

KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED, 1863.
VOL. XXV, No. 34.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1887.

{ \$1.00 A YEAR.

Economy in the Use of Feed.

It is always in order to study means of economizing food; this year it is particularly so because a great many farmers will be short of feed. *Hoard's Dairyman* asserts that 30 per cent. of the amount of fodder usually given to stock can be saved if a farmer will make use of the best means of preparing it. That journal very properly, as we believe, urges the use of feed-cutters in the preparation of rough feed, so that ground grain may be used with it to the end that both may be used most profitably.

By way of demonstrating the importance of cutting fodder and mixing ground feed with it, and further, by way of explaining the philosophy of meal feeding, the *Dairyman*, in its "feed-cutter" article, quotes from a letter written by Prof. Arnold and published in the *National Live Stock Journal*, in which that gentleman relates some valuable experience. He says:

Finding, one spring, that I had not enough hay to carry my cows through, and believing that it was cheaper to purchase grain than hay, I bought corn-meal and middlings for a substantial support, and barley straw for bulk. The straw was well cured and early cut, and with six pounds of ground feed per day they did well on it, rather better than they did on hay, and it was cheaper. After a while they seemed to get tired of the straw, and, to make them eat it up clean, I wet it and spread the meal over it. As I expected, the straw was eaten up clean, but I found in a few days what I did not expect, that their milk increased a little in quantity and considerably in richness, the quality of meal and straw being the same in each way of feeding. I

changed the mode of feeding several times during the spring with the same result every time. The difference was not very large; I cannot say exactly how much. The experiments were made for my own satisfaction only, with no thought of publishing, and the figures were not preserved. As the difference was evidently due to the manner of feeding the meal, I determined to be positive as to where it was lodged when eaten, conjecturing that it failed of perfect digestion from not being carried to the rumen where it would receive the necessary preparation for complete digestion. With this intent, I followed to the slaughter house a pair of 4-year-old bullocks, sold to the village butcher, and just before killing fed them a peck of corn-meal. As soon as the stomachs could be reached, they were examined, and the meal was found deposited in the fourth stomach. Not a particle could be found in the first, second or third divisions. Since then I have made similar tests with cattle slaughtered on the

farm with like results. Whether the meal took this direction by the will of the animal, or whether the papillæ which line the rumen and lower part of the gullet were too large to grasp and work along into the rumen such fine food, as they are supposed to do with the coarser food I cannot say. It must suffice for the present to know where it went. But I will say on this point that finer food

the action of every part of the stomach is made available for complete digestion. Not only can the dairyman derive better results from meal when fed in this way, but more of it can be consumed in a given time, because more of it can be fed without producing scouring. Meal produces scouring when more is fed than can be digested. It is imperfectly digested meal, more than anything

Our Illustration.

Herewith we illustrate the last five varieties of wheat recently introduced, which have proved remarkably hardy, productive and good milling sorts.

The well-known seed firm, J. A. Everitt & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., are ever on the alert for improved varieties of seeds, and have favored us with the engraving as shown in the illustration.

These new varieties of wheat are briefly described as follows:

No. 1—NEW MONARCH.—Originated in Canada. An iron-clad variety for standing the winter; strong grower; stiff straw; early; long, smooth head, well filled with large red grains. A very prolific variety, yielding heavy crops on a great variety of soils.

No. 2—HYBRID MEDITERRANEAN.—A cross between Dleht and Mediterranean. Bearded, short, square head, which contains a surprising number of grains; grain red, large and plump; straw medium length, very stiff; in great favor with roller millers, and is very popular wherever introduced.

No. 3—POOLE.—A smooth wheat of great length of head, long, light red grains; straw of good length and strong; hardy and free from rust. This variety yielded over sixty-one bushels per acre at the Ohio Agricultural Station last season.

No. 4—DIETZ LONGBERRY.—Among bearded wheat, this variety holds a high position. We believe it is the best long-berry wheat in cultivation. Originated in Pennsylvania. A very hardy sort; strong grower; stiff straw of dark purple color, free from rust; the heads are long, bearded, white chaff, and well filled with hard, long red grains. Has yielded fifty-

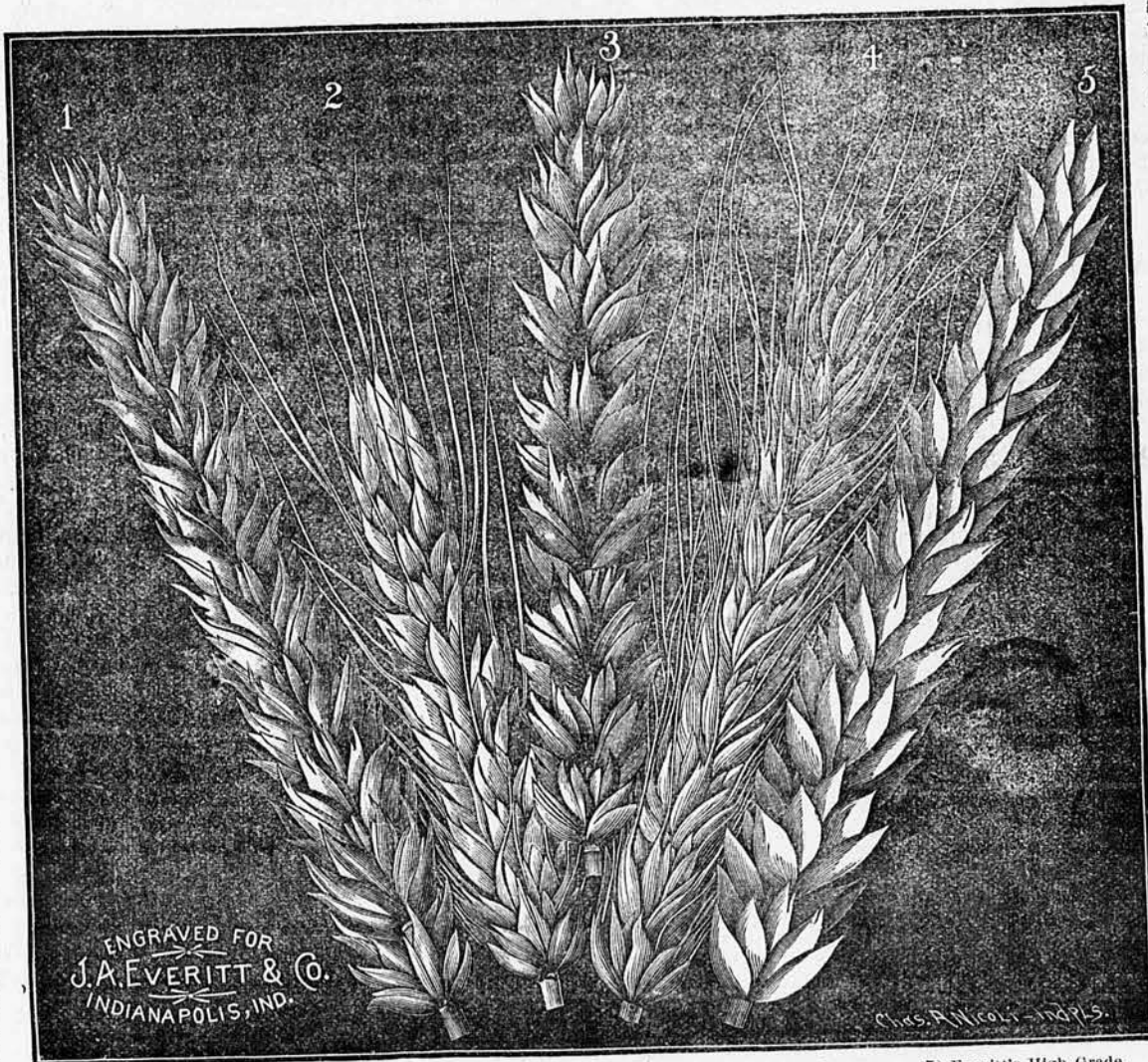
eight bushels per acre. A grand milling wheat.

No. 4—EVERITT'S HIGH GRADE.—One of the latest productions, and probably the handsomest wheat extant. Smooth head, with white chaff; large red grains; very hardy; a great stooler, often after a hard winter making a good crop where other kinds would not pay to cut. Invariably outyields Fultz, and is a better grain.

Parties wishing to see samples of these varieties can obtain them by sending 15 cents postage to J. A. Everitt & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

A "heavy white frost" was reported from the region of East Towas, Mich., the 19th inst.

The Lawrence Business College and Academy of English and Classics, Lawrence, Kas., is the best in the branch of business and academic education in the West, and takes a front rank among the leading institutions of the country.



(1) New Monarch. (2) Hybrid Mediterranean. (3) Poole. (4) Dietz Longberry. (5) Everitt's High Grade.

NEW VARIETIES OF WHEAT SELECTED BY J. A. EVERITT & CO., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

goes into the rumen or paunch of young cattle than into that of older ones. When I fed corn in the ear to cattle, 1, 2, or even 3 years old, just before killing them, I found nearly all of it in the paunch, but when I fed full-grown cows in the same way, especially old cows, I found nearly all the corn in the fourth stomach. Nothing but the whole kernels or large pieces went into the first stomach. But I found all of it there when the ears were fed with a wisp of green hay wrapped around them. In this way corn may be fed with a very little loss from having it pass through the cattle whole. The masticated corn mingles with and adheres to the hay, and goes along with it to the first stomach, the natural reservoir for coarse food, while it passes through all the digestive apparatus and receives the most thorough digestion.

So when straw or hay, cut or whole, is well wetted, and finely-ground meal is sprinkled on and mixed with it, the whole goes in like manner to the first stomach, and

else, that disturbs the bowels in this way. Less meal will produce scouring in cattle when fed alone than when mixed; evidently because when mixed, by having the action of the first three stomachs upon it, the work is well along by the time it reaches the last division, and hence will be done not only more thoroughly, but also more easily and rapidly.

The most horrible railroad accident—that at Chatsworth, Ill., in which seventy-nine persons were killed, was investigated by a coroner's jury, and the blame cast upon some section hands who had built fires near the bridge which, when it broke under the weight of the passing train, caused the wreck.

The music course at Campbell University is second to none in the West. The faculty consists of two professors of piano and organ and one professor of vocal culture and two special professors of band and orchestra music.

The Stock Interest.

DATES CLAIMED FOR STOCK SALES.

OCTOBER 12-13.—W. T. Hearne and U. P. Bennett & Son, one or two days' sale of Short-horn cattle, at Lee's Summit, Mo.

WOOL-GROWING AND THE TARIFF.

A considerable number of our statesmen have made up their minds that wool imported into this country from foreign nations ought not to be subjected to any tariff duties. Their theory is, that wool is a raw material and that raw materials ought to be permitted to come in free. Several attempts have been made within the last ten years to effect this change in our tariff laws, and indications now point to a renewal of the attempt at the session of Congress which meets next December. It is a matter of much importance, not only to the farmers of the country, but to many thousands of mechanics, and indirectly to all the people of the country. Tariff laws are not intended to be personal in any sense, and they ought not to be so construed; but as to particular things some persons are more immediately interested than others. In this case, farmers would be the first to feel a change in the law. That justifies the consideration of the subject in this place with reference to farmers more particularly than to any other class of citizens. How would farmers be affected by a removal of tariff duties from foreign wool? That is the question at issue.

As things now stand, our farmers have the home market for their wool. The quantity imported is about 20 per cent. of the entire consumption, and most of that is coarse wool. The figures covering the last five years show that of every 100 pounds of raw wool consumed in this country, about 80 pounds have been furnished by our own farmers and 20 pounds by farmers of other countries, chiefly those of Australia, New Zealand and South America. This does not include manufactures of wool; it refers to raw wool, only. Importations for the year ending June 30, 1887, were: Clothing wool, 17,963,982 pounds; combing wools, 10,721,753 pounds; carpet and other similar wools, 85,352,295 pounds, a total of 114,038,030 pounds. Duties on wool range from 2½ cents to 12 cents a pound. Wools are divided into three classes, as named above—clothing wool, combing wool, and carpet wool. Duties on clothing wool and combing wool are the same if the wools are the same value, and the line is drawn at 32 cents. If the value of the wool is 32 cents or less per pound, the duty is 10 cents; if the value exceeds 32 cents, the duty is 12 cents. As to carpet wool, that is rated at 12 cents and below, which pays duty 2½ cents, and at exceeding 12 cents, which pays duty 5 cents. A little figuring will show how the imported wool was valued. The value of the clothing wool (17,963,982 pounds) is put at \$3,431,567; combing wool (10,721,753 pounds) is put at \$2,528,560; and carpet wool (85,352,295 pounds) is put at \$10,464,352, a total value of \$16,424,479. These figures show an average value of a trifle over 19 cents a pound for clothing wool, 23½ cents for combing wool, and 12½ cents for carpet wools. This would put both the clothing and combing wools at the 10-cent rate, and the carpet wool at the 5-cent rate. There was some variation of prices, of course, but we take the figures in the aggregate; they serve our present purpose quite as well as more detailed statements would.

The proposition, then, is this: If foreign wool-growers can afford to pay 5 cents a pound duty on 12-cent wool, and 10 cents duty on 19-cent wool, in the

absence of duty they could afford to sell the same grades of wool for 7 cents a pound and for 9 cents a pound. How would that kind of a wool market affect American farmers? Could they afford to drop 5 cents a pound on their coarse wools and 10 to 12 cents a pound on their finer grades? If not, what would become of the 50,000,000 sheep now in the country and the 300,000,000 pounds of wool which is annually sheared? It requires but little skill in figures to show that a few years of such a market would destroy sheep husbandry in the United States utterly.

It is not probable that the drop in prices would be equal to the duty the first year of free trade in wool, because our own clip would be as large that year as ever before or nearly so, for some time would be required to get rid of the sheep, and it would require some preparation among foreign wool-growers to supply a much larger quantity of wool to this market than they are now doing. As long as our farmers could hold four-fifths of the trade, they could regulate the price to that extent. But when we take into the account the vast numbers of sheep in those countries from which the competing wool comes and the perfect adaptation of things there to cheap wool-growing, and when we consider, further, that thousands of millions of dollars of foreign capital is interested in the establishment of free trade in the United States, it is easy to see that to remove duties from wool would result in greatly increased importations every year, and in the final destruction of wool-growing among our own farmers.

And what then? What would follow the capture of our markets by foreign competitors? Surely nothing to the advantage of our farmers and working people. Would it reduce the price of clothing? Can anybody detect any lowering effect on clothing by the reduction of duties on wool in 1883? It cost our farmers a good many million dollars, and prices of wool went down, but nobody got a coat or a suit of clothes a nickel cheaper on that account. The reasonable view of the matter is, that prices would not fall as low as foreigners could afford to go, but low enough to push American farmers out of the market and keep them out. The certain prospect of free foreign wool would determine the matter instantly with 75 per cent. of our wool-growers. As fast as they could get rid of their flocks after the next shearing they would do it at whatever prices they could get. The drop in prices the first year of free wool would not, probably, be more than 30 per cent. of what the duty was, because it would require two years to effect any very considerable change where so large a percentage of the supply is furnished by our farmers. But the second year would find the home clip greatly reduced and the proportion of foreign wool greatly increased. Prices would go a little lower then. The third year foreigners would supply one-half the wool needed by our manufacturers, and then a price line would form about midway between what would be regarded as fair prices by wool-growers here and their competitors abroad—not as low as the foreigners can stand nor as high as the Americans would be satisfied with, but resting at a point low enough to keep our farmers out of the market and high enough to make millions of dollars for the men that grow the wool in other lands. The average drop on fine wools would not, probably, exceed 5 cents a pound, and on coarse wool 2½ cents a pound. On such wools as are used in common plain clothing for men's wear, the reduction would not exceed 3 cents a pound, probably, even if foreigners

furnished the entire supply. At that rate the wool in a suit of common clothes would cost but 60 cents less than it now does, and the final purchaser would get precious little of that, even if the suit cost less at the factory. The truth is, however, that clothing of that character is made as cheaply in this country now as it is in England, our only competitor, even though there is a duty of 2½ to 12 cents a pound on foreign wool. The final result of free wool would be that foreigners would supply our markets with wool, clothing would be no cheaper and the government would lose annually a large amount of money which it might as well have as not without in any way injuring or wronging a single citizen. It will be much better to retain the duty where it is and trust to competition among our own people for a cheapening of prices. But enough for this time. The subject will be taken up again soon.

About Grass as Hog Feed.

It would be difficult to find two men whose experience has been exactly alike as to food, methods of feeding, and results of like care in the handling of animals. And probably not one farmer in a hundred ever took pains to ascertain exactly how much his grass is worth as hog feed. We are apt to regard grass very much as we do water—as having no value, because it comes with so little trouble and takes care of itself. But grass is of great worth. It is the foundation of all feed, for it is a perfect food of itself. In answer to a correspondent who believes that grass is not the cheapest food for swine the *Western Rural* offers some helpful suggestions. "The value of grass is not easily settled," it says. "It costs something to feed on grass, but how is the exact cost to be determined? Suppose we feed to the extent of utterly destroying pasture. We have suffered loss. It has been expensive feeding. But how much loss have we suffered, how expensive has it been? Necessarily that part of the experiment must be largely guess work, and we can conduct no valuable experiment upon guess work. Feeding is done too largely upon that principle already. We think it pays to feed this way or that, but as a matter of fact we are guessing at it. One man believes that it is better to keep his pigs until the second year; another believes that it is better to fatten them the first year. The question is, does either one know? So far as our experience goes the vast majority who take opposite sides on this question have simply a theory upon which to base their opinion. One says that his hogs, killed the first year, brought him so much profit, and he almost invariably closes by asking the question, can you do better with your hogs, kept until the second year? The advocate of keeping hogs over, usually tells what his hogs brought him—the gross sum being stated in both questions—and he will clinch or thinks he will clinch the argument by asking the same question that the other man closes with. Now no one can fail to see that nothing is settled. The question is not what another man can do with his hogs, but is what we can do with ours. It is not a question either of what we have done. It is purely one of what we can do. A matter like this is not difficult to settle. There need not be any guess work about it. There need be no untried theories. Divide a litter of pigs, carrying half over and fattening the other half the first year.

