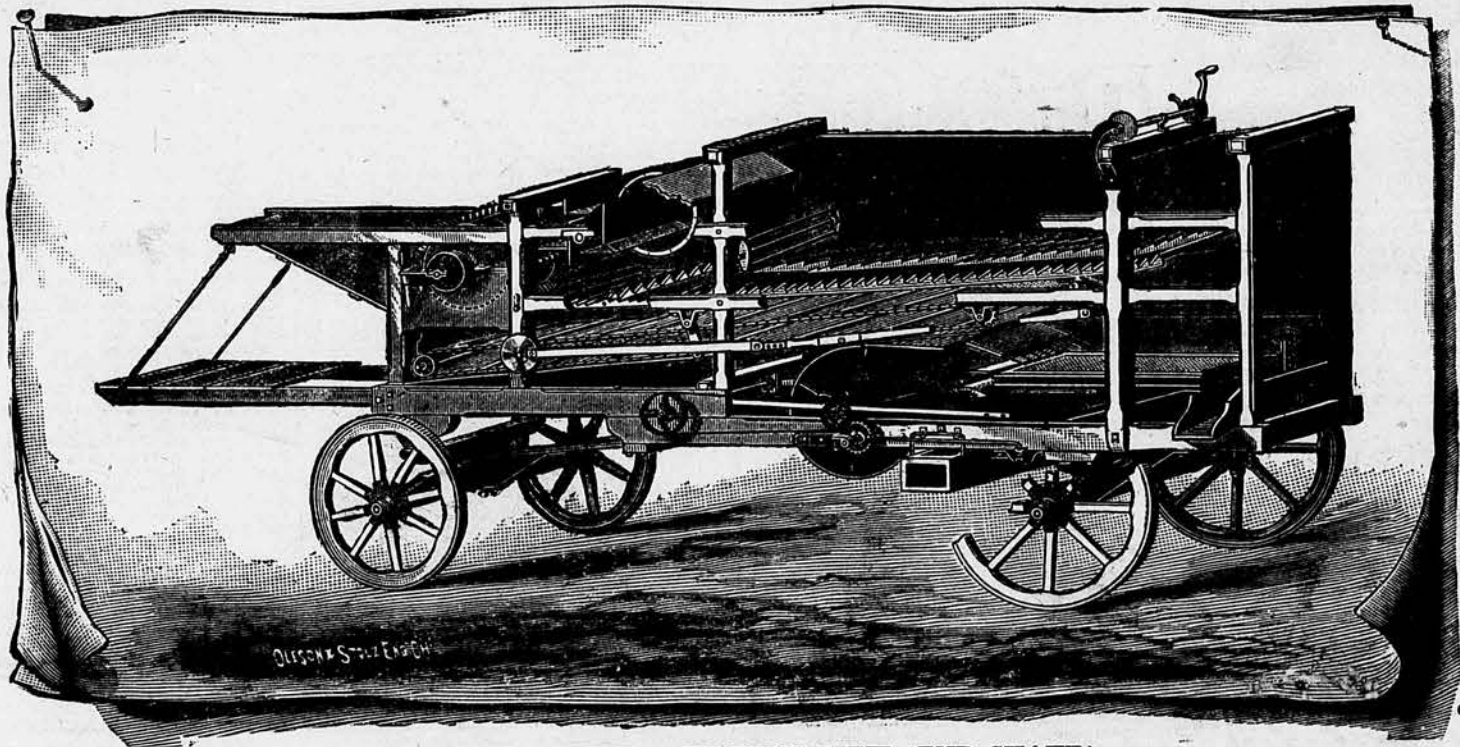


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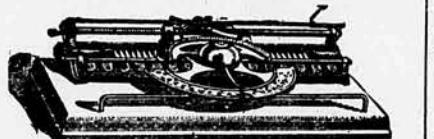
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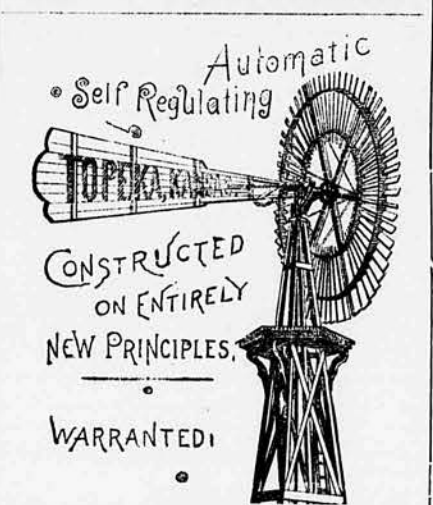
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Agricultural Matters.

YES, A BRIGHTER DAY IS DAWNING.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In the article which appeared in your paper some weeks ago over my signature I aimed to make three points: (1) That agricultural depression actually prevailed throughout every civilized nation of the world; (2) That this depression in agriculture was occasioned by a combination of causes, some of them remote, which conspiring together in both hemispheres, has seriously prostrated the farming world by overproduction; (3) That the only efficient remedy for the restoration of this distressed world to health and a vigorous flow of blood is to be found in the operation of the law of supply and demand. In making these points I aimed to be fair and truthful in the presentation of facts and logical in reasoning from cause to effect. On the last point, "the remedy," I expected to be criticised, as I was well aware that some people believed, or affected to believe, that monopolies, trusts, etc., had practically annihilated this old regulator of things—the law of supply and demand. On the second point I confess to some surprise at the criticisms made since the facts given, and which were not disputed, can not by any system of logic known to me lead to any but one conclusion, namely—overproduction as a necessary result.

I suppose the object of this discussion is to get at the truth—with me, I know it is. I have no pet theory to bolster up, am not prejudiced either for or against any other man's theory; but as a farmer, a citizen of Kansas and of this great Republic, I am interested in the affairs of life, and especially in agricultural affairs, and when I learned that this agricultural distress from which we are suffering in America is general throughout the world, I wondered why this was so; I inquired, I studied, I reasoned—every effect must have a cause, however remote or hidden, that I knew. The effect, agricultural distress, was before my eyes; the cause or causes I inquired after, I found them perfectly clear to me in the extraordinary activity in the farming world since the war of the rebellion, in the rapid and unprecedented enlargement of agricultural areas simultaneously throughout the world, the incentive or the cause being the high prices of farm products which prevailed generally for more than a decade since that war. The remedy by the same system of logic was also clear to me. If this widespread evil was brought about by the agricultural world advancing too rapidly and multiplying food products much above the needs of the world, there must necessarily be a glut in the markets and depression in prices. (I was not considering this question with reference to Kansas alone, as the Topeka Post seemed to think.) And certainly the only way to remedy the evil is to go slower on certain lines of farming, especially on wheat, or sit down entirely and wait till the world catches up or at least gets away with a large portion of the pile on hand now.

If I had taken a seat on my easy chair and played euchre with my wife and children for the last four years, aiming to farm about ten acres in wheat instead of a hundred and fifty, and keep five or six cows instead of seventy-five or a hundred, I would to-day be a good many hundred dollars ahead; and yet, with the exception of last year, had good crops, too. Now I hold that there isn't much pay or fun, either, in that kind of farming, and the man who persists in doing it is a fool. But I have said that "farmers are not fools," and therefore we may look for an improved market as soon as the agriculture of the world can be readjusted in accordance with its present needs.

In this battle of the farmers for the markets of the world the American farmer is at a disadvantage both because of the cheaper labor in the eastern world and of the political relations of England (which is the principal buyer in Europe) to India and

Australia, where immense agricultural areas have been opened up; and since we cannot successfully compete with farmers of the eastern hemisphere in the Liverpool market, it would seem to be altogether wise to save our own markets against foreign competition by whatever degree of protection may be necessary; but this—the protection which the farmers need—opens up an interesting field of discussion into which we dare not enter just now, though it evidently has a direct bearing on the question under discussion. Before going any further with this argument, I will consider the criticisms of Mr. Elder from Franklin county, who from a sense of duty, no doubt, was led to give me quite a "shaking up" on every point I made. I will first lay down a general principle which I believe to be true: that when a man has been accustomed to look for a lifetime on only one side of a question he can never be converted to a new view "even though one rose from the dead." Unfortunately Mr. E., in the manner he treated my paper, has given the most undoubted proof of the truthfulness of this proposition in his case. In order to do full justice to him I quote the exact language he used. He says: "Mr. M. expatiates freely on all the accruing circumstances since the war, quotes Horace Greeley about going West, the great area of cultivated land added to the domain of farming, increased production, etc., but says not a word about increase of population or underconsumption." Now if Mr. E. will take out his "bandanna," wipe his spectacles real bright, and then look sharp with both eyes, he may be able to see that I said—"Agricultural products in the last eight years have increased 40 per cent., while the population of our country has increased only 25 per cent." This is taken from the Commissioner's Report of Agriculture, and it is the vital point in the whole argument. Here we have an increase in farm products of 15 per cent. over and above the increase in population. This alone, although in wheat amounting to 70,000,000 bushels, might not have been a very serious matter had the foreign market remained open to us at paying prices; but in the eastern hemisphere and in portions of South America the relative increase in the output of farms above the increase in population during that period of time was about the same, and the result was our surplus wheat ever since 1884 has been forced into a foreign market below the cost of production. I hope Mr. E. will keep his spectacles real bright so he can see this point. Evidently he must admit, as shown by the above criticism, that he could see only one side of this question, or which is still worse, he gave truth a slap square in the face.

But again, Mr. Elder uses this language: "Mr. M. says not a word about underconsumption." True, I have not. Certainly there is much underconsumption in the world, and there always has been. Ever since Adam committed the fatal blunder by which the responsibility was thrown upon each individual "to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow," there has been underconsumption. It seems to be the normal condition of a portion of the race. A certain One of high authority said: "The poor ye have always with you." So there always have been, are now, and always will be people in the world who don't get as much beefsteak, pork or bread as they would like, nor wear as good clothes. But I also say, without fear of successful contradiction, that there is less underconsumption in the world now in proportion to population than there ever was before. I believe this, because I believe with my whole heart that the world is growing better, that the higher elements of man's nature are being educated more and more, and that his nobler impulses, his higher instincts are generally and deeply aroused and he, therefore, responds to calls of sympathy to aid the poor and the unfortunate. So these objects of sympathy are cared for in our charitable institutions as they were not at any former period of time. Besides, I believe it to be equally true that the laboring people, the wage-earners of our country and of the world, live better than they did at any former period. Their wages, when measured by the value of a dollar in furnishing food supplies, are better, and the improved and cheapened facilities of transportation have brought the choice products of the earth within the reach of any sober, honest

and industrious laboring man. The railroads and telegraphs are not only great civilizers, but they are the great levellers of the world. They level up, not down; those below are lifted up, and the good things of life, whether food, literature or knowledge, are common to all. The people of the whole world are neighbors. Men on opposite sides of the earth, 12,000 miles apart, talk to each other almost as freely as men in Topeka from opposite sides of the street, and we all sit down to the same breakfast of news each morning.

But to return. Mr. E. is also unfortunate in his logic, and I am sorry to say, a little bit unfair. Let me quote him again: "Mr. M. reproduces from the May Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture the fact that the French high tariff on imported agricultural products to that republic reduced the importation of wheat and flour 65 per cent. in one year, and notwithstanding that prices are as low as before and the agricultural depression is in no way relieved. The cause, then, of this depression in France is not overproduction or foreign supplies." Now this seems to be fair logic, but facts are he misquotes in part and leaves out certain portions of that report as I gave it which does not suit his purpose, and which, if he quoted it, would show his conclusion wholly unwarranted by the premises. The part of the report preceding that which Mr. E. gives, is as follows: "The agitation for higher duties on foreign agricultural products has gathered strength of late in France." But why? The report gives the reasons: "Both because the enhanced duties of last year have in eight months (August 1, 1885, to April 1, 1886,) reduced the imports of wheat and flour into France 65 per cent., and because prices are still as low as before and the agricultural depression is in no way relieved." There are, then, two reasons given why the French people wanted higher duties: First, because the enhanced duties of the year before actually were effectual in reducing imports, and as prices were as low as before, they still wanted higher duties with the idea no doubt of shutting out all foreign supplies. The action of the French people evidently goes to show that they assume as a fact beyond a doubt that overproduction depresses prices, and they conclude to keep out foreign supplies. Furthermore, the report says: "The committee on customs of the Chambers have now reported in favor of additional duties." The fact that the French people expected prices to improve in eight months' time (not one year as Mr. E. has it) and that from August 1 to April 1, during which time no crop could be grown, only goes to show how impatient for relief they were. Unless this view of the French case is correct, there is no sense whatever in the course they pursue, but it destroys Mr. E.'s logic entirely. If his argument were pushed to the extreme to its logical sequence, we should do away with all protection to American farmers and let them come in competition with the rights of India and other half civilized people.

But again, Mr. E. requests me as the "head of the Agricultural Bureau," to tell the farmers why hogs are not as high now as they were in '81 and '82, with an increased consumption and two millions short-age reported in hogs for the last two years. That is very easily done. But suppose I ask a question: Why did hogs and cattle go so high in '81 and '82? If a combination of cattle or hog men in Chicago keep them down now, why not then? If Mr. E. says such combinations did not exist at that time, then why do they not keep cattle down now? Cattle have advanced in price \$1.50 per 100 pounds in the last week, and hogs are going up too? The fact is, those combinations, if such exist, have nothing to do with putting cattle or hogs up or down, nor do they care to. They make just as much money when cattle or hogs are high as when they are low, as Mr. E. himself has said, and I think more, as there is always a larger margin in handling an article at a high price than at a low price. But why were hogs high in '81 and '82? Because we had a failure of corn in 1880, and a short crop in '81. Hogs were sold off and but few raised. In 1882 and 1883 they were scarce, and in high demand and prices went up to \$6.50 and \$7.00 per 100 pounds. Then everybody went to raising hogs, and in '85 and '86, corn crops being good, the country was full of hogs, and had not "hog cholera" carried off nearly half the hogs during those two years,

they would have been down to \$2.50 or less per 100 pounds, as they were in 1878. Last year the failure of corn and crops generally drove nearly all the hogs out of the country and but few are raised this year; the improving market assures us of this fact, and in less than a year they will be \$7.00 per 100 pounds or near that. The unprecedented rush of cattle on the market last year occasioned largely, not wholly, by the drouth, broke the market and kept it down during the winter, and yet we are told cattle combinations have done it. I don't believe a word of it. The law of supply and demand is King.

The *Breeder's Gazette* said that while Senator Vest's committee was inquiring into the doings of the cattle trust in Chicago, they might as well, while they are about it, call the Ruler of the Universe to account for sending blizzards winter before last and the drouth of last summer. I yield to no man in my opposition to trusts or combinations of any kind that rob the people. A trust that limits production and increases the cost to consumers is an outrage upon the people and should be abolished forthwith. It is an enemy, a conspirator, as was Catiline whom Cicero publicly denounced in the Roman senate as an enemy to Rome. The people by representatives in Congress, can drive out of the country any combination, trust, or monopoly, that may be an enemy to the highest interests. "Rejoice and be glad," for the people rule. The wealthiest and most powerful corporations in the world—the railroads—acknowledge themselves to be servants of the people and submit to be ruled by them. The interstate commerce law shows it, and the various State railroad commissioners show it. This is pre-eminently an omen of good to the Republic. It demonstrates the practicability of our form of government, and assures its perpetuity. "A government of the people, by the people and for the people."

M. MOHLER.

Osborn, Kas.

A good head of hair is desired by every one. *Hall's Vegetable Suction Hair Restorer* will restore the hair, if the hair cells are not closed up.

An English authority has computed that in the last three or four years more pigs have died in the United States from cholera than have been raised in the British Isles.

Where a pasture is overrun with weeds turn in the sheep and they will keep down the young weeds. Sheep eat close to the ground and diligently search for all the young and tender herbage.

For Sale.

For the benefit of the parties who circulate the story that I am out of the Hereford business, I now offer registered bulls at \$50 to \$100. E. S. SHOCKEY, Topeka, Kas.

There is no quicker or handier way of disposing of refuse, soda, muck, weeds, etc., than to rot them down in a compost heap. Surely dead animals are best disposed of in this way. The most common fermenting agent used in the compost heap are stable manure and nightsoil.

Creameries and Dairies.

D. W. Willson, Elgin, Ill., makes a specialty of furnishing plans and specifications for building and operating creameries and dairies on the whole milk or gathered cream systems. Centrifugal separators, setting cans, and all machinery and implements furnished. Correspondence answered. Address, D. W. WILLSON, Elgin, Ill.

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Thirty miles of journey is a big thing to disappear, but this distance has been dropped out between Kansas City and Chicago. How it happened is thus figured: The Chicago, Santa Fe & California railway is completed between Kansas City and Chicago, and the distance between the two cities is only 458 miles, measuring from Union Depot, Kansas City, to Dearborn Station, Chicago. This is exactly thirty miles less than by any of the old lines, so you have to travel thirty miles less, your freight has to be hauled thirty miles less, and practically the Santa Fe has made thirty miles disappear. A few years at this rate and Kansas will be in New England.

The Stock Interest.

PUERPERAL CEREBRAL ANEMIA.

A paper on the essential nature, pathology and therapeutics of puerperal cerebral anemia, read before the Kansas State Veterinary Association, at Topeka, June 15, 1888, by W. D. Epperson, V. S., of Ottawa.

The only apology I can offer for selecting at this time a subject, which from its complex symptoms has already received a greater amount of attention perhaps than any other malady that is recognized in veterinary literature, is the oft-repeated inquiry through the various stock journals by owners of valuable cows, not only for some intelligent information that will avert or relieve liability to this dreaded disease, but also a rational system of medication. In attempting to contribute something with a view of disentangling this subject from the many perplexing elements that have been forced into it, it seems necessary to make certain physiological and pathological deductions, in order that the disease may become comprehensive. By the terms milk fever, parturient apoplexy, etc., it is intended to express the conception of a morbid condition of the brain and nervous system that follows closely the act of parturition. When we take into consideration the great importance of this subject, not only from an economic standpoint, but also the pathology and therapeutics, we are reminded that the science of veterinary medicine has failed to solve all the problems that enter into the production of this malady, although numbers of volumes have been written by various contributors to veterinary pathology. The various names that have been applied to it evidences the obscurity and uncertainty that surrounds the intricate mechanism of the disease. To name a disease should in some measure set at rest investigation and inquiry regarding its essential nature. It strikes the thinking mind with great force to undertake to comprehend the terms that have been applied to the disease when most writers upon this subject, as well as clinical observation, have demonstrated that there is no elevation of temperature, and in some instances it will be found to be below the normal. It is repugnant to reason and to good judgment to suppose that disease can ever become comprehensive by applying terms which express morbid conditions that do not enter into or become a part of the producing malady. Such methods of classifying and naming diseases are misleading as well as deceptive, and inevitably defeat the ends of rational and scientific medication by teaching a wrong pathology and consequently a mistaken practice. It is a fact that no one will attempt to deny, that our therapeutic endeavors should be guided by more rigorous precision in the future than they have been in the past. The fatal termination of a large proportion of cases reported evidences the necessity of a more successful system of therapeutics in this disease, and demands also, a more accurate knowledge than we now possess regarding its cause and essential nature, as well as the pathological changes which are developed during the progress of the disease. The revelation of *post mortem* investigation throws perhaps the only direct light upon the pathological conditions of disease, but these changes can never more than furnish the anatomical factors. Before these pathological changes are developed, there has been a preceding history of disturbance of functions, of organs and parts that are essentially the maladies of the living, and to be of practical service to the patient must be looked upon from

the standpoint of their physiological functions. Without going far into the mechanism of the disease it will suffice at this time to refer to the fact that it is a serious and acute disturbance peculiar to cows in the parturient state. Its invasion is sudden and its course rapid. It springs into life ready armed for mischief, often without any premonitory symptoms. It may manifest itself during the act of parturition, but it is most frequently developed during the period ranging from the second to the sixth day, rarely later than the twelfth. The peculiar characteristic of the disease is the early loss of voluntary motion and consciousness with coma or delirium and convulsions.

When we come to consider the cause and origin of the malady we are helped but little by the opinions of modern writers upon this subject. It has been generally conceded that the predisposing causes can be ascribed to plethora and indigestion, with subsequent derangement of the ganglion nervous system, and the exciting cause may be looked for in the act of parturition itself, and its peculiar characteristics are diminishing of the lacteal secretions, with paralysis more or less complete, congestion of the brain, and apoplexy. The theories of plethora and indigestion as the primary causes of congestion and apoplexy strikes the unthinking mind with great favor, but like many other theories, they fail to express the facts as they present themselves for interpretation. They fail also to satisfy the minds of the anxious inquirer who has already reaped the bitter fruits of disappointment by accepting as true the theories of congestion and the exclusive medication formulated upon this hypothesis. It is undoubtedly true that derangement of the organs of digestion exercise a marked influence on the functions of the brain and nervous system through the influence of irritation, but these disturbances certainly cannot be looked upon as causes of parturient apoplexy.

Recent scientific investigation has thrown considerable light upon this subject as well as the ganglion nervous system which has cleared away many of the perplexing elements that have been considered part of the complex question of parturient pathology. It has been shown that the phenomena of sense aberration and motor disturbances arise both from centric and eccentric causes. It has been shown that the symptoms of this disease are analogous to what is observed when the sensory nerves succumb to the obstruction of blood, or that troubles of sensibility manifest themselves from irritation of the terminal ends of the sensory nerves contained in the mucus membranes of the gastro-intestinal and genito-urinary organs. The great sympathetic system of nerves presides over the functions of innervation of the organs contained in the abdominal cavity. The disorders which have their seat in these organs are manifested by painful sensations, by motor troubles, by exaggerated or insufficient movement of the contractile tissues which enter into the constitution of the abdominal organs, and by disturbed circulation and secretion. Physiology has demonstrated that the great sympathetic system of nerves, together with the cerebro-spinal part of the organization, exercises an immediate influence over the circulation, the secretions, and the production of heat, and the nutrition of the organs to which it is distributed, and over the elements comprised in these organs. The great number of the congestive phenomena which have the uterus as their seat, as well as the more or less painful con-

tractions of this organ, undoubtedly take their departure in an irritation of the terminal ends of the abdominal sympathetic system of nerves which the genital plexus sends to this organ and its envelopes, either in the pregnant or non-pregnant condition. We can perhaps find in the hydraemic or watery condition of the blood of the pregnant state, which is undoubtedly favored by the plethoric condition, a predisposing factor to parturient apoplexy; but even when very intense, it is not in itself sufficient to provoke the disease. The theory of the exalted condition of the nervous system which has the support of much experimental investigation, and certainly has something to commend it; but like many other theories it fails to explain the physiological and pathological processes which are involved in the production of the malady.

