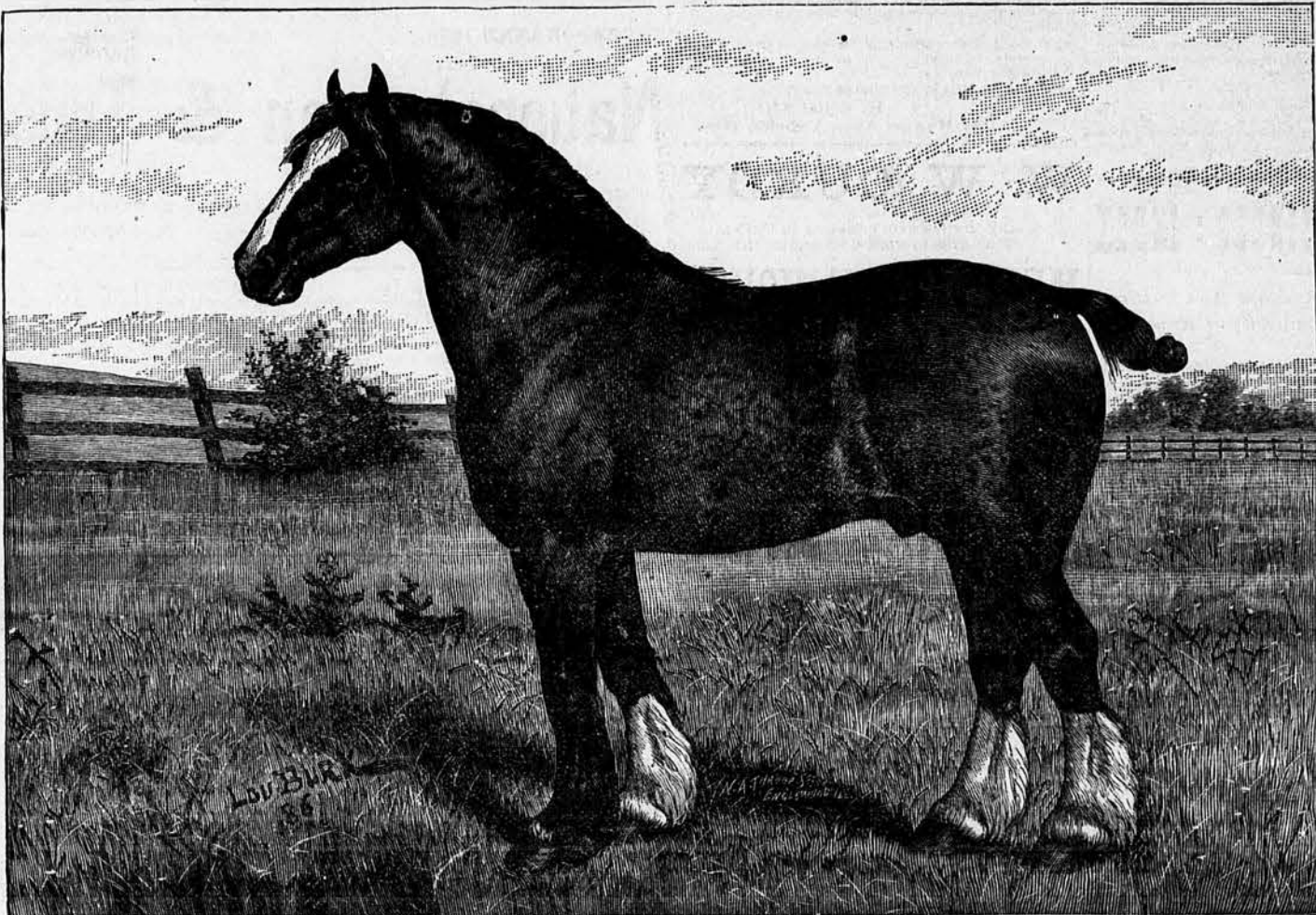




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TOPEKA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1887.

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THE CLYDESDALE STALLION NIMROD.

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(Breeders' Directory continued on next page.)

Breeders' Directory.

(Continued.)

POULTRY.

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TOPEKA : BUSINESS : INDEX

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When you hear that some Fire, Lightning or Tornado Insurance Company has secured business through dishonorable means, or reprehensible methods, remember its name, as that is a counterfeit.

When you want reliable indemnity, at the lowest possible cost; When you want to patronize a Kansas institution that can always be found when wanted; When you want to do your business with old citizens of Kansas, who have an unimpeachable record for strict integrity; When you want an agency for your vicinity, remember not to be misled by designing scoundrels who talk only of "the home company," but apply to

KANSAS HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
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It is the official organ of the State Superintendent, containing the monthly decisions of that office of the Attorney General, and the Supreme Court on all matters relating to schools.

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Its official, editorial, contributed and selected matter make it indispensable to school officers and teachers. Persons expecting to teach should subscribe.

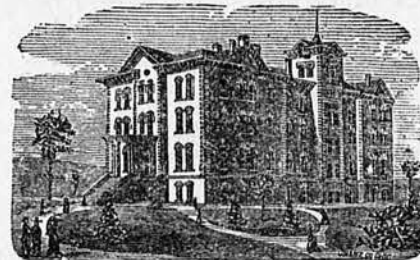
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Address PETER McVICAR, Pres.

Agricultural Matters.

Kansas Farmer's Finances.

Kansas Farmer:

A scarcity of money among the first settlers of a country is one of the legitimate results of commercial transactions between a country on the one hand that produces only comparatively few articles and a country on the other hand that produces almost all that is needed to successfully carry on the leading industry of its citizens. That a new country always pays tribute to old countries is a matter that has been established by the history of all ages. There are exceptions to this just as there are exceptions to all general rules. Egypt that under the wisdom of Joseph garnered enough food and to spare during the seven plentiful years, was in a position to drain the land of Jacob of its surplus cash when the seven years of no harvests came.

Kansas to-day is pouring her money into the factories of New England, the mines and foundries of Pennsylvania, and into the farm implement and barbed wire manufactories of Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. Is it any wonder that we have a scarcity of money when we produce so very little of the many things that we actually have to have? Is it any new thing for the pioneers of a State to feel the merciless grip of hard times? Talk to the old settlers of the States of Indiana, Ohio and Illinois, and they will tell you that in the early history of those great commonwealths money could scarcely be obtained, for men to pay from 30 to 50 per cent. per annum was no uncommon thing. Any man who will give the subject one moment's sober reflection must admit that the inevitable result of sending to the factories, mines and foundries of the older States for the clothes that we wear, for the tools that we use, for the fuel that we burn and the stoves that we burn it in, must be a scarcity of the all needful. Then, when you add to that the interest on our mortgages that we are sending semi-annually to the same States, we must conclude that if the people of Kansas have any money left their income must be something stupendous. But it matters not whether it be great or small, so long as we have to spend it all elsewhere we will experience hard times. Men may denounce existing political parties eternally and the situation will remain unalterably the same. If Congress would or could make it possible that there should be no tariff legislation for the next twenty-five years, then would some of the millions of dollars that are seeking investment in Western farm mortgages, seek investment in developing Western water powers and add to our population a class that while it would produce the very things that we now pay the freight on for hundreds of miles, would consume the very things that we have to sell; so that as a State the balance of trade could not be against us. Is the rate of interest high in those States that have manufactories? Money can be had at from 4 to 8 per cent. per annum. The average Kansas farmer would consider that a paradise for the money borrower. Now there is no earthly reason why times should not be close in Kansas; but as a matter of fact there are plenty of farmers, yes, an abundance of them in Kansas to-day, that settled here ten and twelve years ago that are independent, commencing, too, with little or no capital. Then there are plenty of them too who came here at the same time with a fair amount of capital that are ground down by debt, through, to a great extent, their own mismanagement. We suffer

from railroads every one admits, but one of the good signs of the times is the inter-State commerce bill. Imperfect though it may be, it is the shadow of the day when the government will own and control every conceivable kind of property upon which the happiness and prosperity of the people is dependent. When we find a farmer that is giving his farm as much attention as the successful merchant, lawyer, or banker are giving their avocations, we find a man that would not exchange places with any of them; for—

"The farmer dares his mind to speak,
He has no gift or place to seek;
To no man living need he bow;
The man who walks behind the plow,
Is his own master
What e'er befall
Prince or pauper,
He feeds them all."

Then let us avoid debt as we would an ill-omened bird of the night; for—

"Worm or beetle, drought or tempest, on a Farmer's land may fall;
But for first-class ruination, trust a mortgage
Against them all."

JAMES MONTGOMERY.
Frankfort, Marshall Co., Kas.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass.

Kansas Farmer:

In answer to your correspondent permit me to say that the above is a hardy grass; keeps green all winter; in the early spring it is two weeks ahead of other tame grasses.

Time of sowing, March and April; sow at the rate of two bushels to the acre. Give the same treatment as for oats.

I am sorry to say that this grass cannot withstand the attacks of chinch bugs. These destructive insects did much injury last year and this year also.

Our timothy meadows in this county have been injured to a great extent the past two seasons by drouth and bugs. I notice that some of my neighbors are plowing up their meadows.

The orchard grass meadows in this immediate neighborhood are all winter-killed. One forty-acre field which yielded a large amount of herbage for four years has succumbed to the extreme cold of the past two winters.

Blue grass meadows did not amount to much this summer. Since the rains they are looking green, and will afford good grazing this fall. J. W. R.

Chinch-bug-making by Electricity

Kansas Farmer:

The article of our visionary friend, Dr. Chapman, of Cawker City, on chinch bugs, has failed to produce as wonderful an interest as such an investigation and conclusion in the science would demand. The publication of an article in which the new, and I think original idea, that the microscope will show that rotten straw, thoroughly moistened and mixed with electricity, will make chinch bugs, is startling, and pursuing the same argument he uses, why can we not find the right conditions and materials to make horses, cows, and humans, artificially or mechanically.

Mr. Editor, I think it will be hard to convince the people of this earth that the production and multiplication of animal life will be brought about in any other way than the same old and well-known way that has been in use for the last 4,000 years. Unless we are willing to accept the theory of Darwin's evolution, we might as well drop the subject of first cause, as we soon get beyond our depth; so, after acknowledging the favorable conditions for some new specie which in the ever changing circumstances of creation will never exist again, this specie follows the unavoidable law of reproduction for its continuance.

