low. But the best land for this plant is that which is best, also, for corn.

As a pasture plant, alfalfa is much more valuable than if used for hay, because, in addition to the hay being of inferior quality, even when well cured, to red clover or timothy, it is very per mile for a shipment twelve hundred difficult to cure well if rain fall upon it while in the field. The stalks are long and coarse, taking water readily. It localities. Wheat and corn would not needs to be cured in the windrow or cock in order to save the leaves and small stems, and rain runs through it like it would through a sieve. It grows had to pay as much per mile for the steadily and affords good pasturage all summer, but it must not be pastured very close, and especially late in the vania farmers have to pay, they could fall. It does not spread like some not afford to raise it. But because of grasses, and in Kansas it will probably the established custom of charging less run out in four or five years, though as the distance increases, Western farm- this last remark is not yet known absolutely to be true. In South America, in their favor, and it is not an unjust where the seed came from originally to discrimination, because it is in accord California, the same ground has been producing alfalfa continuously a great business transactions. It does not cost many years. In South Carolina it has as much per mile to haul a car or a been growing more than a quarter of a train of cars one thousand miles as it century on the same ground without any ten miles or one mile. The greater the so in Kansas, in suitable soil, is difficult many good stockmen whether a heifer assistance in times of unusual pressure.

to understand, but experience thus far makes it look that way. Prof. Shelton says: "Very close pasturing late in the season, and very severe freezing when the ground is not well protected with snow, have proved almost certainly fatal to alfalfa; and the stand, after the third or fourth year, usually becomes so thin as to make it no longer a profitable crop. Like orchard grass, alfalfa never self-seeds or thickens or spreads in the least beyond the ground originally seeded." It may be that what is cost needed is careful culture for a few years until it becomes thoroughly rooted.

As to culture, the ground needs to be well prepared as if for corn. It ought to be plowed deep and the soil well pulverized. But the plowing ought to be done long enough before seeding to have become well settled. The surface should be freshened just before seeding so as to destroy young weeds. Twenty-five pounds of seed ought to be sown to the acre; sow any time in the latter half of April as the ground may be in best condition. Sow broadcast, harrow lightly and follow with roller if one can be had. The plants may not appear as fast or as thick as desired, but be patient, and keep all animals off the ground. When the weeds appear and are high enough to cut with a mower, cut them down and let them lie, and do that all through the summer as often as necessary to keep the weeds down; but do not undertake to mow the grass for hay or to pasture it the first season. The second year it will take care of itself and the weeds, too. We would advise light cropping the second year, in order that the plants may become well rooted.

Good seed may be had of S. H. Downs. of Topeka; F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence; Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, of Kansas City, and other reliable seeds-

Inquiries Answered.

MILL Toll.—Please let me know through the FARMER what rates of toll millers are allowed by law, and what penalties for in-fringing the same.

-There is no rate prescribed by law Millers are required to keep their rates of toll posted up in a conspicious place in the mill; that is all there is on the subject in the law.

A British authority on wool says that too rapid growth is inconsistent with perfection; that is, a true, uniform fibre from root to point, elastic, not easily broken, with shining silvery luster. To grow fine wools on rich pastures one must not overstock them. Disease and want of food and warmth cause a secretion of the wool-forming fluid to cease, making a jointed staple which breaks where the stoppage took place.

St. Louis Wool Market.

Messrs. Hagey & Wilhelm write: Our wool market continues buoyant and strong, and so anxious are buyers for all receipts that outside prices are easily obtained. Our sales to-day were at the following prices for Kansas

Fancy ¾ and ¼-blood 27
Choice medium 26
Fair medium 25
Low medium 23
Light fine 22
Heavy fine 20
Carpet 17 ommon... Bux and pulled.....16

While it is a laudable ambition to excel there is truth in this; "That the forcing a young oow to her full capacity, in the attempt to make her atbutter yield, is simply to overtax the ability of a promising young animal and

should be allowed to have a calf before she is three years old or not, let alone forcing her to make a big milk record."

Gilt-Edge Farming.

An old farmer said to the editor of the Scottish Agricultural Gazette, recently: "There is too much gilt edge about farming now-more fancy than substance. I might illustrate this in many ways; but what has operated as much as anything against farmers during the past twenty-five years has been their depending so largely on costly purchased manures, some of them worthless. This unwise system has ruined many, both in pecuniary results, and in using fertilizers that were of no permanent value to their lands. Without the organic matter which is only abundantly supplied in bulky home-made manures, or in crops grown and plowed in for the purpose, few soils are capable of retaining moisture and manure. And even the best of lands and most favorable seasons will not maintain the farmer who manages on that system. We want to go back to the old-time, commonsense farming-entirely self-sustaining and independent."

There is a great deal of good hard sense in that paragraph of the Scotch farmer that applies equally well in this country where there is entirely too much gilt-edge farming. The most common mistakes made by our Western farmers are two, cultivating too much land, and extravagance in the use of machinery. This is not gilt-edge farming in the sense of high success in agriculture; it is rather an attempt to do what good common sense does not approve, and it results just as the kind of farming does which the old Scotsman was talking about. When a farmer undertakes to cultivate a hundred acres and is not able to handle more than twenty-five acres well, he is putting on airs that will impoverish him. One acre may be made to produce fifty bushels of wheat or a hundred bushels of corn. What use, then, to fuss over four times that much ground and raise no more grain? And if a farmer have no more wheat than he can cut himself with a grain cradle in three days and bind and shock it in three other days, why should he buy a selfbinder and keep it in the open air all the year?

The KANSAS FARMER believes in using every useful improvement, but there is no more sense in running things on a ten-acre farm like they ought to be on a thousand-acre farm, than there would be in attempting to run a country newspaper of five hundred circulation on the scale of a metropolitan daily of thirty thousand circulation. An oldfashioned handpress does very well in an office where even in that slow way the whole edition can be worked off in half a day; but where an issue of many thousands must be run off in an hour, it requires the fastest steam power presses. So it is on a farm. Where there is not much to be done there ought not to be much fuss over it, and there ought not to be one dollar of expense incurred where it can be avoided in any reasonable way. Farming, to be successful, must be done economically whether the operations be limited or extended. Where one is able to take care of a great deal of land, he must use machinery and he ought to have the best for the best is cheapest always, provided any is good; but where one has but little, (and that is the condition of most of us) he tain to a higher record in milk and ought to draw on others for the least possible amount of work. There is no more independent and comfortable injure her future usefulness. It is a farmer than he who works no more does to haul the same or a similar load reseeding by man. Why it will not do debatable question in the minds of than he can do himself, with occasional

Borticulture.

MISTAKES AND EXPERIENCES IN HORTICULTURE.

A paper read before the State Horticultural Society, at its sixteenth semi-annual meet-ing, in Wichita, June 29-30, 1886, by Dr. Chas. Williamson, of Washington Kas.

