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PRICE, \$1.50 A YEAR.

Higinbotham's Clay Center Sale.

The illustration this week represents the magnificent Cruickshank Short-horn bull Imp. Double Gloster 55306 (49383), which now heads the Blue Valley Herd of Short-horns owned by Wm. P. Higinbotham, Manhattan, Kas., together with three of his calves. As will be seen by the advertisement in another place, Mr. Higinbotham will hold a public sale at Clay Center, this State, on Wednesday, July 13, of thirty head of very choice Cruickshank-topped Short-horns.

Regarding Cruickshank Short-horns, the following is gleaned from the sale catalogue:

"There is no doubt that the family of Short-horn cattle that to-day are claiming the attention of the most prominent breeders in America are the Cruickshanks. This celebrated family of cattle originated with Mr. Amos Cruickshank, of Sittytton, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in the year 1837, and by the purchase of a single heifer there was commenced a herd which now is one of the largest, and without doubt the most valuable in the world. In laying the foundation for his herd, Mr. Cruickshank commenced by buying the best beef-producing animals he could find, paying often high prices, and whether of Bates or Booth extraction, it made little difference to him, for unless their individual merit pleased his discerning eye and superior judgment, he soon passed them by. The style of Short-horns which Mr. Cruickshank may be said to have created, was largely the result of local conditions. He bred to produce an every-day farmer's beast that would give the greatest possible returns for the least food. At Mr. Cruickshank's first sale in 1844, prices were attained far greater than the north of Scotland had ever seen; and the Sittytton herd soon bore evidence of being the center of new attraction. But fifty years has enabled Mr. Cruickshank to convince the world that he has produced a tribe of cattle of his own breeding, and not compelled to acknowledge the blood of any ancient ancestry, that for early maturity, size, constitution, symmetry of form, and everything that makes a model Short-horn no superior can be found, and we doubt if an equal. Double Gloster 55406

(49383), bred by Mr. Cruickshank, and of the Duchess of Gloster sort, has for three years headed the Blue Valley Herd.

"We paid \$1,000 for a Cruickshank bull calf, at about one year old, in the spring of 1884, and I believe I can now show a herd of young stock sired by this bull that are the equal, if not superior, to the same number

Pasturing Wheat and Oat Fields.

Kansas Farmer:

It is always an item to save all the feed on the farm that is possible. It is an old saying that it is what we save and not what we make that gives us riches. But we must be sure that we are saving. We may be saving in pence and be wasting in pounds. When

to more than the pasturage is worth to the stock, to say nothing of repairs, the tramping of the ground, and other small items. This is especially so upon prairie farms where it is considerable expense to build a fence.

The most economical plan is to provide a good pasture, make the fence good and strong so that you can depend upon it restraining your stock, and then outside of fencing your orchard, buildings and garden, no other fences will be necessary. When you have a large amount of fencing to keep up in order to divide up the farm into fields and pasture, it will require an amount of feed sufficiently large to pay well for raking up and feeding out to make the extra expense of fencing profitable. And with the improved machinery we now have there is no necessity for leaving but a very small amount; and this being the case, the keeping of the fences is a needless expense that can be profitably abandoned, and with it the plan of pasturing the fields after each



THE IMP. CRUICKSHANK BULL DOUBLE GLOSTER 55406 (49383) AND THREE OF HIS GET.

PROPERTY OF WM. P. HIGINBOTHAM, MANHATTAN, KANSAS, PROPRIETOR OF THE BLUE VALLEY HERD OF SHORT-HORNS.
(Public Sale at Clay Center, July 13, 1887.)

owned by any other breeder in the United States. The Cruickshank cattle have reached the front.

"Among some of the leading breeders of the West who are now introducing into their already fine herds some of the blood of the celebrated Cruickshank cattle, may be mentioned Col. S. L. Churly, Empire City; A. H. Lackey & Son, Peabody; Bill & Burnham, Manhattan; Daniels & Burr, Topeka; and O. B. Heath, Milford, Kas. These breeders have nearly all purchased their stock from the celebrated American herd of Cruickshanks of Col. W. A. Harris, Linwood, Kas., the present owner of Imp. Baron Victor 42824, the celebrated Victoria bull for which \$3,500 has been refused, and who is a half brother to Imp. Double Gloster 55406, now at the head of the Blue Valley Herd."

The Indian council at Eufala, I. T., composed of representatives of the five nations, determined to oppose the land allotment idea. They say they are quite as well qualified to judge of its value and practicability as anybody else, and they prefer to go along as they are until the civilization of the Territory is further advanced.

the old-fashioned cradle or hand-rake reaper was used to harvest the wheat and oat crops, there is hardly any question but that there was a sufficient quantity of grain left in the fields that by turning in the stock would be indirectly saved; that is, the stock would derive the benefit. But the self-binders in a great measure have changed all of that; there is but very little if anything left to go waste. If there was, we have improved hay rakes that will easily take it all up clean, and we can feed it out and be able to derive a much larger amount of benefit than to turn in the stock and let them help themselves.

To me the matter presented itself in this way: If there was nothing left there was no need of turning in the stock. If there was a sufficient quantity, then the most economical plan was to take the hay rake and gather it up and feed it out so that the largest amount of benefit could be derived. If we follow the plan of pasturing the fields after the crops are taken off, it is necessary to keep the farm divided into fields so that the stock will not disturb other growing crops. This extra expense, which can easily be avoided when the fields are not pastured, is often equivalent

crop is harvested. Yours, etc.,

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

A convention of river and lake transportation men was held at Cincinnati. The object was to form a permanent organization of steamboat owners on rivers and lakes to resist the encroachments of railroads. The convention appointed a general superintendent of steamboat interests, whose duty it shall be to take cognizance of any complaints for violation of the inter-State commerce law by railroads by discriminating in rates.

The Newark Machine Co., of Columbus, Ohio, owners of the patents of the "Imperial" Automatic Swinging Straw Stacker, have brought suit in the United States court of Chicago this week, against W. T. Shell, of Polo, Ill., and Davis Luthy & Co., of Peoria, Ill., in the sum of \$25,000 each, for building and offering for sale "Imperial" Automatic Swinging Straw Stackers that the Newark Machine Co. claim are infringing the patents belonging to them. It would be well for dealers and threshmen to beware of spurious made stackers.

The Stock Interest.

DATES CLAIMED FOR STOCK SALES.

JUNE 30.—A. H. Lackey & Son, Short-horns, Peabody, Kas.

POINTERS FOR WOOL-GROWERS.

Political economists class wool among raw materials; but it is very unlike iron ore, lead ore, birch bark, bamboo and like substances, which are found in nature without any assistance or supervision of the human mind. Wool is needed for clothing, and it is used in almost numberless ways. The coarsest varieties and the poorest qualities are used in the manufacture of coarse fabrics as carpets, and hence there is a distinct grade known in law as carpet wool. It does not cost much, can therefore be sold at low prices, and there is very little skill required in its production. Then there are higher grades, as combing wool and clothing wool, from which cloth of every variety and fine dress goods are made. The finest cloth requires the finest wool; that brings the highest price in the market; it grows on the best strains of Merino sheep, and it requires the most attention and skill in its production.

There is much more profit in the production of good wool than in that of coarser grades, just as there is most profit in doing anything in the best manner possible. Better beef, better pork, better mutton, commands better prices than does inferior articles in either of those lines. So it is with wool. The best is the most profitable. And as it requires more attention and more skill to produce good meat than it does to produce poor meat, so does it require more attention and skill in the production of good wool than it does to produce inferior wool. There are a good

many things which are very important and necessary in growing the best wool, which may be and are wholly ignored in the growing of common and very coarse varieties. It is to call attention to some of these matters that this article is written. A great many people who have sheep and who sell wool have never studied wool-growing as a separate matter. A manufacturer of fine wool goods, Mr. W. R. Hunt, of Honeoye Falls, N. Y., in an address before the New York State Wool Growers' Association, a few weeks ago, gave some excellent suggestions on this subject. Being a practical worker in wool, he knew and was able to tell just what kind of wool is wanted and what renders some kinds unfit for use in high quality goods. He spoke particularly of American Merino wool. The model fleece, he said, has no hard surface. Wool has perceptible resistance to the touch, in small quantities, of course. Any substance that can be felt when a small amount is in the hand is not wool, but a foreign substance utterly valueless and unsightly in appearance. Some wool has a hard substance at the end of the fiber, and it injures the whole fleece. Just what it is or what causes it has not been determined. It is not common, however, to all the animals of a flock; it seems to be confined to particular sheep. Mr. Hunt says his "observation of that characteristic is that it is always found on the same sheep and at whatever age, and is often the

only one of a large flock on which it is found." This character of wool is very objectionable.

There is another peculiarity about some fleeces in which "oil seems to pass outward through the fleece about one-third of the length of the staple, and then thicken somewhat and have the color of stearine and the consistency of tar." The objection to such a fleece is that it feels stiff and waxy; oil foreign to the natural fleece is retained in the fleece that would be voided under other conditions; it is very difficult to cleanse, especially in warm weather, and is soggy to handle and repulsive to the buyer.

Short, coarse, curly and heavy wool is not desirable to the manufacturer, and therefore not profitable to the grower. This variety, and the other two before mentioned, are individual characteristics, which every wool-grower may discover himself, and it will be an easy matter, as well as a very proper proceeding, to get rid of the animals which produce these inferior grades of wool.

A model fleece is thus described by Mr. Hunt: "Staple, from two inches to two and three-fourths inches long. A longer staple will be used by our mill for flannel wool finishing soft and bulky. The shorter staple will finish in cassimeres by giving a more dense nap. By that we mean to say that when the nap is raised short wool will expose more ends of the staple to the surface, because the ends of a given fiber will be

of the sheep, or as uniform as may be possible to obtain. The more crimp that is shown the softer will appear the wool, and the more easily it will felt. However for delaine or worsted purposes the crimp is a disadvantage. The best wool shows oil free and white; we would not object to a buff oil to use, but if the same staple can be produced with white oil the appearance of the wool will pay for the care in breeding for white oil."

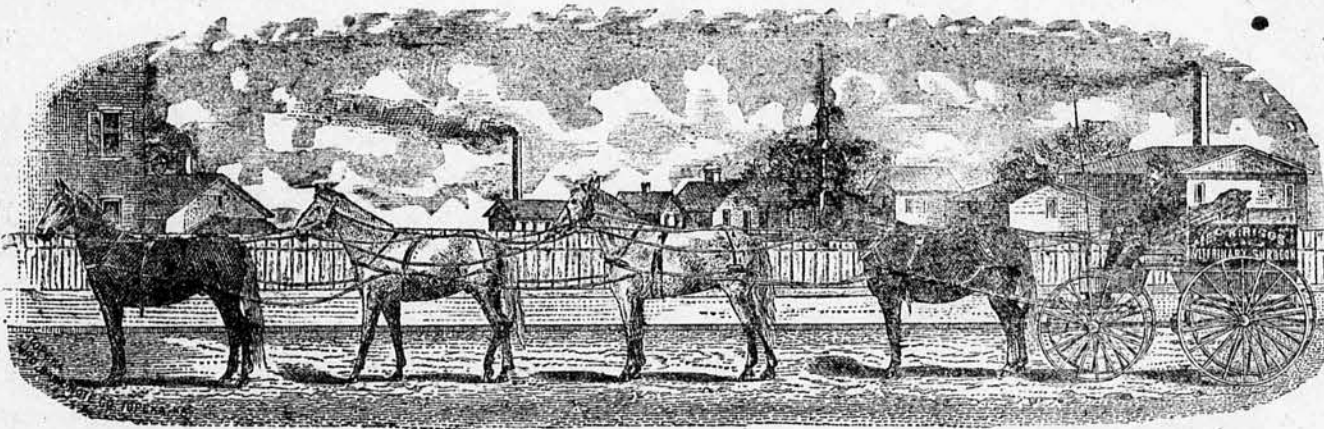
Mr. Hunt very sensibly advised growing the largest sheep that will produce the best wool, for other things being equal, he said, a large sheep will produce more wool than a small one. It costs no more to care for one than the other. If more food is required to sustain a large sheep the difference in the cost will be returned in its mutton product with a large percentage of gain. The offspring of large animals will be larger, if nature's laws are not violated, than the offspring of small ones. Who desires to raise a small lamb if he can raise a large one, even though he knows that the large one eats the most food? Our sheep then will have the most possible square inches of surface that can be obtained. If a fleece of equal density be taken from a small sheep and another from one one-third larger, it does not require much figuring to show that when one man gets two dollars for his fleece the other gets three.

Your horses like a shady place while resting in the field, as well as you do.

becomes known, the greater will be the demand. The present season, we predict, will see a great many valuable stallions sold for service throughout the West.

"In the matter of selecting stallions and brood mares for the West, there is a field for the display of a good deal of 'horse sense.' In the first place, animals that have been in 'the West' since last summer or fall, will be found to possess a great advantage over others, in that they are fully acclimated and ready for immediate service. It is an admitted fact that almost a year is required to elapse after stallions are brought to this plains country before they are worth their full value in the stud. More or less trouble is usually experienced in becoming acclimated, and those who made their importations last fall will find that they have a certain degree of advantage in the market. In view of these facts, we would advise our readers among the horse-raisers to bring out the stallions they wish for service in the plains country during the year before they are to be put to use. You will not only run less risk with the stallions themselves, but the number of mares which fail to "catch" will be materially reduced, and you will thus avoid a loss of the total expense of keeping the mares for a year, without increase or return of any sort. But, while it cannot be denied that it is much better to have stallions in the immediate section where they are to be put to

service for a number of months before the active season begins, it is possibly also a fact that horses taken from one State to another, or removed only a short distance, may prove fully competent to do the work required of them. Horses imported from foreign countries should not be expected to be sure foal-getters until their second season here. There



PROF. R. RIGGS, VETERINARY SURGEON AND HORSE-TRAINER, WICHITA, KAS., WITH HIS TANDEM TEAM.

no more than one inch apart when twisted into a thread, while a three-inch staple will expose the ends of a fiber two inches apart, giving one-third less ends of the fiber to finish on or to make a nap. The wool in our model fleece will be the finest possible to obtain. The object of having it fine is two-fold. First, to accomplish exactly what is set forth above—a thick nap; and second, because a fine fibre of wool will resist the touch less than a coarse one. Consequently will feel softer. A thread of yarn four runs to the pound (the size mostly used in our style of goods) is made up of about 100 fibers of wool as it will average from Merino sheep. The warp and filling of our staple cassimeres each contain 52 threads to the inch. There are then 10 400 fibers of wool in a square inch of cassimere. If both ends of each fiber are presented for nap we have 20 800 ends to the square inch to finish a face on, twice as fine an average we have 41,000 ends to the square inch of surface, giving almost a marble face, while if the wool runs coarse there will be but 10,000 ends which would feel harsh at best, but as the staple is coarse and wiry, the touch is not pleasant but repulsive. In making these figures we have given the number of fibers in the square inch from actual count, but the number of ends that will be presented for nap is calculated in order to show comparison, but may be regarded as an approximately correct base. Our fleece will be uniform in texture on every part

Horse Breeding in the West.

Within a few years past there has been a rapid increase in the business of breeding horses on the Western ranges, where it is claimed to be more profitable than growing cattle. The following article on this subject is taken from the *Northwestern Live Stock Journal*, Cheyenne:

"This branch of the live stock industry has increased wonderfully within the last two or three years, and from all present appearances will continue to assume greater proportions for some time to come. Until comparatively recently but little attention was given to the raising of horses in the West and Northwest, even for home use, while the question of assisting to supply Eastern and foreign markets from the range country was almost unthought of. In fact, the demand for a superior class of horses in this section was very slight, only cow ponies being wanted, and these, as a rule, were brought up the trail from Texas and other sections of the South. But now the situation appears to have been changed entirely, and our people will raise not only all the horses this part of the country can use, but will cut a prominent figure in the markets of the East as well. Already we have in the country many excellent representatives of all of the desirable breeds of horses, in draft, coach and roadster classes, and as a natural consequence, the more we have of them, and the more widely their worth and the profit in handling them

are exceptions to this rule, of course, but on general principles, this statement will prove to be correct."

Stock Notes.

The clover field is the place to raise the pigs until time to pen them up for corn feeding.

Your horses have as acute feeling as you have yourself, and that a continual slapping and slashing on your part is all wrong and unnecessary.

Your horses will more than pay for the fly nets if you will provide them for them, in the extra amount of work they can do by being saved the annoyance of the flies.

See to the harness, and have it so well fitted that bruises and galls will not occur; look especially to the collars and have them fit the shoulders well, and keep clean.

If sheep have free access to salt they will never overeat it, but if salted occasionally and given it freely they will eat too much, which provokes unnatural thirst and possibly injurious effects.

The *Rural World* says that the great profits from sheep cannot be made by farmers who do everything in the grand wholesale way. No animal requires better care and closer attention than sheep.

Short-horn Bulls for Sale.

A number of choice young thoroughbred Short-horn bulls for sale at low prices and on satisfactory terms to purchasers. Address, at once, J. B. McAFEE, Topeka, Kas.

In the Dairy.

HOW TO MAKE CHEESE.

A correspondent, last week, asked for instructions in cheese-making. Without anything further we understood that the information desired is wanted for use in private dairying on a small scale. The principle is the same in all grades of the business, whether one cheese of fifteen or twenty pounds is made or a hundred or a thousand of fifty pounds each, but the necessary utensils are not the same.

An absolutely essential article in cheese-making is rennet, which is the fourth stomach of a calf dried. It can be procured at any cheese factory. Some druggists keep it. Any farmer can prepare it himself for his own use. Kill a healthy calf that is not more than five or six weeks old, remove the fourth stomach and empty it, but do not rub, scrape or wash it; simply empty it, then rub it well with good salt inside and out; put a bent twig inside to stretch it for more convenient drying, tie the ends of the twig together and hang up to be dried in the open air at a moderate temperature. Keep in the shade, but where it will be in fresh air all the time. When dry put it in any clean, dry place where insects and vermin cannot get to it. Rennet is said to improve with age, at any rate, up to a year. Our authority says it should be kept dry at least a year before using. Its office in cheese-making is to coagulate the milk. Good, clean, fresh milk ought to be used in making cheese, and if the evening's milking does not afford sufficient for one cheese, keep it over till morning, then warm it to the temperature of the morning's milk, and put the two milkings together, and put it all into a new clean wash tub. It is better to strain the milk into the tub at once, and in case the evening's milk is to be used with the morning's, the warming of the former should be done by putting it into cans or tin vessels of any kind and place them in water that is heated. There is danger of scorching the milk if fire is applied directly to vessels that contain milk. Use a thermometer and see that the temperature of the milk is about 90 degrees, not higher than 95 or 96, nor below 87. Get it as near 90 as you can, then it is ready for the rennet, which must have been prepared by soaking at least twenty-four hours in a gallon of warm water, with frequent rubbings and pressings with the hands to get out the strength. Put into the liquor as much salt as will dissolve in it, then strain, and if it is of good strength use a tablespoonful of it to two gallons of milk, and put into the milk immediately after milking and straining into the tub, or, when two milkings are used, put in immediately after the mixing of the two, with the temperature as above stated. If the rennet liquor is strong enough, the warm milk ought to be thoroughly curdled within an hour after receiving the liquor; and if the curdling is not complete by that time, add a little more of the liquor. [Dry the rennet again as was done the first time, and put away as before for use again, for it may be used a second time.]