But to come back to the subject of straw. I would say I was brought up

in the State of New York, removing from there to Kansas in 1871. We had as much electricity, plenty of straw, and seasons of dry weather equal to any of Kansas, and at the time I left the chinch bug was not known. I leave the subject for each one to draw his own conclusion.

W. M. WEBSTER.

Delphos, Kansas, August 30, 1887.

Spontaneous Production of Life.

Kansas Farmer:

In the KANSAS FARMER of August 4th, Friend Mohler gives us a good letter about chinch bugs and prairie fires, and I am sorry to see it ridiculed in the next issue by Mr. Chapman, of Cawker City, and especially to see him ridicule prayer and call it amusement; but it simply shows that he knows nothing about prayer by an experimental knowledge; and judging by his advocacy of the thoroughly exploded theory that inorganic matter creates life through the agency of electricity, he has just scientific knowledge enough to prove the truth of the old couplet "A little learning is a dangerous thing; drink deep or taste not the 'perian spring.'" He thinks because the chinch bugs lay their eggs on the wheat and the young ones first make their appearance there, it must be the wheat produces them, and because a dirty, unkempt head is a good breeding place for head lice it must be the dirt produces the lice, and because a stagnant pool of water is a good place for mosquito's eggs to hatch it must be that stagnant water through the influence of electricity or some other substance create mosquitoes.

If decaying wheat straw or other like substances create chinch bugs why does nature, under the control of an all wise Providence, preserve the old chinch bug alive through the winter in a dormant state in this same rubbish, as any intelligent, observing farmer knows that has looked for them in the winter; they appear to be dead but are only dormant, like ants and other insects that the spring sun brings to life. The old mosquitoes live through the same way. Will the Doctor tell us why the old ones are preserved to lay eggs for the new crop if the inorganic matter produces them by the aid of electricity or anything else? As for head lice I can speak from observation. When a boy going to school. I knew one of the cleanest headed boys in our school who was nearly always lousy, and he would have been always so if he had not had a vigilant mother with a liberal supply of fine combs. No amount of washing with soap and water could avail, because the nits (or eggs) would not wash off but had to be crushed. The unkempt head, of course, was the best breeding ground, not because of the dirt, but because they were not hunted with the fine comb.

Maybe I have been tiresome, but being a believer in prayer and that nothing lives without reproducing its species, except hybrids, I will excuse myself. RUSSELL CO., FARMER.

Marketing Wool.

Kansas Farmer:

I have read Mr. Geo. R. Mann's letter about wool and by his request will say that my sheep are three-fourths Merinos and average nine pounds wool per head. I was induced by a friend to ship my wool to Hagey & Wilhelm, who sent me returns at 14 cents. per pound (which netted me less than 13 cents. per pound when freight and commission was taken out,) which was 3 1/2 cents. per pound less than I was offered for it at home. THOMAS JOHNSON.

White City, Morris Co., Kas.

Farm Notes.

Lard is the worst kind of lubricator for the axles of wagons or carriages. It will penetrate the hub and loosen the spokes.

A writer in the *Rural New Yorker* wants to know if it "is not quite as easy to become just a little bigoted upon agricultural subjects as upon religion."

A sensible man says: "When a Jersey cow gives me 350 pounds of butter and a \$100 calf a year, and does this until she is fifteen years old, I have not the heart to send her to the butcher."

There is no way to prevent toads getting into the well except to cement over the earth around the well for a circumference of six feet, and the cover or top of the well should be close and tight.

The back yard of every house ought to be as clean and free from impurities as the front yard; but very often it is made the receptacle of all the house refuse. Good drainage to carry off the slops, etc., is one preventive of epidemics.

Tallow is the best lubricator for wooden axles, and castor oil for iron. Too much is usually put on, more than can be used, and as a consequence it works out at the shoulder and end, and forming an accumulation which catches the dirt, becomes unsightly and hard to remove.

Of dry food consumed, Sir J. B. Lawes found that sheep stored up in increased weight 12 per cent., while cattle only laid up in increased weight 8 per cent., or in other words, 8 1/2 pounds of dry food increased the live weight of sheep as much as 12 1/2 pounds did the live weight of cattle.

Farmers lose much by letting clover and orchard grass, two fodders that can be cut together, stand after they are fit for the mower. Both of these soon turn to woody fiber, which is about as digestible as splinters from a chestnut rail. Plan ahead so as to drop everything and attack the orchard grass as soon as the bloom falls and the clover when half the head begins to brown.

The *Rural New Yorker* describes an easy manner of relieving choking cattle. It is to, with thumb and fore-finger, squeeze the sides of the gullet together below the obstruction until the latter is forced up to the jaws. Then a quick upward thrust should be given, or the animal should be choked until it shows signs of distress, when the hand should be quickly removed from the throat, and in nine times out of ten the obstruction will be thrown entirely out of the animal's mouth.

The production of oil from sunflower seed has become an industry of considerable importance in Russia. It is expressed on the spot, and the product is largely employed in the adulteration of the olive oil; the purified oil is considered equal to olive and almond oil for table use. The most important industrial applications of the oil are for woolen dressing, lighting and candle and soap-making, it being regarded, for the last-named purpose, as superior to most oils. The Russian article is of a pale yellow color,

Closed carriages began to be used by persons of the highest quality in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

Recent experiments are said to have shown that a snail weighing a quarter of an ounce, when crawling up a window, was able to lift vertically 2 1/2 ounces, or nine times its own weight. Another snail, weighing one-third of an ounce, drew horizontally on a table seventeen ounces, or fifty times its own weight.

COMPARISON SOLICITED. — A wise discrimination should be exercised by all who take medicine. The proprietors of Hood's Sarsaparilla solicit a careful comparison of this medicine with other blood purifiers and medicines, being confident that the peculiar merits of Hood's Sarsaparilla are so apparent that the people will unhesitatingly prefer it to any other preparation. Hood's Sarsaparilla is not a mixture of molasses and a few inert roots and herbs, but it is a peculiar concentrated extract of the best alterative and blood-purifying remedies of the vegetable kingdom. The enormous sales of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the wonderful cures effected, prove even more than has been claimed for this medicine. If you are sick the best medicine is none too good. Therefore, take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The Stock Interest.

DATES CLAIMED FOR STOCK SALES.

OCTOBER 14.—W. T. Hearne and U. P. Bennett & Son, Short-horns, Lee's Summit, Mo.

About the Price of Beef.

There has been a great deal of discussion in the press and among farmers recently in relation to the prices of beef, causes of depression, probable duration of the low price period, etc., and very naturally somebody's toes have been trodden upon. Here is what a man with corns is reported as saying—a dressed beef man in New York city: "There is no probability of any beef famine," he says, "for the market is largely overstocked now. The immense overstock is due largely to the fact that more men are raising cattle than ever before. Three or four years ago the price of beef was very much higher than it is now, and there was a big rush into the cattle-raising business. The result is now shown. There are too many people engaged in cattle-raising, and the price has been put so low there is no money in it. The rush now is to get out, and in consequence they can not get good prices. In a few years history will very probably be repeated, as I think the price will go up again when fewer cattle are brought to the market. It was only a very short time ago that there was a drove of 57,000 cattle started for market. After going some distance it was found that the price was so low that they were turned back, and the owners will wait until there is more demand. It is also true that a good many of the cattle are in poor condition, but at the same time there is plenty of good beef in the market, and the owners can get good prices for it. There are plenty of cattle in the Southwest, and although they are not in good condition they would find a market if there was any scarcity. There is no prospect of any famine, and if the producer complains of low prices it is his own fault for rushing into an overstocked market and not waiting for a better time. The statement that the low prices benefit only the middle-men and that the consumer gets beef at no lower rate is absurd. Any one who takes the trouble to look back a year or two at the prices of beef can readily see that there is a considerable reduction. We are selling beef at 7½ cents, where a year ago it was 8, and three years ago 8½ and 9 cents. In the retail market it is the same way. Prices are much lower and the beef is better. It is not the ranchmen who cry monopoly in regard to the dressed-beef man. It is the local cattle dealers. We have had that to contend with in every city we have gone to, and it seems hardly fair, when it is a fact that the price of beef has been very perceptibly lowered by our competition. They say that we are driving the city butchers out of business, and when we have succeeded in so doing we will put the price up far beyond the present rates. That is not true. There are many cities and towns in the East where the whole supply of beef comes from us, and yet the prices continue low. We know that we can furnish better beef at a lower rate than people who kill their cattle here after bringing them from the West. We kill at a point very much nearer the source of supply. The cattle are brought into our yards after a short trip, and are allowed to rest and get into good condition before they are killed. We have the room to do it, while here in the East the cattle comes off a long trip heated and tired and are immediately sent to the abattoirs and turned into beef as rapidly as possible. It stands to reason that we can do much better by shipping beef to

this section already dressed and with no freight to pay except on that part of the animal which is used. I think I am justified in saying that good judges of beef award us the merit of putting the best quality of beef on the market, as well as making the price lower than it had been in the city for years. The talk about the inter-State commerce law having no terror for us is nonsense. The railroads now discriminate against us, and we are going to make a big fight against it before long. They charge us 65 cents a hundred for our beef, but ordinary provisions are only 35 cents. Is that fair? We propose to try to force the railroads into giving us fair rates, and when they do that you will see beef cheaper still."

Fine-Wool Sheep Husbandry.

Here are a few extracts from an excellent article in a recent issue of the *Breeder's Gazette*, written by Hon. A. M. Garland, a very competent man:

After a number of years experience as a breeder, a somewhat favorable opportunity for observation, and diligent study of such facts as I have been able to gather from sheep-breeders in this country and their most formidable rivals, the flock managers of Australia, I am constrained to believe that the now popular Merino type is not the one promising best returns at the present time, or in the future.

The Merino must be brought to a standard, both in size and quality of flesh, at which it will be recognized as a good mutton sheep. Its proverbial hardness, and the readiness with which it responds to intelligent efforts at improvement, demonstrate the possibility of increasing its carcass 30 to 50 per cent. in size, while otherwise adding to its popularity for mutton production. No outside blood is necessary, and none should be tolerated, in bringing about this improvement in size. All necessary elements are now in the hands of Merino breeders, the necessary intelligence is in their heads; nothing is wanting beyond a determination that the needed improvement shall be made.

Careful breeding, supplemented by liberal alimentation, may confidently be relied on to accomplish what is required in this direction. There is ground for the opinion that Merino breeders, as a rule, are insufficient providers, both as to quantity and quality of food, for the development of choice mutton. A greater variety of food will encourage the flock to increase its consumption, resulting in enhanced secretion of muscle, its improvement in consistency and flavor, and consequently a wider demand and better price.