In practical horticulture we find many things to learn as well as unlearn, and some of our best ideas are picked up by the wayside, the donor probably being too modest or too weary as a breadwinner in his own industrial home to attend the meetings of either his own county or State horticultural society. To a large extent, appreciative, we are the gleaners of one another's experience, and although we have the past and the present to stimulate and to encourage us, we still realize that there is a persistent and continued battle to be fought, whose results add to the material prosperity, happiness and health of every home in Kansas, and richly deserves the appreciative fostering care given to it by our legislators. In the northwest and southwest, in the south-central and eastern portions of our State, even to the utmost limits of the newer parts of western Kansas, millions of trees, plants and shrubs are being planted, and even now, our western homestead area-once known as a desert—looks as if the magician's wand had passed over it, making an oasis with trees and shrubs, where but a short time since the Indian, buffalo and antelope roamed at will.

Still, we have enemies in our insect foes, our hot summer sun, southwest winds, occasionally severe winters-for this climate, and late frosts; but last, although not least by any means, is the smooth, suave and unprincipled dude that visits our suburban homes twice a year under the guise of a tree peddler, having pictures of strawberries growing on trees, two-year-old Russian roots raised on the Kaw-with two-year-old scions to match, with a pledge that they'll bear fruit in two years or more, and a patent method of pruning peach trees so that they will bear every year, even though the mercury falls 40 degrees below zero in the winter. With an eye single to our pocketbook, he sizes us up or down (rather call it what you please). disdains the teachings of the voted fruit-list of our Society; being wise in his generation, his labels never fail to give the desired variety. When I see him coming over the prairie toward the house, I am led to exclaim, as Robert Burns did to the witches and warlocks and long-nabbed things that gang among the heather, "Good Lord, deliver us."

The ABC of horticulture in Kansas in its earliest days were copied from Missouri, but like the French alphabet, it had a letter left out. It taught us first, that, plant as we might, we could not be successful, or, in other words, an apple grown in Kansas would need a wire stem to keep the winds from blowing it off the tree. Others taught that trees in the orchard should have their could be driven under the limbs; also that they should be planted close together for mutual protection, and to plant the tree perpendicular; windbreaks were also considered unneces-

All mistakes; for the sun scalded the

planted upright, in a few years the southwest winds would lean them to the northeast, thus causing an effort to be made to get them back again.

Now, in setting rees, we lean them to the southwest, while the wind-breaks on the south and west have made onehalf difference in the amount of fruit raised when they commence to bear, as well as in the successful growing of the young orchard.

Then, again, we planted too many valleties of apples, especially summer apples, and when our trees came into bearing we had not enough of any good variety to market. When we were taking these early lessons we did not have the voted fruit-list of the State Horticultural Society for our primer. Hence, each settler selected the variety he preferred in the State from whence he

We now plant fewer varieties, and these are tested by the experience of other orchardists all over the State. Another early lesson was not to mulch, but water the trees, all through the season. That leaf in the primer was a dear one to me, for I lost plenty of trees every season, and, too, often blamed the nurserymen for it; but in dry years, like 1860, the water gave out, and we went to mulching, and have mulched ever since. Others said we must cultivate all the time, but the early settler had to turn so many ways to keep the wolf from the door, that he preferred to let the earth worm do his plowing under the mulch, thus helping him still to make a success of it.

The next drawback was, our apple trees took the blight, pear trees, too, and they were worst of all-root and tep included, and some of us almost gave up in despair; but of latter years we have changed the name, calling it winter-killed. With the apple we now try to mature all wood ready for winter, and never cultivate later than June. With the pear, we cut back a portion of the growth, so that no immature wood goes into winter quarters; and later, taking a lesson from a Swiss horticulturist, when my pears are injured by blight (alias winter-killing), sun-scald, etc., (for the bark of the body of a tree needs an umbrella or other shade on the south side, in the hot summer days, as much as a man), and when they are Snugly wrapt in his own conceit, he injured I get some clay and mix it like mortar; this is put on two or three inches thick around the trunk of the tree, and a little upon the limbs where the bark is black and dry; it is then wound around with cotton cloths. In the fall you will find a new bark, and the dead outside scaling off. This was a wayside idea or lesson, a surprise to me; but such things may come to any one of us who travels through the world with his eyes and ears open.

No tree is as much at home in Kansas soil as the cherry. My first lesson was that the May Duke and Early Richmond were the only kinds that would succeed in our climate, but I find every year a new name added to the list. My best cherry is an accidental seedling of the Early Richmond. I have this to any variety of trees successful in the say for the benefit of northwest and Eastern States would be equally so here. southwest Kansas, having passed Both errors. It also taught that fruit through all the ups and downs of homestead pioneer life and experience, and stems trimmed up, so that a wagon it is a summir g-up of my experimental work on the frontier in the last eighteen or twenty years, and near thirty, including Territorial days: That it is no sign that, because you cannot cultivate a certain kind or class of fruit to-day, you may not do it a few years hence. This is a part of our horticultural

result of cultivation, stoppage of prairie birds in their migratory annual visits help to plant on the creeks the seeds of wild fruits and timber, which with the reserved store placed there by Providence, (for we now realize that when cutting off the stunted, prairie-burnt white elms, a different growth of more valuable timber takes its place), stimulated the energies of the first settlers with the promise of better things to come in the future, and for some reason, which I am not ready to explain, as soon as tame fruit becomes abundant the wild dwindles and ceases to be, even in its old haunts.

Now, in northern and eastern Kansas, what of promise does our lesson give us in peach culture? In the past, one crop in six years was all we looked for, and often more than we got. In Washington county, one year in four, and still farther west, in Jewell county, the crop becomes more certain, following very hard winters being the exception. Is it not possiple to do better in northern and western Kansas? I say yes. But we must not persist in planting and trimming the peach the same as the apple, unless to fail!

When we look for peaches, even in one of our worst years, they are found on the end of the limbs that lay close to the ground. Even this year, following one of our hardest winters, we have a few peaches where the earth prevented immature development of buds. Then why not cut out the leader, and train the limbs horizontal, close to the ground, or in a fan-shape, against the fence or stakes, as the apricot and nectarine are raised in England, covering them in winter with matting or cornstalks. It will pay us to do so, whenever we get ready to get out of the old ruts, for it has proved a success as far north as Des Moines, Iowa. Then why not here in Kansas? We have in Washington county been substituting the apricot, which is hardier than the peach, easily propagated from seed or cutting, and bears in three years from planting. It is also a success with the Russians in their settlement in Nebraska. In horticulture we have much yet to learn, and the limit of experiment, research and experience is not yet reached.

The State of Iowa has pushed her investigation even into central Asia, and by experiments in her Agricultural College; and even Kansas has much to hope from the investigations of the Iowa State Horticultural Society in their experiments with the hardy, thickleaved Russian fruits. Chas. Gibbs, of the Province of Quebec, a noted horticulturist, and Wm. Budd, of the Iowa Agricultural College, visited in 1882, the two great plains of northern Europe, which are said to be the counterpart of our western prairies, covering like a blanket the larger part of continental Europe on the northeast, and passing, without elevations, into the plains of northern Asia. This wonderful plain is washed on the north by the frigid ocean, and on the west and south by the inland Baltic, the Caspean and Black seas, and includes all of Russia in Europe. On the Volga, the annual rainfall, summer heat and aridity of air, is similar to western Kansas and Nebraska. The geological formation is

increased rainfall that follows as the the same as ours. The melon and tomato flourishes there, and Dent corn fires and the planting of trees. The ripens perfectly. It is nothing uncommon to find cherry orchards in the Province of Valdimer of 15,000 trees, and such is their abundance that Valdimer cherries are cheap in every Russian city reached by rail, in their season. On the Volga, which is noted for its apples, history tracing them back to the time when Rurick was on the throne, in the year 850, and yet, in this climate the winter temperature often gets below zero 50 degrees Fahr. The hardiness of the northern pears of this region is surprising. The seedling varieties are used for park and other shade trees, and lives where the northern poplar dies.