When the curd becomes firm, cut it with a long, thin-bladed, sharp knife across from side to side and from top to bottom, into strips about one-half inch thick, then cut right across these in like manner, so that the whole body of the curd will be cut up into pieces one-half inch square and long as the curd is deep. The whey will begin to separate from the curd rapidly, dip it off, heat it to about the temperature required, as above, for the milk, and pour it back over the curd again; repeat this two or

three times till the curd becomes firm. Take out the curd carefully and put it into the drainer to get rid of the whey.

The drainer may be any wooden receptacle with a good deal of drainage capacity, like a basket, something that will let water run out rapidly. It must be prepared by laying over it and press-down into it a coarse cloth to act as a strainer. Into this put the curd, and as the whey drains off and the curd hardens, draw the corners of the cloth over it; then lay a board on it with a heavy weight on that to press out the whey. The curd ought to be hard enough for the press in about two hours after the first cutting, if all the work has been done promptly. To know when the curd is hard enough, try it with the thumb and finger, and if it can be crumbled readily it is fit. Then chop it fine with the curd knife or knives, add one ounce of salt to every five pounds of curd, mix well, and it is ready for the press. The chopping may be done in a wooden bowl with a chopping knife. For pressing, a wide wooden or tin hoop is needed, and some kind of an implement to effect pressure; it may be a simple lever, or, what is a good deal better and costs but little, a screw press, made expressly for such work. The hoop is to be of height (or width) and diameter to correspond to the person's idea of the size of the cheese he wants, say six to eight inches wide (or high) and twelve to fifteen inches in diameter. It is prepared for the reception of the curd by putting over it a piece of cheese cloth large enough to be settled to the bottom, and leave enough hanging over the sides to cover the curd on top. If preferred, a cheese cloth may be made, of diameter equal to the hoop, and the curd put into that. In either case, when the curd is in place, a board, called the "follower," is placed upon it, and the pressure applied. The follower is a board made to fit the hoop; it is placed on the curd, and as the pressure becomes greater it follows the diminishing body of the cheese down the sides of the hoop as the work of pressing proceeds. Apply pressure gently at first, and afterward increase it, by adding a little every twenty or thirty minutes for two hours. After the cheese has been in press four or five hours, take it out, turn it over and put it in again for more pressure. Let it remain in press until the next day; take out, rub well with melted butter, put a cloth around it and set on shelf to cure.

Great care is necessary in curing in order to prevent mischief from the cheese fly. The curing place should be a warm clean room, not exposed to drying currents of air; the cheese should be laid on a perfectly clean shelf there, and removed once every day, carefully examined, to see that there are no cracks, and if there are any to close them by putting some tough paper over them, and to rub butter or lard all over the surface. Clean the shelf by scraping and wiping, if necessary, every time before replacing the cheese; and while treating it do it in a room not exposed to flies of any kind. Repeat this daily; it is important in order to have cheese without skipper eggs. In three weeks the rind ought to be hard enough to keep out flies, and in four weeks the cheese ought to be ready for use. A good way to guard against danger from egg deposits is this: "When the cheese is nearly pressed, take it out of the hoop, and put over top and bottom round pieces of cloth that exactly fit it; then put around the circumference of the cheese a bandage wide enough to lap over the two circular pieces about two inches. With a strong thread baste the edges on both sides. The cheese is then quite covered. Place it again in the hoop and screw the press tight. The second pressure forces the cloth into the cheese so that the spaces between the threads are filled. Then, as usual, apply the daily rubbing of butter or lard."

It may be added that there is no need to use all of a rennet at one time, in case but one cheese is to be made. Usually, however, several are made or started within a week, or two weeks, or three weeks, at the rate of one or two a day, and by soaking a whole rennet enough liquor is obtained for all that may be needed. The proportion to be used can be estimated by the rule above given.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of three lines or less, will be inserted in the Breeders' 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 to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

HORSES.

PROSPECT FARM.—H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred Clydesdale Horses and Short-horn Cattle. A number of choice bulls, also horses for sale now. Write or call.

M. D. COVELL, Wellington, Kas., fifteen years an importer and breeder of Stud Book Registered Percherons. Acclimated animals of all ages, both sexes, for sale.

CATTLE.

T. M. MARCY & SON, Wakarusa, Kas., have for sale Registered yearling Short-horn Bulls and Heifers. Breeding herd of 100 head. Carload lots a specialty. Come and see.

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

W. M. BROWN, Lawrence, Kas., breeder of A. J. C. C. Jersey and Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Stock for sale. Bulls, \$50 to \$100; Heifers and Cows, \$50 to \$150. Send for catalogue.

H. H. DAVIDSON, Wellington, Kas., breeder of Polled Angus and Galloway Cattle. The largest herd in the State. Choice stock for sale at all times. Correspondence and orders solicited.

F. R. FOSTER & SONS, Topeka, Kas., breeders of Herefords. Bulls for sale.

OAKWOOD HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE.—All recorded. Choice-bred animals for sale. Prices low. Terms easy. Imported Earl of Gloster 74522 heads herd. C. S. Eichholtz, Box 1208, Wichita, Kas.

F. McHARDY, breeder and importer of GALLOWAY Cattle, Emporia, Kas. Young stock for sale at reasonable prices. Liberal credit given if desired. Mention KANSAS FARMER.

WARREN, SEXTON & OFFORD, Maple Hill, Kas., importers of thoroughbred RED POLLED CATTLE. Bulls and heifers for sale. Railroad station, St. Marys.

D. H. FORBES, 198 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas., breeder of Short-horn Cattle. Six head of Bulls, from 7 months to 3 years old, for sale now on easy terms.

D. R. W. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Mo., proprietor of

ALTAHAM HERD

and breeder of fashionable Short-horns. Straight Rose of Sharon bull at head of herd. Fine show bulls and other stock for sale.

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

J. S. GOODRICH, Goodrich, Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred and Grade Galloway Cattle. Thoroughbred and half-blood Bulls for sale. Sixty High-grade Cows with calf. Correspondence invited.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

H. S. FILLMORE, Lawrence, Kas., proprietor of Green Lawn Fruit and Stock Place, breeder of Jersey Cattle and Poland-China Swine. Stock for sale.

M. H. ALBERTY, Cherokee, Kas., breeder of Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle and Poland-China Swine. Also Pekin Ducks, Wyandotte and Plymouth Rock fowls. Stock and eggs for sale.

C. H. HOLMES & CO., Grinnell, Iowa, breeders of Jersey Cattle and Duroc Jersey Swine. Prices to suit the times. Send for catalogue.

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

SWINE.

W. W. WALTIRE, Carbondale, Kas., breeder for eight years of Thoroughbred Chester White Hogs and Short-horn Cattle. Stock for sale.

ELM GROVE HERD OF REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA Swine and Jayhawk strain of Plymouth Rock Poultry. Z. D. Smith, proprietor, Greenleaf, Washington Co., Kas. Pigs and Sows bred for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs \$1.25 for 13; \$2.25 for 26.

WALNUT GROVE HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS. V. B. Howey, proprietor, box 103, Topeka, Kas. My hogs are strictly thoroughbred, of the finest strains in America. All breeders recorded in Ohio Poland-China Record. Chief Commander No. 6775 at head of herd. Pigs for sale, from 2 to 10 months, from \$10 to \$25.

W. H. BIDDLE, Augusta, Kas., breeder of Pure-bred Poland-China Swine, from most noted strains. Also pure-bred Bronze Turkeys. Have a choice lot of early birds at \$4 to \$5 per pair. Pigs at reasonable rates.

J. M. McKEE, Wellington, Kas., breeder of Poland-China Hogs—A. P. C. R. Five kinds of Poultry. Choice pigs and fine fowls for sale. Prices low. Write.

ROBERT COOK, Iola, Kas., thirty years a breeder of Poland-China Swine of the very best and most profitable strains. Breeders registered in O. P. C. R.

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

BAHNTGE BROS., Winfield, Kas., breeders of Large English Berkshire Swine of prize-winning strains. None but the best. Prices as low as the lowest. Correspondence solicited.

F. M. LAIL, Marshall, Mo., breeder of the finest strains of

POLAND-CHINA HOGS AND PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS.

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

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.

SWINE.

LEVI HURST, Oswego, Kas., breeder of thoroughbred Poland-China Swine. Eighteen years in the business. Pigs shipped C. O. D. to responsible parties.

F. W. ARNOLD & CO., Osborne, Kas., breeders of pure-bred Poland-China Swine. Breeders all recorded in Ohio Record. Young stock for sale. Also Wyandotte and Langshan Fowls and Pekin Ducks. Eggs, \$1 per 13.

SHEEP.

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

SHROPSHIRE-DOWNS.—Ed. Jones, Wakefield, Clay Co., Kas., breeder and importer of Shropshire-Downs. A number of rams and ewes for sale, at lowest prices, according to quality.

H. V. PUGSLEY, Plattsburg, Mo., breeder of MERINO Sheep. Ewes averaged nearly 17 lbs.; stock rams, 34 lbs. to 38 1/2 lbs. Extra rams and ewes for sale. Also Holstein Cattle.

POULTRY.

TOPEKA WYANDOTTE YARDS.—A. Gandy, proprietor, 634 Kansas avenue, Topeka, breeder of Golden, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes. Write for what you want.

HIGH-BRED LIGHT BRAHMA CHICKENS.—In season. Also eggs \$2.00 per 13. J. A. McMahon, Box 229, Clearwater, Sedgwick Co., Kas.

SEA SHELL FOR POULTRY! 100 pounds \$3.50, in seamless sack. HUGHES & TATMAN, NORTH TOPEKA.

IT WILL PAY YOU.—To send for our beautiful Illustrated Circular, full of valuable information. Sent free to all. Address C. A. Emery, Lock box 289, Carthage, Mo.

COLLEGE HILL POULTRY YARDS.—Pure-bred Brown Leghorn and Houdan Fowls for sale. Also eggs for sale. Send for prices. W. J. Griffing, College Hill, Manhattan, Kas.

MRS. MINNIE YOUNG, Warrensburg, Mo., breeder of pure-bred Bronze Turkeys. White and Brown Leghorns, Light Brahmas, Pekin and Rouen Ducks. Eggs in season. Write for wants. No circular.

TOPEKA POULTRY YARDS.—Wm. A. Eaton, Topeka, Kas., breeder of Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Partridge and Black Cochins. Can furnish W. & B. Leghorns and W. F. B. Spanish. Eggs \$2.25 per 13.

SUNFLOWER POULTRY YARDS.—T. S. Hawley, Topeka, Kansas, breeder of PURE-BRED POULTRY. Leading varieties.

MARMATON VALLEY POULTRY YARDS. Mrs. ALLIE E. MILBURN, (Lock box 1401), FORT SCOTT, Kas., breeder and shipper of thoroughbred Lt. Brahmas, P. Rocks, Wyandottes, B. Leghorns, B. Javas, B. Cochins, Mam. B. Turkeys, and P. Ducks. Fowls for sale at all times. Send for circular. Correspondence solicited and cheerfully acknowledged.

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

N. R. NYE, Leavenworth, Kas., breeder of the leading varieties of Land and Water Fowls. DARK BRAHMAS a specialty. Send for Circular.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

TOPEKA TRANSPORTATION CO.—Office, 517 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas. Telephone 179.

VETERINARY SURGEON.—Prof. R. Riggs, Wichita, Kas. Castrating Ridgling Horses and Spaying Cattle a specialty.

S. A. SAWYER, Fine Stock Auctioneer, Manhattan, S. Riley Co., Kas. Have Coats' English, Short horn, Hereford, N. A. Galloway, American Aberdeen-Angus Holstein-Friesian and A. J. C. C. H. R. Herd Books. Compiles catalogues.

FOR SALE!

SHORT-HORN BULLS

Bred at the Agricultural College. We offer a good lot of SIXTEEN-MONTHS-OLD BULLS—all recorded, reds, of good families, good individuals. Price \$100 and upwards. Also choice POLAND-CHINA and BERKSHIRE Pigs. Address E. M. SHELTON, Superintendent of Farm, MANHATTAN, KAS.

THE GOLDEN BELT HERD OF THOROUGH-BRED POLAND CHINAS.

Choice animals of all ages generally on hand at prices to suit the times. Orders for extra show Spring Pigs should be sent in at once. A few choice Sows with pig, for sale. Breeders recorded in A. P. C. Record. Pedigree with every sale. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Low rates by express. F. W. TRUESDELL, LYONS, KAS.

NATIONAL HERD.

Established 1845. THOROUGH-BRED POLAND CHINAS as produced by A. C. Moore & Sons, Canton, Ill.

We breed from 160 sows and 12 males. All recorded in A. P. C. Record. Pigs all eligible to record. Pedigree sent when desired. Photo Card of 48 Breeders sent free. COME AND SEE OUR STOCK. We have special rates by express. If not as represented we will pay your expenses.

A WORD TO TOPEKA.

The city of Topeka has a board of trade that is actively interesting itself in the substantial growth of the place by means of permanent trade institutions. There are, also, in the city a good many other avenues of communication with the people, such as newspapers, real estate agencies and private correspondents. To all of them, and to the friends of Topeka generally, the KANSAS FARMER respectfully suggests some matters which seem to be important.

The excellent railroad system of the city already established, and the certainty of other important lines to this point westwardly as well as in other directions, place Topeka in direct communication with all parts of the State, and that of itself is enough to prove the proposition that a very large part of the trade of Kansas can be centered in this city if the citizens do not neglect their opportunities. Take two items to begin with—wool and meat, both of which are produced in great quantities by our own farmers. In 1880, according to the census, there were 794 woolen mills in the six New England States, and 668 in twelve Western States and Territories, including Utah, Washington Territory and California. Kansas does not appear in that list. The total wool clip of the six Eastern States named that year was 6,783,011 pounds, an average of 1,163,835 pounds to the State. The average number of mills to the State was 132. The wool clip of Kansas the same year was 2,855,932 pounds, more than twice the average for the New England States, with their 132 woolen factories to the State.

When New England woolen mills were first built, and for a good many years afterwards, there were no railroads in the country; New England was not then anywhere nearly as well prepared for getting wool from farms to the factories as Kansas is today if she had factories of her own. (There are but three in the State, and they are of quite limited capacity.) The farmers of Kansas are to-day raising more than one-third as much wool as is grown in all New England, yet we have three factories and they have 794, supposing that there has been no increase there in seven years. Our wool-growers are scattered all along our six thousand miles of railroad, hardly a farm more than half a day's drive from a station, so that the wool can be gathered up and taken to factories with very little trouble. Here is one opportunity for Topeka. The city is exceptionally well situated for woolen mills. A large river flowing through the city would be specially valuable in many ways, and then the railroad arrangement is such that wool could be collected easily at many points along long lines of railway in every direction coming directly to Topeka. This latter fact may not always apply to this city as forcibly as it does now, and that is very important; for new lines are in progress in all parts of the State, and it will not be long until several cities will rival Topeka in railway advantages. The thing for Topeka to do, then, is to see that one or more large woolen factories are established here in time at least to work up the next clip of the State. It is folly to haul our wool off a thousand miles for manufacture. Let us keep the freight money, the scouring money and the manufacturing money all in Kansas, and at the same time have added millions to the value of our property.

As to meat, the argument is precisely the same. The fact that Kansas is a good wool-growing State is sufficient evidence that it is a good meat-producing State. But we have the facts, the actual cattle, sheep and hogs on our farms. They show for themselves. The record shows that Kansas City received, last year (1886), 409,971 head of cattle, 2,264,484 head of hogs, and 172,659 sheep, a total of 2,928,114 animals, of which much the larger portion were raised on the farms of Kansas. There was, once, good reason for the shipping of our surplus animals to that market, but that was before the farmers of the State could reach Topeka direct, and before Topeka could reach Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis, New Orleans, Galveston, Guaymas and San Diego direct. Think of the vast freightage in the long carriage of such an immense number of animals. It amounts, annually, in excess of what it would to Topeka, an amount equal to the cost of one well-equipped packing house.

And, then, there is another matter that we regard as of very great importance, and

there is hardly a word said about it outside these columns—the sugar industry. In the next dozen years Kansas will have sugar of her own manufacture to ship by the train-load. It must be so. There is a very general demand for cheaper sugar; it has been abundantly demonstrated that good sugar can be made profitably from sorghum cane, a plant which grows better in this State and Indian Territory than it does in any other part of the country. There is no doubt about this; it is an actual fact. Let Topeka follow the lead of Fort Scott in this matter and thus prepare to receive the tide when it is at its full flood.

The Inter-State Commerce Law Defined.

In the matter of the Louisville & Nashville railroad company's application for an order suspending the operation of the long and short haul section as to the business of that road, the commissioners delivered a long opinion covering all the points made in that and other like cases. We have not room for more than to show how the law is interpreted by the commission. The most important feature, perhaps, is the statement that the commission does not undertake to decide in advance what constitutes or what does not constitute discrimination, "under similar circumstances and conditions," but leave railroad companies in fixing their tariffs to act upon their judgment and at their risk, subject to action before the commission on cases where complaints are made by interested parties of the violation of the law. For the guidance, however, of railroad companies, the commission in its decision has considered at great length nearly all the questions raised under the fourth section of the law, and has reached conclusions which are summarized as follows:

First—Prohibition in the fourth section against a greater charge for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line in the same direction, the shorter being included in the longer distance, is limited to cases in which circumstances and conditions are substantially similar.

Second—The phrase "under substantially similar circumstances and conditions" in the fourth section is used in the same sense as in the second section and under the qualified form of prohibition. In the fourth section carriers are required to judge in the first instances with regard to the similarity or dissimilarity of circumstances and conditions that forbid or permit a greater charge for a shorter distance.

Third—The judgment of carriers in respect to the circumstances and conditions is not final, but subject to the authority of the commission and courts to decide whether it has been violated, and in case of a complaint for violating the fourth section of the act the burden of proof is on the carrier to justify any departure from the general rule prescribed by the statute by showing that that the circumstances and conditions were substantially dissimilar.

Fourth—The provisions of section 1, that charges shall be reasonable and just, and of section 2, forbidding unjust discrimination, apply when exceptional charges are made under section 4, as they do in other cases.

Fifth—The existence of actual competition which is a controlling force in respect to traffic, important in amount, may make out dissimilar circumstances and conditions, entitling the carrier to charge less for a longer than for a shorter haul over the same line in the same direction, the shorter being included in the longer in the following cases: First—When in competition with carriers by water, which are not subject to the provisions of the statute. Second—When in competition with foreign or other railroads which are not subject to the provisions of the statute. Third—In rare and peculiar cases of competition between railroads which are subject to the statute, when a strict application of the general rule of the statute would be destructive of competition.