"We often think that grass costs nothing. This is a mistake. It is valuable. But we do know that grass is the cheapest food we have on the farm. If we expect that anything else will prove

as cheap, it will be because the results of feeding it are very much better. Bran and milk are food that is in the right direction. But creamery milk is not a perfect milk and bran is not a perfect food. The composition of bran in important elements is protein 14.5; fat 3.5; nitrogen free extract, 53.6; crude fiber 9.4. Now suppose we compare this with the grasses. Take a variety of grasses and the composition will average about as follows: Protein 6.0; fat, scarcely anything, less than 1 per cent; nitrogen free extract—the digestible portion of which is of the character of starch—only about 8.0; crude fiber 5.0. It requires no very keen insight to see that we have here a much more perfect food for a growing animal. It contains less fat, and less of the starchy elements, and less of crude fiber. Just what crude fiber amounts to in feeding we are not prepared to say. That it seems to contain some nourishment is undisputed, but it is not well enough understood to make it safe to estimate it as at all valuable in a comparison like the one we are making. In protein—very valuable—the grass is less rich than the bran, but its superiority in other respects more than makes this up. Medicinally considered, too, the grass is valuable. It is valuable for its bulk, and it is cheap. Much of animal sickness would be avoided if we could always produce the same effect upon the animal system that we can produce by feeding grass. Such foods as bran are in the right direction. All the flesh-forming, muscle-forming foods are in character similar to grass, but of course they lack bulk, and though containing more moisture than the fat-producing foods, as compared with grass, they lack moisture. Unless fed judiciously, even the muscle-forming foods will derange the digestion of the animal, and thus open the way for a train of evils. Hence we urge farmers to grow roots to feed when there is no pasture. In summer time the pasture is the place for an animal. Nature has made no mistake in her arrangements. She has provided the animal with its tastes and instincts, and she has furnished the means to gratify them. If we choose to oppose her way, we must not be surprised if she demands the penalty; and if we keep the pig from the pasture, and feed it upon artificial foods, at the time when it craves grass, we may confidently expect disaster. That is what is the matter with our swine to a very large extent. We do not treat them naturally. We force them against the laws of nature, and they break down. Give a pig the chance to develop as nature intended it should, and it will not have cholera. An English correspondent of one of our English exchanges says, that after having looked carefully into our swine industry, he is of the opinion that our hog cholera means too much corn. That has been our opinion often expressed, for years. Bran and milk would of course be less objectionable than corn, but they will not prove a substitute for grass."

Blue grass and clover make excellent pasture for swine.

Are you weak and weary, overworked and tired? Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine to purify your blood and give you strength.

In making selections of ewes for breeding purposes, special pains should be taken to secure good, thrifty animals, of medium size, compact and well-formed. These will be found to be the best feeders and the most satisfactory breeders.

Short-horn Bulls for Sale.

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

In the Dairy.

Brine-Salting Butter.

Though I have frequently described the process of brine-salting butter, as it is called, I have not been able to see either its utility or economy. Of course, I refer to the process of making and pouring brine over the butter in the churn or some vessel, and letting it stand for a time. I think your correspondent, H. S., of Macon county, N. C., is not far out of the way. All butter is brine-salted, if it is properly salted. There is only one other kind of salting, and that is dry-salting, the water being so effectually expelled from the butter before the salt is applied that the salt remains undissolved in the butter to grit between the teeth when eaten. Nobody wants butter salted in this way. All prefer brine-salting, and they care not how the brine is made, nor how it is applied, so long as it is evenly distributed through the butter and is not deficient or excessive in quantity. Making a brine independent of the butter and then soaking the butter in it has no advantage, in fact, over leaving just water enough in the butter to dissolve the salt and then stirring in the salt to melt on every single atom of butter and cover it with brine. If the salt and the water are properly proportioned, the brine will be a saturated one. There will be no waste of salt, the butter will be evenly salted and all the ends for which salt is used in butter will be subserved. In case of making brine and pouring it on the butter, the water already in the butter has to be taken into consideration and an allowance of salt must be added to convert the water into a saturated brine, or the brine left in the butter to season it will be too weak to give sufficient flavor and to preserve the casein matter remaining in the butter. This is doubly perplexing, as you have to bother with the brine, besides making calculation for converting the water in the butter into a saturated brine.

By applying the salt direct, this last calculation is all that is needed. Besides, making a separate brine is not only extra work and trouble, but occasions an unnecessary waste of salt in a lot of brine which has ultimately to be thrown away. Salt manufacturers and dealers will not object to this, nor is it likely they are selfish enough to encourage extra work and waste for the sake of the small additional amount of trade it will bring them. But the simplest and easiest way of salting butter is the preferable one—and that is to stop the churn when the butter is in the granular state, draw off the buttermilk, wash the butter repeatedly until the water runs clear, drain the butter until by experience it is known that about the right amount of water remains, carefully stir in the salt, and as soon as it is all dissolved press the butter into a solid mass and pack it for keeping or for market. If the cream is in the right condition and the churning and subsequent handling are properly done, the butter will be all right.—T. D. Curtis, in Rural New Yorker.

Dairy Notes.

Clover pasture increases the milk yield of cows and makes yellow butter.

In buying a cow find out for yourself if she be what you want. Don't take anybody's word for it. A mean cow is such an intolerable nuisance that many men are strongly tempted to strain a point in order to get rid of her.

There has not been a time for several years when there was so much encouragement for farmers to adopt better methods in butter-making as at the

present. I have no disposition to disparage public creameries, but am inclined to give all possible encouragement to home butter-making.

If it is intended to raise any of the calves it may be well to allow them to suck the cow for the first two or three days, but not longer. Then for a short time give them milk directly from the cow, not quite as much as they will drink, as it is desirable to keep their appetite good all the time. During the first week it is better to feed three times a day rather than twice. After the first week they may be put upon one-half skimmed milk, which may be changed to all skimmed milk. Cream is of no value to the calf for building up the frame. All the elements for making bone or muscle are in the skimmed milk.

If the cows get to pasture before they drop their calves, it will often stimulate the milk glands to such an extent as to fill the udder with milk several days before calving. In such cases the milk should be drawn out at once. Serious injury may result from the long-continued distention of the udder, which becomes painful, or from the absorption of the milk back into the system, poisoning the blood by the fever it takes with it. The better the animal as a milk-producer the greater the danger from this cause, which is one reason why so many of our fancy animals die from milk fever. These causes enfeeble more constitutions than bad breeding or high feeding with stimulating food.

There seems, however, to be a disposition on the part of many writers to impress upon the minds of farmers that they cannot make good butter or secure for their product a good price; and that their only hope lies in patronizing the public creamery, selling to it their cream or milk. There is no reason why better butter cannot be made at home than in a creamery. In the former case the conditions are from beginning to end under the control of the maker. Of course, at home on the farm, as in the factory, a proper dairy room should be provided and furnished with good utensils; and then if the rule that anything worth doing is worth doing well is strictly adhered to from beginning to end, the result cannot be otherwise than satisfactory.

Add a little to the rations of each horse during severe cold weather. The animal heat must be kept up, and this requires fuel in the shape of food.

An Illinois man says mammoth clover and timothy, equal weight, sown thickly, makes the best hay he knows of. It does well sown with a rather light seeding of oats.

MASON, ALABAMA, November 2, 1886.

MESSRS. A. T. SHALLENBERGER & Co., Rochester, Pa.—Gents: Your Antidote for Malaria is the best chill and fever remedy I have ever known or tried. It never fails to cure every case. Since you sent me that sample bottle I have sold over one dozen, and not a single person has taken it who has not been cured. Please send me a dozen by mail immediately.

Yours respectfully, N. B. DIXON.

Oil meal is the best substitute for roots for sheep in winter. When a sheep gets a gill a day of oil meal it will not have the stretches, which is an indication of dryness of the bowels or constipation. Wheat bran should always be mixed with the grain fed to sheep.

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

Farmers and dairymen will do well to call and see our new Creamery Cans, for sale at J. J. Floreth & Co.'s, 713 Kansas avenue, Topeka.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

HORSES.

PROSPECT FARM.—H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred CLYDESDALE HORSES and SHORT-HORN CATTLE. A number of choice bulls, also horses for sale now. Write or call.

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

CATTLE.

W. E. GOULD, MARSHALL, Mo., breeder of Thoroughbred and Grade Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Calmuck 3582 H. H. B., heads herd—a choice butter-bred Netherland bull. Have now in my herd imported cows and strains from Aagie, Texalar, Astreas, Duchess of York, Coronet and Barent. Choice young stock of both sexes for sale.

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

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

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

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

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

OAKWOOD HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE.—All recorded. Choice-bred animals for sale. Prices low. Terms easy. Imported Earl of Gloster 74523 heads herd. C. S. Eichholtz, Box 1298, Wichita, Kas.

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

DR. W. H. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Mo., proprietor of ALTAHAM HERD and breeder of fashionable Short-horns. Straight Rose of Sharon bull at head of herd. Fine show bulls and other stock for sale.

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

CATTLE AND SWINE.

J. L. TAYLOR & SON—Englewood Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kas., breeders of Holstein-Friesian Cattle and Poland-China Hogs. Stock for sale. Terms easy.

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

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

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

SWINE.

H. C. STOLL, BEATRICE, NEB., breeder and shipper of the most fancy strains of Poland-China, Chester White, Small Yorkshires and Duroc-Jersey Hogs. Special rates by express companies. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

ELM GROVE HERD OF REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA SWINE and Jayhawk strain of Plymouth Rock Fowls. Z. D. Smith, proprietor, Greenleaf, Washington Co., Kas. Pigs and Sows bred, for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs \$1.25 for 13; \$2.25 for 25.

WALNUT GROVE HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS. V. B. Howey, proprietor, box 108, Topeka, Kas. My hogs are strictly thoroughbred, of the finest strains in America. All breeders recorded in Ohio Poland-China Record. Chief Commander No. 6775 at head of herd. Pigs for sale, from 2 to 10 months, from \$10 to \$25.

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

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

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

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

F. M. LAIL, MARSHALL, Mo., breeder of the finest strains of POLAND-CHINA HOGS AND PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS. Eggs in season, \$1 for 13. Catalogue free.

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

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

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

SWINE.

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

SHEEP.

MERINO SHEEP, BERKSHIRE HOGS, SHORT-HORN CATTLE, and thirty varieties of high-class Poultry. All breeding stock recorded. Eggs for sale in season. Write for wants and get prices. HARRY McCULLOUGH, Fayette, Mo.

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

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

H. V. PUGSLEY, Plattsburg, Mo., breeder of MERINO Sheep. Ewes averaged nearly 17 lbs.; stock rams, 34 lbs. to 85 lb. Extra rams and ewes for sale. Also Holstein Cattle.

POULTRY.

HIGH-BRED LIGHT BRAHMA CHICKENS—After 1st of August. Eggs, \$2.00 per 13, in season. J. A. McMahan, Box 229, Clearwater, Sedgwick Co., Kas.

TOPEKA WYANDOTTE YARDS.—A. Gandy, proprietor, 624 Kansas avenue, Topeka, breeder of Golden, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes. Write for what you want.

IT WILL PAY YOU.—To send for our beautiful Illustrated Circular, full of valuable information. Sent free to all. Address C. A. Emery, Leck box 269, Carthage, Mo.

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

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

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

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

MARMATON VALLEY POULTRY YARDS. Mrs. ALLIE E. MILBURN, (Lock box 1461), Fort Scott, Kas., breeder and shipper of thoroughbred Lt. Brahmas, P. Rocks, Wyandottes, B. Leghorns, B. Javas, B. Cochins, Mam. B. Turkeys, and F. Ducks. Fowls for sale at all times. Send for circular. Correspondence solicited and cheerfully acknowledged.

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

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

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.

TIMBER LINE HERD Holstein-Friesian Cattle.

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

HAZARD STOCK FARM

—OR— NEWTON, - - KANSAS, Breeder of A. J. C. G. H. R.

Jersey Cattle.

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

Correspondence.

No More of It.

Kansas Farmer:

The above caption will be the closing up of this article. Now I do not want people to understand that because I have stated my views about sowing wheat as I have for this fall's seeding, that it is my only rule. My reason is that there has been but little rainfall for two years; the subsoil is dry, very dry, and if you plow your land this season and dry weather continues, as many are claiming, your wheat can't grow this fall. While on the other hand but little rain on solid land will start it, and the little litter you will leave on it will hold the snows and help as a mulch. Hence it is useless to wear yourself, team and tools to plow for wheat this fall.

Now a word about our season. In March last I said we would get nothing but local rains, and advised farmers as to what course to follow if success was attainable. In a ride among the farmers and on inquiry I find the following facts: Oats and wheat stubble land planted to corn is no good; the same is true of land having much litter of any sort turned under, while the reverse is true of all cleared land. In looking I find some fields opposite, one dried and the other fresh and green. Again, as I said to seed thin for the season; that was good advice. Oats on clean land and put in with stirring plow are best here, and listed corn, as a rule, with but little work done but with the harrow is holding out best. All these things are food for the future if noted.

Reading the *Indiana Farmer* this morning, I read that they compared the drouth of 1881 with the present. Another writer goes back to 1854, another drouth year; another to '61, all confirming what I have advocated these many years. And when farmers generally accept the truth of this, then such years should be spent in recreation and praise to Him who does all things well, in place of worry and murmurings at the loss and failure of crops.

But some of those above referring to the seasons, would condemn me for saying it is possible to learn what the future seasons will be. Yes, they would muzzle me on that subject, though I speak from history and records, while they only assert. But let them bray; they are only locating themselves to be the more readily captured in due time.

Now to my first. I want this understood as my views about writing and advising farmers what to do. It is no use to say what you should have done when all is past. Tell them what to do for the future and stop. Editors get pay for their advice, and it should be such as to enable the advised to do his work in accordance with the character of the season. Correspondents should be posted on the subject of which they write or quit.

JOSEPH C. H. SWANN.

Douglass, Butler Co., Kas., Aug. 13.

Letter From Illinois.

Kansas Farmer:

In a recent issue of a Chicago paper supposed from its name to be published in the interest of farmers and stock breeders, there is an article on the weighing of live stock by the railroad managers, in which it is said that "the shippers wanted provision made by the railway companies for weighing the cattle upon arrival at Chicago; that the railroad managers conceded the justice of the claim," and that they have prepared a plan looking to the weighing of Western live stock shipments at the Union stock yards, and are proceeding to give the system a fair trial. It is doubtless true that the railroad men are still persisting in their scheme to have live stock weighed on arrival at destination, but it is unfair to pretend that this is in the interest of the producers and shippers, or that they are not satisfied to continue shipping as at present by carload lots. On the contrary they have most emphatically protested against the proposed change. Any farmer's paper in Chicago that does not know this to be true has evidently not been looking after the interests of its farming friends as it should have been. This, however, fairly illustrates the conduct of some of the so-called agricultural and live stock papers published in the great cities. Farmers and live stock producers are not averse to having the papers they are asked to patronize and help support, published in Chicago or any other great city, so long as said papers are true to those in whose interest they profess to work; but they do not approve of the city paper that under cover of a false name secures a wide country circulation and then quietly works for the great monied corporations already strongly entrenched in the great cities and aiming to control every leading industry in the land.

PHIL THRIFTON.

Springfield, Ill.

The Chinch Bug Again.

Kansas Farmer:

In my last article on this subject I think I clearly showed that organized animals can and do spring from inorganic matter, and from the articles of other writers it appears that when straw, corn stalks and weeds are all carefully collected and burned up that there are few bugs. This, then, is a great help in leading to the discovery of their origin. It also seems that they are found in great quantities in the prairie grass, and it is claimed that they are so near the ground, in fact on it, that in burning the fire would pass over them, leaving them uninjured. This fact established shows us that they, like the other animals named, are produced in moist places, as is every animal of my acquaintance. Then it may be presumed that we have discovered them at home. I may add that I have heard they are found in great quantities in and over old stacks. In this matter, as in most others, we have not all the factors in the case. We need a close investigation made with a good microscope to discover if possible where and under what conditions these chinks are hatched. From the foregoing we can conjecture that they are produced from the decomposed straw root, as of course the grass of the prairie is a straw and some of it dies annually, and as in the spring while there is moisture and warmth in and on the ground, this would seem a proper hatching ground. Here is just where conjecture leaves off and where close investigation should begin. Why is not this a good field for the students in our Agricultural College? They use the public money and it would seem that some of it could not be put to a better purpose. Perhaps not a farmer in the state has a microscope or ever thought of it as an agricultural implement; but the day is fast coming when agriculture will be conducted on the most scientific principles. When I use the term scientific, I mean by it classified knowledge, and by classifying our knowledge of the chinch bug we shall find him out, and of course, learn how to deal with him. Of a certainty we know that it is the electric heat from the sun and earth that warms him into life, as it does all other organized beings.

Of course I shall be met with the answer that there are seasons when it does not appear and some when there are only a few; but these go largely to prove my theory, for the seasons vary much, and as I think, make the great variance in the bug crop. If, for instance, a warm season is followed close by a cold rain or frost, the newly hatched bug is destroyed, so that if the season should be as this was here, proceeding with a gradual warmth without a late frost, the crop is assured, other things being equal. It is much too late to say that we can never convert the effects of seasons. Let us have a complete history and some one will find a cure, and in the search for this will be blessed with other important discoveries, as electricity and the microscope are going to push the world of landworkers along with lightning speed.