From our present knowledge of morbid states, the study of the functions of the nervous system and their powers of modifying and controlling the normal distribution of blood to the various organs and parts of the animal organism, must furnish the key-note to the morbid condition that we recognize as parturient apoplexy. It devolves upon the nervous system to regulate the normal supply of blood to the various parts of the organization, to prevent local arterial spasms, and under the various conditions of life to maintain the normal balance of circulation. In the parturient state it is not so much a question of quantity in blood as it is a question of innutrition and irritation. Linking together the theories of an exalted condition of the nervous system and the hydraemic condition of the blood of the pregnant state as predisposing factors of this disease, and reflected peripheral irritation that disturbs the functions of the vaso-motor system of nerves as an exciting cause, we may evolve from the whole an hypothesis founded in science that is competent to explain every phenomena of the disorder. Conceding these propositions which are attested by ample clinical experience, the question arises—what is the intimate mechanism of the disease? Starting with the theory of irritation, it will assist us in our consideration of the morbid condition of the brain and spinal cord in this affection, by keeping in mind that the normal distribution of blood as well as the organs contained in the abdominal cavity are directly under the control of the nervous system. We should not in this connection lose sight of the amount of irritation necessary; a moderate degree stimulates the terminal ends of the sensory nerves contained in the mucus membranes of the genito-urinary organs, when not too violent and long continued, stimulates the vaso-motor centers in the medulla, causing a general contraction of the wall of the arteries. When this irritation reaches a sufficient degree of intensity, the walls of the hollow organs contained in the abdominal cavity enter also into contraction, followed by increased blood pressure in the vessels least provided with muscular fibers. The blood vessels of the brain, from their anatomical peculiarity, are no exception to this law. This will explain one of the great forms of the malady. With the elevation of the temperature of the head, horns and mouth, the hurried respiration, the accelerated pulse, the unsteady or staggering gait, the early loss of the powers of vision, and the spasmodic contraction of the muscles, delirium and convulsion may also be developed in this form of the malady. With intense pain this contraction may be but momentary; excessive or persistent pain depresses the vaso-motor

centers and relaxes the blood vessels. Then there is stagnation of blood in the abdominal vessels. When this paralytic relaxation passes certain limits they are capable of holding the whole of the blood in motion. This will explain the second form of the disease as well as the complex symptomatis expressionis that is observed during the different phases of its evolution. In this form the eyes and visible mucus membrane are pale, the head, horns and extremities are cold, coma and paralysis are well-marked symptoms, the pulse is weak and rapid, evidencing excessive peritoneal irritation. Perhaps with the present state of knowledge it is not easy to differentiate cerebral anemia from congestion; but if congestion fails to explain the pathological conditions we are forced into conviction and must admit that where all the evidence of anemia are present the conditions must exist. If the study of the functions of the nervous system offers the only rational and scientific solution to the various problems which grow out of these disorders, as laborers in the field of science we must avail ourselves of the opportunities offered us to broaden our conceptions of a rational system of therapeutics by enlarging our views touching the elements of the disease.

When we come to consider the therapeutics of puerperal cerebral anemia we find in this department of the science is no further advanced than it is regarding its essential nature and pathology. The various contributors to this department have pointed out numerous remedial agents with which to combat the disease, but unhappily they have failed to give us the indications for their use. The results of the various systems of medications which are so diametrically opposed forces us to the conclusion that we have been entirely mistaken relative to the therapeutics of the disease as well as to its nature and pathology. If the study of the functions of the nervous system furnishes the solution to the various problems that enter into the production of this malady, clinical medicine should furnish us the indications for a rational system of medication and in connection with clinical therapeutics enable us to reject all useless drugs that have been brought into notice by the partisans of the different forms of treatment.

If it is true that the hydraemic condition of the blood enters into the mechanism of the disease as a predisposing factor, we cannot place too high an estimate upon a rational course of preventive treatment, by keeping the animal in as natural and free condition as possible. The diet should be such as to insure the nominal supply of pure blood and healthy muscle, and not with a view of heaping up large quantities of fat which adds so much to the appearance of the animal. Strict hygienic attention, particularly during the last few weeks of pregnancy and immediately after parturition, should not be overlooked. Liberal feeding and large quantities of cold water should be withheld, and all other measures calculated to provoke an abrupt shock to the system before it has regained its normal functions. It is undoubtedly true that many cases of the disease are brought into being by the overlooking of these attentions.

The first indication to be fulfilled in the treatment of the disease is to get rid of the cause. In most cases this will be found to be in active operation the first few hours, and there is no hope of permanent improvement until this is removed. Conceding the proposition that the starting point for this affection can be traced to the organs of reproduction, and that it takes its departure in an irritation, the importance of local

applications to these organs cannot be too highly estimated. Belladonna, largely diluted with warm water, injected or introduced through the catheter, will be found a valuable remedy. It not only relieves pain by controlling spasmodic contraction of the blood vessels, but modifies the conditions on which it depends, and determines the circulation to the capillary system of vessels. Opium in some of its forms, either alone or combined with belladonna, may in some cases give more prompt relief; from its wide range of physiological action, no drug perhaps occupies so high a place in the treatment of puerperal cerebral anæmia, either administered internally or as a local application, aside from its powers of increasing the circulation to the brain and spinal cord, it reduces sensibility of the sensory nerves and diminishes abnormal supplies of blood determined to irritated parts. In small doses repeated at intervals, it stimulates the vasso-motor centers in the medulla and relieves paralysis both of the motor and sensory system of nerves.

The second indication to be fulfilled is to increase the supply of arterial blood to the brain. Except opium, perhaps, all things considered, no medicine exercises so powerful influence in increasing the circulation to the brain as alcohol in some of its forms. By some writers upon this subject alcoholic stimulants are said to be non-indicated in this affection, its use rendering the patient worse—by aggravating the symptoms; delirium and convulsions having been provoked by its use. In many cases the use of the remedy, taken in the massive doses prescribed, undoubtedly favors this condition. In some instances eight, twelve or sixteen ounces is administered in a concentrated form, provoking the very condition that it is intended to relieve. When drug-ging this class of patients we must remember that the brain being for a time deprived of its normal supply of arterial blood, it is rendered unable to bear a rapid increase in nutrient supply. In large doses it depresses the nerve centers and reduces arterial pressure; small doses highly diluted and regulated according to the circumstances of each individual case, exercises a marked influence over the heart's action and tone of the circulation. Half to one ounce doses, repeated at short intervals, stimulates the vasso-motor centers. But this is not the only therapeutic effect of alcoholic stimulants. Aside from its stimulating effects on the heart's action, it relaxes any spasms of the blood vessels that may be present. By the side of alcohol we can place aconite. Like alcohol, opium and quinine in small quantities, largely diluted, stimulates the cerebro-spinal centers and promptly relieves spasmodic contraction of the muscular fibers of the walls of the blood vessels. It also exercises a special influence over sensory innervation and combats reflex irritation, often removing the cause on which it depends. Large doses aggravate the disease by its depressing effect upon the brain, thus enfeebling the circulation by showing the action of the heart and the movement of blood through the vessels.

Sulphate of quinine as a remedy in the treatment of parturient apoplexy should occupy an important place in modern therapeutics. Medicinal doses stimulate not only the nerve centers, but the nerve cells themselves. It not only controls reflex irritability and acts as a direct stimulant to the brain. In proportion as it is given it exercises a special influence in controlling or producing uterine contraction. In fractional doses it undoubtedly removes local con-

gestion from this organ, although this physiological effect is yet in dispute.

Other valuable agents should be mentioned in this connection, as the spirits of nitrous ether, spirits of milderers, and the aromatic spirits ammonia, as they all favor a determination of blood to the capillary system of vessels.

In the treatment of this class of diseases there are other important measures that must not be overlooked. When the temperature of the body is unequally distributed, it should be warmly clothed and warmth applied to the extremities. When the animal is down, warm water in bottles can be placed around the dependent parts, or what is more convenient, is heated grain, as shelled corn or oats placed in sacks of suitable size.

Such is the aggregate of therapeutic measures which we ought to employ in parturient apoplexy. In putting them into practice by basing our endeavors on indications and the general state of the patient, we will succeed in the great majority of cases; and without admitting that it is possible by therapeutic measures to cause the mortality of the disease to disappear, it is undoubtedly true that there is no disease in which the success won by therapeutics, taking into account the gravity of the disease, should be more numerous. It is by following step by step the various phases of its evolution, by thoughtful care and attention to all the indications, although they may come in the group of little points, and by energetic measures when required.

I shall say little of convalescence except to remark that sequels are frequently observed, badly treated cases terminating in bronchitis or pneumonia, as well as paralysis of the hind extremities, in some instances that remain, has in former times baffled all attempts to overcome, would, if we respected the condition of our patients, undoubtedly be less numerous.

In the Dairy.

SILOS AND ENSILAGE.

This is a leading subject now among dairy-men, and we all want the most and best information on the subject that we can obtain. Here is the major portion of an address delivered by J. S. Flint, of Somerset, Mich., before a farmers' club at Columbia, that State, in May. We copy from the *Michigan Farmer*:

My first thought upon the subject was "What is Ensilage?" It is green fodder stored in mass, either in large deep trenches, (if these can be depended on to keep dry) or within stout walls made of wood, stone or brick, the mass being at least several feet in width and depth, and subjected to very heavy pressure from the top. The fodder gradually settles down into a succulent, half solid mass, with a mild "sauer kraut" flavor or smell. Careful thought leads me to pronounce feeding ensilage, winter soiling. Where stock is confined to the yard or stable during the summer months, and fed green fodder in its succulent state direct from the field, it is called summer soiling, I therefore term feeding ensilage in winter (which is green fodder preserved in its most succulent state) winter soiling.

France, Germany, and some other portions of Europe, have practiced summer soiling for more than a century. But although they were able to supply their cattle and other stock with green food during the warm season, they were obliged to cure grass and other green food to be given during the winter season. This dry food seriously checked the growth of their animals and also added to the expense of keeping them. Therefore it is not at all surprising that great effort was made to overcome this obstacle to steady

growth. As with us at the present time, they could raise any amount of green food, and if any plan could be devised for keeping it in its succulent condition, soiling should be carried on in winter, or throughout the whole year. These demands led to the origin of the silo. Some parties who wished to preserve the refuse beet pulp of the beet sugar works for future feeding, hit upon the plan of pitting it like potatoes, and found that it could be preserved in this way for many months. It became evident that the only condition necessary was to exclude the air to prevent fermentation. This principle had long before been established in the preservation of perishable fruits in hermetically sealed cans. The only thing to be devised was an economical plan for excluding the air. The pit answered for the beet pulp, and next green corn was pitted, and found to come out with only a moderate degree of fermentation. These pits were dug in the ground, five feet wide at the bottom, seven feet wide at the top, and five feet deep, and as long as was required for the storage of the crop. The corn was carried up above the surface of the ground three or four feet, and straw placed over the top, the earth thrown out of the trench was packed upon the corn, and as it settled more earth was thrown on to prevent cracking so as to admit air. These rough pits were found to preserve the green fodder with most of its original succulence, and although more fermentation had occurred than was desirable, yet cattle ate it greedily compared with the way they ate hay. This mode was continued several years in Germany, and adopted by many in France. It soon became evident that the more solidly it was packed into the pit the better it was preserved.

The next step in improvement consisted in running the fodder through a straw-cutter, and cutting it into short lengths of half an inch or less. In this state it is packed much more solidly, and was thus rendered much less penetrable by air and much more could be stowed in the same space. When put up in this way and care taken to preserve a solid crust of earth over it, the fodder came out in much better condition, frequently only undergoing saccharine fermentation. Even this rough way was considered a great improvement over drying the fodder. But a most important improvement upon this method was made by Mons. A. Goffart, of France. He desired something more certain in its operations than the covering of earth. Accordingly he built two parallel walls, air-tight, and as far apart as was convenient—from ten to fifteen feet—and eight to twelve feet high. The ensilage was packed between these walls and trodden in closely to the top. Wishing to get rid of the earth, which was liable to get mixed with the feed, he hit upon a cover of planks, placed across the silo, fitting to the wall, but moving down as the body of green ensilage settled. The plank covering was weighted with 500 pounds of stone to the square yard. His movable weight cover, which gave continuous pressure upon the green ensilage, and thus excluded the air, was the last improvement that he regarded as insuring the uniform success of this mode of preserving green fodder. Thus it will be seen that this system of preserving stock food is not of recent discovery. The Austro-Hungarians practiced it more than fifty years before the French turned their attention to it. According to some of the early Roman agricultural writers, grain and fodder were pitted by the Italian farmers at an early period of their history. English experimentalists have

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are the Purest, Cheapest, Strongest, and most Durable Dyes ever made. One 10c. package will color 1 to 4 pounds of Dress Goods, Garments, Yarns, Rags, etc. Unequalled for Feathers, Ribbons, and all Fancy Dyeing. Also Diamond Paints, for Gilding, Bronzing, etc. Any color Dye or Paint, with full instructions and sample card mailed for 10 cents. At all Druggists WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., BURLINGTON, VT.

also proved that green fodder can be preserved, or ensilage, in stacks, with a loss of only about 5 per cent., or 2 per cent more than the usual loss in silos. When put up in stacks a powerful press is used to render the mass of sufficient solidity to exclude the air. (See *London Live Stock Journal*, January 1, 1886, p. 5.)

If I am not mistaken the few American experiments have as yet failed to prove the advisability of stacking green fodder for ensilage in this climate. The form of silo most in use, and which seems to give the best satisfaction, is built of wood, tar paper and paint, outside of the barn, upon a good substantial stone foundation, the bottom of the silo on a level with the feeding floor, and well covered with concrete. This plan of building a silo is an improvement over the plan above mentioned, and the ensilage must be correspondingly improved. Our great American crop, corn, is undoubtedly the best and most profitable, all things considered, for ensilage. Corn, when ensilaged alone, is not a complete ration, and should be fed in connection with grain or some other more nitrogenous fodder. It is deficient in albuminoids to nourish the muscular system, and deficient in phosphates to build the bones; yet it is a very valuable ingredient in the ration of all domestic animals because of the large weight grown upon an acre, and because it is a great flesh-producer and highly relished by all farm stock. Corn mixed in the silo with Hungarian grass or millet would make very nearly a complete ration. Second-growth clover might be added to advantage, and all three ensilaged in September. The seed of the Hungarian grass and certain elements of the clover make up for the elements in which the corn is deficient. Peas and oats make a complete ration. (See Stewart, p. 224.)

When we are expert enough in the the management of silos to provide rations for our stock the year round, then grain-feeding and millers' tolls will be comparatively abolished. To go a little further into the line of imagination I think that there are those present here to-day who will live to see the sheep-feeders and silos inseparable friends. It is undoubtedly destined to become a boon to sheep men. Sheep are extremely fond of green food, and one of the great difficulties encountered by our sheep-feeders during the long cold winter is the want of a due proportion of green food. The silo will supply this deficiency in winter sheep-feeding. Every description of green crops may

[Continued on page 12.]

Correspondence.

Retrospective.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I wish to make a review in part for the benefit of your readers. Going back to July 28th, 1887, and March 27th. I will call the reader's attention to those dates for the purpose of showing him or her that too important matters are read and passed over simply because they do not harmonize with their own ideas of matters. Now I wish readers who have never made one single experiment, would stop and think that you fail to do yourself justice in not considering what those say who have made experiments that cover many years both wet and dry.

Sure those who have done these things and have made it a study for many years, must know more than those who never did anything of the kind. I am inclined to believe that there certainly is no one so selfish, who will consider well this matter, but what must admit that he or she who makes any subject or profession a study for years and experiments along with it, will be more competent to advise than he or she who has not done so. If such is not true, all of our education and experiments fall to the ground and is lost, as the bucket of milk was that we have often read of. Now let us refer to issue of March 10, 1887, of the KANSAS FARMER and read what I wrote would be the result of weather and crops for '87. All things I wrote of were verified as well as what many years previously I had written of. Again in July, Number 28, I wrote replying to the writings of some prominent parties who were preaching to sow no wheat last fall. Do not the facts show that I wrote understandingly, and I did so because records and experiments had taught me that such would be the case.

Now, taking the statements of the parties who wrote to not sow wheat last fall as the one course to follow, and think of the condition and credit of our State. While if what I said to do had been done our State would be the centre of attraction because of her crop prospects. Only think if we had sown three million acres of our land to wheat last fall where we would be.

Again, some of these same writers have misunderstood me and claimed that I was a specialist in farming. Have they not gone over to that side in advocating to not sow wheat? While I claimed that farmers for the want of better knowledge failed in crops more because of the season being adverse to certain crops, and that when they were willing to accept the positive evidence that certain years was productive of certain crops and against others, as the statistics of States and the United States clearly shows, then will they farm with their eyes open, and never before. This is a matter I have written of through the KANSAS FARMER from 1881 to last August, and other farm journals for the same time.

But when men in high places write of things as was done last summer about wheat sowing, people look and read and accept their words when the writer knew nothing of what he was saying. There are some of those very men that already know that they have committed grave mistakes; and yet they will not say to the people that they did wrong. Doing the noblest act man can do—acknowledging his faults. No they are as silent as the Tomb of David—but I expect nothing better of such writers than that as soon as their echo has died away and the merry birds have recovered from their fright, that they will bray again. Others will cry aloud that the planting of trees, farming the land, extension of railroads, telegraph and other lines of wire and iron is increasing the rainfall. On that point I read D. J. Lyman's article in the New York Tribune, which shows that what I have written and talked of as being true for more than thirty years, that we are powerless in producing rainfall. Mr. O. J. Baker nearly one year ago replied to one Thomas E. Hill, about his saying that the wholesale drainage of the Mississippi valley, by way of ponds and underdrainage was the sole cause of our great heat and drouth of '87. Mr. Baker showed up the folly of such ideas as Hill's. And it can be shown that I wrote of the coming of the drouths of 1874, '80, '81, '86 and '87, many, many years before they came upon us. In fact I have been writing weather and crops over my signature for

18 years past, and I wrote of the disastrous floods through the Central and Eastern States that have occurred and still are going on at this writing.

But the great problem to be solved is, will our officials, who could and can help, do so? I fear not. But they will vote money to learn or try to learn something of the weather for the future. If some one comes forward and his records show up that he has told for years what would be the results of seasons and crops in general, and has offered this information free, if those in authority would publish it, so the people might save much of their property, these same gentry would denounce the man who would offer help in time to save. But I will now say that if I live a few months longer that I shall publish the correspondence that has passed between the humble writer and some high officials to show how little such men as I shall name care for the farmers' interest and welfare. It will include agricultural colleges as well as prominent individuals.

And I will say that the farmers do not investigate but very little, and many of them write about farming when they don't know anything about what they write, unless it is to tell of their successes or failures. Not one can tell from his own experience or records, if he has any, what the coming winter will be or what crops or crop to sow and plant for 1889. Not one can do this knowingly; and the man who can't read one syllable is just as successful a farmer as any one so far as knowledge of the future is concerned.

In conclusion, I hope the KANSAS FARMER will be kind enough to publish what I may have to say on the subject by way of reply to many correspondents on subjects of which they write, which is of no value. And I wish to reply to some parties in high places.

J. C. H. SWANN.

Holton, Kas., June 20, 1888.

—Friend Swann will please understand, before writing his reply to "some parties in high places," that personal controversies have no place in the KANSAS FARMER. Our readers do not care what he thinks of them nor what they think of him. Let us have something useful.

What Will the Farmer Do?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—These are becoming by-words with the farmers nowadays, and unless some firm and determined action be taken by the farmers to checkmate pools and rings that are preying upon agriculture, as it were sapping its very life-blood, they may change into words of malediction, for the farmers are being pressed on all sides by these pools and rings, which are giving them about as heavy a burden as they can bear; and if they are pressed much closer it will create within them a malicious feeling towards the oppressors. What is the farmer going to do? Will he, like the indolent school boy, stand with hands in pockets and be a looker-on while others "gobble up" the profits of his labor, or will he, with the spirit of Old Hickory, say that the interest of agriculture "must and shall be protected?" When he realizes that it takes this kind of spirit on his part to bring about a change in the management of affairs and then acts accordingly, he will reap of what he sows. The old saying is, "Talk don't make cider," which may be applied here; talk will not be very effectual in changing the depressed condition of agriculture; action is what is needed. Yes, we must act with a will, with a determination; let us combine our efforts in an organized capacity, for in "unity there is strength." By so doing we can bring a greater influence to bear where needed, and our demands will be more favorably acted upon than if we go single-handed. What must the farmers do to check this depression in agriculture? Can they pool and combine and thus secure for themselves an equal share of the profits of their productions? Yes, says one; no, says his neighbor. Ah, brother farmers, here is where the trouble lies. Like the politics of our country, there is too much of a diversity of opinion, a lack of unity; and not until the farmers become organized and are more of a unit will they reach that point which we must reach to succeed. I think this is just where Mr. Allen failed; his theory and principles were good, but he did not have his followers organized; consequently there was a lack of unity in the undertaking. There is one thing the farmers will have to

do before they will accomplish any great results for themselves and their occupation; that is, to organize and co-operate.

There has been considerable said of late in the KANSAS FARMER about the condition of agriculture and about the monopolies of our country, most of which every farmer will indorse; but what is mostly wanted is a panacea for our complaint. And I suppose Mr. Mohler thought he was giving us a mild dose, yet it won't down with many, as Mr. Elder and Bailey have made known. I indorse what they say, and yet acknowledge that Mr. Mohler is right about some things, one especially—that the farmers are as much to blame as those who seek to accumulate fortunes off of the farmer's productions, for are not the farmers in the majority? and if they would but make good use of their advantage they could bring about a wonderful change in the condition of agriculture. Let some of our farmer friends give suggestions as to what can or should be done to meet and checkmate this depressed condition; the Grange is the best way out that I can give.

R. W. ANDERSON.

Constant, Cowley Co., Kas.