Sixth—The commission further decides that when a greater charge in the aggregate is made for the transportation of passengers or like kind of property for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line in the same direction, the shorter being included in the longer distance, it is not sufficient justification, therefore, that traffic which is subject to the greater charge, is way or local traffic, and that which is given more favorable rates is not; nor is it sufficient justification for such greater charges that short haul traffic is more expensive to a

carrier, unless when circumstances are such as to make it exceptionally expensive, or long haul traffic exceptionally inexpensive, the difference being extraordinary and susceptible of definite proof; nor that the lesser charge on a longer haul is merely a continuation of favorable rates under which trade centers and individual establishments have been built up. The fact that long haul traffic will only bear certain rates is no reason for charging for it less than cost at the expense of other traffic.

Senator Plumb's Idea.

The New York Tribune, a few days ago, contained the report of a long interview with Senator Plumb, of Kansas. It occupies a column and a half of that paper in small type. We copy two paragraphs, as follows:

"I have endeavored to give you in this outline some of the natural trends of trade in the West. Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri, the great corn and wheat States, by reason of their location with reference to water navigation, either on the Gulf of Mexico, the Mississippi river or the great lakes, are in condition to be, and in fact are, independent of New York as a market either of purchase or of sale. The facilities of railroad transportation also are such that the grain we send to the markets of Eastern States is not sent through New York, but reaches its destination through local distributing points. We find a better foreign outlet at Chicago, while larger and larger portions will every succeeding year seek a Southern outlet. Shortly I expect to see lines of barges established on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, which will enable the grain of Kansas and Nebraska, seeking the markets of the Southern States and of foreign countries, to be loaded on the eastern borders of these States. It will then be transhipped to the various points below for interior Southern consumption and to ocean steamers at New Orleans.

"The inter-State commerce law is destined to give importance to the Mississippi and Missouri rivers as channels of commerce to the seaboard. One of the first effects of the provision against discrimination as to through freights will be to compel shipments of grain for foreign, and also measurably for local, markets to strike the first available water-course. Another effect will be to stimulate the construction of local manufacturing industries in that wide section heretofore supplied from New York, Pennsylvania and New England. The cotton of Texas will be manufactured in Kansas. The hides of Kansas and Texas beeves will be manufactured into shoes at home. Great centres of manufacturing industries will spring up that have heretofore been stifled by a railroad management intent on bringing about a state of things that should require the longest possible haul for both the product of the soil and product of the shop and loom, requiring transportation as a necessity of exchange.

When to Sow Sorghum Seed.

Kansas Farmer:

I notice an article written by Mr. Ensign, and published in the June 9th number, giving his valuable experience in raising and curing sorghum for feed. I cannot help wondering at the difference of opinions, still more when I read this article. I have tried the early cut sorghum several times during the last seven years, and my stock will not touch it when they can get that which had come to maturity before cutting. It is beautiful to look at, it is so leafy and green when properly cured; but I had rather have poor prairie hay for my stock, and I am no advocate of the prairie hay. I cut a part of my first crop at the time he speaks of and put it up in large shocks. It kept nice and green until cold weather, when I hauled and stacked it, and it kept nice and green for three years before I got rid of the last, which I used for covering a shed, and it was better for that than anything else. My horses and cattle would grow poor on it when confined to that and nothing else, while they would immediately show gain and thrive when put upon the matured cane. I sowed a late crop three years ago on the 15th day of August, and cut in blossom to save from frost. It was fine and nice, being short and thick; but, although stock ate it greedily, it had very little nourishment in it, and a portion summered over and was as good the second winter as the first. My hogs are the

best judges as to when is the best time for cutting and what is the best variety to raise. They have decided that the Amber is the best and should be cut when the seed is in the hard dough. They say that artichokes are nowhere compared to Amber cane with plenty of seed, except in very cold weather, when they want a ration of corn to give heat to the blood and body. They require more water than when fed on any other food, the same with all other stock. I think the lack of sufficient water is one great cause of so many denouncing cane as winter feed, and another cause is putting it up in shock the same as corn. It dries out so hard, and I think the ground draws a great portion of the sugar out of the stalk. My plan is to sow late, last of June and first of July, with ground thoroughly tilled, having been plowed early and re-plowed, or worked over thoroughly with a cultivator before sowing. The seed will harden before frost sufficient to injure it. Then cut with a self-raker, and after lying ten days pile in large piles, criss-cross, until it assumes the shape of a flat shock sufficient to shed rain. Haul and stack in winter, and it will summer well if the stacks are narrow. It keeps well in the gavel, but we lose most of the seed, which is as good as corn.

F. D. Curtis, in the same number, is sound on the log question. W. J. COLVIN.
Larned, Pawnee county.

Gossip About Stock.

Messrs. W. T. Hearne and U. P. Bennett & Son, of Lee's Summit, Mo., claim October 12 and 13 as the date for their next Short-horn sale.

Attention is directed to the forthcoming sale of Jersey cattle at Kansas City on July 1, by one of the leading Kentucky breeding firms, Alex McClintock & Son. See the advertisement.

J. H. Barnes, manager of the Juniata Stock and Dairy Farm, Manhattan, Kas., wants to make an exchange with breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle. See advertisement in two-cent column.

It will pay you to look up the advertisement of H. S. Fillmore, Lawrence, Kas., which appears in this and subsequent issues of the KANSAS FARMER, and then write him. He is a thorough-going breeder, having choice stock, and one of the best tilled and most profitable four-acre farms in the West.

A system of inoculating pigs as a protection against the form of measles to which those animals are subject, has been tried in France, but not with uniform success. One lot of pigs thus treated all died, and the owner compelled the physician to pay him their value. This physician ascribes his failure to misplaced confidence in the Pasteur method of preventing disease.

Hon. C. J. Jones, of Garden City, Kas., informed a KANSAS FARMER representative that he had now collected together a herd of forty buffaloes, which he proposes to breed in their purity, also to cross with the native cattle and the pure-bred Galloway cattle. In this way he hopes to originate a profitable class of cattle in every way adapted to western Kansas. This novel experiment will be watched with interest, and "Buffalo Jones" will become one of the conspicuous cattle breeders of America.

The recent sale of Holstein and Jersey cattle offered by Wm. Brown, of Lawrence, Kas., aggregated him the sum of \$2,950. The Holsteins, exclusive of sucking calves, which were sold separate, brought an average of \$76.77. The Jerseys, offered same as Holsteins, brought an average of \$67.14. Taking all things into consideration, the above prices were good, and the parties securing same can rest assured of one thing, and that is this, that they obtained some choice bargains in attending this dispersion of well bred cattle.

Frank W. Truesdell, proprietor of the Golden Belt Herd of pure-bred Poland-China hogs, Lyons, Kas., writes: "My pigs are about ready to wean, and are as even a lot as I ever bred. They are large and growthy, heavy-boned, and the most uniform lot I ever saw—not a poor pig among the entire little herd of 110. I will begin shipping about the middle of July, and the way orders are coming in the entire lot will be disposed of early. My herd is strong and healthy and in better condition than ever. The corn crop in Rice county will be immense. Wheat and oats will be about half a crop, with a light crop of apples and produce."

Attention is called to the card of J. L. Taylor & Son, proprietor of Englewood Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kansas, which appears in our Breeders' directory. They have choice stock of both sexes for sale.

CREAM OF LAST WEEK'S NEWS.

Lloyd, one of the men charged with the Wyandotte train wrecking, was acquitted at Paola.

The treasurer of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association, at Kansas City, is reported missing and short in his accounts about \$7,000.

A new sea port is to be made at Corpus Christi. Padre island and a long stretch of gulf coast have been purchased for that purpose.

A hard storm passed over parts of Minnesota, doing much damage in the region about Jordan, some fifty miles south of Minneapolis.

The Carlisle (Pa.) Indian training school sent seventy-three of the pupils home. Nearly all of them had completed the course of study.

Probable vice presidential candidates are being discussed, among them, Mr. Secretary Lamar, of Mississippi, and Mr. Speaker Carlisle, of Kentucky.

The first through train on the new Santa Fe route between Topeka, Kansas, and Galveston, Texas, was reported from many points along the route.

The steamer Champlain was burned on Lake Michigan. Twenty-two lives are lost in all, and thirty-seven were saved. Ten bodies have been recovered.

James B. Blaine and family arrived at Southampton, England. Mr. Pendleton, minister to Germany, met them at the wharf and conducted them to a hotel.

The great coke strike at Scottdale, Pa., was ended by an order from the executive officers of the Knights of Labor. Some 13,000 men went to work under the order.

Two Cook county (Chicago, Ill.) officers were found guilty of appropriating county funds to their personal use. The jury fixed the punishment at three years in the penitentiary.

At Nashville, Tenn., the Hall & Ordway Manufacturing Company, boots and shoes, failed. This is the only shoe manufactory in the South, and was believed to be doing a good business.

A division appears in the Mexican cabinet in relation to that government's treatment of American affairs. The objectors think their government is too friendly with people and interests of the United States.

The Hartford *Courant* suggests that because the stars and stripes were adopted as the national flag on the 15th day of June, 1777, it ought to be made a custom to display the national colors on every recurrence of the day.

Friday was the hottest day since 1881 in Chicago. The thermometer registered 97 deg. at 4 p. m. Last year the highest temperature was 94 deg. Only two deaths from sunstroke were reported, but people were prostrated by the score.

An explosion occurred at one of the Wilkesbarre coal mines. Five men were terribly injured, some, perhaps all of them, fatally. The explosion was caused by the naked light of the men coming in contact with gas as they went down the shaft.

The mayor of Chicago directed the police officers of the city to notify the gamblers that their establishments would be closed at once, and in ten minutes they were closed. The order allows five days for the removal of furniture, but as gambling rooms the establishments were closed immediately.

A cyclone passed over part of McDonald county, N. C. Trees were blown down and the air was as dark as night. A black cloud rolled up, a cloud of white smoke before it, and was accompanied by a most deafening noise. It was followed by a tremendous hail-storm, the ground being covered, and in some places the hail drifted two and three feet deep. Wheat and rye crops were totally destroyed. The hail cut the straw in pieces and the wind carried it off, so that the fields look like they had been mown. Scarcely a straw is left standing. Several persons were dangerously injured.

The National Association of wholesale liquor dealers held an important meeting at Chicago. They say they are prepared for the prohibition fight in Texas, and a \$100 assessment is made in Chicago for that purpose. An assessment of 10 cents per barrel was made on old rye and bourbon, and re-

quests for funds were made to wholesale dealers. One Cincinnati distiller gives \$10,000 to the anti-temperance fund.

It was published that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe will enter Chicago over the tracks of the Western Indiana railroad from Forty-ninth street, where their line ends, to Dearborn street station, and that they will pay \$100,000 annually for the privilege. The Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific and the Grand Trunk roads go into the city over the same tracks. The agreement takes place December 1, 1887, when the Santa Fe expect to have their Chicago line in operation.

A madstone, with a record of eighty years, was twice called for. There is no instance of death in the record of this stone where it failed to adhere to the wound. A young woman had been bitten in several places by a rabid dog. The stone immediately adhered to one of her wounds and remained four hours, when it dropped off. During the time the stone took on a dark color. It was cleansed in sweet milk and applied to another wound, remaining for ten hours. The patient went home apparently out of danger, near Terre Haute, Ind.

About a month ago, the men who load iron ore onto the cars at Cleveland, Ohio, struck for \$2 a day, an advance of 25 cents. Since then their places have been filled by colored men from the South and foreigners brought there from Chicago. For a fortnight the workmen had been given police protection, as the strikers, who are Irish, had threatened to drive them out of town. Friday, a porter, carrying lunch to the superintendent of a railroad company, at the docks, was attacked by the strikers, they beat him savagely, and the excitement became so great that the working hands were put on cars and carried away.

A railway train was robbed near Flatonia, in Fayette county, Texas. As the train drew up at Schulenburg two men with drawn revolvers mounted the engine, covered the engineer and forced him to pull the train to the open prairie a few hundred yards to the east, where a fire was burning and around which stood eight or ten men, all armed with Winchesters. The robbers on the engine stood guard over the man at the throttle while the others went through the mail, express and passengers. All the passengers were relieved of what immediate valuables they possessed. It is reckoned at about \$5,000. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express car was also gone through, but the amount of money taken is not yet known. The total amount of money secured by the robbers is estimated to be \$80,000 or \$100,000.

As a rule, it is the late varieties of potatoes that suffer most from the Colorado beetle.

* * * * Delicate diseases of either sex, however induced, speedily and radically cured. Address, in confidence, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Four men ascended 16,000 feet in a balloon, starting from St. Louis, and landed on a farm near Centralia, Ill. This is said to be the greatest height ever attained by a balloon in this country.

A tornado in Dakota destroyed some twenty-five buildings at Grand Forks. Several persons were killed, and some were injured seriously. Among the wrecked buildings were the Catholic church and North Dakota University.

If you have chapped hands or rough skin, use Stewart's Healing Cream. Only 15 cents a bottle. Gentlemen who suffer from a tender face after shaving are delighted with it. We only ask a trial. Stewart Healing Powder Co., St. Louis.

It is reported that a glass factory is to be established at Fort Scott soon. The time is near when many and varied manufacturing enterprises will be begun in this State. It is a good location, because all the country round about is habitable, is not yet half occupied, and is fast filling up. Kansas alone can easily support a population of ten million, even on present planes of agriculture, and we can subsist twice that number when we get down to the best production of which our land is capable. There ought to be a dozen packing houses in the State, as many woolen mills, and a thousand foundries, machine shops, implement factories, etc. They are coming.

Inquiries Answered.

Mr. J. C. H. Swann writes us: "Tell the man with the diseased two-year-old steers to catch and open their mouths, and he will find that they have wrenched their teeth out of place eating whole ears of corn."

CALF FEEDER.—Will you, or W. C. C., who wrote a piece in *KANSAS FARMER*, June 24, on Care of Calves, tell where the calf feeder, to use with the pails, can be got?

Address Small & Mathews, 21 South Market street, Boston, Mass., and mention the *KANSAS FARMER*.

BLOODY MILK.—I have a high grade cow, and a great milker, but she gives blood milk. She eats and drinks well, and her bag is not swollen, nor is there any garget comes from the bag. When the milk is settled, blood comes in the bottom of the pails.

—Give the cow a physic of epsom salts, 1 pound; carbonate of ammonia, 1 ounce; ginger, 1 ounce; molasses, 6 ounces, suspended in two quarts of oatmeal gruel. When the physic has operated, feed on a light, easily digested diet. Foment the bag three times daily with warm water and afterwards milk dry, using plenty of manipulation on the udder with the fingers. Continue the fomentations for three weeks and at the end of that time repeat the physic if necessary.

POLL EVIL.—I did think of writing to you early in the spring about a mare of mine which had the poll evil last summer, and in the winter she broke out all over, became stiff and finally got well, but missed having a colt, and again, with but little work, she has taken the poll evil.

—This is a very troublesome disorder. The diseased parts must be cleansed, or there can be no cure, and if the case is of long standing, it results fatally. The first thing to do is to move the bowels and apply a cooling lotion to the affected part (tincture of arnica 2 oz., iodide of potassium 1 drachm, vinegar 1 quart, camomile infusion 1 quart.) Keep this constantly applied, and let the animal have rest in a cool, shady place. If matter has formed, the place must be opened. Select the place where fluctuation is most marked, and plunge a knife into the cavity. Then with a bent probe find the lowest point in the sac and cut down upon this, making a large opening from which the matter may flow as it forms. The wound must be probed daily, syringed with a stimulating wash until it becomes evident the wound is thoroughly clean. A good wash is made of chloride of zinc $\frac{1}{2}$ dr., water 1 qt. The same process must be repeated for every wound. When other sacs of matter are discovered they must be promptly treated as above, and if the bones become affected, as they usually do, they must be

cleaned, and decayed parts removed. We would not give a nickel for any horse affected with poll evil.

From Stevens County.

Kansas Farmer:

Your welcome paper, chock full of good things, is received regularly and highly appreciated. The glorious news of the fine crops all over the State is cheering to the husbandman. I see no report in last week's *FARMER* from Stevens county, and I send you a brief statement of the condition of crops here.

A large crop of corn; good stand; is being well cultivated on rotted sod. No wheat, and not many oats sowed, but they look well and promise a fine yield. Large crop of millet and sorghum. Plenty of rain; fine gardens; peas and potatoes on our table.

All the public land is taken, and immigrants by the thousand going west into Colorado and No Man's Land. Grass splendid—thousands of acres—and no cattle on it. Herd law in effect and cattle moved further west.

N. P. ALLEN.

Dermot, Kas.

More miles of railroad were built in the United States this year up to the first of the present month than during the same months in any former year except 1882. The *Railway Age* puts the new track, main line, from January 1 to June 1 at 2,351 miles, more than half of it being in Indian Territory (390 miles), Texas (366 miles), Kansas (262 miles), and Dakota (222 miles). That gives a total increase of 1,240 miles in those two States and two Territories. California has added 157 miles, Colorado 104, Nebraska 100. None of the other States, so far as the records show, have yet laid 100 miles each, but several of them will soon greatly exceed that figure. The work of construction is almost entirely confined to the new West, not a mile being reported from the New England States or New York, with the exception of Massachusetts, in which eleven miles have been laid, and only about thirty miles are credited to the great State of Pennsylvania. The South is showing considerable progress, Florida, Alabama and Georgia being in the lead, but the chief activity is in the great central belt west of the Missouri river.

Where it is at all possible, let stock be its own judge of how often and how much water to drink, and let it govern itself accordingly.

Itch, Pruritis, Mange, and Scratches of every kind cured in thirty minutes by *Woolford's Sanitary Lotion*. Use no other. This never fails. Sold by Swift & Holliday, druggists, Topeka, Kas.

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BLACK DIAMOND PREPARED ROOFING!

FOR ANY ROOF AND ANY CLIMATE.

Put on by Anybody! Ready to Apply! Cheapest Roof

—IN USE!

FIRE-PROOF!



WATER-PROOF!

E. S. FRAGER, of FRAGER & PAIGE, Wetmore, Kansas, writes us, May 2d: "The longer I use your Black Diamond Prepared Roofing the better I like it, and can recommend it without the least hesitation." [Send for true copy of his letter to be sent you.]

CAPT. SYDNEY SMITH Secretary of the Dallas State Fair and Exposition Association, writes us, April 27th:

"We have some 4,000 squares of your Black Diamond Prepared Roofing on all our buildings, and it suits all our purposes admirably." [True copy of letter sent on request.]

Send for Samples, Prices, etc., to

M. EHRET, Jr., & CO.,

Sole Manufacturers.

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No. 113 N. 8th St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

The Home Circle.

The Woman-Soul.

"The woman-soul leadeth us upward and on."
—Last line of Goethe's "Faust."

There is a region of the upper life
Where all I love, where hate and fear and
strife
Beleaguer not. The soil of that fair land
Is rich with generous sward and foliage fanned
By breezes of repose. A paradise
Of peace it spreads. Its mansions rise
With portals smiling on a sylvan scene
Delectable, fast by where intervene
Still waters. Its halcyon vistas end
Only with vaster views to interblend;
While, purpled in deep air, its mountains rise
To lose their summits in the summer skies
Of blue.