Next in importance to increase of size, and in fact a necessary step in attaining size, is a plainer body than has hitherto been deemed standard. The persistency with which breeders have encouraged corrugations of the Merino skin it may well be suspected has not been without influence on other parts of the animal. Long ago Sanson, the eminent scientist of France, advanced the theory that this tendency to corrugation could be traced in the linings of the diaphragm, affecting respiration and necessarily impairing blood circulation. It might be profitable to determine to what extent, if any, this result of artificial breeding and domestication affects arteries, intestines, and flesh fibers, and consequent quality of the mutton. Further than this, it has been pretty fully demonstrated that the tendency to wrinkles is inconsistent with the ready attainment of length of staple, a requisite which, by reason of improved machinery and the growing demands of fashion, is not at all likely to be without influence in determining the profits of wool-growing from this

time forward. Experience cannot have failed to satisfy the majority of breeders that excessive folds and wrinkles are inconsistent with the perfect evenness of fleece—in length, fineness, and condition—to which all should aspire. Even should uniformity of covering be attained in the young animal a difference in exposure between wool on the outer edge of folds and that found between them would be detected by the manufacturer, who is compelled to estimate the inconvenience and expense of assorting when laying in his stock of wools.

There are strong evidences that breeding for oil, or heavy unwashed fleeces, has in many instances been carried to an extreme inconsistent with the highest profit from fine-wool growing. A disproportionate secretion of oil can be secured only by draft upon animal vitality surely inimical to the highest development of other desirable characteristics. The demand for rams yielding heavy unwashed fleeces, regardless of the percentage of wool, has passed its zenith. Its encouragement by empirical buyers, paying arbitrary prices for wool, is yearly losing strength. The close margin to which manufacturers are now restricted is likely to still further force transactions to a sound standard, wherein greasy and bad-conditioned fleeces will be subjected to an unprofitable discount by all buyers, as they now are by intelligent manufacturers.

Excessive weight of fleece, secured by an abnormal secretion of gum and oil, is inconsistent with the attainment of the maximum length of staple demanded by a steadily augmenting line of manufactures from so-called combing wool. The future demand for these long and strong fine wools for manufactures of worsted cloths seems quite as reliable as that for the ordinary carding wools has heretofore been found. It is to the demand for these combing wools, beyond the quantity supplied by the home clip, that the increased fine-wool importations of the past two years are largely due—more, in fact, to this than to the removal of the 11 per cent. *ad valorem* duty in 1883.

About Breaking Colts.

The best time to commence breaking a colt is the first time it begins to walk. It ought to be handled from the beginning so that it will be familiar with the touch of human hands. A colt is intelligent; it understands readily the meaning of treatment that is not harsh or painful. It is as easy to train a young colt to habits of obedience as it is to so train a child. A colt born of a domesticated mare has the advantage of a tame nature and gentle and submissive disposition to begin with. It is no trouble to teach the colt habits of obedience if the work is begun in time. By letting it run wild until it is old enough to be put to work, then it has to be "broke," indeed. Several persons are required to corner and catch it, and putting the harness on and getting it "hitched up" to the wagon is an amusement which does not always amuse. It sometimes results disastrously to one or more persons, and frequently ending in permanent injury to the colt. It is a common thing on some farms to call in the neighbors and have a "bee." This is all not only unnecessary, but it is hurtful. If the work is begun early and continued regularly, the colt is always broke.

The first thing needed is to secure the colt's confidence when it is very young, and then it is quite important that its confidence be never betrayed. It ought to be petted and handled so as to keep it always under discipline; it

should never be allowed to get wild. Train it early to lead; the sooner the better because the easier; indeed, if the lessons in leading are taught early, there is no trouble worth mentioning. And as soon as it is able to travel beside its mother any considerable distance, let it be tied to her by its halter strap. In this way it becomes accustomed to harness, to the noise of wagons, and changes of scene; it sees many different objects and becomes familiar with the language and sounds used in the management of horses.

Teach it early the use of a bit. Horsemen are not agreed as to the size of a bit used in breaking a colt. The reason of the case is, that the size of the bit ought to have some correspondence to the age and size of the animal. A very young colt has a small and tender mouth, and if a bit is used then, it ought not to be so large as to be seriously in the way. A short, thin bit, held in place by a strap over the head can be used a few minutes two or three times daily, and the colt will soon become accustomed to it.

A "bitting rig" is advocated by some horsemen, but it is doubtful whether a farmer ever did or ever will derive any benefit from such a harness. It is thus described:

The bitting rig consists of a strong bridle with side check straps and side reins, that will buckle in buckles on the side of the saddle. The bit should be a large-sized one, made especially for the purpose, with jingle-bobs on the bit. The saddle of the rig needs a loop and buckle on top of the back in which to buckle the check strap. On each side, about half way down the side a stout buckle is placed in which to buckle the side reins; it must also have a back strap with a crupper, and this back strap needs two side guides to keep the back strap in place. These guides can run down half way on each side of the saddle and attach to it with buckles, same as side lines. Bitting rigs need to be made of good, strong black leather; those made out of webbing for the saddle are not stout enough to stand the tear of a three or four-year-old colt as he rears and plunges and throws himself in having it on.

That is the beginning of tying a horse up so that his natural freedom shall be superseded by artificial restraint. Look at the check-rein in use among owners of "fine" horses on city streets. The picture represented is about such as would be seen if a man had a ring in his nose and a strap from the ring drawn tightly over the top of his head and fastened to a buckle on his belt. It is a forced position, unnatural and therefore painful. Teach the colt, when he is young, to wear a bit, and then, when he is older, keep his head in graceful position by the aid of ordinary reins and oats. Nobody wants a lazy, slovenly-looking horse; it is not only unsightly, but it is unsafe, for from it flows carelessness on the part of the driver, and some day somebody will be surprised at the life in that horse. A well-broke animal is always in hand if the driver understands his business. But the check-rein is not useful in any way. It is useless and hurtful every way. It destroys that natural grace which so much sets off the horse that feels well, and substitutes an awkward movement that any person can see is forced and painful.

There is not so much difference in the breeds as many believe. This will be found to be true when tests are made with the better specimens of each breed—that is, each breed kept for a like purpose. This statement is based upon the proposition that, taking the beef breeds as an example, there is but one right model, and all things being equal, the breed showing the largest proportion of individuals that come up to this model should be called the best breed.

The Shropshire is a mutton breed and producer of what is known as clothing or delaine wool, says *Stock, Home and*

Farm. These sheep are possessed of strong constitutional vigor, produce a compact fleece, mature early and have a beautiful form. It is claimed that they will do exceedingly well in large flocks and the ewes are very prolific, producing, it is said, 40 per cent. of twins. The ewes make good mothers, giving plenty of milk and are careful. Those who have tried them speak of them in unbounded praise.

Stock Notes.

If health in the flock is ever essential it certainly is so at the opening of winter.

Driving fast down hill is the usual cause of trouble with the shoulder by injury to the joint or to the feet.

When a horse refuses to drink, and coughs after swallowing a little, it indicates sore throat, or swelling of the glands of the neck.

The Dorsets make good "pig pork," it is said. The color of their skin is bluish, they are not heavily haired, and they fatten with great ease.

The whip is the parent of stubbornness in a high-spirited animal, while gentleness will win obedience and at the same time attach the animal to us.

It ought to take but little thought on the subject to convince farmers of the advantages derived from keeping good strong teams to perform their work.

Many good farmers keep horses in stables during the entire year, except when out at work. Those who do not should at least get the horses under shelter at night and during stormy days.

While driving upon the road—sleighting good, speed high—a friend is met and half an hour spent in talking; the horses cool suddenly, take cold, and the owner wonders how it happened.

At the National Horse Show (1885) the special premium of \$100 for the best saddle mare or gelding over four years old was awarded to a bay gelding 15½ hands high, weighing 1,050 pounds.

When I get a sure breeder I keep her as long as she breeds. I have had sows give me six litters of healthy pigs, while my neighbors who depend on young sows for breeders have lost a large percentage of the progeny.

Formerly the great demand for the tallow candles made the fattest beef the most valuable. Now, when the tallow has to be sold by the butchers to the chandlers to be worked into butter, there is a loud demand for a different character of beeves.

Every farmer should study and have a general knowledge of the internal structure of the horse—his greatest helpmate at labor. He should know, and probably does, that of all the domestic animals the horse has the smallest stomach, and therefore should be fed and watered the oftenest.

The policy of getting rid of scalawags from season to season will often seem almost like a sacrifice at the time, but if followed up for a few years it will be found to be a profitable one. The proportion of stock thus rejected will grow less from year to year, the standard of quality being steadily advanced in a corresponding ratio.

The improved Dorset pig was originated by Mr. John Coate, of Hammoon, in Dorsetshire, by interbreeding two Turkish sows with a Chinese boar, and crossing the progeny with a Neapolitan boar. Subsequently, to give constitution and vigor, the stock was crossed with carefully-selected males from the native Dorset stock.

If your work is of a heavy nature and large and powerful horses are required to do it, then select such stallions to serve your mares, no matter what the cost. It may be a little more expensive at the start, but it will be cheaper in the end. Breeding has been brought down to such a certainty that the results can be foretold very closely.

The editor of the *Farmer's Review* says: "Some years since we purchased for family use of a farmer a grade Short-horn cow, seven years old, which up to that time had been bred to Short-horn bulls. The two calves we raised from her and from a thoroughbred Jersey bull showed scarcely a characteristic of the Jersey, but closely resembled the mother in color and shape.

In the Dairy.

Dairy Industry in Kansas.

It is not our object in this article to report the condition of dairy interests in the State, but rather to direct attention to the importance of extending the business and to the ease with which it may be done.

In the first place, our lands are becoming more valuable every year. The days of large ranches are past, for the settler came and inaugurated the era of small farming. Towns and cities are multiplying on every hand, and Kansas is building more miles of railroad than any other State in this the leading railroad year of history. Kansas farmers cannot longer afford to devote ten to twenty acres of land to one cow or horse. Nor can they afford to spread out their corn and wheat crops over immense areas and feel paid if they get a few bushels to the acre. Slovenly farming never pays, and it is altogether out of the question after land becomes valuable and is taxed in proportion to its value.