There are many varieties of the Russian wild Bergamot pears from this region, which, as the result of experiments made at the Iowa Agricultural College, have stood the test of winters that have killed the Flemish Beauty. I cite the above to show the necessity of experimental work in our own State with these hardy fruits. Individual experiment is not sufficient, but should be aided by a small appropriation from the State, which, with a small profit from the sale of these trees, in their distribution all over the State, would be of great benefit to all. Too many of us are apt to lack faith in ourselves and in the outcome of the fruit interests of our western counties. However, as a pioneer, I am not one of that number.

When the craggy heights and sides of Lookout mountain, which our brave boys in blue, midst the roar of cannon and the rattle of musketry, baptized with their blood, can be cultivated from valley to hill-top with strawberries and vines, and the land which was once considered worthless, stirred as it were by the magic of the skilled horticulturist, has now reached the fabulous price of \$800 per acre, who is there here, as they look over the homestead era of counties of north and southwestern Kansas, but will exclaim with me, that the sons and daughters of our dead heros who have settled there-for Kansas is truly the soldier's homehave both the courage and the will to make there a paradise of happy homes that shall blossom as the rose.

Raspberry canes are best kept at about two and a half feet high. When grown to that height, pinch off the ends. Bearing canes should be headed back in the spring.

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borer made his home there, destroying the State, including small fruits and the tree. The close planting necessitated the removal of one-half the trees when they came into bearing. If settlement of the country, and the settlement of the country is settlement.

The Poultry Hard.

Preserving Eggs.

Mr. T. S. Hawley, a Shawnee county poultryman, says it is an established fact that infertile eggs will pass through the three weeks' period of incubation under 104 deg. of heat and come out at the end of that time perfectly clear. Having discovered this fact, the vexed question is almost settled. Have the eggs for preserving infertile. After the breeding season is over, shut up, or in the case of the general farmer I would say kill all your cocks. Don't be afraid the hens will stop laying, for the fact is they will lay better without the cocks. Having thus obtained infertile eggs, it s only necessary to pack them, small end down, in some non-heating material (I prefer wheat bran or dry oats), and set away in a cool place where the temperature does not change materially. There is nothing in the pure egg to decay, but the sole trouble is with the life germ within the fertile egg. Try this and report success, please.

Chicken Food.

Corn alone is not good food for any animal. Chickens are no exception. Some persons feed corn meal to young chicks and do not know what ails them when they get sick. Here is a case in point: "A few days since a gentleman informed me he was losing nearly all his young Houdan chicks; they grew remarkably fast, but as soon as they commenced to get their feathers, weakened and died. Inquiry brought to light the fact that the feed was corn meal, mixed with cold water, with little or no other diet. Houdan and also Leghorn chickens are rapid growers, and very soon get their feathers, and during this development of feathers should be fed a varied diet, as the strain on the system of the chicks is a severe one. We have always been very successful with Houdans, and never have been bothered with the complaint referred to. Our feed for them has always been corn meal at the rate of two quarts to one of good wheat middlings thoroughly mixed together while dry, a tablespoonful of good fine ground raw bone mixed in, and then pour on boiling water and stir so as to mix of a crumbly nature free from any stickiness, cover up and let stand until cooled, then feed; give wheat all they will eat up eagerly for last feed in the evening."

Poultry Enemies--Crows.

A correspondent of the Poultry World tells a crow story. He says:

The spring laying season had opened and the attendant of the poultry had been very much elated by the richness of his egg harvest, when I found him one day, quite dejected by the loss of his finest pullet. He said that she had been struck by a hawk some days before, and had just died from the effect of the wound. The next day he reported another case of the same kind, and the experience was repeated daily until it became both monotonous and inconvenient. Six of the best hens had been wounded and most of them were dead. The hawk theory was exploded, but none more satisfactory had been suggested. We would have suspected hogs which frequented the woods adjoining the poultry yard, but the wounds were always inflicted upon only one part of the body of the hen and no corresponding impression of another set of teeth could be found. The destruction of the fowls still continued, and its cause still baffled our efforts at comprehension, until one day a boy working on the farm happened to pass the fowls ranging in the woods near their yard, and dis-

covered the enemies. The hens were running with loud screams from a flock of crows pursuing them. One crow was perched upon a large hen's back, at which he was pounding and tearing with his beak in order to pluck out the feathers. When he succeeded, he flew off to "feather his nest," leaving his victim with a large wound in her back, from which she was to die in a few days. The crafty wretches had insidiously obtained the confidence of their daily companions, the hens, by walking about with them in the woods and pretending to be very sociable, while in reality they were plotting their base designs of a "forced levy." Have they not proved themselves eminently worthy of the appellation "black rascals," and has such an experience ever been reported before? To me, the latter was both novel and painfully instructive.

Poultry Notes.

Tarred paper applied to the outside of the building and exposed to all kinds of weather, if put on with care, will last two seasons. Tarred paper applied to the inside of buildings will be of some service in protecting fowls against ver-

Fowls should never be allowed in barns, stables or carriage houses. Their houses should be fumigated by burning half a pound of sulphur every spring and fall, while the fowls are out for the day, and be well aired before roosting-

Throughout the entire year turkeys are salable in lesser quantities, for the city hotels and restaurants chiefly, and there is no kind of common poultry, perhaps, that will average, the year through, better or steadier in price than will these fine fowls.

While it is necessary to see that the chicks have plenty of shade during the heated portion of the day, and protection from chilliness during the cool nights, their diet must be specially attended to. All laxative articles should be avoided; and as prevention is better than cure, this must be observed from the time they are first able to eat.

In the absence of fish, potatoes boiled in milk, where there is plenty of the latter, is an admirable preparation for feeding to young, growing chicks. A mixture of one-third corn meal and wheat bran with the above will make the young chicks grow wonderfully if given fresh every day. The best feed for sitting hens is plenty of good, sound, whole corn. They should have plenty of fresh water to drink.

That Tired Feeling

The warm weather has a debilitating effect, especially upon those who are within doors most of the time. The peculiar, yet common, com-plaint known as "that tired feeling," is the result. This feeling can be entirely overcome by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives new life and strength to all the functions of the body

"I could not sleep; had no appetite. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon began to sleep soundly; could get up without that tired and languid feeling; and my appetite improved."
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4 THE LIVER. THE KIDNEYS. THE STOMACH. THE BOWELS.	d, recomm d, recomm by Phys by Phys world. T acts on al of the h
A POSITIVE CURE FOR	Rel icia he o ll of
3 CONSTIPATION, 3	lovator ed and e ed and e ns all o nly rem the gre un syste
DOSE :—One to two tenspoonfuls. Genuine Crab Orchard Salts in sealed packages at 10 and 25ots. No genuine Salts sold in bulk. Crab Orchard Water Co., Proprs.	endors- ver the ledy that at organs m.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA

Secretes the bile and acts like a filter to cleanse impurities of the blood. By irregularity in its action or suspensions of its functions, the bile poisons the blood, causing jaundice, sallow complexion, weak eyes, bilious diarrhæa, a languid, weary feeling, and many other distressing symptoms generally termed liver troubles. These are relieved at once by the use of BULL'S SARSAPARILLA the great blood resolvent. Dr. John Bull.—I have been for a number of

DR. JOHN BULL.—I have been for a number of yearsseverely afflicted with a mercurial beadache and a dull, heavy pain in my liver. Three bottles of BULL'S SARSATARILLA gave me more relief than all the others combined.