He who in that land liveth gleams
The wheat of life without its chaff; he leans
Upon a rod and staff of strength; he eats
Of joy and beauty for his daily meats.
Nor fame nor wealth nor power may secure
An entrance to this Eden; there lure
Of pomp, the panoply of circumstance
Commands not access.

In its free expanse
What man so e'er would gain his blest abode
As guide and guardian upon his road,
He faun must for his guest a woman find.
A woman tuned and tempered in her mind
To all the fair humanities, a being
So tried by tribulations that she, seeing
A need, her mission also sees, who wears
Not sumptuous silks nor glaring gems, but
bears
For ornament a meek and steadfast soul,
And who unto the man she loves the whole
Of her doth give; her ardent energy,
Ruled by a regnant will, must guardon see
In sympathy, while, free as is the sky,
She must be pure as the clear lake where lie
The sun and shade reflected.

Guiding grace
Like that would life uplift from commonplace
Resplendent unto rectitude. The empty shams,
The manner striving after ends that damns
The better self, all these in nakedness
Would sink from her, but every spell to bless,
All witcheries of womanhood,
Would she avoke, her loved one's highest good
Her fullest joy.

From silent mountains, straight, with start-
ling sound,
Torrents are hurled, green hills emerge, and,
lo,
The trees with foliage, cliffs with flowers are
crowned;
Pure rills through vales of verdure warbling
go,
And wonder, love and joy the peasant's heart
o'erflow. —Beattie.

Man is his own star, and the soul that can
Render an honest and a perfect man
Commands all light, all influence, all fate,
Nothing to him falls early, or too late.
Our acts our angels are, or good or ill,
Our fatal shadows that walk by us still.
—John Fletcher.

To die is landing on some silent shore,
Where billows never break, nor tempest roar;
Ere we feel the friendly stroke, 'tis o'er.
—Samuel Garth.

Woman's Relation to Society Through the Grange.

"No Grange shall be organized or exist without woman," was the emancipation to the women of the farm.

Something more than a silent appreciation of this compliment is demanded of us. Earnest and cheerful work alone will bring to us the advantages the Order has to bestow. The pivot on which all our interests turn is home. It is the center of the world's thought, the leading object of humanity's ambition and love. The family is the material and moral basis of the State, and to insure prosperity to the nation the home and family must be sacredly regarded. This work has ever been accorded to woman. The Grange confirms the old-time theory; confers on her new powers, and sanctions her efforts in every worthy cause that has for its object the strengthening of domestic ties and the improvement of our dwelling places. But the word home has a broader significance than the four walls within which we eat, sleep, and mingle together. It not only includes our houses, but our gardens, farms, neighborhood, and is only bounded by the outer circumference of our country. The preservation of our institutions through the agency of the Grange devolves alike on men and women. The work of the Subordinate Grange is the connecting link between the home duties at the fireside and the more public duties of our country. Woman's interests in the home, the Grange and country are identical with man's, and can never be dis severed from his. Her heart alike responds to harmony and is pained by discord. The same beneficent laws protect and the same cruel ones oppress both him and her. She has won golden words of praise for her untiring devotion to her fireside home. She must win it, too, for an unselfish devotion to the Grange, and through a concentration of influence restrain her sons in public as she has done in private life; check rational sins as she has repressed private ones. It is clear that the Grange has stimulated to intel-

lectual activity those who have come within its influence. The slumbering genius of a hundred thousand women has been awakened, and through the perfection of their works have proved themselves the peers of the highest lady of the land. The papers bring us news that from one end of our grand Republic to the other the pen of the farmers' wives and daughters is busy; their voices are heard in advocacy of those principles that made our Order a necessity; their influence is felt in the cause of temperance and moral reform. We hear of them in county councils with timely words of wisdom, and in Grange anniversaries, with addresses and poems, instilling new life into the Order, and with a happy felicity embellishing the practical, routine duties of the hour. Nor has womanly modesty suffered by this new awakening, but so far as increased knowledge has been applied to the improvement of her home, her family and her surroundings, so far has her own nature developed in all the graces of a pure womanhood. To woman, the Grange is an educator in a way that no other society ever attempted. Nor will the influence of this discipline cease when they who now enjoy it shall have folded their hands to rest, but it will reach forward into the distant future, when the girls and boys of to-day, imbibing the enthusiasm of their parents, shall carry forward with riper experiences the grand work we shall soon lay down.

The limitless opportunities the Grange presents to women, if seized upon, may convert the social convent of the isolated farm house into a charmed resting place, where youth and age may find pure pleasures and more satisfying enjoyments than the busy centers of life afford. The resources of the Order are so varied that every taste may be gratified. Has she a love of literary labor? A broad field opens before her, in which she should work to instruct the fathers, mothers and children of the farm. Do her domestic tastes predominate? The numberless observations and experiments she is constantly making should be carefully gathered "for the good of the Order," to communicate to her sisters on Grange day, thus helping the inexperienced to attain to her own exalted standard of domestic life. The most trifling duty, if it contains the germ of a new thought, should not be overlooked, for "He who seeks to pluck the stars may lose the jewels at his feet." Has she a soul attuned to harmony? The Grange choir offers her the gladdest pastime, and the sweet songs may be brought to the family hearthstone, and many a dark-winged care banished by them, while the lisping voice of childhood joins in the sacred work of home-making. Is she imbued with a spirit of devotion? The spiritual wants of her nature are not forgotten. Does she delight in merry-making? The festive days overflow with gladness, and the otherwise dull routine of farm work is so broken by them that the wear and grind of perpetual toil is softened and made light. Has sorrow laid its heavy hand upon her? Fraternal hearts enfold her in their sympathies. Does she lack that knowledge so essential to guide over the rough places that all find on the road of life? Every Grange has its members qualified to advise and aid. And while she reaps a spiritual and material harvest of others' experiences every matron in turn is pledged to contribute from her store of knowledge for the good of others. This is the highest form of co-operation, and every one, however humble, has capital to invest.

"The smallest wave of influence set in motion,
Extends and widens to the eternal shore."

Woman's mission in the Grange that underlies our social, civil and political institutions, is that developing and maturing of a taste in our youth for the pure pleasures of country life; cultivating in them habits of industry, economy and sobriety, combating the modern idea that manual labor is degrading, thus strengthening the pillars on which rests the superstructure of our government.

A forced growth of the mental powers and a forgetfulness of the moral nature is one of the commonest errors of the age, and calls loudly for the counteracting influence of the Grange, storing the minds of the youth with a knowledge of the classics to the neglect of temperance, industry, filial respect and honesty; giving them the opportunity for social excitement rather than instilling in their young minds a love for the healthful pleasures of home life; giving them access to poi-

sonous literature to the exclusion of useful reading; nurturing a passion for exterior display and a disregard for honest labor, is the tendency of the times which the Grange may, if it will, correct.

The farmers' homes, through our organization, presents the grandest possibilities for reforming prevailing social errors. Here is found the "golden mean" between enslaving poverty and enslaving wealth. Here labor and rest may clasp hands, and the fitful fever of speculation finds no victims.

By-and-by, when our politicians are at their wits end to harmonize the interests of capital and labor, when our social science reformers, our philosophers and philanthropists, who look with dismay upon the increased defiance of law, uncertain where to look for remedy, when our prisons and reform schools are uncomfortably filled, when the heaven of the Grange will permeate the loaf of society, and the uncrowned queens of home, our Matrons who are faithful to their trust will reap the reward of their labors,—brothers and sisters will alike rejoice that the permanency of our institutions is assured, and a grateful people will reverently exclaim: "Behold what the Grange hath done!" What has low been accomplished compared with its grand possibilities, is as the first flush of midnight to the sun's meridian glory. The fulfillment of this promise rests with the sisters not less than with the brothers of the Grange.—Mrs. F. M. Kimball, San Diego, Cal.

How to Paper a Room.

The easiest way, of course, is to employ a professional paper-hanger; but that largely increases the expense, and if economy must be practised, one who has a "knack" for doing such things (we would not advise any one else to try it) can very soon become sufficiently expert to paper a room nicely. In selecting a paper, two points with respect to quality should be kept in mind. 1. It is much more difficult to hang a very thin or very thick paper than one of medium weight. If one is going to put it on himself, it is better to pay a few cents a roll more, and be content with a little less than the best, than run the risk of making a bad job of it. 2. Special care should be taken to avoid purchasing a paper with arsenical colors. It is a mistake to suppose that green papers alone contain arsenic. Other colors may have it, and arsenical wall-papers, in spite of the protests of doctors and sanitarians, are still largely sold, to the serious detriment of those who are confined in the same room with them.

The following suggestions are given in the *Stockman* for the benefit of those who desire to do their own papering. Premising that the old paper, if there is any, should be entirely removed from the walls, for sanitary reasons, it says:

The old paper can easily be removed by faking a common whitewash brush and a bucket of water. Wash the wall all over, and the paper can be torn off and the wall made perfectly clean again; if this is not done there will be ridges wherever the paper is left on, that will show badly with your new paper, especially if it is a light ground. Care and discretion should be taken in selecting paper for the places they are intended to be put. Light bed-rooms with white hangings have a chilly aspect, which should be avoided; also dark ground papers will give rooms that are not fully lighted a somber effect which is depressing. For whatever part of the house it is intended it should give it that cheerful and home-like appearance, bearing evidence of the taste of the occupants.

Having your old paper removed and your new selected, you are ready to begin papering. Take a roll of the paper, and having trimmed the right side of it, hold it up to the wall, arranging it so that the pattern will show evenly at both top and bottom, and then cut off a length, and use this length as a guide, and match all the rest of it. In cutting the lengths be careful to have them cut perfectly square across, or it will look badly where it meets the wash-board.

You now have your paper trimmed and cut ready to apply. Have ready a white-wash brush, a table or board long enough to take the whole piece in one length, and the step-ladder on which you can stand and reach the top of the wall. Make a paste of wheat flour, quite thin—not thicker than molasses, and as smooth as possible. Apply

the paste to the piece of paper, being very particular to have it touch the edges, the top and bottom well. Take the piece by the top, raise it off the table and support it with one arm, and put it up to the wall, keeping it entirely clear of the wall until you fasten the head of the sheet and see that it hangs square. Hang it properly at first, and then follow it down from the top, rubbing across it with a clean cloth, so there will be no wrinkles whatever in it. Apply the next piece in the same way, being careful to match the figures so as not to have a white seam showing between the pattern. It is best to cut the paper lengthwise when you reach a corner, matching the figures, of course. If you do not wish to take from the height of the room, do not put bordering on the bottom of the wall.

Begin papering in the least showy corner, at the side of mantel or some place not much seen, so when finished if it does not exactly match it will be little seen. This is all there is to be observed in hanging paper, and there is nothing that any one cannot do with a little patience and practice.

Instead of cutting lengths so that they will just reach the surbase, it is much better to cut them a little longer than necessary; then, after putting on the paste, turn the lower end over eighteen or twenty inches, so that when laid against the wall it will not stick at the bottom till the upper part is properly hung. When that is accomplished, run the turned-up part down, mark it along the top of the surbase with the shears, and cut it off at the marked line. By this method inequality in the height of the room, or in base-board, are allowed for, and the paper always fits neatly along the base-board.

A very pretty effect is produced by using roll paper for a border, instead of regular bordering. If too wide for the height of the room it may be cut in two, or, if the figure admits of it, in three strips, finishing where the two papers join with narrow edging. This is a little old-fashioned, but if the paper harmonizes with that on the walls, it gives a very pleasing effect, and is much cheaper than an equally handsome border.

The largest pumping engine in the world is at Friedensville, Pa., used to pump water out of a zinc mine. It was built at Merrick's foundry, Philadelphia, in 1870, at a cost of nearly \$1,000,000. Its parts were so heavy that all the bridges along the line of the North Pennsylvania railroad, from Philadelphia to Center Valley, were strengthened to insure against accident. Its cylinder has a diameter of 110 inches; the piston rod is fourteen inches in diameter. It has a stroke of twelve feet, and in one minute forces over 20,000 gallons of water, or 30,000,000 gallons daily, out of the mine to a height of 130 feet.—*Chicago Journal*.

"I Would That I Were Dead!"

cries many a wretched housewife to-day, as, weary and disheartened, she forces herself to perform her daily task. "It don't seem as if I could get through the day. This dreadful headache, these frightful dragging-down sensations will kill me! Is there no relief?" Yes, madam, there is. Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is an unfailing remedy for the complaints to which your sex is liable. It will restore you to health again. Try it. All druggists.



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Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

HANDS Soft as dove's down, and as white, by using CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

The Young Folks.

Little Jim.

Our little Jim
Was such a limb
His mother scarce could manage him.
His eyes were blue,
And looked you through,
And seemed to say,
"I'll have my way!"
His age was six,
His saucy tricks
But made you smile,
Though all the while
You said, "You limb,
You wicked Jim,
Be quiet, do!"

Poor little Jim!
Our eyes are dim
When soft and low we speak of him.
No clattering shoe
Goes running through
The silent room,
Now wrapped in gloom,
So still he lies,
With fast-shut eyes,
No need to say,
Alas! to-day,
"You little limb,
You baby Jim,
Be quiet, do!" —George R. Sims.

The plain, good man, whose actions teach
More virtue than a sect can preach,
Pursues his course unsagely blest,
His tutor whispering in his breast;
Nor could he act a purer part
Though he had Tully all by heart;
And when he drops the tear on woe,
He little knows or cares to know
That Epictetus blamed that tear,
By Heaven approved, to virtue dear.

—Moore.

All things decay with time; the forest sees
The growth and downfall of her aged trees;
That timber tall, which three-score lustres
stood
The proud dictator of the state-like wood—
I mean the sovereign of all plants, the oak—
Droops, dies and falls without the cleaver's
stroke.

—Herrick.

Happy the man, and happy he alone,
He who can call to-day his own;
He who, secure within, can say,
To-morrow do thy worst, for I have lived to-day.

—Dryden.

How Watch Dials Are Printed at Elgin.

The progress of art is nowhere more apparent than in the to-day method of dial-making, contrasted with the old system of hand-painting and ruling.

We have just examined the present system of printing dials employed at Elgin, a system first invented by Henry Abbott, of New York, and supplemented by the experiments and exertions of Mr. Egger, the present superintendent of the dial department at Elgin. This system dispenses with all the old army of skilled dial painters and rulers, besides producing work of an accuracy and beauty they could never hope to equal.

As at present employed, the first step taken is to engrave on a steel plate a pattern of the dial they wish to produce. This steel plate once made serves as a model forever, for from it is first formed a matrix of brass, on which is made by the usual electrotyping process a number of copper electrotypes, containing the pattern substantially the same as the first engraved steel plate. These copper electros are next covered with the pigment they wish to mark the dial, and after drying are cleaned off carefully, the pigment of course remaining in the depressions. These copper plates are next placed upon a flat, revolving table, and collodion poured upon them. Centrifugal force disperses the collodion evenly over the plate, and in a few moments the film of collodion, backed by a sheet of paper, is carefully removed, having taken up the pigment from the plate. These coppers, after a limited use, are discarded, as the collodion and friction of rubbing in the pigment tend to mar the distinctness of the image. These collodion sheets are next laid carefully on a dial which has been already baked and polished, and after removing the paper backing, used to facilitate handling, the dial is gently fired to evaporate the collodion and fix the pigment firmly on the enamel. Dials are thus produced of a beauty and accuracy all depending upon the execution of the original model; and as such a model, laid out mathematically and finely engraved, serves to always produce its counterpart, dials are made with an accuracy and cheapness not to be attained by the old process of individual treatment. Various colors may be printed, only requiring care in the first laying on of the pigment.—C. B. Garrett, Jewelers' Journal.

The Indian boys of Haskell Institute, near Lawrence, are hard at work building new mechanic shops. They quarry and haul the

rock, mix the mortar, and assist in laying the walls. They are also building six new wagons for use on the college farm. Governor Robinson has inspired them with wholesale ideas in regard to the nobility of labor. They are farming, too, and will learn to raise something besides hair.

Names and Nicknames of States and Territories.

Alabama—The name is of Greek origin, signifying "Here We Rest."

Arizona Territory—An Indian word meaning "Sand Hills."

Arkansas—French and Italian words signifying "Bow of Smoky Waters." The fictitious name of the State is "Bear State," from the number of these animals formerly found there.

California—From Spanish words meaning "Hot Furnace." The fictitious name is "Golden State."

Colorado—Spanish word meaning "Colored."

Connecticut—An Indian name signifying "The Long River." The nicknames are "Freestone State," "Nutmeg State," and "Land of Steady Habits."

Dakota—Indian word meaning "Allied."

Delaware—Named in honor of Lord De LaWare. It is called "The Diamond State," from its small size and intrinsic value. Also "Blue Hen State."

Florida—From the Spanish, meaning "Flowery," so called from the abundance of flowers and the day (Easter Sunday) upon which it was discovered. From its shape it is sometimes called "The Peninsula State."

Georgia—Named in honor of King George II of England. The nickname is "Empire State of the South."

Illinois—An Indian word signifying "Tribe of Men." The sobriquet is "Prairie State," also "Sucker State."

Indiana—Is so called from the Indians. The original meaning of the word Indian is "River." The nickname is "The Hoosier State."

Iowa—An Indian word meaning "The Sleepy Ones." The fictitious name is "Hawkeye State."

Kansas—An Indian word signifying "Smoky Water." The sobriquet is "Garden of the West."

Kentucky—An Indian name signifying "The Dark and Bloody Ground." The nickname is "The Corn-cracker State."

Louisiana—Named in honor of King Louis XIV of France. The sobriquet is "Creole State."

Maine—So called from Maine in France. The fictitious name is "The Pine Tree State."

Maryland—Named in honor of Queen Henrietta Maria of England.

Massachusetts—An Indian name signifying "Blue Hills." The fanciful name is "The Bay State."

Michigan—An Indian word meaning "The Lake Country." It is nicknamed "The Lake State," also "The Wolverine State."

Minnesota—From Indian words meaning "Cloudy Water." It is called "The Gopher State."

Mississippi—An Indian word for "Father of Waters." It is nicknamed "The Bayou State."

Missouri—An Indian word meaning "Muddy Water."

Nevada—Spanish signifying "Snow-clad." The fictitious name is "Sage Hen State."

Nebraska—An Indian word meaning "Shallow River."

New Hampshire—Named from Hampshire county, England. The sobriquet is "The Granite State."

New Jersey—Named for the Isle of Jersey. The sobriquet is "The Jersey Blue."

New Mexico—Spanish; named from the country of Mexico, meaning "The Place of Aztec—God of War."

New York—Named in honor of the Duke of York and Albany. It is called the "Excelsior State" and "The Empire State."

North Carolina—Named, with South Carolina, in honor of Charles I of England. The fictitious names are "The Old North State," "The Tar State" and "The Turpentine State."

Ohio—An Indian word signifying "beautiful." It is nicknamed "The Buckeye State."

Oregon—Signifies "The River of the West."

Pennsylvania—Penn's woodland is the

signification. The sobriquet is "The Keystone State."

Rhode Island—Named from the Isle of Rhodes in the Mediterranean. Rhodes signifies "A Rose." It is nicknamed "Little Rhody."

South Carolina—Named in the same manner as North Carolina, which see. The sobriquet is "The Palmetto State."