Economy in methods is imperative. The farmer must not only devote more attention to little things about the farm, but he must use less acres and make them produce more, and he must turn manufacturer to the extent of working his grain into meat and milk. He must raise more wheat and corn and oats and grass on less land, and then he must get his crops into the most valuable form—all at home. The mill, the packing house, and the dairy, all are adjuncts of agriculture as much as transportation and commerce are. The dairy is the farmer's factory for working his grass and grain into milk, butter and cheese, forms of production more valuable, easier of shipment, and more remunerative.

Kansas is well adapted to dairying. Grass, the foundation of milk, grows wild on our prairies, and tame grasses do well in every part of the State. The cereals grow all over the State. Water is abundant, in streams, springs and wells. Where there are neither springs nor wells on the surface, good water is attainable at depths varying from fifteen to one hundred and fifty feet. Generally speaking, wells are deeper as we ascend the higher grounds going westward. Water is easily obtained, and of good quality. There is no serious obstacle in the way of reducing temperature low enough in the summer. This has been tested on the southern line within sight of Indian Territory. Indeed, there is no needed condition in dairying which cannot be had as well in Kansas as anywhere. Grass, grain, water, temperature, all here.

The only remaining item in the list of needed things is a market, and there is no difficulty on that score. Markets, like mountains, do not go out to find supporters. Men who have something to sell must study the market question for themselves. A great deal of milk and butter can be sold even in small towns when the dairyman bestirs himself and hunts up customers. It is easy to sell butter at 25 cents a pound "the year round" in any town of 500 inhabitants and upward. But a dairying establishment would not rely on so small a market as a 500 town. It would look farther, and would soon find steady sale for all its products. The number of towns in the State containing one thousand inhabitants and upward is now about 150. A dozen or so of the largest towns are growing very fast and will continue to grow. It is estimated that the aggregate amount of money spent in Topeka for all kinds of im-

provements during the year 1887, will be little if any short of \$5,000,000.

But Kansas dairymen would not be limited to their own State for markets. Our transportation facilities are good now and they are growing better all the time, so that we can reach any point desired quickly and cheaply. We have the great mining regions to the west of us and we have equal facilities with others in great cities east of us. These things we now have. Manufacturing industries are growing fast, and these will add to already existing advantages. There is a good field here to be occupied by the dairy interest, and the KANSAS FARMER would like to see it filled by the enterprising dairymen of our own State.

Dairying in Gray County.

Kansas Farmer:

Is it an unpardonable sin for us to express our appreciation of your efforts in the KANSAS FARMER? You are doing so nobly and promise still more that I want you to know that one granger in western Kansas appreciates your work and would be willing to lend his co-operation if acceptable. Your crop reports are always good, and I should like to see this new county represented. In nearly every issue I find articles worth to me the yearly subscription, and while others are offering their experience and ideas, I feel like penning my mite for the consideration of grangerdom. I have been in this county nearly three years. Am generally pleased with the country and outlook, not forgetting its peculiarities. It takes one some time to make the transition from the slow, old-fashioned ways of the sandy, stumpy Michigan, to the pushing, rushing, grand and free way of sunny Kansas.

We are in the stock and butter business here. We put all our stock in stanchels, and think it pays much better to take good care of them than to compel them to rustle. We sell our butter to select customers for 30 cents a pound by the year, and deliver it to them every Saturday. I wish I knew that your readers would be interested in a detailed account of our dairy management. It is interesting to me and a subject of much scope.

Our principal crops are millet, sorghum and rice corn, all of which are good crops. I sow millet and sorghum together, mixing the seed half and half. This year I took a good crop of millet and a partial crop of sorghum off the ground, and the sorghum is now shoulder high despite the dry weather, hot winds and bugs. We have about six thousand trees.

FULLER & MITCHELL.

Cimarron, Gray Co., Kas.

[The KANSAS FARMER will be pleased to receive any communication from Mr. Mitchell on matters pertinent in this department. The dairy industry needs attention in Kansas, and nobody is as competent to bestow that attention as dairymen themselves and persons interested in the business. We would be pleased to have every dairyman and dairywoman in the State bristle up like this man and help us build up the dairy interests in the State. Yes, sir; our readers will be glad to hear from you.—EDITOR.]

Dairy Notes.

It is curious nearly all the fat of the abattoirs of Paris is sent to Holland to be made into simli butter, which is then exported to Paris.

The milk received at a Canadian cheese factory was suspected of being adulterated and an expert sent for, who came unexpectedly and examined the quality of the milk. The factory had between seventy and eighty patrons, and less than 10 per

cent. sent in honest, unadulterated milk. All the directors except one had their names on the black list.

In Paris extra vigor is exercised towards the vendors of simli butter. Its name must be especially labeled on the shop ensign, and stamped into the stuff itself. It is not that the material if carefully prepared be not good for cooking and pastry purposes, but unfortunately the belief is general, that all kinds of grease are employed to make the artificial butter—that from the horses, etc., as well as oxen, not even excluding the fat of diseased animals.

The following is the average butter yields of the Lakeside herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle owned by Smiths, Powell & Lamb, Syracuse, N. Y.: Fifty-two cows and heifers average 20 pounds 12-13 ounces of butter each in a week. Twenty-six three-year-old heifers average 16 pounds 3 8-13 ounces in a week. Twenty two-year-old heifers average 12 pounds 8 ounces in a week, while the entire one hundred cows and heifers average 16 pounds 13 43-100 ounces in a week.

A dairyman once told the *American Dairyman* that he introduced a new cow into his herd, and of course the "leader" took a hook at her, which she very unwisely resented, and a tussle ensued in which the other cows soon joined, and in a few minutes all of them were in a furious rage that he and his men with clubs and all their strength and shouting could not put down until the new cow was dead. We have always found it a good plan to keep an eye on the herd when a new cow is first turned in with it.

Cows that are frightened, that are kicked and beaten for every misstep they make while being milked, fall off greatly in their yield of milk, and their milk frequently is rendered unwholesome. The changes which milk undergoes under such circumstances have not been fully explained, though as a physiological fact the unwholesomeness of such milk has been observed and made record of by the medical profession. It should be borne in mind, therefore, that anything which frets, disturbs, torments, or renders the cow uneasy, lessens the quantity and vitiates the quality of her milk.

The best and least expensive way to adopt horses to different kinds of work is to begin at the bottom and breed up in that direction.

When you desire to produce horses for endurance or breeding they must be matured slowly. Barrenness can be produced nine times out of ten by this stuffing process. It ruins the health of stock of all kinds.

Thomas Carlyle,

The great Scotch author, suffered all his life with dyspepsia, which made his own life miserable and caused his best and truest friends not a little pain because of his fretfulness. Dyspepsia generally arises from disease of the liver, and as Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" cures all diseases of this great gland, it follows that while all cannot be Carlyles, even with dyspepsia, all can be free from the malady, while emulating his virtues.

As to salting swine, the *National Live Stock Journal* says: We prefer salting the food for swine, as we do for ourselves. It makes the food more palatable and prevents the direct contact of salt with the lining membranes of the mouth and stomach. So far as possible—and it can be done in all cases where cooked food is given—it is better to give salt to all animals in their food or their drink. It will obviate the irritation and slight inflammation of the mucous membrane from eating even a small handful of salt clear.

"Oh, wad some power the giftie gie us
To see ourselves as others see us!"

Few women want to appear sick, and yet how many we see with pain written on every feature, who have been suffering for months from female weakness, and who could easily cure themselves by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," to be found at any drug store. This remedy is a specific for weak backs, nervous or neuralgic pains, and all that class of diseases known as "female complaints." Illustrated, large treatise on diseases of women, with most successful courses of self-treatment, sent for 10 cents in stamps. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Correspondence.

Wheat Crops, and Other Things.

Kansas Farmer:

You will notice by an examination of the records that I am an old subscriber of the KANSAS FARMER, but have been absent from the ranks a short time. In looking over issue of August 18, '87, I notice one of your correspondents, Mr. Voigtlander, spreads broadcast, by your permission, in the FARMER the idea that Mr. Swann, like himself, has been shooting far from the mark as a crop prognosticator. Now let us notice who has made the most random shots. Let us quote Mr. Swann correctly. Page 15, "The Future by the Past," Swann states: "My record shows that for fifty years there has been no general failure of the crops in the even years. For instance: 1832 was good, 1834, 1836, 1838, 1840, 1842, and so on. The yield and quality both good as a general crop." Mr. Swann states he has kept these records for fifty years, and the gentleman does not question Mr. Swann's honesty. "But are his views right?" friend V. states. Well, I for one know Mr. Swann is correct in the main, and his theory will pan every time. I came to Kansas in 1859, have lived in Butler county between sixteen and seventeen years, and I repeat, I know Mr. Swann knows what he has laid down in that little book of his to be correct. I see in reading the different agricultural journals, and am strongly in the belief that some of them are trying to steal this thing from him, as they presume to reach ahead in the future, and it is only recently they have undertaken the game. I will quote a little further, to show the correctness of Mr. Swann's theory, and will take the biennial report compiled by the State Board of Agriculture, on page 500, for the purpose of showing that the even years have greatly surpassed the odd or uneven years, and as said report does not go back into the lapse of years as far as Mr. Swann does, I will take for example six or eight and let that suffice.

Years.	Bushels of wheat.
1878.....	32,315,368
1879.....	20,850,930
1880.....	25,279,884
1881.....	20,479,689
1882.....	33,734,846
1883.....	30,024,936
1884.....	48,050,431
1885.....	10,772,181
1886.....	13,579,093

And as I have the monthly report from Major Sims, dated Topeka, Kas., August 10, 1887, will give the figures for the year 1887, which are 7,470,375 bushels. Now if my friend V. had known what he was talking about, surely he would not have made the statement that he has through the medium headed the KANSAS FARMER. If friend V. will take the trouble to examine the biennial report as I have, then he will discern that he has undertaken to saddle onto Mr. Swann something that he cannot substantiate.