GEORGE W. CHAPMAN, M. D.

Cawker City, Kansas.

P. S.—I notice by friend Mohler's article on the chinch bug business that by means of the late storm of wind, lightning and thunder had the misfortune to lose his bug crop. Mine are another kind, even though the horns that tumbled over the walls of Jericho were blown, they would pay no attention; in fact I would not have such delicate things in my factory. Every one of mine attended close to business until full grown and fat and then went off about their business. Mohler's factory and mine are about ten miles apart, and the same noise and rain that killed his crop was seen, heard and felt here, but I put it to another purpose. I found this was a favorable time to raise another crop. This bug-like mosquito, and in fact all organized

beings, need water and electricity to bring them into life; so I paid attention to business and it paid well. I raised millions this time, and the amount of electricity coming from the wet warm earth, and the superior quantity in the atmosphere was just the thing, and they will soon be ready for market, and in consideration of being a hardy breed and well fed, I expect to run the market.

G. W. C.

Thorough Pulverization.

Kansas Farmer:

There is in almost all soil more or less plant food that needs the action of the light and the influence of the air to make it available. Shading the soil aids in nitrification, that is, the storing of nitrogen that is largely gathered from the air. But there are other elements in the soil that need the action of the light and air to put them in a soluble condition. In order to be made available for use plant food must be soluble. And there may be a large supply of plant food and yet it may be in a condition that the plants will be able to derive only a small amount of benefit. It is for this reason that fresh manure is of very little benefit to the first crop planted after application is made, because the larger per cent. when first applied is not soluble.

For the same reason, soil that is rough and cloddy will often contain a considerable amount of plant food that is not available, simply because it is not in a soluble condition. The finer we can make the soil the more plant food we make available, for this reason the roots can permeate through the soil much more readily and come in closer contact, while the finer pulverization gives elements in the air—moisture and light—opportunity to work upon the soil. And plant food like fertilizers or manures, if made perfectly fine, is of much more benefit than if applied coarse or rough.

The finer the soil is pulverized the larger the amount of surface that is presented both for the action of the elements and for the roots to work upon.

A good germination of the seed and more vigorous growth of the plants, giving a larger yield, can often be secured if the soil is thoroughly prepared even if the soil be considered poor, than on a richer soil less thoroughly prepared. And it is not only necessary that the soil should be thoroughly prepared before planting the seed, but with cultivated crops it is also essential that the soil be kept thoroughly fine. Too many of us are not as particular as we should be in preparing the land for seeding, and especially old land that has been cropped until the largest per cent of available fertility has been exhausted; and while with a new rich soil we may be able to secure what we may term profitable crops, with indifferent preparations of the seed bed, yet this is certainly no proof but that if the soil was thoroughly prepared a much better yield would not have secured. It is only by doing thorough work in all the essentials necessary to secure a good yield that the largest crops can be secured, and large yields give us under ordinary circumstances the largest profits.

N. J. SHEPHERD,

Eldon, Miller county, Mo.

A good deal of the peculiar mutton taste is taken out of it when mutton is cured.

The commercial department of Campbell University has had very flattering success. Whole expense for five months need not exceed \$75.

For the week ending August 13, the output of the Minneapolis flouring mills was 159,620 barrels, averaging 23,270 barrels daily, against 139,800 barrels the previous week, and 121,170 barrels for the corresponding time in 1886.

All who feel interested in obtaining a thorough business, short-hand, academic, music or art education should put themselves in communication with the Lawrence Business College and Academy of English and Classics, Lawrence, Kas., the leading institution of its kind in the West.

A Blooded Affair.

The best blood that flows in the veins of horses and stock of all kinds, will be represented by peerless specimens, at the National Exposition and Inter-State Fair at Bismarck Grove, Lawrence, Kansas, September 5-10, 1887.

Gossip About Stock.

Mr. A. W. Rollins, of Manhattan, Kas., the well-known Kansas swine breeder and conscientious expert judge of swine, has been appointed to judge the swine at the Kansas State Fair.

Thos. B. Wales, Jr., Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Herd Book, Iowa City, Iowa, advertises this week a public sale of fifty head of cattle of this meritorious breed to be held at Kansas City September 26.

Mr. D. H. Hartssock, proprietor of the Cedar Hill Farm, Marshall, Mo., expects to be at the Kansas State Fair with a number of large and stylish roadster horses, the progeny of Old Hiram Woodruff. This horse, with Ethan Allen, stood for service once in Topeka, and are well known and have sired a number of excellent trotters.

Mr. C. G. Sparks, one of our new advertisers at Mt. Leonard, Mo., writes that he is pleased with the KANSAS FARMER as a splendid advertising medium. His herd of Poland-Chinas consists of many prize-winners, and Black U. S. has proven to be a superior sire, and Beauty Corwin has a model litter sired by Comet 5305 that is a credit to the breed. Detailed information will be cheerfully given upon application to Mr. Sparks.

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the public sale announced by Mr. J. S. Hawes, of Colony, Kas. The sale will be held during the Nebraska State Fair, September 15. The offering will comprise about twenty 2-year-old heifers and five bulls, mostly of Mr. H.'s own breeding. The heifers will be in calf or calf at foot by his noted stock bulls. Mr. Hawes will have about forty head on exhibition, including his stock bulls. The cattle designed for the sale, Mr. Hawes says, is the best lot of cattle that has ever left his farm, and we predict a lively sale for him.

In this issue of the KANSAS FARMER may be found the advertisement of John Carson, Winchester, Kas., who is favorably known throughout the West as a reliable breeder and importer of Clydesdale, Percheron-Norman and Cleveland Bay horses. His Cleveland Bay stallion, General Gordon, is said to be one of the finest ever imported. The Norman horses will be remembered as the most conspicuous prize-winners at the fairs last year. His stock now on hand are decidedly the best lot that Mr. Carson has ever offered for sale. His stock may be seen at the leading fairs this year.

In the last transfers of thoroughbred stock of the American Berkshire Record, the following are for the West: St. James 17445, John B. Thompson, Plattsburg, Mo., to S. T. James, Greenwood, Neb. Priscilla 15136, Jas. T. McFue, Lenox, Iowa, to L. M. Stanley, Corning, Iowa. Doa Pedro 17449, T. A. Hubbard, Wellington, Kas., to O. V. Gingress, Newton, Kas. Newton Saille 17450, M. B. Keagy, Wellington, Kas., to O. V. Gingress. Duchess of Nodaway III 17408, Jas. B. Prather, Maryville, Mo., to John Saunders, Maryville, Mo. Duchess LXIX 17479, N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., to E. G. Cheesman, Reno, Kas.

The annual catalogue of the Lawrence Business College and Academy of English and Classics is before us. It is a neat pamphlet of about sixty pages, neatly printed and illustrated with several elegant engravings. The Board of Directors is composed of prominent men well known throughout the State and West, among whom we find the names of ex-Chancellor James Marvin, D. D., L. L. D., Judge S. O. Thacher, ex-Gov. Chas. Robinson, etc. Eminent professors are numbered among the faculty, and many new and important features have been added to this justly popular school. The business, academic, music and art departments are sustained by first-class talent and rank second to none in the State. All who contemplate attending some business college, academy, music or art school should address Prof. E. L. McIlravy, Lawrence, Kas., for a copy of the College catalogue and review.

Revenue officers are having a good deal of trouble with moonshiners in Tennessee. Operations are carried on in the upper Cumberland counties, where it is said there are a good many stills at work.

Prospective medical students should have a catalogue of the preparatory course in Campbell University.

CREAM OF A WEEK'S NEWS.

Every day reports come that the Ute Indians are on the war-path, but the government has no official information of trouble.

Two women in New York city, knowing they were insane, but fearing the mad house, took laudanum, cut their veins at wrists and elbows, and died in each other's arms.

Two cents a mile is the transportation rate agreed upon by the Central Traffic Association for persons attending the Constitution Centennial Celebration at Philadelphia September 17 next.

The St. Louis Merchants Bridge and Terminal Railway company filed articles of incorporation. The bridge is to be erected within the corporate limits of St. Louis with a capital of \$1,000,000.

Ferdinand Lindeman, a piano dealer of Cincinnati, convicted of having paid Martin Brockman, city infirmary director, \$350 to approve a bill for a piano for the infirmary at \$700, was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. The infirmary director is in Canada.

Valuable discoveries of iron ore have been made near Waukon, Altakee county, Iowa, and a company has been formed in Rockford, Ill., with a capital of \$4,000,000 to operate and develop the same. Large tracts of valuable ore are already located with the attending prospects of unlimited resources.

Workmen on the line of the Minnesota & Northwestern road, near Galena, unearthed a portion of the skeleton of a mastodon. The tooth is about five inches long and four inches in width and weighs seven pounds. The enamel of the tooth is still perfect. A huge tusk about six inches in diameter and several feet in length was discovered, but it was badly decayed.

The State Railroad Commissioners of Illinois have summoned the railroad companies of that State to appear before them on September 1, and show cause why the schedule of all Illinois freight rates should not be reduced to the schedule by which inter-State traffic is conducted. Shippers and freight bureaus are to appear at the same time to show cause why a reduction should not be made.

At a veterans reunion at Enfield, Ill., on the 19th inst., a sham battle was presented, and during its progress a cannon was prematurely discharged, blowing off James Crockett's right arm. An instant later, a few rods distant, another cannon discharged prematurely and stretched five bleeding victims on the ground. Gabe Sullinger had both arms blown off and will probably die. The others injured were fearfully lacerated, but will survive.

Near Naperville, Ill., two Chicago, Burlington & Quincy live stock trains collided in the fog, making a fearful wreck. One of the engines plowed through three cars loaded with fat steers for Chicago, and the huge beasts were scattered mangled and bleeding along the track or pitched down the twenty-foot embankment. A hog car on the other train was completely telescoped by the tender, and a great number of big porkers were crushed to a jelly.

Georgia farmers have succeeded in working up an organization of an Inter-State Farmers' Association. A convention was held the 18th inst. at Atlanta, and among the interesting proceedings was the speech of Col. Fishback, who is reported as having proved that it is necessary for farmers to be independent of negro help, and that they should teach their sons to work instead of having the boys sitting around corner groceries discussing reasons for negroes working.

The Kansas City & Sabine Pass Railway company has filed articles of incorporation and received a charter for the State of Missouri, with a capital of \$2,500,000. The object is to build an air line from Kansas City to Sabine Pass, a distance of 700 miles, being the nearest coast point to Kansas City by 400 miles. Connection will be made with Northern roads. The right of way has been obtained for the greater part of the way, and terminal facilities have been secured in Kansas City.

The liveliest sport in the speed ring, the most magnificent specimens of blooded stock, the most artistic array and largest display of agricultural products to be seen this year, will be where? At Bismarck Grove, of course, September 5-10.

Campbell :: University,

HOLTON, - KANSAS.

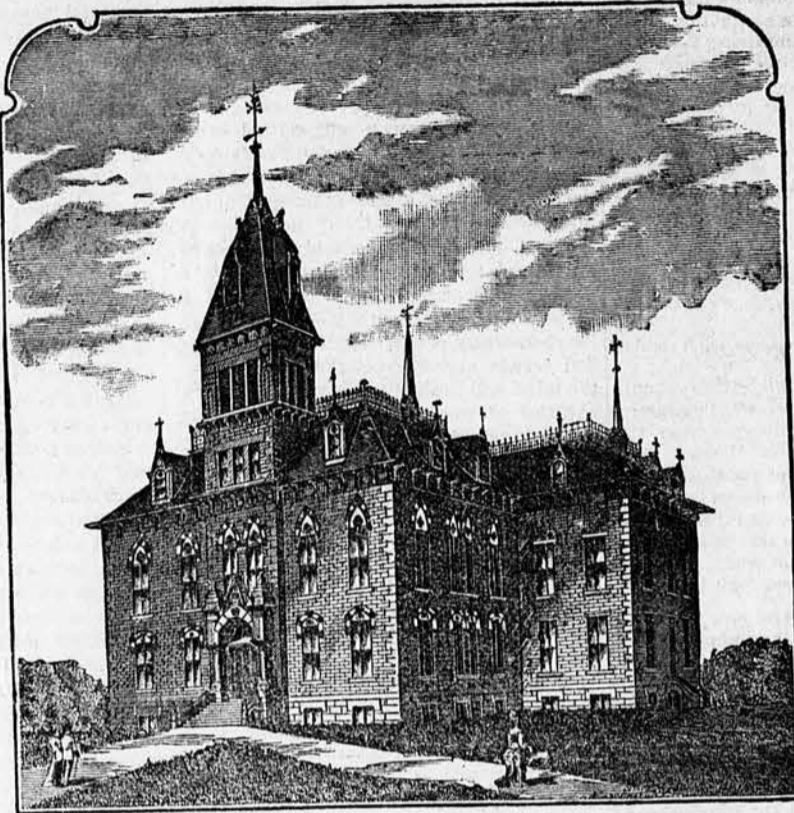
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Tuition \$10 per term and
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ADDRESS PRESIDENT J. H. MILLER.

Students may enter at any time and choose their studies.

By a natural order of studies our students save time and gain power.

We demand thoroughness in the common branches. English before Latin, Algebra before Geometry, etc.

Our courses fit for any vocation.

The school meets the wants of the times.

New classes at opening of every term, and no extra charge for plain or ornamental penmanship, German, vocal music, drawing.

About Preserving Berries.

Here are several different ways of preserving small fruits:

No. 1.—Sprinkle the berries over with sugar in the proportion of half a pound of sugar to one pound of fruit, let stand four hours for the sirup to form and become somewhat hardened. Then pour the sirup off into a preserving kettle, and just as it comes to a boil add the fruit. When thoroughly scalded, take carefully up with a ladle, spread on large platters and put in the sun to dry. Cover with thin muslin to protect from flies and bring in at sundown. Two days in the sun should be sufficient to dry it. Pack in glass jars, interspersing each layer of fruit with a sprinkling of best granulated sugar.

No. 2.—For boiling berries and other small fruits the time varies according to the kind. For raspberries, currants and blackberries six minutes is required, while huckleberries only need five. In the same way do they vary in regard to the quantity of sugar used for each, raspberries and huckleberries requiring but four ounces, and blackberries and currants six and eight ounces to the quart jar of fruit. Make a sirup, the quantity of sugar varying with the kind of berries, put in a porcelain kettle, and just before it comes to a boil break into it the white of an egg, slightly beaten, and as the scum rises remove it, until there is none left and the sirup is perfectly clear. Add the berries and boil according to the time given above. Then remove carefully, put in jars; screw the covers down gently, let stand for five minutes, and screw down firmly with a wrench. If cotton batting is used treat about the same way, tying it on loosely at first, then after standing a little while fasten firmly.

No. 3.—Fill the jar with fruit, make a sirup according to above rule, fill the jar half way to the neck with it. Place the jar in a kettle with a grate or sticks laid across the bottom to keep it from coming in contact with the kettle and prevent breaking it, fill the kettle with cold water up to the neck of the jar; cover and boil the time allowed; remove from kettle, screw on cover gently; let stand five minutes, then fasten tightly, and put away in a cool, dark place. It is claimed that preserving berries in this way is much superior to the old way, as they retain their shape and flavor better, and if cooked according to directions will keep for any length of time. To keep plain berries for winter use, fill dry, clean bottles or jars with the berries, cork tightly, boil the same as for preserving, being careful not to boil until the

berries break; remove, place away in a cool, dark place, and when wanted use the same as fresh berries.

The *American Cultivator* says it is of the greatest importance that the jars used should be air-tight, as the failure of this is the chief cause of fermentation. If those having rubber rings are used, new rings should be bought to take the place of the old each time used. They will only cost a few cents, and if the cover is screwed down tightly there is little risk of the preserves fermenting. The glass cover with metal fastener is preferred by some housewives, and many still cling to the old-fashioned sealing wax. This is made from one ounce of beeswax, one ounce of shellac and eighteen ounces of resin melted together. Dip into this mixture a strong piece of muslin large enough to cover the top of bottle or jar, and when hot tie on tight. Another way, and by those who have used it claimed to be the best, is simply a piece of sheet cotton batting tied tightly over the mouth of the jar. It is said that fruit covered in this way will keep indefinitely. A friend of the writer has covered her preserves with cotton batting for the last two seasons, and declares she shall never use any other cover, for it is so easy done, and she has not lost a bottle by fermentation while using it.

It has long been a rule among housekeepers that hot fruit should be turned into hot jars and cold fruit into cold jars, but many housewives use the cold jars wholly. In pouring hot fruit into cold jars, place a spoon, fork or piece of wire in the jars, or set the jars on a wet towel before pouring in the fruit, and there will be no danger of their breaking. If there is no dark closet for preserves, wrap the jars in brown paper and set in a cool place.

"Close the door gently,
And bridle the breath;
I've one of my headaches—
I'm sick unto death."

"Take 'Purgative Pellets,'
They're pleasant and sure;
I've some in my pocket
I'll warrant to cure."

Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are both preventive and curative.

A locomotive engine became unmanageable on the B. & O. road in Washington city. Testimony thus far taken shows that the engineer did all in his power to stop the train. When he found the air brakes had failed he signaled for ordinary brakes and applied the extra steam brake on the engine, which is used in emergencies. The locomotive wheels were sliding when the train approached the "Y," and the brakes on the

coaches set solid against the wheels. All the train hands, including the porters of the sleepers, were on the platforms trying to stop the train, but the time was too short for the hand brakes to act effectually. The coroner's jury returned a verdict that this accident and others that have occurred at this point is due to a very heavy grade and the rapidity of speed with which trains habitually enter the city, and especially in rounding this curve which the company must know to be a dangerous point.

