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SIXTEEN PAGES WEEKLY.

POINTS IN WHEAT-GROWING.

Kansas is not like Pennsylvania, still there are some things which farmers here may learn from farmers there. We have just read an article in the National Stockman, Pittsburg, Pa., written by a Pennsylvania farmer, and it contains so many good suggestions which are applicable here that we give it entire to our readers:

"In most sections mixed farming is most

hay and stock is more sure of success than one devoting his time and land to one product. But in a series of years no one product of the farm is more profitable than wheat, and as it is the money crop of the farm it is to the interest of the farmers to get it in the ground in the way to insure the best results. While the corn crop no doubt will always be the leading crop, the average receipts per acre from wheat will equal if not excel it, at a less cost of seeding, harvesting and marketing, and being the leading grain for human food as

The farmer seldom has much choice in the selection of soil for his crop, but to succeed it must be rich or be made so, and be well drained. With these secured he can raise fair crops on any soil.

When and how shall we plow? If it is a clover sod (and clover is about the best crop to precede wheat) it should be plowed early, a month or six weeks before sowing. If clover is to be plowed down as green manure, the proper time is when it has obtained its greatest growth, or just before the ripening of seed. And let me say that clover should be the central crop in almost every rotation. If the wheat is to follow an oat or wheat crop the ground should be plowed and harrowed as soon as possible after the previous crop is off. Among some of the benefits of early plowing are that the farmer has more choice of time, and can have the benefit of every shower to assist him in' the work of pulverizing and mellowing the soil. The work is easier, and can be better done than later, when the ground has become as hard and dry as it can well get. By plowing early there will be large numbers of weeds destroyed, which, if left till late, will ripen their seed to foul the land and plague among the stalks, but I think it certainly the farmer in the future. By plowing early will pay in the end to plow and smooth the we have time for the proper preparation of land, as giving a more even stand and better the seed bed.

each evening which has been plowed the it should be spread where wanted and harup the lumps, levels and smooths the ground, drags the cracks full of dirt, and loosens, pulverizes and aerates the soil, at far less expense of labor and time than it can be done later in the season; and evidently makes available a large amount of plant profitable, and the farmer who raises grain, should be soluble, and division and fineness phate with it than to use both separate. The

same day, before it gets hard. This breaks rowed well to mix it with the surface, where it will do most good to the crop. If too coarse for this it should be plowed under, or it may be spread to advantage on exposed parts of the fields. Commercial fertilizers should be drilled in with the seed. If the land is not rich in plant food it must be ferfood for the coming wheat plant. To have tilized in some way. In manuring for wheat as much plant food as possible available it it is better to spread thin and use some phos-

the 25th of August until the 20th of September, preferably about the 10th to 15th of September, is the time to sow. Moisture is the first want of the seed, and it should be sowed whenever the ground is moist enough after these dates; but if it is dry it is best to wait for rain. A large crop cannot be got in in a day, and it is better to be a week too early than one too late.

The amount of seed varies with different varieties of wheat; kinds that are good

strong growers in the fall and that stool much requiring less than slow or weak - growing varieties; but I think that about seven pecks per ecre have done the best as far as my observation extends. It gave a better stand than a less quantity, and appeared to be as thick as where eight pecks were sowed. In a great number of experiments made by the Ohio State University, seven pecks gave the best results of any from one peck up to nine pecks. Some claim this amount of seed does not give room to stool or spread, but has it been proven



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· PETER MCVICAR, PRESIDENT.

port, it will yearly become more important. of soil will aid in solution. Seeds will start quickly and grow rapidly in a fine, firm moist soil. Early plowing admits of this. Of course it can be done by the harrow and roller, but if by plowing sooner we can get the aid of rain it lightens the labor and we can do the work better. The action of the air, sun and rain appears to either add to or unlock the plant food already in the soil, and by seeding time it will be in condition for the young plants to feed on. An oldfashioned bare fallow is of the past, as we can gain by proper cultivation all that it gave. Still in very stubborn clays or rough sod land it is a very good way to bring them into condition.

The plowing should of course be done in the best manner possible; if the land is sod, using the jointer and turning under all sod. stubble and truck. As to depth to plow there can be no rule for all soils, and while all admit that a deep soil is better than a shallow one, it will not do to turn up much of stiff raw subsoil at a time, Perhaps as good a rule as any is to plow to the full depth the ground has been plowed before, and but little if any deeper. Many farmers in sowing after corn sow or drill the grain chance for grass.

straw will be stiffer and the grain plumper. The farmer should try to raise the maximum number of bushels per acre. It appears from statistics that thirteen or fourteen bushels per acre is about an average crop, raised at a cost of about ten dollarsa chance for profit which is certainly small enough. Now suppose the farmer doubles the cost and makes it twenty dollars per acre for labor and manure, and brings the yield up to 30, 35 or 40 bushels. Will it not pay, besides improving the land, and paying a big dividend in satisfaction?

There is no doubt but drilling gives better results than broadcast seeding, by a more even distribution of seed, planting at a more even depth, and leaving the ground in shape to afford some protection to the plants in milling or flouring qualities (millers would winter. The hoes should be run from 1 to 134 inches deep, and should be ten or twelve in number.

As to time of sowing, there is much difference in practice. The following are some of the advantages of early sowing: The plants will get a stronger growth in the fall, giving more ability to stand the winter, giving more time to stool and bring the crop forward earlier at harvest, with less risk of damage from rust, weevil, etc., while when the Hes sian fly is troublesome late sowing is claime to be best. But in this case the land should be got in extra good condition to bring the It is a very good plan to harrow the ground The plowing done, if there is any manure crop forward rapidly. In this locality from

that it is p to have it do so? Will not twenty st n four or five grains be likely to give ins and better than the same number from one? And then there will be certainly some grains that will not grow, some will be killed by insects, drought and other causes in the fall and in the most favorable winter; so that by harvest it is

much oftener too thin than too thick. The very best, most perfect and entirely ripe grain should be sowed, and no other. It should be free from cockle, chess, smut, rye, etc., and for the main crop be of the variety known to succeed best in the locality where sowed. Try new kinds, but on a small scale. Some of the requisites of good put this first); (3) hardiness, freedom from disease, strong growth in fall, stiffness of straw, and large amount of grain in proportion to straw; (4) earliness and ability to stand wet weather and handling without waste. One combining all or as many as possible of these qualities will do to sow.

In seeding with timothy when wheat is sowed early it is sometimes best to wait two or there weeks before sowing the timothy, as it sometimes injures the crop by its rapid growth.

To recapitulate, it is absolutely necessary that the land be well drained, both surface

(Continued on page 4.)

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 Shorthorn eattle, at Lee's Summit, Mo.

Suggestions About Wool-Growing.

A few weeks ago we prepared and published an article on the growing of wool, relating particularly to the character and quality of the wool. This is to supplement that.

The making of good wool of any variety requires care, attention and good business management. The value of wool is determined by the quality of the fiber, and that depends upon the regularity and life of it. An irregular fiber which, in places feels and looks dead, is not worth much for any kind of goods finer than carpets and rugs. Regular and lively fiber can be grown only on healthy sheep fed regularly on proper food plentifully fed in comfortable and healthy quarters. Wool fiber grows like a plant, and a very good illustration of the point we desire to present may be found in the potato grown in an unusually irregular season—at one time growing vigorously, at another time starved by drouth or drowned by water. Potatoes grown under such conditions are not good, as every farmer knows. So, if sheep are surfeited part of the time, starved part of the time, exposed to all kinds of weather in all seasons, their wool will show the effects of their keeping and will be weak, irregular, half-dead. To produce good wool, regular, lively, strong, the sheep must be well cared for and that all the time, so that the fiber may grow steadily and healthfully. Every observing farmer knows how quickly disease or lack of food, or impure or unclean food affects the hair of horses, hogs and cattle. The effect is precisely the same on sheep, and it is more important in this case because we are growing the wool for use.

After wool is grown it is important that it be well taken care of and prepared for market in good condition. If the wool-grower understands that wool must be sorted before it is used by manufacturers, they will recognize the importance of some well-defined general plan of putting up wool in grades at the farm. Here is a manufacturer's description of a package of wool: "Put it on the table and it is a beautiful fleece to behold-light, puffy and free. The string comes off freely. To open it from the center to either end is but to touch it with slight pressure-but lo, what is here? A handful of short hard tags cut last fall; another handful of clippings cut this spring; another handful of sweat locks swept from the floor. Is that all? No; here is another bunch of wool, of another color, a different staple; it smells different; it must be,yes, it is a part of a ram's fleece."

That way of putting up wool is very expensive to the farmer, because it discredits his wool in the market. Better probable expense of sorting. Tue Yorker and he was addressing a convention of New York farmers when he used that language. He told them-"that system of putting up wool costs you too much." And then he went on is neglected in the seaboard markets because the buyer knows that he will pay for what is not wool. The tags you ut in the fall are hardly worth saving. ay's shearing will hardly weigh two these gentlemen who feed the public to gists, Topeka, Kas.

pounds, and the trifle of wool that attaches the excrescences at the spring trimming had far better be left out of the fleeces."

The Rochester wool-buyers, a short time before these remarks were made, had resolved to reject all washed wool where the fleeces contain tags, either washed or unwashed, or dead wool. They proposed to buy such unmerchantable wool at its value, but must have it separated.

Farmers of Kansas ought to have twice as many sheep as they do have. Every farm ought to have a flock. There is no more profitable animal when well taken care of. They are not troublesome, they are not expensive, and yet, when well cared for they will pay for themselves twice over every year even at low prices for wool. Have good stock, keep them well, make good wool, and put it on the market in good condition.

Range Cattle Business.

The business of cattle-rearing on the great ranges is undergoing changes by reason of the progress of settlement and other causes. It is not wise, however, for persons engaged in the business to become panicky and lose all they have invested or most of it in their haste to get out. Change in conditions are always happening, and the wise man is prepared for them by following a reasonable and steady course. Rushing wins, sometimes, but the steady, persistent worker rarely fails. Let cattlemen take time to-not unload and fly away, but simply do what is necessary to accommodate themselves to existing conditions. Dispose of such portions as will tend to make the keeping of the rest profitable. Work down to a smaller scale and a better one. Keep less in number, but better in quality—breed up to more saleable animals.

The Northwestern Live Stock Journal Cheyenne, discusses the subject in this

"That the cattle industry of the plains and the entire country has been laboring under a widespread and serious depression for two years past no cowman will deny. The shrinkage-in values in all of the market centers of this country and the old world has been extreme, and in consequence a very large portion of the profit to the ranchmen has been cut off. To the Eastern breeder on high-price land all of the profit is gone. Except in cases where there are unusually favorable conditions the beef marketed by the farmers east of the Mississippi river during the past two years has cost more than it brought.

"In consequence there is a general disposition to shorten production in this line and try to find some other way to utilize the fifty and hundred-dollar lands in the old West. There is no way of finding out just how widely this idea prevails, or to what extent it will be carried out. But nine farmers out of ten with whom one meets at the markets or in their country homes declare in strong language that there is nothing throw inferior stuff away than to mix it in farm beef at present prices, and that with good wool, for the price is deter- they are turning their attention to somemined by the worst samples and the thing else. This change of base in the agricultural districts m manufacturer above quoted is a New at first glance it would seem to mean. Really the beef product of the farms is the main supply of the land. Range beef is held in large lots and goes forward in such supply at one time as to create a false impression as to its to say that "western New York wool magnitude, When facts are gathered and presented, it is found that the two, three, or five steers turned off annually by a million farmers are what regulate the question of supply and by this prices All the wool there is in the fribs and are governed. Hence, when we see a

cut off the supply or reduce the output, it means something.

"Instead of being a present help this idea of unloading and stopping production has had the effect of keeping too many cattle on the market and still further depressing values. But the reaction of all this is near at hand. There is but one possible result-prices must stiffen.

"What concerns the ranch stockman more especially just now is the question, How soon will prices stiffen ?" Here we are without data. Six months ago, yes, as late as April last, there was a general feeling of security as to better prices for our this season's output of range beef. But there had been large receipts almost daily in all the markets and the supply has been greater than the demand. From week to week it was believed that the run of corn-fed beeves was about over. But as regularly as Monday came the same old surplus of cattle from the corn belt showed up in the pens at the stock yards. Even up to date this condition continues. The prayers of many wicked and some righteous men have gone up to the effect that this hidden supply might soon be exhausted. Whether these shall avail is a matter for the future to uncover. Upon this depends largely the price of beef in August and later. Last year's crop being out of the way, there will be a shortage in the supply of 1887 and a very greatly increased shortage in 1888, '89 and '90:

"When the tide begins to break on the shore and there is no mistake as to the reaction, there will be a general rush to get cattle and save all of the she stock, as there was a few years ago. But a calf can not be born and reared to a three-year-old in much less than three years. So it will require time to counteract the good effects of the manifest shortage in beef during the years above named. Meantime, there will be an increase of population at the rate of 5 per cent., and an increased consumption to vercome.

"This is a hard year for the range because it is the transition period. But it is the time to brace up and stand firm. To use a common cow-boy phrase, this is the time to "hang and rattle." In other words, the owners of cattle who have a range for them to run on and can safely tide over the present year will enter upon an era of good prices and general prosperity that will continue long enough to create wealth out of a small herd properly managed.

"Advice is often cheap, but if taken as a whole, dear in the end. Some may say the same of our present remarks. This, of course, we can not regulate. But a careful investigation of the situation justifies the conclusions set forth "Live, horse, and you will get grass," is not particularly encouraging to the poor beast in the fall of the year with a long winter before him and no hay stack to run to. The question is how to live in order to get the grass. There are few of the plains cattlemen so badly off that they can not survive the depression of the present year. Many of them will be required to make personal sacrifices and the capital invested. This can the more cheerfully be done if we look over the troubled waters and discern the banks covered with abundant signs of prosperity. Cross the bridge when you reach it, but, meantime, gather as many flowers by the way as circumstances will permit."

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 All the wool there is in the fribs and are governed. Hence, when we see a tuff that is swept from the floor in a general determination on the part of bottle warranted by Swift & Holliday, drug-

Healthful Food for Hogs.

It is believed, very correctly we think, by careful observers that the kinds and quality of food which we give to animals and the methods of giving it, have much to do with their health. The subject is hardly ever considered by many farmers, though it is of vital importance. A man can kill his pigs before they are two months old by feeding them corn, notwithstanding the fact that corn, at some periods in the hog's life, is the most valuable food for it. We commend to our readers the following excellent suggestions on this subject, prepared by Waldo F. Brown, an experienced farmer of Ohio. They were printed in the New York Tribune a few weeks ago:

"The majority of farmers of this corn-growing country known as the Miami Valley stand in constant dread of hog cholera, and well they may, for the losses sustained from this cause make an enormous aggregate. I would not say I can give advice which if followed would remove all danger of the disease, for there is an inherited tendency to it which has come down through many generations, and on many farms in addition to this the virus lurks ready to cause an epidemic whenever circumstances favorable for its development occur. I heard an intelligent farmer recommend, going back to the old 'razor-back,' 'hazel-splitter' hogs, thin as a sunfish,' and which, when they turn edgeways, could get through a six-inch crack in the fence unless a knot was tied in their tails. We could find such hogs at the South should we wish to cross them on our fat porkers, but I am sure there is a better remedy. The hogs raised when I was a boy were of this character, but we would better do without hogs than go back to them, for we have not the woods for them to run in as in days of yore, and they would be impatient of confinement and unprofitable on our farms. Besides, it would be a long step backward, for it took more than a quarter of a century of careful breeding to eliminate the objectionable qualities of these hogs, and the hog of to-day is much better suited to our system of farming than the old razor-back.

"The fault is less in the hog than in the food and care. I have been familiar with the management of swine for more than forty years, and I know that more than nine-tenths of our hogs are stuffed with corn from the time they are weaned until sold, except perhaps for about four months of the summer when they are kept on clover pasture. It is so handy to throw corn to the pigs, and they seem to relish it so well, and a fat pig looks so nice, that the farmers who grow breeding stock especially, stuff with corn so that at shipping time the pigs may show well, and even the more intelligent among them who acknowledge that it is wrong, say they are forced to do it or their pigs will not look or sell so well as those of their neighbors. After close observation and study for many years I am convinced that the most important thing to do to escape cholera is to feed less corn, particularly during the first six months of the pig's be content to declare no dividends on life. At this period fat is not what we want, as the animal is-or ought to bebuilding bone and muscle, and the food should largely consist of milk, bran, oats and grass. The pig fed liberally on this diet will develop better than one fed on corn, although it may not be so fat or look quite so well. During hot weather ground food made into slop is excellent for pigs, and careful attention should be given to its preparation.