Gossip About Stook.

Remember that we can supply "Haaff's Practical Dehorner," the best book on the subject ever published, for only \$1.25, or we will send it and the KANSAS FARMER one year for only \$2.

Atchison county breeders are arranging for a fair to be held at Atchison in September, 1889. Ex-Gov. Glick offers a premium of \$100 for bulls that were purchased from his herd during the years 1888 and 1889; \$50 for the best, \$30 for second, \$20 for third.

Ex-Gov. Glick, last week, sold two Bates Short-horn bulls, one to M. H. Lamberson, the other to L. H. Bishop, both of Monrovia, Kas. Also a Craggs bull to Charles Durst, of Atchison county. The Governor is adding some choice calves to his herd from his Kirklevington bull.

Burlington Republican: A farmer by the name of Fred Shady, living about five miles west of Pickway, Woodson county, is the owner of a genuine wonder, a hairless calf. It is a graded Short-horn, now over six weeks old, healthy and active and like any other animal of its age except that the entire body is perfectly destitute of hair. The flesh is soft, of a pink or light red color, and becomes blistered when exposed to the sun even for a minute. It is therefore kept in a dark stable to protect it from the heat and flies. It is said that the owner has several times refused offers of \$2,000 for it from Barnum and others, but is holding for a higher figure, \$10,000 being his price. It is a great curiosity, and nearly all the people in that vicinity have visited the Shady farm for the purpose of examining it.

It is with pleasure we call the attention of our many readers to the herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle owned by Messrs. Buchanan Bros., of Chicago, Ill. Some three years ago they held one of the largest sales of cattle ever held, selling nearly 100 head, and from the correspondence received by them after the sale those who attended it went away fully satisfied, and also those who were not able to attend seem satisfied with animals purchased by telegram. "I am very well pleased with the heifer I purchased of you; I think she has the marks of a good cow," is an extract from a letter received by them some time after their sale. The party did not attend—had written for a catalogue and sent in his bid, trusting to their honor to be treated squarely. His letter with others similar are on file at their office and can be seen. Since July, 1885, the gentlemen have added a few head, and those, with the natural increase, leaves them now from sixty to eighty head, which they intend to sell (without reserve) to the highest bidder on the 18th of July at 1 p. m., at the farm, Rockefeller, Lake county, Ill., thirty-two miles from Chicago, on the Wisconsin Central railroad. Since the sale of 1885 Buchanan Bros. have not sold any animals out of their herd, consequently this will be a sale of choice animals and not of culls. The firm are publishing a handsome illustrated catalogue, which they will send to parties requesting them by mail or otherwise.

A white robin settled at Fryeburg, Me., this spring. He is entirely white except his head and a stripe down the top of each wing, which are black.

Warner's Safe Cure

1 has been before the public now about ten years, and in that time has proved itself to be all that it has been represented.

2 It is purely vegetable, contains nothing harmful, and DOES purify the blood and CURE disease, as it puts the kidneys, the only blood-purifying organs, in complete health.

3 It Cures Permanently. We have tens of thousands of testimonials to this effect from people who were cured years ago and who are well to-day.

4 It is a Scientific Specific, was not put upon the market until thoroughly tested, and has the endorsement of Prof. S. A. Latimore, M. A., Ph., L.D.D., Official Analyst of foods and medicines, New York State Board of Health, and scores of eminent chemists, physicians and professional experts.

5 H. H. Warner & Co., do not cure everything from one bottle, they having a specific for each important disease. Fight shy of any preparation which claims infallibility.

6 The testimonials printed by H. H. Warner & Co. are, so far as they know, positively genuine. For the past five years they have had a standing offer of \$5,000 for proof to the contrary. If you are sick and want to get well, use

Warner's Safe Cure

Five Big Towns.

The population of the five largest cities of the world is: London, 3,832,441; Paris, 2,269,023; Canton, 1,500,000; Berlin, 1,315,297; New York, 1,206,577. If that cluster of people on and about Manhattan Island be taken into consideration, New York's population would figure over 2,500,000, and would be the second largest city in the world.

The prevalence of Malaria in large sections of country where, until recently, it has never been known, is not easy of explanation. If you are a sufferer, it will be more interesting to you to know how to get well. A few doses of Shallenberger's Antidote will do the work, and do it immediately. The medicine is prompt in destroying the poison, and always safe; even for young children. Sold by druggists.

We have had ups and downs in the wool industry before, and have a consciousness that they will be heard of and felt hereafter; but so long as we have a growing population will there exist a demand for wool, now greater and again less, and as these are, will the business thrive or otherwise. There is little danger of sheep becoming extinct in the United States, the present condition of things to the contrary notwithstanding. There is yet room for the wool and mutton sheep and their breeders.

The Best and Cheapest College.

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

There are more than 60,000 persons confined in penal institutions in the United States.

A pair of English sparrows built their nest in the upturned hand of the bronze statue of Shakespeare in Central Park, New York.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

By Prof. C. C. Blake, Topeka.

[Correspondence and remittances for the KANSAS FARMER on account of this Weather Department should be directed to C. C. Blake, Topeka, Kas. See advertisement of Blake's Almanac on another page.]

RAINFALL FOR WEEK ENDING 7 A. M., JULY 7.

In Quebec, the New England States and eastern New York the rainfall for the week will be less than usual. In western New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina it will average a little in excess. Georgia, Florida and Alabama will be a little deficient; while there will be a small excess in Mississippi, Louisiana, eastern Texas, Arkansas and western Kentucky and Tennessee. There will be less rain in western Texas, eastern Kentucky and Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana and Ontario; but it will be greater in Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. There will be a deficiency in Minnesota, Manitoba, Montana, Dakota, Colorado, western Nebraska and western Kansas. There will be some excess in most of eastern Kansas and about normal in eastern Nebraska.

The temperature will average a little higher than usual in most of New England, New York, Pennsylvania, in the Gulf States and in the Northwestern States. In the South Atlantic States it will not be so warm; while in the rest of the States it will fluctuate but average normal. On the Pacific coast the temperature and precipitation will be normal for the season. There is nothing now to cause cool weather except the clouds interrupting the sun's rays. Sometimes there are other causes which produce cool weather even in a dry time during summer, but such causes do not now exist, and the chief reason why it will be cooler in some States than in others during the week is that it will be more cloudy.

Verification.

The daily reports of the Signal Service are made at 7 a. m., and we make our weekly predictions end at 7 a. m. each Saturday so that we can verify our predictions by comparison with the Signal Service reports. As soon as all the daily reports for June are received we shall compile them and publish the results so that our readers can see how correct our predictions have been, as we do not wish to be our own judge.

As we view these reports of the Signal Service, our general predictions by months have been almost strictly correct; and our more minute predictions for each State by weeks have been more nearly correct than we at first supposed would be possible. But we have put a very large amount of labor upon them, and we wish to thank our readers for the very liberal patronage with which they have favored us. There have been a few spots that have been too dry for a short time and a few that have been too wet; but on the whole it has thus far been a very favorable crop season, as we predicted would be the case.

The rain chart for last week for Kansas, furnished by the Kansas Weather Service, shows that the deficiency which we predicted for the center of the south half of Kansas, occurred in Sumner, Cowley and the south half of Sedgwick and Butler counties. The rainfall for the State for the week occurred in the order we expected, though on the average it was a few miles east of what we expected. When we predict these details as close as that we are satisfied, as we do not expect to be mathematically correct as to the distribution of rainfall. The report of the Signal Service, for last week, covering the whole of the United States, shows our predictions for last week in other States to have been substantially correct.

KANSAS WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

Furnished by the Kansas Weather Service. Abstract for the week ending Thursday, June 21, 1888:

Rainfall.—There has been an average rainfall in the counties from Stanton to Washington. In the counties west of this line the rain has been deficient, while east of it the rainfall has been excessive, except in Sumner, Cowley, Chautauqua, Elk, Butler, and southeast half of Sedgwick, where it is also deficient. The greatest excess occurs in Shawnee, Wabaunsee, Osage, and north half of Lyon, where the rainfall exceeds six inches. A hail storm in

Greeley on the 19th with stones from buckshot to one inch in diameter.

Temperature and Sunshine.—The temperature and sunshine have ranged above the average in the southern, western and northern counties, and below in the central, eastern and southeastern.

Results.—The conditions over the State have been generally such as were desired in the different sections for the crops. Rye and clover harvests are in full progress and the wheat harvest has progressed favorably, except in east-central counties where the rainy weather interfered with it, though in some fields the cradle and scythe were introduced. Threshing has commenced in the south. In the southern counties corn is tasseling, while as far north as Marion and Coffey it is getting too tall to cultivate. Chinch-bugs are fast disappearing. The web worm is still at work in the south. The Colorado beetle has appeared in the central and northern counties, and in some is doing much damage to potato vines. The hail storm in Greeley did much damage to birds, young chickens and gardens. A tornado in Mitchell on 19th with two snake-like clouds which combined near Cawker City; the path was fifteen feet wide.

TOPEKA REPORT.

For the week ending Saturday, June 23, 1888: **Temperature.**—Highest at 2 p. m., 92° on Sunday the 17th; lowest at same hour, 70° Friday the 22d. Highest recorded during the week, 95° on the 17th; lowest, 54° on the 23d. **Rainfall.**—Rain fell on every day except Sunday and Saturday. Total for the week, 6.08 inches.

EXCURSION SEASON--1888.

Chicago to the Sea--From Chicago Via the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

During the tourist season, June 1 to October 1, a full line of tourists and cheap excursion tickets, via the Chicago & Grand Trunk railway, will be on sale in Chicago at the office of the company, and at principal offices in the country, by which all seaside and mountain resorts in the East can be reached at very reasonable rates of fare. The route of these tickets is by the Chicago & Grand Trunk railway from Chicago, thence by Grand Trunk main line via Toronto, or by Great Western division, by way of Niagara Falls; or both Niagara Falls and Toronto may be visited on the same trip, connecting with steamers on the St. Lawrence river, passing by daylight the Thousand Isles and wonderful rapids of that noted stream, and under the world renowned Victoria bridge, to Montreal; thence to Quebec, river Saguenay, of the grandeur and solemnity of whose scenery no words can convey an adequate idea; White mountains, Lake Champlain, Lake George, Saratoga and Hudson river; or via Portland, the noted Casco bay, and watering places on the Atlantic ocean beaches in that vicinity.

In addition to regular sleeping cars, during the tourist season, a Pullman palace sleeping car is run on the train which leaves Chicago at 8:15 p. m., direct to Kingston wharf, and dropped there in order that passengers may enjoy a full night's rest and take the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation company's steamer at Kingston wharf, for a daylight ride down the river St. Lawrence to Montreal.

During the tourist season a Pullman sleeping car leaves Niagara Falls late in the afternoon at the Kingston wharf, via Hamilton, connecting with the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation company's early morning steamer at Kingston, as above.

Canadian baggage—passengers for Canada now have their baggage examined, passed customs and checked to destination, at our depot in Chicago, thereby avoiding annoyance or delay at the Canadian frontier.

In selecting a route east, during the summer season, no pleasanter, more attractive, or delightful trip can be found on the American continent, than that embraced in one of the many attractive routes of the Chicago & Grand Trunk railway from Chicago to New England and the sea, taking in Niagara Falls and the beautiful St. Lawrence river.

A full description of the routes and price of tickets will be found in *Summer Tours*, 1888, published by the company, and which will be mailed to any address on application to E. H. Hughes, General Western Passenger Agent, 103 Clark St., Chicago.

Of the 5,400,000 foreign emigrants who have come to this country within the last fourteen years, 2,597,400 had no calling or trade.

Inquiries Answered.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—Is there an English Court of Chancery in London, England?—Yes.

THE APPLE BORER.—At what time does the apple borer come out of the tree, and what kind of an insect do they turn to?—It comes out the third year a beetle.

FOREIGN MINISTER.—Who is United States Minister to Great Britain? Also, who is Consul to London?

—Edward J. Phelps, Minister. Consul, Thomas Waller.

HORTICULTURAL REPORTS.—Where can I get the Kansas Horticultural Reports for 1888 and 1887?

—Write to the Secretary, G. C. Brackett, Lawrence, Kas.

CHICKEN CHOLERA.—George Tenney, of Lincoln county, sends the following preventive and cure for chicken cholera: Venetian red and sour or buttermilk. Mix, and let them eat freely of it. My wife has not lost a chicken since using it; those that were sick got well.

FIELD ANTS.—I am greatly troubled with field ants and desire some remedy by which they may be entirely destroyed and eliminated. I have hundreds of hills on my place. I have tried slug shot, hot lye, water, frequent stirring the hills, etc., but to no use. A remedy will oblige the writer and many others.

—Who can help our friend out on this? We have found water drenching good. Dig out the holes pretty well, then pour in large quantities of water.

MULE-RAISING.—A new subscriber wants to learn something in the KANSAS FARMER about mule-raising. There is an opportunity for some of our mule-raisers to come to the front. We had an excellent article on that subject some time ago. Cannot the author of that give us another, just as nearly like that as circumstances will justify? The invitation is general, however, to all mule-raisers in Kansas.

PRAIRIE DOGS.—As I noticed a number of inquiries as to what will kill prairie dogs, I concluded to inform them how I destroyed mine. I had tried a great many different remedies to no avail. At last I heard that bi-sulphide of carbon would kill them. I obtained it of Edward R. Taylor, Cleveland, Ohio. I took cotton batting, rolled it into small balls, saturated it with the carbon, rolled one into each hole and securely covered the entrance to keep the gas in, and the result was, not a prairie dog was left. The cost is small, requiring one pound for twenty-five holes, at a cost of about one dollar per pound. [This is the remedy asked for by an inquirer some weeks ago. Another correspondent sent in a remedy recently which we have lost or mislaid. Will he please repeat it? It was strychnine and corn meal, we think, but are not certain.]

Thrashing Machinery.

Our title page illustration this week of one of the "Minnesota Chief" threshers, which have merited great popularity throughout the Northwest. The Minnesota Thresher Manufacturing Company make a full line of Minnesota Chief threshers, Giant and Stillwater engines, horse-powers, tanks, wagons, etc. We advise any of our readers needing goods in this line to send for their descriptive catalogue, to Stillwater, Minn.

In every community there are a number of men whose whole time is not occupied, such as teachers, ministers, farmers' sons and others. To these classes especially, we would say, if you wish to make several hundred dollars during the next few months, write at once to B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., and they will show you how to do it.

The Woman's Exchange is a very worthy enterprise started by some of the ladies of Topeka. It furnishes a market for the articles its patrons send in, whether they be in the line of cooking, clothing, fancy articles or art productions. The association is incorporated. Mrs. Priscilla Finley is the manager. It will pay our readers to investigate this enterprise for themselves.

An Imperative Necessity.

What pure air is to an unhealthy locality, what spring cleaning is to the neat housekeeper, so is Hood's Sarsaparilla to everybody at this season. The body needs to be thoroughly renovated, the blood purified and vitalized, the germs of disease destroyed. Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all other blood disorders are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the most popular and successful spring medicine.

"Try Ayer's Pills"

For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout. Stephen Lansing, of Yonkers, N. Y., says: "Recommended as a cure for chronic Costiveness, Ayer's Pills have relieved me from that trouble and also from Gout. If every victim of this disease would heed only three words of mine, I could banish Gout from the land. These words would be—'Try Ayer's Pills.'"

"By the use of Ayer's Pills alone, I cured myself permanently of rheumatism which had troubled me several months. These Pills are at once harmless and effectual, and, I believe, would prove a specific in all cases of incipient

Rheumatism.

No medicine could have served me in better stead."—C. C. Rock, Corner, Avoyelles Parish, La.

C. F. Hopkins, Nevada City, writes: "I have used Ayer's Pills for sixteen years, and I think they are the best Pills in the world. We keep a box of them in the house all the time. They have cured me of sick headache and neuralgia. Since taking Ayer's Pills, I have been free from these complaints."

"I have derived great benefit from Ayer's Pills. Five years ago I was taken so ill with rheumatism that I was unable to do any work. I took three boxes of Ayer's Pills and was entirely cured. Since that time I am never without a box of these pills."—Peter Christensen, Sherwood, Wis.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

PREPARED BY

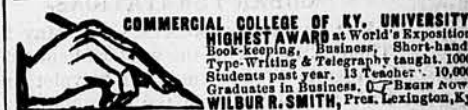
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

Book Notices.

THE FORUM.—There has been such a demand for complete sets of *Forum* by libraries and by persons who desire to keep a contemporaneous summary of important discussions, that many of the early numbers were for a time out of print. The *Forum* Publishing Co., 253 Fifth Ave., New York, has now reprinted them.

AMERICAN MAGAZINE.—In the *American Magazine* for July, Wilfred Patterson will have an article descriptive of the Art Collection of Mr. William T. Walters, of Baltimore. This collection is one of the very finest of the modern French school, and the article will be profusely illustrated from photographs of the leading pictures, including Melissonier's celebrated "1814" and Alma Tadema's "Sappho."

A box of Ayer's pills has saved many a fit of sickness. When a remedy does not happen to be within reach, people are liable to neglect slight ailments and, of course, if serious illness follows they have to suffer the consequences. "A stitch in time saves nine."



Kansas Box and Basket Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
Grape Baskets, Egg Cases, Berry Boxes and Crates, Peach Boxes, Tree Wrappers, Veneering, and Packing Boxes.

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The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

The matter for the Home Circle is selected Wednesday of the week before the paper is printed. Manuscript received after that, almost invariably goes over to the next week, unless it is very short and very good. Correspondents will govern themselves accordingly.

A Woman's Complaint.

I know that deep within your heart of hearts
You hold me shrined apart from common things,
And that my step, my voice, can bring to you
A gladness that no other presence brings.

And yet, dear love, through all the weary days
You never speak one word of tenderness,
Nor stroke my hair, nor softly clasp my hand
Within your own in loving, mute caress.

You think, perhaps, I should be all content
To know so well the loving place I hold
Within your life, and so you do not dream
How much I long to hear the story told.

You cannot know, when we two sit alone,
And tranquil thoughts within your mind are stirred,
My heart is crying like a tired child
For one fond look, one gentle, loving word.

It may be when your eyes look into mine
You only say, "How dear she is to me!"
Oh, could I read it in your softened glance,
How radiant this plain old world would be!

Perhaps, sometimes, you breathe a secret prayer
That choicest blessings unto me be given;
But if you said aloud, "God bless thee dear!"
I should not ask a greater boon from heaven.

I weary sometimes of the rugged way;
But should you say, "Through thee my life
Is sweet,
The dreariest desert that our path could cross
Would suddenly grow green beneath my feet.

'Tis not the boundless waters ocean holds
That give refreshment to the thirsty flow-
ers,
But just the drops that, rising to the skies,
From thence descend in softly falling show-
ers.

What matter that our granaries are filled
With all the richest harvest's golden stores,
If we who own them cannot enter in,
But famished stand below the close-barred doors.

And so 'tis said that those who should be rich
In that true love which crowns our earthly lot,
Go praying with white lips from day to day
For love's sweet tokens and receive them
not.
—The Advance.

Enough, we live:—and if a life,
With large results so little rife,
Though bearable, seem hardly worth
This pomp of worlds, this pain of birth,
Yet, Fausta, the mute turf we tread,
The solemn hills around us spread,
This stream that falls incessantly,
The strange-scraw'd rocks, the lonely sky;
If I might lend their life a voice,
Seem to bear rather than rejoice.
—Matthew Arnold.

Romance can roam not far from home;
Knock gently, she must answer soon;
I'm sixty-five, and yet I strive
To hang my garland on the moon.
—George Eliot.

CUBAN PLANTATIONS.

VALLE DEL AGUACATE, Cuba, May 13.—There is nothing in the western hemisphere accessible to an American traveler more truly interesting than the surroundings of, and daily life in, one of these quaint old Cuban plantation homes. This is particularly true if it be deep in the interior and far remote from even remote Cuban cities. For instance, this very estate to which Don Manuel brought me in the heart of Cuban coffee-lands, has been entailed from father to son for nearly a quarter thousand years. The charm of age rests upon it. Framed in an ever-new setting of ravishing tropical verdure, it is like coming upon some rare old canvas of the masters glorified by contrast of modern environment. The great laurels above the noble old casa de vivienda, the cocoa-trees piercing the blue Cuban sky with their sword-like, pinnate leaves, the royal palms, a hundred feet to their plummy branches, were all old when Columbus wrote of this island in his journal, "It excels all other countries, as far as the day surpasses the night in brightness and splendor."

Away out there along the old road is a wall of stone and cement eight feet high, with a peaked top. For a mile in front of the estancia or farm, this gray, bastionated guardian winds to the right and left like a Chinese wall, from a massive entrance called la taranquera. This is the queerest sort of a structure. Huge supporting pillars are surmounted by a canopied roof some twenty feet from the ground; and reaching fully half way to this, are two immense doors or gates of the indestructible guabrahaca wood, filled with huge brass-headed cross-bolts. These swing on stapled hinges as thick as

one's arm. A tremendous padlock fastens the taranquera; and were you a stranger desirous of entering the grounds, such wish could only be made known by tolling a century old bell hung high above. As the entire plantation is surrounded by an impenetrable hedge of Spanish bayonet, the latter with the road wall and the insurmountable taranquera, render the indwellers comparatively safe from annoyance in troublous times. Differing only in degree of expenditure of money and toll upon them, the larger plantations of all this vast and luxuriant region are similarly defended.

For an eighth of a mile from the road-entrance an avenue nearly an hundred feet wide, bordered by great hedges of parnassos, leads straight toward the old plantation-home. Then the point of the angles marked by gigantic palms, the avenue spread fan-like to the right and left—a common arrangement in this region—and the entire open space beyond defined by long reaches of the gorgeous granadillas or passion-flowers, is simply an indescribable collection of tropic flowers and shrubs, far surpassing anything possible to conceive from conservatory displays in our own northern clime. At either side of this are what are regarded here as "small" fields of orange trees, with from 2,000 to 3,000 trees in each field. Beyond is the Cuban country home, low and large and old, with scores of outbuildings at convenient distances, with little plazas of packed clay ground between, the whole set beneath the ample and endless shade of huge laurels, cocoas and palms.