To three gallons of soap-suds add fluid ounce of crude carbolic acid and scrub the trunk and branches of apple trees which are attacked by bark lice, and we have the authority of a Virginia farmer for saying that the lice will be destroyed. He says: "For the bark lice on trees (apple) I have found it a decided success, scrubbing the trunk and branches with a coarse cloth well saturated with the mixture."

A Virginia farmer says he has found that a fluid ounce of crude carbolic acid added to a bucket (three gallons) of soap-suds is a perfect remedy for lice on cattle. He selects a bright sunny day, and with a cloth washes them all over, being careful that it does not get into their eyes. It should be repeated in two or three days to destroy any nits that may have escaped. It is equally effective on sheep and lambs for ticks—also on horses.

Preliminary steps have been taken within the past few days by representatives of the Iron Mountain, the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas, the Memphis & Little Rock, the St. Louis & San Francisco, the Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis and the Little Rock & Fort Smith railroads, to form what is to be known as the Arkansas Traffic Association. Its organization will be perfected in a few days, and a secretary, who will act as commissioner, will be appointed. Its object is to maintain rates and perform all functions of a traffic association.

Care for the Children

Children feel the debility of the changing seasons, even more than adults, and they become cross, peevish, and uncontrollable. The blood should be cleansed and the system invigorated by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"Last Spring my two children were vaccinated. Soon after, they broke all out with running sores, so dreadful I thought I should lose them. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured them completely; and they have been healthy ever since. I do feel that Hood's Sarsaparilla saved my children to me." Mrs. C. L. THOMPSON, West Warren, Mass.

Purify the Blood

The Home Circle.

The Mission of a Cloud.

BY PHOEBE PARMALEE.

It formed at evening as the sun went down;
It stretched its arms across his shining face,
And veiled it with a soft and snowy fleece;
Then reaching upward melted into space.
The sun, his glory only shaded, smiled,
And with the smile sprang forth most gorgeously hues.
They spread above, below, and through the cloud;
They gilded here; they touched with ruby there;
They sent a wine-light here, and at the tips
They shaded into purple rich and deep.
An artist saw, and seized with eager joy
His brush. With haste and yet with zealous care
He marked each line, each curve, each shaded tint.
The sun sank out of sight; his smile went out;
The blushes it called forth were fading fast;
Then night's black mantle rising from the east,
Spread over all the sky and closed the scene.
But lo! on canvas saved, the sunset lay,
A tribute fair to art and beauty rare.
The cloud its life began in warm bright hues;
Its work began in inspiration sent
To one who saw and loved and copied it.
The cloud increased in size and larger grew,
So when the morning came, a somber host
Had raised itself to meet the morning sun.
A traveler on an open plain there walked,
Where neither tree nor rock o'ershadowed him.
He drooped his head, with toil pressed on and sighed
When first the sun shone out in his great wrath.
He gasped and panted 'neath the burning heat.
He sank exhausted by a stream to drink
Of its reviving waters; but alas!
The sun had drank it all before he came.
The vegetation drooped and withered, too.
No sound save buzzing insects stirred the air,
And they were droning lazy sounds that made
The heat seem hotter and the air more faint.
But now the cloud has met the burning sun,
Has closed it round and hid his wrathful face.
Has cooled his beams and shaded all the plain.
Its second blessing, then, the cloud has given;
For with it springs a breeze so cool and strong,
The traveler lifts his weary head and breathes
Refreshed and strengthened, thankful for the breeze.
The grass waves freshly, fanning back its life;
The rocks look up and lose their glaring heat.
And now the storm is coming in the west.
The far-off thunders roll, first faint, then loud,
And grander still they roll, till bending low
The storm-clouds roar in deafening tumult deep.
Sharp lightnings play incessant round the heads
Of jagged clouds, and light the deepening gloom.
Now silence comes awhile, all sounds are ceased,
All motion is at rest, when like a rush
Of many waters, comes the noise of wind
And rain, and thunders roll again, and gleams
The lightning now. The distant forest bends
Beneath the blast. The rain falls first in large
And scattering drops, then fast and faster comes.
Till like a flood from heaven's gate it pours.
The third great mission of the cloud is done.
In form of rain it waters all the earth;
It cools the air; in it the grass upsprings.
The brook is bubbling in its gladness now,
And sings its song to cattle drinking there.
From out his sheltered nook the traveler looks,
And wondering, praises for the good to him.
Away in mansion cool, a woman sits.
The self-same clouds to her view slowly rise,
And as she watches them in grief she sighs:
"The sun is hid, I cannot see its face;
A settled gloom has spread itself o'er all,
And on the earth and sky dark shadows fall
As on my heart some fell long years ago.
The rain is falling, too; all things look down;
Nothing looks up. E'en Providence doth frown.
Ah, me! The day is cold and dark and drear."
But see! The cloud is breaking now; the sun
Shines out and lights the earth and lights the sky,
The trees and houses, hills and meadows green.
It shineth through and through the cloud itself,
It lights it up and shows its hidden wealth
Of silver lining, soft and white and pure.
The falling raindrops catch the sunshine, too;
They gather it, and cast its brightness through
Their forms, till on the black east cloud appears
In full and grand relief, a glittering bow.
The cloud is dying. Let it die! Its work
Is finished. So the painted sunset cloud—

The shady cloud—the low-hung thunder cloud—
The rainbow-tinted cloud—the silver lined,
Has passed. A soft breeze swept it all away.
The sun sinks to its rest; so ends the day
In calm and peace and sweet repose.

Strong-Minded vs. Weak-Minded.

Just too tired to do another lick of work, having gone through the customary routine of weekly house-cleaning, sorting away the clothes ironed yesterday, etc., I seized on the last KANSAS FARMER and settled in my rocker to rest. First the general farmers' letters, for the weather and crops is not an excuse for subject matter at present, but the all absorbing theme; then the letters in Home Circle were all deeply interesting. "Mystic's" tone, until I came to the derisive phrase—"strong-minded," as applied to those women who have braved popular opinion, hereditary prejudice, and all the petrified creeds and dogmas that have chained the mind and limited the mental and moral abilities of women for centuries, e'en from the dark ages down, until to be thought and termed weak-minded by the masculine class of humanity has become complimentary instead of the insult which it is to her moral and mental nature.

Dear "Mystic," had a man written those words, my pen could not have been sharp enough to pierce the vindictive enmity embraced in that phrase toward all that is noble, moral and intellectual in womanhood. I could only throw down the paper and with both hands on my face exclaim—"Oh, 'Mystic,' don't!" You, a woman, and say that! Don't you know that ignorance is and ever has been the primal source of the debasement of womanhood? that in intellectual culture by woman is the one hope upon which hangs the salvation of the race. Weak-minded, yes. O, pitying heavens! Nine-tenths of them helplessly so. Slaves to dress—a slavery born, too, of that long hereditary love of admiration which has been fostered in them from mother to daughter for generations unknown down to the present day until the demand that woman shall render herself physically beautiful is felt to be imperative. Now put physical beauty, even perfection, with ignorance and the excessive love of admiration together (embodied in our sex), and you have a sure victim for the most debasing and demoralizing influences that can be exerted on our sex by the unprincipled masculine who dares to stigmatize an intellectual woman as strong-minded. It is this class of men, men who would drag down and debase womanhood, who hate and fear the "strong-minded women." God bless and sustain the strong-minded women of our land; and may the Goddess of Liberty yet prove a prophetic emblem of the future position of American womanhood. Let women adorn themselves with modest apparel and that inward adornment of the mind which, though it makes them strong to resist evil, ennobles and fits them to be useful. MRS. M. J. HUNTER.

The Doings of a Wise Little Woman.

It has been my good fortune to be stopping of late with a friend to whom the above title is no misnomer. A wise little woman she is indeed, carrying on the in-door business of a prosperous farm, attending to the details of her housework with a precision which admits of no clashing. In fact, her executive ability is something wonderful, not because she is blessed with a great amount of physical strength, for, on the contrary, she is the unfortunate possessor of a frail little body, of which the greatest care must at all times be taken. I do not say she performs the labor alone, as she has two young daughters, little more than children, to whom is assigned a certain share of the daily work. And herein is the mother's good judgment displayed in thus training her girls that at this early age they are able to render material assistance. She began when they were but 3 or 4 years old, to allow them to carry little things from the table when she was clearing it away, and from this they were gradually promoted until now the oldest—about 15—is able to cook, mold butter, do up the linen, and, in fact, do almost any common work.

But with all this I doubt if these two girls were ever allowed to become overtired. Their careful mother uses every precaution to prevent injury to their health, and they are taught common-sense rules regarding

hygiene, so that neither of them, young as they are, is ever guilty of the thousand and one imprudences which young girls are so likely to fall into. I do not remember having ever seen one of them sit in a draft, when heated, or come in from a walk with damp feet. The good judgment they use in everyday matters is sometimes quite astonishing, considering their youth.

If any of the household is sick, the timely application of simple remedies usually prevents the necessity of calling a doctor. Unfortunately during my stay I was attacked with severe sickness at the stomach. My friend toasted some wheat bread very brown by placing it directly upon wood coals; and pouring some boiling water upon it, advised me to take a teaspoonful at a time of it, until my stomach was settled, which I did, it must be confessed, out of respect to my hostess, not because I expected to find relief in so simple a remedy, but nevertheless it had the desired effect.

Many a useful herb grew in this vicinity, and this wise little woman knew well how to make a good use of them. I had often used thoroughwort made into a sirup for a cough remedy, but did not know that it was also good for the nerves, and that steeped in cold water and drank cold, it is also very useful as a tonic and alterative. Yarrow, she said, was also used as a tonic.

This lady is a person of very good education, which fits her to be a companion for her two growing daughters, who are rather in advance of scholars of their age. I was amused one busy Saturday morning to see her, during a lull in the work, sit down to enjoy a pleasant game with her oldest daughter, which, being finished, they again went about their household tasks, both being refreshed by the few moments' recreation. The morning's work done and all necessary preparation for the Sabbath completed, the afternoon found mother and daughter prettily dressed in neat print suits with hair tastefully arranged, fitted for a pleasant ride along the pretty country roads, a pleasure they often enjoyed, as being quite competent to drive, they were never dependent upon the male members of the family for an escort.—Mrs. Susie E. Kennedy, in Rural New Yorker.

Courtesy in Public.

It is a strange thing, nevertheless it is true, that people who would not think of such a thing as being rude to a friend or an acquaintance are very often the most discourteous in a public gathering of strangers. More particularly is this true of a certain class of women, who appear to think strangers have no claim whatever upon their courtesy. If they are in a crowd they jostle and push, no matter who it is that is in their way, until they get to where they wish to go. With them the weakest must go to the wall without any excuse or apology. Where there is a crowd of any size some of these women are always found there. Even a little child is shoved out of their way as carelessly as a fold of their dresses. Some one may call their attention to the little one, thinking they did not notice it or surely they would not crowd and jam it until it could scarcely breathe. They indignantly reply: "Why don't its mother keep it at home; a crowd is no place for a child!" They never think of asking, has the child a mother? for if it has, to be sure it ought to be at home, for a crowd is no place for a child; yet, whether it has a mother or not, the child is there, and while it is alone, all women should be at such a time as its mother and see that it is protected.

They are frequently found at the theater or other places of amusement, and here their politeness is of about the same stamp as in the crowd on the street. They are comfortably seated, taking a quiet survey of all around them, when an usher requests them to rise so that a lady and gentleman may get to the two seats beyond. Instead of rising willingly with a pleasant smile or word, they rise slowly, turn up the seats, look indignantly at the intruders as though they had wilfully and designedly bought those seats to inconvenience them, bow stiffly, or do not notice when the gentleman apologizes for disturbing them, and reseat themselves with a look on their faces of resigned martyrs. They certainly must be aware that the gentleman had no intention whatever of annoying them; he probably had no idea, only in a general way, of just where his seats would

be. He is perfectly guiltless of any thought of annoying them, yet their behavior gives him an uncomfortable feeling, and if it does not spoil his enjoyment for the evening, it is some time before he is in as comfortable a state of mind as he was before meeting these women.

They can be met almost any day, during some part of it, on the car. If on the steam cars, they always want to occupy two seats at once, one to sit on and the other for bundles, though they may have but one or two of the latter, and very often none, and use the extra seat to hold their wrap, or, perhaps, a small satchel. To be sure, if there are plenty of seats for the other passengers it does not matter, but when the other seats are all occupied, it isn't fair that any one should stand while bundles or wraps occupy a seat. Some one politely asks if the seat is engaged, and receives in reply a curt "No," or in place of this only a quick jerk of the articles off the seat. It may be uncomfortable on a close, sultry day for them to be at all crowded, but it doesn't make it a bit more comfortable to fuss over it, for there is every reason on a day such as this for them to keep cool.

They enter a horse car and find the seats occupied, and a gentleman generously gives them his seat. They sink into it with a haughty nod or without any acknowledgment whatever, with a look on their faces as though it was only what he should do and they were entitled to it. A man has just as much right to a seat in a car, as long as he pays his fare, as a woman has, no more nor less. There is no law to compel a man to give his seat to a woman but that which is recognized by all true gentlemen, the law of chivalry, and that the followers of this law are getting so rare is, in part, due to women such as these accepting a service rendered them as a matter of course. If a seat is worth accepting it is certainly worth an "I thank you," and women who refuse to acknowledge a courtesy such as this deserve to stand, even though the car be full of men all occupying seats.

These women would be indignant should any one even hint that they were not ladies, yet by their own actions they tend to give out this impression. A true lady seldom forgets to acknowledge a courtesy in private, and never in public. It is the ambition of all women to be ladies, and to be acknowledged as such, but women who are discourteous in public can never lay claim to this title.—American Cultivator.

Give the Babies Ice.

This will shock some mothers, who do not even believe in giving tiny babies a sip of water. A child is often fretful from thirst, and should be fed a little water with a spoon several times a day. When teething begins, much of the pain may be done away with, and the child's health be greatly benefited by giving him fine bits of ice to melt in his mouth. Smaller in size than a pea, each piece is nothing more than a drop of warm water before he swallows it, but it has cooled his feverish gums. A dozen or more of these, fed at intervals during ten minutes, would in all amount to no more than a teaspoonful of water; but the quiet and often the sleep which follow, are the best proofs of the relief they give. It may be repeated hourly when the fretful fits caused by teething begin. The ice should be very, very small, and should not be jagged or sharp, and baby's head should be slightly raised so that the ice will not slip down whole.



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The Young Folks.

The Old-Fashioned Doctor.

O, don't you remember the old-fashioned doctor
Who, when we were children would enter
The room,
And, looking as wise as an owl or a proctor,
Would frighten and fill us with thoughts of
The tomb?

He'd stalk to our cribs and order us gruffly
To stick out our tongue, which we'd do with
Such dread.
And give, while he handled our pulses so
Roughly,
An ominous shake of his solemn old head.

And then, while he listened to mother's de-
scription
Of things we had eaten and what we had
done,
He grimly would write his old Latin prescrip-
tion
For nastiest medicines under the sun.

Those horrible doses! How mother would
scold us;
And beg us, and beg us to take 'em in vain;
And, O, how we'd struggle when father would
hold us
And squeeze shut our noses regardless of
pain,

And, when forced to open our mouths, quickly
mother
Would shove in a spoonful that strangled us
till
We spluttered it out—just in time for another,
Its vile, deathly taste's in our memory still.

Thank goodness that old-fashioned dosing is
ended,
With sweet candy pellets and powders in lieu,
The sick little toddlers do take 'em so splendid
That even the well ones all cry for 'em, too.

Oh, what a glory doth this world put on
For him who, with a fervent heart, goes forth
Under the bright and glorious sky, and looks
On duties well performed and days well spent!
For him the wind, ay, and the yellow leaves,
Shall have a voice, and give him eloquent
teachings;
He shall so hear the solemn hymn that Death
Has lifted up for all, that he shall go
To his long resting place without a tear.
—Longfellow.

A weapon that comes down as still
As snowflakes fall upon the sod;
But executes a people's will,
As lightning does the will of God;
And from its force, nor doors nor locks
Can shield you—'tis the ballot-box.
—Pierpont.

Ferocious Beauty of the Jungles.

A short, thick-set man with a dark mustache, in which the gray hairs were beginning to appear pretty thickly, sat in the rounds of the Palmer House the other evening. To look at him one would not think that there was anything very remarkable in his appearance, but he was, all the same, one of the best known shikarris of the far East, famous throughout India and Burmah as the most deadly tiger shot since the days of Gordon Cumming. Wherever the campfire is lit and the day's sport is being talked over some anecdote of "Jack" Alger is sure to be introduced.

FIRST ACQUAINTANCE WITH THE TIGER.

"My first acquaintance with the tiger in his natural state," said Mr. Alger, in reply to a request for a "yarn," "was made in the jungles of the Terai. They are hard beasts to tackle, especially the man-eaters, and those who have engaged in tiger shooting, either on foot or on elephants, know full well how many shots the brute sometimes takes. Where population is exceedingly scarce the tiger loses much of his skulking, hiding disposition, and attacks his prey in the open. I knew once of a lad herding cattle who was pursued over a meadow and through the herd, and was killed by the tiger, who had begun to eat him, when scared away by the villagers. I saw the body; it lay in the midst of an open field, at least 200 yards from any cover. It was disemboweled, with the chest torn wide open, but the face was as that of one who lies in a pleasant sleep.