Tennessee—Derived from Indian words signifying "River of the Big Bend." It is nicknamed "The Big Bend State."

Texas—Spanish; said to signify "Friend." It is nicknamed "The Lone Star State."

Utah—Named from the Utes or Utah Indians.

Vermont—From the French; signifying "Green Mountains." It is called "The Green Mountain State."

Virginia—Named for Elizabeth, Queen of England, the "Virgin Queen." It is nicknamed "The Mother of Presidents," also the "Old Dominion."

Washington Territory—Named for President Washington.

West Virginia—See Virginia. It is nicknamed "The Panhandle State."

Wisconsin—Named from its principal river, and that from the French; meaning "Flowing Westward." The fictitious name is "The Badger State."

Wyoming—An Indian term meaning "Large Plains."

Interesting Scraps.

The first telescope was used in England in 1608.

Adairsville, Ga., is built on a bed of black marble.

According to an English botanist, H. Elwes, there are seventy-one species of lilies known.

It is claimed for maple flooring that if it is damp the heavier the business done over it the harder the boards become.

The mainspring of a Waterbury watch is twenty-four feet long. The spring of an ordinary watch is twenty-six inches.

In boring an artesian well at Eureka, Cal., they found charred wood at 500 feet, and pieces of shell and parts of the skeleton of a bird at 580 feet.

The Hebrew population of Jerusalem is rapidly increasing. It is now 19,080, the largest number since Titus destroyed the sacred city A. D. 70.

Mr. Moyret states that the adulteration of silk with tin salts has been brought to such a state of perfection that the weight of the silk can be increased as high as 120 per cent.

At the examination for admission to the Annapolis Naval Academy recently, only sixteen of the sixty-eight candidates selected from over the country were successful. The others were sent home.

A small boy in Oil City, Pa., is credited with having trained a pair of big Cochise China roosters to drive double to harness. He hitches them to a little wagon, and it is said that they draw it easily and willingly.

The 12-year-old daughter of Conrad Alig, of Metamora, Ill., jumped a rope 115 times without stopping, thus becoming an object of admiration to all her friends. She took sick very soon afterward and died two days later.

About six miles from Oakville, Chehalis county, W. T., there is the hollow stub of a cedar tree that stands fifty feet high and is seventy-three feet in circumference two and a half feet from the ground. It is thought to be the remains of the largest cedar tree on the continent.

If a square box six feet deep were filled with sea water and allowed to evaporate under the sun there would be two inches of salt on the bottom. Taking the average depth of the ocean to be three miles, there would be a layer of pure salt 200 feet thick on the bottom of the Atlantic.

Danger Ahead!

There is danger ahead for you if you neglect the warnings which nature is giving you of the approach of the fell destroyer—consumption. Night sweats, spitting of blood, loss of appetite—these symptoms have a terrible meaning. You can be cured if you do not wait until it is too late. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," the greatest blood purifier known, will restore your lost health. As a nutritive, it is far superior to cod liver oil. All druggists.

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Beautiful Cards. Agents' sample book and full outfit for 2c. stamp. EAGLE CARD WORKS, Northford, Conn.

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AGENTS WANTED to sell the Ohio Rug Machine. Retail price, \$1. Sells at sight. Address for Catalogue and terms to Agents, Ohio Rug Machine Co., Wauseon, O.

WANTED a nice light work at 10 cts. per hour. \$1 to \$5 a day. No experience needed. Employment furnished. Address with stamp to H. F. G. CO., 224 VINE ST., CINCINNATI, O.

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Topeka, Kansas.

Business generally throughout the country is reported good.

The time of meeting of the State Horticultural Society has been changed from June 29-30 to June 27-28, opening at 2 p. m.

We are in receipt of a communication entitled "That Dependent Pension Bill," but we don't believe any good would result from its publication.

Yesterday, June 21, completed fifty years of the reign of Queen Victoria, and the day was set apart for a grand national jubilee. President Cleveland's congratulations were presented Monday by Minister Phelps at a private audience granted by the Queen, on request.

The Illinois Central railroad is going to build a bridge across the Ohio river at Cairo. The bridge will be over 4,600 feet long, with two spans of 525 feet each, seven of 400 feet each, and three spans of 250 feet each. The whole structure will be over three miles long.

The National Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative Union of America is being organized in the State. The commissioned organizers are: George Sumner, First Congressional district; W. A. Baker, Second Congressional district; J. D. Cady, Parsons, Kansas; A. D. Beattie, Marshall county. These organizers will respond to all calls made upon them.

The Western National Fair will be held as usual this year at Bismarck Grove. The time fixed is September 5 to 11, inclusive. The managers promise an earnest effort to eclipse all former exhibitions of the kind at that place, and they ask the assistance of Kansas people. The KANSAS FARMER believes in fairs, and it wishes abundant success in all efforts of the kind.

It begins to appear why river transportation has fallen off so much in recent years. The operation of the inter-State commerce law develops the fact that railroad companies have underbid the river carriers, and then made themselves whole by charging local freight excessively. The Cincinnati convention mentioned in another place, shows this plainly. So, also, does the case made by the water carriers before the inter-State Commerce Commissioners.

The value of an education to a wild Indian when he is sent back among his kinsmen, is an unknown quantity. Where the tribe is well along the way of civilization, it is better, but where the blanket and the bow and arrow are still used, and mud is put on the hair rather than soap and water, it is difficult to measure the worth of a few years clean life among clean people and good influences, to a boy or girl that must live in huts, sleep on the ground and play Indian generally in order to be at home. Still it is a beginning, and good will come in the end.

AN UNFORTUNATE MISTAKE.

It is evident on all sides that much of the bitterness of feeling engendered by the civil war and the events immediately preceding and following, has disappeared from the surface of affairs. There is a very general desire that a national sentiment should grow upon the ruins of local heresies, that the work of the great contest should become a monument of American courage and progress about which all the people may gather and unite in common pride, and that as fast as will be consistent with human nature and a patriotic devotion to American independence, the painful wounds of the war may be soothed and healed by the mollifying influences of time and better experience. Still, underlying all these evidences of good will, away down deep in the hearts of the people, there is an abiding conviction so closely related to the issues involved in the war, that, until that generation and this, and the next have passed away and nothing is left of the terrible struggle but its written history and its traditions, it will assert itself upon every occasion of just provocation. This is true of both sides; but by reason of the facts and of the fitness of things the remnant of the Union armies still among us, and those who remain of the loyal people of that time, and all the people now living who are pleased with the success of the government in maintaining the national authority and restoring order and peace to the country, do properly protest against any and every unnecessary act which tends to re-arouse the resting nerves of the nation.

On last Memorial day, the Adjutant General of the army, possessed with a feeling of brotherly love, proposed to the Secretary of War that certain flags, now in custody of the War Department, be returned to the States from which they came respectively. The flags referred to were "a number of Union flags captured in action but recovered on the fall of the Confederacy and forwarded to the War Department for safe-keeping, together with a number of Confederate flags which the fortune of war placed in our hands during the late civil war." The Secretary of War indorsed the suggestion favorably and forwarded it to the President, who approved it, and the Adjutant General telegraphed to the Governor of Texas that "The President of the United States having approved the recommendation," etc., the flags would be returned, together with a history of every one of them, so far as it could be obtained.

The President committed a grave mistake in this matter, as he himself discovered a few hours after the news was given to the country. Governors of States, private citizens, Grand Army posts and officers, telegraphed to the President protesting against the proposed action. Excitement ran high in Washington and all over the country as the news spread. The Adjutant General's telegram was sent the 13th inst., and the President, on the 16th, recalled his order, stating that—"I have today considered with more care than when the subject was orally presented to me the action of your department," etc., "I am of the opinion that the return of the flags in the manner contemplated is not authorized by existing law, nor justified as an executive act. I request, therefore, that no further steps be taken in the matter except to examine and inventory the flags and adopt proper measures for their preservation. Any direction as to the final disposition of them should originate with Congress."

It is fortunate that the President did

not proceed further in the matter. The act, in itself, is so clearly unlawful, that it is a wonder a careful man like he is did not at once recognize it. Had he, like all of his predecessors since the war, been a soldier himself or in active sympathy with the Union cause, there would have been nothing particularly offensive in a recommendation from him concerning the disposition of the flags; but Mr. Cleveland was not a soldier in that or in any war, and if he said or did anything in favor of the Union cause during the progress of the terrible strife or before it began, there is no record of it. He was then and has been ever since, so far as the country knows, in full sympathy with the party that was defeated in 1860 on the great issue which brought on the war. It was in no sense appropriate for the President, under such circumstances, to counsel or direct a movement of the kind proposed as to these flags. His motives, however good they may have been, would not be respected in such a case. The time has not yet come for men who were not in full accord with the Union sentiment of the nation, to direct the giving up of anything to the people who were in arms against the government. They are entitled to good will and to fair treatment; these they have; but they are not entitled to any surrenders of any kind, and they must not have them. The triumph of the Union cause was a priceless victory. The possession of those flags cost blood, they are evidences of a great wrong wrought upon the nation by men absolutely without justification in reason, in morals or in law. They represent the second baptism of freedom in this country and among these people. Let them remain in the government's custody as silent reminders of the nation's power to perpetuate itself.

TESTING THE LAW.

It is rumored that railroad companies are planning to test the constitutionality of the inter-State commerce law. It is alleged that they propose to show not only that the law is in itself unconstitutional, but that it has been executed in an unconstitutional manner, in this, that the Commissioners have not been confirmed by the Senate and that consequently their acts are void. The point is made that the terms of the inter-State commerce act itself require that the Commissioners should have been confirmed by the Senate before they could act, and that aside from the terms of that act, inasmuch as the offices are new offices, and not vacancies, they cannot be filled except by and with the consent of the Senate.

How much truth there is in the rumor, cannot be known until action is begun if it ever is, though there is nothing unreasonable or surprising about it. Indeed, it is rather to be expected, for although every railroad man of prominence in the country and every railroad lawyer of eminence, has all along conceded the constitutional authority of the legislative department to prescribe rules for the regulation of commerce and for the guidance and government of carriers, still, this particular law has already seriously interfered with customs and practices that have grown up by degrees, and some railroad companies would like to get it out of their way. This point is illustrated in the demand for a suspension of the long and short haul section, in order to accommodate the custom of transporting California wool to Eastern markets at rates much below those charged on wool taken in on the way. Wool-growers in Kansas, Missouri and other intermediate States object. They show that in the past wool has been brought east from the Pacific coast for

from 50 to 60 cents a hundred pounds, while the rate from points very much farther east has been as high as from \$3 to \$4.50 a hundred pounds. The law prohibits that kind of business, and the roads engaged in it in different parts of the country are they that will unite in testing the law.

It will be well if the matter is pushed, for the people as well as the carriers are interested. Let us all know what there is in this law, if anything, that will not stand the test. It may be said, too, that there are some carriers of whom not much has been said in recent years who have an interest in the settlement of questions involved. Protests have been filed by water lines, urging that the law be enforced just as it is. Here is a sample: The firm of Sutton & Co. are engaged in clipper transportation around the continent, and in behalf of the clipper lines it is stated that the trans-continental roads have made war upon them. It is alleged that the roads require shippers to enter into a contract to ship all overland freights by rail, and that inducements were held out to contractors by offering lower rates on freight than those accorded the general public. In his letter Mr. Sutton expresses the belief that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is interested with the railroad companies in an effort to secure a suspension of the fourth section of the law, the object being to crush out the clipper line competition.

It is to be hoped that the proposed legal proceedings will be instituted at once and that they will be prosecuted to final judgment as fast as will be consistent with fair dealing and deliberate consideration all around. It is altogether probable that a case of such general interest would be advanced on every docket it should reach, so that a final determination of the matters involved could be had within sixty days at farthest.

If laymen may be permitted to have and to express opinions in such cases, the KANSAS FARMER will improve this occasion by affirming that the law will be held good, and the appointment of the Commissioners valid. The latter point is purely technical and has no relation to the merits of the law. The act requires that the Commissioners shall be confirmed by the Senate—the usual course. The President wisely took time to select men, and he did not complete the list until sometime after the Senate had adjourned, but that will not be held to invalidate the law nor their appointment, for the Senate has not yet had an opportunity to act upon the nominations. As soon as Congress meets again the President will send in the names of the men whom he nominated under the provisions of the law and they will doubtless be confirmed without delay. In the meantime their acts will be binding because they are done under color of law, as the books put it.

As to the general provisions of the law, they are not new; they are simply the old law of the courts brought into statutory form. In other words, this law is no more than a statutory declaration of recognized principles of law long ago settled.

The Superintendent of the new railroad leading out of Topeka southeast, (Kansas, Nebraska & Dakota) says the road is building up a large trade in flour made at the Topeka mills.

Senator J. S. Coddington, who has been appointed to have charge of the wool department of the State Fair has completed the premium list. One hundred dollars will be awarded as prizes and the contest will be open to the wool-growers of every State in the Union. In all over twenty premiums will be awarded.

SOME MEN THAT OUGHT TO BE IN THE PENITENTIARY.

Gospel is good, but it requires both gospel and law to compose a perfect code. Well-dressed fellows about town who play poker and faro and deceive an occasional "greenhorn" are universally regarded as disreputable men. They are common gamblers, and when their trade becomes intolerably offensive, they are taken before Police Judges and fined a few dollars. That is well, very well. It would be a good deal better, however, if the laws were so strict that men of that stamp would have none but fellow prisoners for their companions in games.

But if such men merit punishment, men who at most handle but a few dollars and defraud but a few people, comparatively, what shall be said of those greater gamblers who play for millions in the stock exchange or board of trade? We look contemptuously upon one who is pleased when he wins five dollars from an ignorant or drunken fellow citizen, and the newspapers make a noise when he is reported to have despoiled some poor fellow of a little loose change. But there are men who take millions at a time from wideawake, sober, hard-working people who are taking no part in the infamous game and who are absolutely defenseless and at the mercy of these giant gamblers. It matters not what kind of cards are used, whether coal, lard, petroleum, pork, corn, coffee or wheat. The aim, as a contemporary puts it, has been first to depress the market for the thing or the security to be manipulated, so that as much of it as possible could be obtained for the money at the command of the clique of manipulators, the object being to quietly buy "all within sight" and then to force the price up, compelling purchasers to buy from the clique, and to pay such prices as the clique imposed.

If we suppose that a combination of grain gamblers affect the market price on ten million bushels of wheat to the extent of five cents a bushel on the average, that amounts to \$500,000 in the aggregate. Some persons lose that much money through the gambling of the millionaires, leaders in society, pillars in churches, and high up generally. If the price is forced down, then the loss falls upon the farmers and those having wheat to sell; if the price is forced up the loss falls on the people who buy wheat or flour to use, and that means largely the working people, for they constitute the largest portion of the population. If there are ten men engaged in the scheme, every one of them gets for his share of the gain \$50,000, just that much sweat drawn from the faces of the people. If it were legitimate trade, there would be no room for complaint; but it is not legitimate trade, it is simply gambling for immense stakes furnished innocently by the people and held, feloniously by the gamblers. The laws ought to be so modified and amended that any gambling of this character would be declared a felony punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary. Two ex-Aldermen of New York city are now in prison for accepting bribes while in office; another is now on trial for a similar offense, and a dozen or so of Cook county (Chicago), Illinois, are under indictment charged with like offenses there. Those men are no worse, morally, socially or in any sense than are these men who prey upon the very blood of the people, but the law is deficient in remedies.

These reflections were occasioned by the recent games in coffee and wheat. The coffee deal began some time ago, a year probably, and that article went up

six to eight cents a pound. A few weeks ago the rise reached 21 cents at once, thus compelling purchasers, more especially small consumers, poor people, to pay twice as much for coffee as it would have cost them in the ordinary conditions of trade. One of the gamblers had at one time as much as 500,000 bags of coffee. (A bag weighs about 200 pounds.) But the end came about the 14th inst., when it became evident to the gamblers themselves that they had carried the experiment a little too far, and some of the heaviest firms engaged in the coffee trade in New York city suspended.

A few weeks ago, wheat began to go up a little in Chicago. It was observed that no wheat was being sold in that city for export. Elevators were full, and cars could not be obtained to relieve them. On the 14th inst. the price for June wheat reached 92 cents a bushel, but one of the principal players in the game, relying upon help from Cincinnati to hold up the market, failed; that frightened the rest, and before the day's trading was concluded, wheat had fallen 17 cents a bushel—from 92 to 75, and that day's work and the next broke nineteen of the gamblers. They are now quarreling among themselves about alleged breaches of faith.

It is hardly in keeping with Christian charity to wish harm to any one; but there is nothing wrong in approving the decrees of justice. The men engaged in those stupendous games of chance with the single object of acquiring money dishonestly, walked on slippery places, and they fell. It would do them no good to weep over their fall. It is better to say plainly that having voluntarily engaged in an undertaking that they knew was pernicious, they deserve no sympathy now that calamity has overtaken them in their wicked pursuit. If all men who go into such schemes fared as these men have fared, that would, in time, abolish the evil, probably; but they do not all so fare; some of them succeed, and that breeds followers. They are all bad men, every one of them, meriting punishment under the laws of the people whom they defy.

It is a good sign that leading newspapers are crying out against these men. The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* calls them "conspirators against the people." The *Chicago Inter-Ocean*, after referring to several similar affairs occurring in 1879, '81 and '82, says they were more injurious than this; but, it adds, "the devices adopted in 1887, however, to suspend the operation of the natural laws of trade were fully as criminal and outrageous as those resorted to in the previous speculative conspiracies. And in each case millions have been as feloniously abstracted from the pockets of the people as if they had been stolen by the aid of the bludgeon, the revolver or the jimmy. In point of moral culpability, the speculator who robs through the agency of a board of trade or a stock exchange is a far more dangerous member of society than the other species of malefactor who compels his victim to stand and deliver on the highway, or who enters his bedroom in the dead of the night and sneaks off with his watch or his pocket-book. The fact that the law punishes the highwayman and the burglar, while offering no molestation to the speculator in his schemes, presents a grotesque commentary on the spirit of fairness and justice which is popularly supposed to form the basis of modern civilization."

Illinois farmers are having much trouble with insects, Hessian fly, chinch bugs, cut worms, and corn root worms. A great deal of damage to crops is reported.

THE LAW PROPERLY DEFINED.

In another column will be found a brief statement of construction placed upon the inter-state commerce law by the commission intrusted with advisory and discretionary powers under its provisions. It will be seen that the commission take a reasonable view of the law, and that they do not intend to assume any duties not assigned to them. They do not intend to take upon themselves any responsibilities which belong properly to the carriers. They are not going to make cases in advance for the railroads. And they are not going to regard as exceptions which will justify their interference any cases of usual and ordinary character. They must be exceptions really, cases extraordinary, not usual or common, such cases, too, as are susceptible of clear and positive proof. And they do not intimate that any such exceptions do or can exist, unless it be when competition comes from water lines not subject to the provisions of the act, or foreign transportation lines of any character. The carriers are left to construe the law for themselves with the help of these suggestions, and it is warning to them that it will require a very strong case to justify any departure from the general rule of the law requiring reasonable charges and no discrimination along the line.