Bewildering as may be the magnificence of flowers around these Cuban plantation grounds, the variety and singing of birds are positively ravishing. It has been written that what tropical birds gain in brilliancy of plumage they lose in variety and quality of song. That is not true of Cuba. The birds seem numberless; their voices and singing are startlingly beyond anything for one to come upon at any one time in the States. Riding from Trinidad to Don Manuel's home the other day, I saw eighteen distinct species of birds—the crow, the parrot, the indigo-bird, the paroquet, the lapwing, the oriole, the flamingo, the robin, the brown pelican, the pigeon, the mocking-bird, the canary, the gold-winged wood-pecker, the English lady-bird, the blue-bird, the ibis, the cat-bird, and the humming bird, of which there are said to be sixty varieties in Cuba! All of these birds were to be seen or heard hereabout; and besides, I passed many a charming hour in the acquaintance of as many more, all of which regarded the plantation trees, shrubs and hedges theirs as surely as their human owners. Among these were the following: The solviros, which live by sucking honey from the flowers. They have brilliant green jackets with yellow vests. As large as our robin, they lived in gourd-shaped, double-windowed nests attached to the under side of large tropic leaves. The male is ruminative; but its mate is full of joyous song. The mayitos are as large as our southern mocking-bird, and in form and action resemble them. Their backs are blue-black; and they have gorgeous yellow breasts, and a yellow slashing along each wing. Their songs are precisely those of the canary, but bolder and stronger. The negritos are here called the black canary birds. Their wings have a few dainty white feathers and their singing is marvelous. The savenos are delightful inhabitants of the shorter Cuban grasses, and have the form of our thrush, with dark puce-brown feathers, delicately mottled, clinging close to the frame and their cheery chatter is endless. Other frequenters of the ground and grasses about plantation-houses are the totises and the chingchinguacos. They are alike black, and in their resemblance to the American black bird in form and movement. Both are melodious but noisy. They flock in great numbers and cry "Kl-ee-ting!—Kl-ee-ting!—Kl-ee-ting!" with the rhythmic modulation of silver bells. First, the totises sound their triple notes, with rising scale, as if questioning. Then from hundreds of hidden places answer is made in descending scale, by the chingchinguacos. The notes are almost identical; simply reversed. A singular fact is that when the former sing, their tails spread laterally, and the latter, perpendicularly. Thousands at one time will flock about these home-spots, ringing these bird-voice chimes until the din is often startling. The cabrereros are between the mocking-bird and

canary in size, and are very beautiful. They are a mottled black, yellow and red in color. One of their interesting characteristics is to eat so freely as to barely enable them to remain upon branch of shrub and then twitter and sing with wondrous and plaintive sweetness. Two dainty species are the tomergrines del pinar and the ploreras. Both are much smaller than the smallest canary, and but a trifle larger than the humming-bird. For its size the former is the most striking plumage of all Cuban birds. With a Robin Hood jacket of the brightest green, its breast is set with a silver crescent, while a gleaming black, plume-like comb surmounts its tiny head. Its notes are similar to those of the American robin, but with more of the piccolo in them than the flute. The plorera is smaller with a black and white back, a white breast and a red neck. He is an incessant singer, with a pretty variety of trilled notes. But the zorales are the buffoons of these plantation choristers. They are the size of our wrens, of ash color, mottled with black and yellow, with yellow bills and feet. Their impish activity is astounding. Differing from the crow, magpie and mocking bird, they possess many of the qualities of each; though their gibes, taunts and teasings seem directed against other birds, rather than humans. Their imitative powers are marvelous. They will mock the notes of all song birds to a nicety of tone and modulation, and their range of mimicry reaches to fair imitation of the whinneying of a horse; while their saucy pranks are supported by more than bravado, for while each is a confirmed barrator in bird strife, the rascals are without exception undaunted fighters.

The old homestead of my host was of the average pattern of hundreds of others in this portion of Cuba. So far as one could see, the structure itself, and daily life within and around it, could not have been more disturbed by the uprisings and revolutions which have so long rent the unfortunate island, than by the present state of seige which the tyrant, Maria, recently declared upon four of the most important Cuban provinces. One fancy it could have been just as it now is centuries ago, and that centuries can bring it no change. This one and all others of pretension hereabout are built of the porous Cuban stone, which hardens from exposure. They are immensely large in ground area, and but one lofty story in height; though under the center of the roof there is a guardilla or garret which the great New England "hipped" roof cannot anywhere equal. Set up a few feet from the ground on large square stone pillars, permitting free passage of the air underneath as with many olden southern plantation houses, huge beams of guabrahaca wood rest upon these, and upon this foundation the walls are laid. From the high peak the roof descends in a long concave sweep not only to the side-walls, but twenty-feet beyond for the covering of porches so broad that, enclosed as they are, at will, by immense reed-woven bilombos or screens, they practically become spacious additions to the living rooms of the house. At the two other sides the same sort of bellying roofs curve downward and outward, covering other immense verandas, so that the already large house is entirely surrounded by these extraordinary porches. From a distance the structure seems all roof; and this roof, which is laid with alternate convex and concave tiling, is the quaintest thing you ever saw in its mosses, puccas and browns, flecked here and there by dapples of sunlight occasionally breaking through the laurels and palms.

In these great country dwellings the city patio or court is seldom seen. But extending from front to rear through the centre of the whole house, often a distance of an hundred feet, is such a hall, or interior as would put some of old England's most famous manor houses to shame. The outer doors leading to these are massive as cathedral doors. At either side are large, unglazed ventanas or windows, guarded by iron-work of the most fanciful foliations, and the broad, low edges to these are winsome retreats for observation or languorous siesta. The walls of this great hall are set, at frequent intervals, with immense mahogany pillars across from the plain cappings of which extend huge beams, supporting the floor above. These pillars and beams are unadorned save with occasional high relief carvings upon the latter of the heads of

wild animals and the fiercer faces of ancient Spanish chevaliers; and between these, at intervals, are hung the still more ferocious machetes, sabres and century old firearms comprising the portentous family arsenal. To the right and left are lofty screen-covered entrances to the score or more spacious living-rooms and between these are broad divans over which rawhide or cane is fantastically stretched. From the center of the ceiling hangs a huge candelabra, below which depends an ancient and enormous lamp in brass; and underneath this a circular divan upon which a dozen may rest, built around a great bronze urn used as a receptacle for potpourris of tropic flowers. Every room in the old mansion is as quaint and interesting as this. The floors are of large brick tiles, with occasional centerpieces from the rare old Spanish potteries. The walls are like snow; the ceilings are blue as the sky above, save where stretches the mahogany or cedar beams rich in generations of coloring; the beds of brass and iron and rosewood are vast and canopied; the cupboards, and dressers and cheffoniers are stately and shining and tall; the rocking-chairs are fabulous in number, height and deep, low sweep; and the Egyptian ewers, standing everywhere, with their glistening drops upon their porous sides, suggest the sudden apparition of Rebecca at the well.

If their are toil and onerous daily duties about these old plantations, I could not discover them. Something must be allowed for the cheer in the return of one a score of years absent, and that one a Cuban refugee who had amassed wealth and gained position in America, as was true of my host, Don Manuel. But a few days of this, normal conditions returned and we all lived as all always live in this transcendently beautiful and luxurious land. Everybody even to the humblest of the horde of blacks, seemed to awaken in the morning when the songs of the little mountain stream behind the house and of the birds about and above the house make sleep no longer possible. Between 8 and 9 o'clock "coffee," the universal Cuban forerunner of late breakfast, is served. A long table is spread in the great hall, where members of the household come at will. There will be found every manner of tropical fruit, good bread, sweet butter and coffee. All of these things are sent to your bedside, if that is your pleasure. You see and hear little of your friends, collectively, for a few hours, and may watch the lazy negro house servants, or the lazier negro stablemen and field hands to your hearts' content; stroll among the orange groves, wander up and down the stream, studying soil and rocks and flora; have a bout with the countless saucy birds which whirl and chatter among the grasses, flowers and verdure; but between 11 and 12 o'clock desayuno or breakfast, is called, and the first greetings of the day are made. Again this splendid tropical fruit is served in bewildering variety; coffee again appears in floods; bread made of mixed wheat and yuca; wild and domestic fowls fried to a golden brown; eggs in all manner of edible forms; delicious chicharones or pork scraps done to a toothsome and brittle tenderness—all appear at a meal, which is invariably extended over an hour or more of pleasant chatter, dalliance and badinage. Between this time and comida or dinner the ladies of the household are invisible. It is a period in well-to-do houses throughout Cuba of absolute siesta and rest. The odor-laden breezes distill and waft to the most vigorous frame and spirited intellect the Sirenian spell and thrall of indifference, listlessness and languorous dreams. The household is silent within. The birds are quiet without. Tropical sea and land and sky are hushed and still. But from dinner at 5, there is cheery awakening. The breezes return. The birds thrill and trill as in our own June mornings. Women, men, beasts and fowls are alive again. The dinner is brilliant with flowers, and quaint old table services, and rarer laces, and wonderful fans, and courtly ways. The evening glows and grows, as the wondrous stars above. The tropic night with its odors and balms, beauties and breezes is an intoxicant. A dainty "tea" is taken at 9. Here, there, and all about the place is the thrum of the guitar, the twang of the bandurria, the silvery echo of bandolin, mingled with the strange and thrilling minors of Spanish song, from parlor to "quarters;" and it is midnight before the myriad of fire-files whirl and swirl in their wavering witch-dances through silences around this old plantation-home.—Edgar L. Wakeman, in Sunday Capital.

The Young Folks.

Boys Make Men.

When you see a ragged urchin
Standing wistful in the street,
With torn hat and kneeless trousers,
Dirty face and bare red feet,
Pass not by that child unheeding;
Smile upon him. Mark me, when
He's grown old he'll not forget it;
For, remember, boys make men.

Have you never seen a grandsire,
With his eyes aglow with joy,
Bring to mind some act of kindness—
Something said to him, a boy?
Or, relate some slight or coldness,
With a brow all clouded, when
He recalled some heart too thoughtless
To remember boys make men?

Let us try to add some pleasure
To the life of every boy;
For each child needs tender interest
In its sorrow and its joy.
Call our boys home by its brightness;
They avoid the household, when
It is cheerless with unkindness,
For remember, boys make men.

Lend me your song, ye nightingales! Oh, pour
The mazy-running soul of melody
Into my varied verse! while I deduce,
From the first note the hollow cuckoo sings
The symphony of Spring. —Thomson.

Nations grown corrupt
Love bondage more than liberty;
Bondage with ease than strenuous liberty.
—Milton.

THE STately HOMES OF ENGLAND.

Extracts from a letter written by Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, during her last visit to England with her husband. Written to and for the *Brooklyn Magazine*.

Our short stay of a day and a night in Bristol, at the delightful residence of friends, was all that genuine hospitality could bring us. The house, beautifully situated, commanding extensive views of the surrounding country, with most attractive gardens and large hot-houses furnishing every variety of such fruits and flowers as could not yet be ripened in the open air, gave us our first actual experience of the country residence of an English gentleman, and fully corroborated our impressions founded on many descriptions which we had read. We confess we left this lovely home and charming inmates with great reluctance the next morning, to begin our acquaintance with English hotel life.

After leaving Bristol we took the cars for Cardiff, the metropolis of Wales, and found we were passing through rugged but most interesting scenery. Here we began to see the beautiful purple heather. We have seen it in our greenhouses, but to know its real beauty it must be seen on its native heaths.

Cardiff Castle, the most important relic of the ancient history of the place, is now owned by the Marquis of Bute. Ever since it came under his care he has given much time, thought, and money to restore this interesting monument. * * * Nottingham Castle is built on a high bluff from which the whole country for miles can be seen, and a most lovely view it is, with much to interest, even if the castle itself has not sufficient attractions. Sherwood forest, famous for the wild adventures of Robin Hood, is close by. And here Lord Byron lived and was educated. We cannot but wonder if the vicinity of this famous forest and the unruly spirits who gathered about Robin Hood had any influence on his Lordship's character. Nottingham lace, well known everywhere, is manufactured here. * * * Retracing our steps to Liverpool between the work hours, we had the great pleasure of visiting the International Exhibition, then open, but must not linger over what has been so often described in the papers.

We went into a gypsy home while at the exhibition—a long tent, similar to our prairie wagons only much larger, longer and wider. Rugs and carpets were laid on the ground. A few chairs were seen for visitors, but all the family sat on the ground or carpets which covered it. Boxes and baskets were placed neatly round the sides of the tent, containing, we presume, their garments, blankets and bedding, perhaps. The mother and three daughters were all who were in the tent when we came in. They greeted us very politely, but the husband did most of the talking. The mother rose from the carpet when we entered, and after speaking a few words went into the far end of the tent and took jewelry from a box, which she handed to each of the daughters to put on, while she adorned herself in the same manner.

The man told us that his grandparents

had occupied that same tent and brought up all their children in it; then when his father married, he brought his bride there, and in it he and all his brothers and sisters were born. At his marriage he also brought his wife to this ancient tent, and all his children were born there. The death of the old people, as old age overtook them in the course of time, we presume made room for the younger generation. Everything looked neat and cleanly, but how generation after generation managed to live with no other home is a mystery.

At Chester we had the privilege of visiting the palace of the Duke of Westminster, located in this section of the country. The grounds are eight by ten miles in extent. For lack of time we could only drive through that part of the estate which surrounds the palace. The splendid old oaks and wonderfully fine trees which we have seen in all parts of England have been a source of perpetual enjoyment to us, and on this princely estate they are magnificent. The palace, surrounded by gardens of great beauty, had been opened the day before we came for guests, and the servants were busily engaged in covering the furniture and closing the splendid apartments; but we were allowed to walk through them all. They were bewildering in extent and royal magnificence, beautiful as fairyland, yet we left glad at heart that they constituted no part of our home. If the silence of those gorgeous rooms had been broken by merry voices, enlivened by happy faces and friendly smiles, they might have left a less sad impression; but we came away feeling sorry for the owner.

We doubt if the Duke of Westminster resides in any of his palaces. A large fine mansion stands some distance from the palace, but within sight, and we were told that when in that section of his large possessions the Duke and family made their home there. But what can people in such a position as the Duke of Westminster know of home!

Rare old city of Chester! A man may travel all over Great Britain and see nothing half so fine as the mouldering old walls and towers of this venerable city, or look upon anything half so fair as the prospect of vale and mountain-wooded headland and spire-pointed plain that surrounds it.

A large part of the old Roman walls which once surrounded the city are still standing, and are kept with care. We walked a mile or more on them, after having first ascended to the mouldering old turret at the head of this ancient wall. We climbed up the stone step so worn as to be difficult of access, and stood at the narrow window overlooking the deep moat where Charles I. stood and saw his army defeated by Cromwell.

A very fine hotel in Chester is among the possessions of the Duke of Westminster, but that is a modern invention. The quaint old buildings, with small windows and tiny panes of glass, are far more interesting. Bishop Lloyd's house, in which he died in 1615, is one of the most curious. Carved in the most grotesque and fanciful manner from the highest point in the gable to the very bottom of the building, it exhibits a profusion of ornament, eccentricity of design, not to be found in any other other region, certainly not among the other very quaint buildings of Chester.

In York we saw the Yorkminster Cathedral, the oldest and among the finest in England, the ruins of St. Mary's Abbey, and the Museum of Roman Antiquities. Here Philip Sidney was educated. Here Constantine the Great was born, and many objects of interest are found which there was no time to enjoy.

Carnarvon, where the Prince of Wales was born, was seen only as we flew past in the cars; the fine cathedral at Carlisle, Northampton, where the ancestors of Washington, Garfield and Longfellow lived, was within a few miles of the hotel where we stayed, but we pass on to Shrewsbury.

Shrewsbury is built on two hills, which gradually rise from the river Severn. It is an important river in England and the chief river in Wales. There is much of interest in Shrewsbury. We saw the castle which guards the only place accessible to an enemy, it having natural defenses in every other point; the house where Charles I. spent one night when seeking to escape, and among many curious and many old buildings, the church where the old Shrewsbury clock still stands.

Scarborough and Torquay are two of the

most beautiful watering-places in Great Britain, and the memory of the pleasure and interest connected with them and the friends we found there, who so cordially ministered to our constant enjoyment, will never be forgotten.

Exeter, with its grand Cathedral; Plymouth, the harbor from which the Pilgrim fathers bade farewell to England and came to "the wild New England shores" can only be mentioned.

Salisbury Cathedral, with its spire 400 feet high, surrounded by remarkably fine oaks and cedars of Lebanon, is among the finest of all the cathedrals. We confess that those splendid trees, which are doubtless older than the grand old building, were to us objects of equal interest. Man built the cathedral with its lofty spire, but only God could build such trees.

In Southampton, Dr. Watts wrote his hymns and spiritual songs. On the beach before our window Canute was seated and commanded the tide, which was rolling in nearer and nearer to his feet, to stop its onward course, and it refused obedience. His courtiers claimed that he had omnipotent power, but the unmanageable waves defied him, and he thus rebuked his flatterers for their folly.

At Portsmouth our hotel, overlooking the channel, gave us a full view of Lord Nelson's flagship, the Victory, on which he died. It is permanently anchored there, a perpetual memorial of his death.

We were allowed to go into the castle and to the room where Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned, and where her son, afterward James I., was born; and that small room, from which, after he became King and was himself imprisoned, he was let down in a basket through the one small window, and escaped.



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Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.
To insure prompt publication of an advertisement send the cash with the order, however monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers or when acceptable references are given.
Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.
Address all orders,
KANSAS FARMER CO.,
Topeka, Kas.

A friend out in Butler county writes us: "You are right on beef."

Orange Judd who was editor of the *Prairie Farmer* several years ago, retired recently, and Jonathan Periam succeeds him.

Since it has become evident that Congress is in no hurry to pass the tariff bill, wool buyers have quit holding off for lower prices.

A subscriber in Clark county writes us that the north part of that county "sends in a glowing report of the wheat they have just harvested, claiming an average of twenty-five or thirty bushels to the acre."

Chauncy M. Depew, of New York, President of the Vanderbilt system of railroads, withdrew his name from the Chicago convention because he had discovered that his vocation would be an objection to some people. He was wise then, if never before.

A gentleman in Washington City sends a dollar and says: "For several months past, I have regularly read a friend's copy of your paper, and glean from it more practical information, than I obtain from the half dozen other like publications to which I am a subscriber."

The second annual session of the Texas State Horticultural Society is now in session at Denison. Texas achieved her independence fifty-two years ago, and was admitted to the American Union forty-three years ago. Her State Horticultural Society is two years old.

Persons interested in the topography, the physical features and agricultural, mineral, trade and manufacturing resources of Tennessee, will obtain a map of that State with a great deal of pertinent information by addressing Hon. B. M. Ford, Commissioner of agriculture, Nashville, Tenn., inclosing six cents to pay postage.

THE PEOPLE'S DAY.

If the KANSAS FARMER could reach the ears of every man and every woman who expect to speak, read, sing or pray on the 4th of July next in commemoration of our national birthday, we would say to them—plead the cause of the people; trace our wonderful history with the finest touches of oratory; draw pictures of our marvelous development, tell of our conquests in war and in peace, and show how we have grown in all the elements of greatness and wealth, but do not fail to plead the cause of the people; consider the source of power in this great country, think of what might have been and what is, reflect upon the influence which dangerous combinations of men and money do exercise in our affairs, take note of the rapid appearance among us of class distinctions, and—plead the cause of the people.

In theory the people rule, but in practice do they? Are we not unconsciously delegating much of our rightful authority to a few persons? Is not this true as to some of the great departments of trade, and is it not becoming more and more true in the larger field of politics? Talk to the people about themselves and their rights, privileges, duties and responsibilities. Show to men and women that they and not their creatures are sovereign. Let every orator plead the cause of the people.

HARRISON AND MORTON.

The candidates named by the Republican national convention are General Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, for President, and Hon. Levi P. Morton, of New York, for Vice President. Gen. Harrison is a grandson of President William Henry Harrison, "Old Tippecanoe," was born and reared on a farm in Ohio, was an officer in the Union army, was member of the United States Senate from March 4, '81 to March 4, '87. He is a clean man in every respect, and is a strong advocate of temperance. Is a lawyer.

Mr. Morton is a banker, and represented his district several times in Congress. He is popular with working men, and business interests confide in his conservative judgment.

The candidates are both very strong men before the people, personally and by reason of the fact that neither of them was ever mixed in any scheme of public plunder.

National Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative Union.

That is the name of an organization now operating among farmers. It was begun in Texas in 1870, or thereabouts, and has been undergoing changes and modifications since as experience and study suggested. It is similar to the Grange in that it places great stress on education and strives to improve the social condition of the people, and it does part of its work secretly.

We have just received copies of constitution, by-laws, resolutions, proceedings and other matter pertinent to the Alliance, and we will publish next week as much of them as will present the Alliance and its objects fully.

Douglas County Horticultural Society.

We have a report of the last meeting of this live body of horticulturists by our special correspondent J. S. Soule. It will appear next week. Our horticultural department is running over this week.

THE GREAT PARTIES AND THEIR PRINCIPLES.

Now that both the great political parties have announced their creeds for the time being upon which they ask the suffrages of the people, it is well to study them and learn wherein they are alike and wherein they differ. The platforms agree in two things at least, in patriotic devotion to the constitution and the Union, and in fervid opposition to the policies and practices of the opposite party. So far as the general welfare of the country is concerned the professions of both parties are without blemish. Whatever differences appear do not relate to loyalty. Happily, the days of disunion are past. Both parties speak well of their country and of its defenders, the soldiers. Both agree that that all public lands which are in any way clouded as to title, should be at once restored to the public domain. Both parties agree in the need of prompt reduction of the public revenues. Both agree in the expression of a desire to divorce the civil service from party politics. Both agree that our ocean commerce ought to be extended and that American shipbuilding ought to be revived. They agree in professions of opposition to unlawful and unjust combinations of men and money which interfere with the rights, the liberties and the trade of the people.

But they do differ, and that materially as to methods of attaining certain desirable ends, and they differ as to the character of legislation which will best accomplish the object in view. The principal difference, however, and that upon which, by common consent, it is intended the people shall determine the issue this year, relates to methods of reducing the revenues. And that difference is radical in two respects, (1) as to internal revenue laws, and (2) as to tariff laws. Besides they differ as to the method of reducing the existing surplus.