Friend V. states further and without any authority, as follows: "According to Mr. Swann's theory, we ought to have had a good wheat crop again," (meaning 1886). But V. states that it was poorer than in '85. The trouble with friend Voigtlander is, that if he has ever had his hands on Mr. Swann's book he has entirely failed to put into practice the principles therein set forth. As Mr. Swann has stated on page 18 of his book, line 3 to 4, that none of any sort should be sown to be harvested in 1887 where chinch bugs were ever known. If any man purchases one of Mr. Swann's books on farming, and does not follow the instructions laid down, and then fails, I want to know who the blame rests on, the purchaser or the author of said book. There are men here that bought Mr. Swann's book, have had it for nearly four years, hired land, agreed to pay cash rent in 1886 and 1887, and to inform the readers of the FARMER that they are left, and badly left, is stating the matter in entirely too mild terms. If they on reading said book had made an effort to find out as to the truth of Mr. Swann's statements, and that they could have done by simply going back a few years and consulting their memory as to the successful years, they could have seen that Mr. Swann was as sound as a nut on this thing of crops. If we would read a little less and think understandingly of what we have read, I think we would not be quite as ready to condemn others as we are. I propose to say that who ever lives to see it will see 1906 and 1907 duplicated, or in

other words, those years will be to those living as 1886 and 1887 have been to us.

The Agricultural Bureau at Washington seem to think this thing can be learned. It appears that they never have learned it, or they would not make the remarks that we see. This knowledge that Mr. Swann has given to a portion of the people of the United States is worth all the reports that have been made, and it would be but justice to Mr. Swann that the State of Kansas at the next session of the Legislature make a liberal appropriation and pay this man Swann a liberal compensation for the great benefit he has discovered, that his fellow farmers may be benefited in all time to come by this little book that is brim full of knowledge, that will tell us in years to come what years have been and will be the most favorable to the different kinds of crops, thereby giving us a knowledge of sowing understandingly.

As far as southwestern Missouri and southeastern Kansas having good crops this season is concerned, that proves nothing against Mr. Swann's theory. I appeal to any intelligent man, has not the drouth been general the last two years? Then, if it has, Mr. Swann stands on the top round of the ladder as a weather prognosticator.

Douglas, Kas. HENRY BUTLER.

The Resurrection.

Kansas Farmer:

If there is a country in the world that can take a corpse out of the coffin, placing it on its feet again after the lid was put on and firmly screwed down, that country is Kansas. Corn which over a month ago was pronounced "dead as a mackerel," over which the bereaved husbandman mourned furiously, when the rain came began to show signs of vitality and now a good many bushels of corn to the acre may be gathered.

Those farmers, and they are among the most enterprising, who made haste to cut up their dying corn in order to save it for feed, now have neither corn nor fodder of much value. Some went into their fields with binders, some with headers, but these machines were soon abandoned and the plain old-fashioned corn-knife was used. The corn was thrown in open gables on the ground, and some, after being partially cured, was bound and shocked. Others left it lie in the hot sun for a week or more until it was supposed to be thoroughly cured, then stacked or put into the barn. In a few days it began to heat, and in a short time it became as hot almost as a "fiery furnace." It was thrown out of the barn for an airing, and the stacks were torn down and scattered. Much of it is worthless; the best of it is damaged feed. The most—nearly all—was left in the field bound and shocked or set up without binding. This, by the heavy and at times incessant rains, is also much damaged. This experience of our farmers demonstrates the truthfulness of the Dutchman's remark—"The longer wot you lives in dis world the more you finds by dunderation out!" We learn that corn cut up out of season, even though it seems dead, must not be stacked until cool weather in the fall; and furthermore, that it is wiser to let it stand until the season comes for cutting up corn. Peradventure, as in this case, there may be a resurrection from the dead.

Our growing season commenced about the first week in August, and since that time there has never in the history of this section of Kansas been such a growth made of corn, millet—everything that was put into the ground. Corn which was planted after the middle of July is now ten feet high and is making ears, and millet sowed even later is now two feet high, and as it is still quite warm and more rains coming, there is no telling how high it will go. I heard it remarked yesterday that our cattle and horses would fare better this coming winter than they ever did—the class of feed is so much better. There is no straw, but instead there is a very large amount of corn-fodder, especially late corn-fodder, which has many nibs on it, and there is much more millet than usual.

There will also be much more rye sown than heretofore, and in regard to wheat, there is quite a reaction. Some farmers are sowing wheat who had said they would not sow a bushel. The weather and the soil are in such first-class condition that everybody is tempted to put out all they can. The rye and the wheat will help out very much for fall and winter feed. The chinch bug prob-

lem is solved here. No one fears the bugs now; and if the bugs still flourish anywhere it is because there has not been rain enough. Let those who suffer continue to pray for rain.

M. MOHLER.

Downs, Osborne Co., Kas., Sept. 7.

Sugar-Making at Fort Scott.

Kansas Farmer:

The past week has been a very important one to Fort Scott, and doubtless will prove so to the whole State. For the first time sugar has been made in such quantities by diffusion as to justify us in saying that sugar-making in Kansas is now among the safe and profitable business undertakings. Cane, this year, has been of but moderate quality, owing to extreme dry weather and the attacks of chinch bugs, but from this cane there has been made, by diffusion, upwards of 100 pounds of good sugar per ton of clean cane. Just now the yield is about 125 pounds per ton. Beside this, there are from eight to ten gallons of sirup. Farmers who have raised cane this season are loud in their praise of it as a crop, since it stands drouth better than anything else they can raise. Even where corn was nearly ruined by drouth and chinch bugs, cane will average seven to ten tons per acre, which at \$2 per ton is fairly profitable.

There have been changes in machinery and methods, the changes all being toward lightness, quickness and simplicity. Neat and efficient cutters replace the heavy ones of last year, and a cable car easily removes the chips to a convenient distance from the factory and requires the attention of but one man. All boiling is done in vacuum pans, and visitors remark upon the almost utter absence of steam. Visitors are very numerous and are cheerfully shown every thing of interest. The acreage planted this year was not large, and most of the work will be finished in September, which should be borne in mind by all parties at a distance who wish to see the works in operation.

Fort Scott, Sept. 5.

J. C. HART.

Gossip About Stock.

Persons wanting information concerning Devon cattle will do well to write to Rumsey Bros. & Co., Emporia, and ask for their circular.

The annual "colt show" will be held at Mulvane, Kansas, on October 15. The outlook is good for a large exhibit of colts as well as other stock.

Do you want to trade Short-horn cattle for land that's improved, and having good water in pasture? Then see F. J. Watkins' advertisement elsewhere in this paper.

Sam Jewett & Son, Lawrence, Kas., sold a Merino ram last week to E. Mershon, Buckner, Mo., for \$80, and sold four more to go to Wichita Falls, Texas, at \$15 each.

Captain Woodson, U. S. Calvary, Indian Territory, purchased at the Winfield fair a thoroughbred Holstein heifer, one year old, of Messrs. W. J. Estes & Sons, for \$110. Same party also bought three grades at good figures.

John C. Snyder, of Constant, Cowley county, Kansas, appears in our Breeder's directory with his annual card announcing to the public about his Plymouth Rock fowls, of which he propagates exclusively and with marked success. Write for wants.

A good opportunity for stockmen to secure a large work on the "Diseases of Live Stock and Their Remedies," is to send \$2 to the Central School Supply, Topeka. They have a limited number which they will close out at this price and pay the postage. The regular price is \$3.75. Send in your orders early.

W. C. Hayden, a farmer of Tisdale, Cowley county, made a general farm display at the Winfield fair, consisting of one hundred and ninety-five different varieties, besides thirty-three other separate entries in farm products, and upon which he got seventeen premiums, amounting to a total of \$107.75. He who says that it don't pay to farm in Kansas is certainly off of his equilibrium and needs looking after at once.

On Saturday, September 10, a splendid decorated stock train, consisting of fifty-six cars in three sections, left Caldwell over the Rock Island road, bound for St. Joe. Attached to the rear end of the third section was a Pullman sleeper in which were fifty or more prominent stockmen from the southwestern stock country, who represent a

capital of millions of dollars. The train passed over the Rock Island road at a rate, averaging thirty miles an hour, from Caldwell to St. Joe.

The Sucker Association of southeastern Kansas will hold its annual reunion for 1887 hard by the city of McCune, in Crawford county, on Friday and Saturday, September 23 and 24, inst. Farmers adjacent thereto should improve the occasion by a full exhibit of stock, farm and garden product. It pays.

At the Winfield fair Mr. Isaac Wood sold \$208 worth of Poland-China swine. Here let it be stated also that the above gentleman got first awards on the following grasses at foregoing fair: Red clover, mammoth clover, blue grass, orchard grass, alfalfa, and timothy. No other man in the State grows a greater variety of grasses than Mr. Wood, nor with the success that he does, of which he will have somewhat to say in a future number of the KANSAS FARMER.

Unequalled—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

An \$800,000 lawsuit is begun against one of the leading gamblers in the late wheat deal in Chicago.

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.

The Wabash railroad began a rate war by putting tickets on sale at \$6 from Kansas City to Chicago, and the Rock Island dropped 50 cents lower.

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

Toledo, Ohio, has natural gas, and the citizens of that place called upon ex-President Hayes to help them celebrate, which he did in a speech.

The course of business training prescribed in the Arkansas Valley Business College Journal, Hutchinson, Kas., is unsurpassed in the West.

The explosion of a locomotive boiler on the Houston & Texas Central railroad, resulted in the death of the engineer and probably fatal injury to the fireman.

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

A drunken rowdy undertook to break up a religious meeting in Wayne county, Ky., and was shot and killed by one of the persons present who did not wish to be disturbed.

Fire in a London (Eng.) theater caused a panic and the closing up of the only passage for escape, resulting in the suffocation, tramping to death and burning of more than a hundred people.

Short-hand, type-writing, German, book-keeping, penmanship, arithmetic, commercial law, banking, etc., are thoroughly taught in the Arkansas Valley Business College, Hutchinson, Kas.

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

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

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

THE BISMAROK FAIR.

Regarding the regular annual exposition of the Western National Fair, held at Bismarck Grove, Lawrence, last week, it may be said that it was more of a quality than a quantity exhibit this year. The exhibits in every department were unusually fine, but not so large as shown heretofore nor so numerous. The attractions of the speed ring were fully equal to previous fairs and consisted of more novelties than usual for this department. The poultry show was decidedly much smaller this year. In Agricultural hall there were exhibits that were a credit to the State. Especially was this true of the Wyandotte county display, which won the Union Pacific's first premium of \$350, and Douglas county the second premium of \$175. Mr. H. H. Kern, of Bonner Springs, deserves much praise for the success of the Wyandotte exhibit. In this same building was to be seen also the famous Douglas county horticultural exhibit that has been the admiration of horticulturists throughout the West. Douglas county won the first premium of \$125 for best horticultural display, and Republic county won the second premium of \$75. In this building there was the usual prominent and extensive exhibit of seeds by F. Barteldes & Co., of Lawrence.