"It should be mixed fresh every day and should be fed only slightly soured. During the hottest weather it is best to empty the barrel every day and make a new start, and in moderately-hot weather a few gallons may be left to start a new fermentation, but the swill should never be allowed to become so sour as to offend the nose. Even in fattening hogs I do not think it economical or safe to feed all the corn they will eat, and nothing else with it, and I have found no other supplementary food so cheap and valuable as pumpkins. Last fall I separated a lot of early spring pigs into two lots and gave one lot all the corn they would eat, which averaged about twenty ears each per day. The other lot was fed nine ears of corn each per day, and what pumpkin they would eat, and in six weeks the difference in growth and condition was largely in favor of the second lot. I have found among many farmers a strong prejudice against bran as a food; because it is light and coarse they have an idea it is about as good as sawdust. I know that when fed in connection with some of the foods richer in fats, bran is one of the most valuable foods within reach of the farmer, particularly for growing hollow logs or hives of bark (Lat. Rusca). animals, and it is worth more pound for pound than corn, and if I could induce our swine-raisers to sell half the corn fed during the first six months of their pigs' existence, and buy bran with the money, I should expect to reduce losses from cholera largely by their so doing.

"I have never raised pigs on an exclusive corn diet, as most of my neighbors do, and I have never had a case of cholera, although it has prevailed on the farms adjoining mine and has swept that time a "rusca" of domesticated off hogs by the hundreds in sight of my place. I believe that nine-tenths of the losses of hogs from disease can be traced to three causes, all of which are easily within the control of the breeder. These are: first, breeding from immature parents; second an exclusive corn diet; third, bad wintering. Under the feudal Lord a fixed amount of the profirst head I think there has been a change for the better in the last few years, but for many generations ninetenths of the hogs were raised from sows bred at eight months old, and the tax of bearing and suckling their young shells of bark to more regular hives. came at a time when they were not more than half-grown and needed to devote all their energies to their own development. Under "bad wintering" I include not only the fact that the diet is corn solely, but also bad sleeping quarters, the bed usually being either damp or dusty, and the allowing of a large number of hogs of different sizes and ages to eat and sleep together so that the younger and weaker, who need the best food and care, invariably fare the worst. When pigs are raised from mature mothers, fed during the first six months of their life largely on bran, oats and oil meal, wintered in small lots with good, dry, clean beds, and fed some loosening bulky food each day, such as beets, potatoes, etc., hog cholera will lose its terror."

The Busy Bee.

History of Bees -- Interesting Facts.

The ancients are known to have kept bees in a domesticated state more than 2,000 years ago, and that probably much in the same fashion as is common in Eastern countries to this day. Hives were made out of hollowed logs, or, where the timber was scarce, of cylinders of clay or of wicker-work plastered with clay. Such hives are still used in the East, where it never has been the practice to kill the bees in order to get their honey. These logs or cylinders are placed in a horizontal position, and the honey taken from the end most distant from the entrance. The natural tendency of bees to store their surplus at a distance from the entrance is thus Journal.

taken advantage of. In the Russian log hive another advance is made, based on the tendency of the bees to store above as well as beyond the brood nest. The hives are raised a little on the back, and thus the certainty of finding virgin comb at the further end is increased.

There is evidence in ancient chronicles, and among the laws of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers that bees were at one time altogether wild in this country. Previous to the eighth century they were classed with foxes and others as incapable of private ownership. Whoever found them in the woods was entitled to their honey and wax. The honey was highly esteemed as an article of food, and was largely used in making mead and in medicine.

The wax was in great demand by the clergy, who taught that bees had been sent from heaven because the mass could not be celebrated without wax, and under their influence they were gradually domesticated, being kept in Hence, a hive of bees was called a "rusca" of bees, a word surviving to this day as a name for a straw-skep. As bees now come to be looked on as a property, the law recognizing the right to a wild swarm as belonging to the person on whose land it had settled for three consecutive nights. If he failed to discover it within that time, the finder had a right to 4d, and if that sum were not paid he might claim the sum. At bees was valued at 24d.

Under the stimulus of a demand for honey and wax we find great Lords, about the middle of the tenth century, having beo ceorls specially detached to attend on the bees, and the slaves gradually becoming serfs who paid their duce of their hives. About this time, also, the name "rusca" often gives place to the Anglo-Saxon word beo cest (bee chest), or the Latin word alvearia. which marks an advance from mere Domesday Book mentions them repeatedly, and they were even tithed as valuable property.

Comparatively little progress was made in bee-keeping until the close of the last century, when the discoveries of Francis Huber afforded the ground for a great advance. Previous to this the natural history of the bees, and especially of the queen, was very imperfectly understood. Huber was the first to announce the true nature of the first to announce the true nature three classes of bees found in a hive the queen, workers and drones. German Shirach and the Scottish Bonner discovered the method of causing bees to rear queens at pleasure. At a later date Dr. Dzierzon and Baron Berlepsch established the fact of the parthenogenesis of queens—that is, of the power they have of producing male progeny while still in a virgin state. They also proved that queens mate in the open air, and that within from two to twenty days of their birth. The impetus thus given to bee-keeping was ner discovered the method of causing petus thus given to bee-keeping was followed, as has already been men-tioned, by those welcome mechanical aids, the frame hive, comb foundation, etc., which have brought bee-keeping to the position of a science. This sketch would be imperfect with-out at least a mention of those agencies

of the present time for the diffusion of knowledge in bee matters, viz.: bee papers and associations. These are now established in Germany Italy Except of the present time for the diffusion of established in Germany, Italy, France, established in Germany, Italy, France, Switzerland, England and America. In England nearly every county has its association, and Scotland and Ireland have several, most of these being affiliated with the great central association of British bee-keepers, whose headquarters are in London.

Simultaneously with the establish-

Simultaneously with the establishment of associations have come those interesting and instructive exhibitions of honey and appliances, now the order of the day, by a visit to which a beginner will learn more in an hour than he could formerly have done by reading and practice for a season.—British Bee

W. WALTMIRE, Carbondale, Kas., breeder for and practice for a season.—British Bee

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

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

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

F. M. LAIL, MARSHALL, Mo., breeder of the fines POLAND-CHINA HOGS AND PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS.

Eggs in season, \$1 for 18. 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.

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

F. W. ABNOLD & CO., Osborne, Kas., breeders of F. pure-bred Poland-China Swine. Breeders all re-corded in Onito Record. Young stock for sale. Ale Wyandotte and Langehan Fowls and Pekia Duels. Wyandotte and 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. HARBY MCCULLOUGH, Fayette, Mo.

IMPROVED REGISTERED MERINO SHEEF, PO land-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.

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

H. V. PUGSLEY, Plattsburg, Mo., breeder of Muzino 34 lbs. to 384 lbs. Extra rams and ewes for sale. Also Holstein Cattle.

TOPEKA WYÁNDOTTE YARDS.—A. Candy, pro-prietor, 624 Kansas avenue, Topeka, breeder of Golden, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes. Write for what you want.

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

IT WILL PAY YOU — To send for our beautiful Illustrated Circular, full of valuable information. Sent free to all. Address C. A. Emery, Lock box 100, 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, Cel-lege Hill, Manhattan, Kas.

MRS. MINNIE YOUNG, Warrensburg, Me., breed-er of pure-bred Bronze Turkeys, White and Brown Leghorns, Light Brahmas, Pekin and Hensen 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 43.25 per 18.

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 P. Ducks. Fowls for sale at all times. Send for circular. Correspondence solicited and cheerfully acknowledged.

LUREKA POULTRY YARDS.—L. E. Pixley, Eu-reka, Kas., breeder of Wyandottes, B. B. R. Games, P. Rocks, B. and W. Leghorns, Buff Cochins and Peki Ducks. Eggs and birds in season. Write for what

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

CHAWNEE 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, Wichits, Kas. Castrating Ridgling Horses and Spaying Cattle a specialty.

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

HAZARD STOCK FARM

—оғ— NEWTON, - - KANSAS,

Breeder of A. J. C. C. H. R.

Jersey Cattle.

The herd is headed by the Stoke Pogis Vietor Hugo Duke bull, St. Valentine's Day 18278, and the Coomassie bull, Happy Gold Coast 14713. Sons and daughters by above bulls out of highly-bred cows, for sale for next tendays. S. B. ROHRER, Manager.

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.

60 SOUTH Young Man and BUY A HOME lars. E. C. LINDSEY & CO., Norfolk, Va.

(Continued from page 1.)

and underdrained. Plow early and well, and as deep as the nature of the soil will admit of. Pulverize thoroughly. Fertilize liberally. Sow early with good seed, about seven pecks per acre, and expect a good crop if no disaster befalls it. It is a mark of a good farmer to raise good crops in bad-J. T. PARK.

Indiana county, Pa.

Correspondence.

HALT ALL ALONG THE LINE.

Kansas Farmer:

First let me say that I have no axe to grind, as the emery wheel of time has done it for me by the help of slang and abuse of a few persons who I will refer to further on. Naither have I any books for sale directly or indirectly, nor will there be any offered so far as I can speak hereafter. I would not open my lips was it not for the sake of my brethren of my adopted State. I did in July, '81, and said to sow largely of wheat, as it would be the first available grain. It was published in September of that year. Statistics show that I was right, while some parties claimed that I was a fool to make such statement. I will show only history referring to dates and papers.

I will now notice Mr. Mohler, of Downs, Osborne county. Going back to March 31, '86, he wrote the FARMER of that date, giving seme good points about weather. Spoke of visionary views as to heavy snowfall in the West and mountains being a pure index to a favorable crop year, etc., which is all false. But he is right in saying it is no safe rule to be guided by. Such societies and many of the so-called scientific and learned persons do much harm because of their positions in life. But Mohler comes out recently and writes-"Shall we abandon wheat-raising?" I will say No! short. He has never studied his subject, neither wheat-raising. Only in '85 he said the wheat gods were, off on a trip. Here I will say that if the Hon. Wm. Sims did as he was requested to do, he has on file a letter from me telling of the great amount of chess that would be that year ('85) and the light crop. I wrote the letter in February of that year. But Mohler's'letter is being accepted and complimented, and that is what arouses me to speak. If said advice is followed he may speak of Bull Run disaster. He occupies a position to do much harm or good; but it is for the former if he persists and no mistake. Now to history. Did not the chinch bugs (his thunder) do harm to late corn in 1879? Were they here in '80, '81? Yes. As before stated, I urged in '81 the sowing of a large wheat crop. Did the bugs hurt it? No. Did they harm any crops in 1875 after doingthe greatest damage in '74 they ever did do according to history of Illinois reports of agriculture? Let him look up the history and inform himself. But first of all recall your

And now, Mr. Editor, a word to you. In the fall of '85, in your paper, you said to the farmers be careful in seeding so as to guard against Hessian fly. But what was the result? The biennial report, on page 153, last edition, shows, according to Prof. Snow, only seventeen reports of the insects in '86and no damage done, and there are 180 correspondents. But the Professor is wrong to say late seeding cuts any figure.

No history that I can find shows that because an insect is present this or any other year it is here forever to remain and annoy. Just as well you might say that because it is dry this year it will be worse the coming prairie land, heavy timber all around for more than a mile. But they reached four farms to do mischief that fall, were present curing the years 1840 and '41, no more until '46 and '47. In 1864 Dr. Shriver says the insect attained its full development in Mississippi, destroying the crops in part of the entire Northwest. Mr. Walsh dates back to 1850, being the earliest history I can find other than my own. I am strongly inclined to think Shriver's date should read 1854 and and not '64, as the late rebellion was on hand and no drouth was at hand except a few, and very few, local spots, while a drouth was and December, '86, and January, '87, I wrote general in 1834, 1854 and 1874. On same page to Hon. S. R. Peters, M. C. from the district

(153) you read of both insects and the damage done. History does not show that either asking him to present some matters to Col. insect's day exceeds two years in full. Many | Colman, which he did. I hold the replies to persons deny the fact of there being more than one dry year at a time. But it is not that the past winter would be attended with true. A few words more to Mohler. In his disastrous floods, and asked him, as he was article in March, '86, his closing paragraph | in the right position, to warn the people and reads: "To sum up in a nutshell. We have let them remove all that was possible out of no positive knowledge of the future, and danger by the 1st of February, '87. Told therefore if wise we will plant and sow all him history would support me in my statewe can, to do it well and trust the Lord as ment, and further, I asked nothing for it to results." But his latter article shows he until it proved true. He refused. I then has no faith in God, or but recently at best. offered it free if he would publish it. But Now the above paragraph is his. Does he not admit he knows but little of the future? If so, is he safe authority? No, I say. Therefore he should not advise. Now turn to the Farming World and read in one of the May numbers and see what I wrote about the wheat crop of '80, '81, '82, '83 and '84. And then read what Mr. W. F. Hendry, of Reno county writes of the matter in 15th of June issue, 1884, of what I said years before about wheat. Then go to the files of the Kansas Farmer of February, 1882, and read what I said about us closing out our drouth in.'81, and thenceforth we would go on increased rainfall to 1885 and that '86-'87 would be our next dry period. Again I wrote a small book on weather, crops, and other matters. It has been in the crucible for '83 to '87 inclusive, and the biennial reports of crops and meteorological points confirm it as true. And what more? The government, as you can read on page 164 of biennial report, has inaugurated a plan to take steps to learn what I have known for near twenty-seven years, which history confirms. Now if it requires say twenty-four years to learn the same, and it can't be done sooner, what will it cost and how long must the farmer grope his way in darkness? I have written on near all the points laid down and copyrighted the same, but I suppose they will appropriate it, and no doubt read the work to aid them. Now the amounts appropriated by a few of the States would be as much as I would ask for the information, and then hand it to the farmers, gardeners and orchardists at once through the Department of Agriculture. Readers, look up the history offered; don't deny the possibility of man being able to tell what the future will be as to crops and weather in general terms. Remember that history shows that I told of our last and this year's drouth over twenty years ago, and all intermediate years. But some have said, "You ought to have made a fortune out of it. I will ask, cannot a man lose his all by partners, be robbed, banks fail, burn out, and worst of all, lose companions, and have to abandon your only business—that of farming, and pay out your earnings for this and that, and then often have to do some landlord's bidding or go? None seem to comprehend the many ways that money can be got away from a man. But I will forgive the misrepresentations of those who have done so through the KANSAS FARMER, of which Oscar Voigtlander, of Jewell county, Rev. L. Sternberg, of Ellsworth county, A. N. Reed, of Edwards county, and M. H. Markham, of Constant, Cowley county, are the parties, and ask them to be sharers in what I offer to the tillers of Kansas soil, hoping that each and every journal of the State will not fail as they did in '81, when I said for the people to sow wheat largely that fall. I now repeat that request-to sow this fall. Make your land clear of all trash possible by mowing, harrowing and raking, having it fairly well harrowed, and drill in without stirring the land; and unless there is a positive departure from all past time since this country has been settled, there will be a general fair yield and quality of wheat harvested in 1888. Pasture it all you year, etc. My first knowledge of bugs dates can when the land will not adhere to the back to 1839, in last of August of that year. feet of the stock unless when hard frozen. I found them all of twenty miles from any Do not fear bugs. I repeat it, that history cannot be found showing that they have done large damage three years in succession. Journals of this State will please copy, and not abuse as some have done heretofore. Had the article I wrote the past March been, widely circulated and followed out it would have been worth thousands of dollars to this State alone. It covered the ground my honorable friend, Wilson Keys, presented, which I hope will be heeded hereafter. Now, patient readers, I am going over to the White House and to the Department of Agricul-

ture. Bear in mind that during November

in which Harvey and Sedgwick counties lie, my propositions. I stated to Col. Colman he still refused. Making him another offer, I told him I would tell the people of the general drouth, and tell them what course to pursue as the best to bring success for the year if success was attainable. But he would not move. History shows the floods came as I stated. History shows that the drouth has been and is general, local rains being the rule, as they always have been and will be at the close of certain cycles of time.

In September, 1863, from records kept from 1840, I discovered that I was duplicating my past record, and with my wheat record and my notations and experience in grass seeding, I have been in position from then to date that I knew what the future years would be, both in crops and rainfall. All the rainfall records attainable show regular recurrence of dry periods, and at such times the records show a very close harmony, while at high tide it varies four to six inches. It also shows that when we are on the upgrade side we have grown some of the very largest crops with the same amount of rain, which I will not explain here. But I affirm that it is possible for man to learn beforehand what will be the general character of the year throughout; also what crops to sow and plant for each, etc. Now, if this weather matter is out of man's power, the authorities at Washington are a set of scoundrels for making the attempt, thus depleting the Treasury for no good to the people.

And it can be learned, as they think, or else my charge is true. Why not some other party be able to learn it as well as theyyes, more likely than they, for the rulers at the head of government may change and a new swarm come in. Think of the advantages to the farmers to have been able to know of last winter's floods, and the drouth pending. The points to be considered are-(1) to know whether it will be a flood winter and dry summer; (2) whether it will be dry or wet all the year, or only in part and what part; (3) what years to sow grass seeds and plant trees to have the benefit of rain; (4) what crops to sow and plant each year: (5) when to plow deep and when to not do it; (6) when the chinch bug will be here and how long he will remain to injure crops: (7) when to increase your stock and vice versa, as well as much other valuable matter not mentioned, all of which if the farmers and others wish to have the benefit of they have only to take the matter in hand and demand it of their representatives in Congress. Otherwise they get it, as I have stated, at the end of a lifetime.