"The enormous forearm of the tiger has attracted attention. You have seen a cat pat a dead mouse or the face of a dog that was teasing her, and it is easy to understand what a tremendous blow a tiger could give him in the same manner, but I believe it a mistake to suppose that he strikes down his prey with his paw. He strikes in self-defense when fighting, but not when seizing his victim. I have seen many carcasses of deer, cattle, buffaloes, and horses which had been killed by tigers, and they all had the same appearance—four deep holes at the back of the neck made by the animal's incisor teeth; no other mark, and of course if the tiger had begun to feed on the body it was extensively lacerated. And if the prey had struggled much and had succeeded in dragging the tiger a few yards the chest and forelegs would bear the impression of the

claws and the tremendous grip, but these, as far as my experience goes, were exceptional cases.

"It is evident that the tiger, in seizing his prey, rushes onto its back, grips the neck with his jaws as with a vise, and with his arms confining the animal's struggles, lies there upon its victim until it is suffocated. With a human being it is different. A tiger has been seen to seize and carry off a man by the neck, or the arm, or thigh, indifferently.

A SEARCH IN THE JUNGLE.

"I was out once after a tiger on foot, and, having wounded him severely, was searching for him in the jungle with a number of beaters. Three times we came upon him, and each time he broke cover by charging through the mob of us. Once he struck a man on the chest, knocking him over, and scratching him severely. Next time he seized one of the beaters in his jaws, by the thigh, giving him a rapid shake and passing on. But these are all cases in which the animal was acting in self-defense, or retaliation. What I have said before refers to its usual mode of capturing food.

"We are told in 'natural history' books that the tiger disdains to touch carrion. This is not so. The same thing is said in regard to the eagle, and is equally erroneous. The lion also is, I believe, as little scrupulous as any other cat in this particular. I have told you how the tiger captures and kills his prey. When dead, if the body is convenient to his covert, he lets it remain; if it be too far out in the open it is dragged further toward the jungle and there lies until dawn. Sometimes the body is disemboweled after being removed a little way, and is then drawn away to some hidden spot. A tiger has been seen to disembowel a goat, holding it by the throat, lying on its back underneath the body and ripping it open by repeated kicks with his hind claws. He appears to prefer a rump steak, or a round, to any other portion. These are almost always the first part eaten, then the ribs, rarely the forequarters and never, within my knowledge, the head.

"I cannot call to mind having met in any book with an accurate description of the tiger's cries. The snarling and growling of the animal when 'stirred up with a long pole' is familiar to all who have visited a menagerie, and appears to be the only noise the creature makes when in a state of captivity; but in his native forest, in the long nights of the cold season when the woods on the hills seem to sleep in the moonlight, the tiger, striding along in his native forest, mews like an old tom cat—or rather like a hundred old tom cats in chorus. It is a loud and harsh and grating mew. It is seldom heard more than twice or thrice. When the tiger is on the lookout for food, usually in the evening, he lies silent and motionless in some dense covert close to water, where animals resort to drink, and when one of these approaches near enough he bounds out on his prey in perfect silence, or with an abrupt, sonorous grunt, terribly startling, which appears to paralyze the victim and deprive it of all power to fly or resist."
—Chicago Herald.

The Kingfisher and Its Legends.

The kingfisher is one of the few brightly-colored birds which lose none of their brilliance in flight, but are, when on the wing, as bright as when at rest.

There came, swift as a meteor's shining flame,
A kingfisher from out the brake,
And almost seemed to leave a wake
Of brilliant hues behind.

As the bird darts along its horizontal course, just above the surface of the water, its flight is so swift that it looks as if a blue streak had been drawn through the air.

The bird lives almost entirely upon fish, as its name implies, and a correspondent in *Golden Days* describes its manner of catching them. Selecting some object which overhangs the water, it takes its perch upon it, and with its big beak sunken on its breast, awaits the approach of its prey. Suddenly, it may be seen to drop from the perch into the water, and to emerge with a fish in its beak. Returning to the perch, it bangs the fish against it, throws it up in the air, catches it with its head downward, and swallows it.

Many readers will remember the graceful legend of Alcione, the daughter of Neptune and the wife of Coyx, who, for love of her drowned husband, plunged into the sea and

was changed into a kingfisher together with him. Around this legend cluster many others, numbered with which is the one about the kingfisher, building on the seashore a fragile nest and then launching it upon the waves. As so delicate a structure would be shattered by the slightest storm, it was thought that from seven days before the winter solstice to seven days after it, the weather was perfectly calm. This period was known as the "halcyon days"—a term familiar to all.



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ESTABLISHED IN 1888.

Published Every Thursday, by the
KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.OFFICE:
821 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.S. J. CRAWFORD, - - - PRESIDENT.
J. B. McAFEE, - - - GENERAL AGENT.
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W. A. PEPPER, - - - MANAGING EDITOR.SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.An extra copy free one year for a Club of eight, at \$1.00 each.
Address **KANSAS FARMER CO.,**
Topeka, Kansas.

The Pioneer-Press (St. Paul) crop reports show that Minnesota and Dakota will have about 80,000,000 bushels of wheat this year.

The semi-annual distribution of the school fund, amounting to \$268,803.90, shows a total school population of 497,785 in the State.

The premium list of the Western National Fair Association (Bismarck) makes a good showing. Premiums are liberal, especially in the live stock departments. Fair September 5 to 10.

The broom corn crop is badly injured in many places. We have a letter from St. Louis which says almost the entire broom corn crop of the West and South is destroyed by drought and chinch bugs.

The management of the Cowley county fair and Driving Park Association have our thanks for complimentary tickets of admission to their fifth annual fair to be held at Winfield September 6 to 9, inclusive.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington, gives the corn condition August 1, in the great corn States as follows: Ohio, 82; Indiana, 64; Illinois, 65; Iowa, 90; Missouri, 80; Kansas, 60; Nebraska, 75.

The comptroller of the currency last week authorized the First National bank, of Russell Springs, Kansas, and the First National bank of Wa-Keeney, Kansas, to begin business with a capital of \$50,000 each.

As to the progress of denominational religion in the United States, it is shown that the principal Protestant denominations have increased in the last four years to the extent of 15,325 churches, 9,694 ministers, and 1,618,799 members.

Commercial reports on the business situation do not take much note of the recent flurry about crop failures. In some places the failure is serious, and local farmers will suffer; but this is a big country, and there will be plenty to go around.

The 17th day of next month, September, 1887, will be the one-hundredth anniversary of the signing of the report submitting the constitution of the United States to the several States for adoption, and the day will be celebrated with appropriate ceremonies.

Mr. Stillings, an old and successful farmer, of Leavonwerth county, on his way home from a trip over half a dozen counties, called in at the KANSAS FARMER office and reported the results of his observations. He said he saw some good corn, some that was fair, and some that was fit for fodder only. On the whole he thought that while a few farmers would have hard work to pull through, some will have a surplus, most of them will have plenty, and all will have enough by taking good care of what they have.

THE CROPS IN KANSAS.

The KANSAS FARMER has thirty-five letters from farmers in as many counties in Kansas telling about the crops, and they confirm our statements made last week and the week before, that there is plenty of all kinds of grain, feed and stock in the State to feed the people, with a good deal to spare in many localities. The season was spotted and the crops are spotted. There is a great deal of as good corn as was ever grown in the State; in many places it is very good; then, in other places, there is no corn worth talking about. Some individual farmers are in bad condition; their crops are very short indeed; but in the dry places rains have recently fallen, and things look different. We do not believe there is a county in the State, unless it be among those recently settled on the western border, that will not have feed enough to put their stock through the winter; and taking the State as a whole, considering the greatly increased acreage, there will be a great deal of corn.

Next week we expect to present a report from every county in the State, and then a reasonably correct estimate can be made. In the meantime, be of good cheer.

A Few Sample Paragraphs.

We have a few letters from correspondents intended for our Correspondence department, but they came too late for use this week, and as we expect to be very much crowded next week with our crop reports, we may not have room for these letters then. They all contain important crop information, and we give a few sample paragraphs so as to be certain of saving that much while it is fresh.

No. 1 is from Stafford county: "There is no good corn in this county except on sandy land, where the corn is still green and will make a good yield of fine corn. The corn on level land is mostly cut up at this date. There will be an abundance of feed put up; hay is fine. We had a number of heavy rains during the month, and the grangers are now very busy plowing for fall wheat. There will be a large acreage of wheat sown this fall. A great many cattle have been brought into this county to winter from the eastern part of the State. We have an abundance of water, and grazing is good. The grass has been revived very much by recent rains."

No. 2.—This is from Marshall county. The writer says: "Threshing is about completed, and the grain is yielding much better than was expected, except in a few localities. Oats are of exceptionally good quality, and yield on an average of forty-five bushels per acre. Spring wheat is excellent in quality, but the yield is not large. The corn crop is varied, being almost a full crop in some localities, while in others it is a total failure. The crop on an average will not be a one-fourth crop. Hay is a light crop generally, but with the corn fodder that is being cut up will be sufficient to rough feed the stock. The articles on the subject of chinch bugs by your correspondents have created a new interest among the farmers in regard to this, their worst enemy. The only successful plan yet adopted by us has been to burn over the stubble ground as soon as possible after harvest, and in the spring rake and burn the cornstalks, thus destroying as near as possible all their harboring places,

and rubbish which will be likely to contain their eggs."

No. 3.—Russell county. The writer says: "Chinch bugs have ruined all our small grain and millet, and nearly ruined our corn and sorghum. Cattle, horses and sheep are in splendid condition, and I believe with the late corn (that the recent rains have helped out in spite of the bugs) there will be feed enough in the county to take them through the winter in good condition." —[The rest of this letter will be published soon.]

Southern Prosperity.

What a change is being wrought in the Southern States of this Union. It is everywhere and in every respect. Southern farmers do not talk or act like they did twenty-five years and more ago. Crops are being diversified; cotton is no longer king, though more of it is raised now than in the years of slavery. Agricultural journals have been established in every State. More wheat is raised there now than ever before, more corn, more oats, hay and potatoes, more cattle, sheep, horses and hogs, more milk, more butter. Farms are not as large but they are better tilled and are worth more.

As to manufactures, the change is almost beyond belief. Cotton factories, woolen mills, iron establishments and wood working houses have multiplied wonderfully in nearly every Southern State. An exposition is to be held in Georgia soon, opening October 10th. The programme issued shows that Birmingham, Anniston, Rome, Decatur, Sheffield, Talledega, Tallahatta, Gadsden and other mineral and manufacturing centers, with thirty counties and several railroad companies in the Piedmont region, will make elaborate collective exhibits of agricultural and industrial products, minerals and woods. These collective exhibits, with thousands of individual exhibits, will make the largest and richest exposition of southern resources ever seen. One thousand men are at work providing space to accommodate exhibits.

Every friend of his country will rejoice with our Southern brethren on the opening of the exposition, presenting as it will, fresh and indisputable evidence of Southern prosperity.

A Word About Seed Corn.

It will be necessary to exercise more than ordinary care in the selection of seed corn in those localities where the crop is injured by insects or dry weather. The fields should be looked over carefully before the stalks are cut away, and seed ears should be selected from the best parts of the field. When well matured, husk them out and lay on a floor in a dry place until they are well dried; then put in strong, tight boxes and keep secure from vermin and moisture. Corn that is dry is not injured by cold. If it so happen, in any case, that a farmer has no good seed corn on his place, it is much better to purchase from farmers who have a good article than to take any risks.

Among the resolutions passed by the United Labor convention at Syracuse the other day was this very good one: "That we denounce the practice of railway monopoly managers in discriminating against those shippers who find it advantageous to use the canals of the state which they are taxed to maintain, and we demand the passage of a stringent law that shall put an end to this gross injustice committed on the people by railroad corporations who derive their taxing power from the people of this State."

Remember the FARMER is now \$1 a year.

Relying Upon a Broken Reed.

A meeting of anti-prohibitionists was held last week at Des Moines, Iowa. The members announced themselves as Republicans in all matters except prohibition, and they resolved to advocate the repeal of the present prohibitory law and the enactment in its stead of a local option law. The report says that some seven hundred Republican names were attached to the resolutions.

The inconsistency of men without principle is equalled only by their insincerity. Those men, every one of them, declare solemnly that the liquor question is not a party matter and that it ought not to be mixed up in party issues, yet they are quite as particular to make known their party affiliations as their opposition to prohibitory liquor laws. The truth is, and everybody understands it, they want to convert their party to anti-prohibition, just as the Texas Democrats want to hold their party fast to its moorings in opposition to "sumptuary laws." They are party men above all things; and their party prejudices are so strong that they make a great noise in their resolutions proclaiming their party fealty. Put Iowa Republicans and Texas Democrats into a sack and shake them up, they would come out fighting for their parties and for the dramshop.

But men, such as they, are relying upon a broken reed. The dramshop has polluted American politics, and it must be abolished; it has undertaken to influence legislation, it must be shorn of its power; it has attempted to defeat justice it must be utterly destroyed. The farmers of this country do not want the dramshop with its ever-present, ever-active, brazen and defiant attitude in social affairs. Strong drink was banished from the farms long ago; now it must leave the towns. The party which champions the saloon will go down, and the party that has not courage enough to oppose it will soon learn that the people are greater than even great parties. Let our children be taught to respect the thing which is right, and let party managers learn that the rising generation of children will be reared to hate rum-selling.

The New York Herald interviewed a large number of business men in different branches of trade, and they show that there has been a gradual, but steady increase since the first of the year over business of the past few years. Many merchants admit, however, that even better would have been done if the money market had not been so close, while others hold that this same closeness of the money market has tended to solidify trade by restricting undue speculation and infusing more care and thought into the minds of those who otherwise might have been tempted to try and fly higher than the strength of their wings warranted.

We are in receipt of a letter from T. B. Evans, Geneva, Ills., complaining that the Kansas State Fair management have not dealt justly with breeders of Chester white hogs. Mr. Evans says he had intended to exhibit some choice animals of that breed at our fair, but on receipt of the premium list he discovered that the "Board has so discriminated against the best hog on the continent as to literally drive them from competition." Mr. Evans would have done better to write to the Secretary. The KANSAS FARMER is not running the fair, though it is very anxious to see it made a great success as it deserves to be. We are friendly to Chester Whites and believe they ought to have a showing equal with other breeds. The fair management, we suppose, did what they thought best in the matter of premiums.

CRITICISING THE COMMISSION.

There is some complaining about the proceedings of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. A morning paper says Senator Wilson, of Iowa, in a series of articles published in the Fairchild Ledger, maintains by argument and evidence that the Inter-State Commerce Commission is not enforcing the law according to its spirit or letter. The *Western Rural* says:

Time enough has been given the Inter-State Commerce Commission to get into working order and do its duty. But it is not doing its duty. The law is not enforced. The roads are riding over it rough-shod. We must have a different Commission or a new law or both. This present Commission has not yet been confirmed by the Senate, and it ought not to be. We do not desire at this time to impute dishonest motives to the Commission. As a matter of fact it makes no difference, so far as results go, whether it is dishonest or imbecile. Let the law be enforced, and in order to enforce it the people must rise in their might and through the ballot box and organization show that they are masters of the situation. A railroad official said to us a few days since, that the roads were ignoring the law, and it is a fact that they are making more money than they did before the law was passed. We must bring this monopoly to terms.

We have not seen the arguments presented by Senator Wilson, nor do we know the line of his thought on the subject, nor the facts upon which he relies. It was not generally understood that Senator Wilson was advocating the passage of this particular law or any other one of like provisions. His work, whatever it was, did not impress the country deeply and for that reason his criticism of the Commission will not have as much weight with the people as it would have had he been abreast with Reagan and Cullom and Anderson, the men who took hold of the matter in Congress and infused their zeal into the work.

But when the *Western Rural* leads off in an attack on the Commission, that body has been doing or failing to do something for which it merits criticism, or our usually well informed contemporary is mistaken. It is possible that the latter alternative is correct, for no facts are given, which would justify the use of the language above quoted. The Commission is not doing its duty, the *Rural* says; the law is not enforced; the roads are riding over it rough shod. That is strong language, strong enough to excite wonder at the absence of testimony to support it. We were watching the conduct of the Commission closely, for the law is exactly right in principle, and we are anxious that its provisions shall be wrought into the management of our inland commerce. It appeared to our minds that the work of the Commission was being well done and that the board's rulings were uncommonly free from errors. Such accusations, therefore, are surprising. It is due to the Commission, to the persons and papers making the charge, and to the people generally, that the facts relied on be made public.

It may be that the critics have not carefully considered the powers of the Commission. Whatever is done by authority of law must be done according to law. Whatever duties are imposed upon the Commission are so imposed by the law, whatever powers they have are conferred by the law; and whatever means for executing the law are placed in their hands are prescribed in and by the law. We must look to the law for all these things. Section 8 of the inter-State commerce act reads—

SECTION 8. That in case any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall do, cause to be done, or permit to be done any act, matter, or thing in this act prohibited or declared to be unlawful, or shall omit to do any act, matter, or thing in this act required to be done, such common carrier shall be liable to the person or persons injured thereby for the full amount of damages sustained in consequence of any such violation of the provisions of this act, together with a reasonable counsel or attorney's fee, to be fixed by the court in every

case of recovery, which attorney's fee shall be taxed and collected as part of the costs in the case.