The live stock exhibits shown were less in numbers than ever before, and particularly so in the cattle department; however, each individual display was creditable and as representative ones as may be found anywhere. In the horse department the most conspicuous exhibits recognized were those of E. Bennett & Son and J. H. Sanders, of Topeka, and John Carson, of Winchester, Kas.

The sheep department had a very superior lot of sheep, consisting of Cotswolds by W. G. McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.; Lizzie Randall, Lawrence; and S. M. Powell and U. P. Bennett & Son, Lee's Summit, Mo. Mr. Bennett had a lot of Shropshires, including one of the finest ever shown in the State. The Merino sheep were represented by that prominent firm of Sam Jewett & Son, now located at Lawrence, Kas., with his celebrated flock of sheep.

The cattle exhibits consisted of Short-horn exhibits by Bill & Burnham and W. P. Higginbotham, both of Manhattan, Kas. Herefords were represented by Jacob Weidlein, Peabody, and the Angus breed by W. D. Lee, of Leavenworth. Holsteins were shown by C. F. Stone, Peabody; Wm. Brown & Son and J. L. Taylor & Son, Lawrence.

The most prominent livestock exhibit was in the swine department. Berkshires were well represented by T. A. Hubbard, Wellington; G. W. Berry, Topeka; N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.; and Jas. Houk, Hartwell, Mo. The Poland-Chinas were shown by T. A. Hubbard; Rankin Baldridge, Parsons; Dorsey & Sons, Perry, Ill.; and D. F. Risk, Weston, Mo. A display of Chester White swine was made by W. W. Waltmire, Carbondale, Kas.

Special Mention Exhibits.

JACOB WEIDLEIN'S HEREFORDS.

Mr. Weidlein, of Peabody, Kas., formerly president of the fair association at that place, appears in the show ring this season with a herd of twelve Herefords, consisting of one aged and three young bulls and eight females. The herd met with no opposition to its winning everything in the Hereford class prizes, and the herd will be shown at the great fairs at St. Joseph and Topeka this and next week. Mr. Weidlein proposes to make the contest interesting for the veteran breeders, and will sell Herefords at tempting prices. Don't fail to see him at the State Fair.

C. F. STONE'S HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Mr. C. F. Stone, Peabody, Kas., is well known in Kansas as one of its best breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle and Merino sheep, and there is no disputing the fact that his stock as far as breeding and individual merit are concerned rank with the very best in the country. Mr. Stone received five first, two second premiums, and sweepstakes for best cow. It is of interest to state that one animal in this exhibit, Jaatyeh Mahomet 2946, deserves special notice for being the only "Advanced" registered Holstein-Friesian in Kansas and one of the thirteen in the United States. To be eligible to the "Advanced Register," the dam of the animal must make a certain record for both butter

and milk. Mr. Stone deserves success for his enterprise in securing such stock.

DORSEY & SONS, SWINE.

The FARMER reporter has attended many stock shows and thinks that he never saw a better swine exhibit than was here this year. Certainly, with all of its fine exhibits in past years, Bismarck never entered a better show. Missouri and Illinois were in the ring to compete with each other and with Kansas, and the merits of the stock showed from each place were such as to carry a share of the prizes with them, and Dorsey & Son, Perry, Pike county, Ill., breeders of English Berkshire and Poland-China swine, do not hesitate to enter the prize ring anywhere. The past eight years their exhibitions have been a surprise to judges and stockmen, and more than 1,200 prizes have been awarded to them in that time. Here Royalty 4669 won first in class, boar 1 year old and over; Melbourn's Champion first in class, boar under 1 year; first on sow 1 year old and over, and second on sow under 1 year. His sow, Foy Keller, won first in class, best Poland-China sow. His sow and litter took grand sweepstakes. Melbourn's Champion sweepstakes, and first on herd. Mr. E. R. Dorsey is also extensively engaged in breeding horses. He is prepared to furnish individuals or stock companies with Cleveland Bays, English Draft and Clydesdale horses. His experience and judgment will enable breeders to get the best at reasonable prices.

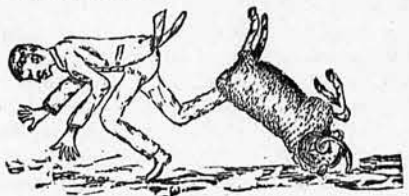
HUBBARD'S "NONE-SUCH" PIGS.

Mr. T. A. Hubbard exhibited sixty head of beauties from his Rome Park Stock Farm, near Wellington, Kas. It would be impossible to do justice to this fine exhibit in words only. His stock has always stood shoulder to shoulder with the very best herds in America, and in the prize ring have always maintained the reputation of the owner. Eight ribbons—most of them first—were awarded at this exhibition in recognition of their excellent qualities. Mr. Hubbard's success as a breeder of thoroughbred swine has been phenomenal, but he excels in other lines. His herds of thoroughbred cattle are among the largest and best in the West. Mr. Hubbard's inimitable pigs for this season's trade are simply marvelous beauties, and he believes there are "none such like 'em anywhere for the price asked. Look up this exhibit at the State Fair.

SAMUEL JEWETT & SON'S MERINOS were represented at Bismarck this year. They are now located at Lawrence, Kas., having removed from Independence, Mo., and the sketch herewith shows that they are now full-fledged Kansas breeders and are



in the ring again for the best prizes and Kansas trade. At this fair a clean sweep of premiums was made. Jewett & Son now have Wall Street 2d at the head of their flock. They have for the season's trade 200 extra nice 1 and 2-year old rams, also 100 ewes, which they will sell, as shown by the second sketch, at



hard knock-down and bed-rock prices and guarantee satisfaction to both, for such "action is equal to reaction and in the opposite direction."

Montgomery County Fair.

Special Correspondence Kansas Farmer:

The sixteenth annual fair of the Montgomery Agricultural Society was held at Independence during the past week, and from all indications it was by far the best and most profitable exposition yet held in the county. The various exhibits were numerous, large, attractive. The attendance was good and the weather favorable. Here I met friend Kinsley, President of the asso-

ciation, and also County Superintendent of Public Instruction, who spared no pains in showing me what farmers of Montgomery county could do, even in an off year.

In the cattle department was seen two animals of the Brown Swiss breed, a strain of cattle not much known in America yet, but their records and individual showing convinces the public that they are a superior animal in many points. In color they resemble the Jerseys, but in size and make-up they take the form of our heavier stock. They are noted for great richness of milk, choice butter, and cheese-producing qualities. To see these animals is to want them, and it is hoped that soon some dealers may deem it to their interest to bring an importation to Kansas.

C. C. Logston showed Short-horns and got four first awards, and sweepstakes on herd. The managers deserve credit for their zealous work in making the fair a grand success without the aid of fakes. HORACE.

Cowley County Fair.

Special Correspondence Kansas Farmer:

This county made a magnificent showing in all departments at their fair just closed. The people of Cowley county, and of the city of Winfield, know how to prepare for an exhibition of their products. The farmers exercised great interest in bringing out many loads of corn, oats and wheat, besides several score of bushel lots of ear corn. From the appearance of this wonderful display of corn one would conclude that Cowley county was well heeled for the coming winter; and if what was seen at the fair is an index of the county, strangers need not hesitate to go there and cast their lot in so prosperous a community of sturdy yeomanry.

The fruit display was far superior to that of other seasons and bespoke great value for Cowley county as the home of horticulture.

Among the cattle on exhibition were Holstein-Friesians, Jerseys, and Short-horns. On Holsteins Messrs. W. J. Estes & Son got eight first and three second premiums, besides several awards on crosses and grades. On Jerseys G. Usterhout won four first and two second. On Short-horns John R. Smith secured four first and four second in class and four sweepstakes.

The horse department was replete with as fine animals as can be found in the State, and the exhibitors justly feel proud of their possessions.

The sheep pens contained choice specimens of Cotswold, South-down and Merinos. The exhibit of swine was all that one would wish to see, choice in every respect. M. B. Keagy, of Wellington, showed twenty head of Berkshires and secured seven first, four second, and sweepstakes on best herd. J. M. McKee, of same place, had twelve Poland-Chinas and got four first, one second, and sweepstakes on best boar any age or blood. Isaac Wood, of Oxford, exhibited thirty-six Poland-Chinas and captured six first, eight second, and sweepstakes on sow any age or blood, and one pen of six pigs farrowed since March 1, 1887.

The poultry show was larger this season than for several years past. Among the exhibitors was J. C. Snyder, of Constant, with a draft from his flock of Plymouth Rocks, numbering forty-five birds. He got first prize on the lot, and first and second awards on best cock with six hens. Ed. R. Drake, of Cicero, Kansas, showed forty-five fowls of different varieties and secured four first, six second, and first on best and largest display by one exhibitor. He also got first on Pekin ducks. Mr. Drake is fast coming to the front as an expert breeder of poultry, and with such men as he and Mr. Snyder scattered here and there throughout the State, one can soon be brought to know the worth of producing a choice article for domestic and foreign use. My visit to this fair resulted in an acquisition of seventy-seven new readers for the KANSAS FARMER. Good enough. HORACE.

Anderson County Fair.

[One of our special correspondents (Horace) sent in a long letter last week descriptive of the Anderson county fair. We had not room for it, and it, with half a dozen other letters were laid over. We herewith give the most interesting parts of it.—EDITOR.]

Upon entering the fair grounds, which have been greatly improved by the addition of several new buildings, the first thing that greeted my vision was the magnificent display of mammoth ears of Indian corn in sixteen wagon-load lots and arranged in shape to at once attract the attention of every visitor.

Passing on I find myself in agricultural

hall, where is found the largest and most diversified display of farm and garden products ever before exhibited in Anderson county. Here was stalk corn sixteen feet high, sugar cane, hemp and broomcorn each twenty feet in height, with blue stem grass half that height, and timothy, millet, alfalfa, blue grass and clover in proportion. One gentleman showed thirteen varieties of corn and another twenty-three varieties of apples, besides other kinds of fruit too numerous to mention. One man exhibited a sixty-two pound squash, another a fifty-seven pound watermelon. Irish potatoes were indeed fine, so much so that potatoes in many of the bushel lots averaged over a pound each, and were as smooth as the tongue of an experienced fruit tree vender. Cabbages of twenty-five pounds weight, beets of ten pounds, and sweet potatoes of eight pounds, with other vegetables of like proportions were to be seen. Choice, well-matured fruit was seen in great variety, showing that horticulture is in no wise neglected in Anderson county.