Now, brethren, I have been lengthy, but it is for your interest I have spoken. When such men as Messrs. Mohler, N. J. Shepherd, John M. Stahl and many others write as they do, I can't help but enter my protest. Much of the wheat crop of '86 was lost by plowing deep in the fall of '85. It dried out. All who sowed on solid seed beds fared best, and such will be the result of the crop of 1888. Do not understand me as saying that this is the rule for every year's seeding, but do your work to accord with the season, and do so for all crops. Now don't go to kicking like a matched bay steer, and say you can't tell what the future year or years will be as to rainfall and crops. I say and repeat it, that it can be done, and history shows that it has been and can be done any one who has kept a continuous daily record of the weather for twenty-four years or longer. The length of time I have kept a record of weather (and I still do) exceeds forty-six years and six months, and I have noted all crops raised each year where I have resided. History I have referred you to should be consulted before you deny my statements. No honorable person will deny any person's word without some evidence to show that he has that right. Let it be understood that I spoke and wrote of the last and present year's drouth, bugs and scarcity of water twenty and twenty-one years ago, and as before stated, of all intermediate years,

and history shows that such is the order of things.

Let us grant to the scientists that the old idea of the extension of railroad and telegraph lines, the breaking of land and increase of population and stock and the firing of cannon cause rain or its increase. Now for the result. Man, man, puny man, becomes master of the situation and no mistake. Hence, if he suffers with drouth, his crops and stock as well, it is his own neglect and the nation's. But in this day and age of the world, with space and time compassed with rall and telegraph lines, we are in connection with the entire world, so that no disaster or other notable thing happens but what we know it soon. Think what has been lost to farmers for want of such knowledge in just the past and present year, by sowing grass seed and planting trees. The few that will be saved of the latter will only be stunted trees. Therefore, I say think over and investigate this matter; and if you want to make the effort to secure it, remember I am ready for an interview with any party who will act honorably. This matter belongs to the Department of Agriculture proper, and from them it should be given

Don't do as your forefathers have done with Gallileo, Newton, Columbus, Franklin, Fulton, Grey, Stevenson and Morse. Not saying that I am one. No. But the world's benefactors have been the abuse of all men with few exceptions. If my health was such and I had the ability, it would afford me pleasure to meet many of you at the fairs and have a good talk over these matters.

Jos. C. H. SWANN.

Douglas, Butler Co., Kas. July 18.

A Trip to Southwest Kansas.

Kansas Farmer:

We left Garnett, Kas., July 14, for the southwest corner of the State. We went over the Missouri Pacific, Missouri, Kansas & Texas and Santa Fe railroads. In the western part of Anderson county, and along the line of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas from Le Roy to Emporia Junction, the corn is very poor, and extends some west of Emporia Junction. But as we travel west we see they have had more rains and of course the crops are better, that is, the rains appear to be more general, and not lecal, as they have been in the eastern part of the State.

We arrived at Syracuse and found quite a lively town of about 1,100 inhabitants—a live energetic people. We left for Richfield on a part of a load of freight over the stage road and became freighters for the time being. There is a large amount of freight hauled south to Johnson City, the county seat of Stanton, and to Richfield, the county seat of Morton, and to all points of the compass from Richfield, extending west and southwest principally. Richfield is made up of a live, energetic people. That is characteristic of the make-up of the people of the

The soil in and around Johnson City is good, with a mixture of gypsum to draw from, which renders this soil inexhaustible. The same can be said of Richfield and vicinity. Richfield has a bright prospect before it of becoming quite a large railroad center.

I would say of the crops here that corn on land that was broken in 1886 and plowed in the spring of 1887 and -put in early looks well. The growth is not as high as in some parts of Eastern Kansas, but it is more stocky ond of a richer dark green color, and sustains the impression that we have of the analysis of the soil. Millet looks good and will average with the eastern part of the

This country is fast filling up with farmers that have practical experience in subduing the soil of Kansas, and know somewhat of the climate, and they are putting forth a large amount of well directed energy sustained by a reasonable amount of capital.

Roanoke, a new town just laid out on the main road; half way between Johnson City and Richfield, has a bright future before it. and Richfield, has a bright luture belove it, as it is surrounded by as fine an agricultural district as can be found in Kansas, the soil being four feet thick, with a good sprinkle of gypsum in the subsoil. There is a general store here and the stage changes horses at this point. For a business prospect or for a farm there can be no better place, which on the whole causes Richfield and vicinity to be filling up with a No. 1 class of people.

JAMES BELL.

Impurities of the blood often cause great annoyance at this season. Hood's Sarsapa-rilia purifies the blood, and cures all such affections.

CREAM OF A WEEK'S NEWS.

A two-year-old boy, died of hydraphobia; was bitten by a little dog some weeks ago.

The Georgia House of Representatives passed a bill taxing wine rooms \$10,000 a

The Rock Island has reduced the tariff on wheat 234 cents per bushel in shipment from Topeka to Chicago.

By a mistake in picking up the wrong pistol, four persons were shot at a "Wild West" performance, Clinton, Iowa.

It is proposed to lay a cable between San Francisco and the Hawaiian Islands, the South Pacific Islands and Australia.

The Secretary of the Interior has directed Land Commissioner Sparks to issue patents to the State of Minnesota for certain swamp and overflowed lands in the Duluth, Minnesota, land district, which the latter had suspended because of the "allegations of gross errors and frauds."

The St. Anthony elevator, one of the largest in the northwest, located two miles east of Minneapolis, on the Manitoba railroad, was burned recently. The elevator was a triple structure connected by a tramway and had a capacity of 2,700,000 bushels. The buildings were all destroyed with contents, about 1,100,000 bushels of wheat. Loss on buildings and machinery, \$250,000; loss on wheat, \$825,000.

Gambrinus Assembly, Knights of Labor, Milwaukee, withdrew from the order because of Grand Master Workman Powderly's sentiments on the temperance question. It is probable that the Assembly composed of tight barrel coopers will also withdraw for the same reason. Gambrinus Assembly is composed of brewers. The tight barrel coopers are mainly engaged in work for the brewing trade.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce complains against the Lake Shore, New York Central and Boston & Albany railroads that the charges from Chicago to Boston upon flour, grain and provisions is thirty cents per hundred or \$90 per car, whereas the rates to New York have been only twenty-five cents a hundred or \$75 a car. It is also charged that a rebate is allowed upon goods consigned from Chicago to Boston and designed for shipment abroad.

The Treasury has decided that animals of high grade and value imported from Scotland or other distant countries for breeding purposes, are entitled to free entry notwithstanding the fact that they may be for sale. This ruling reverses the decision of the Collector of Customs at Detroit, Mich., who assessed duty on certain Scotch stallions on the ground that the free list provisions did not apply to animals intended for sale, even though imported for breeding purposes

On the Erie railroad, between Allendale and Hokokus, a gang Italian laborers were at work ballasting on the railroad a little distance from a sharp curve about threefourths of a mile above Hokokus. The Chicago express, which was due an hour before, had not arrived, and these men were busy at work. At a quarter past 7 o'clock train No. 12, the delayed express, rushed around the curve before the men had the slightest warning, and dashed through them, killing twelve or fifteen on the spot and wounding many others.

A hail storm passed near Wabash, Ind., leaving a track about three miles wide. The hail fall was phenomenal in every way. The stones were the size of hen's eggs and could be gathered up by the bushel after the storm. Great numbers of fine forest trees were broken off and piled up in masses. Not a field of grain escaped destruction in the pathway of the storm. The corn was ridstripped of ears. Oats were thrashed out; apples, melons, grapes and all small fruits and vegetables were cut to pieces and nothing can be saved.

In the Chicago boodle case, one of the persons implicated turned State's evidence and told how the defendant commissioners held a secret meeting in the rooms of the janitor of the criminal court, located in the very building where the trial is being held. The chairman of the various committees, it was decided at the meeting, should no longer lay themselves open by accepting and dividing money paid by firms whose contracts had been put through the board, but that a

Campbell University,

HOLTON, JACKSON CO., KANSAS.

FALL TERM Opens September 6, and Continues Ten Weeks. Tuition \$10.00 Per Term.

THE PREPARATORY COURSE—Requires two years, but when good grades are brought by the students, they may be excused in some of the lower branches. This course prepares for the Collegiate course, here or elsewhere, or to those who can remain in school no longer it gives a good Academic education. It prepares for teaching in county or village schools of three or four departments. At this point atudents may elect the CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGE, SCIENCE or MATIEMATICAL course, requiring two years more.

THE PREPARATORY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—Receives students from any good preparatory school, and in one year fits them for the second year of any Medical College in America into which they can enter without examination.

THE DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC—Is now thoroughly equipped. The Department has four pianos and two organs, with freedom to use a pipe organ. Instruction can be given upon piano, organ, cornet, violin, guitar, flute, etc., etc. Instruction is also given in voice culture, chorus singing, harmony, history of music, etc. Four Professors are in charge. A band and orchestra will be organized.

THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT—In its new rooms will be made more efficient than ever before. The constant endeavor has been to keep the work superior to that found elsewhere in the West. More real work and less "red-tape" give our students more practical ability. The Department will occupy two elegant rooms. The actual business plan is pursued along with the recitation plan.

THE TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT—Is now to be thoroughly equipped in three rooms with facilities for practical work. Type-write-

THE TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT — Is now to be thoroughly equipped in three rooms with facilities for practical work. Type-writing, Phonography and Stenography are taught by competent instructors. Practical office work is given both in the rooms and in connection with the Commercial Department.

*NATURAL STUDIES, NATURAL METHODS, ELECTIVE STUDIES.—Students can enter at any time. Board, \$2, \$2.50 and \$2.75 per reek. No extra charge for Penmanship, German, Bookkeeping, Vocal Music. SEND FOR A COPY OF THE CATALOGUE.

ADDRESS

PRES. J. H. MILLER.

was upon motion of witness that McGarigle was selected as the collector. The money was secured by the commissioners from every contract, was about \$500 or \$1,000 apiece to each man for large contracts, and a regular percentage for small ones.

Our Illustration.

On the first page we give a view of the buildings of Washburn College as now com-This institution of learning has worked its way solidly from the foundation up. It ranks in scholarship and effective work with the best institutions of learning in our country. The President, Rev. Dr. McVicar, himself once a farmer boy, was for many years at the head of the public schools of our State, and has thus become conversant with the practical wants of the people.

The fall term begins September 15, 1887. There are three collegiate courses of study: Classical, scientific and literary. Three pre-paratory courses of study: Classical, scientific and literary. An English course of four years. Special facilities for instruction in vocal and instrumental music and voice culture. The modern languages are taught on the oral method, together with drill in the fundamental principles of construction. Excellent apparatus for original work in chemistry and physics. A well assorted library of over five thousand volumes. Valuable specimens in the natural history department are being constantly added. A new library building, at a cost of \$20,000, and Holbrook hall for young ladies, at a cost of \$10,000, have been completed during the year. South and Hartford cottages and Holbrook hall are for young ladies, Whitin building and the two upper stories of Main hall are for young men. In quality of instruction, in attractive and comfortable facilities for room and board at extremely low rates, and increasing appliances of library, cabinet and apparatus, the College new offers unusual inducements to youth of both sexes desirous of securing a thorough education. Special instruction in elocution, music, drawing and painting. For further information address PETER McVICAR, President,

Topeka, Kansas.

Gossip About Stock.

Every breeder in Kansas should have some sort of an advertisement in the Kansas FARMER during the next few months, and thus secure the benefit, gratis, of many thousands of extra copies which will be used in securing new subscribers.

D. W. Tinkham & Son, of the east part of Ellsworth county, Brookville post office, have secured this season from 607 sheep 6,531 pounds of choice wool, for which they refused at home 211/2 cents per pound, and sent same to Philadelphia to be stored for advance market.

Col. C. W. Smith, Vice President of the A., T. & S. F., recently purchased of Mr. L. Bullene, of Lawrence, ten head of Guernsey cattle. They were shipped to Mansfield, Ill., where the Colonel has a large farm, and these, added to others of the same breed already owned by him, will constitute a fine herd of this truly valuable dairy stock.

The Early Dawn Herd has been materially increased during the months of June and July by numerous births of little white faces.

their calves, the last one having dropped a splendid bull calf last week by Beau Real. There are three Marlow cows in the calving pasture now due to Beau Monde and Beau Real. This great breeding establishment, heretofore known as Fowler's Ranch, is henceforth to be called "Hereford," in honor to the 500 head of white-faced calves that grace its green pastures. True Herefordlike, our entire herd is rolling fat on grass and drop their calves as regular as clock-

Second Annual Stock Show and Basket Picnic, at Plattsburg, Mo.,

On Wednesday, August 17, 1887. A grand stock show and basket picnic will be held in Vance's Grove, adjoining Plattsburg, on the above given date, by the breeders of Clinton, the banner stock county of Mis-

All classes of stock will be shown. This will undoubtedly be the largest and finest stock show ever held in northwest Missouri. Clinton county will then show that she is not merely boasting when she claims to be the banner stock county of Missouri.

Excursion rates will be given by the railroads. Music by the celebrated Cameron silver cornet band. Visitors from a distance will be welcomed, and are cordially invited to see our stock and partake of our hospitality.

Committee on Arrangements-H. C. Duncan, Chairman; James A. Funkhouser, John

N. Payne, B. F. Winn, Samuel Ritchie, Wm. Kirk, Jr., M. E. Moore, H. V. Pugsley, J. T. Wingate, W. C. Holmes, M. Guyer, Geo. W. Dawson, E. C. Hale and Jos. Shoe-

Attention is called to the Short-horn sale of H. C. Duncan, on the 18th-day after picnic. For catalogues apply to H. C. Duncan, Osborn, Mo., or Jas. W. Johnston, Plattsburg, Mo.

" Mark!"

The Jenney & Graham Gun Co., 53 State street, Chicago, have a new advertisement in this week's paper that will attract the eye of every sportsman. The hunter, half concealed, is eagerly watching the flock of game as it settles in the water near his decoys, and says to his dog, crouching nervously at his feet, "Mark!" The Jenney & Graham Gun Co. is one of the most enterprising dealers in sporting goods to be found anywhere, and thoroughly reliable. Our readers who need anything in their line should write them for catalogues and prices.

Send for Catalogue of Campbell Univer-

Send for copy of University Advocate, Holton, Kas.

The cattle loss in the United States during the past winter is stated by the Agricultural Department to have been 2,086,080.

FACTORIES AT PHILADELPHIA.

BLACK DIAMOND PREPARED - ROOFING!

FOR ANY ROOF AND ANY CLIMATE.

Put on by Anybody! Ready to Apply! Cheapest Roof

FIRE-PROOF!



WATER-PROOF!

Twelve Concerns Have Used About 700,000 Square Feet.

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Chas. Schmisseur, West Belleville, Ill
St. Louis Press Brick Co., Collinsville, Ill
Adolph Coons, Golden, Col.
Corsicana (Texas) Fair Association
Belleville Nail Co., Belleville, Ill
Lola Carriage and Omnibus Co., Iola, Kas.
Parker-Russell Mining and Manufacturing Co., St. Louis
Tupelo Compress Co., Tipelo, Miss
W. B. Kline & Co., Birmingham, Ala
Saline County Fair Association, Marshall, Mo.
French Market, city of St. Louis.

M. EHRET, JR., & CO., Sole Manufacturers. regular collector should be appointed. It The Rudolph cows have now all dropped W. E. CAMPE, Agent. Warerooms and Office, 113 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

The Bome Circle.

The Humming Bird's Nest.

BY CLARA FOWLER SMITH.

The years! ah, they have vanished fast, And memories are all I have left of my past Happy youth, when free from care I chased cloud shadows passing, where, In a meadow with its tinted hue, The clover sweet and blue grass grew And edged a grove of tall beech trees, Whose nuts came down in the autumn breeze

Where is the restless, tiresome child Who used to tease for some fancy wild, Such as a star or sunbeam bright, That greeted us with its welcome light?

Once upon a bright and dewy morn She wakened cross and "all forlorn," When from the window could be heard The flutter of a humming bird Among some climbing plants near by. So, slipping out quite still and sly To eatch it, as its bill it dipped Into a flower and nectar sipped, She made a dash for it at last, But, oh! it had already passed Beyond her reach, and, losing her hold, Into the flower-bed she rolled.

Just then her mother found her and said: "Why, child! I thought you were in bed! Oh, dear! how could you be so naughty As to crush these flowers and destroy their beauty?"

The child, seeing her look of surprise and grief,

Turned to the plants to get relief, When she saw, nestling in a tiny cup, Four little seeds, and raising them up, She exclaimed with honest delight: "A humming bird's nest, right here in plain

Then laughing, and kissing her, the mothe declared

That "ignorance is bliss," and her happiness shared.

Decreed.

Into all lives some rain must fall,
Into all eyes some tear-drops start,
Whether they fall as a gentle shower,
Or fall like fire from an aching heart.
Into all hearts some sorrow must creep,
Into all souls some doubting come,
Lashing the waves of life's great deep
From the rippling water to seething foam.