T. H. OWENS, Louisville, Ky.

T. H. OWENS, Louisville, Ky.
Dr. John Bull.—I have examined the prescription for the preparation of Dr. John Bull's
Sarsaparilla, and believe the combination to
be an excellent one, and well calculated to produce an alterative impression on the system. I
have used it both in public and private practice,
and think it the best article of Sarsaparilla in use.
M. PYLES, M. D., Louisville, Ky.,
Res. Phys. at Lou, Marine Hosp.

Variable appetite; faint, gnawing feeling at pit of the stomach, heartburn, wind in the stomach, bad breath, bad taste in the mouth, low spirits, general prostration. There is no form of disease more prevalent than Dyspepsia, and it can in all cases be traced to an enfeebled or poisoned condition of the blood. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA by cleansing and purifying the blood, tones up the diges-tive organs, and relief is obtained at once.

DR. JOHN BULL.—I have no hesitation in saying that I believe your Sansaparilla to be the best medicine manufactured for the cure of Scrofula Syphilis, and many other cutaneous and glandular affections, having used it with entire success in numbers of the above cases.

JAMES MOORE, Louisville, Ky

SCROFULA

Is a peculiar morbid condition of

DR. JOHN BULL.—I procured one bottle of BULL'S SARSAPARILLA for my eldestson. Among the remedies and various prescriptions that he has tried for weak lungs and chest, this one bottle has been of more benefit to him than all. It has cured read Thyrapredicts well. cured me of Dyspepsia as well. JOHN S. McGEE, Horse Cave, Ky

to the system through the blood,

affecting the glands, often resulting in

swellings, enlarged joints, abscesses, sore eyes, blotchy eruptions on the face or neck. Erysipelas is akin to it and is often mistaken

for Scrofula as it comes from the same cause,

KIDNEYS

BLOOD Are the great secretory organs of the body. Into and through the Kidneys flow the waste fluids con-IFE. the system, caused directly by impurities in the blood or by the lack of sufficent nourishment furnished THE LIFE.

taining poisonous matter taken from the sys-tem. If the Kidneys do not act properly this matter is retained and poisons the blood, causing headache, weakness, pain in the small of back and loins, flushes of heat, chills, with disordered stomach and bowels. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA acts as a diuretic on the Kidneys and bowels, and directly on the blood as well, causing the great organs of the body to resume their natural functions, and health is at once restored.

LR. JOHN BULL.—I have used BULL'S SARSAPARILLA for rheumatism and kidney trouble, and my son has taken it for asthma and general debility. It has given us both great relief.

Yours truly,

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impure blood. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA by, purifying the blood and toning up the system forces the impurities from the blood and cleanses the system through the regular

DR. JOHN BULL.—It is my opinion that your preparation of Sarsaparilla is decidedly superior to any other now in use, and I will take great pleasure in recommending it for the cure of Scrofula and all diseases of the blood and kidneys.

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The Busy Bee.

Breeding Bees--the Color Line, Etc.

A California apiarist discussed this subject some time ago in the American Apiculturist, and his article is worth reproducing for Kansas readers. He said:

Perhaps it is a good thing for conservatism that the extreme views set forth by those who have hobbies tend to neutralize each other and to produce more moderate opinions in the minds of unprejudiced readers.

Judging by the arguments we often read, bee-keepers hold very unlike beliefs about many matters in their calling; and, among others, see the color line drawn with considerable sharp-

The greater portion of the articles in the bee papers will be found on the side of disregarding color, although sometimes they almost seem to be particular about it in a negative way.

Therefore, we find many who advocate, especially with Italians, the breeding of darker bees; and many others who advise such a system of breeding as would tend to produce motley and irregular markings among our yellow races. These ideas probably spring from a belief that light color and bright bands are prejudicial to hardiness and industry. Let us see if the other side to this question has not likewise firm foundation. In taking the various races as nature gives them to us we find some races black and some yellow. Be the two circumstances connected or disconnected, we find that yellow races are in most respects the better. Now we avail ourselves of good opportunities and breed the better varieties; what standards shall we set up and what features shall we strive to retain? Unquestionably, the one object among practical beemen is profit; therefore, those characteristics of bees that affect the amount of honey stored are the ones that should be kept and cultivated by select breeding and at all hazards. But this may be done without sacrificing color, and beauty in bees adds to the pleasure of bee-keeping which is an item at least. Bright color does not necessarily impair industry.

The Italians have grown steadily in favor since the time of their introduction; and one of the chief traits to recommend them is their superior industry as compared with the blacks. Yet the three bright golden bands that help to render them so beautiful have been recognized from the first, and the talk about dark, leather-colored ones is a matter of later date.

. The Cyprians and the Syrians have proven themselves wonderfully brave, hardy and energetic; yet their color is of surpassing brightness and beauty. The effect of their yellow bands is heightened by the profusion of yellow hairs distributed on other parts of their bodies, and yet, after nature has given us the yellow races superior to black of the discussion of this question would ones, we are told that we may make be realized in the establishment of a them still better by breeding them

sarily influence their disposition either would be to secure uniformity of pur-

The Italians in their purity are as gentle as any manipulator could wish. The still brighter Albinos-a variation from the Italians—are considered even more peaceable. But the black bees, as long as their courage holds out, viciously resent intrusion. On the other hand, the Cyprians and the Palestines, as beautiful as the Albinos, are fierce and warlike, while the gray Carniolans are as harmless in disposition as any bees

useful traits, neither is it in prolificness. How, then. may color be developed prejudicially to other points?

I will say by way of acknowledgement that it may be done by breeding for appearances solely, regardless of other points. To illustrate:

Of several queens that I raised last year from a somewhat dark Cyprian mother, the majority were like the mother in appearance, but a few were light colored and very handsome. The colonies produced from the latter were this spring among the most prosperous I had; so I used these light queens for drone mothers and I expect none. but good results. But had these queens been the mothers of less active bees instead, and had I in my anxiety to get beautiful stock bred from them just the same, I would have committed act No. 1 toward deteriorating my stock. This might have given a start down hill, the result of which would depend on my committing act No. 2 and so on. Geo. E. Waring, an authority on Jersey cattle, deprecated breeding those animals for "black points," not because black markings on nose, tip of tail, horns, etc., were prejudicial to dairy qualities of necessity, but because they might be so by accident after the same manner. Poorer animals for butter might frequently be bred from just because they happen to have these fancy points, and this would cause a retrograde in more practical merits. But time has shown that Jerseys with black points have not frequently enough been inferior dairy cows to very much lessen the value of that particular strain of the breed.