In the cattle department the first to be seen was an excellent herd of Holstein-Friesians, the property of P. I. McEchron, upon which he secured eight first and six second premiums. D. D. Judy exhibited Short-horns, and got first on bull 3 years old and over, and first on bull calf under 1 year. Short-horns were also shown by J. M. Slonaker, who won four first and one second premiums in class and sweepstakes on best cow of any age or breed; also same on best herd of any breed consisting of not less than one bull and four females over one year owned by the exhibitor.

The swine show consisted of Berkshires and Poland-Chinas, in all fifty head. H. G. Farmer led in this display, also in number of premiums, getting eight first, one second, and sweepstakes on herd of one boar and four sows, and best boar of any age or breed. W. B. Higdon got four first, four second, and second prize on best herd, while J. R. Kilgough secured two awards, thus closing the ring.

The poultry exhibit was by far more extensive than heretofore shown in this county. Mr. H. G. Farmer captured in this department six first, eight second, two sweepstakes, and first on best display. This gentleman was also awarded first premium of \$25 on best and largest individual exhibit of farm and garden products, his exhibit containing 108 different varieties. Other exhibits, each meritorious, were made, but my space forbids further comment. HORACE.

Rheumatism

We doubt if there is, or can be, a specific remedy for rheumatism; but thousands who have suffered its pains have been greatly benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla. If you have failed to find relief, try this great remedy.

"I was afflicted with rheumatism twenty years. Previous to 1883 I found no relief, but grew worse, and at one time was almost helpless. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me more good than all the other medicine I ever had."

H. T. BALCOM, Shirley Village, Mass.
"I had rheumatism three years, and got no relief till I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has done great things for me. I recommend it to others." LEWIS BURBANK, Biddeford, Me.

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Without any operation or detention from business, by my treatment, or money refunded. Send stamp for Circular, and if not as represented will pay railroad fare and hotel expenses both ways to parties coming here for treatment.

DR. D. L. SNEDIKER,
Emporia, Kas.

The Home Circle.

The Children.

Through the day when the children are 'round me,
So full of their laughter and play,
I, busy and careworn, oft wonder
How they can be always so gay,—
While I long for rest, they care only
To frolic and romp all the day.

They weary me so with their chatter,
Their constant demands and their noise;
They leave muddy tracks on the carpet,
And litter the room with their toys;
Till at times, from a heart that's overburdened,
Harsh words will slip out to my boys.

But at night, when so softly they're sleeping,
Cuddled down in each snug little bed,
With busy hands safe from all mischief,
And quiet each restless young head,
With a look of such peace on their features,
As if never a tear they had shed,

As I gaze on the dear, rosy faces,
So sweet in their innocent sleep,
I pardon, unasked, all their mischief,
Nor thought of their naughtiness keep,
For my heart overflows in the silence
With love that is tender and deep.

How small seem the trifles that vexed me!
How could they have power to annoy?
And gently I fold their worn garments,
And pick up each battered old toy,
While I think of the homes where no children
Repay every care with a joy.

Sad homes where their merry young voices
No longer the glad echoes start,
To fall like the sweetest of music,
On a fond mother's beating heart,
Whose dear ones too soundly are sleeping
From her sheltering arms apart.

O mothers! like me, who are weary,
And often too hastily chide;
Keep not your fond words for the sleepers,
Nor wait till the darkness shall hide
The love welling up from the heart spring,
When kneeling your darlings beside.

Let us give of our best in the day-time,—
Let mother-love brighten and bless
The pathway our dear ones must travel,
Too soon will life's burdens oppress;
Let theirs be the joy to remember
Mother's smile and her tender caress.

—M. E. Buck, in *Good Housekeeping*.

Pass on, O world, and leave her to her rest!
Brothers, be silent while the drifting snow
Weaves its white pall above her, lying low
With empty hands crossed idly on her breast.
O, sisters, let her sleep! while unexpressed
Your pitying tears fall silently and slow,
Washing her spotless, in their crystal flow,
Of that one stain whereof she stands confessed.

—Julia C. R. Dorr.

We learn too late
Little things are more great.
Hearts like ours must daily be
Fed with some kind mystery.
Hidden in a rocky nook,
Whispered from a wayside brook,
Flashed on unsuspecting eyes,
In a winged, swift surprise,
Small the pleasure is to trace
One continuous commonplace.

—Lucy Larcom.

The rosy-fingered morn did there disclose
Her beauty, ruddy as a blushing bride,
Gilding the marigold, painting the rose;
With Indian chrysolites her cheeks were dyed.

—Robert Baron.

In the Sick Room.

There are times in our lives when we feel caught up, as it were, upon a great tidal wave and born with irresistible power so close to the shore of eternity that we seem to hear the rushing of angels wings and feel their presence. As our yearning soul is thus borne with some loved one, and we wait in hushed suspense for the moment when the wave will drop them "over there," or bear them back to our yearning hearts. There are times when we feel that we are wrestling with the angel of death, that the shadow of his wings is so dense about us that the bright reality of Heaven is visible to our dim eyes. Dear friends of the "Home Circle," as I sit down to my desk this morn-so physically tired, having watched four successive nights by the bedside of a beloved niece, I wonder how many of you are to-day sitting in the shadow of the dark angel's wings. And if you are there, O, look up! Heaven will be so bright, so real, so near. Though you watch alone, you will feel that the innumerable hosts are about you, that the kind hand of our blessed Master is only waiting to anoint your head with the wine of eternal joy. And in the strength of that presence you can say "thy will be done."

There are many things relating to the sick room that I would like to tell you, if space would admit. First of all things, study self-control, and the more excitable the patient the more necessity for being calm and resolute. Be attentive, but hide anxiety. A mind quickened with fever is quick to discern your thoughts and read your manner. Don't be abrupt; don't whisper, it is abominable; talk lowly, gently and naturally, so the patient can hear if he choose without

getting worried. Never intimate a loss of confidence in the physician. If the medicines cannot be given just as directed, come as near it as possible. Where the medicine is too strong or the patient too weak to take as directed, divide the time. It is seldom advisable to waken a convalescent. Sleep is nature's restorative. Humor the patient's fancies or desires, if possible, and not injurious; often they are nature's requests. It is sometimes very difficult for a patient to swallow or retain the medicine. Envelop it in the albumen of egg. A capsule or powder can be easily swallowed this way. The egg is food, and covers the delicate lining of the stomach and gives it time to receive the medicine. Nothing is so soothing to an inflamed throat or stomach as the albumen of eggs, and the whole egg is the best of food raw. Puncture one end and let the patient suck it slowly. Teach your children to suck eggs while well; it may save their lives some time. You can endure a great deal of night watching if you rest and sleep in daytime; otherwise you are not fit to watch at night. Don't trust this, the one important thing, to inexperienced strangers.

M. J. HUNTER.

What is the True Ideal of Life?

In this country we are laboring with great zeal and vast pecuniary resources to promote the cause of culture. We educate, educate, educate, as somebody once said we ought to do; but whether the result is to produce much that can be called culture in any high sense is an open question. A criterion may, perhaps, be found in a comparison of the rising with the now adult generation. Are our young people showing graces of mind and character in more abundant measure than their parents? Are their aims higher? Is their language better? Are their intellectual occupations more serious? Are their manners gentler and more refined? We do not propose to answer these questions dogmatically; but this we say, that, unless there has been an improvement in these several respects, a vast amount of educational effort has not met its full reward. Speaking broadly, it seems to us that the culture of our educated classes, or of the classes supposed to be educated, leaves much to be desired, and we are disposed to think that one reason of this is that we have conceived of education in too purely an intellectual sense. We have thought more of sharpening the thinking faculties than of liberalizing the sentiments or softening the manners. We have introduced too much of rivalry into education, and represented education too much as a preparation for further rivalry in after-life. We have imparted knowledge, but have only to a very moderate extent succeeded in inculcating wisdom; and knowledge without wisdom seems poor, thin, and sometimes even meaningless. We need, as it seems to us, to devote more consideration than we have hitherto done to the question, What is the true ideal of human life? If we can fix upon the true ideal, we can proceed to educate toward that, and our work will then be directed toward something that is an end in itself. The knowledge we impart will be held by a different tenure, and applied in a different spirit. What each one knows will be his or her equipment toward a worthier fulfillment of social duties, a worthier realization of what is best in himself or herself, and not a mere stock-in-trade for the procuring of personal gratifications.

—*Popular Science Monthly*.

Danger Predicted in the Gas Belt.

A correspondent of the *Commercial Gazette* predicts an overwhelming disaster to the sections of country occupied by the natural gas wells, and is so positive in his assertions that he urges the calling of an extra session of Congress to take some action in the matter. Boring for natural gas should be prohibited by stringent laws. The good people of Ohio and Indiana while trying to develop the gas magazines, do not take time to consider that they are toying with a force that may destroy this country and themselves. The danger that impends is well known to scientists. Two hundred years ago in China there was just such a craze about natural gas as we have in this country to-day. Gas wells were sunk with as much vim and vigor as the Celestials were capable of; but owing to a gas explosion that killed several millions of people and tore up and destroyed a large district of country, leaving

a large inland sea, known on the maps as Lake Foo Chang, the boring of any more gas wells was then and there prohibited by law. It seems, according to the Chinese history, that many large and heavy pressure gas wells were struck, and in some districts wells were sunk quite near to each other. Gas was lighted as soon as struck, as is done in this country. It is stated that one well, with its unusual pressure, by induction or back draft, pulled down into the earth the burning gas of a smaller well, resulting in a dreadful explosion of a large district and destroying the inhabitants thereof. Lake Foo Chang rests on this district. The same catastrophe is imminent in this country unless the laws restrict further developments in boring so many wells. Should a similar explosion occur there will be such an upheaval as will dwarf the most terrible of earthquakes ever known. The country along the gas belt from Toledo through Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky will be ripped up to the depth of 1,200 or 1,500 feet and flopped over like a pancake, leaving a chasm through which the waters of Lake Erie will come howling down, filling the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, and blotting them out forever. Some prompt action should be taken at once to prevent this catastrophe.

Notes and Recipes.

Salt and water cleans willow furniture.

A morning hand bath in cold salt water is delightfully invigorating.

Charcoal ground to powder will be found to be a very good thing for polishing knives.

New tins should be set over the fire with boiling water in them for several hours before food is put into them.