Over all paths some clouds must lower,
Under all feet some sharp thorns spring,
Tearing the flesh to bitter wounds,
Or entering the heart with their bitter sting
Upon all sorrows rough winds must blow,
Over all shoulders a cross be lain,
Bowing the form in its lofty height
Down to the dust in its cruel pain.

Into all hands some duty thrust,
Unto all arms some burden given,
Crushing the heart with its dreary weight,
Or lifting the soul from earth to heaven.
Into all hearts and homes and lives
God's dear sunshine comes streaming down
Gilding the ruins of life's great plan,
Weaving for all a golden crown.

O joy supreme! I know the Voice, Like none beside on earth or sea; Yea, more, O soul of mine, rejoice, By all that he requires of me, I know what God himself must be.

No picture to my aid I call, I shape no image to my prayer; I only know in Him is all Of life, light, beauty, everywhere, Eternal Goodness here and there!

What avails it that indulgent heaven From mortal eyes has wrapt the woes to come If we, ingenious to torment ourselves. Grow pale at hideous fictions of our own.

—Dr. J. Armstrony.

A. MODERN UTOPIA.

A Land Almost as Enchanting as a Dream of Paradise.

Living in such scenes of enchantment, these people are as light of heart and sunny pleasure loving as to excite the admiration of even their French and Italian visitors.

There is no dwelling so humble but it has a spot for trees and flowers. The rich have gardens in which are faithful reproductions in miniature of their varied landscapes, hidden in trees and flowering shrubbery. Every farmer's plot of land is beautiful and adorned. The gold of the ripened rice and wheat is contrasted against a background of green foliage. Whatever name may be given to the religion of that people, and whatever creeds and doctrines may have been engrafted upon their beliefs, the main feature of their worship is an intense love, amounting almost to an adoration, of nature. This appears in their whole life. They have built their temples on the sides of the great mountains, embowered them in overhanging | pleasures of eating the fruit of the cherry closely covered, and stew twenty minutes to

groves, and surrounded them with everything of flowering shrub. The sites of these command beautiful views of the surrounding country, and usually are near fountains and waterfalls. The village shrines are located in the most charming spot of the neighborhood, and no labor is spared to adorn and beautify them. The highways are bordered by rows of trees planted centuries ago, whose branches form an evergreen arch ever the head of the traveler. The road to Nikko, where the temples and tombs of the tycoons are situated, has a grand avenue of giant firs. For sixty miles one may ride in the shade of these wide branching trees. From Yokahama south of Kioto, the old capital, 400 miles, the road is one continuously shaded avenue, winding along the ocean shore, around narrow bays and inlets and over high hills and mountain sides.

NO LACK OF HOLIDAYS. Unlike their neighbors, the Chinese, the Japanese take time from their toil to enjoy all this. Their government may have been despotic and arbitrary, but it never overworked its laboring population. It gave them more holidays than any people under the sun ever enjoyed. They had what was known as the "Ichi-roku" days-that is, all the days in the lunar months that were designated by one or six. Thus the 1st, 6th, 11th, 16th, 21st and 26th days of each month were legal holidays. In addition to these the birthdays of the ruling Emperor and Empress, and also of several of the greatest of their predecessors of the ruling dynasty, which reaches back through 2,000 years, are holidays. Every village has holidays in honor of its patron saint, and the saints of the famous temples and shrines have festal days. On all these the people, in their holiday dresses, gather at the temples and shrines for thanksgiving and to admire the beauties of earth and sky. Pilgrimages are a marked feature of the Japanese life, but they are not characterized by the austerity of the Christian and Mohammedan world. No school children, liberated from long study, could be happier and gayer than these people as they go along the shaded highways. Whole neighborhoods turn out their population, leaving only enough people at home to care for the households, and go sometimes hundreds of miles on what may appropriately be called these religious picnics. They walk along the shaded avenues, talking, laughing and singing. They rest when weary from walking in the shade of the great trees by some clear stream or some bubbling spring. All these great highways are lined with tea booths, where tea, rice, eggs or cakes can be had for an incompara-

In the villages, which are almost continuous along these roads, there are numerous hotels where these pleasure-seeking pilgrims get their dusty feet bathed on arrival, a bath before retiring, two meals and a bed for 10 or 15 cents for each person. Forty miles east from Yeddo are the temples of Narrita, situated in a picturesque spur of the great central mountain range. The read leading there is one long avenue of trees planted 800 years ago. It runs through green, fertile fields with the Bay of Yeddo, dotted with countless white sails on the one hand, and the great mountains on the other. During half the year this broad road is lined with parties of pilgrims on their way to or from these temples. Every mile or two has its village of hotels for the entertainment of these people. Some of these caravansaries accommodate 600 guests. The number of people visiting these shrines annually will reach more than 100,000. In the spring, when the rice has been planted, the national rice festival takes place. This festival conof the patron saint of agriculture, and there give thanks for the sun and rain that have given such promise of an abundant harvest. At night every town is brilliantly lighted, and rejoicing with music and dancing is heard till long into the night.

bly low price.

FLOWER FESTIVALS.

The spring and summer bring the flower festivals, when city and village streets for miles are filled with the most beautiful floral

tree in order that they may enjoy the beauty and fragrance of the cherry blossoms. There are large groves of the double-flowered cherry tree in all parts of the country, which grow to enormous size. The flower is as large as a rose, and when in full bloom these groves are a marvel of beauty, and are visited by thousands of people, who spend the whole day in these flowery avenues. The chrysanthemum gardens to be found in all towns and villages are points of great attraction. In these are to be seen every variety of that flower, every shade of color and almost every size of blossom.

The summer sees streams of people, the poor as well as the rich, going to gaze at Fujiama, the pearl of mountains. No person is so poor and no distance so great but what several pilgrimages are made in a lifetime to this venerated mountain. In the autumn, when the golden rice and wheat and the brown millet have been gathered, the harvest festival is held in every part of the country. There in the groves, on soft green carpets spread by nature, under the full harvest moon, they make merry, night after night, with song and dance. At these harvest festivals all classes, from prince to peasant, rejoice over the ample winter's store. It is not only in this intense worship of nature that the beauty of their country has molded and influenced their natural character. It is seen in their domestic intercourse. In all the conventionalities of polite life they are far in advance of any people in the Occident. This refined politeness pervades every grade of society. It is just as noticeable among the lower as in the higher classes. To be rude in word or act is to become a social outcast. The poorest workers when they meet, greet each other as politely, and pass the compliments of the day as freely and feelingly as do those of higher stations. While the vocabulary of compliments and blessings is a long one there are no words for a curse in their whole language.—Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

Notes and Recipes.

To fumigate a house, burn in itsulphur or ar, then whitewash and paint.

Set a dish of water in oven with cake when baking and it will seldom scorch.

Moths can be kept out of garments by wrapping them in soiled colored calico.

The open work and embroidered scrim for aprons should be made up "crossways of the cloth," being very much prettier.

Lemon juice and sugar, mixed very thick is useful to relieve coughs and sore throats It must be very acid as well as sweet.

In sweeping carpets use wet newspapers wrung nearly dry and torn in pieces. The paper collects the dust and does not soil the

When linen has turned yellow, cut up a pound of fine white soap into a gallon of milk, and hang it over a fire in a wash ket-When the soap has completely melted put in the linen and boil it half an hour, then take it out. Have ready a lather of soap and water; wash the linen in it, and then rinse it through two cold waters with a very little blue in the last.

To make toilet cushion cover and mats get one-half yard cream-colored brocade satin, one-eighth yard crimson velvet, cut bias; embroidery silks; four yards silk lace three inches wide. Cut two squares of seven inches each for the mats, then a piece eleven inches one way and seven inches the other for the cushion cover. Sew the velvet across one corner of each with fancy point russe stitches. Embroider a spray of lillies of the valley upon the velvet. Sew the lace

Beef Pot Pie.—Cut in small pieces two pounds lean beef and one-half pound fat salt pork. Place in kettle, with one finelychopped onion, one carrot, one-half turnip, and water to cover well. Stew until tender then add salt and pepper to season, and place over stew the following crust: Two teacupfuls flour, in which have been thoroughly mixed two teaspoonfuls baking powder; rub well through flour one tablespoonexhibitions and crowds of admiring people. ful butter or lard; if lard is used add one There is no more beautiful sight than one of teaspoonful salt, and wet with cold water or these long, wide streets lighted at night and sweet milk and mix to a stiff dough; roll filled with flowers. The love of the beauti- into a sheet to cover stew; make two or ful has led the Japanese to forego the grosser three perforations in crust. Keep kettle

half an hour after adding crust. When no dough adheres to straw when thrust into the middle, the pot pie is done.

Egg Biscutt.-Two cups of warm milk, two eggs, two heaping tablespoonfuls of butter, half a cake of compressed yeast dissolved in warm water, one quart of sifted flour, on teaspoonful of salt; mix with the butter (melted, but not hot), the yeast, salt and three cups of flour together over night, and set in a covered bowl to rise. Early in the morning add the beaten eggs and the rest of the flour and set for a second rising of an hour or longer. When light roll into a sheet almost an inch thick, cut into round cakes and lay in a floured baking pan. At the end of half an hour bake in a good warm oven. They are delicious, cold or het.

Pretty baby dresses for the two-years-old baby may be crocheted of cotton or linen thread in the so-called antique lace pattern. They have a flounce, also collar and cuffs of the same crochet lace. Any delicate colored satteen will be pretty to line them with. Ornament with a few bows to match the lining. A new style of "Mother Hubbard" dress may also be made with yoke sleeves and flounces of this lace, with the body of the dress made of two widths of dotted mull. This dainty little affair has a sash of the lace lined with the mull. The yoke and sleeves are also lined with mull, and the bottom of the flounce just comes to the bottom of the skirt.

A Great Movement.

According to the statistical report of the Sunday schools in the United States rendered at the late international convention neld in Chicago, there has been an increase in the scholar membeship of all the Sunday chools in the United States since 1884 of 865,645. It is interesting to know by what agencies this increase has been secured, for t shows that a great missionary work has been done to bring an army of 365,060 into active membership with our Sunday schools. No more important work can be conceived of, for it has to do with the destiny of our entire country.

The last three annual reports of the American Sunday School Union, the old undenominational society "that cares for the children" who are provided for by no one else, show that since 1884 it has brought 185,-034 children into 4,974 new Sunday schools, a number equal to 5,000 more than one-half of all the increase reported as having been secured by this and all other agencies during these three years. But this American Sun-day School Union did more than this—it aided 4,825 other schools, which have 46,774 teachers and 515,714 scholars,—so that in these three years it reached 9,872 communities and Sunday schools, and 700,748 children and youth, and then reaided and revisited these schools 9,245 times, besides making 92,584 visits to families, supplying 45,019 destitute persons with the Scriptures, and holding 27,247 religious meetings. That there is great need for more of just such work in our country, is evident from the fact that, according to the International Secretary's report there are but 8,034,478 scholars in all the Sunday schools in the United States that report to this convention, which the chairman of the Executive Committee said was 5 per cent. too small. If 5 per cent. were added, we have 8,436,201 scholars in all our Sunday schools. But the statement was made that 20 per cent. should be deducted for those over 21 and under 6 years of age and those who attend more than one school and are counted twice; which deducted would leave 6,748,961 children and youth of school age in all our Sunday schools, while there are at least 9,000,000 more children of that age in our country, and very likely most of them attend no Sunday school.

Truly, the American Sunday School Union is doing a great work for present and future America, for which there is most urgent need. Any who would like to read its last annual report, or aid its work by gift of funds, may send to W. L. DeGroff, Superin-tendent, Wichita, Kas.

LIVE OAK, ALABAMA, Dec. 13, 1886. MESSRS. A. T. SHALLENBERGER & Co .-Rochester, Pa.-Gents: Last spring I received by mail from you a bottle of your Antidote for Malaria for my brother, who had chills for more than six months. He frequently broke them with quinine, but they would soon return. I gave him the medicine you sent, and he has not had a chill since. It has made a permanent cure in his case. Yours truly, W. W. PERDUE.

The Houng Folks.

Reminding the Hen.

"It's well I ran into the garden," Said Eddie, his face all aglow; "For what do you think, mamma, happened? You never will guess it, I know.

"The little brown hen was there clucking; 'Cut-cut!' she'd say, quick as a wink, Then 'Cut-cut' again, only slower; And then she would stop flort and think.

"And then she would say it all over, She did look so mad and so vexed; For mamma, do you know, she'd forgotten The word that she ought to cluck next.

"So I said, 'Ca-daw-cut,' 'Ca-daw-cut,' As loud and as strong as I could, And she looked round at me very thankful; I tell you, it made her feel good.

"Then she flapped, and said, 'Cut-cut—ca-daw

cut;'
She remembered just how it went, then,
But it's well I went into the garden—
She might never have clucked right again.'
—Bessie Chandler, in St. Nicholas.

Fair laughs the morn, and soft the zephyr

blows,
While proudly riding o'er the azure realm
In gallant trim the gilded vessel goes,
Youth on the prow, and Pleasure at the Youth on the plot, helm.

Regardless of the sweeping whirlwind's sway
That, hushed in grim repose, expects his even—Gray.

Small service is true service while it lasts; Of humblest friends, bright creature! scorn

Of humplest Frence, not one.

The daisy by the shadow that it casts
Protects the lingering dewdrop from the sun.

—Wordsworth.

A Battery Drill at West Point. Of all the drills and exercises in which

the cadet excels he is at his best in those of the mounted service. Daring horsemen are the youngsters after two years' practice in the riding hall, and light battery drill is a famous place for exhibition. Watch the boys as they go to their stations. The seniors, in their riding dress, gauntlets, and cavalry sabres, swing easily into the saddles of the somewhat vicious-looking steeds that are held in readiness for them, adjust their stirrups, take a preliminary and surreptitious dig with their spurred heels to test the mettle of their nags, then clatter off to their posts to look over the horses and drivers of their detachments. The yearlings in their natty shell jackets stand ready at the guns; the bugle blares the signal "cannoneers mount," and, like so many agile monkeys, they spring to their seats on the ammunition chests, and with another bugle blast, and rumble of hoof and wheel and clink of trunnion, away goes the battery down the gravelly plain. There are a few preliminary moves to warm them up to their work; the battery commander, a young artillery efficer who knows his trade, swings them to and fro, faster and faster, from one formation to other-column, line and battery-and then, as though ordered to check the advance of an enemy swarming up the heights and give him canister at short range, with cracking whips and plunging steeds and rattle and roar of hoof and wheel, and hoarse-throated commands and stirring bugle peals, up the plain they come at tearing gallop until opposite the crowd of spectators at the guard tents, when there is a short, sudden blast, a simultaneous shout from the "chiefs," a vision of rearing horses as the lieutenants and sergeants halt short on line with the brilliant guidon-generally the most picturesque horseman of the warlike throng, and always posted on the flank nearest the ladies-a flash of sabres in the air, a sudden "rein in" of the line of caissons, and gradual settle down to a stand leng before which, nimble as cats, the cannoneers have sprung from their seats, and are streaking it across the gap to where the chiefs are seated on their excited chargers. Around sweep the guns with sudden swirl that well-nigh capsizes them-the three youngsters on each limber seemingly hanging on as though seated on sticking plasters there is a rattle and bang of pintle-hooks, hoarse shouts of "drive on" to the gun teams, gray and white forms leap and sway in and out among the wheels; sponges and rammers whirl in air; there is a belch of flame, smoke, and thunder-cloud, a bellowing roar; another, another-half a dozen in quick succession; a thick, sulphurous haze settles down on the plain and envelops guns and gunners; and suddenly comes another blare of bugle. "Cease firing" is the shout, and the mimic scene of Buena Vista is over.

another order is given, with prompt, exciting response, plunging horses, cracking whips, a rush of teams, limbers and caissons between the black muzzles of the guns; a sudden whirl about of wheels and handspikes, and the next instant smoke and flame are belching in-thunder-claps over the very ground where stood the waiting teams only a moment before. Then comes still another signal, a stowing away of handspikes and rammers, a rapid rein about of the limber-teams, another blare, and away they go, the white legs of the cannoneers flashing in a race beside their bounding guns; a rush across the road to the edge of the grassy level beyond, another sudden whirl into battery, a thundering salute to the rocky heights to the west, an echoing roar from the great columbiads and Parrotts at the "sea coast" down by the Hudson, and the Point fairly trembles with the shock and concussion. There is no hour of the day to match the excitement and elan of that battery drill .- Captain Charles King, in Harper's Magazine for July.

French Chamber of Deputies.

The sittings occupied by Deputies in France indicate their politics, and one can grade the conservatism or radicalism of a member by his seat. On the right of the President of the chamber sit the anti-Republicans, composed of the Bonapartists and the Legitimists; they compose the Right, and the Extreme Right is composed of the radical Bonapartists and Legitimists. The center is occupied by the Moderates; according as a deputy sits just to the right or the left of the central aisle does he belong to the Right or the Left Center. To the left of the President are the Republicans, the radicals being seated at the extreme left.

When a Frog is a Baby.