I might mention many other ex amples, but I will content myself with a few. No fowls have been bred more particularly for markings than the various breeds of Games; yet their pugnacity of spirit remains unimpaired.

The Dark Brahmas have also been bred with an eye to the most rigid accuracy of color, and yet they are still as large, as hardy and as profitable as they ever were. Bantams have suffered the breeding down of size and likewise the establishment of rigid standards of markings without losing that comical, self-sufficient bravery that has always characterized them. And so it is with the yellow races of bees. It does not follow that any connection exists between their color on the one hand and their qualities on the other. But nature, in some mysterious way that shows forth in its effects upon all animals and plants, has in Italians and Cyprians, Syrians and Palestines, bred their yellow color conjointly with traits that render them most valuable to mankind.

Why cannot we in applying the aid of science to nature continue likewise and, instead of separating points that we find joined together, strive to blend beauty and profit still more harmoniously by breeding for both at once? In my opinion, a practical and beneficial result queen breeders' association with membership wherever queens are raised in Again, color in bees does not neces- America. The object of this association pose and action among dealers and producers.

Some standard as a test of purity and of distinction between races being much needed, such an association of breeders could establish a correct and generally recognized one. Improvements in certain directions upon races as we find them can result from proper breeding.

Such a body, by securing concert, would insure system and enhance success; and the time would more surely known. Color, therefore, is not of itself come when bees, the progeny of Ameria controlling factor in either of these can-reared mothers purely mated, would

be better than those from imported queens.

The matter of breeding for practical qualities and looks conjointly could be regulated, and also the much mooted question of rearing cheap queens could be settled; for such a body of breeders would have a dignity attaching that would give its discussions weight. It is needless now to enter into details of constitution and of means of securing authority among its membership. I will only say in conclusion that, such associations already exist, not only in the breeding of animals and fowls, but also in the improvement of special breeds of the same. I believe that a general association of queen breeders, or sep arate organizations for the different races would be productive of good results to both dealers and patrons.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, July 26, 1886 LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New York.

BEEVES-Receipts 250 carloads. Market ex tremely dull with no prospect of a clearance. Na tive steers 4 40a5 50, cattle 4 60a4 75, grass Texans

SHEEP-Receipts 84 carloads. Extremes for sheep 3 00a5 00, lambs 4 50a6 00; general sales, 3 75 a4 75 for sheep and 4 75a5 75 for lambs.

HOGS Receipts 11,080. Good Westerns would sell at 5 25a5 40.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports: CATTLE-Receipts 9 600, shipments 1,700. Mar ket slow and 10a15c lower. Shipping steers, 950 to 1,500 lbs., 3 00a5 10; stockers and feeders 2 35a 4 50; cows, bulls and mixed, 1 50a3 75; bulk 2 25a 375; through Texas cattle steady, with grass eows at 2 15a2 57, grass steers 3 00a4 85.

HOGS-Receipts 18,500, shipments 2,000. Market stronger. Rough and mixed 4 25a4 85, packing and shipping 4 75a5 75, light 4 20a4 95, skips 2 50a

SHEEP-Receipts 4,500, shipments 80. Market duil and 10a25c lower. Natives 2 00a4 00, Western 3 00a3 40, Texans 1 75a3 10.

Kansas City.

CATTLE-Receipts since Saturday 690. The offerings to-day were maderate and the market about steady at Saturday's prices. Sales ranged 2 75 for feeding steers to 4 40 for shippers.

HOG -Receipts since Saturday 4 103. There were reduced receipts to day and the market firm and 5c higher for choice, while common were slow. Extreme range of sales 3 75a4 90, bulk at

SHEEP-Receipts since Saturday 219. Market quiet. Good to choice 2 40a3 00.

PRODUCE MARKETS. New York.

WHEAT-Market lower, No. 3 red, 821/48821/20 No. 2 red, 841/28845/6c elevator. CORN-Higher. Ungraded, 45a491/2c; No. 2, 48a

181/4c afloat.

St. Louis. WHEAT-Active and higher. No. 2 red, cash,

41/sc; August, 737/sa751/sc.

CORN-Active, very strong. No. 2 mixed, cash 361/c; August 365/8a373/4c

OATS--Firm. No. 2 mixed cash, 26a265%c. RYE-Steady at 51c

BARLEY-No market.

Chicago.

WHEAT-Fairly active. July, 73% a741/4c; August, 741/8a75c; September, 76a767/8c; No. 2 red 751/6C

CORN-Active and excited. Cash, 401/a401/2c; July, 40a401/2c.

OATS-Active and firm. Cash, 27a271/c. RYE-Steady. No. 2, 53c. BARLEY-Easy, No. 2, 61c.

FLAX SEED-Steady, No. 1, 1 121/4 Kansas City.

WHEAT-The market to-day on 'change was a trifle more active No. 2 red, cash, was nomi nal; July sold at 581/c; August sold at 581/8 against 59c Saturday.

CORN-- The market was stronger to day. No. 2 cash and July were nominal; August sold at 331/4a33/4c; September sold at 331/4a35c.

OATS-No. 2 cash, 283/4c bid, no offerings RYE-No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings.

HAY--Receipts 5 cars. Market firm. Fancy, small baled, 750; large baled, 700; wire bound

OIL-CAKE-# 100 lbs., sacked, 1 25; # ton, 23 00. free on board cars. Car lots, 22 00 per ton.

FLAXSEED-We quote at 1 00 per bus. upon the

basis of pure

CASTOR REANS-Quoted at 1 55a1 60 per bus BUTTER-Receipts fair and market steady for choice, of which offerings are light. We quote:

Creamery, fancy, 17c; good. 14c; fine dairy in single package lots, 12c: storepacked do., 10c; common, 4c.

EGGS-Receipts sufficient for the demand and market steady at 7c per dozen for candled. Sales cannot be made without candling.

CHEESE-Full cream 91/2c, part skim flats 7a8c, Young America 10c, Kansas 5a7c

POTATOES - New potatoes, 30a40c per bushel. BROOM CORN-We quote: Hurl, 10c: self working. 6a7c; common red tipped. 5c; crooked, 31/2a4c. PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually 1/2c higher. Sugarcured meats (canvassed or plain): hams, 12c; breakfast bacon, 8%c; dried beef, 10c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides, 6 15; long clear sides, 6 05; shoulders, 600; short clear sides, 640. Smoked meats: clear rib sides, 6 85; long clear sides, 6 75; shoulders, 675; short clear sides, 715. Barrel meats: mess pork, 10 00; mess beef, extra, 8 50. Choice tierce lard, 6 121/2.

M. EHRET, Jr. & CO.



WFLATWSTEEP ROOFS. CHEAPEST & BEST IN USE. WATER FIRE WIND PROOF. SUSE NO OTHER ROOF! W. E. CAMPE, Agt.,

9th and Olive Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.

WRITE TO THE YORK NURSERY CO.

FORT SCOTT, KANSAS,

For Catalogue and Prices.

250 Acres.

Established 1868.

AMAR NURSERIES,

Headquarters for Fine Nursery Stock of any Description at Hard Time Prices.

Dealers and Nurserymen supplied at lowest wholesale rates. Parties wishing to buy large or small quantities will save money

by getting our prices. We have a surplus of Apples, Berries, Forest Trees, Osage Hedge, Russian Mulberries, Apple Seedlings, etc.