The reader will understand that the surplus refers to the money now actually in the Treasury which there is no need for. The amount, as stated in the Democratic platform, is \$125,000,000. It has been accumulating some time. All the government bonds due before 1891 were paid more than a year ago, and since that time there has not been anything paid out on the public debt except for bonds purchased in the open market, and on that account the surplus is accumulating rapidly. The Democratic platform states the facts this way:

The money now lying idle in the Federal Treasury resulting from superfluous taxation, amounts to more than \$125,000,000, and the surplus collected reaches the sum of more than \$60,000,000 annually.

As to that party's method of treating the surplus, the platform says:

The Democratic policy is to enforce frugality in public expense and to abolish unnecessary taxation.

It does not propose to pay out the money now for any purpose, but to let it lie there unused until by "frugality in public expense," and until by the abolition of "unnecessary taxation," the surplus moneys are used up in the usual and ordinary disbursements of the government in pursuance of regular appropriations.

Upon this subject the Republican platform has these words:

We demand appropriations for early rebuilding of our navy, for the construction of coast fortifications and modern ordnance, and other approved modern means of defense, for the protection of our defenceless harbors and cities, for the payment of just pensions to our soldiers, for necessary works of national importance in the improvement of harbors and the channels of internal, coastwise and foreign commerce, for the encouragement of the shipping interests of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific States, as well as for the payment of the maturing public debt. This policy will give employment to our labor, activity to our various industries, increase the security of our country, pro-

mote trade, open new and direct markets for our produce and cheapen the cost of transportation. We affirm this to be far better for our country than the dime policy of loaning the public funds without interest to "pet banks."

The government revenues are derived from two sources, internal taxes on liquors and tobacco, and customs duties on imported articles. The amount annually collected more than is now needed, according to the statement above given, is about \$60,000,000, though it has been customary to put the amount a good deal higher. In order to reduce the revenues that amount, there must be a reduction in one or both sources. The Democratic platform, on this subject, as adopted at St. Louis, the 6th inst., is this:

The Democratic party of the United States in National Convention assembled renews the pledge of its fidelity to Democratic faith, and reaffirms the platform adopted by its representatives in the convention of 1894, and indorses the views expressed by President Cleveland in his last annual message to Congress as the correct interpretation of that platform upon the question of tariff reduction; and also indorses the efforts of our Democratic representatives in Congress to secure a reduction of excessive taxation.

That refers to the President's message for a "correct interpretation" of the party doctrine "upon the question of tariff reduction." An examination of the message shows that the President is opposed to taking off any of the taxes on liquors and tobacco. He said: "There appears to be no just cause for complaint of this taxation by the consumers of these articles, and there seems to be nothing so well able to bear the burden without hardship to any portion of the people." He would reduce the revenues by reductions in tariff duties, leaving the taxes on liquors and tobacco remain as they are. That, then, may be taken as the party doctrine.

On this point the Republican platform reads as follows:

We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection. We protest against its destruction by the President and his party. * * * We accept the issue and confidently appeal to the people for their judgment. The protective system must be maintained. * * * We condemn the proposition of the Democratic party to place wool on the free list, and we insist that the duties be adjusted and maintained so as to furnish full and adequate protection to that industry. The Republican party would effect all needed reduction to the national revenue, by repealing the taxes upon tobacco, which are an annoyance and burden to agriculture, and the tax upon spirits used in the arts, and for mechanical purposes; and by such revisions of the tariff laws as will tend to check the imports of such articles as are produced by our people, and the production of which gives employment to our labor, and release from import duties those articles of foreign production (except luxuries) the like of which cannot be produced at home. If there shall still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the government, we favor the entire repeal of the internal taxes rather than the surrender of any part of our excellent protective system, at the joint behest of the whisky trusts and the agents of foreign manufacturers.

In pursuance of the recommendations in the President's message, the "Mill's bill," as it is called, was introduced some time ago. It proposes to place wool, lumber, flax and salt on the free list, together with a good many articles of minor importance, and to reduce most of the duties from 5 to 35 per cent., leaving a general average of about 40 per cent. on dutiable goods. That is the bill referred to in the Democratic platform, in the paragraph above quoted.

It may be said, then, speaking in general terms, that the parties agree in aims but differ in methods, and that the chief difference, the one which both parties now particularly desire the people to pass upon, relates to the character and degree of protection to be afforded American industries by our tariff laws. Both parties agree that no more revenue should be raised than is needed by the government for public uses; they agree that part at least of

the revenue shall be raised from duties on imports, and the Republican doctrine is to lay the duties with special reference to protection, while the Democratic doctrine is to lay the duties with special reference to revenue, allowing such incidental protection as necessarily follows. Summarised, then, the difference consists wholly in the methods of laying duties on imports, the primary object with both being the raising of revenue sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the government. This is the difference, as it is gathered from the two party platforms. In practical legislation, there are some variations. For example, the Mills' bill proposes free trade as to some manufactured articles—certain articles made of iron, wood, and flax, etc., and gives protection to some raw materials, as iron ore, coal, etc. In practice, Republicans, while many of them, perhaps a majority, favor free lumber, and free sugar with government bounty to home manufacturers, it is doubtful whether the party, as such, could agree upon free trade in any articles, manufactured or raw, which we have or produce in our own country in considerable quantities, except cotton.

A Word About Prof. Blake.

A letter from a friend in Jackson county, calls attention to a difference between Prof. Blake's weather predictions and actual facts in that county. He says the predictions were all right as long as the dry weather continued, but when the rains came and the creeks rose before the end of the dry period, our correspondent concludes rashly, we think, that weather prophets are no good. Let us all be just to Prof. Blake. He does not claim to predict local changes with absolute exactness. But he believes he has discovered the causes of great changes, such as affect large areas of the earth's surface, and now he is studying terrestrial influences which affect the general phases of weather conditions. He is very much encouraged thus far, and he believes that he or some one will soon be able to foretell changes on small areas. Let us be patient and encourage him as long as he works faithfully as he is now doing. If he is on the right road, and we believe he is, his work will be of incalculable benefit to farmers. He is not a fraud. He is perfectly honest in this matter. And he is not a crank. He is a quiet, industrious man of education who is laborously at work on one of the most important problems ever studied by man.

The statistician of the agricultural department reports the wheat acreage of the country to be—winter wheat 23,000,000 acres, spring wheat 13,300,000; and he estimates an average of ten and one-half bushels per acre of winter and thirteen bushels per acre of spring, making an aggregate yield of 414,400,000 bushels.

Resolutions complimentary to Senators Plumb, Vest, and Reagan, were adopted by Pleasant Valley (Cowley county) Grange. There is no better way to encourage our public men than to openly approve their meritorious acts, and there is no better way to prevent bad legislation than to denounce it openly.

The barbed wire monopoly is about to be broken up. A recent decision of the United States Circuit court is to the effect that the invention on which Washburn & Moen rely is invalid, because the same thing substantially was in use by other persons before application was made for letters patent on this particular patent. Verily, the Lord reigns.

THE PARTY PLATFORMS.

Here are a few extracts from four party platforms, showing the principal points in each.

UNITED LABOR.

We aim at the abolition of the system which compels men to pay their fellow-creatures for the use of the bounties of nature, and permits monopolizers to deprive labor of natural opportunities for employment.

What we propose is not the disturbing of any man in his holding or title; but, by taxation of land according to its value and not according to its area, to devote to common use and benefit those values which arise not from the exertion of the individual but from the growth of society, and to abolish all taxes on industry and its products. This increased taxation of land values must, while relieving the working farmer and small homestead owner of the undue burdens now imposed upon them, make it unprofitable to hold land for speculation, and thus throw open abundant opportunities for the employment of labor and the building up of homes.

We would do away with the present unjust and wasteful system of finance, which piles up hundreds of millions of dollars in treasury vaults while we are paying interest on an enormous debt; and we would establish in its stead a monetary system in which a legal tender circulating medium should be issued by the government without the intervention of banks.

We wish to abolish the present unjust and wasteful system of ownership of railroads and telegraphs by private corporations—a system which, while failing to supply adequately public needs, impoverishes the farmer, oppresses the manufacturer, hampers the merchant, impedes travel and communication, and builds up enormous fortunes and corrupting monopolies, that are becoming more powerful than the government itself. For this system we would substitute that of government ownership and control for the benefit of the whole people instead of private profit.

We desire also to simplify the procedure of our courts, and diminish the expense of legal proceedings, that the poor may therein be placed on an equality with the rich, and the long delays which now result in scandalous miscarriages of justice may be prevented.

PROHIBITION.

First. That the manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation and sale of alcoholic beverages shall be made public crimes, and punished as such.

Second. That such prohibition must be secured through amendments of our national and state constitutions, enforced by adequate laws and adequately supported by administrative authority; and to this end the organization of the prohibition party demand, in state and nation.

Fourth. For the immediate abolition of the internal revenue system whereby our national government is deriving support from our greatest national vice.

Fifth. That an adequate public revenue, if necessary, may be properly raised by import duties and by an equitable assessment upon the property and the legitimate business of the country, but import duties should be so reduced that the surplus shall not be accumulated in the treasury, and that the burdens of taxation shall be removed from comforts and necessities of life.

Sixth. Civil service appointments for all civil offices, clerical in their duties, should be based upon moral, intellectual and physical qualifications, and not upon party service or party necessity.

Seventh. That the right of suffrage rests on no mere circumstances of race, color, sex or nationality, and that where from any cause, it has been withheld from persons who are, in suitable, and morally qualified for the exercise of an intelligent ballot, it should be restored by the people through the legislatures of the several states on such educational basis as they may deem wise.

Eighth. For the abolition of polygamy and the establishment of uniform laws governing marriage and divorce.

Ninth. For prohibiting all combinations of capital to control and to increase the cost of products for popular consumption.

Tenth. For the preservation and defense of the Sabbath as a civil institution without oppressing any who observe the same on any other than the first day of the week.

Eleventh. That our immigration laws should be so enforced as to prevent the introduction into our country of all convicts, inmates of dependent institutions, and others physically incapacitated for self-support, and that no person should have the ballot in any state where not a citizen of the United States.

DEMOCRAT.

The Democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, renews the pledge of its fidelity to Democratic faith, and reaffirms the platform adopted by its representatives in the convention of 1884, and endorses the views expressed by President Cleveland in his last annual message to Congress as the correct interpretation of that platform upon the question of tariff reduction, and also endorses the effort of our Democratic representatives in Congress to secure a reduction of excessive taxation.

[The tariff resolution of 1884, referred to here is this:

"The Democratic party is pledged to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests, but in making reductions in taxes it is not proposed to injure domestic industries but rather promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of this government taxes collected at the custom house have been the chief source of federal revenue. Such they must continue to be. Moreover, many industries have come to rely so much on legislation for successful continuance, that any change of law must be at every step regarded of the labor and capital involved. The process of reform must be subject in execution to this plain dictate of justice. Taxation shall be limited to the requirements of an economical government. Necessary reduction in taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor, and without im-

posing lower rates of duty than will be able to cover any increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of a higher rate of wages prevailing in this country. Sufficient revenues to pay all expenses of the federal government, administered economically, including pensions, interest and principal of the public debt, can be got under our present system of taxation from custom house taxes on fewer imported articles bearing heaviest on articles of luxuries, and bearing lightest on articles of necessities. We therefore denounce the abuse of the present tariff, and subject to the preceding limitations, we demand federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes, and shall not exceed the needs of the government economically administered."

Chief among its principles of party faith are the maintenance of an indissoluble union of free and indestructible states, now about to enter upon its second century of unexampled progress and renown; devotion to a plan of government regulated by a written constitution, strictly specifying every granted power and expressly reserving to the states or people the entire ungranted residue of power; the encouragement of a jealous, popular vigilance directed to all who have been chosen for brief terms to enact and execute the laws, and are charged with the duty of preserving peace, insuring equality and establishing justice.

All unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. It is repugnant to the creed of Democracy that by such taxation the cost of the necessities of life should be unjustifiably increased to all our people. Judged by Democratic principles the interests of the people are betrayed, when, by unnecessary taxation, trusts and combinations are permitted to exist, which, while unduly enriching the few that combine, rob the body of our citizens by depriving them of the benefits of natural competition. Every Democratic rule of governmental action is violated when, through unnecessary taxation, a vast sum of money, far beyond the needs of an economical administration, is drawn from the people and the channels of trade, and accumulated as a demoralizing surplus in the national treasury. The money now lying idle in the Federal treasury, resulting from superfluous taxation, amounts to more than \$125,000,000, and the surplus collected reaches annually more than \$60,000,000. Debauched by this immense temptation, the remedy of the Republican party is to meet and exhaust by extravagant appropriations and expenses, whether constitutional or not, the accumulations of extravagant taxation. The Democratic policy is to enforce frugality in public expense and to abolish unnecessary taxation.

"Our established domestic industries and enterprises should not, and need not, be endangered by the reduction and correction of the burdens of taxation. On the contrary, a fair and careful revision of our tax laws, with due allowance for the difference between the wages of American and foreign labor, must promote and encourage every branch of such industries and enterprises, and by giving them assurance of an extended market and steady and continuous operations. In the interests of American labor, which should in no event be neglected, the revision of our tax laws contemplated by the Democratic party should promote the advantage of such labor by cheapening the cost of the necessities of life in the home of every workingman, and at the same time securing to him steady and remunerative employment. Upon the question of tariff reform so closely concerning every phase of our national life, and upon every question involved in the problem of good government, the Democratic party submits its principles and professions to the intelligent suffrage of the American people."

REPUBLICAN.

We reaffirm our unswerving devotion to the nation and to the indissoluble union of the states, to the autonomy reserved to the states under the constitution, to the personal rights and liberties of citizens in all the states and territories in the union, and especially to the supreme and sovereign right of every lawful citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, black or white, to cast one free ballot in public elections and to have that ballot duly counted. We hold the free and honest popular ballot and the just and equal representation of all the people to be the foundation of our republican government and demand effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of elections which are the foundations of all public authority.

We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection. We protest against its destruction by the President and his party. They serve the interests of Europe; we will support the interests of America. We accept the issue and confidently appeal to the people for their judgment. The protective system must be maintained. Its abandonment has always been followed by general disaster to all interests, except those of the usurer and the Sheriff. We denounce the Mills bill as destructive to the general business, the labor and the farming interests of the country, and we heartily endorse the consistent and patriotic action of the Republican representatives in Congress in opposing its passage. We condemn the proposition of the Democratic party to place wool on the free list, and we insist that the duties be adjusted and maintained so as to furnish full and adequate protection to that industry. The Republican party would effect all needed reduction to the national revenue by repealing the taxes upon tobacco, which are an annoyance and burden to agriculture, and the tax upon spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes; and by such revisions of the tariff laws as will tend to check the imports of such articles as are produced by our people, and the production of which gives employment to our labor, and release from import duties those articles of foreign production (except luxuries) the like of which cannot be produced at home. If there shall still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the government, we favor the entire repeal of the internal taxes rather than the surrender of any part of our excellent protective system, at the joint behest of the whisky trusts and the agents of foreign manufactories.

We declare our hostility to the introduction into this country of foreign contract labor and of Chinese labor alien to our civilization and our constitution; and we demand the rigid enforcement of the existing laws against Chinese and such immediate legislation as will exclude such labor from our shores. We de-

clare our opposition to all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens; and we recommend to Congress and the State Legislatures in their respective jurisdictions legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by such charges on their supplies, or unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market. The Republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money. * * * We demand the reduction of letter postage to 1 cent per ounce. * * * The State or nation, or both combined, should support free institutions of learning sufficient to afford every child growing up in the land, opportunity of a good common school education. We earnestly recommend that prompt action be taken by Congress in the enactment of such legislation as will best secure the rehabilitation of our American merchant marine. * * * We demand appropriations for early rebuilding of our navy, for the construction of coast fortifications and modern ordnance, and other approved modern means of defense, for the protection of our defenseless harbors and cities, for the payment of just pensions to our soldiers, for necessary works of national importance in the improvement of harbors and the channels of internal, coastwise and foreign commerce, for the encouragement of the shipping interests of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific States, as well as for the payment of the maturing public debt. This policy will give employment to our labor, activity to our various industries, increase the security of our country, promote trade, open new and direct markets for our produce and cheapen the cost of transportation. We affirm this to be far better for our country than the dime policy of loaning the public funds without interest to "pet banks." * * * We repeat our declaration of 1884, to-wit: "The reform of the civil service, auspiciously begun under the Republican administration, should be completed by the further extension of the reform already established by law to all the grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all executive appointments, and all laws at variance with the object of existing reform legislation should be repealed to the end that dangers to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided.

The first concern of all good government is the virtue and sobriety of the people and the purity of their homes. The Republican party cordially sympathizes with all well directed efforts for the promotion of temperance and morality.

Deep Water on the Texas Coast.

A call is issued under direction of the Board of Trade of Fort Worth, Texas, for a convention to be held at that place July 10 next, for the purpose of discussing a deep water project; that is, a scheme for obtaining assistance from Congress in opening a harbor somewhere on the Texas coast, deep enough to accommodate vessels of the largest draft. The call sets forth that the action of Congress heretofore in making limited appropriations for the different harbors on the Texas coast, has not resulted in a practical benefit to the people of the country, and the hope is indulged that by careful investigation and calm deliberation some one point can be selected, and by uniting and concentrating the efforts of the representatives of the people under a given point, an appropriation can be obtained sufficiently large to secure a harbor on the southwestern coast which will be commensurate with the vast interest of this rapidly growing section of the Union, and enable the commerce of this section to seek the markets of the world by the shortest and most direct route.

This matter is one of great interest to the people of Kansas, and the KANSAS FARMER would be pleased to learn that a large delegation of Kansas people had attended the convention and taken part in its proceedings. The call invites trade organizations, municipalities and people interested, to send delegates. For further particulars address Thomas J. Hurley, Secretary Board of Trade, Fort Worth, Texas.

Some friend sent us samples of wheat and rye heads last week, the wheat averaging four inches in length, the latter six inches, all well filled.

In the catalogue ('87-8) of the Kansas Agricultural college, the number of students the last college year is given at 472, of whom 153 were ladies. Sixty seven counties in Kansas were represented by 437 students, while thirty-five come from fourteen other States.

Dr. Chas. Williamson, of Washington, Kansas, displayed at the semi-annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society, silkworm cocoons, and raw silk in skeins, reeled by a practical silk culturist of his own town. The cocoons were of this season's growth and the product of Osage orange leaf food.

Every copy of this paper is well worth the price asked for fifty-two copies—a year's subscription.

[Continued from page 5.]

be preserved in the silo for winter use; as sheep are particularly fond of variety in their food, and will travel over a large field most industriously selecting the greatest variety within their reach. The silo enables the feeder to gratify this appetite of the sheep, and at the same time add to their thrift, by sowing a variety of grasses upon the meadow that they may all go into the silo together. The great advantage of turnips for sheep in winter is, they counteract the effect of the dry food given. It as yet remains to be shown that the raising of large amounts of roots for winter feeding is profitable in this climate. The amount of labor required to handle, store and keep through our severe winters secure from frost in order to place them in proper condition for feeding, is too great. Allowing the succulent elements of turnips to be essential, or in other words, a necessity, the silo wholly obviates the necessity of root-culture, since we have in ensilage these very much needed elements. The greatest cry ever raised against ensilage, which a few Americans joined in, arose from statements made by prominent English agriculturists, who were jealous lest it might interfere with the culture of their favorite crop, roots. It is no doubt true that root-feeding is advantageous in mild climates, where sheep can be turned into a turnip field to live first upon the leaves and then the turnips as long as they can be found to nibble.

An ensilage congress was held in New York in January, 1882, attended by a body of very intelligent men. Reports were made from something like 100 different experiments, which were almost wholly favorable. The Commissioner of Agriculture also took the testimony of about 100 persons who had built and filled silos and fed the ensilage to the close of 1882. This was published in a pamphlet of seventy-one pages. The whole was very favorable to the economy of the practice. The Commissioner says: "There is scarcely a doubt expressed on this point, certainly not a dissenting opinion." The cost of ensilage is variously estimated at from 80 cents to \$2 per ton. Numerous accounts show that a cubic foot of ensilage weighs about forty-five pounds; that a fair crop of drilled corn will yield about eighteen tons per acre. It would therefore require a silo with a capacity of about 800 cubic feet to hold an acre's product. To sum up and bring this article to a close, I would say:

1st. This system continues the soiling method throughout the year. A continuous succession of green food may be given our stock during their whole lives. This will offer facilities for producing a much more uniform growth in all our stock. It will simplify our feeding operations, and when fully put in practice will supersede all further efforts to render hay and other coarse fodder more digestible by cooking.

2d. The system will enable the farmers to carry more stock with less grain, which will save much labor in cultivation of grain crops intended as food for stock. The good book says "all flesh is grass," and feeders often find that stock take on flesh more rapidly on grass than on grain-feeding. Hence the necessity of feeding fresh pasture grass, or as near its equivalent as possible.

3d. Making ensilage instead of curing fodder, lessens the amount of labor. The labor of cutting crops green and storing in the silo will be less than that now required in cutting, curing and storing in the barn. And whereas a very large percentage of hay is badly damaged by storms and over-ripening, green fodder may always be cut and stored in the silo during the worst season.

4th. The silos in which to store the green food will cost less than barns to store hay, as it is compressed so solidly as to occupy much less space. Twelve tons of ensilage will occupy the space of one ton of hay; from two and a half to three tons of ensilage is estimated to be equal to one ton of the best hay in feeding value. Eighteen tons of ensilage, the product of an acre, means six tons of good hay, which if I may be allowed to call worth \$10 a ton, equals \$60. The cost of the eighteen tons of ensilage will not exceed \$36. If two tons of hay may be called the proper

yield from an acre, it is worth at \$10 per ton, \$20. Thus it will be seen that the ensilage is worth more in excess of its cost than the hay is worth dropping its cost.

5th. This system of feeding will be highly applicable in the colder States, as the season of winter feeding is there much longer and more trying to the constitution of the animals. In the colder northern States cattle make excellent progress on good pasture, but much of this is lost during the long cold winter, when they are confined to hay and other dry food.