He is no frog at all, but a fish with gills and a tail, and is called a tadpole. Then he lives altogether in the water. After a while the gills waste away and a pair of legs burst out of his skin and grow quite long. Then out bursts another and shorter pair; then the tail shrinks away, a tongue comes, the lungs grow, and at last our little friend has put off his brown coat for a green one. He gives a hop and a jump out of the water and is no longer a tadpole.

When winter comes Froggie does not go south, but he hides himself deep in the mud at the bottom of the stream, and takes a long nap-until spring has come around again. Then he is bright and jolly as ever. and gives his noisy concert every evening.-School and Home.

The Cow From a Child's Standpoint.

Here is a little girl's composition on the cow, as it appeared in Hartford Times: cow is an animal with four legs on the under side. The tail is longer than the legs, but it is not used to stand on. The cow kills flies with her tail. A cow has big ears, that wiggle on hinges; so does the tail. A cow is bigger than a calf, but not as big as an elephant. She is made so small that she can go into the barn when nobody is looking. Some cows are black and some hook. A dog was hooked once. She tossed the dog that worried the cat that killed the rat. Black cows give white milk, so do other cows. Milkmen sell milk to buy their little girls dresses, which they put water in and chalk. Cows chew cuds and each cow finds its own chew. This is all there is about

Balls That Boys Toss.

The number of base balls made every day at the present time in the United States is about 10,000. There are four large manufactories-one in New York, one in Philadelphia, on in Bridgeport, Conn., and one i Attica, Mass. The process by which the best quality league ball is made is interesting. All the work is done by hand, machines having been tried repeatedly without permanent success. The center of a best league ball is of solid rubber. Around this is wound about three ounces of Shaker yarn of the best quality, dampened. Then a covering of horse hide is put on. This completes what is termed the first finish. Then the ball is wound tightly with an ounce of the varn, which is again wound with camel's hair to make it of a uniform smoothness. Over this is put the final covering of care-Even before the smoke has cleared away fully selected horse hide. The rubber ball,

which forms the center of all base balls, is imported from Germany.-Golden Days.

Birds in Japan.

In Japan the birds are regarded as sacred, and never under any pretense are they permitted to be destroyed. During the stay of Commodore Perry in that country a few of his officers started on a gunning excursion. No sooner did the people observe the cruel slaughtering of their favorites than a number of them waited upon the Commodore and remonstrated against the conduct of the officers. There was no more bird shooting in Japan by American officers after that; and when the treaty between the two countries was concluded, one express condition of it was that the birds should be protected. What a commentary upon the inhuman practice of our people who indiscriminately shoot everything in the form of a bird which has the misfortune to come within the range of their murderous weapons.

On the top of tombstones in Japan a small cavity or trough is chiseled which the priests every morning fill with fresh water for the birds. Enlightened America, Mr. Bergh, president of the Society for the Prevention Cruelty to animals, thinks, should imitate these customs of the heathen Japanese, if not by providing water for the feathered warblers, at least by protecting them from vagabonds who uselessly destroy them or rob their nests.

Why the Crow is Black.

The Indians of the extreme Northwest had some very remarkable legends about the creation, in which the crow takes the leading part, bringing order out of chaos. Perhaps the most curious was that which accounted for the raven coat of the crow. One night; while making a tour through his dominions, he stopped at the house of Cannook, a chief, and begged for lodging and a drink of water. Can-nook offered him a bed, but, on account of the scarcity of water, refused to give him any to drink. When all the rest were asleep the crow got up to hunt for the water-butt, but was heard by Cannook's wife, who aroused her husband. He, thinking that the crow was about to escape, piled logs of gum wood upon the fire. The crow made desperate efforts to fly through the hole in the roof where the smoke escaped, but Can-nook caused the smoke to be denser and denser, and when the crow finally regained the outer air he had black plumage. It was previously white.-The American Magazine.

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EMPORIA, KANSAS. PROF. O. W. MILLER,

PRESIDENT.



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It is not too late to sow turnips of buckwheat.

Save plenty of feed for stock next winter.

Good rains have been reported within a few days past in the western and southern counties. Corn, in some places, is out of danger.

It is rumored that the Rock Island railway company is about to locate a line to the Pacific ocean, having already selected a good route across the mountain ranges

The Inter-State Commerce Commission decides that when one railroad company pays commissions to an agent of another railroad company for securing that company's business, it is acting without the law; it is not only unlawful, but unjust to other roads and to the public.

At the New York Dairy and Cattle Sho Clothilde, of Lakeside herd, owned by Smiths, Powell & Lamb, Syracuse, N. Y., won the sweepstakes for best butter cow of any breed-the one producing the largest quantity of butter during twenty-four consecutive hours of the exhibition-sixteen animals being entered for the test and twelve actually competing, of which five were Jerseys, one Guernsey and six Holstein-Friesians.

It is coming to pass that men are debating the abandonment of the old cattle trail from Texas to Wyoming. It was reported a few days ago that some 50,000 head of cattle had been turned back. More than a dozen years that trail has been used to the northern markets and many million dollars worth of cattle have passed over it. Last year 300,000 cattle were driven over it. This year but 70,000 have been started.

The Memphis Avalanche was so much pleased over the setting up of a "new erfecting press" in its office that it sent out beautiful cards of invitation asking its friends of the craft to call in and see it work. How strange! The first daily newspaper in this country was established less than a hundred years ago, and it was worked off on a hand press. Now, by the help of the "perfecting press," the paper is fed from a reel, it is printed on both sides, folded, pasted, cut, and laid on piles ready for the carrier at the rate of 15,000 to 20,000

A bill was introduced in the Georgia Legislature a few days ago, making it a penal offense to educate white and colored children in the same institution. There is a clause in Georgia's constitution against this, but no attention has ever been paid to it. White teachers in the colored schools claim the right to teach their children with negroes. This bill provides a penalty for teacher, principal or trustees of schools where whites and blacks are mixed, of not less crops, not wheat only, are attacked by than \$1,000 fine, twelve months on the chain gang or six months in jail.

WHEAT-GROWING AND OHINGH BUGS.

The discussion of this subject at this time is important. The suggestion that farmers in Kansas abandon wheatgrowing is full of meaning, and many persons may be unnecessarily frightened by it. To go out of such a business in a State like this ought not to be done unless there is an irresistible argument in fayor of such a course. Kansas, only three years ago, was the first wheat and corn State in the Union, taking yield per acre as the standard of comparison. Our wheat in '84 was not much short of 50,000,000 bushels, the exact. figures being 48,050,431, an average of 21½ bushels to the acre. Two years before that the yield was 221 bushels. In a series of twenty-five years—1862 to 1886—only four of them, 1879, '80, '81, and '85 show an average yield of less than 11 bushels to the acre, and for the whole period, including the light crop years, the average is 151, which about 20 per cent. above the general average for the country. In particular instances, and a great many of them, the yield is 25 bushels, 30 bushels, and on up even as high as 58 bushels to the acre. The greater number of lighter yields brings down the average as above shown. It must be remembered, too, that the light yields were all caused by some exceptional conditions, in no way related to the capabilities of the soil. Excessive cold in winter, floods in summer, drouth and insects, may be enumerated as the principal causes of failure when there was failure.

These figures and facts establish the wheat-growing properties of Kansas soil. But we have had three low wheat crop years, and now it is proposed to abandon the growth of wheat and turn our attention to other crops and to stock. This is serious counsel, indeed, and we do not believe it is wise only in a modified form. The controlling reason assigned is the presence and destructiveness of chinch bugs. This is important, as all admit, but that it should be decisive is putting it too strong, as the matter appears to our minds. Wheat is too important a crop and too easily raised in Kansas to be abandoned without imperative reasons. Chinch bugs are troublesome, but they are i perennial, they are not always with us to destroy, and if they were, it is not wise to surredder to them without harder fighting than we have ever done. All remedies have not been tried, not even the most reasonable ones and those most simple in character and easy of application. Our farmers have not yet adopted a rotation system; they do not manure their lands; they do not generally clean up their fields every year; they do not separate their grain fields with wide spaces between them; indeed, our farmers have taken almost no precautions in this respect. The bugs have had their own way. But even at the worst, there is nothing in the history of the insect to force the conclusion that it will remain with us all the time to destroy. Two facts seem to be well established: (1) Chinch bugs do most damage in dry weather; (2) they do little injury in wet weather; and, although no person will claim that the chinch bug is thoroughly understood by men, the two facts named encourage us to believe that unless we are ready to expect dry seasons as the rule in future years, it is too soon to abandon wheatgrowing on account of chinch bugs.

Then, there are other considerations. It has been proven by the experience of half a million farmers in the Western and Southwestern States, that other chinch bugs. It has been the universal experience that they work as hard in the Santa Fe daily.

oats and Hungarian grass as they do in wheat, and that as soon as they have done with wheat or oats, if a corn field adjoins, they go straightway into that and work quite as vigorously there. And they destroy corn, too. Are we prepared to abandon corn-growing, and oats-growing? Have we any assurance that our corn and oats and Hungarian and millet and sorghum or, indeed, any of the grasses, will be exempt, simply by dropping wheat out of the list of crops to be grown?

Farmers in Illinois, some years ago. shortened their wheat acreage materially, and at the same time took precautions as to the little they did raise. But the bugs have come at intervals since, and now we have a dispatch dated at Springfield, that State, July 19, stating that Prof. Forbes, State Entomologist, has reports showing that chinch bugs are scattered all over northern Illinois in such numbers as to cause fears for the wheat crop of next year. He says the danger from this source threatens to damage the wheat crop of 1888 to an extent comparison with which pleuro-pneumonia and other recent outbreaks of contagious diseases among domestic animals will be insignificant. And his information is that "there is no interruption of the chinch bugs' devastation in the southern portion of the State. If next season should be wet, or if Mr. Swann's doctrine is correct—that the bugs no not work damage more than two years consecutively, Illinois may not be in as much danger as Prof. Forbes' fears.

This paper suggested several times within the past three years that because of low prices for grain, it would be well for farmers to grow less wheat. Our opinion in that direction is stronger now than ever. We would have better farming rather than more. Let every farmer raise wheat enough for his own use and a little to spare; let him separate his grain fields, having tame grasses between them; let the ground be thoroughly cultivated, which includes deep plowing, good drainage, heavy manuring and omplete pulverization. Wheat ought 1. to be sown on ground that has just been plowed. Every piece of wheat ground should be plowed long enough before the seed is sown to have become well settled and compact. In cases where there is not time enough for that, except cases where the ground is clean and not hard, so that it may be seeded without plowing, it is better to let it lie over for corn or oats. Lay out the farm and farm work for profit, and work up to perfect farming as fast as possible. Get stock as fast as can be done safely, and keep as much as can be carried over from year to year on the farm without buying feed or hauling water. Arrange to feed horses, cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry on the farm, on the feed grown on the farm, and calculate for a little surplus of everything, every year; but do not wholly abandon any line simply because of insect depredations or an occasional dry season.

Kansas is growing wonderfully, and manufacturing interests are looking this way for investment. The inter-State commerce law will equalize transportation facilities. Flouring mills will be built in Kansas to grind Kansas wheat; woolen mills will be built to manufacture our wool; packing houses will be built to prepare our meats; railroads are building to afford us prompt and easy communication. It behooves the farmers to improve their opportunities in the coming years by adopting and pursuing the very best methods of agriculture.

Forty-one trains pass through Topeka on

A Little Too Smart.

Officers under new administrations, like new brooms which sweep clean, are naturally and very properly careful to follow the law and watch the corners. It happens, sometimes, however, that they are a little too smart and overdo the business. A case in point is the action, recently, of the custom house officers at Detroit in requiring Galbraith Bro's to pay tariff duties on some imported stallions. The case was taken before Judge Gresham, who sustained the officers, as courts always do when it can be done by any reasonable construction of the law which is applicable to the facts. The law in this case reads: 'Animals, specially imported for breeding purposes, shall be admitted free upon proof thereof satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury, and under such regulations as he may prescribe." Animals brought in temporarily for a period not exceeding six months, for exhibition, or to compete for prizes offered by agricultural or racing associations, are admitted free, and so are teams of immigrants; but animals not included in these classes must pay a duty of 20 per cent. of their value at place of shipment.

There had been some irregularities practiced, as the officers believed or suspected at Detroit, and the Secretary of the Treasury was notified. He gave directions for increased watchfulness, and among the first cases overtaken was that of the importers above named. The officers ought to have had sense enough to know that while the particular animals were being imported for sale, so far as the importer was concerned, still, as matter of fact, the importation of stallions like those seized in this case is to supply a demand for breeding animals. Technically the officers are right, but it is a kind of technicality which defeats the object of the law. So, too, is the decision of Judge Gresham correct. The proper course for the officers to pursue was to exercise a little common sense and sound discretion, as their predecessors did in all such cases, and treat the particular animals as being imported for breeding purposes.

And then there is another class of smart men holding up the case as one of the hardships forced upon the people by our "robber tariff," when they know, if they know anything about it, that no question of the kind was eyer before raised; and they know further, that the intent of the law is to admit all such animals free, which has been the practice of the government at least as back as 1816.

Kansas Silk.

Mr. Morse, Secretary of the Kansas Silk Commission says cocoons have been received at the station from every section of Kansas. More have been raised about Peabody than any other section, and producers have brought their cocoons to the station and received their pay as would the producers of wheat, oats or corn. The value of crops raised this season by individuals ranges from \$10 to \$111, the majority averaging from \$50 to \$60 per crop; the highest price thus far paid to any individual has been \$111.50; another party for his crop received \$96; another \$70, and so

The Commission, on invitation, have determined to make exhibits of Kansasgrown silk at St. Louis, Dallas, Kansas City and Boston. The firm of Belding Bros., New York, offer to take all the silk that may be offered by the silk station, and give the full market price and a bounty of 20 per cent, in addition. This firm states that the Kansas silk is as good as any silk that grows.

Excessive Foreign Immigration.

This subject is receiving more attention now in the United States than ever before. Interest has been aroused among farmers because of the occupancy of large tracts of land by foreigners, and among mechanics and laborers because of the competition of persons from other lands who work for wages lower than Americans are willing to accept. Besides these two classes of people who are considering the subject, statesmen discover trouble in future by reason of immigration neutralizing the natural effect of our tariff laws. Among the good effects of tariff legislation is the tendency to steady wages; among the bad effects of excessive immigration is the tendency to reduce the wages of labor and render even low wages uncertain. Another cause of irritation is the coming of men who are too noisy and too radical to live safely at home, and who, when they come here, are not content to live with us as they find us, but insist on unsettling things which

have been quite satisfactory to us, It is a matter that needs careful and prudent handling. Enthusiasts and theorists help but little in such things, though they are serviceable people in their lines of work. This is a practical affair and must be looked at from a practical standpoint. The people of the United States want friends to come among them, but they do not want enemies, and the time has come for them to say so in language that will be effective from being understood. Men who come to work in our mines at half wages a year or two and then take their savings home with them to their native land are not friends of this country, nor are men who come and take the places of our own workers in other places, but who think so little of the people here and our institutions that they are not willing to die here nor have their bodies remain if they die before leaving. Worse than any others, however, are the professional disturbers of the peace-anarchists. The people of this country are a peaceful people and they have great respect for law promptly and justly administered. They do not want disturbers of any kind, more especially that class who have no patriotic ambition. This is a great big country, not yet half occupied, not one-fourth developed, and not producing more than one-twentieth part of its full capacity. There is room for ten times the number of our present population, and there is land enough to support them in all the necessaries of life. We have all the natural elements of wealth, raw materials in the earth and on it; our farmers raise wheat and corn and wool and cotton; we have mountains of iron, valleys of coal, vast forests of timber, and we have long navigable rivers and great inland seas. Our boundary line is about fifteen thousand miles long, and already we have railroad mileage enough to make a continuous line six times around the earth at the equator. There is room for indefinite development. We want friends from every quarter to come and help us, honest, well-meaning people, who come because they like our country and want to become citizens with us and help us do the work that is to be done; but dangerous people, and they that do not want to become citizens and share with us all the responsibilities as well as privileges of citizenship - they are not welcome, and there ought to be legislation, with proper executive machinery to make it effective, to stop the coming of such persons.

> Some days ago at a railway crossing in Ontario, Can., one train was run into another and a number of persons were in the management of the flocks raised be assumed wisely is matter for diskilled. At the inquest witnesses swore where scab prevails, are no more dis-

to control the train, also that the conductor had been drinking, although he was not intoxicated.

About Sheep Dips.

Some friend calls our attention particularly to a discussion of sheep dips. now in progress in some of the papers. One writer quotes authority enumerating different substances which have come under his observation in mixtures used for dips-"mixtures containing arsenic, corrosive sublimate, blue vitriol, lime, concentrated lye, carbolic acid, ammoniac salts in quantity, etc., all of which are of the most active astringents, and as poisonous to the sheep as to the scab mite, requiring, however, rather more of it to destroy the animal than the insect."