C. H. FINK & SON, Address LAMAR, MISSOURI.

600 Merino Sheep for Sale.

Mostly Ewes, acclimated and free from disease. I nust sell as my range is all fenced.

J. C. DWELLE, Att'y at Law, Florence, Kansas.

THE CITY HOTEL,

CHICAGO. S. E. Cor. state and 16th streets THE STOCKMEN'S HOME.

Special Rate to Stockmen, \$1.50 Per Day. Nearest Hotel outside the Yards. Cable cars passt House for all parts of the City. W. F. ORCUTT, Proprietor.

WEAK, UNDEVELOPED PARTS ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

WANTED Ladies and Gentlemen to take nice light work at their homes, alto \$3 a day easily made. Work sent by mail. No canvassing. Steady Employment Furnished. Address with stamp CROWN MFG. CO., 294 Vine St., Cincinnatt, Ohio.

Send six cents for postage and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortunes awaithe workers absolutely sure.

TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maire

TO ADVERTISE and meet with success rete of newspapers, and a correctly displayed advi-secure such information JUDICIOUSLY will enable you to advertise JUDICIOUSLY CONSULT LORD AND THOMAS NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FRES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POST-ING.

ING.

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

And such natice shall be spubli-hed in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the Kansas Farmer to send the paper, free of cost, to every County Clerk in the State, to be kept on die in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$60.00 is saffixed to any failure of a Justice of the Farmer for a violation of this law.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the

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

Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up.

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

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

Any person taking up an estray, must immediately advertise the sance by posting three written notices in as many places in the townthip, giving a correct de scription of such stray.

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

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

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollare, it shall be advertised in the Kansas Farmer in three successive numbers.

If he owner of any stray, may, within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before my Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker-up of the time when, and the Justice heaver to a stray falls to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker-up, add appraises on the same on their appraisement.

The owner of a tray falls to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in

Strays for week ending July 14, '86.

Thomas county--James N. Fike, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by G. F. Ant im, of Sherman tp., one sorrel mare, about 13% hands high, weight 700 pounds, supposed to be 7 vers old, branded PR C on left shoulder and P C with bar above on left hip; val-

Franklin county-T. F. Ankeny, clerk HORSE—Taken up by James M Curdy, of Williamshurz tp., (P. O. Williamsburz), one sorrel horse, 4 years old, white stripe in face, right hind foot white; valued at \$65.

MARE—By same, one bright bay mare, 4 years old, mark on neck supposed to have been made by a yoke; valued at \$75.

Douglas county-M. D. Greenlee, Dep. clerk.
PONY-Taken up by John E. Deming, of Marion
tp. (P. O. Baden), June 15, 1886, one light gray horse
pony, 14% hands high, about 16 years old, weight about
850 pounds, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

Cherokee county -- L. R. McNutt clerk.

MARE AND COLT—Taken up by Frank Spinning, of Spinn Valley tp., (Neutral P. O.), June 8, 1886, one mare and colt,—mare 14% bands high, ears split, about 8 years old, branded y v on left shoulder, had leather halter on when taken up—co't sorrel, 1 year old, hip knocked down, ha't bell on when taken up; mare valued at \$65, colt at \$10.

Edwards county—J. S. Strickler, clerk. COW—Taken up by William O'Toole, of Brown tp., June 30, 1886, one medium size red cow, branded G on both hips; valued at \$16.

Strays for week ending July 21, '86

Clark county--J. S Myers, clerk.

HORSE-Taken up by H.A. Sibley, of Liberty tp., (P. O. Lexington), June 30, 1886, one sorrel horse, saddle marks: valued at \$20 COLT-Taken up by James Simson, of Center tp., (P. O. Ashland), June 9, 1886, one bay mare colt, branded open A E on left hip, left feet white; valued at \$25.

Kingman county--J. J. Stevens, clerk. PONY-Taken up by John C. Bett, (P. O. Trenton)
May 20, 1886 one mare pony, branded V. E. on left
shoulder; valued at \$30.

Coffey county -- H B. Cheney, clerk, MARE—Taken up by Joseph Lebo, of California tp., June 10, 1886, one 3-year old bay mare, black legs, mane and tail, no brands visible; valued at \$60.

Reno county -- W. R. Marshall, cierk. 2 PONIES—Taken up by G. F. Terry, of Reno tp., two fron gray poores, about 8 years old, both have Spanish brands on left bip and one has Spanish brand on left jaw; valued at \$25 each.

Strays for week ending July 28, '86.

Sedgwick county.-E P. Ford, clerk. Sedgwick county.—E. F. Foru, utc. a.
PONY—Taken up by N. J. Nelson, of Roct ford tp.,
May 20, 1886 one dark bay mare pony. 10 or 12 years
old, one fore foot white, branded on left shoulder with
letter Y; valued at \$1.5.
PONY—Taken up by Joseph Crider, of Kechi tp.,
July 19, 1886 one brow: flea-bitten mare pony, branded
on left hip t C, whi a on end of nose and on left fore
foot and in forehead, both hind feet white.

Shawnee county--D. N. Burdge, clerk. PONY-Taken up by L. E. Swords, of Williamsport

tp., one black horse pony, 12 years old, branded X on right hip; valued at \$20.

Osage county-R H. McClair, clerk. HEIFER-Taken up by R. R. Glass, of Melvern tp., June 21, 1886, one 1-vear-uld red heifer, no marks or b ands visible; valued at \$12 50.

Comanche county--Thos. P. Overman, clerk. COW-Taken up by Jonn E. Eidson, of Protection p., (P. O. Protection), June 27, 1886, one brown cow or 6 years old, smooth crop off both ears; valued at

5 or 6 years old, smooth crop of our constant of the country of th

Labette county.—W. W. Cook, clerk,
PONY—Taken up by Wm. H Harrison, of Oswego
tp., June 20, 1886, one bay male pony, about 14 hands
high, 5 or 6 years cld, brands of some kind on left side
of face and on left hip, wind galls on right hind knee,
had on leather head-stall when taken up; valued
at \$25.

Washington county-John E. Pickard, clerk. STEER—Taken up by W. H. White, Little Blue tp., (P. O. Barnes), J by 7. 1886, one red yearing steer, white spot on forehead; valued at \$12.

POSITIVELY CURED.

Thousands of cases of sick and nervous headache are cured every year by the use of Turner's Treatment. Mrs. Gen. Augustus Wilson, of Parsons, Kas., who was appointed by the Governor and State of Kansas lady commissioner to the World's Fair at New Orleans says: "Turner's Treatment completely cured me, and I think it has no equal for curing all symptoms arising from a disordered stomach or from nervous debility. For female complaints there is nothing like it."

To the Women!

Young or old, if you are suffering from general debility of the system, headache, backache, pain in one or both sides, general lassitude, bearing down pains in the abdomen, flashes of heat, palpitation of the heart, smothering in the breast, fainting sensations, nervous debility, coughing, neuralgia, wakefulness, loss of power, mejory and appetite or weakness of a private nature. We will guarantee to cure you with from one to three packages of the treatment. As a uterine tonic it has no equal.

Nervousness!