The decision will be received by people generally with much satisfaction. It is altogether right. It is just what the people expected, and what the law itself requires. The talk about mystery in the law was buncombe. The law is perfectly plain to every mind that really wants to understand it. The Louisville & Nashville company, in whose application this opinion was rendered, has been in the habit of charging 45 cents for carrying 100 pounds of freight from Louisville to New Orleans, and \$1.25, nearly three times as much, for hauling the same quantity of the same kind of freight over the same line in the same direction and under precisely similar conditions and circumstances, to Atlanta, Ga., only about one-half the distance, the shorter being included in the longer distance. This was a good case for illustration. Louisville, the northern terminus of the road, is situated on the Ohio river, a navigable stream, and New Orleans, the southern terminus, is on the Mississippi river, another navigable stream, and one river flows into the other, so that there is uninterrupted water carriage all the way between the two cities. The railroad, in order to get the trade, or part of it, carries the freight clear through for about one third what it charges patrons who ship only one-half the distance on the line.

It has seemed to us from the beginning that the plain, straightforward course for the commission was that which they have pursued. The *KANSAS FARMER* has all along urged that a law with exceptions is a weak law in proportion to the number of exceptions. We have uniformly and persistently urged, in this matter of railway regulation whether State or national, that certain general rules, reasonable, liberal and plain, be laid down, and that within them the carriers should have all the play they wish. We have argued that regulation which does not regulate, is worse than useless. The people want justice administered equally. They do not want one town or one man built up or torn down at the expense or benefit of another. Give every man and every town a fair deal.

There will be many benefits following in the wake of this law's operation. It will take off the bark in some places, but it will be done in getting things

where they ought to be. The men and towns that have been enriched by discriminations of carriers will come down a few pegs, and poor people and "country towns" will have a chance. It is reported that Senator Ingalls said he believed Kansas would lose \$20,000,000 by the operation of this particular law. We do not know whether that distinguished gentleman is correctly reported; but if he is, it is probable that in the course of a year or two he will be very much pleased to know that such an opinion was not well grounded. Kansas will be vastly richer on account of it. Her people will soon have an opportunity to save vast sums of money that they now pay out to have their produce hauled away from them for manufacture and return to them. We will soon have packing houses and wool and cotton factories in Kansas, and a hundred other varieties of manufactures needed by the people, all of which will be means of economising profits and of adding to the wealth and comfort of the people.

Kansas Silk of 1887.

The *KANSAS FARMER* acknowledges receipt of two beautiful samples of silk raised in this State this year, and reeled at the Kansas State Silk Station at Peabody by Mr. I. Horner, superintendent. One sample is pure white Japanese, the other pure French yellow. Both are perfect specimens of this most valuable fiber. They demonstrate absolutely and beyond all question that Kansas can produce the best quality of silk; and the fact that these samples were reeled by a Kansas man at a state filature, justifies the action of the Legislature in establishing the station, and shows that our own State can both raise the cocoons and prepare the silk for manufacture.

We congratulate the people of the State generally, and Mr. Horner in particular, upon this demonstration of the practicability of silk culture in the State. We will preserve these specimens of the station's first fruits.

The connection between Texas and Kansas being complete, by the new line of the Santa Fe, our farmers will soon feel the stimulus of a new trade artery. A great deal of Kansas flour will now go to Texas towns, and millions of bushels of our corn will be taken down there to feed to Southern cattle. It will prove to be the best medicine, as preventive, ever discovered for Texas fever in cattle. It will be cheaper to take Kansas corn to the breeding grounds of Texas than to bring the cattle from there on foot to where the corn grows and risk the dangers of the trail.

Here is a suggestion worth reprinting: "Grass for spring and summer pigs furnishes the cheapest and most wholesome of foods, but needs to be supplemented by the use of milk, grain, etc., to both the mother and pigs. Hogs will eat nearly all kinds of grasses, and derive much nourishment from them. Red clover, however, ranks highest of the permanent pasture plants, as a food for hogs, but a mixed pasture is best, as they relish nearly all kinds, and in the mixed pasture there is a more continuous supply of green, succulent food. Other green fodder crops can often be used for the young hogs and their mothers. Where there is much danger of drouth, it is often a matter of economy to have small patches of oats, peas and extra early corn to feed in the driest part of the summer, when the pastures do not furnish much food."

Treat the cows kindly. Harsh treatment will make them hold their milk and dry themselves up.

Horticulture.

APPLE TREE BORERS.

The apple tree borers have destroyed thousands of trees in New England, and are likely to destroy thousands more. There are three kinds of borers which assail the apple tree. The round-headed, or two-striped apple tree borer, *Saperda candida*, is a native of this country, infesting the native crabs, thorn bushes and June berry. It was first described by Thomas Say, in 1824, but was probably widely distributed before that. In his "Insects Injurious to Fruit," Prof. Saunders thus describes the borer: "In its perfect state it is a very handsome beetle, about three-fourths of an inch long, cylindrical in form, of a pale brown color, with two broad, creamy-white stripes running the whole length of its body; the face and under surface are hoary-white, the antennae and legs gray. The females are larger than the males, and have a shorter antennae. The beetle makes its appearance during the months of June and July, usually remaining in concealment during the day, and becoming active at dusk. The eggs are deposited late in June and during July, one in a place, on the bark of the tree, near its base. Within two weeks the young worms are hatched, and at once commence with their sharp mandibles to gnaw their way through the outer bark to the interior. It is generally conceded that the larvae are three years in reaching maturity. The young ones lie for the first year in the sapwood and inner bark, excavating flat, shallow cavities, about the size of a silver dollar, which are filled with their sawdust-like castings. The holes by which they enter being small, are soon filled up, though not until a few grains of castings have fallen from them. Their presence may, however, be detected in young trees from the bark becoming dark colored, and sometimes dry and dead enough to crack." On the approach of winter, it descends to the lower part of its burrow, where it remains inactive until spring. The second season it continues its work in the sapwood, and in case two or three are at work in the same tree, may completely girdle it, thus destroying it. The third year it penetrates to the heart of the tree, makes an excavation and awaits its transformation. The fourth spring it comes forth a perfect beetle, and lays its eggs for another generation.

The flat-headed apple tree borer, *Chrysobothris Femorata*, is also a native of this country. It is a very active insect, delights to bask in the hot sunshine; runs up and down the tree with great rapidity, but flies away when molested. It is about half an inch in length. "It is of a flattish, oblong form, and of a shining, greenish-black color, each of its wing-cases having three raised lines, the outer two interrupted by two impressed transverse spots of brassy color, dividing each wing cover into three nearly equal portions. The under side of the body and legs shine like burnished copper; the feet are shining green." This beetle appears in June and July, and does not confine its work to the base of the tree, but attacks the trunk in any part, and sometimes the larger branches. The eggs are deposited in cracks or crevices of the bark, and soon hatch. The young larvae eats its way through the bark and sapwood, where it bores broad and flat channels, sometimes girdling and killing the tree. As it approaches maturity, it bores deeper into the tree, working upwards, then eats out the bark, but not quite through the bark, where it changes into a beetle and then cuts through the bark and emerges to prop-

agate its kind. This insect is sought out when just beneath the bark, and devoured by woodpeckers and insect enemies.

Another borer, the long-horned borer, *Leptostylus aculifer*, is widely distributed, but is not a common insect, and does not cause much annoyance to the fruit grower. It appears in August, and deposits its eggs upon the trunks of apple trees. The larvae soon hatch, eat through the bark, and burrow in the outer surface of the wood just under the bark.

The practical point is, what remedies can be used to prevent the ravages of the borers? The usual means of fighting the borers is, to seek after them in the burrows, and try to kill them by digging them out, or by reaching them with a wire. This seems to be the most effectual method of dealing with them after they have once entered the tree, but the orchardist should endeavor to prevent the insects from entering the tree. For this purpose, various washes have been recommended for applying to the tree, either for destroying the young larvae before they enter the bark, or for preventing the beetles depositing their eggs. It has been found that trees which have been coated with alkaline washes have been avoided by beetles when laying their eggs. Prof. Saunders recommends that soft soap be reduced to the consistency of a thick paint, by the addition of a strong solution of washing soda in water, and be applied to the bark of the tree, especially about the base or collar, and also extended upwards to the crotches, where the main branches have their origin. It should be applied in the evening of a warm day, so that it may dry and form a coating not easily dissolved by the rain. This affords a protection against all three kinds of borers. It should be applied early in June, before the beetles begin to lay their eggs, and again in July, so as to keep the tree well protected.

Hon. T. S. Gold, of Connecticut, at a meeting of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, in regard to preventing the ravages of the borer, said, that a wash "made of soap, tobacco water, and fresh cow manure, mingled to the consistency of cream, and put on early, with an old broom, and allowed to trickle down about the roots of the tree, has proved with me a very excellent preventive of the ravages of the borer, and a healthful wash for the trunk of the tree, much to be preferred to the lime or whitewash, which I have often seen applied, but which I am inclined to think is not as desirable an application as the potash, or the soda, or this mixture of soft soap and manure."

J. B. Moore, of Concord, Mass., at the same meeting, said, in regard to the destruction of the borer: "I have found, I think, that whale oil soap can be used successfully for the destruction of that insect. It is a very simple thing; it will not hurt the tree if you put it on its full strength. You can take whale oil soap and dilute until it is about as thick as paint, and put a coating of it on the tree where the holes are, and I will bet you will never see a borer on that tree until the new crop comes. I feel certain of it because I have done it."

For borers, tarred paper one or two feet wide has been recommended to be wrapped about the base of the trunk of the tree, the lower edge being one or two inches below the surface of the soil. This prevents the two-striped borer from laying its eggs in the tree, but would not be entirely effectual against the flat-headed borer which attacks any part of the trunk and branches. By the general use of these means for the prevention of the ravages of the borers, the damages done by these insects could be brought within very narrow limits, and

hundreds of valuable apple trees saved. —H. Reynolds, M. D., in *New England Farmer*.

Currant Culture.

A correspondent of the *Michigan Farmer* prefers the old reliable Red Dutch currant, because of its hardiness. It does better in Kansas than any other variety, and in this State currant bushes must have some protection on the south against hot winds. Referring again to the Michigan correspondent, he plants in rows eight or ten feet apart and three feet apart in the rows. This affords plenty of space for good culture. His suggestions as to planting and subsequent attention are worth copying by Kansas farmers. Currants are a wholesome fruit and very easily grown, if the prevention before is observed—plant on north side of walls or other good protection against southerly winds. Keep the bushes in compact form, trimming off straggling branches and old wood, that is, wood three years old; cut off, and burn any stalks in which the borer is detected. This may be known by observing the leaves on the branch looking wilted and yellow, when close scrutiny will show the place where the intruder entered, then, by splitting the wood, his track will be found.

For soil, anything that will grow a good crop of potatoes or corn is a good soil for the currant. While no fruit will bear neglect better than the common currant, (the improved varieties demand good care,) none will respond more generously to thorough culture and high fertilization. In my experience, nothing is better than barnyard manure, but any fertilizer, or coal and wood ashes, are excellent. As to the currant worm, "eternal vigilance" is the price of an advantage over him. While hellebore is effectual, used either dry or in water, but is expensive if one has a large plantation. The worm is often found almost before leaves are opened; early, persistent, ceaseless watching is the only sure remedy. A person soon becomes expert in detecting the perforated leaves. Pick them off, and crush the insects, or take them away in some package and burn them. Before fruit is set a sprinkling of Paris green in water, (a teaspoonful to a pail of water,) is effectual, but is unsafe to use after fruit sets.

In sending for plants one is not certain of getting their orders correctly filled. My first experience was not pleasant, as in a large lot only four plants proved true to name. Other ventures have proved more satisfactory. I prefer to grow my own plants when practicable. If one can get a few plants pure, he can soon raise a supply. Cut them back severely in early autumn, cut the branches into sections about eight inches long, stick them into clean, mellow soil three inches apart, leaving them two inches or less out of the ground. When hard frosts are expected draw the earth over them, covering them entirely, or mulch them to the same extent. As soon as the freezing and thawing weather of spring is over, uncover them, press any back that may have been forced out, keep them clean, and the next spring you will have a fine lot of thrifty plants ready for setting, although they may stand until two years old, or be transplanted in the fall as may be desired.

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The Poultry Yard.

Organic Quality.

Hereditary organic quality is the first and all-potent condition of all power of function. This is imparted by the parents. It depends mainly on the original nature of the parents, but partly on their existing states of body and mind.

Nature operates everywhere by means of organs, and, that the operation may be perfect, the organism must be in perfect correspondence with the function. So when nature would put forth power of function she must do so by means of power in the organ which is used. Nature does not always supply this power by bulk, but by organic texture. This correspondence must exist because a weak organ cannot possibly put forth powerful functions.

I fear these truths are not so fully known by many as they should be. If the organic quality is perfect the animal will not be subject to disease, and when an animal becomes diseased, after all the necessary health conditions have been observed, it is proof sufficient that it is not an animal fit for a breeder, because it cannot transmit something better than it possesses. These facts are not ignored so much in the breeding of any kind of stock as they are in the breeding of poultry.

Incompatibility of temperament is a subject too little understood; yet those who have given the subject enough thought and investigation know that it affects organic quality greatly. Even when both parents are perfectly healthy the incompatibility will weaken in offspring.

Inbreeding has perhaps intensified the bad effects in this respect more than any other one mistake. I am convinced that it is the sole cause of leg weakness, yet breeders claim that it is caused by too high feeding.

I have been tempted to write this article on account of the many cure-alls which are advertised for the diseases of poultry. I claim that a sick fowl is not worth doctoring. I know many will condemn this advice—two classes of persons especially, viz., those having medicines to sell and those having valuable birds. Valuable they may have been before becoming sick, but what are they valuable for after that? How do you know, if they recover, but that the organism has been injured so they cannot transmit a perfect organism to progeny? If you have no regard for the quality of the stock your customers will raise from such, then you will be likely to cure a fowl, if you can. I once read an article written by a well-known writer for agricultural papers, telling about having a hog sick with the cholera, and it was reduced to a skeleton and all the hair came off of it, but it finally rallied, began to take on flesh and soon weighed several hundred pounds, and then he sold it. Well, I am glad that I do not eat pork; I may have gotten a piece of that one put up as nice breakfast bacon.

It would be impossible to do this subject justice in the limits of one article; but the fact that each creature much resembles a galvanic battery, and that its life-force depends mainly on how the battery is "got up," is certainly not well enough understood, or too much overlooked. I do not condemn the doctoring of all stock, because some kinds are for uses other than for breeders; but a fowl is fit for nothing but the table and for breeding purposes, and if it becomes sick it is fit for neither; but I earnestly entreat all breeders to raise the standard of health and longevity by intelligent selection and mating, and by so caring for their

stock as to prevent bodily ailments. All close observers must know that the human race has degenerated for lack of the knowledge necessary to enable them to obey nature's immutable laws. I mean physically degenerated, and mental degeneration will follow as certainly as effect follows cause, for to become great one must first be strong physically, or animally, for our animal nature is the basis of all mental and moral function.—Mrs. F. M. Cooper, in *American Poultry Yard*.

The Origin of a Small Race of Turkeys.

In 1877 the author sent a number of wild turkeys to Santa Cruz Island, situated in the Pacific ocean, about twenty miles off shore. The island is about thirty miles long, and five to ten wide, and contains no animals injurious to fowls excepting a small gray fox. The first season four hens raised sixty one birds to maturity, which attained the size of the parents. The next year the produce was 120, of about the same size. These birds multiplied and lived perfectly wild in the forest, and in a few years it was observed that they had diminished very much in size, so that now it would be impossible to find a cock which would weigh over six pounds, which is less than one-third the size of their original ancestors, or the first and second island generations.

The author thinks this is undoubtedly a case of pretty close inbreeding, although he does not think the fact is conclusively established. These birds had an abundance of feed on the island, consisting of acorns, berries, insects, and grass, and have always been healthy and vigorous, with habit of flight about the same as that of the Eastern wild birds in their native haunts. The writer has introduced wild turkeys in various places on the Pacific slope north of San Francisco, which have been prolific and healthy, and attained the normal size.—J. D. Caton, *American Naturalist*.

Poultry Notes.

There are two ways to distinguish ducks from drakes. One is that the duck calls, "Quack, quack, quack," while the drake only makes a sort of a wheezing sound, as if the head was stopped up with a cold.

There is no better disinfectant than copperas water. Make it rather strong, and with a small broom sprinkle it through the building and over the perches. It purifies the air, aids in preventing disease and absorbs all bad smells.

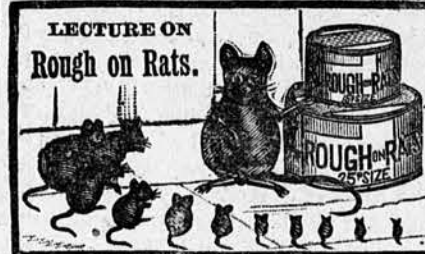
Sweet skim-milk for fowls is of great advantage, if scalded before fed. It is very health-giving to old and moulting fowls. Do not give all the skim-milk and clabber to the hogs, but remember the fowls, if you would have them remember you in eggs.

The *Poultry Monthly* says that when fowls form the habit of feather-eating it is hard to stop them. A correspondent says he would give them a bushel of feathers and let them have all they want. But a better way is not to let them form the habit. Give them exercise; make them scratch for their feed; hang up cabbage or fresh meat where they can pick at it, and so give them something to do.

We should bear in mind from the very nature of the chick's separate existence from the mother, that we should attend to their wants more attentively until they are able to run around and forage for a share of their own living. Stale bread crumbs soaked in milk, Johnny cake, brown bread, seeds, small grain, insects, or small pieces of boiled liver, or refuse pieces from the butcher or

slaughter house will help them along nicely. Good food and plenty of it is what young fowls need.

If you are suffering from Malaria in any form, ask any druggist who has sold Shallenberger's Antidote what he knows of the medicine. Ignorance in regard to its wonderful power over all malarious disease, is the only possible reason why it is not in universal use, because it never fails to cure, never injures the system, and strikes directly at the cause of suffering. Sold by druggists.



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For two or three nights sprinkle "ROUGH ON RATS" dry powder, in, about and down the sink, drain pipe. First thing in the morning wash it all away down the sink, drain pipe, when all the insects from garret to cellar will disappear. The secret is in the fact that wherever insects are in the house, they must drink during the night.

Clears out Rats, Mice, Bed-bugs, Flies, Beetles. "ROUGH ON RATS" is sold all around the world. Every climate, is the most extensively advertised, and has the largest sale of any article of its kind on the face of the globe.

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The Busy Bee.