That makes the carrier liable in damages for all violations of the law, and section 22 provides that "nothing in this act contained shall in any way abridge or alter the remedies now existing at common law or by statute, but the provisions of this act are in addition to such remedies." Every case, then, of unjust discrimination, overcharge, neglect or injury is provided for either at common law, pre-existing statute, or by this particular law. But laws do not execute themselves; that is done by means provided by the law or by courts or other tribunals in pursuance of law. And there is no need of using the means so provided unless there is a violation of the law, a fact which can be judicially ascertained only by an examination, something which is never undertaken without complaint. Section 9 of the inter-State commerce act provides—

That any person or persons claiming to be damaged by any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act may either make complaint to the Commission as hereinafter provided for, or may bring suit in his or their own behalf for the recovery of the damages for which such common carrier may be liable under the provisions of this act, in any District or Circuit court of the United States of competent jurisdiction; but such person or persons shall not have the right to pursue both of said remedies, and must in each case elect which one of the two methods of procedure herein provided for he or they will adopt. * * *

It appears, then, that a complaint may be made to the Commission or to the court, as the person aggrieved may elect. Of course the Commission has no jurisdiction of matters submitted to the court and cannot, therefore, be held responsible in that case. When complaint is made to the Commission, it shall be done by petition, the law says, in section 13; and the petition "shall briefly state the facts, whereupon a statement of the damages thus made shall be forwarded by the Commission to such common carrier, who shall be called upon to satisfy the complaint or to answer the same in writing within a reasonable time, to be specified by the Commission," etc. If the carrier comply with the request to satisfy the complaint, that settles the matter; but if he does not, then "it shall be the duty of the Commission to investigate the matters complained of in such manner and by such means as it shall deem proper." In the investigation witnesses are examined, arguments are heard and the matter disposed of in a way very similar to proceedings in courts of justice, and the Commission may call upon United States courts for assistance in compelling the attendance of witnesses, production of books, papers and other things deemed pertinent.

But suppose the carrier does not wish to comply with the judgment of the Commission, then what? [And right there is the point which has been presented many times by the KANSAS FARMER. The inter-State commerce law is lame there just as our Kansas railroad law is lame in the same respect. The Commission is powerless to enforce its judgments. But that is not the Commission's fault.] Proceeding with the subject in hand, in case a carrier refuses to comply with the decision of the Commission, the whole case has to be taken into court. The language of the law is this:

SECTION 16. That whenever any common carrier, as defined in and subject to the provisions of this act, shall violate or refuse or neglect to obey any lawful order or requirement of the Commission in this act named, it shall be the duty of the Commission, and lawful for any company or person interested in such order or requirement, to apply, in a summary way, by petition, to the Circuit court of the United States sitting in equity in the judicial district in which the common carrier complained of has its principal office, or in which the violation or disobedience of such order or requirement shall happen,

alleging such violation or disobedience, as the case may be; and the said court shall have power to hear and determine the matter, on such short notice to the common carrier complained of as the court shall deem reasonable; * * * and said court shall proceed to hear and determine the matter speedily as a court of equity, and without the formal pleadings and proceedings applicable to ordinary suits in equity, but in such manner as to do justice in the premises; and to this end such court shall have power, if it think fit, to direct and prosecute, in such mode and by such persons as it may appoint, all such inquiries as the court may think needful to enable it to form a just judgment in the matter of such petition; and on such hearing the report of said Commission (Inter-State) shall be *prima facie* evidence of the matters therein stated. * * *

The court can enforce its judgment in the usual way, but the Commission is powerless, and when the case gets into court, what the Commission did goes for nought unless the carrier admits it all. *Prima facie* evidence is such as is good and sufficient until it is overcome by other evidence of a contrary nature. It may be rebutted, and an opportunity must be afforded for the presenting of such rebutting testimony in every case where it is demanded.

From these considerations it must be apparent to every unprejudiced person that as long as the Commission does not recklessly relieve carriers from the operation and effect of the law, or refuse to act when requested to do so, or to make findings and reports according to the requirements of the law, it is not properly subject to accusations such as are made by the *Western Rural*.

Inquiries Answered.

KEROSENE EMULSION.—Dissolve one-half pound common soap in one gallon of water. Boil this and add it boiling hot to two gallons of kerosene oil. Churn the mixture with a force-pump and spray nozzle a few minutes until a perfect emulsion is formed and the liquid adheres to the surface of glass without oiliness. Dilute this by adding nine parts of cold water to one part of the emulsion. This will kill chinch bugs.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE.—An experienced farmer gives this: "To ten pounds of salt add one pound of soda. Thoroughly mix. Give this regularly to horses and cattle, or keep it where they can help themselves and you will not be troubled with colic or bloat." The same man says: "Keep a supply of charcoal and sulphur constantly before your swine. Charred corn is an excellent substitute. The sulphur, however, should not be fed to breeding sows, except in small quantities."

CROP BASIS.—Will you please let me know on what year the basis for crops is calculated? If no year is taken, then the nearest to it.

There is nothing definite in this matter unless it is mentioned in the particular report. When a particular crop is compared with any other particular crop it is always so stated. But when the crop is reported by percentages, averages, &c., it is compared with what is commonly regarded as a good full crop in the locality reported, and that varies. In one county or township, a good full crop of corn, for example, would be an average of sixty bushels to the acre, and in another locality, a good full crop would be rated at forty bushels, or twenty-five bushels, and so on. All crop reporters, when they undertake to state yields, ought to suggest quantities, and not give percentages unless they make their meaning plain.

The Rapid Transit street railway line in Topeka was opened yesterday, and the newspaper men of the city had a free ride on the first trip after steam motors. The cars are open, with seven double seats—back to back crosswise, capable of seating seventy persons comfortably. The little locomotives are neatly housed in cars to correspond; they are noiseless and emit no smoke. This is a great improvement to the city, as well as a great convenience to the people.

The Grand Army gets a one-cent fare the round trip to the encampment at St. Louis.

The State Agricultural College.

This institution was designed and planned in the interest of farmers and their children primarily. It is thoroughly equipped in every respect as an educational agency; the farm is arranged tastefully, and managed with special reference to the educational policy of the schools, and the faculty and assistants are earnest workers in line with the object of the original endowment—agricultural education. The college is growing in usefulness and its means and appliances increase every year. We regard it as the nucleus of great forces to be felt in the years to come. Educational facilities are of a very high order and tuition is free. Every farmer in the State ought to feel that he and his sons and daughters are specially interested in this institution. Any young man or young woman of courage and pluck may, if they will, receive a complete collegiate education at the Kansas State Agricultural college and be all the better for the hard work done in getting through. The number of students increases every year, and the prospect for the opening next month is that the attendance will be much larger than ever before. The young men and women of the farms of Kansas have here opportunities that they ought to improve. An educated farmer has many advantages which persons of less learning do not enjoy. We frankly and unreservedly commend this institution to our readers and to our friends and acquaintances everywhere. For any information concerning the college write to President Fairchild, Manhattan.

A Generous Act.

On suggestion of Governor Martin, the State Board of Railroad Commissioners requested a conference with railroad general freight agents in the State with the view of effecting a reduction on rates for carrying Kansas corn from place to place within the State. A meeting was held Monday of this week, all the great systems operating within the State, except the St. Louis & San Francisco, being present, and it was agreed to reduce the rates as requested one-third. This is a generous act and will be appreciated by the farmers of the State.

St. Louis Wool Market.

Reported by Hagey & Wilhelm.

Our wool market continues active and firm with all grades in demand and quick sale, and no wools held for want of a buyer. Dark, earthy, heavy, mixed grades 12 to 19 cents. Light, shrinkage, bright and classified sell as follows:

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

Choice $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ -blood.....	23a25
Medium.....	21a23
Fine medium.....	20a22
Low medium.....	19a21
Light fine.....	20a22
Heavy fine.....	18a20
Bucks and heavy Merino.....	12a16
Carpet.....	13a16
Common.....	15a18
Pulled.....	13a16
Sheep pelts, fallen stock.....	10a14
Burry wools, 2 to 5 cents per pound less.	

A heavy wind and rain storm swept over portions of northeastern Kansas last Saturday evening. Atchison city was damaged a good deal by hail. The telegraph report says the wind was from the north and half the windows in the city on the north side of the houses were broken. The heavy French plate glass in the lower story of the *Champion* building was struck by three large hail stones and broken into a hundred pieces. Twenty or more heavy French plate windows, along Commercial street, were broken in a similar manner. Nearly every window on the north side of the Byram house was broken, and several handsome illuminated windows in the Baptist and Episcopal churches were destroyed. The loss in broken glass will aggregate \$4,000 or \$5,000.

Horticulture.

Preparation of Orchard Ground.

A great many new Kansans have not yet had time to set out an orchard, because they are new-comers and it requires time to get the ground ready for trees. It would be about as well to set young trees in the "big road" as to set them in the unplowed prairie. But all persons now in the State, and all who come before next April, can do something by way of preparation of the ground. The sooner the work is begun, the sooner the ground will be in good condition. Orchard ground ought to be well prepared. The raising of an orchard is not like the raising of a field of corn, for one requires some years in maturing and then is expected to last a lifetime, while the other grows and matures and is harvested in a single year. An orchard, in one respect, at least, may be compared with a dwelling house. When a person wants to build a family residence, one that is expected to descend intact to the children and grandchildren, he thinks about it a good deal before the work is begun, and he talks about it to his neighbors and listens to their suggestions. He looks at houses already built and studies their plans. He thinks over all the details of use, giving consideration to the placing and use of doors, windows, stairs, closets, etc. He selects the location and studies its advantages. When he is ready to begin work he has the house all arranged in his mind. Then he consults mechanics and tells them what he wants. From the plans in his mind, they make drafts on paper and work is commenced. Every thing about it from foundation to garret is done according to a plan previously thought out, and when the building is completed it is a perfect representation of what was conceived and made up in the mind of the projector before a stroke of work was done.

So it ought to be in the planning and planting and training of an orchard. The ground ought to be selected with care and prepared with care; the trees ought to be selected and planted in like manner; and subsequent treatment ought to be of the same character.

As to the preparation of the ground, that is the most important thing at this time. The topography of the farm must be considered in selecting the orchard ground. If there is or can be made any choice in this respect, an eastern or northern exposure is better in Kansas; and if it be possible, a piece of ground that is well drained naturally should be taken. In any event the ground must have some drainage, either naturally or artificially. Trees, like boys, do not grow well when they have wet feet most of the time. The ground for an orchard needs perfect drainage, as much so as a vineyard. This matter is very important, and cannot safely be ignored. Good drainage does not mean the ditching of ground until it is like a sieve which lets out water about as fast as it receives it; but it does mean that condition of soil which allows an easy departure of all surplus water. A pond is not a good place to plant corn or trees, neither is a high, pointed hilltop. Almost anywhere in Kansas the ground is sufficiently undulating to afford easy drainage to the orchard ground.

The ground selected, then follows its breaking and pulverization for the reception of trees. If it is raw prairie, the manner of plowing ought to depend upon the time. At any time during this month or next, the breaking may be done in the ordinary way, except that it is better to run the plow deeper—say four or five inches, to be followed

next spring in the same direction, going twice as deep and covering the sod perfectly. After the first breaking, nothing more need be done until spring except to see that all the sod is wholly cut loose and all turned over so that the grass roots will all be killed during winter.

A much better way, however, if the farmer has time to do it, is to turn the sod over perfectly as the plow proceeds, and then, setting the plow deeper, run in the same furrow bringing up six inches of earth and throwing it over on the sod just turned. Follow this up, and when the ground is all plowed in that way, go over it, in the direction of the plowing, with a fine-tooth harrow well sharpened, so as to cut the ground thoroughly. Then let it lie till spring, and as soon as weather and ground are fit, give it another good harrowing, crosswise, and let lie till you are ready to set out the trees, when it should be well rolled.

On ground thus prepared, the trees may be set so as to rest on the sod. That will give them a uniform depth of six inches, with a good bed below furnished by the sod as fast as it rots. If the ground is very level, it is well, in cultivating it to work toward the rows, as is done with rows of corn usually, that is, to raise the earth some along the tree rows, leaving a depression between; but this should not be done where the natural drainage is good. Always keep in mind the danger of standing water about the trees.

Three important points to be remembered in preparing orchard ground are deep breaking of the ground, good drainage, and pulverization and compacting of the soil.

The Farmer's Lawn.

There is nothing more attractive about a farm than a well-arranged and neatly-kept lawn, and there is nothing which better advertises the good qualities of the man who thus sets off his home. Among the things which impress themselves indelibly on the minds of children and remain to be sources of pleasure in trying times, are the lawns about the old farm houses. When memories of years long passed begin to gather about us in the afternoon of life, how fresh are those which hold embalmed the playgrounds of our youth. They are educators in the best sense. No man or woman ever found fault with trees and grass and flowers and beds made up into beautiful lawns. Such things impress the mind favorably and every good impression is a ministering spirit.

In looking over some old clippings we found the following, clipped from an exchange, though not credited. It is practical and therefore useful. Here it is:

"A good lawn can be made at very little expense, and can be kept in good order even without the aid of a lawn mower. In the first place one should learn that it is a poor taste to plant flower beds directly in front of the house. They give a much better effect if planted at one side and a little in the rear. Have the yard in front of the residence a smooth plane of grass, with a few neat shrubs or trees scattered irregularly upon it. Make no pretension to geometrical forms in walks or flower beds. Trees look best in the yard if not set in irregular rows. If thus set one vacancy, or one ill-looking tree, will spoil the effect of the whole row. The simpler and more natural the arrangement the more pleasant the effect.

"It is not difficult to make a good lawn. In the first place a good foundation should be provided for the grass. Though this is the most important, yet this is the part usually neglected. The ground should be made rich and level,

even if it occupies two or three years. Plow it up, harrow and rake it over carefully, manure well and manage to have the whole thoroughly subdued. This done, sow a very liberal quantity of grass seed, and sow it by itself. It will do just as well or better than if sown with oats or wheat; under such a practice no old stubble will remain on the ground. Sow grass seed at the rate of a bushel or more to the acre. The more the better, for the sooner the sod will be grown. It does not pay to sod the yard unless one is in a hurry for the lawn. Sodding is expensive. The borders of the walks may be sodded, however. The sods should be cut about ten or twelve inches wide and rolled up from beneath with a spade. Ten or fifteen feet of sod may be rolled up into one roll, and it can be unrolled again on the border.

"Sod is usually cut too thick. An inch and a half is thick enough. When the sod is laid it should be pounded down as much as possible. A very heavy block of wood with a handle is good for ramming down the sod, and the latter will be much more apt to grow if well attended to in this respect. The sod borders should be lower than the surrounding lawn, for the loose soil back of them will be sure to settle an inch or more. If the sod is cut thin and well laid, it will be almost sure to grow well. June-grass sod is best for a lawn. This is the same as that sold under the name of Kentucky blue grass. Timothy and orchard grass are not good for lawns, as they form clumps and soon make the ground uneven.

"A light dressing of fine and well-rotted manure every spring is desirable. It is useless to apply manure when the ground is frozen, as it is usually washed away before the ground thaws out. The lawn once made, the grass should be cut frequently. This can be nicely done with a sharp scythe. The oftener the grass is mowed the stiffer and more even the sod will become, and the more the grass will tiller out. A lawn prepared and kept in this manner is not expensive. Children soon become interested in work of adornment, and will keep the yard clear of rubbish, and the flower beds, if there be any, in good order. Such work is an educator and an element of refinement.

"A flower garden or a fountain is by no means essential to a beautiful lawn. Indeed, they often mar its best effect. Too few in number or ornaments on a beautiful sod is better than too many. Two or three small, neat patches of flowers at one side contrast nicely with the sward. Too many look crowded. It is best to raise only the well-kept and hardy garden flowers. Three or four kinds are better than twenty. The farmer should learn that simple ornamentation is not expensive. A simple, neat arrangement is cheaper and more pleasing than a cumbrous, pretentious and expensive system."

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

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The Syracuse Nurseries offer for the fall of 1887, a large and unusually choice stock of Standard Apples, Standard, Half Standard and Dwarf Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries and Quinces. Also a full line of other Nursery Stock both Fruit and Ornamental, Shrubs and Roses. With an experience of nearly half a century, soil especially adapted to the growth of trees, and growing only for the trade we can offer special inducements to Nurserymen and Dealers, and solicit their correspondence or a personal examination of our stock before making contracts for fall.

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KANSAS STATE NURSERY, North Topeka, Kas.

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References:—F. B. Weare Commission Co. and Hide & Leather National Bank, Chicago.
194 Kinzie street, CHICAGO, ILL.

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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; \$6.00 per 100, by express.
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Write for Prices.

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

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—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-foot, 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.

The Poultry Yard.

The Crevecoeur -- White and Yellow-Skinned Fowls.

This is one of the most popular of the French breeds. At the last Paris show, both in the dead and live fowl classes, the Creve was pre-eminent, and therein were shown the best specimens of French poultry culture. No doubt the breed is first-rate for table purposes; I do not think any finer fowl can be put on the table, not even excepting the Dorking. In France, the La Bresse variety is regarded as a greater dainty, but this partially arises from the peculiar way in which it is prepared. In the Paris markets, among the regular fowls, the Creve is considered the second best, the La Fleche coming first. Its whiteness of skin, its tenderness of flesh, and its size, all warrant this position being given to it. It is not so prolific a layer as the Houdan, but some of the best French breeders say that it averages 120 eggs per annum, and as these eggs are large, weighing nearly two and a half ounces each, this gives a high average of produce during the year. Unfortunately, the Creve has the same weakness as the Dorking, namely, that it does not stand cold, clay soil well. For this reason, it has never become a very popular breed in Britain, though, at nearly all our shows some very good specimens are exhibited. This weakness is a very great drawback to the breed. But for that, it is most probable that it would have become popular. A fairly good layer, producing large eggs, a splendid table bird, and also a non-sitter—it has all the qualities needed to make it popular. In warm localities, and on dry soils, it can be kept with ease.