Whether caused from overwork of the brain or imprudence, is speedily cured by Turner's Treatment. In hundreds of cases one box has effected a complete cure. It is a special specific and sure cure for young and midde aged men and women who are suffering from nervous debility or exhausted vitality, causing dimness of signs, aversion to society, want of ambition, etc. For

Dyspepsia!

Strengthening the nerves and restoring vital power this discovery has never been equaled. Ladies and gentlemen will find TURNER'S TREATMENT pleasant to take, sure and permanent in its action. Each package contains over one month's treatment. The Treatment, with some late discoveries and additions, has been used for over thirty years by Dr. Turner in st Louis, in private and hospital practice. Price Turner's Treatment, per package, \$1; three packages \$2, sent prepaid ou receip of price thousands of cases of diseases mentioned above have been cured with one package, and knowing as we do its wonderful curative effects, the Treatment having been used in private practice for over thirty years in St Louis, we will give the following written guarantee: With each order for three boxes, accompanied by \$2, we will send our written guarantee to refund the money if the Treatment does not effect a cure. Send money by postal note or at our risk Address E L, Blake & Co., Sixth and Market Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

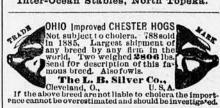
HOLSTEIN PARK



WM. A. & A. F. TRAVIS, BREEDERS OF

Holstein-Friesian Cattle.

Inter-Ocean Stables, North Topeka.



C. W. WARNER & CO.,

Wholesale - Commission - Merchants,

Handle Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Fruit, Ranch Produce Flour, Hay and Grain, etc. Flour, Hay and Grain, etc. 397 Holladay street, Denver, Colorado.

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Kansas Farmers' Fire Insurance Company

ABILENE, :: KANSAS, Insures Farm Property, Live Stock and Detached Dwellings

Against Fire, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms.

CAPITAL, FULL PAID, : : : : : \$50,000.

The last report of the Insurance Department of this State shows the KANSAS FARMERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has more assets for every one hundred dollars at risk than any other company doing business in this State, viz.

The Kansas Farmers has \$1.00 to pay \$18 00 at risk; the Home, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$46.00; the Continental, o' New York, \$1.00 to pay \$46.00; the German, of Freeport, III, \$1.00 to pay \$70.00, the Burlington of Iswa \$1.00 to pay \$78.00, and the State of Iswa \$1.00 to pay \$79.00 at risk.

J. H. PRESCOTT, Pres't. ED. C. GAY, Secretary.

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National Mutual Fire Insurance

SALINA, : KANSAS,

MAKES A SPECIALTY OF INSURING FARM BUILDINGS AND STOCK

Against loss by Fire, Lightning, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms. Premium Notes in Force and Other Assets, \$12.000.

M. C. REVILLE, Vice Pres't. C. C. WOODS, Treasurer.

W. H. BARNES, Pres't. J. H. MITCHELL, Secretary. GEN. J. C. CALDWELL, Manager. The Kansas Live Stock Insurance Company,

-TOPEKA, KANSAS,-

Insures Live Stock Against Death BY DISEASE OR ACCIDENT.

Incorporated under and complied with all the laws of the State of Kansas, furnished bonds as required, and received certificate of authority from Insurance Commissioner to do business. Your Insurance solicited. Agents wanted. Mention Kansas Farmer.

CHICAGO.

KANSAS CITY.

James H. Campbell & Co., LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Rooms 23 and 24, Exchange Building, Kansas City Stock Yards, SUCCESSORS TO-

ANDY J. SNIDER & CO., 🖀 CAMPBELL, LANCASTER & CO., Of CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS.

Unequaled facilities for handling consignments of Stock in either of the above cities, respondence invited. Market reports furnished free.

Refers to Publishers Kansas Farmer.

Farm and Stock Cyclopedia,

CONTAINING EVERY TOPIO OF INTEREST TO FARMERS, RANOHMEN, STOOKMEN, BREEDERS, FRUIT-GROWERS, GARDENERS AND APIARISTS.

Is a condensation into practical and useful form of all that is of interest and value to of agriculturists, ranchmen and breeders, in all sections. It is the ripe product of twelve of the most eminent writers and practical workers in the land—It treats over 1,000 important topics, comprised in one elegant imperial octave volume of 1,234 pages. It contains 40 separate departments, each complete in itself and alone worth the price of the entire book. It is embellished with 400 elegant and practical engravings, and at its renurably low price (\$4.50) is within the reach of every one. No man who tills an acre of ground or owns a head of stock can afford to do without this admirable work. Sent to any address postpaid, on receipt of price. Address, with remittance.

HAMMOND, EARLE & HAMMOND, General Western Agents, Kansas City, Mo

THE

POULTRY AND STOCK FARM FOR SALE!

Chicago & Alton Railrodd

Is the Best Route from

KANSAS CITY to the EAST,

BECAUSE

There is no change of cars of any class from Kansas City to Chicago.

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There is no change of cars of any class from Kansas City to Chicago.

There is no change of cars of any class from Kansas City Chicago, St. Louis and Bloomington.

Palace Reclining Chair Cars,

Elegant and comfortable, free of charge, are run through in all trains, any and night, from Kansas City to Chicago. This is the onty Lins running a sufficient number of these cars in all trains to accommodate all of its patrons.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,

The newest and best, run through without change, from Kansas City to Chicago, Kansas City to Chicago, Kansas City to Chicago, Kansas City to St. Louis to Chicago. It is the only line running a sufficient number of these cars in all trains to accommodate all of its patrons.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,

The newest and best, run through without change, from Kansas City to Chicago, Kansas City to St. Louis to Chicago. It is the only line running a standard proper control of the cars of the control of the cars of

The Beterinarian.

[The paragraphs in this department are gathered from our exchanges.—ED. FARM-

INJURED HIP .- I have a horse that got kicked two weeks ago right on the hip joint, and it swelled up very much, but we bathed it two or three times a day with warm water. That reduced the swelling and the inflammation, but there still remains quite a large bunch. He is not very lame now, but I should like to know what will bring the swelling down. [Clip off the hair from the part and apply a blister: Spirits of turpentine, 11 drachms; cantharides, 4 drachms; lard, 4 ounces. Apply with friction for ten minutes. Attend to the general directions given for blistering. Tie the horse's head high so he cannot lie down for nine days, and also arrange the stall so he cannot rub the blistered surface.]

ATROPHY OF THE MUSCLES .- I have a three-year-old filly that is sweenied. She is not yery lame, only when on the hard road. I have to work her almost every day on the farm. I think the cause was collar too wide, but have put in a sweat-pad. Her shoulder is wasted away and shrunken. What can I do to cure her? [You must give the mare perfect rest. You should have stated how long the wasting has existed. Use the following blister: Cantharides, pulverized, 6 ounces; lard, 6 ounces. Mix, and after clipping off the hair, apply two ounces, rubbing it well in with the hand for ten minutes. Apply fresh lard every day for ten days, washing off the blister on the third day after its application. At the end of three weeks repeat the blister, and should it be necessary, repeat three weeks afterwards. It takes considerable time to restore wasted muscle to its natural condition. Put on a neck-cradle, or keep the mare's head tied up so she cannot bite the part.]