Our experience and observation lead us to believe that tobacco is an effective agent in the destruction of insect life. We never knew it to fail. But it is a mistake to suppose that tobacco is not poisonous. It is not like arsenic or any other mineral poison, nor, indeed will any reasonable application of it to the animal system destroy its life; but the fact that it destroys insects without drowning them or smothering them, proves that it possesses life-destroying properties. And the fact that it produces vomiting and serious physical derangement by simply chewing it or inhaling fumes from its burning, proves that it is a powerful and prompt disturbing agent. It destroys insects, however, without destroying the life of the animal on which the parasite feeds and that is what is needed and all that is needed in a sheep dip, provided that it does not permanently injure the beast. The authority above quoted speaks very highly of tobacco in this connection, more highly than the actual facts warrant, we believe, still, the object desired is attained, and that is what the sheep farmer wants. He says: Having mentioned what is not practicable to use in the treatment of scab, I will state what is, and my reasons therefor: Tobacco has proven the best relaxing agent known that is practicable (on the score of cost) for this purpose. Used as a decoction for cure of scab, it opens the pores of the skin, causes the orifice of the mite's burrow to stand agape instead of closing it. and when brought in contact with the mite, ends its career at once, without injury either to the animal or those employed in its application. Other features of its utility are its gentle healing and stimulating properties. The first repairs the damage to the tissues by the ravages of the mite, the latter arouses action in the root bulbs of the wool, increasing its growth. In combination with tobacco, sulphur is almost indispensable as an insect-destroyer and repellant to minute life; besides, as a stimulant to capillary growth, it has no superior, and used in this connection, it may well be termed a "wool fertilizer." It is one of the greatest component parts of healthy hair or wool, and its almost entire absence is noted by analysis of diseased and well performed in present quarters. falling off growth. Another feature is, that it is one of the most readily absorbed agents to be named, and a lasting and useful disinfectant. Used in combination with tobacco, as a dip, a trace of it for months remains in the fleece. forming a perfect barrier to a new lodgment of the scab mite, as well as to the other vermin usually infesting the sheep. This is no new theory, but has been advanced for years by the best authority of the age on sheep husbandry, and those who have followed it

the engineer was intoxicated and unfit turbed by the appearance of scab than by any other incident of trifling importance, not outside the usual course of events. The treatment not being expensive, but sure and speedy."

Kansas Fairs.

Anderson county - Garnett, August 30 to September 2 Bourbon-Fort Scott, October 4-7. Brown-Hiawatha, October 4-7 Cheyenne-Wano, September 14-18. Cloud-Concordia, August 31 to September 8 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. Franklin-Ottawa, September 27 to October 1 Graham-Hill City, Sept. 29 to October 1. Harvey-Newton, September 28-29. Jefferson-Oskaloosa, September 13-16. 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. Ottawa-Minneapolis, September 13-16. Phillips-Phillipsburg, September 27-30. Pottawatomie—St. Marys, October 4-7. Pratt—Pratt, October 11-13. Rice-Lyons, October 4-7. Riley—Manhattan, September 13-16. Rooks-Plainville, September 27-30. Rush-LaCrosse, September 13-15. Saline-Salina, September 7-9. Sedzwick-Wichita, September 12-16. Sumner-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, Septemer 5-10.

Nebraska State Fair-Lincoln, September 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, Sep tember 12-17.

About Building Postoffices.

This office is in receipt of a copy of a proposed bill to be introduced in Congress, authorizing the Postmaster General to erect postoffice buildings in all cities of the country having 5,000 or more inhabitants, on condition that the cities ask for the buildings and donate suitable grounds. The copy is accompanied by a printed letter setting forth the reasons why the author, Mr. J. W Sponable, Paola, Miami county, thinks such a bill ought to pass. Among the reasons assigned are the insufficiency of buildings at present used for postoffices in small towns in the matter of protection against thieves and burglars. He suggests, also, that there is a growing demand among the people for a postal savings system, and good buildings will be needed for that.

There is good sense in the suggestion, and there will, probably, be objection to it in one line only-that of present economy. The President vetoes all bills for the erection of public buildings where the public service is being fairly The member that introduces the bill must look over the field and see how many five-thousand town the country and about how many new ones will appear annually, for every town that can get a good public building in consideration of donating a lot to put it on will have the lot ready all the time. The government ought to own the postoffice building in every town of considerable size that is old enough and lively enough to insure permanency; but whether the necessary expense can

Inquiries Answered.

OAT GRASS.—Would some brother farmer, having experience raising oat grass, tell me how it stands the winter? Does the chinch bug affect it? What are its lasting qualities?

-Respectfully referred to Prof. J. W. Robson, Cheever, Dickinson county, Kas.

CHINCH BUGS .- Here is another remedy which we find in an exchange: The farmer draws a small log (or anything to make a smooth shallow ditch) between where the chinch bugs are working and where he wants them to stop, and fills the trench with salt saturated with coal oil. He says they can't cross it, but more than that it kills all that attempt it. He now has them lying dead beside his ditches from two to five inches deep. As he is a practical farmer and buys coal oil and salt by the barrel for the purpose of heading off the chinch bugs, he must certainly know what he is about and have faith in the remedy. If it will do what he says, it will pay all farmers troubled by chinch bugs to try it."

RICE CORN.—A neighbor of mine lost two cows by their eating, so he says, a few hills of rice corn. I saw the cows the morning after their death, and though much bloated, did not present any unusual appearance. As there has been a large amount of rice corn planted here in the West this year, it is of great interest to know if there is any variety of this cereal that in a growing state is fatal to stock when they eat it. Also, is there a variety of it that yields good fodder? If so, when is the proper time to harvest it? You will confer a great favor upon the residents of this county by obliging us with an early reply to these inquiries.

—Any kind of growing corn, sorghum. or

-Any kind of growing corn, sorghum, or clover, will cause bloating and death if eaten ravenously and on an empty stomach. Rice corn, in this respect, is no more dangerous than common Indian corn. The variety grown in the southwestern counties of Kansas is the only variety of which we have any knowledge. This is a good time to renew our request for an article on rice corn from some of our many readers in that section. It is a valuable crop, but our own personal experience with it is of no value. We would like to hear from some man or men that have raised it, and who can therefore speak "as one having authority and not as the scribes."

Campbell University at Holton, Jackson county, this State, is prospering, as we see by its catalogue for 1886-87, which is the fifth year. Sixteen educators, accomplished in their several departments, compose the faculty, and their plan of education embraces liberal and modern culture. The teachers are "thoroughly trained for their special work." The object is to educate, not to cram; to send out practical men and women who will carry with them equipments for field duty in the great contests beyond the school. This catalogue contains a great deal of information concerning one of the best educational institutions of the State. Those of our readers who desire to acquire a practical education under good conditions, would do well to write for a catalogue of Campbell University. Address Prof. J. H. Miller, President.

Hon. Daniel McTaggart, of Montgomery county, was in Topeka last week and was in the KANSAS FARMER office long enough to tell us that crops are better this year in Montgomery than they have been in several years past. His own wheat threshed out forty bushels per acre, and he named a number of other farmers whose wheat ranged from thirty bushels to forty bushels to the acre. One man raised 174 bushels of wheat on a three-acre piece of grubbed land. That is fiftyeight bushels to the acre. Corn is in first-class condition, much of it already matured and hardening. The Captain was the bearer of some news, however, which was not so comforting. He says a good many cattle are dying from Texas fever, supposed to have been communicated by cattle that are brought in from the South and shipped at Coffeyville on the Southern Kansas road. One farmer lost nearly all his herd. An inspector is needed at that point, but there are no funds provided to pay for his services.

Borticulture.

Working the Soil, Mulching, Etc.

Kansas Farmer: The Missouri Valley Horticultural Society at its last meeting had for discussion the effect of drought on trees and plants, mode of cultivation, etc. Mr. Chadwick, representative of Colman's Rural World, claiming that two inches of thorough cultivation was far better than deeper cultivation; that where you plowed to the depth of eight to ten inches you destroyed the capillary attraction. This was endorsed by Mr. F. Wellhouse and others. The only implement new in use that I know of is the Planet Jr. hand cultivator that would not plow deeper than two inches. My experience has been that deep cultivation is better than shallow, though it depends somewhat on the soil how deep we should plow. As we have had so much dry weather the past few years, this subject is an interesting one and should be thoroughly discussed by all practical men interested in agriculture and horticulture, also the best mulch, its effect, etc. It seems to me where the soil has been thoroughly cultivated that mulching would be very beneficial. even if the earth is dry, as it holds what moisture there is, and the sun does not strike the soil with such intense heat, and the earth does not become near as hot, and scorch trees and plants, as without mulch. Let us hear from all. Let us here from you.

Respectfully H. H. K. Banner Springs, Wyandotte Co.

We agree with our correspondent: This is an important matter. As to capillary attraction in soil, it will hardly bear the test of critical analysis. But this, we believe is good doctrine: That in preparing ground for an orchard or fruit garden, the deeper the soil is worked the better, provided (1) that the ground is well drained, and (2) that the subsoil is well crushed and not brought to the surface. After the ground is set in trees or vines, the cultivation ought to be shallow because only two objects are to be accomplished by it in good culture, destruction of weeds and keeping the surface in good condition to receive and retain moisture. The philosophy of this is understood when we recognize the facts of root growth. While some roots—the larger ones go deeper into the soil, others and the most delicate and necessary—the feeders, lie near the surface, and these are disturbed by deep working of the soil. If the ground were broken thoroughly three feet deep and to that depth made rich in plant food well mixed, (if the plot be first well drained) the roots would go deeper, many of them. The principal reason why nearly all the fine roots are near the surface is that the subsoil is hard and not good feeding ground. So it is, that where ground, in the first place, is not broken deep, various kinds of potato beetles, the shallow working afterwards is necessary if we would save the surface roots from mutilation. As to mulching, our experience has been all in its favor. But to be permanently beneficial, it ought to be done methodically. The best mulching is earth—not earth t or among the trees and piled around parts of the Northwest is a serious one. them, but brought from some other During the spring just passed in some place and piled about the trees extending out four to six feet. The depth of the mulching, if earth, ought to be at possible to get a good stand of corn least six inches, and more will be better. But keep it there, and keep it loose and have turned their attention to the wheat clean. A very good mulching is made of dry straw packed about the tree or vine and covered with soil enough to making a poison for them: keep it in place until it rots and becomes part of the soil. The writer of this now

set out three years ago, same size, same pour in hot water (not quite boiling). tree extending outward about two and stones as weight. The other was not mulched. About two months afterwards, in July, the ground was sodded -the sod laid down in pieces about two inches in thickness. The sod was laid up over the edge of the straw, leaving to within two feet of the tree, and the rest of the space was filled with rich. soil thrown over straw and boards. That tree grew vigorously, is now eight feet high, and five feet wide. The other tree grew slowly and slenderly, and makes but little show. Mulching ought to be put down to stay. It encourages new roots to start out from the trunk above those before growing, and if it is removed, these roots are exposed. The outer ends are in the original soil, but the other end is not. To avoid this, the mulching, if it be straw, ought to be put down and covered with earth, and the earth ought to be hauled from another place, unless, in preparing the ground, ridges were left between the rows for this purpose.

London Purple.

This popular insecticide is a waste product formed in the manufacture of aniline dyes. It has only recently been introduced, but, nevertheless, it has already largely superseded Paris green as an insect destroyer. Besides its greater cheapness, Dr. J. A. Lintner, the State Entomologist of New York, has given the following reasons why it is preferable to Paris green:

It is of nearly uniform strength, and as its production is much in excess of demand, it does not pay the manufacturer to adulterate it by mixture with any other substance. As mixed for use it is far less poisonous than Paris green, as shown from its having been eaten by persons without serious harm. It is more adhesive to vegetation and therefore not as easily washed away by rains. Its effects are more permanent as from its fine state of pulverization it is partially absorbed by the leaves. The color that it imparts to vegetation shows its application, and may serve to prevent the careless use of poisoned plants for food. In its condition of a very fine powder it admits of a more thorough admixture when used dry, and is more easily kept in suspension in water.

London purple may be applied dry one part by weight being mixed with forty parts flour, and dusted on in the usual manner; or wet in the proportion of one ounce to five gallons water. It may be safely applied to destroy such leaf-eating insects as do not affect fruits or vegetables to be used soon after the application. It is useful in killing the cucumber beetles, canker worms, and the various leaf-eating larvæ that attack the foliage of fruit and shade trees. The Farmer.

To Kill Gophers.

The gopher question in the dryer south Dakota and southwestern Minnesota counties it has been almost imbecause of their ravages, and now they and oat fields. The San Diego (Cal.) Union gives the following recipe for

"Take a five-gallon can, cut the top off it, put a stick of phosphorous into has a case in point-two red cedar trees, the can with a little cold water. Next

time, and about twenty feet apart. One and stir with a stick until the can is was mulched heavily with straw that nearly half full. See that the water is had been used in packing in barrels. hot enough to melt the phosphorous It was tramped compactly around the gradually. When melted, add, while the water is stirred constantly, two pounds a half feet and covered with bits of of sugar, and immediately after the boards kept in place by bricks and sugar is melted, thicken to a stiff batter with cornmeal and flour, half and half. Now add wheat and repeat and stir until quite stiff. While adding the wheat, add fifteen or twenty drops of the oil of rhodium. The wheat will soak up all the water, until the mess will become very hard. Keep this mess in a cool place. Chip off small pieces as required. Gophers may get too much or too little strychnine, and it will not kill them, but no difference how small a portion of phosphorous they get it will destroy their usefulness, and finally kill them. The poison is quite popular with the gophers. After using it they will have no other."

The scent of the poison draws the gophers from a long way. Dig down a lateral run until you come to a main run, drop in a piece of the poison as large as an almond, then place a hard clod to keep the dirt from filling the main run and cover with loose dirt to exclude the light. In the course of time all the gophers of the family pass that way, each one takes a nibble which assures its death.

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and the artificial effects of cosmetics, no matter how deftly applied, can never make beautiful or attractive one who is subject to emaciation, nervous debility, or any form of female weakness. These must be reached by inward application, and not by outward attempts at concealment, and the ladies may take hope from the fact that thousands of their sisters have made themselves more radiant and beautiful by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" than they could ever hope to do by the aid of the appliances of the toilet.

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In the Dairy.

An Argument for Oleomargarine.

The following article, appearing in the last issue of the Scientific American, while it may not have been intended as an argument in favor of oleomargarine, it does forcibly suggest to dairymen the importance of care and cleanliness in every department of their business. The article appeared under the head of "Infection From Dairy Products."

"The subject of purity and healthfulness of milk and its products has received much attention from medical and sanitary authorities during the past year, and some very remarkable results of investigations are now being made public. It has been found that milk may be the vehicle of very serious contagion, and that the diseased condition of the cow may so affect its milk as to make it the disseminator of acute disease. Coincident with this work, a contemporary has collected from all over this country and Canada the opinions of professional authorities on the subject of the milk of distillery swill-fed cows. The opinions are generally adverse. The subject is of special interest at the present period. Legislation adverse to artificial butter has been carried and is now in force. From the investigations we allude to, it appears that there is every chance that artificial butter or oleomargarine is the safer product of the two.

"A lecture on the etiology of scarlet fever was recently delivered by Dr. E. Klein, F. C. S., before the Royal Institution in London. The principal theme of the paper was the relation of scarlet fever to milk supply. The possibility of the dissemination, and even origin, of the disease from this source was considered at length. Recorded cases are quoted to prove its possibility. The lecturer treats it as a certainty that milk has thus caused the spread of scarlet fever.

"Experiments by V. Galthier, a French scientist, have been published. These were directed to tubercular sickness. Dairy produce from cows affected with tubercular disease was the subject communicate phthisis or consumption thus directly or indirectly a serious menace to man.

"Within the last few years a number of outbreaks of disease have been traced with great certainty to dairies as the center of contagion. So well proved have these cases seemed, that they have originated special popular names for the sickness thus occasioned. Thus milk typhoid, milk scarlatina, and milk diphtheria have come to be recognized. In a number of accurately recorded cases, an outbreak of some specific disease has been noted. The general history in all was identical. The spread was limited to a certain number of families. The medical officers found that all the families thus affected were supplied with milk from the same dealer. Then, on examining the stables or dairy whence the milk came, the case of scarlet fever would be found in is of such force that it would seem to source of contagion was manifest. the family or among the employes, or entitle artificial butter to a little more some of the residents possibly had consideration than legislators have diphtheria. In a number of instances awarded it. It is well known that the such conditions were established. At the present time the English health the natural one. In cruises to the West authorities consider these cases proved. They form the basis for a somewhat disquieting suspicion affecting our milk process of manufacture, owing to the supply. The means of guarding against the trouble in its source are not simple, owing to the extended range of milk in its favor. producers. The farmers are scattered

of all the dairies hardly seems within cause for milk infection. It now seems the bounds of possibility.

"Milk is so easily affected by ærial contamination that the above state of affairs seems only too probable on its face. It is known to all dairy workers are essential to the preservation of milk. A decaying substance in a cellar will affect all the milk and butter that may it a disagreeable taste.