The home of the Crevecoeur is in Normandy, where he is specially found in the department of the Auge. But it has spread to other parts of the country, and at the last Paris show, the winning specimens came from the department of La Sarth, which is the home of the La Fleche breed. It is a bird of splendid proportions, and its flesh reveals the rich district which is its native home. As my object is not so much to indicate what is the English type of the Creve as the French, for there is a difference, I cannot do better than quote from an article that appeared some time ago, from the pen of M. Lemoine, a noted French poultry-breeder, in the *Live Stock Journal Almanac*. That gentleman said:

"The cock has a full tufted plumage, entirely black, with violet reflections. It is greenish under the neck, and over the throat the feathers are long and erected in a straight line, then falling elegantly back. The crowing of the Crevecoeur cock has a peculiar sound, which differs from that of every other fowl, it being at once recognizable. Its head also has a peculiar aspect. Its beak is black, its nostrils are high and very open. This bird bears a strong tuft of fine reversible feathers. Below its beak it is ornamented as with a thick cravat and with a projecting beard. Lastly the comb of the cock has two projecting horns at the top, is wide at the base and separating above. The ears are small, blue in color, and are hidden under the beard; the barbe feathers are very small, the legs strong, short and black, furnished with long claws, which give a solid basis to this splendid animal, whose proud and bold gait has truly a great air of haughty superiority. The Crevecoeur hen has a full plumage of a dull black. Its head is strong and furnished with a very full crest, high, round and well-developed.

Beneath the beak it also has a thick cravat. The beard is very apparent, the beak black, the nostrils large and very open. The feathers of the ears are small and bluish-white. The beard feathers are small, the crest rudimentary. It often happens that after the second, and especially after the third moult, some white feathers are seen to make their appearance in the crest of the Crevecoeur. This fact should not be considered as a disadvantage. The fowl, notwithstanding this little defect, is considered of pure race. The legs are strong, short and black. The hen never sits; is very quiet and of an extremely good nature."

This gives a very correct and clear description of the Creve from the French point of view, which I regard as authoritative on the matter. The English Creve differs chiefly in the direction of crest, which has been the point mostly aimed at by breeders, and in size, for the French Creve is on the whole larger than we find on this side of the channel. The craze for crest development, for craze it is, may be blamed for making the breed still more delicate than it is in France. A crest is nearly always accompanied by a susceptibility to colds. Even in France, M. Lemoine testifies that the Creve is very subject to colds, and though he surmises that this may perhaps be due to the formation of the nostrils, as well as to the crest, it is but reasonable to suppose that an increase of the crest will accentuate this weakness. I am, therefore, in favor of not paying quite so much attention to the crest, as I think this would tend to the strengthening of the breed. English fanciers, of course, will not agree with me in this, but I am not now writing for English fanciers.

It has already been stated that the Creve is a large fowl. In adults the cocks will weigh from seven and a half to nine pounds, and the hens a pound less. As a rule these weights are not reached in this country—that is, unless the specimens are fattened. One great recommendation which the Creve has in the eyes of the French is that it fattens so easily. The food given to it for this purpose, all goes to the increase of flesh, and there is consequently no waste. In this respect there is a wonderful difference amongst breeds, and even among varieties of breeds. Some require a very large amount of food to be given in order to secure the desired increase of the weight, while others appear to utilize in the right way every particle they get. The mere question of cost, therefore, is a serious one; but there is, in addition, that of the quality of the flesh after it is produced. For, in the majority of cases, the birds that are the most easily and quickly fattened have the flesh in the best places and of the highest quality. This is certainly true of the Creve, which is one of the best of table fowls, both as to the distribution of the meat and its quality. Of course it has the black legs, which at one time were regarded as an insurmountable hindrance to the success of any table breed. This, I am glad to see, is gradually dying out. It never had any reason in it, and was nothing more nor less than a foolish prejudice. Some of our finest breeds of fowls have other than white legs, and if only these latter were permitted on the best table fowls, the very best, with one exception, would thus be excluded when being fattened. If a little milk can be used with the soft food, the appearance of the skin will be greatly improved. The best meal for fattening fowls is buckwheat meal, which in conjunction with the milk produces a fine-colored and well-flavored flesh.

While writing thus, I am well aware that in America the preference is given

to fowls with yellow legs and skin, and that as long as this is so it will not pay to produce white-fleshed fowls. But at the same time I feel sure if only the American poultry-eaters could fairly try the white-skinned fowls, they would soon pronounce them the better of the two. There must be many, who in Paris have tasted the fowls put on the tables of the cafes and restaurants, and through such, and those who in their own yards have fattened white-skinned fowls, I am not without hope that they may yet come into favor with you.—*Stephen Beale, (England), in Country Gentleman.*

Poultry Notes.

The *Poultry Yard* advocates quick fattening for fowls when they are intended for table use, and recommends milk in any state, from fresh to thick. This should be fed in connection with a grain diet.

Look for parasites when your young chicks or turkeys begin all at once to droop. They are probably troubled with lice. A slight application of lard and carbolic acid—no more than five drops of acid in a tablespoonful of lard—touching the neck, head and vent, will probably rout the enemy. But, of course, the coops and mothers must be cleaned also.

Our acquaintance with the genuine good qualities of both the Cochins and the Brown Leghorns induces us to commend these two varieties for crossing to all who feel inclined to indulge in this sort of experiment. We personally prefer to see all breeds of fowls cultivated purely. Crossing any sorts—except with the one object in view to which we have referred, namely, for the production of market poultry only—we do not advocate.

Lice is the summer drawback to poultry. Old nests, filthy floors and fowls crowded on the roosts cause lice to breed very rapidly, and as the vermin begin to attack the hens the production of eggs diminishes until very few eggs are obtained. The final result is that the fowls are debilitated from the attacks of the pests, and quickly succumb to roup and cholera. The poultry house must be kept clean and well whitewashed, while kerosene and carbolic acid may be used freely on every part.



Gone where the Woodbine Twineth. Rats are smart, but "ROUGH ON RATS" beats them. Clears out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Water Bugs, Flies, Beetles, Moths, Ants, Mosquitoes, Bed-bugs, Insects, Potato Bugs, Sparrows, Skunks, Weasel, Gophers, Chipmunks, Moles, Musk Rats, Jack Rabbits, Squirrels, etc. & 25c.

HEN LICE.

"ROUGH ON RATS" is a complete preventive and destroyer of Hen Lice. Mix a 25c. box of "ROUGH ON RATS" to a pail of whitewash, keep it well stirred up while applying. Whitewash the whole interior of the Henneries; inside and outside of the nests, or after hens have set a week, sprinkle the "ROUGH ON RATS" dry powder, lightly over the eggs and nest bed. The cure is radical and complete.

POTATO BUGS

For Potato Bugs, Insects on Vines, Shrubs, Trees, 1 pound or half the contents of a \$1.00 box of "ROUGH ON RATS" (Agricultural Size) to be thoroughly mixed with one to two barrels of plaster, or what is better air slacked lime. Much depends upon thorough mixing, so as to completely distribute the poison. Sprinkle it on plants, trees or shrubs when damp or wet, and is quite effective when mixed with lime, dusted on without moisture. While in its concentrated state it is the most active and strongest of all Bug Poisons; when mixed as above is comparatively harmless to animals or persons, in any quantity they would take. If preferred to use in liquid form, a tablespoonful of the full strength "ROUGH ON RATS" Powder, well shaken, in a keg of water and applied with a sprinkling pot, spray syringe or whisk broom, will be found very effective. Keep it well stirred up while using. Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers. 15c., 25c. & \$1. E. S. WELLS, Chemist, Jersey City, N. J.

Tutt's Pills

The dyspeptic, the debilitated, whether from excess of work of mind or body, drink or exposure in

Malarial Regions, will find Tutt's Pills the most genial restorative ever offered the suffering invalid.

Try Them Fairly.

A vigorous body, pure blood, strong nerves and a cheerful mind will result. **SOLD EVERYWHERE.**



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50 Styles. Cut Prices. Big Inducements. Goods sent on trial. New, perfect and warranted 5 years. Agents Wanted. Ask for Free Circulars at once. GEO. P. BENT, 281 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Regular subscription price of the **KANSAS FARMER** is now \$1 a year, within reach of all.

The Busy Bee.

Where to Locate Bees.

While bees can be kept successfully in almost every locality, if there is pasturage, yet the site of the apiary has a good deal to do with the ease and rapidity of work in caring for the bees, and probably it has also some influence on the bees themselves upon where to locate. M. O. Clute, an acknowledged practical apiarian, of Iowa City, Iowa, furnishes the *American Bee Journal* his experience as follows:

"As to the bees, it is important that the apiary be so situated as to be well protected from high winds. If it can be protected on all sides it is well. Certainly it should be protected on the north and west. In the spring or fall a fierce north wind or west wind blowing directly on the hives and through the apiary is by no means helpful to the bees; neither is an east wind or a south wind. Undoubtedly a site where the apiary is protected on all sides from severe winds is most desirable.

"The kind of protection is not of much importance. A high fence will do. A wind-break of trees is excellent, if thick enough. A hill sloping to the south or east will keep off the north and west winds. Perhaps a side sloping gently to the southeast, with a thick wind-break of evergreens planted on all sides of it, would be the ideal site. It would catch the warm sunshine of spring, and keep the hives warm for brood-rearing. It would catch the early morning sun, and so rouse the bees to an early start when the white clover or the linden is full of its pure nectar. It would give the best protection against the wild winds from the west or north, that in this latitude sometimes sweep down upon us with so fierce a touch. With a little taste on the part of the bee-keeper in planting a shade tree here, a flowering shrub there, a bed of bright flowers yonder, a cozy seat beneath this tree, a Japanese ivy to fasten its clinging touch on the oak on the further side—we should soon see a 'place of beauty which is a joy forever.'

"Nearness to the house is on several accounts important. The family of the bee-keeper soon comes to regard nearness to the house as no evil. Even the little children will walk fearlessly among the hives, and very seldom get stung. But in order to keep one's friends from being so nervous that they refrain from visiting you, it may be well to have a high fence so disposed as to shut off the sight of the hives from persons on the street or approaching the house.

"Of course it is best not to keep bees so near the road that there is danger of horses or people being stung. But a few rods are sufficient to prevent all danger, especially if there is a high fence or a belt of trees intervening. A little caution on the part of the bee-keeper to prevent his bees from stinging people will usually keep all persons his friends, and prevent any thought of his bees being a nuisance that must be 'taken out of town.'

"My own apiary is on the summit of a hill, very gently sloping to the east. Trees, buildings and high fences protect from north and west winds. There is no protection from east and south winds. It is about eight rods from a street on which there is a great deal of passing, and about three rods from the kitchen door. It is not an ideal location, but it is pretty good."

If you wish to have your young horses grow up hardy and able to endure severe tasks, don't raise them as you do hot-house plants. It is muscle and bone that are required to withstand hardships, and inactive colts never develop

either like those which have the advantage of plenty of exercise every day. When too young to train, the best way to develop their muscles is to give them the freedom of a field large enough for them to find room for romps and play.

Kansas Fairs.

Anderson county—Garnett, August 30 to September 2.
 Bourbon—Fort Scott, October 4-7.
 Brown—Hiawatha, October 4-7.
 Cheyenne—Wano, September 14-16.
 Cloud—Concordia, August 31 to September 3.
 Coffey—Burlington, September 12-16.
 Cowley—Winfield, September 5-9.
 Crawford—Girard, October 4-7.
 Davis—Junction City, September 20-22.
 Edwards—Kinsley, September 27-30.
 Elk—Howard, September 22-24.
 Ellis—Hays City, September 20-23.
 Ford—Dodge City, October 5-7.
 Franklin—Ottawa, September 27 to October 1.
 Graham—Hill City, Sept. 29 to October 1.
 Harvey—Newton, September 26-29.
 Jefferson—Oskaloosa, September 13-18.
 Jefferson—Nortonville, September 28-30.
 Jewell—Mankato, September 27-30.
 Lincoln—Lincoln, September 21-24.
 Linn—LaCygne, September 5-9.
 Linn—Pleasanton, September 13-16.
 Linn—Mound City, September 19-23.
 Marion—Peabody, September 14-16.
 Mitchell—Cawker City, September 6-9.
 Montgomery—Independence, September 6-10.
 Morris—Council Grove, September 13-16.
 Nemaha—Sabetha, September 20-23.
 Nemaha—Seneca, September 6-9.
 Osage—Burlingame, September 27-30.
 Osborne—Osborne, September 14-17.
 Phillips—Phillipsburg, September 27-30.
 Pottawatomie—St. Marys, October 4-7.
 Pratt—Pratt, October 11-13.
 Rice—Lyons, October 10-13.
 Riley—Manhattan, September 15-16.
 Rooks—Plainville, September 27-30.
 Rush—LaCrosse, September 13-15.
 Saline—Salina, September 7-9.
 Sun.ner—Wellington, August 30 to Sept. 2.
 Washington—Washington, September 12-16.
 Washington—Greenleaf, September 21-23.

STATE AND DISTRICT FAIRS.

Kansas State Fair—Topeka, September 19-24.
 Western National Fair—Lawrence, September 6-10.
 Nebraska State Fair—Lincoln, September 9-10.
 Kansas City Fat Stock Show—October 27 to November 3.
 Missouri State Fair—Sedalia, August 15-20.
 St. Louis Fair—St. Louis, October 3-8.
 St. Joseph Inter-State Fair—St. Joseph, September 12-17.

The fall term of Pond's Business College, Topeka, Kas., reopens September 12. Business and short-hand courses excellent—no better east or west, north or south. Come.

It is well that we have several breeds of cattle, but no one man should keep all sorts, nor even two sorts, for in proportion as his attention is divided, in that proportion will one or all sorts be neglected.

Homes in the Sunny South.

The Marion *Standard* has gotten up a special edition descriptive of the resources, products, location, climate, health, &c., of Perry county, Alabama. Copies sent free on application. Address, Marion *Standard*, Marion, Perry county, Alabama.

If a pig comes in during April he has nine months during which to grow, by the end of the year. If he is well bred and from a good stock of hogs, he would easily be made to weigh 250 pounds during the nine months of his life. There is more profit in "pig pork" than in old and elephantine animals.

Farm Loans.

Loans on farms in eastern Kansas, at moderate rate of interest, and no commission. Where title is perfect and security satisfactory no person has ever had to wait a day for money. Special low rates on large loans. Purchase money mortgages bought.

T. E. BOWMAN & Co.,
 Bank of Topeka Building, (upper floor),
 Topeka, Kas.

The restless spirit of a growing colt is guarantee enough that the exercise will be taken if the opportunity is only afforded. The colt raised in the stall, or in too small a lot, is sure to be awkward and slothful, as well as soft and unfit to withstand hard usage.

The Great Turf Events.

A grand track, improved at a great expense and acknowledged the fastest in the West, magnificent purses and a liberal and enterprising management have all combined to receive for the Bismarck Fair the largest and speediest list of speed ring entries on record in the west. The races at the Western National Fair, September 5-10, will be the most exciting held this season in the West.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, August 23, 1887.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 1,000, shipments 700. Market firm. Choice heavy native steers 3 90 a 4 50, fair to good shipping 3 50a3 90, common to choice butchers steers 3 40a3 95, fair to good feeders 2 70a3 30, fair to good stockers 2 00a2 80, common to choice Texans and Indians 2 00a3 50.
 HOGS—Receipts 300, shipments 1,500. Market stronger. Choice heavy and butchers selections 5 20a5 30, medium to choice packing and yorkers 5 00a5 20, common to good pigs 4 00a5 00.
 SHEEP—Receipts 300, shipments 1,900. Market firm. Common to choice 1 75a4 00, lambs 3 50a4 50 per cwt.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:
 CATTLE—Receipts 10,000, shipments ... Market stronger. Choice steers 4 70a5 00, good 4 30a4 60, medium 3 70a4 20, common 3 15a3 60, stockers 1 60a2 50, feeders 2 50a3 25, bulls 1 50a 3 00, cows 1 00a3 00, Texas cattle, 2 00a3 40.
 HOGS—Receipts 11,000, shipments ... Market firm. Rough and mixed 4 75a5 00, packing and shipping 5 05a5 35, light 4 75a5 35, skips 3 00 a 4 60.
 SHEEP—Receipts 6,000, shipments ... Market steady for good. Natives 2 50a4 30, Western 2 50a3 80, Texans 2 50a3 70, lambs 4 00a5 00 per cwt.

Kansas City.

Received from 5 p. m. Saturday to 12 m. today, 2,811 cattle, 1,966 hogs and 254 sheep. Held over, 87 cattle, 1,137 hogs and 100 sheep. Total, 2,898 cattle, 3,103 hogs and 354 sheep.
 CATTLE—The supply of corn-fed cattle was about 30 loads. A considerable share of these were corn-fed rangers. Several loads shipped from Bazar sold at 3 65a3 90. Some good to choice natives sold at 4 20a4 35, which the buyer considered would cost as much on the hooks as the 4 50 cattle sold Saturday.
 HOGS—There were almost no good hogs and nothing choice. Buyers did not seem to want to pay fancy prices for anything, and took medium quality at 4 00a5 10, rather than pay over 5 20 for the best.
 SHEEP—The receipts were light, the inquiry moderate and market steady at Saturday's prices—2 75.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Chicago.

Cash quotations were as follows:
 WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 68½¢68¾¢; No. 3 spring, 66a67¢; No. 2 red, ...
 CORN—No. 2, 40½¢.
 OATS—No. 2, 24¼¢.
 RYE—No. 2, 44¼¢.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts at regular elevators since last report 20,838 bus., withdrawals 8,300 bus., leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day 266,575 bus. There was a steady but quiet market to-day on 'change, with no sales on the call of any of the different grades, either for cash or future delivery. On track by sample: No. 2 soft cash, 67¢.
 CORN—Receipts at regular elevators since last report 3,459 bus., and withdrawals 7,202 bus., leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day 87,336 bus. There was a

steady market to-day on 'change, with no sales on the call of any of the different grades, either for cash or future delivery. On track by sample: No. 2 cash, 37¢.