PARASITICAL DISEASE IN SHEEP .-Some of my yearling sheep have been growing poor for the last two months, and have had the best of care; their feed has been hay three times a day, and oats twice a day; have had a good appetite, excepting the last two weeks they were on hay. Some of them run at the eyes, and nose, and are frothy at the mouth, their nose and lips are scabby and sore; and their bowels are constipated, their skin is as white as it is after they have been bled to death. In tagging I cut some of them, and where I cut them no blood would start, it looked as white as wax. I had one last fall that was similar to these (with the exception of the skin which was a natural color), I killed it, and found a white flat worm, several feet long, in the small intestines; it was very thin and about five-eighths of an inch wide, and jointed. Thinking these might be the same, I killed one, but could not find anything but what was all right. Was it a tape worm in the one I killed last fall; if so, what causes them, and what will get rid of them? Is there such a disease as paper skin in sheep; if so, what is the cause of that, and what is the cure? [The symptoms present in your sheep indicate complications not made sufficiently plain by your description to enable us to make an intelligent diagnosis of the disease. That parasites may be the primary cause of the trouble is probable; some varieties of which are a common cause of extreme emaciation and debility of the general system. There are no less than forty varieties of these parasites found in the various tissues of the body in our domestic animals. Some are apparently harmless to the animal; while other varieties are very destructive to life;

late to save the animal. The presence of St. John's wort in the pasture where your sheep are grazing, will account for the soreness of the skin on the face of your sheep. Paper skin, as it is called, is a symptom and not a disease. The white, flat worm found in the small intestines of the sheep killed is the tænia or tape worm. Common salt in the feed is a good preventive. Treatment: Sulphate of iron, pulverized, chloride of soda, of each 1 ounce; powdered savin, 6 drachms; mix all together and divide into sixteen powders; give one powder at night for a week.]

Summer fallows receive one or two plowings only during the summer. The surface hardens into a crust and becomes a mass of clods when plowed; and weeds are allowed to grow and seed the land. The 'time required for repeated plowings prevents the necessary work. But with the "ACME" Pulverizing Harrow, Clod Crusher & Leveler, work even better than plowing may be performed in one-fifth of the time, the weeds sliced up and killed and the operation repeated so often that the field will be a clean, mellow bed by 'autumn." See advertisement on page 15.

A Chicago jeweler has invented a selfwinding watch. By an arrangement something like the carefully-balanced lever of a pedometer, the watch is wound by the motion of the wearer when walking. A walk of seven minutes will wind the watch to go for forty-two hours.

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 T. E. BOWMAN & Co., bought.

Bank of Topeka Building, Topeka, Kas.

JOHNSON BROS. - Kansas,



ders of and Dealers in Imported and High-Grade

French Draft Horses.

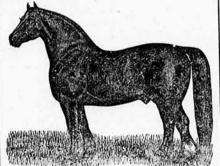
Choice Stallions for sale on easy terms. Write us nd mention Kansas Farmer.

J. L. HASTINGS, Wellington, - - Kansas,



Dealer and Breeder in Imported and High-Grade FRENCH DRAFT & CLYDESDALE HORSES.

Terms reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Cor-respondence solicited.



JOHN CARSON.

Winchester, - - - Kansas, Importer and breeder of CLYDESDALE and PER-GHERON-NORMAN HORSES. Choice stock for sale, including some fine Grades. Also Jacks for sale, Correspondence solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

their presence is not suspected until too E. BENNETT & SON



Importers and breeders of PERCHERON, CLYDES-DALE and CLEVELAND BAY HORSES. 106 head will arrive from Europe, July 28th. Horses sold on terms to suit purchasers. Write for illustrated Cata-logue.

J. N. THOMPSON

MORAN, ALLEN CO., KANSAS, Breeder, Desler in and Shipper of

IMPROVED POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Choice Pigs for Sale. Pedigreed stock-C. P.-C. Record. Correspondence invited. [Mention this paper.]

RARE BARGAINS



EASTERN KANSAS HERD OF

POLAND-CHINA HOGS.



Perry D. 5851 and White Ear 8117 at head of herd. Among the sows are Milla 6668 (C. R.), sired by Streber's Cor 6119; Fancy Gem 12448, sired by Gem's U. S. 2501; three sows bred by B. F. Dorey & Sons, sired by St Loui. King 1993; its sows sired by Cock's U. S. 3349. Ch. ice pigs for sale at prices to suit the times. Inspection invited. Recorded in O. P.-C. Record. Str. & all healthy.

Richmond, Franklin Co., Kas.

THOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINAS



As produced and bred by A. C. Moore & Sons, Canton As produced and bred by A. C. Moore & Sons, Canton. Ill. The best hog in the world. We have made a specialty of this breed for 38 years. We are the largest breeders of thoroughbred Poland-Chinas in the world. Shipped over 700 pigs in 1883 and could not supply the demand. We are raising 1,000 pigs for this season's trade. We have 180 sows and 10 males we are breeding from. Our breeders are all recorded in American P.-C. Record Pigs all eligible to record. Photo card of 4 breeders free. Swins Journal 25 cis. in 2-cent stamps. Come and see our stock; if not as represented we will pay your expenses. Special rates by express.

OTTAWA HERD OF Poland-China and Duroc Jersey Red Hogs.



I. L. WHIPPLE, Prop'r, Ottawa, Kas. I have for sale a fine lot of young pigs sired by Jay hawker 2639, Ottawa King 2885 (the champion hogs o

hawker 2639, Ottawa King 2885 (the champion hogs of Franklin county), and Buckeye Boy 2d 2219, Ben Butler 2977, Leek's Gilt-Edge 2887, which are very fine breeders of fashionable strains. My sows are all first class and of popular strains, I also have an extra fine lot of Duroc Jersey Red pigs for sale from sires and dams that have never been beaten in the show ring in four c unties in Kansas. I have hogs of all ages in pairs or trio of no kin, for sale. Herd has taken over twenty prizes this last year. My herd has never had any disease. Stock all eligible or recorded in Central Record, Please call and see stock, or write and give description of what you want. Inquiries promptly answered. Farm, three milessoutheast of Ottawa, Kas.

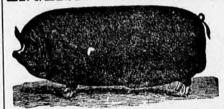


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TESTIMONIALS:

OFFICE OF KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MANHATTAN, KAS., June 21, 1886.

OFFICE OF KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MANHATTAN, RAS., June 21, 1000.

To whom it may concern:

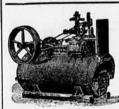
This is to certify that we have for some time had one of the "Boies' Stock Watering Troughs," of which Meesrs. Goodwin & Bishop, of Delphins, Kes., are the agents, and that the workings of the Trough have been entirely satisfactory from the first. The Troughs and connections are simple and not likely soon to get out of repair, and the supply apparatus is strictly sutomatic, working freely in such a way as to keep the troughs constantly supplied. This Trough seems to be a useful addition to our list of farm appliances.

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Respectfully, J. T. WHITE, Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner.

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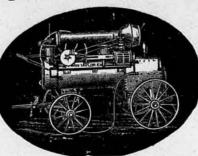
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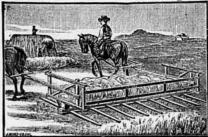
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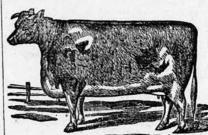
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