Grain-raising without stock means a constantly deteriorating soil, and an inevitable impoverishment of our resources. The system of ensilage feeding may be made the means of carrying a much larger proportion of stock in grain-raising States, as every acre of land treated under this system will represent three acres under the old system. The 100-acre farmer, under this system, if the statements of men and writers whom I have consulted are reliable, and judging from their standing we have no reason to dispute, has as great a carrying capacity for stock as the 800-acre farmer under the old system. One thing cannot be "rubbed out;" in improvements and improved methods lie the farmer's only hope for future prosperity. In the avenues of every line of business other than farming, intelligence and improvements of the highest order lead the van of progress. I trust I have not drawn a fancy picture which will never assume a more tangible form than this ill-arranged article. I acknowledge that the more thought I give the subject the greater is my desire that the universal adoption of the silo will hasten, as I believe it will.

Horticulture.

Franklin County Horticulture.

Special Correspondence Kansas Farmer.

While on a business trip over the popular Southern Kansas railway recently, it was my pleasure to stop off at the beautiful city of Ottawa, county seat of Franklin, and, in company with Hon. A. Willis, President of the City Council, and proprietor of as choice a nursery as exists in the State, visit or attend the May meeting of the Franklin County Horticultural Society.

This meeting was held at the residence of Mr. T. M. Sellers, four miles southwest of the city, and was an affair long to be remembered by the writer. Would that all counties in our State had such pleasant, entertaining and profitable societies as this, of which the participants may justly feel proud. Fine specimens of rhubarb and asparagus were on exhibition, and a committee passed on same in a very satisfactory manner. This plan of members of the society testing lists of new varieties of fruits and vegetables, discarding the inferior and retaining the superior, makes a feature of the organization worthy the consideration and practice of all thoughtful and progressive yeomanry.

The dinner, served by the hostess, was magnificent and delicious, with variety seemingly unlimited. After the excellent repast was over with all with one accord viewed the plantation of the host, Mr. Sellers, and found everything in fine order. His hot-beds, in which were bedded 100 bushels of sweet potatoes, looked in the best of trim. In fact, as a vegetable gardener, Mr. Sellers can be put down as a success.

On reconvening, choice music was furnished, both vocal and instrumental, after which the President, Mr. Willis, called for subjects of discussion, the first of which was "New Markets and How to Reach Them." Other subjects were taken up in their order and each handled with much thought and careful attention, showing the beauty of thorough organization on a given branch of industry and the good accruing therefrom.

More attention will be paid to the progress of Franklin county horticulture in this paper in the future as from what I heard and witnessed at this meeting of earnest, faithful and courteous men and women of said county demonstrates the urgent necessity of spreading the knowledge of same, so that others seeing their good works may be constrained to go and do likewise.

HORACE.

KANSAS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Eighteenth Semi-Annual Session.

Special Correspondence Kansas Farmer.

The eighteenth semi-annual session of the Kansas State Horticultural Society convened in the city of Holton, on Tuesday, June 19, and closed with the evening of the 20th. Holton is decidedly a pretty city of about 3,000 people, with every advantage favorable to a bright, prosperous future. The courteous hospitality extended each delegate will cause lasting words of praise in her behalf.

The first meeting was called to order at 10:30 a. m., Tuesday, by Hon. George Y. Johnson, President of the society; George C. Brackett in chair of Secretary. After a few choice remarks on object of the society, the exercises were opened by prayer from Prof. E. Gale, of Manhattan.

The President announced the following committees: On program—Dr. J. L. Williams, Capt. E. P. Diehl, W. J. Griffing; on credentials—S. W. Miles, E. L. Rosenberger, Horace J. Newberry; on membership—Capt. E. P. Diehl, J. W. Williams, J. Fulcomer; on final resolutions—Prof. E. Gale, C. H. Stiles, J. S. Soule; on synopsis—Judge Simmons.

SMALL FRUITS.

Reports on the condition and outlook of small fruits was had from the following counties:

Clay.—The hail destroyed most all the small fruit in north part of county. In central part a full crop, not destroyed by hail. In south part, also destroyed by hail, yet take county over crop will not exceed 10 per cent. of a full harvest.

Jackson.—South part strawberries suffered from drouth of last summer. Late frost did damage this season, causing uneven ripening and late maturity. No rains to speak of until a few days ago. Raspberries not very good, the spring drouth almost doing away with the crop. The blackberry crop will be short, of varieties the Snyder wintered well, bushes full, but berries small. Grape crop very promising. Currants doing well and are very full for a dry year.

F. W. Dixon spoke unfavorable of the Shaffer raspberry as pertaining to the north part of Jackson county. Of blackberries a new variety—the Erie, had proven of value, yet will further test it. The curculio got away with the plums. Had trees well filled with choice peaches, and of late varieties, trees were indeed full. His plan of protecting the peach tree so that a crop can be assured each season will be a subject of which I shall treat in a special article.

Jacob Hixon said that in his portion of Jackson county the Souhegan raspberry was the best, still had a new variety of his own which he preferred above any other. Blackberries full. Location has a great deal to do with success. Grapes never a nicer prospect. Strawberries were injured by drouth of last year so bad that did not expect any, but some came through all right and did well.

T. E. Ashton said of strawberries that Capt. Jack was the best, Downing good. Had three varieties of raspberries and considered them valuable in order named—Mammoth Cluster, Turner and Gregg. The Turner always full, no failure. Grapes fine and full. Shortness of strawberries caused by drouth.

R. J. Tollin said regarding west part of Jackson county that the strawberries were injured by the late frost and crop cut short. Raspberries very full in parts. Grapes injured by late frost, killing the first buds. Peaches haven't done well.

Jefferson.—Strawberries did very

well. Currants full. Blackberries good. Grapes very fine, and of raspberries, the Shaffer a fine crop, others medium to good.

Nemaha.—Strawberries considerably injured by the drouth of last fall, and this spring the late frosts injured blossoms so that plants did not fruit as well as promised. Insects bothered some. Of raspberries the Gregg was injured by the dry weather and had winter-killed. The blackberries will prove a fair crop, the Snyder good. Grapes very well in localities, and in some places injured by late frost. Plums not doing well. Currants not a certain crop owing to our weather not fully suited to its growth unless bushes are carefully protected. Peaches injured by many causes and of not much value. June berries grow without any attention, and should be grown if for no other purpose than to furnish food for birds in order to keep them off other fruit of value.

Republic.—Strawberries fair crop where not injured by hail. Raspberries badly injured by severe winter. The Doolittle of little value. Red raspberries not a success. Gooseberries full and fine. Currants, bushes grow vigorous, fine fruit, some bushes loaded to the ground of Red Dutch variety. Grapes badly winter-killed.

Riley.—Around Manhattan strawberries a success. To the southwest crop effected by hail. Raspberry crop very fine should rains come plentiful, the Gregg quite full, Mammoth Cluster not so full, the Turner all right. The gooseberry a success. Currants, unless protected, a failure. Cherries a failure. Grapes good, having wintered well. Blackberries seriously injured by rust, especially to the patch of reporter.

Prof. E. Gale said the June berry takes care of itself and never fails to yield a full crop, and they are good for more purposes than food for birds—they make good pies when having had lemon juice added sufficient to give same a taste. The seed of the berries give pies somewhat of a cherry taste. Lack of acidity deters against the June berry as a desirable fruit for the table. This can be overcome. June berries stand drouth, never fail, always full and require no attention. Some one suggested gooseberries to acidify the June berry, which the Professor thought would do if the gooseberry didn't absorb the good qualities of the former.

Shawnee.—Strawberries about half a crop. Cut short by late frost, and many of the berries maturing small. Raspberries medium to good. Blackberries good, but small. Cherries a failure. Peaches ditto. Grapes excellent, and prospects bright for large yield. The late rains add thousands to fruit and other crop prospects of the county.

Franklin.—Strawberries short, about half a crop. Raspberries half to three-fourths of a crop. Cherries a failure. Grapes don't fill right, cause unknown; will have about half to three-fourths of a crop. Plums not a full harvest. Apples will be short, not more than half a crop.

Douglas.—The county has suffered from two continuous drouths. Strawberries not to exceed half a crop. Raspberries nearly full and first picking heavy, Souhegan good. Late rains will do much in making excellent fruitage. Blackberries not a success, the Snyder being the only variety that's doing anything, and of this the berries are small. Grapes are scattering in bunches and somewhat afflicted with blight, supposed to be caused by drouth of past two years. June berries do well. Apples on young trees fine and trees very full. Pears doing well where trees are in vigorous growth, and some trees

are loaded with fruit. Cherries a failure, same with peaches. Plums damaged by the curculio. Spraying seemed to have no effect. It has proven insufficient to rid trees of curculio. Of small fruits, the best in strawberries are Crescent seedlings fertilized with Capt. Jack. The Minor is good. In a favorable season the Glendale makes good fruit. Of raspberries the Souhegan is the best and most vigorous, with the McCormick and Gregg next in order. The Turner is not a success, while the Brandywine is very good. The Shaffer has proven an excellent fruit, is hardy, good market quality, and maturing well in transit.

Adjourned until 2 p. m.

Afternoon Meeting.

After calling to order, the report of committee on synopsis by Hon. L. A. Simmons, of Wellington, was heard. This report being a concise review of the forenoon meeting, a feature of value.

The committee on program reported order of exercises and hours of convening each meeting, after which the subject of small fruit was resumed and reports made as follows:

Leavenworth.—Strawberries light, not more than half a crop. Other small fruits of slight yield, not any a full harvest.

Johnson.—The report for this county similar to that of Douglas.

Wabaunsee.—Strawberries not a success. The reporter having one acre of Gregg's raspberry pronounces same a complete success. Other varieties not so good. Blackberries not good. Grapes medium, Warden the best variety. Thorough cultivation in small fruits make their production profitable.

Hon. L. A. Simmons—I think it will pay to grow June berries for the birds alone. The Russian mulberries are also excellent food for birds, besides the trees are valuable not only for their timber, but as wind-breaks around fruit farms, etc. The berries the birds eat in preference to other fruits saves the strawberries, cherries and other fruits maturing at a time when it becomes essential to care for all that may form. Birds will eat no other fruit when they can have access to June and mulberries.

At this juncture an excellent and appropriate essay was read by Miss Cora Dixon, of Nebraska, touching this same subject—that of small fruits. It will be printed in the KANSAS FARMER soon.

After this essay the discussion soon closed and a paper was read on the subject of

VEGETABLE GARDENING,

by J. W. Williams, of Hoyt. It will appear in the KANSAS FARMER in due time.

Next came a paper from Mr. J. Fulcomer, of Belleville, treating

HORTICULTURE CONNECTED WITH FARMING.

My readers will see it in the KANSAS FARMER within a short time.

In the discussion which followed, Hon. F. Wellhouse, of Fairmont, said he liked the essay. The most successful men are those who engage in few things and push them. There are orchards all over this and other States that don't pay any per cent. on investment to the owner because they don't care for their orchard and its fruit when same is required.

The apple and pear fruit and its culture received considerable attention at this point of meeting, at the close of which an adjournment was had until 8 p. m.

The Evening Meeting

convened at the appointed hour, and after a few remarks by the President the audience was treated to an excellent song by a quartette of male voices from the city. Then came the address of

welcome by the Mayor, Hon. John A. Hopkins, which was replete with thought admirably adapted to the occasion. The response was made by Prof. E. Gale, a life member of the society and its former President for a long time. This response received equal attention with the address of welcome, and both were heartily applauded.

Music was again indulged in, this time from the Holton band, and the way they rendered each part of their selection convinced the audience and horticulturists that Holton could justly feel a pride of admiration and joy over the possession of so talented a company of choice musicians.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The semi-annual address of the President was next on the program. The address will be published in the KANSAS FARMER.

At the close of this address a beautiful solo was given the audience by Mrs. Flora Scott, of Holton. She is a fine singer and to listen to her rendition of song is a pleasure indeed. The band also gave another choice display of their musical ability, after which the society adjourned to 9 a. m.

FRUIT AND OTHER EXHIBITS.

Mr. J. W. Williams, President of the Jackson County Horticultural Society, had on exhibition five varieties of raspberries, as they appear in his patch, and of these he considers them valuable in order here named. Souhegan, Turner, Gregg, Ganargua and Ohio. The sample sprigs were as a whole well filled with berries of good size and development. One variety of Red Dutch currant, very fine. Two varieties of strawberries—Crescent seedling and Capt. Jack, some of which measured four and three-eighths inches in circumference. One variety of wild or mountain currant, good size and choice berry. One of Juneberry. One of gooseberry, on bush, well filled, large and symmetrical, of the Houghton variety. One sample of Concord grape, and also sample of the Osband pear. The pears are indeed choice and from a tree thirty years of age.

Through the kindness of Mr. J. Fulcomer, of Belleville, Mr. Wm. Moore, of near the same place, exhibited three varieties of last year's grown apples—Winesaps, Ben Davis and McAfee's Nonsuch. All of which are in good keeping condition, and from appearance would be in good order when the same variety of fruit again matured. This gentleman's orchard is planted on a plat of ground never broken, and the trees are thrifty, good bearers of fine fruit, and excellent keepers. His plan is to dig an opening in the sod where trees are desired, say four feet square and four feet deep, place therein well-rotted manure to a depth of one foot or eighteen inches, then fine moist earth one foot, after which set in tree and secure same with good soil firmly compressed about the roots, and then when trees are thus planted see that earth is thoroughly moistened, then cover surface about each tree with a mulch of manure and straw—not crowding against the trees, to protect same from heat, retain moisture and insure certain growth and perfect bearers.

Messrs. Dixon & Son, of Netawaka, displayed six varieties of raspberries—Souhegan, Gregg, Nemaha, Hilburn, Shaffer's and Ohio. The Souhegan they consider the best, and others in the order given. One sample of Snyder blackberries and one branch of Houghton gooseberries. One box of black and white Russian mulberries, other choice samples, very large and of fine appearance. Two glass cans of gooseberries—Houghton and Downing, one of Red Dutch currants, of which the berries are fine, but crop poor in quantity.

many bushes none on. One can of huckleberries, the plants of which grow well and bear abundantly. Six varieties of strawberries in boxes—Ontario, Longfellow, Crawford's No. 6, Parry, Ohio and Gandy. All choice specimens and reported having done well save the Ohio, it was only medium. No hill-culture plants, all in matted rows. Sixteen varieties of strawberries in glass cans as follows: Crescent, May King, Windsor, Minor's Prolific, Hart's Minnesota, Bubach, Monmouth, Jessie, Jewell, Crawford's No. 6, Mammoth, Parry, Longfellow, Cornelia, Gandy and Belmont. The Hart's Minnesota doesn't do well, very soft, will discard same. Of the new varieties the Bubach proves the best, is early, ripens with the Crescent, hardy, large, very prolific, no rust, a good market fruit, and taking the berries as they come thirty make a quart—a full quart, Scripture measure. The Monmouth is early, large and soft berry and sour, more so than the Crescent, no rust. The Jessie is very large, yet not so large as the Bubach on an average, seems to be hardy, is inclined to rust but not bad. The Jewell will be discarded, it is very unprofitable. Crawford's No. 6 is a very promising new variety, productive, yielding almost as much in quantity as the Bubach, is a late variety. The Mammoth is very large, medium bearer, inclined to rust, will discard. The Parry is very promising, fine fruit and productive, is late. The Longfellow is large and very solid, a good keeper, and productive. The Cornelia is late, good size berry, but not promising, plants head low. The Gandy is a very promising late variety, next to Crawford's No. 6. The Belmont is of medium size, late, quite productive, and a good keeper.

Mrs. J. A. Thomas, of Holton, exhibited a large branch of currant plant, heavily filled with choice clusters of Red Dutch berries. These currants are grown in a shaded place, plants being on north side of stone dwelling house, are thrifty, never failing to produce an excellent quality of fruit annually. She also displayed a fine sprig of Maiden Blush apples.

Jacob Nixon, of Holton, displayed a fine sample of the Yuca plant, yellow variety, in full bloom. Two varieties of blackberries, the Kittatinny and Lawton, both doing well. Of raspberries he showed three varieties—the perpetual bearer, a fine specimen and his favorite berry, Turner and Brandywine doing well. Grapes, a Concord branch with the very finest clusters of growing fruit clinging therefrom.

Oscar Clark, of Holton, had a tray of matured raspberries, consisting of the Turner, Souhegan and Marlboro varieties, all plump and richly colored.

A few other fine specimens of plums, apples, etc., were on exhibit, but being unable to learn name of exhibitor it becomes impossible to note them or state anything regarding their condition.

Wednesday Morning.

Meeting called to order by the President, and opened by prayer from Prof. E. Gale, of Manhattan, after which, report of synopsis committee was made and accepted, then the discussion of the apple and pear question was resumed, led by Major Frank Holsinger, of Rosedale. Among other things he said that when you mulch a tree you give it the best of cultivation. However, prefers tillage cultivation where conditions are favorable, if not, then adopt a system of mulching. Apple trees cannot stand a very wet heavy soil.

Mr. J. Fulcomer, was opposed to heavy pruning, and believed it very injurious to take off large limbs. In planting orchard would prune back top in

keeping with root, and found that it paid to do so.

Father Wellhouse made many good points on pruning and transplanting. He is the most extensive apple-grower in the State, having last year produced 32,790 bushels. He reports prospects bright for a yield of 35,000 bushels for this season and what he is producing can be as successfully produced by any other diligent worker in the State. A more remunerative occupation is exceedingly hard to find. In receiving trees from the nursery they should be covered with moist soil or other substance until the trees revive natural vigor, put on water, and when they have taken up all moisture possible then plant. Trees in transit necessarily become dry, and hence require resuscitating in order to make a successful growth when planted. Where trees are planted without recovery of moisture top must be cut off. A system of pruning should begin in the nursery in order to have good shape to tree. A good healthful tree cannot have too many leaves, the leaves are the lungs and the roots are the stomach. Hundreds and thousands of trees in Kansas have been injured by injudicious pruning. Trees should never be pruned when in an exhausted condition.

Secretary Brackett thought that from the non-pruning ideas advanced at this meeting that surely there was among us some disciples of Dr. Stayman, of whom it has been said that he wouldn't get his hair cut for fear of an epidemic.

Prof. E. Gale advised taking up and transplanting all trees, plants and shrubs of evenings, in order to avoid the light as much as possible, the roots grow in darkness, hence should be kept in that condition in removal so to attain better and more perfect results. Trees thus dealt with are sure to live and do well. Evergreens invariably live and thrive when roots are kept from the light, and become properly transplanted. Work in harmony with the laws of nature, and good results will inevitably follow. To have good results with cuttings, save them in the fall when bark is tight.

The committee on credentials made a report at this point, showing delegates present from the following counties: Atchison, Clay, Douglas, Franklin, Johnson, Jackson, Leavenworth, Nemaha, Riley, Republic, Sumner, Shawnee, Washington, Wabaunsee and Wyandotte.

The committee on program made report on order of exercises for the afternoon and evening, after which the Secretary made a report concerning rates of transportation to and from this session of the society's meeting, from which it was gleaned that a misunderstanding seemed to exist between the ones interested and instructions given the Secretary. A more definite and explicit understanding as to rates should be had for the future.

President Johnson announced the following additional committees: On exhibits of fruits—Hon. F. Wellhouse, Prof. E. A. Popenoe, and Frank Holsinger; on the President's address—Prof. E. Gale, Dr. Chas. Williamson, and L. R. Taylor.

Adjourned until 2 p. m.

Afternoon Meeting.

This was opened in the usual manner, followed by a synopsis report from Judge Simmons, and adopted without dissent. Then came a narrative address from Major Frank Holsinger, on his trip from Kansas City to the Pacific coast, as one of the Missouri valley horticulturists en route to their annual meeting in San Francisco, of the American Horticultural Society. The narrative was filled with interesting themes

and demonstrated that the gentleman had not made the trip in vain, but on the other hand had gained valuable information pertaining to methods of propagation and culture of pomological fruits.

PLANT FOOD AND GROWTH.

Hon. L. A. Simmons, of Wellington, read a well-defined paper on plant food and growth. It will appear in the KANSAS FARMER.

Following the above, Prof. E. A. Popenoe, of Manhattan, gave an interesting address on insects and their remedies. The apple tree borers commanded much attention, they being the leading destructive insects. The flea beetle to be found on nursery trees devastates foliage. Spoke of forest of ash trees in which the saw-fly did much damage to the foliage, and also stated that he had studied characteristics of the strawberry and raspberry saw-fly. They slit the under work of the leaf stems with their saw-like bills and in the cavity or opening thus made deposit their eggs or larva, which produce insects disastrous to the plant fruits furnishing them food. Spraying the apple orchard with proper diluted ingredients has proven successful. The Nixon preparation—one package to a barrel of water, is a little strong, but by careful spraying does the work satisfactorily. Too strong a solution tends to scald the leaves, and causes them to drop off. Collect hands and gather up faulty apples often. The tarnish plant bug is a lively insect and appears early; the white mustard will attract them, and in feeding on this they give other vegetation an opportunity to grow to maturity. Emulsion of coal oil is an effective remedy for destroying chinch bugs, but should be applied with care. Those interested in this important subject can get any desired information by writing to the Professor at Manhattan.

The committee on the President's semi-annual address reported as follows:

In the President's able address your committee find several points that we need to emphasize. First, we as horticulturists are to regard Kansas as to us emphatically a fruit State. It is not for us to consider that fruit culture is to be a tolerable success, but a grand success. To gain this standpoint we must continue in accordance with the President's suggestion to study the fruit culture of Kansas by localities. We have learned much on this point. We may learn more. We should realize also that the record of failures is often more important than the record of success, and your committee trust that this society will not forget its duty in either direction. We are glad to second the recommendation of the President that there should be no antagonisms fostered by this society towards any other organizations in this State. This society has long since demonstrated that it has a place to fill and a work to do in the State, and we say, in response to the request of our President, let us fill our place and do our work in the future with the same faithfulness as in the years past.

Respectfully submitted.

Report adopted.

The committee on exhibited fruits made report, which it is not necessary to give here owing to my rather full notice of same in another part of this letter. The report was accepted, and society adjourned until 8 p. m.

Evening Meeting.

The exercises opened with a paper on the "Food of Birds as Related to Horticulture," by Prof. J. W. Robson, of Cheever, who being absent, the reading was done by Hon. L. A. Simmons. It will be published in KANSAS FARMER.

After the rendition of a choice piece of music by a quartette of male voices the audience was treated to an interesting paper from Prof. E. Gale on

FLORIDA FRUIT CULTURE.