OATS—On track by sample: No. 2 mixed, cash, 24¢; No. 2 white, cash, 25¼¢.

RYE—No bids nor offerings.
 HAY—Receipts 21 cars. Market firm. New, fancy, small baled, 8 50; large baled, 8 00; wire-bound 50c less.

OIL-CAKE—Per 100 lbs. sacked, 1 25; 2000 per ton, free on board cars; car lots, 18 00 per ton.

SEEDS—We quote: Flaxseed, 85c per bushel on a basis of pure. Castor beans, 90c for prime.
 BUTTER—Supply larger and market steady. Bulk of country storepacked of poor quality. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 24a25c; good, 20a22c; fine dairy in single package lots, 20c; storepacked, do., 14a18c for choice; poor and low grade, 12c.

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POTATOES—Home-grown, 50a60c per bus.
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PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually ¼¢ higher. Sugar-cured meats (canned or plain): Hams 12c, breakfast bacon 11½¢, dried beef 12c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides 7 80, long clear sides 7 70, shoulders 5 25, short clear sides 8 10. Smoked meats: clear rib sides 5 40, long clear sides 8 30, shoulders 6 25, short clear sides 8 70. Barrel meats: mess pork 15 00. Choice tierce lard 6 37½.

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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, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and 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.

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 falls for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

Any person taking up an estray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township giving a correct description of such stray.
If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered; also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the State of double the value of such stray.
The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up (ten days after posting), make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.
The owner of any stray may, within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker-up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs.
If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker-up.

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to three householders to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker-up; said appraisers, or two of them, shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.
They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker-up may have had, and report the same on their appraisal.
In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of the stray, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray.

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

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 11, 1887.
Hamilton county—Thos. H. Ford, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by M. M. Glover, in Stanton tp., (P. O. Syracuse), July 22, 1887, one bay mare, 7 years old, 5 feet high, blind in right eye, right hind foot white, no brands; valued at \$35.
Cowley county—S. J. Smock, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by John Mason, in Grant tp., (P. O. Add Otto), July 11, 1887, one roan horse pony, branded 113D and 2R with a line or stroke over the latter brand.
Hodgeman county—E. E. Lawrence, clerk.
PONY MARE AND COLT—Taken up by H. W. Fiedler, in Sterling tp., (P. O. Orwell), July 20, 1887, one bay mare pony, followed by mule colt, two white feet on left side and white spot in face, Spanish brands on both thighs; valued at \$25.
Saline county—Joseph Sargent, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Henry M. Cooper, in Smoky View tp., (P. O. Bridgeport), July 8, 1887, one bay mare, about 14 hands high, a little white on nose, two hind feet white, branded O on left hip; valued at \$30.
Marshall county—J. F. Wright, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Geo. W. Kelly, in Noble tp., July 9, 1887, one roan mare Texas pony, about 7 years old, branded on right hip; valued at \$20.
PONY—By same, one bay Texas filley, about 2 years old; valued at \$15.
STEER—Taken up by J. M. Watson, in Clear Fork tp., May 7, 1887, one red 2-year-old steer.
STEER—By same, one roan 2-year-old steer; both valued at \$20.
Labette county—W. W. Cook, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by I. M. Layton, in Hackberry tp., July 20, 1887, one roan mare, 6 years old, 15 hands high, branded N on right shoulder; valued at \$25.
MARE—By same, one dark roan mare, 3 years old, 14 hands high; valued at \$20.
FILLEY—By same, one roan mare colt, 2 years old; valued at \$15.
COLT—By same, one mouse-colored horse colt, 2 years old; valued at \$15.
Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by L. Don Spellman, in Emporia tp., August 2, 1887, one black mare, 6 or 7 years old, four white feet, some white in face, scar on each side probably made by stirrups or spurs, brand similar to HP on right shoulder; valued at \$35.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 18, 1887.
Trego county—C. A. Hear, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by L. A. Bickford, in Glencoe tp., on or about August 1, 1887, one sorrel mare, Spanish brand on left hip, right front foot and left hind foot white; valued at \$20.
Shawnee county—D. N. Burdge, clerk.
COLT—Taken up by H. A. Kaessbaum, in Rossyville tp., July 20, 1887, one light bay horse or pony colt, supposed to be 1 year old, both hind feet white, lame in one leg.
Marion county—E. S. Walton, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by David L. Sears, in Fairplay tp., (P. O. Florence), July 21, 1887, one iron-gray pony

mare, about 11 hands high, 6 years old, branded V on left jaw, F on left shoulder, T on left hip.
Saline county—Joseph Sargent, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by G. W. Whitecar, in Glendale tp., (P. O. Mulberry), July 27, 1887, one gray mare, about 14 hands high, 2 or 3 years old, a cut on right fore leg made by wire fence, no brands; valued at \$20.
Sedgwick county—E. P. Ford, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by T. J. Smith, in Eagle tp., May 5, 1887, one gray mare pony, 14 hands high, 19 years old, branded F2 inverted on left hip, scar on right buttock.
Edwards county—J. S. Strickler, clerk.
MULE—Taken up by V. R. Tuttle, in Wayne tp., July 25, 1887, one bay mule, 14 hands high; valued at \$25.
Ottawa county—W. W. Walker, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Daniel Sullivan, six miles west of Delphos, one bay mare pony, unbroken, supposed to be about 4 years old, white stripe in forehead, branded S. F.; valued at \$25.
Barton county—Ed. L. Teed, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by W. J. McGreevy, in Liberty tp., July 20, 1887, one sorrel mare pony, 15 hands high, four white feet and white face, branded A on left hip; valued at \$20.
Washington county—John E. Pickard, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Chas. Kester, in Sheridan tp., July 23, 1887, one Texas mare pony, dark brown, about 5 years old, branded on left hip with S and diamond and mark across diamond; valued at \$20.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 25, 1887.
Ness county—G. D. Barber, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Thomas Harding, in Eden tp., July 19, 1887, one sorrel horse, indescribable brand on left thigh, white face, four white feet, white spot on right thigh, \$5 on right thigh.
Norton county—Jas. L. Wallace, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by S. A. Thombrue, (P. O. Almeno), June 29, 1887, one bay mare pony, 12 hands high, indescribable brand on left hip, dark mane and tall and legs, white spot on neck supposed to be collar mark; valued at \$35.
Miami county—H. A. Floyd, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by M. B. Atteberry, in Richland tp., (P. O. Wade), July 29, 1887, one sorrel horse, 12 or 13 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, saddle and collar marks, scar on left side of head between eye and ear, has scattered white hair in forehead.
Shawnee county—D. N. Burdge, clerk.
2 STEERS—Taken up by John D. Knox, in Topeka tp., (P. O. Topeka), August 10, 1887, two steers, as follows: One roan steer, with brand resembling double U on left hip, a gash or scar on left side and a notch under right ear; the other red, piece taken from under part of right ear, and letter H on left horn; both valued at \$50.

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Large English Berkshire Hogs

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All My Brood Stock and Pigs.
The old stock is all recorded and the young stock is eligible to record. Correspondence solicited. The stock can be seen at the owner's residence, one-half mile north of Emporia Junction.
Satisfaction guaranteed.
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If these hogs are really cholera proof, as guaranteed, have we not the solution to the problem, "How to banish hog cholera?" Write for particulars, and investigate and mention this paper.

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

Higher Prices are Realized

Here than in the markets East. All the roads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the Yards, which thus afford the best accommodations for stock coming from the great grazing grounds of Texas, Colorado, New Mexico and Kansas, and also for stock destined for Eastern markets.
The business of the Yards is done systematically, and with the utmost promptness, so that there is no delay and no elating, and stockmen have found here, and will continue to find that they get all their stock is worth, with the least possible delay.

Kansas City Stock Yards Company Horse and Mule Market.

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Managers.
This company has established in connection with the Yards an extensive Horse and Mule Market, known as the KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS COMPANY HORSE AND MULE MARKET. Have always on hand a large stock of all grades of Horses and Mules, which are bought and sold on commission, by the head or in carload lots.
In connection with the Sales Market are large feed stables and pens, where all stock will receive the best of care.
Special attention given to receiving and forwarding.
The facilities for handling this kind of stock are unsurpassed at any stable in this country.
Consignments are solicited, with the guarantee that prompt settlements will be made when stock is sold.
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When you want reliable indemnity, at the lowest possible cost; When you want to patronize a Kansas institution that can always be found when wanted; When you want to do your business with old citizens of Kansas, who have an unimpeachable record for strict integrity; When you want an agency for your vicinity, remember not to be misled by designing scoundrels who talk only of "the home company," but apply to
KANSAS HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
AND TAKE NONE OTHER.
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Insures Farm Property, Live Stock and Detached Dwellings
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The last report of the Insurance Department of this State shows the KANSAS FARMERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has more assets for every one hundred dollars at risk than any other company doing business in this State, viz.:
The Kansas Farmers' has \$1.00 to pay \$18.00 at risk; the Home, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$46.00; the Continental, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$80.00; the German, of Freeport, Ill., \$1.00 to pay \$70.00; the Burlington of Iowa, \$1.00 to pay \$78.00, and the State of Iowa has \$1.00 to pay \$79.00 at risk.

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Surrounded by the FINEST LANDS in Kansas. Lands cheap, but developing rapidly. Now is the time to invest! Deeded Lands, \$4 to \$7 per acre.
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10,000 acres of improved and unimproved land in Reno and Harvey counties for sale very cheap and on long time at 7 to 8 per cent. interest. Also farms and good pasture lands to exchange for merchandise or Eastern property. All kinds of stock taken in part payment on some of this land.
Correspondence solicited.

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With the TRIUMPH STEAM GENERATOR and save 2 1/2 to 3/4 of your feed. Also ENGINES & BOILERS, GRINDING MILLS, FEED CUTTERS and CORN SHELLERS. Send for Catalogue A and state what you want.
RICE & WHITACRE MFG CO.
42 & 44 W. Monroe St., Chicago.

The Veterinarian.

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

INJURED BAG IN COW.—I have a cow whose bag has been presumably spoiled by neglect; it is very large and full, but feels hard. She cannot retain her milk, and gives very little at a milking. It drips constantly. Can anything be done to restore the bag? She is about 4 years old. [You do not give history of the case, which is very important. Give dose of the following three times a day in feed: Powdered iodide of potassium, 4 ounces; powdered hydrargy, 1 1/2 drachms; fluid extract colchicum root, 5 ounces; water, 36 ounces; mix. Dose one fluid ounce. Keep bowels well relaxed with bran, and add a pint of raw linseed oil to feed, as often as necessary. Rub udder three times a day with alcohol, 1 pint; tincture of aconite root, 4 ounces; spirits of camphor, 4 ounces; mix.]

DISEASE OF BRAIN.—I have two mares with young foals that were driven in off the range yesterday afternoon and corralled until this morning, when both seemed to be affected with lock-jaw. They were driven in a band of others a distance of about nine miles. Both seem to be alike; their eyes are nearly closed, their jaws seem set, and the muscles of the face can be seen twitching. The main cords of the neck are drawn and they breathe hard; they also are very stiff in fore and hind legs, and in walking step high and with quick jerks. I have bled each of them in the mouth and tail, and as I may have some more in the same fix I write for information. [The symptoms, though bearing some resemblance to, do not quite correspond with those of tetanus. They rather indicate congestion of the brain. The withdrawal of blood when done at the beginning is usually beneficial; if the palatine artery is cut in the mouth a large amount of blood may be obtained, or the animal may be bled in the neck. A bleeding to the extent of about four quarts should be practiced. Then cold cloths should be constantly applied on the head and poll, aiming to cover and go somewhat behind the region of the brain. When the jaws are clenched it is not advisable to attempt to give medicine, but it would be beneficial to give injections of about two quarts of warm water four or five times a day. At the commencement of a case of this kind and before the jaws have become clenched, it would be advisable to give 7 drachms of Barbadoes aloes (powdered) and 3 drachms of bicarbonate of soda (powdered) dissolved in a pint of tepid water. Horses affected with this disease should be kept in the shade and for some time after their recovery it would be dangerous for them to go where there was no shade. The diet of horses affected in this way should be laxative and dry feed should be avoided.]

FITS AND COLIC IN HORSE.—I have a valuable brood mare, 13 years old; has had six colts. Six years ago she began to stiffen from periodical ophthalmia. In the winter of 1879-80 she had frequent attacks of colic from constipation. In the winter of 1883 I put her to a wagon. When started (no load), she began throwing her head up and drawing back; drew her head to the right side and had spasms of the muscles of that side of the body. Afterward used her for breeding. She brought me a fine colt in June, 1884; was well up to six weeks ago, when, after watering, she was put in stable, and began tossing her head up, and backing out, till she fell, and had a very hard convulsion, lasting ten minutes; when she got up, was dazed for some time; had two evacuations from bowels in a few minutes; was well again as usual till a few days ago, when, after watering, she acted in the same way, and had another convulsion, lasting about the same length of time. After she got up, had four evacuations from the bowels in twenty minutes, first one dry, and last one very moist. Her feed is tame hay, cut in bloom, and corn. She is now entirely blind; was not bred last year. What is the disease, cause, and what can I do for her? Will it be safe to breed her again? [The fits are probably due largely to indigestion. The colic was from same cause. It is

hardly wise to breed from animals that have constitutional ophthalmia. It is safe enough to breed from her, so far as she is concerned, but her progeny may, and probably will have diseased eyes. Get her molar teeth filed; keep her bowels relaxed by giving in feed, when necessary, a half pint of raw linseed oil. Give the following ball after feeding bran for twenty-four hours: Barbadoes aloes, 7 drachms; powdered gentian, 3 drachms; powdered colchicum root, 1 drachm, and a sufficient quantity of simple sirup to make into a ball.]

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

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Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual, With Hazel Oil and Mediator, \$7.00
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Sold by Druggists; or Sent Prepaid on Receipt of Price.
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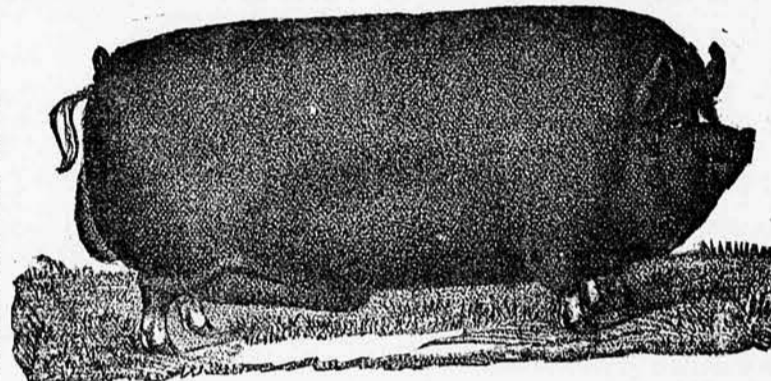


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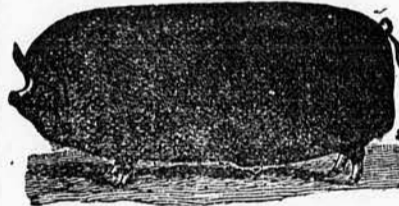
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G. W. BERRY, PROP'R, TOPEKA, KAS.

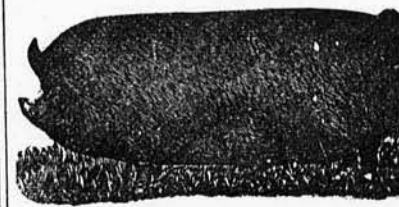
My breeders have been selected, regardless of expense, from the leading herds of the United States; are bred from the best stock ever imported, and represent seven different families. Healthy pigs from prize-winning stock for sale. Write for circular and prices or come and see. [Mention this paper.]

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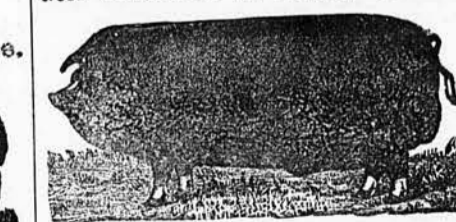
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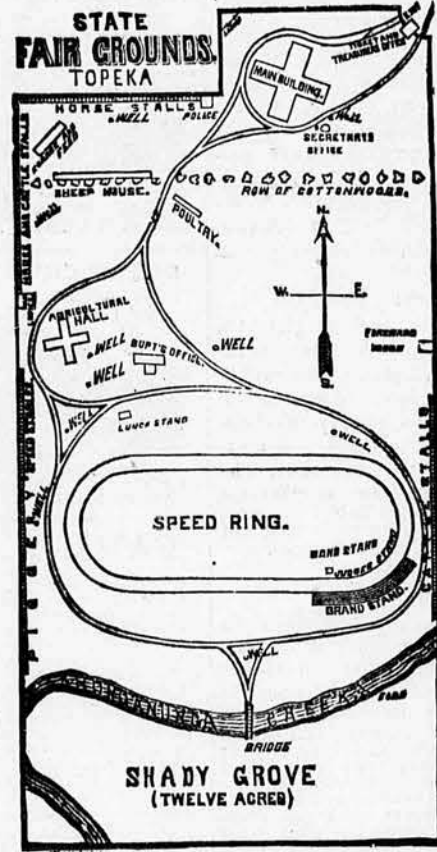
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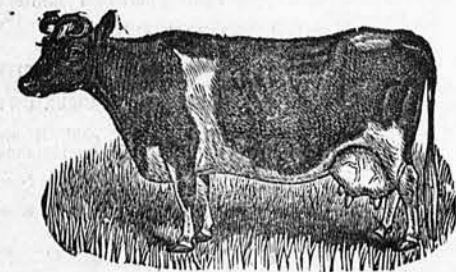
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