Something New About Bees.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Microscopical Society, Mr. F. R. Cheshire called attention to some specimens of bees, known as "fertile workers." It was generally well known that in the bee hive all the eggs were usually laid by the queen, and in her absence no ovipositing occurs until they have taken some of the eggs remaining in the hive, and by a special feeding of the larvae have been able to produce fresh queens. If, however, it should happen that in a hive which has lost its queen there are not eggs available for this purpose, it was found that some of the workers under some special circumstances, which could not be very clearly explained, became capable of laying eggs, but that such eggs produced drones only. These bees were known as fertile workers, and though there could be no doubt as to their frequent existence, they were very difficult to catch, owing to their being the same in appearance as the ordinary workers. He then exhibited two of these fertile workers having the ovaries drawn out of their bodies, and attached to the stings and abdominal plates, so as to show that they were really workers. There was a remarkable peculiarity to be observed in connection with the ovarian tubes of these insects—every ordinary worker possessed an undeveloped ovary which it was very difficult both to detect and dissect; but when under the influence of some stimulus the worker became fertile, a number of points began to appear in the tubes which afterward became developed, and it would seem that the eggs were developed in alternation, an examination of the tubes showing them to contain developed eggs alternating with others in an undeveloped condition, and of which some very curious instances were seen in the specimens before the meeting.—*Scientific American*.

Fertile Workers.

This is the time of year that the bee-keeper will be troubled with what are called fertile workers. They are a common worker bee that assumes the duties of the queen when the hive becomes queenless or the queen becomes enfeebled from any cause. They commence laying eggs at a rapid rate, and their work will be easily known by the bee-keeper, as they lay from two to a dozen eggs in each cell, and sometimes the cell will be nearly half full of eggs, and have the appearance of being fly-blown. The eggs hatch as usual. The bees clean out all except one in each cell and rear it. The eggs of a fertile worker always produce drones. You can tell the drones of a fertile worker before and after they are hatched. The eggs are laid in worker cells, and the cells are drawn out about an eighth of an inch longer than the balance of the comb and capped with a round cap, while the worker cells are capped with a flat cap. The drones produced by a fertile worker are not much larger than a common worker, and of no value whatever.

There but few apiarists but have been bothered with the fertile workers, and puzzled how to get rid of them, as the hive that has one in is sure to go by the board. The bees will dwindle till they are all gone and nothing left but the drones, then the bee moth will attack the hive, and the first thing the bee-keeper knows the hive will be one mass of webs and worms. Some unposted bee-keepers think the trouble is caused by the worms, when the whole trouble is caused by fertile workers.

The writer has been troubled nearly

every year with fertile workers since he began bee-keeping and at first could not get rid of them. After experimenting for several years he has come to the conclusion that there are only two ways to get rid of them. The first is to break up the hive entirely and divide the combs out among other hives, but first clip off all the heads of the drones or they will hatch them and fill the hive with more or less drones; second, go to one or two strong hives and take out three or four combs filled with brood and eggs; move the comb of the fertile worker to the outside of the hive, part on each side, and put the combs out of the other hive (with as many young bees already hatched as will stick to them) into the center of the hive and close it up; and nine times out of ten it will be a success, and you will save your colony of bees. And if you have a young queen to introduce at the same time you will be that much ahead; or if you can find a queen cell, introduce the comb that has it on and you will soon have a laying queen and a prosperous colony of bees.—*Ohio Poultry Journal*.

St. Louis Wool Market.

Reported by Hagey & Wilhelm.

"Our market is active and firm under heavy manufacturing demand for all grades. London sales, now in progress, are firm at advanced prices since the opening, and heavy purchases of medium have been made for American account to supply the deficit of the home clip. Prices are on our market as follows:

KANSAS.

Choice 1/4 and 3/4-blood, bright, light.....	25a27
Medium, bright, light.....	24a25
Low medium, bright, light.....	23a24
Dark, heavy medium.....	18a21
Light fine.....	20a22
Heavy fine.....	18a20
Bucks and heavy Merino.....	15a18
Carpet.....	14a17
Common, Burry and Heavy.....	16a19
Pulled.....	16a19

Patents to Kansas People.

The following is a list of patents granted Kansas people for the week ending June 18, 1887; prepared from the official records of the Patent office by Mr. J. C. Higdon, solicitor of patents, Hall building, Kansas City, Mo.: A printed copy of any patent here named can be had for 25 cents.

Harvester—Justus Bissing, of Catharine. Transfer of embroidery patterns—George A. Greenleaf, of Newton. Srap measuring pump—Robert E. Huff, of Eureka. Rope measuring device—William S. Reamer, of Oswego. Fence post—John P. Roberts, of Somerset. Stock car—John Westfall, of Lawrence.

The following were reported for June 4th:

Tube expander—Thomas Beverly, of Ellis. Listed corn cultivator—Cyprien Guenette, of Clyde. Fence post socket—John Richardson, of Iona. Fly trap and screens for windows and doors—Reuben J. Tarbell, of Solomon City. Thill coupling—John Torrence, of Chetopa.

The following were reported for June 11th:

Suspension dental bracket—Leroy M. Mathews, of Lawrence. Pavement—John G. Ketcham, of Ottawa. Car coupling—Frank Heinz, of Atchison. Sulky harrow—Nathaniel T. Collins, of Hartford.

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Let our watchword be: "Put none but honest, capable, sober, economical men in official positions. Let us demand a fair share of representation in the Legislature and Congress for the men who are directly interested in the nation's greatest industry. In a representative government, the interests not directly represented, always have and always will suffer.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, June 20, 1887.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New York.

BEEVES—Receipts, counting 70 carloads for exporters and slaughterers direct, 2,811 head, making 10,880 head for the week. Market irregular. Two carloads of extra fancy steers were retailed at 5 20a5 50 per 100 lbs., but 5 15 was about the top figures for strictly prime steers, and some common grassy steers went down to 4 25a4 30; bulls sold at 3 00a3 75.

SHEEP—Receipts 13,300, making 45,420 for the week. Market dull and lower. Poor to prime sheep 3 00a3 85 per 100 lbs., common to prime lambs 5 00a7 30.

HOGS—Receipts 8,920, making 30,170 for the week. None offered alive. Market nominally quiet at 5 40a5 60.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 2,497, shipments 100. Market steady. Choice heavy natives 4 40a4 65, fair to good shipping steers 4 00a4 40, fair to choice butchers 3 70a4 25, fair to good feeders 3 20a4 00, fair to good stockers 2 20a3 10, common grass to good corn-fed Texans 2 10a2 25.

HOGS—Receipts 4,398, shipments 800. Market active and firm. Choice heavy and butchers selections 5 00a5 15, fair to choice packing and Yorkers 4 85a5 00, common to good pigs 4 30a4 80.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,582, shipments 500. Market steady. Fair to choice clipped 3 10a4 15, lambs 4 00a5 00.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 1,000, shipments none. Market weaker. Shipping steers, 3 40a4 35; fancy, 4 60a4 55; stockers and feeders 1 60a3 20; cows, bulls and mixed, 1 50a3 15; slop-fed steers 4 00a4 40; Texas cattle, 2 15a3 60.

HOGS—Receipts 12,000, shipments 4,000. Market slow and 5c lower. Rough and mixed 4 80a5 05, packing and shipping 4 95a5 15, light 4 80a5 05, skips 3 40a4 70.

SHEEP—Receipts 500, shipments none. Market steady. Natives 3 00a4 50, Western 3 50a4 20, Texans 2 75a3 80, lambs 1 40a3 60.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday 1,371. Market stronger and values 5a10c higher for shipping steers; grassers were firm, and cows and butchers steers stronger. Sales ranged 3 85a4 15 for shipping steers.

HOGS—Receipts since Saturday 4,963. Market stronger with values 5c higher and in some cases 10c higher. Extreme range of sales 4 50a5 00, bulk at 4 80a4 95.

SHEEP—Receipts since Saturday 245. Market nominally unchanged.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—Lower, closing 1a1 1/2c below Saturday. No. 2 red, cash, 78 1/2a78 3/4c; June, 78a78 1/2c. CORN—Cash, 34 1/2a34 3/4c.

OATS—Quiet but firm. Cash, 27 1/2c; June, 27c. RYE—Neglected.

Chicago.

The wheat market was dull, weak and dragging all day. The main cause was the lack of support which the market received and the ever present fact that considerable wheat remains to be marketed. The stocks in store here are a bugbear to the speculators, and the shipments, though large, are not sufficient to satisfy them. The visible supply statement, which showed a decrease of 894,000 bushels in wheat, cut little figure in the market.

Cash quotations were as follows:

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 70a70 1/4c; No. 3 spring, 67a70c; No. 2 red, 76c.

CORN—No. 2, 36a36 3/4c.

OATS—No. 2, 25 1/2c.

RYE—No. 2, 53c.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts at regular elevators since last report 6,500 bus., withdrawals 11,307 bus., leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day 66,762 bus. The market to-day on 'change was steady but merely nominal, as there were no sales of any of the different grades, either for cash or future delivery. No. 2 red winter, cash, 66c bid, 67c asked.

CORN—Receipts at regular elevators since last report 3,624 bus., and withdrawals 3,998 bus., leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day 299,941 bus. There was a stronger market to-day on 'change and values nominally higher, no sales having been made on the call, either for cash or future delivery of any of the different grades. On track

by sample: No. 2 cash, 32c; No. 2 white, cash, 30 1/2c.

OATS—On track by sample: No. 2 mixed, cash, 30c; No. 2 white, 31 1/2c.

RYE—No bids nor offerings.

HAY—Receipts 12 cars. Market firm for strictly fancy. New, 11 00; old, fancy, small baled, 10 50; large baled, 10 00; wire-bound 50c less. Low grades dull and weak.

OIL-CAKE—Per 100 lbs. sacked, 1 25; 2100 per ton, free on board cars; car lots, 20 00 per ten.

SEEDS—We quote: Flaxseed, 85c per bushel on a basis of pure. Castor beans, 1 25 for prime.

BUTTER—Receipts fair and market firm. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 18c; good, 14c; fine dairy in single package lots, 12 1/2c; store-packed do., 10c for choice.

CHEESE—We quote: Full cream 10c, part skim flats 6a7c, Young America 11 1/2c, Kansas, choice, 10c.

EGGS—Plenty, and dull at 10c per dozen for fresh.

POTATOES—New, home-grown, 40a50c per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually 1/4c higher. Sugar-cured meats (canned or plain): Hams 11c, breakfast bacon 9 1/2c, dried beef 12c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides 7 25, long clear sides 7 15, shoulders 6 50, short clear sides 7 45. Smoked meats: clear rib sides 7 50, long clear sides 7 70, shoulders 6 50, short clear sides 8 30. Barrel meats: mess pork 15 00. Choice tierce lard 6 25.

A wether that is fed in winter only enough to keep it from shrinking, will be no better in spring than in the preceding autumn, and all the food consumed will be lost. The animal will be getting older all the time and more incapable of becoming fat.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

FAY'S MANILLA ROOFING.

CHEAP WATER PROOF, Applied by our new STRONG WATER PROOF, Patent method in 1/2 the time and 1/3 the labor of any other way. Does not rust nor rot. It is an Economical and DURABLE SUBSTITUTE for PLASTER on walls. Ornamental CARPETS and RUGS of same material, cheaper and better than Oil Cloths. Catalogue and Samples Free.

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ST. LOUIS. MINNEAPOLIS. OMAHA.

CITY HOTEL, :- CHICAGO.

State Street, Corner Sixteenth Street.

Rate \$1.50 Per Day.

Convenient to Stock Shippers. A good Family Hotel.

Table and Rooms first-class, State street, Archer avenue or L. S. & M. S. Dumay pass the house to all parts of the city and depots.

W. F. GECUTT, Proprietor.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFICS

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, Poultry.
500 PAGE BOOK on Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free.

CURES—Fever, Congestions, Inflammation, A. A.—Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever, B. B.—Strains, Lameness, Rheumatism, C. C.—Distemper, Nasal Discharges, D. D.—Bots or Grubs, Worms, E. E.—Coughs, Heaves, Pneumonia, F. F.—Colic or Gripes, Biliary, G. G.—Miscarriage, Hemorrhages, H. H.—Urinary and Kidney Diseases, I. I.—Eruptive Diseases, Mange, J. J.—Diseases of Digestion.

Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual, Witch Hazel Oil and Mediator, \$7.00
Price, Single Bottle (over 50 doses), .60

Sold by Druggists; or Sent Prepaid on Receipt of Price. Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28

In use 30 years The only successful remedy for Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness, and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. \$1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for \$5. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.—Humphreys' Medicine Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

WOOL • HAGEY & WILHELM, Commission Merchants, 220 N. Commercial St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

REFERENCES:—Boatmen's Bank, St. Louis; Dunn's Mercantile Reporter, St. Louis; KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.; First National Bank, Beloit, Kas.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1886, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, 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 taker-up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper, free of cost, to every County Clerk in the State, to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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

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

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

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

Any person taking up an estray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township giving a correct description of 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 ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered; also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the State of double the value of such stray.

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

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray may, within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker-up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs.

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker-up.

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to three householders to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker-up; said appraisers, or two of them, shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker-up may have had, and report the same on their appraisal.

In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of the stray, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray.

Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the State before the title shall have vested in him, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 9, 1887.

Sedgwick county—E. P. Ford, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by George White, in Minneha tp., May 11, 1887, one dark mare pony, 15 years old, collar marks; valued at \$15.

Johnson county—Henry V. Chase, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by R. V. Williams, in Oxford tp., one horse, 9 years old, both hind feet white, strip on nose, branded W on left shoulder, 16 hands high; valued at \$90.

HORSE—By same, one flea-bitten gray horse, 12 years old, 15½ hands high; valued at \$50.

Scott county—Geo. Fox, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Geo. E. Rees, in Scott tp., May 30, 1887, one red cow, 4 years old, has some white in forehead and under belly, has a wart on left front test; valued at \$30.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 16, 1887

Miami county—H. A. Floyd, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Thos. Pugh, in Stanton tp., May 23, 1887, one dark bay horse colt, a few white hairs in forehead, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$40.

Sedgwick county—E. P. Ford, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by A. J. Martin, in Salem tp., May 22, 1887, one dark brown mare pony, 14 hands high, 3 years old, star in forehead, white spot on left hind foot, branded on left hip with mule shoe; valued at \$20.

Mitchell county—.... clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Erwin H. Bridges, two miles southeast of Solomon Rapids, May 8, 1887, one dark roan heifer, 2 years old, face mostly white, belly and legs mostly white, some white on top of shoulders and hips, branded E on right hip, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$15.

Marion county—E. S. Waiton, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Cornelius J. Dunksen, in Liberty tp., (P. O. Hillsboro), May 13, 1887, one gray mare, 15 hands high, no marks or brands; valued at \$35.

Harper county—E. S. Rice, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Henry Pittman, in Stohrville tp., May 18, 1887, one gray horse, 14½ hands high, slit in both ears, saddle marks; valued at \$30.

McPherson county—E. L. Loomis, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. S. Willard, in Little Valley tp., May 14, 1887, one gray mare pony, about 9 years old, branded K on jaw and J on left shoulder, Spanish brand on left hip, saddle marks on back; valued at \$20.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 23, 1887.

Hodgeman county—E. E. Lawrence, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by A. Hilderbrand, in Sterling tp., May 21, 1887, one bay horse pony, three white feet, branded 55 on right hip and 3 on left hip; valued at \$25.

Meade county—W. H. Young, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. W. Bucher (P. O. Joash), in Crooked Creek tp., June 1, 1887, one bay pony mare, branded T and A with a mark similar to I with an o on the perpendicular stroke—the last named character separating the T and A; valued at \$25.

Barber county—Robt. J. Talloferro, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by H. S. Huff, in Sharon tp., June 14, 1887, one roan mare pony, 2 years old, 13 hands high, some white on right fore leg, marks and brands cannot designate; valued at \$35.

Pratt county—Demcy Lewis, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by S. C. Culbreath, of Mason tp., (P. O. Nora), May 16, 1887, one iron-gray horse, about 15½ hands high, sweeney in right shoulder and spavined in left hind leg; valued at \$25.

Cowley county—S. J. Smock, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by N. Kaser, in Cedar tp., June 1, 1887, one mouse-colored horse, black mane and tail, 14 hands high, 7 years old, scar on left hip, black stripe on back and shoulders; valued at \$20.

Anderson county—A. D. McFadden, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by W. T. Curry, in Rich tp., May 20, 1887, one red 2-year-old steer, bush of tall white, left ear slightly drooped, hog-ring in right ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Strayed or Stolen.

On the night of April 6, 1887, from the farm of John M. Hutchinson, Wilnot, Cowley county, Kansas, one bay Mare Pony, with black mane and tail; mane short; about 14½ hands high; weight about 750 lbs. Liberal reward will be paid to any person who will give me information leading to her recovery.

Address JOHN M. HUTCHINSON, Wilnot, Cowley Co., Kas.

C. E. JEWELL & CO.
Chattel Mortgage Loans

A SPECIALTY.

OFFICE:—North Room under First National Bank. TOPEKA, KAS.

TIMBER LINE HERD
Holstein-Friesian Cattle.

We have for sale any or all of our entire herd of Holstein-Friesian Cattle, consisting of Cows, Heifers and Calves—full-bloods, and Grades up to fifteen-sixteenths. Ask for just what you want. Send for prices of family cows—grades. All our Holsteins will be at Winfield, Kas., after April 1, 1887.

W. J. ESTES & SONS.

Devon Cattle!

We are the largest breeders of this hardy, easy-keeping breed, one of the best for the West. Stock for sale singly or car lots.

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EMPORIA, KANSAS.

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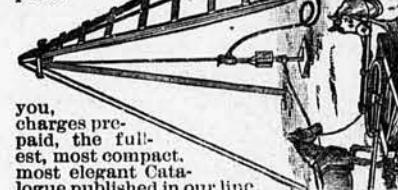
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The herd is headed by the Stoke Pogis Victor Hugo Duke bull, St. Valentine's Day 1878, and the Coomassie bull, Happy Gold Coast 1873. Sons and daughters by above bulls out of highly-bred cows, for sale for next tendays.

Address S. B. ROHRER, Manager.

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Perfect Mowing MACHINE KNIFE CRINDER. Weighs but 13 Lbs. Can be carried into the field and attached to Mowing Machine Wheel. Send for Descriptive Catalogue. Agents wanted in every County.

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KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI,

Are by far the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri Valley, with ample capacity for feeding, weighing and shipping cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules. No yards are better watered and in none is there a better system of drainage.

Higher Prices are Realized

Here than in the markets East. All the roads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the Yards, which thus afford the best accommodations for stock coming from the great grazing grounds of Texas, Colorado, New Mexico and Kansas, and also for stock destined for Eastern markets.

The business of the Yards is done systematically, and with the utmost promptness, so that there is no delay and no clashing, and stockmen have found here, and will continue to find that they get all their stock is worth, with the least possible delay.

Kansas City Stock Yards Company Horse and Mule Market.

FRANK. E. SHORT.

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Managers.

This company has established in connection with the Yards an extensive Horse and Mule Market, known as the KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS COMPANY HORSE AND MULE MARKET. Have always on hand a large stock of all grades of Horses and Mules, which are bought and sold on commission, by the head or in carload lots.

In connection with the Sales Market are large feed stables and pens, where all stock will receive the best of care.

Special attention given to receiving and forwarding.

The facilities for handling this kind of stock are unsurpassed at any stable in this country.

Consignments are solicited, with the guarantee that prompt settlements will be made when stock is sold.