Following this, Dr. Chas. Williamson, of Washington, made an extemporaneous address on "Home Adornment." It was full of good thought pertaining to the embellishment of the home and its surroundings. Flowers are beautiful and potential to the home's individual comfort and happiness, socially speaking.

The committee on final resolutions reported thus:

Resolved, That the members of the Kansas State Horticultural Society hereby tender their cordial thanks—

1. To the Jackson County Horticultural

Society, and to the citizens of Holton, for their very liberal hospitality shown them during this semi-annual meeting.

2. And also to the Holton cornet band, the male quartette, and Mrs. Dr. Scott, for the entertaining and excellent music by which our evening sessions have been enlivened.

3. Also to the C. K. & N. R. R. for a voluntary offering of transportation favors.

Adopted.
The hour of final adjournment having arrived, the President, George Y. Johnson, closed with some timely and appropriate remarks, which will be printed in the KANSAS FARMER.

The annual meeting will be held in the city of Hutchinson, Reno county, next December, date to be fixed hereafter.

HORACE.

N. B.—In line in body of this article where it reads, Miss Cora Dixon, of Nebraska, it should read Netawaka (this State).

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Do you have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back? Do you feel dull and sleepy? Does your mouth have a bad taste, especially in the morning? Is there a sort of sticky slime collects about the teeth? Is your appetite poor? Is there a feeling like a heavy load on the stomach, sometimes a faint, all-gone sensation at the pit of the stomach, which food does not satisfy?

Are your eyes sunken? Do your hands and feet become cold and feel clammy? Have you a dry cough? Do you expectorate greenish colored matter? Are you hawking and spitting all or part of the time? Do you feel tired all the while? Are you nervous, irritable and gloomy? Do you have evil forebodings? Is there a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly? Do your bowels become costive? Is your skin dry and hot at times? Is your blood thick and stagnant? Are the whites of your eyes tinged with yellow? Is your urine scanty and high colored? Does it deposit a sediment after standing? Do you frequently spit up your food, sometimes with a sour taste and sometimes with a sweet? Is this frequently attended with palpitation of the heart? Has your vision become impaired? Are there spots before the eyes? Is there a feeling of great prostration and weakness? If you suffer from any of these symptoms, send me your name and I will send you, by mail,

One Bottle of Medicine FREE

Send your address on postal card to-day, as you may not see this notice again.

Address, naming this paper, FRED. HATT, 212 E. 9th St., N. Y.

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T. SWOGER & SON,
Fine Church and
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ORGANS.

DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY AT
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No Such Offers Ever Made.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN AGENT.
BOXED IN THE FACTORY.

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NO MIDDLEMEN.

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ADDRESS T. SWOGER & SON, ORGANS,
Beaver Falls, Pa., U. S. A.

HOME STUDY

Thorough and practical instruction given by MAIL in Book-keeping, Business Forms, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Short-hand, etc. Low rates. Distance no objection. Circulars sent free. BRYANT'S COLLEGE, 423 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

\$75.00 to \$250.00 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va.

CHICAGO VETERINARY COLLEGE.

INCORPORATED 1883.
FACILITIES FOR TEACHING AND CLINICAL ADVANTAGES UNSURPASSED. Session of 1898-9 commences October 1st. For Catalogue and further information, address the Secretary, JOSEPH HUGHES, M. R. C. V. S., 2537 and 2539 State Street, Chicago.

HE KNOWS IT.

Wife, I am going to send a dollar to Topeka, and get one of

SWANN'S BOOKS.

Then I can farm with my eyes open as regards seasons and crops. Address J. C. H. SWANN, Topeka, Kas.

HUGH E. THOMPSON, BROOMCORN

Commission and Dealer in Broom-Makers' Supplies. Reference:—National Bank of Commerce. 1412 & 1414 Liberty St., Kansas City, Mo.

This paper is now a twenty-page weekly and only costs \$1 a year. Compare it with any farm journal in America.

M.M.L. MEXICAN MUS-TANG LINIMENT
Should be kept in stable, Kitchen, Factory, Store & Shop!

M.M.L. MEXICAN MUS-TANG LINIMENT
is for Man & Beast. Kills Pain. Rub it in very vigorously!

M.M.L. MEXICAN MUS-TANG LINIMENT
is for Man & Beast. Kills Pain. Rub it in very vigorously!

M.M.L. MEXICAN MUS-TANG LINIMENT
Should be kept in stable, Kitchen, Factory, Store & Shop!

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, June 25, 1888.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 1,240; shipments 6,360. Market quoted firm and steady. Choice heavy native steers \$5 00a5 40, fair to good native steers \$4 50a4 90, medium to choice butchers' steers \$3 80a4 50, fair to good stockers and feeders \$2 40a3 75, common to good rangers \$2 30a3 85.

HOGS—Receipts 210; shipments 575. Market steady and firm. Choice heavy and butchers' selections \$5 45, medium to prime packing \$5 35a5 50, ordinary to best light grades \$5 10a 5 40.

SHEEP—Receipts shipments 3,906. Market steady and firm. Clipped sheep, \$1 60a4 50.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 9,000; shipments Market on natives steady. Texans lower. Choice steers, \$5 40a5 80; good, \$4 80a5 35; medium, \$4 25a4 75; common, \$3 50a4 25; stockers, \$2 60a3 40; feeders, \$3 30a3 75; bulls, \$1 75a3 50; cows, \$1 50a3 50.

HOGS—Receipts 20,000. Market steady. Mixed, \$5 45a5 65; heavy, \$5 60a5 75; light, \$5 40a 5 55; skips, \$4 00a5 30.

SHEEP—Receipts 5,000. Market slow. Muttons, \$3 00a5 00; stockers and feeders, \$2 00a3 40; Texan, \$2 00a4 00; lambs, per head, \$2 00a4 50.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—The supply of beef steers was next to nothing, and too light to excite competition or make a market. A stray speculator bought the only good load at \$4 80, called a little higher than last week's close. The feeling was very dull and listless, and the regular buyers did not aim to pay any better prices. Dressed beef and shipping \$4 00a4 80, butcher steers \$3 80a4 15.

HOGS—The supply would not make a killing for Fowler or Armour, and was not enough to make a market or excite competition. The feeling would have been better with 5,000 to 6,000 here to draw all the packers into the market. No one packer tried to get more than his share, and a buyer would straggle in and buy 150 to 250 and retire. Prices were steady and business slow. The top price was \$5 40 against better hogs Saturday at \$5 45. Pigs and yorkers were quiet for want of supply, selling mainly at \$5 00a5 15.

SHEEP—The fresh receipts were mainly billed to Swift & Co. There was a good deal of stale stuff on hand. Sheep \$2 25, lambs \$4 00.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT—Dull, but a shade better. No. 2 red, 88c delivered.

CORN—No. 2, 58½a59½c delivered.

St. Louis.

FLOUR—Very dull and about nominal.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, cash, 82½c; June, 82½c.

CORN—No. 2 cash, 44½c.

OATS—Firm. No. 2 cash, 32½c bid.

RYE—Nothing doing.

BARLEY—No market.

Chicago.

Cash quotations were as follows:

FLOUR—Unchanged.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 78½a79c; No. 2 red, 80½a80¾c.

CORN—No. 2, 47½a47¾c.

OATS—No. 2, 31c.

RYE—No. 2, 53c.

BARLEY—No. 2, 63c.

FLAXSEED—No. 1, \$1 30.

TIMOTHY—Prime, \$2 30.

PORK—\$13 65.

LARD—\$8 25.

BUTTER—Fairly active. Creamery, 17½a 18c; dairy, 14½a17c.

EGGS—Firm. Fresh, 14a14½c.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts at regular elevators since last report bushels; withdrawals, bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 26,521 bushels.

There was a weak and quiet market on 'change to-day, with no sales on the call of any of the different grades, either for cash or future delivery. No. 2 red winter, July, 68c bid, no offerings.

CORN—Receipts at regular elevators since last report, 2,591 bushels; withdrawals, 2,728 bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 84,008 bushels.

Market about steady on 'change; no sales on the call either for cash or future delivery of any of the different grades. No. 2 white, cash, 45½c bid, 46½c asked.

OATS—No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings.

RYE—No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings; June, no bids nor offerings.

HAY—Receipts, old, 1 car; new, 5 cars.

Market firm. New, \$8 50; old, fancy, \$10 00 for small baled; large baled, \$9 50; wire-bound 50c less; medium, \$6 50a7 00; poor stock, \$1 00a2 00.

SEEDS—We quote: Flaxseed, \$1 00 per bu.

on a basis of pure; castor beans, \$1 00 for prime.

OIL-CAKE—Per 100 lbs. sacked, f. o. b., \$1 25; \$1 00 per 1,000 lbs.; \$2 00 per ton; car lots, \$19 00 per ton.

FLOUR—Quiet. Quotations are for unestablished brands in car lots, per ½ bbl. in sacks, as follows: XX, 95c; XXX, \$1 05a1 15; family, \$1 20a1 30; choice, \$1 55a1 65; fancy, \$1 70a1 75; extra fancy, \$1 80a1 85; patent, \$2 10a2 15; rye, \$1 40a1 60. From city mills, 25c higher.

BUTTER—Weak. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 17c; good, 15c; dairy, fancy, 14c; good to choice, 12a13c; store-packed, choice, 10c.

CHEESE—We quote: Full cream, twins, 10c; full cream, Young America, 10½c.

EGGS—Receipts fair and market weak at 10c per dozen for strictly fresh. All eggs should be fresh candled before shipping.

GREEN FRUITS—Peaches, common, 20a40c per ½ bus. box. Apples, 25a40c per ½ bus. box.

POTATOES—Irish, home-grown, 25c per bus.; Colorado and Utah, 90c per bus.

BROOMCORN—Dull and weak. We quote: Green self-working, 4c; green hurl, 4c; green inside and covers, 2½a3c; red-tipped and common self-working, 2c; crooked, 1c.

PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually ¼c higher. Sugar-cured meats (canned or plain): Hams 11c, breakfast bacon 10c, dried beef 9c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides \$7 45, long clear sides \$7 35, shoulders \$5 75, short clear sides \$7 85. Smoked meats: clear rib sides \$8 65, long clear sides \$7 95, shoulders \$6 50, short clear sides \$8 55. Barrel meats: mess pork \$13 75. Choice tierce lard, \$7 50.

Topeka Markets.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—Corrected weekly by W. W. Manspeaker & Co., 711 Kansas avenue. (Wholesale price).

Butter, per lb.	8 a	10
Eggs (fresh) per doz.	13	
Beans, white navy, H. P.	2 65	
Potatoes (new)	25 a	80
Beets	25 a	

RIVERVIEW

The Prettiest Young City of the Smoky Valley.

Beautiful Springs, Lake, and also, what the name implies.

RIVER VIEW.

Buy a home in or farm adjoining Riverview. Call on or address

THOS. E. FULGHUM,
Hays City, Kansas.

OUR NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.

112th Birthday of the Greatest Country on Earth.

1776.—FOURTH OF JULY.—1888.

As this is the day we celebrate, The Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska Railway, (St. Joseph & Iowa R. R. Co. Lessee), "ROCK ISLAND ROUTE," will sell tickets July 3 and 4, 1888, between all stations distant 200 miles or less, or between points where the fare ONE WAY does not exceed \$6, at

ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP.

Tickets good for return passage until July 5, inclusive.

CELEBRATIONS ALL ALONG THE LINE.

Passengers not holding tickets will be charged full fare on all trains.

H. A. PARKER, JNO. SEBASTIAN,
Vice Pres. & Gen'l Mgr. G. T. & P. A.
Topeka, Kansas.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.

DIRECT LINE TO

KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, ST. JOSEPH, OMAHA and the NORTH. SEDALIA, HANNIBAL, ST. LOUIS and all points EAST. DALLAS, FT. WORTH, AUSTIN, SAN ANTONIO, HOUSTON, GALVESTON, and all principal cities in TEXAS and the SOUTH-WEST. PUEBLO, DENVER and the WEST.

Solid Daily Trains with Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars between Kansas City, Pueblo and Denver via the

COLORADO SHORT LINE

5 DAILY TRAINS DAILY TRAINS
KANSAS CITY TO ST. LOUIS. 5

H. O. TOWNSEND,

General Passenger and Ticket Agent, ST. LOUIS, MO.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

You no doubt are aware of the fact that the dairy business is the most remunerative part of farming, and that there is no reason in the world why Kansas should not rank foremost in the creamery interests.

Kansas Creamery Butter

to-day is selling at the highest market prices in Denver and the West, but there is not enough butter made in Kansas to supply this great Western demand. Colorado has to buy her creamery butter in Iowa and Illinois, and these States are getting all of this good money that should go to our

KANSAS FARMERS.

Every town of six hundred inhabitants and upwards should have a CREAMERY, which they can procure at a VERY SMALL COST.

We are so situated that we can furnish all necessary Machinery and Apparatus, and give full instructions for erecting the building, which we will be glad to do at any time.

Let some enterprising farmer take hold of this, and work up a small stock company, and correspond with us.

We will be very glad to hear from anybody regarding this great industry.

OUR CATALOGUE FOR 1888 is now out. Send 2-cent stamp for same. Respectfully,

Creamery Package Mf'g. Co.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Kansas City Stock Yards,
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. They are planked throughout, no yards are better watered and in none is there a better system of drainage. The fact that

Higher Prices are Realized Here than in the Markets East,

Is due to the location at these Yards of EIGHT PACKING HOUSES, with an aggregate daily capacity of 3,300 cattle, and 27,300 hogs, and the regular attendance and sharp competitive buyers for the Packing Houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston. All the thirteen roads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the Yards, affording the best accommodations for stock coming from the great grazing grounds of all the Western States and Territories, 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.

O. F. MORSE, General Manager. E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer. H. P. CHILD, Superintendent.

HAGEY & WILHELM,

WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

ST. LOUIS, MO.

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

GENERAL AGENTS FOR COOPER'S SHEEP DIP.

We guarantee sale and full returns inside of TEN DAYS from receipt of shipment.

CONSIGN YOUR CATTLE, HOGS & SHEEP TO

Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Kansas.

Highest market prices realized and satisfaction guaranteed. Market reports furnished free to shippers and feeders. Correspondence solicited. Reference:—The National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City.

The Veterinarian.

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

GARGET.—Please prescribe for a mare that has a swelled and caked udder. She is due to foal June 1. She is in good condition. [Use a mild liniment and warm fomentations on the bag, and along the swelling on the belly. If you neglect her now you may have to bring the colt up on cow's milk, and besides instead of relief coming in the secretion through the udder, you will lose the mare.]

ROARING.—It is a comforting off set to some medical failures in dealing with human complaints, says the *Scottish Leader*, to learn that a cure has been devised by Dr. Fleming, the principal veterinary surgeon of the army, for the disease of "roaring" in horses. This complaint, justly described by Dr. F. Raymond in a letter to the *Times* as a "grave defect in respiration," is sufficiently well known to all who have anything to do with horses; and it has been brought under the notice of a wider circle by the incomparable horse-dealer in *Middlemarch*. That gentleman, it will be remembered, tells how he once refused to purchase a certain animal on the score that he did not deal in wind instruments, incidentally informing his auditory that that joke went the round of the country. It seems that the roaring has been regarded by veterinary surgeons as practically incurable; and in 1886 over eighty horses had to be rejected from the army stables on account of the disease. Dr. Fleming, however, has devised a painless operation, performed under chloroform, on the horse's larynx, which has succeeded admirably in the case of one horse that had been classed as useless. Two have been recently experimented on; and one seems entirely cured, and the other much improved. Dr. Raymond, of the Woolwich Horse Infirmary, who performed the operation, testifies that the horses showed no signs of inconveniences in feeding and drinking immediately afterwards.

ACTINIMYCOSIS—ATROPHY OF THE SHOULDER MUSCLES.—I would like to ask your veterinarian what is the matter with some of our cows and calves, and what we shall do for them. The cows were well wintered in a comfortable stable, tied with a chain, fed on steamed feed, a mixture of corn and cob meal, bran, cut oats and corn fodder, with a small amount of ensilage daily until about the first of March; after that they got about one and one-half pounds each of cotton seed meal until they went to grass. Before turning them to grass I noticed two of them swelling on the under jaw. Since that time several others swelled the same way. On some it goes away after a few days; others swell very large, hard and feverish. None of the new swellings have broken, nor have I done anything for them. We are raising our half Holstein calves on skimmed milk with the bucket after they are about three weeks old. We mix a little oil meal with the milk as soon as they will take it. Several of the calves have had similar swellings on their heads and legs. I have lanced some of the enlargements on the calves and found them full of pus. They have generally got well after the lancing. Is the malady contagious? Can it be cured or prevented? (2) We have also two 3-year-old half Clydesdale mares, that we worked a little this spring. About ten days ago I noticed that both shrunk on one shoulder, like from the sweeney. They are not lame. We stopped working them and have been rubbing their

CHICAGO.

shoulders with a very strong liniment which I found a receipt for in a veterinary book. They show no sign of filling out as yet. What shall I do for them? They are a valuable pair of match colts. Any information will be thankfully received. [Without examining the tumors and the discharge which escapes from them it would not be possible for us to say definitely what the cause of the enlargements are. We are, however, of opinion they are either due to actinimycosis, or to scrofulous taint. The former is a contagious disease. The latter disease is congenital. (2) The hollowing in the shoulders of the colts is what is commonly called sweeney, due to strain and consequent atrophy of the muscles of the part. Clip off the hair and apply a smart fly blister, repeating the blister at the end of three weeks. In the meantime let the colts run at pasture.]

Tutt's Pills

This popular remedy never fails to effectually cure

Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness

And all diseases arising from a **Torpid Liver and Bad Digestion.**

The natural result is good appetite and solid flesh. Dose small; elegantly sugar coated and easy to swallow.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Sex Controlled.

To prove it, will ship to any one, from stock farm Poland-China sow, bred to bring pigs all one sex, for \$16. Half with order, balance C. O. D. Will name sex of pigs at time of shipment of sows. My plan is a mechanical contrivance, absolutely accurate in results—cannot fail. Plan offered after proving. Result of ten years trial. Guarantee results as stated. If desired, send 2-cent stamp for sealed particulars of trials. For character, refer to Editor *Colman's Rural World*. Address W. H. GARRETT, Box 553, St. Louis, Mo.

Maple Grove Duroc-Jerseys.

We use only the choicest animals of the most approved pedigree, hence our herd is bred to a very high state of perfection. Pigs in pairs not akin. Stock of all ages and sows bred for sale at all seasons. Prices reasonable and quality of stock second to none.

J. M. BROWNING, Perry, Pike Co., Ill.

POLAND - CHINA PIGS!

135 FOR SALE.



Sired by six first-class boars, for season's trade. My herd is headed by STEM WINDER 7071.

Address F. M. LAIL, Marshall, Mo.
[Mention KANSAS FARMER.]

LANEY & PFAFF,

GREEN RIDGE, MISSOURI.

THOROUGHbred

POLAND - CHINA HOGS

FOR SALE.

No poor pigs sent out. [Mention KANSAS FARMER.]

THE GOLDEN BELT HERD OF Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas



This herd comprises the richest blood to be found in the United States, and in uniformity and style has no superior in this country. Choice animals of all ages and either sex for sale. Stock shipped from here over either the A. T. & S. F. Mo. Pacific or St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. All breeders registered in American P.-C. Record. Pedigree with each sale. F. W. TRUEDELL, Lyons, Kas.

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Live Stock Commission Merchants,

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. Refer to Publishers KANSAS FARMER.

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OTTAWA HERD

Of POLAND - CHINA and DUROC-JERSEY Hogs. Twenty head of first-class boars from four to nine months old. Also seventy-five head of sows of same age, sired by Bruce 4695, C. R., Leek's Gilt Edge 2887, C. R., Whipple's Stemwinder 4701, Daisy's Corwin 4697. Dams—Mazy 3d 6214, Zella 3d 8250, Maggie's Perfection 8210, Vone's Perfection 9424, Fay's Gold Drop 11976, Jay's Dimple 12172, Eureka Mayo 12176, and many other equally as well bred, and fine as can be produced by any one. Part of sows bred to gilt-edge boars of the most popular strains. Will sell at prices to suit the times. Never had any cholera in the herd. Write for prices.

I. L. WHIPPLE, Box 270, Ottawa, Kas.

Poland-Chinas

100 PIGS FOR SALE!

NEW BOARS:—Young America 3811, C. R., noted show hog and breeder; nine sweepstakes; sire of sweepstakes hog at Chicago fat stock show. Lord Corwin 4th, 1851; daisy show hog, of the highest premium blood. Lampe's Tom Corwin 6207; gilt-edge premium pedigree. SOWS:—Black Rosas, Gold Dust, Double Corwins, Black Bess, Black Beautys, Buckeyes, Dimples, Stemwinders, etc. Royal blood, gilt-edge pedigrees.

Shipped to fifteen States and thirty-three counties in Kansas.

W. S. HANNA, OTTAWA, KANSAS.

MAINS' HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS.



Jas. Mains, Oskaloosa, (Jefferson Co.), Kas., is located two and a half miles southeast of Oskaloosa, on Maple Hill Stock Farm. All hogs eligible to Ohio Poland-China Record. A fine lot of spring pigs now ready, for sale at prices that will suit the times. Also some fall sows now ready to breed or will be bred if desired. Personal inspection solicited.

Gold Dust Herd of Poland-Chinas.



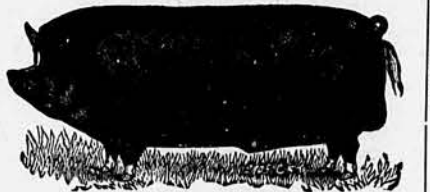
J. M. McKEE, WELLINGTON, KANSAS.

Tom Corwin 3d 5293 A. P. C. R. at head of herd. Strains representing Model, Give or Take, Gold Dust, Black Bess and Black Beauty. Have some choice male pigs for sale. Also eggs of P. Rock, Brown Leghorn and Light Brahmas, \$1.25 per 13; Toulouse Geese, 15c.; Pekin Duck 10c. each. Write; no catalogue.

For Berkshire Swine and Southdown Sheep that are first-class, or money refunded, call on or address J. M. & F. A. SCOTT, Box 11, Huntsville, Mo.
[Mention KANSAS FARMER.]