"But there is a more alarming aspect of the question. The result of some of the more recent observations is that cows may themselves become infected with a sickness resembling scarlet fever, and that such cows may, by their milk, cause the true scarlet fever to be developed in human beings.

"This conclusion has been led to by an examination of data in recorded cases. In some instances where the origin of the sickness was traced to milk, and where also a scarlet fever case had existed in some person connected with the dairy, too long a period elapsed before the breaking out of the epidemic to allow it to be attributed to direct conveyance by the milk. Another class of cases is cited in which a human origin, proximate or ultimate, could in no way be traced. In one such instance an outbreak of scarlet fever was associated with a certain dairy. No human being could in any way be fixed upon as the originator. Even the sanitary conditions were examined, with negative results. The disease was finally attributed to certain cows. Examination of them showed the presence of disease, whose symptoms included sores upon the body, ulcerations, and a visceral complaint resembling that occurring in scarlet fever in the human being. The outbreak had, from other data, been limited to these cows as a source. Their disease so similar to the human scarlet fever made it almost a certainty that they were the origin of the trouble.

"The examination by bacterial analysis was entered into, and confirmed these suspicions. The same micrococcus was found in the blood of scarlet fever patients and in the affected cows. The action of the human microbe on animals of the investigations. Prof. Galthier was identical with that of the vaccine found that such articles of diet could one. This investigation, a full outline of which it is needless to give, clinched to poultry and swine, and could become the proof. Succeeding occurrences investigated in the same general way gave identical results.

"It may be considered as clearly proved that milk can be a serious source of danger to health or life. The remedy is a simple one. By heat the micrococci are destroyed. If the milk is heated to 185 deg. F., it will be rendered safes Any infectious microbes present will be killed. But while this disposes of the milk, it does not touch the disposal of milk products. Butter, cream and cheese are all uncooked. Butter represents raw fat, or uncooked oleaginous matter. It cannot be heated to a high degree without injury. One of the methods of freeing it from casein was to melt it, but the process was found to cause deterioration. Butter must be uncooked.

"In this is found a strong plea in favor of oleomargarine. The argument manufactured article keeps better than Indies and tropics, it is found that real butter tends to turn rancid. The

in its favor.
"The recent papers on the subject of 29, 31, 33 and 35 N. Tenth Street,

all over the country, and an inspection the milk alkaloid tyrotoxicon show one certain that, as this alkaloid or ptomaine, tyrotoxicon by name, has come to be recognized as a cause of illness, it will be supplemented by such bacteria as those alluded to. Certain that scrupulous cleanliness and good air inexplicable cases of milk or cheese poisoning, when analysis shows no tyrotoxicon, may thus be accounted for. Cream cannot well be heated, and may be present, imparting to it or causing in be the vehicle for contamination. Ice cream thus may produce illness. It has been definitely proved that cold has so little effect on bacteria that the freezing of ice cream is but a slight safeguard,

"Several cases of ice cream poisoning have been noticed. As it is necessarily made from a raw product, and as freezing is so well endured by bacteria, it is possible that bacterial infection, quite unsuspected, was the cause."

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will speedfly cure
Eczema, tetter, ringworm, psoriasis, lichen, pruritus, scall head, dandruff, and every species of torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of
the skin and scalp, with loss of hair, when physicians
and all known remedies fall.
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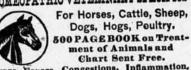


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It trunishes a Veterinary department for the book; hints te make worth many times th

JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

B is is idea no the va

St. Louis Wool Market.

We quote from the wool circular of Hagey & Wilhelm-date July 25.

Since our circular of 12th inst., values of wools in all American markets have suffered declines—less in our market anan in any other, as money is abundant here and lenders anxious to invest in such gilt-edge collateral as wool. All receipts meet quick sale for spot cash, and at prices which cannot be realized in any other market on the continent. Eastern advises, quote their markets demoralized and receipts of the new clip being stored without opening or examination. Wools which growers brought to us and refused good offers for are now lying in store in the East, where owners ordered us to ship them, and they cannot be sold there at 'prices which the owners were offered here, and the expense of reshipment and sale is over 2 cents per pound. At the opening of the season, speculators bought almost the entire Eastern clip at prices far beyond manufacturers views, and manufacturers being compelled to have wools or close their mills, and the London auction sales opening soon thereafter, the Eastern manufacturers went to London and purchased wools laid down at their mills at lower prices than the speculators had paid for their holdings. Their purchases in London alone amounted to seven million pounds, and American speculators followed purchasing five million pounds more.

The wild speculators in the East gave the war whoop to Western speculators and they rode on the winds to ranches, bought wools on the sheep's back without considering the heaviest shrinkage known in the experience of the oldest handlers of wools, and when delivery time came and they realized heavy losses and failure staring them in the face, they protested drafts, refused to take their purchases and left the grower to get out the best he could, thus deceiving the grower as to the true value of his clip and forcing him to come to us for protection, and which we gave in every instance. The technicalities of the wool tariff, a disgrace to American statesmanship, were at the same time and are now taken advantage of in the heavy importation of scoured wools at a washed wool valuation and duty of less than one-half of the amount that they should pay. For the eleven months ending June 1, imports of woolen goods were 74,500,000 square yards, an excess of 10,000,000 square yards over 1886. Then there was 8,000,000 pounds of cloths, \$1,500,000 worth of clothing, \$2,000,000 worth of knit goods, 4,400,000 pounds of waste, \$1,000,000 worth of shawls, 2,700,000 pounds of yarns and over \$7,000,000 worth of other woolen manufactures and which does not include the immense amounts of woolen goods smuggled from foreign lands and by the operators across the borders.

The question is asked, how much wool was there imported in this \$42,000,000 worth of goods. No doubt 60,000,000 pounds would not be excessive, says the Boston Advertiser, and probably more, to say nothing of wools in the raw state and which amount to 12,000,000 pounds and over.

The heavy purchase of foreign wools by manufacturers and speculators was not dreamed nor thought of in May, yet we were convinced that the then ruling prices could not. be maintained and urged growers to ship and sell.

Those who shipped early did well, those who are now shipping will do better than those who delay until after August, when London opens her auction sales again with heavier stocks than heretofore, and preceded by the Liverpool sales of East India wools commenced July 19. In view of the above sity.

facts we look for lower prices in the future than for many years, and know from actual washing and scouring that the dark earthy heavy clip of the West at 12 to 18 all round, pays better than light, bright light shrinkages at 28 cents per pound. To those who yet have wools, we say, ship while our market is active and firm, order sale on arrival. and get spot cash and quick returns. Classified prices herewith are for graded wools of light bright color, and light shrinkage. Dark heavy earthy wools will not stand classing or grading on account of loosing so much in weight, and sell all around at 12 to 19 cents per pound according to proportions of different grades and per cent. of shrink-TUBWASHED.

fancy
Choice
Fair31a33
Common
Low and coarse
low and coarse
TEXAS AND INDIAN TERRITORY.
Medium, 12 months
Medium, 6 to 8 months22a24
Fine, 12 months
Since 6 to 6 months 18090
Fine, 6 to 8 months,
Medium, fall clip
Fine, fall clip
Short, sandy, dark11a16
UNWASHED.
MISSOURI, ILLINOIS, IOWA AND EASTERN.
Choice ¼ and %-blood
Medium25a26
Fine
19090
Braid. 18a22 Common and mixed. 19a21
Common and mixed
Cotted
Pulled16a19
Burry wools 2 to 5 cents per lb. less.
KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.
Choice 14 and 14-blood

Н	Choice 1/4 and 1/4-blood
	Medium21a23
	Fine medium
d	Low medium19a21
g	Light fine20a22
	Heavy fine
E	Bucks and heavy Merino12a16
V,	Carpet
	Common
1	Pulled
ē	Sheep pelts, fallen stock
9	
6	Burry wools, 2 to 5 cents per pound less.
ŏ	COLORADO, WYOMING, UTAH AND TERRITORY.
ŝ	Choice medium
S	Fair medium
S	Fine medium
1	Low medium
	Choice fine
ò	Average fine
ŧ.	Heavy fine
	Short and sandy, mixed grades15a18
ľ	Cornet 14917

Carpet
Hatters' stock....
Sheep pelts, fallen stock..... Burry wools, 2 to 5 cents per pound less.

Send for copy of University Advocate,

Four miles of ships were drawn in line the 23d inst. for review by Queen Victoria.

Boss Churns at lower prices than ever at J. J. Floreth & Co.'s, 713 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas.

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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.

A movement has been inaugurated among the leading business men of Buffalo to raise a fund of \$100,000 which will be offered as a prize for the best invention for utilizing the water power of the Niagara river. Competition will be open to the world. Several prominent citizens have already subscribed \$1,000 each toward the fund.

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 en large loans. Purchase money mortgages bought. T. E. BOWMAN & Co.,

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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. McAfre,
Topeka, Kas.

Send for Catalogue of Campbell Univer-

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, July 25, 1887.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.

CATTLE - Receipts 350, shipments 100. Market active and higher. Fair to choice heavy natives \$ 95a4 30, fair to choice butchers steers 3 35a3 90, feeders 3 00a3 75, fair to good stockers 2 00a2 75, common grass to good cornfed Texans and Indians 2 00a3 60.

HOGS-Receipts 2,000, shipments 800. Choice heavy and butchers selections 5 40a5 50, pack-

ing and yorkers, fair to good, 4 60a5 05. SHEEP—Receipts 4,700, shipments 200. Market steady. Fair to choice clipped 2 10a4 10, lambs 3 75a5 00.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE - Receipts 7,000, shipments 2,000. Market active and 15c higher. Shipping steers, 3 30a4 40: stockers and feeders, 1 75a3 90: cows. bulls and mixed, 1 25a2 75; Texas cattle 2 00a

HOGS-Receipts 10,000, shipments 4,000. Market strong and 10c higher. Rough and mixed 5 30a5 50, packing and shipping 5 35a5 60, light 5 30a5 60, skips 3 25a5 10.

SHEEP - Receipts 5,000, shipments 1,000. Market a shade easier. Natives 2 75a4 35, Western 2 75a3 85, Texans 2 75a3 80, lambs 1 50a3 70 per head.

Kansas City.

CATTLE-Receipts since Saturday 2,739. There was a better feeling to the market today and values of good corn-fed were 5a10c higher, while grass Texas were stronger and a shade higher. Sales ranged 3 05a3 45 for good

HOGS-Receipts since Saturday 3,983. Market strong, 5c higher and in some cases 10c higher. Extreme range of sales 5 00a5 45, bulk

SHEEP-Receipts since Saturday 735. Mar ket active and 10al5c higher. . Sales: 318 natives av. 90 lbs. at 3 25, 118 natives av. 88 lbs. at 3 25, 217 natives av. 88 lbs. at 3 20, 100 natives av. 77 lbs. at 3 00.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

St. Louis.

WHEAT-Lower No. 2 red, cash, 70%c. CORN-Higher, firm. Cash, 33½c. OATS-Firm. Cash, 23½a23½c. RYE-Lower at 45c.

Chicago.

Cash quotations were as follows: WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 67%c; No. 3 spring, nominal; No. 2 red, 70%c.,

CORN—No. 2, 371/4 c. OATS—No. 2, 24c. RYE-No. 2, 44c.

Kansas City.

WHEAT - Receipts at regular elevators since last report 9,284 bus., withdrawals :... ous., leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day 84,069 bus. There was a dull market to-day on 'change, as there were no sales on the call of any of the different

Board of Trade to-day 156,974 bus. The market to-day on 'change was about steady. No. 2 eash sold at 31%c.

OATS-No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings. On track by sample: No. 2 mixed, cash, new, 23c.

RYE-No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings. HAY-Receipts 9 cars. Market steady for strictly fancy. New, fancy, small baled, 750; large baled, 700; wire-bound 50c less.

OIL-CAKE-Per 100 lbs. sacked, 1 25; 21 00 per ton, free on board cars; ear lots, 18 00 per ten. SEEDS-We quote: Flaxseed, 100a103 per bushel on a basis of pure. Castor beans, 110

BUTTER-Demand active, eaused by light receipts. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 29c; good, 15c; fine dairy in single package lots, 15c; storepacked, do., 12a14c for choice; poor and low grade, 8c.

CHEESE-We quote: Full cream 10c, part skim flats 6a7c, Young America 11½c, Kansas, choice, 10c.

EGGS-Receipts fair and market weak at 8c per dozen for fresh.

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

BROOMCORN-We quote: Green self-working, 3c; green hurl, 3½c; green inside and covers, 2c; red-tipped and common self-working, 1%e: crooked, 1c.

PROVISIONS-Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually 1/4c higher. Sugarcured meats (canvassed or plain): Hams 121/16, breakfast bacon 10%c, dried beef 13c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides 8 00, long clear sides 7 90, shoulders 560, short clear sides 825. Smoked meats: clear rib sides 8 50, long clear sides 8 65, shoulders 6 70, short clear sides 9 60. Barrel meats: mess pork 15 00. Choice tierce lard 6 25.

A citizen of Charlotte, Mich., was torn to pieces by a mad bull.

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.

A gang of five tramps attacked a train on the Vandalia line near Greenup, Ill., firing pistol shots at the cars. Passengers scared but not hurt.

The Santa Fe will begin on the 31st inst., to run solid through trains from Galvesten to St. Louis via Cleburne, Dallas and Paris, thence via the Frisco direct to St. Louis.

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.

STIMMEL, ROBINSON & BRIGHTON.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HUTCHINSON, - - - KANSAS.

no sales on the call of any of the different grades, either for cash or future delivery.

CORN—Receipts at regular elevators since last report ... bus., and withdrawals 2,900 bus., leaving stock in store as reported to the

HAGEY & WILHELM, Commission Merchants.

220 M. Commercial St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

REFERENCES: — Boatmen's Bank, St. Louis; Dunn's Mercantile Reporter, St. Louis; Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kas.; First National Bank, Beloit, Kas.

J. E. BONEBRAKE, Pres't. THEO. MOSHER, Treasurer.

O. L. THISLER, Vice Pres't. M. P. ABBOTT, Secretary.

Farmers' Fire Insurance Company,

ABILENE, :: KANSAS,

Insures Farm Property, Live Stock and Detached Dwellings Against Fire, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms.

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

The last report of the Incurance Department of this State shows the KANSAS FARMERS FIRE INSUB-ANCE COMPANY has more assets for every one hundred dellars at risk than any ether company doing bus-tness it this State, vir.

The Kansas Furmers' 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 \$46.00; the German, of Freeport, III., \$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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The QUEEN CITY of the Arkansas Valley.

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.

Write for full information to STOCKS & MILLER,

The leading Real Estate Firm in GARDEN CITY, KANSAS.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

POSITING.

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

And such notice shall be published in the Farmer in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the daty of the proprietors of the Kansas Farmer to send the paper, fres of cost, to every County Clerk in the State, to be kept on file in his since for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$5.00 to \$3.00 to \$4.00 to \$4.00

Broken animals can be taker - at any time in the

Unbroken animals can only taken up between the first day of November are first day of April, except when found in the 's ful enclosure of the

Unbroken animals can over taken up between the first day of November are 'n first day of April, except when found in the 'swful enclosure of the taker-up.

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

If an animal liable to be telen up, shall ceme upon the premises of any person. and he falls for ten days, after being notified in witing of the fact, any other citizen and heuseholder 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 townsalp 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 dol-

serting copy of the descriptor.

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 whon 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.

costs.

If the owner of a stray falls 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 heuseholders 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 appraisament.

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 eare 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 misdemeanound shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 14, 1887.

Wabaunsee county-G. W. French, clerk. MARE—Taken up by J. H. Cantrell, in Wilmington tp., (P. O. Eskridge), June 15, 1887, one chestnut sorrei mare, about 7 years old, branded with a square brand on left hip; valued at \$60.

MARE—By same, one bay mare with star in face, about 7 years old, branded with a flag-shaped brand on left stifle; valued at \$60.

Brown county-G. I. Prewitt, clerk. PONY—Taken up by W. W. Garvin, in Powhatan p., June 29, 1887, one brown pony mare, 7 years old, pranded J. C. on left hip, knot on left side of neck, acck stiff.

Greenwood county-J.W. Kenner, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by George B. Craii, in Otter Creek tp., June 25, 1887, one bay mare, 3 years old, four white feet, weight about 790 pounds, no marks or brands; valued at \$60. Allen county-R. W. Duffy, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Richard Clinchy, in Salem tp., June 27, 1887, one sorrel horse pony. 4 years old, branded with heart and cross on right hip; valued at \$20. Dickinson county - Richard Waring, clerk.

COW-Taken up by August Kurtze, in Hope tp., June 13, 1887, one white cow with red spots, small slit in right ear; valued at \$30.

Clay county-W. P. Anthony, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by James Clark, in Republican tp.. April 15, 1887, one yearing red helfer, white stripe on each hip and on flank, white heart on fore-head; valued at \$15.

Shawnee county-D: N. Burdge, clerk. MORSE—Taken up in Auburn tp., July 6, 1887, by M. F. Stout, one bay horse, branded on right shoulder with horse-shoe and straight mark; valued at \$60.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 21, 1887.