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James H. Campbell & Co.,
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—FOR THE SALE OF—

CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

Rooms 23 and 24, Exchange Building, Kansas City Stock Yards.

Unequaled facilities for handling consignments of Stock in either of the above cities. Correspondence invited. Market reports furnished free. Refers to Publishers KANSAS FARMER.

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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, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$80.00; the German, of Freeport, Ill., \$1.00 to pay \$70.00, the Burlington of Iowa, \$1.00 to pay \$78.00, and the State of Iowa has \$1.00 to pay \$79.00 at risk.



BETHANY COLLEGE.

Under care of the Protestant Episcopal Church. For GIRLS and YOUNG LADIES, exclusively. Boarding and Day Pupils.

Twenty-six Officers and Teachers.

Faithful Maternal oversight for all entrusted to our care. ALL BRANCHES TAUGHT—Primary, Intermediate, Grammar, and Collegiate; French, German, the Classics, Instrumental and Vocal Music, Elocution, Drawing, Painting.

THE MUSIC DEPARTMENT—Employs eight teachers, and twenty-four pianos and three organs.

In the ART DEPARTMENT, the Studio is well equipped with casts, models and copies.

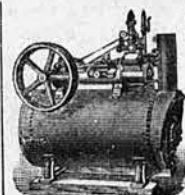
Send for Catalogue to T. C. VAIL, Bursar, or BISHOP P. VAIL, President, Topeka, Kansas.



\$50 REWARD

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NEWARK MACHINE CO.
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FARM ENGINES

Upright and Horizontal, Stationary, Portable and Semi-Portable. 3 to 16 Horse Power. Illustrated Pamphlet Free. Address JAMES LEFFEL & CO. SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, or 110 Liberty St., New York

The Veterinarian.

[The paragraphs in this department are gathered from our exchanges.—ED. FARMER.]

TUMORS IN TEATS.—I have a cow that has small lumps in bag and upper end of teats. Very sore, and hard work to milk her. Had calf six weeks ago. What shall I do for her? [Polypus, or tumors in the teats of a cow, are not uncommon. They are also known as lacteal calculi, or milk stones, which interrupt the free flow of milk from the udder or prevent it altogether. The milk tube is used to open the passage and allow the milk to flow. When the obstruction cannot be displaced or broken down by this means, there is danger of losing the quarter. It is advisable in such cases to call the assistance of a competent veterinary surgeon.]

LICE.—I wish you or some of your correspondents would tell me why my calves are lousy. I have treated them in the following manner: Kept them in the barn, fed chopped clover, hay and oats, mixed with shelled corn, and one feed a day of pumpkin or turnips. Some say it is caused by keeping in the barn. Will someone who has had experience with calves tell why young stock get lousy in the winter and spring. It is not the want of attention, for mine have had the best of care. [Lice are more frequently found on animals in poor condition. It appears as if the egg of the parasite requires a peculiar condition of the skin for its hatching into life, and unless such conditions be present as poverty, bad keep, etc., it remains inert. A great many remedies and dressings are recommended, and some are excessively dangerous. The best we know, and the one less liable to injury, is a strong decoction of tobacco. Steep over night a pound of fine-cut tobacco in a bucket of warm water, and wash the calves with it every other day. Keep them in a warm place where they will not catch cold. Two applications will probably be sufficient. Go over them thoroughly with a horse-brush before using the application.]

EMPHYSEMA OF THE LUNGS.—I have a horse that has a hard, dry cough. Have given him cough powders, but with no good result. At times he makes a rattling noise in the head similar to "heaves," and in breathing there is a continual spasmodic effort. Will gradually draw nearly a full breath, then his sides will suddenly relax, and often at the same time he will toss or jerk his head as he would if there was a bot bee under his jaw. [You should have stated how long the cough has been in existence, as without knowing this we cannot tell whether it is the result of an acute or chronic affection. Supposing that the trouble has been in existence for some time we would be led to believe from the symptoms that the horse is suffering from emphysema of the lungs, a condition similar to heaves. If this is so we would advise you to turn the horse out to pasture during the summer months, as medical treatment avails but little. Before doing so, however, examine the nasal passages in order to find out whether there is any obstruction in these parts. This can be easily done by covering one nostril with the hand and noticing whether the air passes freely through the other. The other passage should then be tested in a similar manner. If there is an obstruction to the passage of air the horse will show symptoms of suffocation. An effort should then be made to find what the nature of the growth is, and to remove it by surgical operation.]

It is not too late to plant corn for soiling or for the silo.

The potato partakes of the soil in which it is grown. Heavy land is apt to produce watery potatoes, especially in a wet season.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft, or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, swellings, stifles, sprains, sore and swollen throat, coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Every bottle warranted by Swift & Holliday, druggists, Topeka, Kas.

The different powers of certain grasses to keep land "sweet," or fertile and productive, will some time be studied and argued. When that time comes, the strong, deep-rooted, native American grasses will be allowed to compete for the esteem of reasonable people.

It is an economic principle that capital should be competitive and labor co-operative; in this country these conditions are reversed, hence the friction.

The common red clover is better than the large for general purposes. The latter is difficult to cure, makes coarser hay and is more apt to become musty.

Lampblack mixed with strong vinegar will mark sheep so that it will remain a year, and will not injure the wool as do tar and paint, says the *New England Farmer*.

TOWHEAD STOCK FARM

LEONARD HEISEL,
CARBONDALE, (OSAGE CO.), KANSAS,
Importer and Breeder of



Prince of the Times \$650.

Clydesdale & Norman
HORSES.

I have a choice collection of imported Pure-bred and Registered Clydesdales at low prices. Each Stallion guaranteed a breeder. Correspondence solicited.

Eleven Importations Within the Last Twelve Months.

We have now on hand the grandest collection of

CLYDESDALE

ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES



In America, and are the only firm that ever imported a CHAMPION WINNER AT THE GREAT LONDON DRAFT HORSE SHOW. Prices moderate and terms to suit buyers. Send for new illustrated catalogue to

GALBRAITH BROS., Janesville, Wis.

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Importers and Breeders of French Draft and French Coach Horses. We have now over 75 head of imported French Draft Stallions and Mares on hand. Our importations this year have been selected from the best breeding district in France. Our stock is all recorded in France and in the National Register of French Draft Horses in America. Our French Coach Horses are the best that could be found in France. We will be pleased to show our Stock to visitors. Correspondence invited and promptly answered.

E. BENNETT & SON, TOPEKA, - KANSAS,



IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF
Percheron, Clydesdale and Coach Horses.

106 Head of Stallions just arrived from Europe. Choice stock for sale on easy terms. We won all the leading prizes at Kansas State Fair last fall. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, free on application.

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Monitor (3232).

RED POLLED CATTLE.

We have on hand a very choice collection, including a recent importation of horses, several of which have won many prizes in England, which is a special guarantee of their soundness and superiority of form and action. Our stock is selected with great care by G. M. SEXTON, Auctioneer to the Shire Horse Society of England. Prices low and terms easy. Send for catalogues to



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ROME PARK STOCK FARM.



PURE-BRED POLAND-CHINAS.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

T. A. HUBBARD, PROP'R, WELLINGTON, KANSAS. — Sweepstakes on herd, breeders' ring, boar and sow, whichever shown in 1886, except on boar at Winfield, winning (75) premiums at four fairs, including Grand Silver Medal for best herd, at Topeka. Stock recorded in Ohio Poland-China and American Berkshire Records. In addition to my own breeding, the animals of this herd are now and have been prize-winners, selected from the most reliable herds of the United States, without regard to price. The best and large 1 herd in the State. I will furnish first-class hogs or pigs with individual merit and a gilt-edged pedigree. Single rates by express. Personal inspection solicited. Correspondence invited.

WOOD DALE BERKSHIRES!

I have now ready for immediate shipment as fine a lot of Early Spring Pigs as I ever had at one time, a good share of which are the produce of prize-winning sows and boars at the largest shows of America and England. Also a few Young Sows in Pig for sale. My herd won at World's Fair, New Orleans, La., the \$250 gold medal for best boar and five sows of any breed, and also the \$100 gold medal for heaviest hog of any breed. I think I am not exaggerating when I state that my herd is the acknowledged

Headquarters of America for Berkshires of the Largest Size and Best Quality.

My new Catalogue, just from the press, containing the pedigrees in full of all my breeding animals, together with a complete list of all prizes won to date, will be sent free to all who write for it. Prices also given upon application, and guaranteed the same to all.

I solicit from all an examination of my stock and will meet all visitors at the train.

Address

N. H. GENTRY,
Sedalia, Mo.



Send stamp for Circular and Price List.

Chester White, Berkshire and Poland-China Pigs, fine Setter Dogs, Scotch Collies, Fox Hounds and Beagles, Sheep and Poultry, bred and for sale by W. Gibbons & Co., West Chester, Chester Co., Pa.

CHOICE

Berkshire and Small Yorkshire

PIGS and MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. We have a splendid lot of the above named hogs and turkeys for sale at hard time prices. Write for prices before making purchases if you need anything in this line. Satisfaction guaranteed. WM. BOOTH & SON, Winchester, Kas.

SELECT HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES!

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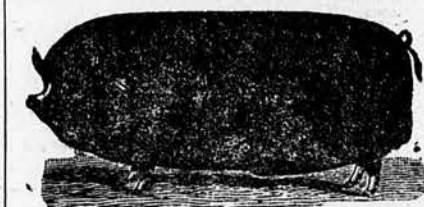
My breeders have been selected, regardless of expense, from the leading herds of the United States; are bred from the best stock ever imported, and represent seven different families. Healthy pigs from prize-winning stock for sale. Write for circular and prices or come and see. [Mention this paper.]

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POLAND-CHINA & DUROC-JERSEY SWINE of the most popular strains, at prices to suit the times. Send for catalogue and price list. I. L. WHIPPLE, Ottawa, Kansas.

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THE WELLINGTON HERD consists of twenty matured brood sows of the best families of home-bred and imported stock, headed by the celebrated HOPEFUL JOE 4889, and has no superior in size and quality nor in strain of Berkshire blood. Also Plymouth Rock Chickens. Your patronage solicited. Write. [Mention this paper.]

M. B. KEAGY, Wellington, Kas.

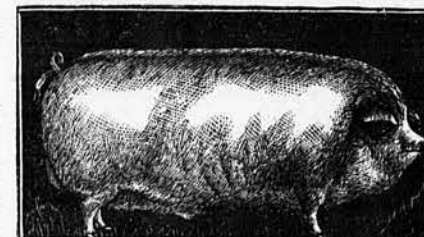
PLEASANT VALLEY HERD

Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



I have thirty breeding sows, all matured animals and of the very best strains of blood. I am using three splendid imported boars, headed by the splendid prize-winner Plantagenet 2919, winner of five first prizes and gold medal at the leading shows in Canada in 1881. I am now prepared to fill orders for pigs of either sex not akin, or for matured animals. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalogue and price list, free. S. McCULLOUGH, Ottawa, Kansas.

FOX RIVER VALLEY HERD OF IMPROVED CHESTER HOGS.



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I have a few prize-winning boars for sale, also forty-five head of aged sows have farrowed this spring. Orders booked for pigs without money till ready to ship. Nothing but strictly first-class pigs shipped. Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. My motto: "Individual superiority and best of pedigrees." I am personally in charge of the herd.

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SURE cure for epilepsy or fits in 24 hours Free to poor. Dr. Kruse, M.C., 2336 Hickory St., St. Louis, Mo.

Young orchards should have frequent cultivation. Grass and weeds take up the moisture and impoverish the soil.

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An old philosopher wrote: "A thorough-paced knave will rarely quarrel with one whom he can cheat. His revenge is plunder; therefore he is usually the most forgiving of beings, upon the principle that if he come to an open rupture, he must defend himself, and this does not suit a man whose vocation it is to keep his hands in the pockets of another."

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John Phillips, in the *American Magazine*, says "the State should encourage every man to get a piece of ground and a home of his own. To this end all homesteads to a limited amount of value, should be exempt both from taxation and from attachment for debt. The tendency of such a measure would be silently to prevent and cure the evil of a monopoly of land by a comparatively few, as well as the evil of a tenant population with little interest in the soil upon which their toil and lives are spent."

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Send for catalogue of latest improvements in Hay Tools, and how to build hay barns.
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With STEEL BEAMS and WHEELS AND THE CELEBRATED "BRADLEY" SPRINGS and COUPLINGS.

Distance between wheels and between plows can be varied to suit crops. Shovels can be brought close to the plant for early cultivation.

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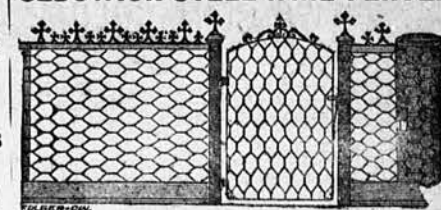
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No patent ever issued has taken so favorably with the stockmen. Endorsed by PROF. SHELTON, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan; JOHN WHITE, Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner, and hundreds of other prominent live stock breeders.
Now is the Time to Secure Territory, as the Troughs sell on sight, and when once introduced become a necessity to all parties raising stock. Troughs sent on trial to responsible parties giving references. For price of territory, terms and information, address
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Arrives from Chicago.....12:25 p. m.
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ALMA ACCOMMODATION.
Arrives at Topeka.....11:50 a. m.
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Leaves North Topeka.....1:00 p. m.
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From crossing R. R. street and C. & N. track, North Topeka.
ALL TRAINS RUN DAILY.

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Daily Trains via this Line between KANSAS CITY, LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON, ST. JOSEPH and DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, OMAHA, SIOUX CITY, ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS. KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, ST. JOSEPH and QUINCY, HANNIBAL and CHICAGO, Without Change.

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200 HEAD OF THOROUGHbred HEREFORD CATTLE,

Including the IMPORTED FOWLER HERD and the FAMOUS SHOCKEY & GIBB HERD 1,200 head High-grade Hereford and Short-horn Cattle.

We want 1,000 calves annually, sired by bulls purchased of us. Inspect our herd and learn particulars. Address

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**TOPEKA
Hereford Cattle Co.,
TOPEKA, :: KAS.**

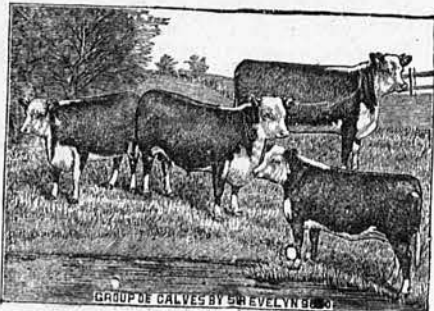
ONE HUNDRED HEAD OF COWS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE. LIBERAL PRICES. TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS. Twenty head coming two-year-old Bulls on sale at Topeka Stock Yards.

New Catalogues free on application. Address

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Descendants of Royal English winners and Sweepstake winners at the prominent fairs of the United States. Sweepstakes herd at the great St. Louis Fair in 1885.

This herd is one of the oldest and largest in the country, comprising 300 head of choice Herefords from all the best strains in England and America. The herd is headed by famous first-prize and sweepstakes bulls of the breed, by the famous Sir Richard 2d 9700—the smoothest, blockiest family of the breed: Sir Evelyn 9650—one of the best sons of Lord Wilton 4057; Grove 4th 13732, an illustrious son of Grove 3d 2190; Dewsbury 2d, 18977, by the celebrated Dolly 9495.

FOR SALE—Cows, Bulls and Heifers, either singly or in car lots, at the very lowest prices consistent with first-class breeding and individual merit. Special prices given to parties starting herds. Visitors always welcome. Catalogues on application. J. S. HAWES, Colony, Anderson Co., Kas.

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Ten Jersey Cows, one to six weeks fresh, 2 to 7 years old; five 2-year-old Heifers, fresh in two to five months; six 1-year-old Heifers, fresh in five to seven months; six Cow Calves, from 1 to 3 months old; one Bull Calf, 3 months old—price \$10; two Jersey Bulls, 5 and 6 years old, gentle and quiet to handle.

H. S. FILLMORE,
Green Lawn Fruit and Stock Place, and Breeder
of Jersey Cattle, LAWRENCE, KAS.

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Baron Bates, as his pedigree shows, is one of the best bred Bates bulls in the land. He is a beautiful red, an easy keeper, good disposition, a sure getter, and in fair working order weighs about 2,200 pounds. Is sold only because we can't use him longer on our herd. Price \$400 on cars. He cost us as a yearling \$1,000. G. W. GLICK & SON, ATCHISON, KAS.

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GALLOWAY BULLS,

with good pedigrees, sixteen months to two years old. Address subscriber, naming price. Also some Cows, same breed.

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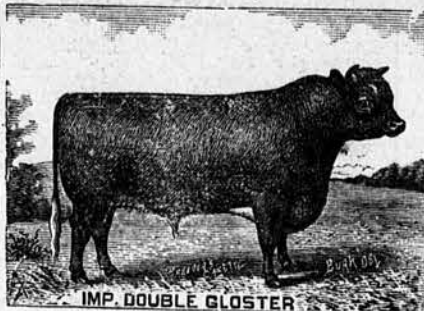
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Clay Center,

OLAY COUNTY, KANSAS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, '87,

At 1 o'clock p. m.

30 SHORT-HORNS 30

Registered, Cruickshank-Topped, Beefy and Healthy, from the

Blue Valley Herd of Wm. P. Higinbotham, Manhattan, Kansas,

INCLUDING FIVE VERY FINE YOUNG BULLS

Ready for service. The females are bred to the Cruickshank Bull Imp.-Double Gloster 55406, (49383). (Imp Gloster will be on exhibition at the sale). TERMS:—Cash, or six months time on bankable notes. Catalogues ready June 25th.

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Auctioneer.

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Proprietor Blue Valley Herd and Stud, MANHATTAN, KAS.

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OF WELL-BRED

SHORT-HORN CATTLE!

On the elegant Fair Grounds of the Marion County Agricultural Society,

Peabody, Marion Co., Kas., June 30 and July 1,

At 1 o'clock p. m.

A. H. LACKEY & SON,

Will sell at that time, in Peabody,

60 Head of High-Bred Short-horn Cows, Heifers and Bulls,

Including Cruickshanks, Young Marys, Rose of Sharons, Louisas, Maidens, Beautys, Lavinias, Princesses, Arabellas, Lady Janes, and other good and useful families. The young animals offered are all the get of our renowned Cruickshank bull, BARMPTON'S PRIDE 49854, who will also be sold. Come and see good cattle, and buy some cheap.

TERMS:—Nine months time will be given on good bankable notes, well secured.

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COL. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.

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We will sell about FORTY HEAD of Cattle Club Jerseys, at Butler & Rozzelle's stables, 415 Wyandotte street,

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A good lot. Fresh in milk and soon to be fresh. Well bred. All registered. Transfers furnished on day of sale. All invited, especially ladies that are interested in

GOLDEN BUTTER AND RICH MILK.

Comfortable seats. For catalogues address us in care of Indicator, Kansas City, Mo. Sale at 1:30 p. m.

COL. L. P. MUIR,
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Explanatory Circular free.

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The Best Waterproof Coat.

The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new FISH BRAND SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. None genuine without the "Fish Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.