ORDERS TAKEN NOW

For SPRING PIGS sired by



ROYAL GRANITE 10105,

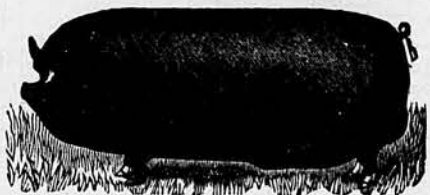
The best BERKSHIRE boar ever owned at "HAW HILL," and several other first-class sires. Enclose stamp for catalogue and prices. SPRINGER BROS., Springfield, Ill.

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD OF 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.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.



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.

P. S.—Yearling sows, already bred, for sale.

LOCUST & GROVE & HERD



LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SWINE.

Nothing sent out but what is a credit to Locust Grove Herd. Individual excellence combined with purity of breeding, is my motto. Prices to suit the quality of stock offered. Correspondence and inspection solicited. Orders booked now for spring pigs. Address as below, or better, come and see.

JAMES HOUK, Prop'r, Hartwell, Henry Co., Missouri.

SELECT HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES!

G. W. BERRY,

BERRYTON, Shawnee Co., KANSAS.

My sows represent the Royal Duchess, Sallie, Hillside Belle, Charner, Stumpy, and other families. These Swanwick and Humfrey families are larger, thicker-fleshed, set on shorter legs, and possess finer qualities than other hogs. Herd headed by British Champion III. 13481 and Dauntless 17417. My aim is to produce a type of Berkshires honorable to the Select Herd and the breed. Correspondence in regard to spring pigs invited.

BERRYTON is located nine miles southeast of Topeka, on the K., N. & D. R. R. Farm adjoins station.

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM

I was surprised after using Ely's Cream Balm two months to find the right nostril, which was closed for twenty years was open and free as the other. I feel very thankful.—R. H. Cressingham, 275 Eighteenth St., Brooklyn.



A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., New York.

TO WEAK MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

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.

RUMSEY BROS. & CO.,
EMPORIA, KANSAS.

Thoroughbred Cattle and Poultry

JOHN T. VOSS, GIRARD, KAS.,

BREEDER OF

THOROUGHbred SHORT-HORN AND
JERSEY CATTLE.

Stock for sale. Also FIFTEEN VARIETIES
OF LAND AND WATER FOWLS of the very
choicest strains. Send for Price Lists.

Inspection and correspondence invited.
Address JOHN T. VOSS, Girard, Kas.

Holstein - Friesian Cattle

Of European Herd Book Registry.



The sweepstakes bull PRINCE OF ALTJIDWERK
(61 M. B.) at head of herd, has no superior. Cows and
heifers in this herd with weekly butter records from
14 pounds to 19 pounds 10% ounces; milk records, 50 to
80 pounds daily. The sweepstakes herd. Write for
catalogue. M. E. MOORE, Cameron, Mo.
(Mention this paper.)

SHANNON HILL STOCK FARM.



G. W. GLICK, Proprietor,
Atchison, Kansas.

Breeds and has for sale Bates
and Bates-topped

SHORT-HORNS

Including representatives of

Kirklevingtons, Filberts, Craggs, Prin-
cesses, Gwynnes, Lady Janes, and
other fashionable fam-
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The Grand Bates Bulls,

8th Duke of Kirklevington No. 41798,
Waterloo Duke of Shannon Hill No. 89879,

At head of herd.

Fifteen choice young Bulls for sale
now.

Correspondence and inspection of herd so-
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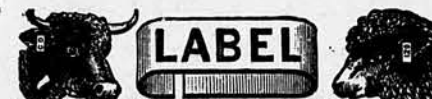


The Imported CLYDESDALE Stallion

KNIGHT OF HARRIS 995

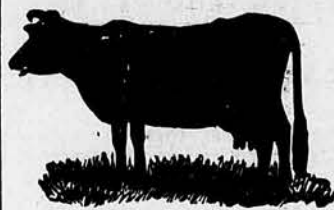
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The property of H. W. McAFEE, will make
the season at Prospect Farm, three miles west
of Topeka, Sixth street road.



Dana's White Metallic Ear Marking Label, stamped
to order with name, or name and address and num-
bers. It is reliable, cheap and convenient. Sells at
eight and gives perfect satisfaction. Illustrated
Price List and samples free. Agents wanted.
C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, N. H.

SHERWOOD & ROHRER STOCK FARM



Home of HASSELMAN'S BROWNIE 28777.
Tested on Island of Jersey at rate of
83 pounds 12 ounces in seven days.

A. J. C. C. JERSEY CATTLE,

Offer a few choice-bred Bull Calves by such noted sires as the St. Lambert Duke 76 bull, ST. VAL-
DAM'S DAY 15278, whose sire was a son of Stoke Pogis 3d 2238, and a grandson of Victor Hugo 197;
COAST 14718.

Several of these Bulls are old enough for service, and are out of tested cows. To responsible par-
ties, will give time or exchange for cows or heifers.

SHERWOOD & ROHRER, VALLEY CENTER, KANSAS.

LINWOOD SHORT-HORNS

W. A. HARRIS, PROP'R, LINWOOD, LEAVENWORTH Co., KAS.

Substance, flesh, early maturity and good feeding quality the objects sought. The
largest herd of Scotch Short-horns in the West, consisting of Cruickshank Victorias, Lavenders,
Villets, Secrets, Brawith Buds, Kinellar Golden Drops, etc., headed by Imp. Baron Victor 42824,
a prize-winner and sire of prize-winners.

LINWOOD—Is twenty-seven miles from Kansas City, on Kansas Division Union Pacific R. R. Farm
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Kansas Hereford Cattle Co.,

(PAID IN CAPITAL \$100,000.)

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

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—BREEDING HERD AT GROVE PARK,—

2 1-2 Miles Northeast of Lawrence, Kas., on U. P. R. R.

Known as the "Gibb Farm."



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Address all communications to Lawrence, Kas.

{ F. P. CRANE, Manager,
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Lawrence, Kas.

E. Bennett & Son,

TOPEKA, - KANSAS,

The Leading Western Importers of

CLYDESDALE,
PERCHERON,
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French Coach Horses.

AN IMPORTATION OF 125 HEAD,

Selected by a member of the firm, just re-
ceived.

Terms to Suit Purchasers. Send for illus-
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IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF ENGLISH SHIRE AND SUFFOLK PUNCH HORSES



STERLING.
4718.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

We have on hand a very
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horses, several of which
have won many prizes in
England, which is a special
guarantee of their soundness
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action. Our stock is se-
lected with great care by G. M. SEXTON, Auctioneer to the Shire Horse Society of England.

Prices low and terms easy. Send for catalogues to

SEXTON, WARREN & OFFORD, Maple Hill, Kansas.

COTSWOLD AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Imported and home-bred, of different ages—the farmer's general-purpose sheep. Spring
crop of lambs, both breeds, very promising.

Also Merino Sheep for sale—To settle the estate of R. T. McCulley—L. Bennett, admin-
istrator, who is authorized to sell at private sale, in numbers to suit purchaser.

Short-horns—Choice young animals, of both sexes, by Renick Rose of Sharon sires.
Bronze Turkeys and Plymouth Rock Chickens, pure breeds.
Also Berkshire Hogs.—For prices or catalogue, address

U. P. BENNETT & SON, Lee's Summit, Mo.

HAAFF'S NEW PRACTICAL DE-
HORNER. Fifty illus-
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H. H. HAAFF,
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ORGANS & SEWING MACHINES.
20 Styles. Cut Prices. Big In-
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New, perfect and warranted 5
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F. BENT, 551 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

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ST. JOSEPH & IOWA R. CO. LESSEE

"Rock Island Route"

Most Direct, Safest, Best, and Most Convenient

Means of inter-communication between all points in
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This great system presents the most compre-
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touching all principal localities in KANSAS, NE-
BRASKA, ILLINOIS, IOWA, MISSOURI, MINNE-
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The Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska Railway

Joins the GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE at KAN-
SAS CITY and ST. JOSEPH FOR CHICAGO, and
points EAST, and makes close connection with all
the leading Railway Lines for ST. LOUIS and points
EAST, SOUTH and SOUTHEAST; and with the
famous ALBERT LEA ROUTE to ST. PAUL, MIN-
NEAPOLIS, and points in the NORTHWEST.

By means of its central position, the substantial
character of its construction, and its magnificent
Passenger Equipment, consisting of restful RECLIN-
ING CHAIR CARS, magnificent PULLMAN PAL-
ACE SLEEPING CARS, AND ELEGANT DAY
COACHES, THE CHICAGO, KANSAS AND NE-
BRASKA RAILWAY is enabled to offer superior
advantages to its patrons, and to lead all of its
competitors in time, security, comfort and accom-
modation.

Among the numerous Cities and Towns on

The Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska Railway,

ARE:
Wichita, St. Joseph, Kansas City, Clyde,
Wellington, Nelson, Belleville, Clay Center,
Caldwell, Topeka, Abilene, Manhattan,
Canton, Holton, Salina, Alma,
McPherson, Horton, Solomon City, White City,
Hutchinson, Sabotha, Manhattan, Horton,
Pratt, Pawnee City, Smith Centre, Marion,
Greensburg, Beatrice, Phillipsburg, Peabody,
Dodge City, Hebron, Norton, Fairbury.

It is a line of modern construction, with the latest
and best improvements, and traverses the most im-
portant portions of the States of KANSAS and
NEBRASKA, where there are opportunities not
found elsewhere for the Farmer, the Merchant, the
Mechanic, the Laborer, the Professional Man, and
all classes of business and industrial pursuits.

For tickets, maps, folders and other information,
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C. W. FISHER, JOHN SEBASTIAN,
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Memphis Route,

KANSAS CITY, FT. SCOTT & MEMPHIS R. R.
(Formerly Gulf Route—Kansas City,
Fort Scott & Gulf R. R.)

Offers you the most pleasant and desirable
route to Kansas City and all points East, North
and West; to Memphis and all points South.
At Kansas City, connections are made at
Union Depot with all through trains for Chi-
cago, St. Louis and the East; to St. Paul, Den-
ver, San Francisco, Portland, and the West
and Northwest. Via this line, entire train
with Free Reclining Chair Car and Pullman
Buffet Sleeping Car runs through to Memphis,
Tenn.; through coach Kansas City to Bristol
via Chattanooga and Knoxville. There is no
other direct route from the West to Jackson-
ville, Pensacola, Nashville, Chattanooga, and
all Southern cities.

This route, via Hoxie, is over one hundred
miles the shortest line to Little Rock, Hot
Springs, and points in Arkansas.

Write for large map and time-tables, show-
ing through connections.
Before purchasing your ticket, call upon a
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undersigned for rates. Special rates and ar-
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going South to locate.

Send for a copy of the Missouri and Kansas
Farmer, giving full information relative to the
cheap lands of Southwest Missouri. Mailed
free.

J. E. LOCKWOOD,
Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Take care of your Horses and Cattle by
using Dr. S. P. Cregar's

STOCK CAKE & ANTI-WORM REMEDY,

a cathartic stimulant for HORSES, CATTLE and
other LIVE STOCK. This Stock Cake removes worms,
purifies the blood and water, loosens the hide, acts
upon the kidneys, regulates the system and puts the
animals in healthy, thriving condition. Also is a
Preventive Against Pleuro-Pneumonia
in Cattle. Price 15 cents per cake.

Dr. S. P. Cregar, 464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

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, 1885, 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 as 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 a stray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township giving a correct description of such stray, and he must at the same time deliver a copy of said notice to the County Clerk of his county, who shall post the same on a bill-board in his office thirty days.

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 14, 1888.

Shawnee county—D. N. Burdge, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Jas. F. Hetzel, in Menoken tp., May 24, 1888, one roan horse, about 8 years old, 16½ hands high, collar-plinches on shoulder, no marks or brands; valued at \$65.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by W. T. Gentile, in Garden tp., May 27, 1888, one dun mare pony, about 13 hands high, branded with Spanish brand on left hip, left hind down, black mane and tail, black stripe along back, about 6 years old; valued at \$15.

PONY—Taken up by J. H. Sackett, in Spring Valley tp., one dark brown horse pony, white on left hind foot and leg, no brands, about 8 years old; valued at \$20.

PONY—Taken up by J. H. Chubb, four miles east and two miles south of Baxter Springs, one black mare pony, 5 or 6 years old, white strip in face, no brands, in foal; valued at \$40.

PONY—By same, one black mare pony, hind foot white, shod all round, 5 or 6 years old, no brands; valued at \$40.

Butler county—T. O. Castle, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Isaac C. Moreland, in Union tp., May 19, 1888, one bay mare colt, 2 or 3 years old, white spot in forehead, black mane and tail; valued at \$55.

Cowley county—S. J. Smock, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by E. E. Hunt, in Beaver tp., (P. O. Winfield), May 15, 1888, one bay horse, white hind feet, branded 6 on left shoulder; valued at \$30.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Zack North, in Oxford tp., (P. O. Olathe), May 23, 1888, one chestnut sorrel mare, about 12 years old, white hind feet, bald face, brand on right shoulder; valued at \$10.

Pottawatomie county—L. D. Hart, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by W. D. Robbins, in Mill Creek tp., June 2, 1888, one chestnut sorrel horse pony, 5 years old, white spot in forehead, right hind foot white; valued at \$25.

Crawford county—J. C. Gove, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Peter Long, (P. O. Cherokee), April 16, 1888, one sorrel horse, 15 hands high, blaze in face; valued at \$15.

HORSE—By same, one black horse, 15 hands high, two white feet; valued at \$25.

COW—Taken up by D. J. Roberts, (P. O. Frontenac), May 15, 1888, one red and white cow, under-slope out of left ear and swallow-fork in end of same ear; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 21, 1888.

Cowley county—S. J. Smock, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by H. D. Wilkins, in Windsor tp., May 28, 1888, one gray mare, 4 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

MARE—By same, one 2-year-old bay mare, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Labette county—W. J. Millikin, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Ira W. Clark, in Hackberry

tp., June 1, 1888, one dun horse pony, H on left jaw, 5 years old, star in forehead, branded on left thigh, shod all round; valued at \$20.

Pottawatomie county—L. D. Hart, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Henry Cox, in Rock Creek tp., June 7, 1888, one blue-black 3-year-old steer, J. S. on right hip; valued at \$25.

STEER—By same, one white 3-year-old steer, J. S. on right hip; valued at \$25.

STEER—By same, one brindle 3-year-old steer, O on right hip; valued at \$25.

Wichita county—H. A. Platt, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by A. F. Humbertson, in Leoti tp., May 25, 1888, one bay pony mare, weight 800 pounds, branded on left hip, brand similar to "I" on left thigh, also indistinct mark on left shoulder; valued at \$25.

Sedgwick county—S. Dunkin, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by N. R. Fernell, in Minneha tp., (P. O. Wichita), on or about May 16, 1888, one dark bay mare, black points, 8 or 10 years old, about 15½ hands high, white spot in face, weanling in left shoulder, no harness marks or brands; valued at \$60.

Neosho county—T. B. Limbicker, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by G. W. Allen, in Grant tp., May 11, 1888, one roan pony mare, 14 hands high, 5 years old, branded with letter "Y" on right shoulder.

COLT—By same, one brown mare colt, 10 months old. (P. O. address Odessa).

Hamilton county—T. H. Ford, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by A. B. Willis, in Richland tp., May 23, 1888, one light bay mare pony, no marks or brands, weight about 600 pounds; valued at \$15.

Harper county—H. E. Patterson, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by C. P. Bradford, in Lake tp., (P. O. Crystal Springs), May 28, 1888, one bay mare; valued at \$18.

COW—Taken up by T. E. Roy, in Banner tp., (P. O. Harper), May 21, 1888, one white cow with red neck, 4 feet 8 inches high, CC on left hip, 7 years old; valued at \$15.

Brown county—N. E. Chapman, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Ambrose Kessler, in Walnut tp., one red 2-year-old steer, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 28, 1888.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. M. Payn, in Shawnee tp., May 22, 1888, one bay horse, three white feet, star in forehead, about 14½ hands high, piece of rope halter on, 6 years old; valued at \$30.

Montgomery county—G. W. Fulmer, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. N. Chandler, in Parker tp., May 21, 1888, one black mare, 3 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$30.

Chautauque county—W. F. Wade, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Z. T. Sears, in Hendricks tp., one bay pony, about 2 years old, white face, Spanish brands on both hips and left shoulder; valued at \$45.

Woodson county—R. M. Phillips, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Aug. Todman, in Center tp., May 21, 1888, one roan horse pony, about 4 years old, 14 hands high, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

Too Late to Classify.

WANTED, SITUATION—To run a farm or cattle ranch, by a man with first-class recommendations for doing all kinds of farm work and handling horses and cattle. Address T. B., Union Hotel, 1301 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

LOOK HERE!—The Topeka Woman's Exchange is located at 114 Seventh street west. The organization is serving hot meals and lunch, which for excellence cannot be equaled in the city. Ladies and gentlemen from city and country invited to call. Pleasant rooms, home cooking, prompt service. The object of the organization is to aid all classes in finding a home market for their products.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A two-horse Sorghum Mill, L. Squire's No. 3 Pearl, with Smouse's self-skinning evaporator. Address H. D. Rice, Topeka, Kas.

HIGH-CLASS

Jersey Bulls

FOR SALE CHEAP.

DUKE OF WELLWOOD 14919—Three years old; solid color; black points. First prize at the St. Louis Fair, 1886; first prize and sweepstakes at Iowa State Fair, 1886; first prize at Kansas State Fair, 1887, and sweepstakes over all dairy bulls at Nebraska State Fair in 1887. He is the only bull known to his owner whose blood lines close up trace to the three greatest of all Jersey bulls—judged by the butter records of their daughters, viz.: Mercury, Stoke Pogis 3d and Rex. Price \$100.

SIGNAL BOY 16178—Two years old; fawn-some white on legs and tail. Tracing to twenty butter tests, close up, ranging from 16 pounds to 22 pounds 8 ounces in seven days. No better blood. Individually fine. Sold for no faults—right every way. In good condition, but owner has no use for them. Price \$75.

Will take one-half cash down, balance in six months.

Also, a few Yearling Heifers in calf, at \$75 to \$100. Must be sold.

Address

CHAS. H. HOLMES,
Beatrice, Nebraska.

For Sale!

Registered Berkshire Pigs from prize-winners. Foundation stock Duchess and Windsor Castle families. Largest and best in England or America.

Premium Langshan and Wyandotte Chickens. Eggs, \$2 for thirteen.

Write for catalogue and price list before purchasing.

J. L. BUCHANAN,
Belle Rive, Ill.

OPIMUM AND MORPHINE HABIT CURED in 10 to 20 days. No pay until cured. Address DR. J. J. HOLDS, WYLLIAMSBURG, O.

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS FOR SALE

Forty acres in Small Fruits. 700,000 plants sold this year. 900,000 to sell in fall of 1888 and spring of 1889. To those who desire to plant small fruits, my 1888 Small Fruit Manual will be sent free. B. F. SMITH, Box 6, Lawrence, Kas.

KANSAS HOME NURSERY

BEST HOME-GROWN TREES. Choice Fruit and Ornamental Trees of real merit for the Western Tree-Planters. Also best Fruit and Flower Plants. Water-proof. Samples by mail, 10 cents each; \$6 per 100, by express. A. H. GRIESA, Drawer 28, Lawrence, Kas.

SEED BUCKWHEAT! MILLET!

TURNIP SEED AND FRESH RUTA BAGA SEED.

AT TOPEKA SEED HOUSE.

Address

DOWN'S ELEVATOR & SEED CO.,

304 Kansas Ave., cor. Third St., Topeka, Kas.

Hart Pioneer Nurseries

OF FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.

A full line of Nursery Stock, Ornamental Trees, Roses and Shrubbery. We have no substitution clause in our orders, and deliver everything as specified. 220 Acres in Nursery Stock. Reference: Bank of Fort Scott. Catalogue Free on application. Established 1857.

Mount Hope Nurseries

ESTABLISHED 1869.

Offer for Spring of 1888, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Small Fruit and Shrubbery. All the old established sorts, and the desirable new ones. Bed-rock prices. Quality of stock unsurpassed. We solicit club orders and by the carload. Shipping facilities best in the State. We are not publishing prices, but send us a list of your wants and we will price them to your satisfaction. A. C. GRIESA & BRO., Drawer 13, Lawrence, Kansas.

THE LAMAR NURSERIES.

Headquarters for Fine Nursery Stock

Which is Offered at

HARD-TIME PRICES!

Dealers and Nurserymen supplied at lowest wholesale rates.

Parties desiring to buy in large or small quantities will save money by purchasing our stock.

We have Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry and Evergreen Trees. Grape Vines in all varieties, and FOREST TREES a specialty. Osage Hedge Plants and Russian Mulberry in any quantity.

Write for Prices.

C. H. FINK & SON, LAMAR, MO.

LA CYGNE NURSERY.

MILLIONS

—OR—

Fruit Trees, Shade Trees, Small Fruits.

Vines. Ornamental Trees, Etc.

TEN MILLION FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.

ONE MILLION HEDGE PLANTS.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND TWO-YEAR

APPLE TREES—Grown from whole root grafts.

FIVE THOUSAND IRISH JUNIPERS—Two-

feet, SPLENDID WALNUTS, and other

forest tree seeds and nuts, prime and fresh.

Full instructions sent with every order, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Send for full list and prices. Address

D. W. COZAD

Box 25, LACYGNE, LINN CO., KANSAS.

Dr. Owen's Portable Battery

FOR MAN AND WOMAN.

Contains 10 degrees of strength. Current can be increased, decreased, reversed or detached at will and applied to any part of body or limbs by whole family. Cures General, Nervous and Chronic Diseases. Is light, simple and superior. Guaranteed for one year. Large illustrated PAMPHLET sent free.

Price \$6 and up.

Dr. Owen Belt Co., 191 State St., Chicago.

OPIMUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay until cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.

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The best
PLUG
tobacco ever
put on the market.



Ask your dealer
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JOLLY TAR.
The Finzer & Bro's, Louisville.

10,000 AGENTS WANTED

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Will be first out. BEST, CHEAPEST, and go like wildfire. Secure territory at once. Address HUBBARD BROS., Kansas City, Mo.

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CHEAPEST & BEST MILL
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