Clark county-J. S. Myers, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Josiah Cavin, in Englewood tp., (P. O. Englewood), May 18, 1887, one spotted cow, no distinct marks or brands; valued at \$20.

PONY—Taken up by J. S. Hodges, in Englewood tp., (P. O. Englewood), May 19, 1887, one sorrel mare pony, three white feet, no brands; valued at \$20.

Allen county-R. W. Duffy, clerk. PONY—Taken up by S. S. Speakman, in Humboldt tp., June 20, 1837, one sorrel mare pony, 7 years old, branded on left shoulder with Spanish brand, white spot on left shoulder; valued at \$20.

Barber county-Robt. J. Talioferro, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by M. McGuire, in Sharon tp... (P. O. Sharon), June 28, 1887, one white heifer, under part of both ears cut off; valued at 88.

Ness county-G. D. Barber, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by James Farr, in Franklin tp., June 29, 1887, one spotted 3-year-5id heifer, branded Z; valued at \$18. HEIFER—By same, one white heifer, 3 years old, branded H; valued at \$20.

Cowley county-S. J. Smock, clerk. COW AND CALF-Taken up by George Merang, in

Creswell tp., July 1, 1887, one roan cow, line back, drooped horns, right horn partly broken off, gives milk from six teats, no brands; red helfer calf at side with star in forehead.

Johnson county-Henry V. Chase, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Jerry Williams, in Oxford tp., one bay horse, black mane and tail, white spot in forehead, branded of en right shoulder; valued at \$40.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 28, 1887.

MARE AND COLIT—Taken up by E. T. Mathew, in Hazelton tp., (P. O. Hazelton), July 6, 1887, one frongray mare, weight 1,200 pounds, blind in right eye, no brand; horse colt, bay, two white feet, no brand; valued at \$150. Barber county-Robt. J. Talioferro, clerk.

Sedgwick county-E. P. Ford, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by James M. Walker, in Min-neha tp., June 24, 1887, one sorrel horse, 6 years old, 14 hands high; valued at \$40.

Nemaha county-R. S. Robbins, clerk. PONY—Taken up by G. W. Conrad, in Caploma tp., (P. O. Gaptoma), July \$, 1887, one dun mare pony, about 4 years old. branded E on left jaw and Mexican brand on left hip; valued at \$20.

Bourbon county-E. J. Chapin, clerk. PONY—Taken up by C. Goucher, in Pawnee tp., kne 30, 1887, one sorrel horse peny, about 12 years ld, blind in left eye, branded W on right hip; valued

Ness county-G. D. Barber, clerk.

FONY—Taken up by F. L. Murdock, in Center tp., June 3, 1837, one bay horse pony, brand on shoulder and hip, right hind foot white, star in forehead; val-ued at \$55. PONY—By same, one iron-gray mare pony, no brand; valued at \$40.

Johnson county-Henry V. Chase, clerk. COW-Taken up by _____, one dark red cow, about 5 years eld, branded O on hip, rope mark around head at base of horns; valued at \$12.

Shawnee county-D. N. Burdge, clerk.

BULL—Taken up by H. W. Hampe, in Dover tp., July 2, 1887, one dark red bull, about 2 years old, a lit-tle white under body and on front legs, branded B on left hip, no other marks or brands visible: valued at \$15.

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.

WANTED -- BULLS!

THREE THOROUGHBRED

GALLOWAY BULLS

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

S. J. GILMORE, 2758 Champa street, DENVER, COL.

FOR SALE!

Four Colonies Italian Bees, at \$5.00 cach. Four Trios Prize-winning S. C. B. Leghornis, \$2.50 per trio. Must be sold. Address \$24 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

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Full information regarding the great and rapidly-de cloping Southwestern Kansas given on application 200,000 ACRES OF CHEAP LANDS FOR SALE Price \$2.25 to \$6.00 per acre. Terms casy. All inquiries about Western Kansas promptly answered, and the "Settler's Guide" sent free. Railroad fare one way free to buyers of a half section, and round trip fare refunded to buyers of a section of land.

Address DUNN & BELL, GARDEN CITY, KAS.

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RIFLE REVOLVER SPORTING GOODS OR ANYTHING IN THE SPORTING LINE, WRITE JENNEY & GRAHAM GUN CO.,

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The Champion Herd of the West,

250 HEAD OF THOROUGHBRED HEREFORD CATTLE.

The sweepstakes bulls Beau Monde and Beau Real and first-prize Wilton bull Str Julian, out of the famous English show cow Lovely, by Preceptor, are our principal bulls in service.

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FIFTY HEAD CHOICE COWS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE. New Catalogues on appplication.

We have also for sale for the Curran Cattle Co., of Harper, Kansas, 350 head of Grade Cows and Heifers.

F. P. CRANE,

C. E. CURRAN, Secretary.

SPECIMEN OF CALVES BRED AT THE

MOUNT -:- PLEASANT -:- STOCK -:- FARM.



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

Fair in 1885.

This herd is one of the oldest and largest in the country, comprising 300 head of choicest Herefords from all the best strains in England and America. The herd is headed by famous first-prize and sweepstakes bulls: FORTUNE 2080, one of the most celebrated bulls ef the breed, by the ramous Sir Richard 2d 970a—the smoothest, blocklest family of the breed: Sir Evelyn 9650, one of the best sons of Lord Wilton 4057; Grove 4th 13733, an illustrious son of Grove 3d 2490; Dewsbury 2d, 18077, by the celebrated Delley 9495.

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

J. S. HAWES, Colony, Anderson Co., Kas.

J. S. HAWES, Colony, Anderson Co., Kas.

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KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI,

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

Higher Prices are Realized

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

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

Kansas City Stock Yards Company Horse and Mule Market.

FRANK. E. SHORT.

CAPT. W. S. TOUGH.

F. E. SHORT & CO. 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.

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

CHICAGO.

KANSAS CITY.

ST. LOUIS.

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

CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

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

Unequaled facilities for handling consignments of Stock in either of the above cities.

Correspondence invited. Market reports furnished free.

Refers to Publishers KANSAS FARMER.

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MEADE COUNTY, KANSAN. Organized; county seat permanently located at Meade Center; building stone. Three Railroads coming at the rate of two miles a day. Land cheap, but rapidly advancing. MEADE IS THE BANNER COUNTY OF THE SOUTHWEST, having won a special prize this year for county exhibit at the Southwestern Exposition, fifteen counties competing, and another at Dodge City Exposition over all competitors. Now is the time to competing, and another at Dodge City Exposition over all competitors. Now is the time to competing. For further information address J. A. LYNN, Land and Loan Agent, Meade Center, Invest. For further information address J. A. LYNN, Land and Loan Agent, Meade Center, Kansas. All representations guaranteed.

The Beterinarian.

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

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE OINTMENT-A correspondent asks for the recipe of this ointment: Turpentine, one pint; corrosive sublimate, as fine as it can possibly be powdered by a druggist, one ounce, and gum camphor one ounce. Put in a strong bottle and keep twentyfour hours before using. Remember that it is a poison.

INDIGESTION.—What is the cause of, and cure for bloat in a calf? He is ten months old. His feed is plenty of prairie hay and oats. Have now changed from oats to shelled corn, but he gets no better. Will bloat very full for a day or two; then it will go down for a day or two; then come up again. [It is indigestion. Give charcoal, may apple root gentian, and ginger in equal quantities, and copperas in half quantities. Dose, tablespoonful night and morning:]

LICE ON POOR CALVES.—Currying calves with a comb dipped in kerosene is recommended as a good way to cleanse them from lice. Any kind of oil will answer the same purpose, as the vermin are killed by closing the pores through which they breathe. The best of all oils to destroy lice on cattle is that which comes through their skins as the result of good and careful feeding. Corn meal and oil meal are excellent for this purpose, making the coat glossy and giving the skin a velvety softness indicative of thrift. But when animals are very poor their digestion is weakened and strong or oily food must be given with great care. A spoonful of linseed meal mixed with bran is enough to begin with. This, if digested, is better than more, which would only clog the stomach and make the coat more rough and stary than before. It is a good plan to give young calves a little linseed meal. It promotes thrift and makes growth as well as fat. It is not safe to feed cotton seed meal to calves or any young stock, as they are liable to be killed by overfeeding with it. purpose, making the coat glossy and

PINK-EYE.—Tell me what is the matter with a good many horses, what is the cause, and what to do for it? I will state you the symptoms as nearly as possible. The first thing noticed of the horse being sick is its eyes seem to be a very little swollen and run a little water for a few days; it has some fever; pulse about seventy to seventy-three per minute. After about three days it begins to droop its head, and gets poor and weak very fast; its skin gets tight and legs stock some. They have to be helped up when down. They have good appetite to eat and to drink, but just shrink away. There is no cough. Bowels seem all right, and water is apparently made free enough. I have taken a little blood away from several of them, and by letting it stand in a bottle for a few minutes it divides, about one-sixth part looks like black blood, while the other is like transparent dew, only After about three days it begins the other is like transparent dew, only not perfectly clear. After leaving it bottled about three hours there is a little clear, light yellow water comes on top of it. I think I have given you a correct statement of the case, and if you can, tell me what it is and what to do for it. In turning back the eyelid there seem to be little purple streaks; in a few cases there is a little light yellow matter appears in the corner. It seems to run mostly in middle-aged horses. The whites of the eyes in some of them seem to have a yellow or hillows. щ to nave a ellow or bilious look about them, and a little hair seems to fall out of mane and tail. [The disease you describe is a fever, which is characterized by considerable debility and by a tendency to swelling of the legs. It must be regarded as a contagious disease, as when a few cases appear in a locality where many horses are kept it is sure to spread extensively in course of time. The diet should be moderately nutritious and the treatment generally should be of a supporting character. In regard to diet, a horse affected with this disease should receive at least two quarts of oats morning and noon, and at night should get either bran mash or an allowance of grass—if ease you describe is a fever, which

the season admits of the latter being given-and a moderate allowance of hay. All the cold water should be allowed that the horse, will drink, but this should be given frequently and in quantities not exceeding two quarts at a time. In regard to the administration of medicine, the horse should get four ounces of sulphate of soda, dis-solved in a pint of water, night and, morning. This medicine should be given for two days in succession, and afterward half an ounce of spirits of afterward half an ounce of spirits of nitric ether and two ounces of mindererus spirit should be given night and morning, in a pint of water, until recovery takes place, which will ordinarily happen in four or five days. Horses are apt to show extreme debility if they are not put out of work immediately on the first indication of sickness being observed. When great debility is present. served. When great debility is present half a pint of whisky, mixed with a pint of water, should be given three times a day, and this should be continued until the horse appears to be strong enough to gradually withdraw the stimulant.]

Stewart's Healing Cream, for chapped hands, face, or gentlemen to use after shaving. The cheapest and best article for the purpose in the world. Please try it. Only 15 cents a bottle at drug stores.

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LEONARD HEISEL,

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I have a choice col-ection of Imported cure-bred and Reg-stered Clydesdales

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

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IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

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

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF ENGLISH SHIRE AND SUFFOLK PUNCH HORSES



lected with great care by G. Prices low and terms easy:

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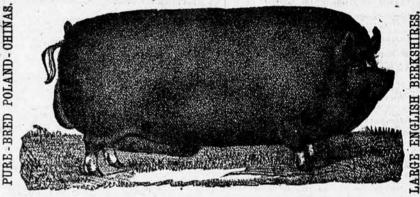
We have on hand a very choice collection, including a recent importation of horses, several of which have won many prizes in England, which is a special quarantee of their soundness and superiority of form and action. Our stock is send superiority of the Shire Horse Society of England. Sexton, Auctioneer to the Shire Horse Society of England. Send for catalogues to

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

Send stamp for Circular and Price List.

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

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SELECT HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES

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

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES



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

M. B. KEAGY, Wellington, Kas.

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



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

S. McCULLOUGH,
Ottawa, Kansas.

OTTAWA HERD

400



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

I. L. WHIPPLE, Ottawa, Kansas.

THE GOLDEN BELT HERD OF THOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINAS. Choice animals of all



NATIONAL HERD. Established 1845. THOROUGHBRED POLAND OHINAS as produced by A. C. Moore & Seas, Can-ten, III.



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Price, 50 cts. (Samps taken.)

This is a new Poultry Book, written and compiled by Geo. F. MARSTON, who is a well known authority on poultry topics. It tells all about how to manage poultry to obtain the best results, how to kill vermin, how to fatten quickly for market and the best plan for raising the chicks. It is exceedingly profitable; also how make Incubators and Brooders at very small cost, that will do excellent Every one interested in poultry should have this Send 25 2 ct. stamps, and it will be sent by mail aid. Address the author,

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Even in warm weather a hot mess will be relished by the pigs, and will promote their

The cleansing, antiseptic and healing qualities of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are unequaled.

As a rule, nearly all cases of colic in horses are caused by mismanagement in feeding and watering.

Never set trees in sod or among wheat or other sowed grain. Clover is the worst of all. The whole surface of the ground should be clean and well stirred.

As a result of the wholesale destruction of birds for ornamental purposes, reports from South Carolina state that ravages of insects in that State last season were greater than ever before known.

A correspondent of the English Farmers' Gazette asserts that five pounds of common white beans ground fine and fed in halfpound doses with bran twice daily will cure the worst case of bloody milk.

The Montreal Gazette says the manure heap claims most attentive consideration, for on it depend the learned professions, manufacturers and railway kings - their interest, profits and very existence.

To train a flock of sheep, take a lamb to the house and teach it to come at the call of a certain sound, and then put it with a flock. As sheep follow the leader, the whole flock may be called by the obedience shown on the part of the petted sheep.

Cows need light, not only for their own health and comfort, but because good butter cannot be made from the milk of cows kept in dark stables. Air, light, cleanliness and warmth are four essentials of a cow stable where cows are kept for profit.

All fowls that feather slowly are usually hardy. For instance, the Brahmas. It is owing to the fact that the drain on the system occasioned by quick feathering does not weaken them. Slow feathering while growing is indicative of hardiness.

Washing with cold water will help to harden the muscles in a horse's breast or back for the collar or the saddle. The saddle should be removed often to allow the back to cool, and the sweat washed off. A few minutes' delay in this way will do the horse a great deal of good.

The farmer who lives on a farm lacking in fertility, should make close calculations how many calves can be raised and how many good ewes can be kept. He will not be up to his privileges if he does not have a big field of fodder corn to help out the cows in dry weather, and the haymow in winter.

Only Thirty-six Per Cent.

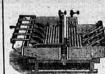
of those who die from consumption inherit the disease. In all other cases it must either be contracted through carelessness, or, according to the new theory of tubercular parasites, received directly from others as an infectious disease. But in either case, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is a positive remedy for the disease in its early stages. It is delay that is dangerous. If you are troubled with shortness of breath, spitting of blood, night sweats, or a lingering cough, do not hesitate to procure the sovereign remedy at once.

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If so, it is of great importance to you to be fully informed as to the cheapest, most direct and most pleasant route. You will wish to purchase your ticket via the route that will subject you to no delays, and by which through trains are run. Before you start, you should provide yourself with a map and time table of the Gulf Route (Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Gulf R. R.), the only direct route from and via Kansas City to all points in Eastern and Southern Kansas, Southwest Missouri, and Texas. Practically the only route from the West to all Southern cities. Entire trains with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, and Free Reclining Chair Cars, Kansas City to Memphis; through Sleeping Car, Kansas City to New Orleans. No change of cars of any class, Kansas City to Chattanooga, Knoxville and Bristol, Tenn. This is the direct route, and many miles the shortest line to Little Rock, Hot Springs, Eureka Springs, Fort Smith, Van Buren, Fayetteville, and all points in Arkansas. Send for a large map. Send for a copy of our "Missouri and Kansas Farmer," an 8-page illustrated paper, containing full and reliable information in relation to the great States of Missouri and Kansas. Issued monthly and mailed free.

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Has no equal for rapidity, safety, economy and high grade product in making sorghum, sugar cane or maple, or for making cider and other fruit jellies. For full Particulars address, Densmore Bros., Red Wing, Minn.









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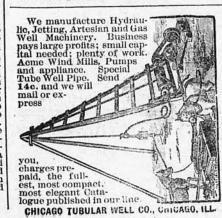


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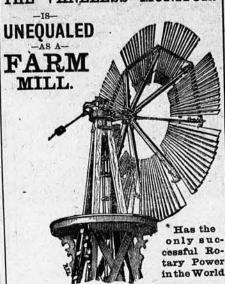
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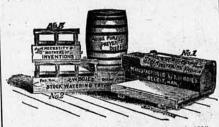


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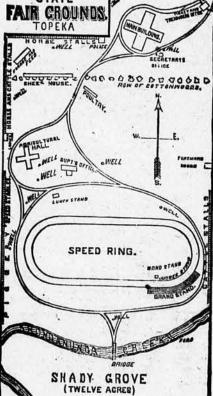
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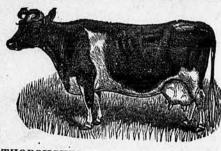
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