To test nutmegs, prick them with a pin, and if they are good the oil will instantly spread around the puncture.

Yellow soap and whiting if mixed together with a little water into a thick paste will stop a leak as effectually as will solder.

A little borax added to the water in which scarlet napkins and red-bordered towels are washed will prevent them from fading.

Buttered Toast.—Toast stale bread to a delicate brown, dip in boiling water containing a little salt, spread with butter, and set in the oven.

Milk Toast.—Slice stale bread thin, toast to a delicate brown, lay in a dish; melt a pound of butter in a pint of new milk and pour over the toast.

Meat for Soup.—In boiling meat for soup use cold water to extract the juices. If the meat is wanted for itself alone, plunge in boiling water at once.

To test jelly drop a little into cold water or on a cold plate, stirring it for a few seconds. If it coagulates it is done. The best jelly only requires five minutes' boiling.

To make glossy starch, melt together one ounce white wax and two ounces spermaceti. Make starch, and to a good-sized panful add a lump of the mixture about the size of a pea.

In ironing, have a piece of sandpaper, such as carpenters use, lying on the table handy; it removes the stickiness of starch from the iron perfectly with only a rub or two across it.

Graham Biscuit.—One cup of sour milk, one egg, half cup of sugar, one tablespoon soda, a little salt, and graham flour for a thick batter. Do not roll out, but drop with the spoon into a greased dripping pan.

A damp broom is often an excellent thing with which to sweep a carpet after the first dirt has been removed, but a wet broom is a very bad one. If dirt and water make mud, a wet broom will be the means to spread that compound wherever it travels.

Fried Bread.—Take a half pint of sweet milk and add a well-beaten egg and a little salt; dip in this slices of bread (if dry let it soak a minute) and fry on a buttered griddle until it is slightly brown on each side. This is a good way to use up dry bread.

Pocket Cakes.—"Children's pocket cakes" may be made of one pint of flour mixed with the yolk of one egg; sweeten with a cup of soft brown sugar, flavor with any favorite seasoning—mace, nutmeg or cinnamon. Roll out quite thin and cut in fancy shapes. Bake quickly.

The French do not wash their salads, but wipe them, leaf by leaf, with a soft, dry napkin; the English entirely neglect this

necessary drying process. If withered, the salad herbs should lie in water a few minutes, then be drained in a colander, and shaken in a napkin held by the corners until dry. The English dip their cresses in salt, eat them for breakfast, and think them good for the blood; but the French eat no salad without oil. Our prejudice against this product of the olive is fast dying away; we have found that fat can be introduced into the system in no more simple and digestible form, and that oil has the quality of preserving the delicate flavor of the herbs used. Lemon juice is now often substituted for vinegar.

Fashion Notes.

Long sacques, coats and out-door wraps of all kinds are to come back again next winter, the short affairs having had their day.

Young women who have the most elaborate and expensively made tennis costumes are, nine times out of ten, indifferent players.

Bows of striped picot ribbons are made up with little clusters of heron's feathers and are prettily worn in the hair at dinners and dances.

Milliners in Paris write home that there will be some pronounced changes in the fall and winter bonnet, which, as usual, will be "lovely."

Many pretty white laces have strips running across the breadth instead of lengthwise and make up charmingly with pink or blue surah.

Lace jabots are effectively worn between velvet revers on handsome dresses. They are also liked along the straight edge of the single revers so much worn this season.

A kilted petticoat made of striped English flannel, worn with a short jacket bodice and three-fold coachman's cape, is now a favorite morning costume for watering place wear.

Dog collars of velvet ribbon, fastened by a small brooch, are a popular fancy which are becoming to a pretty throat, and has a good effect below a full frill of lace on a high corsage.

Blouse waists are very popular, and a pretty firm belt for them is made by winding a ribbon two inches wide three times round the waist and tying it through a heavy antique silver buckle.

The artificial fruits that Parisian modistes are using so plentifully are now made in a wonderfully natural way. Strawberries are as soft and compressible as the actual fruit, so are the cherries; the fruit and the flower are often used together.

A daring combination, which a contemporary describes as "a poem of a dress," is of pale willow green silk and primrose yellow crepe lisse figured with pink roses and green leaves. Lace borders and V-shaped neck, and a spray of pink and tea roses is fastened on the left shoulder.

The special new color for the forthcoming autumn evening dresses will, without doubt, be that tender tint known as "wren's egg," and nothing can well be better suited as a background for embroidery, lace, or the trimmings of exquisite artificial flowers and fruit, of the ambitious size, now worn.

Never reprimand a child in the presence of others. It may shame and mortify him for a few times, but he will soon become hardened; and a hardened child is about as good as lost from the standpoint in which you view him. And, another thing, it is disastrous for one parent to criticize the method of other parents in dealing with a child, in the presence of the child himself. Reserve such matters for private and kind consideration.

The rubber waterproof having become an important part of the wardrobe, the following suggestion is worthy of notice. The insensible perspiration which finds its way through ordinary clothing is kept in by the waterproof, and the clothes are saturated with moisture. A very few minutes will suffice to render the underclothing damp if either the wearer perspires freely, or the weather be what is called "muggy" as well as wet. Therefore a waterproof once put on, should on no account be removed until the clothes can be changed, or dried by a fire without reduction of bodily temperature.

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

The Young Folks.

Only One.

Who knows of the steps it takes
To keep the home together,
Who knows of the work it makes?
Only one—the mother.

Who listens to childish woes,
Which kisses only smother,
Who's pained by naughty blows?
Only one—the mother.

Who knows of the untiring care
Bestowed on baby brother,
Who knows of the tender prayer?
Only one—the mother.

Who knows of the lesson taught
Of loving one another,
Who knows of patience sought?
Only one—the mother.

Who knows of the anxious fears
Lest darling may not weather
The storm of life in after years?
Only one—the mother.

Who kneels at the throne above
To thank the heavenly Father
For that sweetest gift—a mother's love?
Only one—the mother. —Home Journal.

Death is the crown of life;
Were death denied, poor man would live in
vain.
Death wounds to cure; we fall, we rise, we
reign;
Spring from our fetters; fasten to the skies,
Where blooming Eden withers from our sight.
The king of terrors is the prince of peace.
—Young.

Be just in all thy actions, and if joined
With those that are not, never change thy
mind;
If aught obstruct thy course, yet stand not
still,
But wind about till thou hast topped the hill.
—Sir John Denham.

My crown is in my heart, not on my head;
Not deck'd with diamonds and Indian stones,
Nor to be seen; my crown is call'd content;
A crown it is that seldom kings enjoy.
—Shakespeare.

In the dispute, what'er I said,
My heart was by my tongue belied;
And in my looks you might have read
How much I argued on your side.—Prior.

Daring of Men Who Build Suspension Bridges.

People who have been watching the erection of the false work at the east shore anchorage pier at the bridge and out in the river between piers 2 and 3 have been wonderfully interested in the agility and what seemed to them dare-devil recklessness of the trained men on the job. They have seen them crawling along on the girders and braces nearly a hundred feet high, leaping from timber to timber, or running along the narrow planking, now stooping over to aid in the hoisting of timber or iron, now standing on the extreme edge of the river front of work, peering down upon the rocks and river below, or going along hand over hand among the braces with apparently as much ease and comfort as though moving along on terra firma.

"They are all used to that kind of work," said Gen. Field, of the Union Bridge company, "and have no fear whatever. When we were building the cantilever over the whirlpool rapids at Niagara, 240 feet above the rushing waters, they were just as daring as they are here. I remember when we had the job about completed I was up there one day. The cantilever arms were then within fifty feet of each other, and it was decided to connect them temporarily with a plank. This plank was about fifty-five feet in length, about two and one-half feet of each end resting on the cantilever arms. The foreman had issued a strict order prohibiting any one of the men from crossing the plank until it was firmly fastened at each end, the penalty being immediate dismissal. There had been a great deal of talk among the men as to who would be the first one to cross over.

"I was standing on the American side looking at the structure, when I saw one of the men walk out on the plank, look at it a minute, then look down into the whirlpool below. I felt that he was going to cross the plank, but I was too far from him to make him hear. He waited a second or two, and then deliberately walked out on the plank, and when he reached the middle of it he stooped over, seized the edges of the plank with both hands, and, throwing his feet up, stood on his head and kicked his heels and shouted to the terrified lookers-on. He must have been a minute doing it, but I felt as though it was half an hour. After satisfying himself that he had kicked enough he gained his equilibrium, and then trotted along the plank to the opposite side from

where he started, seized hold of one of the iron braces of the cantilever and went down it head first, hand over hand, to the bottom. I never saw anything like it before. Of course the foreman discharged him, and he was laid off two or three days, when I sent for him. He was one of the best men on the job, and I talked to him like a Dutch uncle and put him to work again. These men have no fear; they are brought up to the business and feel just as safe 150 feet in the air as they do on the ground. Of course, I can see how the people wonder at such things, but we have got used to it. The best time to see them travel is at the dinner hour, or when the day's work is completed." —Poughkeepsie Eagle.

Fate of the Apostles.

The following brief history of the fate of the Apostles may be new to those whose reading has not been evangelical:

St. Matthew is supposed to have suffered martyrdom or was slain with a sword at the city of Ethiopia.

St. Mark was dragged through the streets of Alexandria, in Egypt, till he expired.

St. Luke was hanged upon an olive tree in Greece.

St. John was put in a caldron of boiling oil at Rome and escaped death. He afterwards died a natural death at Ephesus, in Asia.

St. James the Great was beheaded at Jerusalem.

St. James the Less was thrown from a pinnacle or wing of the temple, and then beaten to death with a fuller's club.

St. Philip was hanged up against a pillar at Hierapolis, a city of Phrygia.

St. Bartholomew was flayed alive by the command of a barbarous king.

St. Andrew was bound to a cross, whence he preached unto the people till he expired.

St. Thomas was run through the body with a lance at Coromandel in the East Indies.

St. Jude was shot to death with arrows.

St. Simon Zealot was crucified in Persia.

St. Matthias was first stoned and then beheaded.

St. Barnabas was stoned to death by the Jews at Salina.

St. Paul was beheaded at Rome by the tyrant Nero.

How Calico Got Its Name.

The derivation of this word is very interesting, as of such an ancient date is its origin. Mrs. Leonowens says in her "Travels in India" that in the year 1498, just ten months and two days after leaving the port at Lisbon, Vasco de Gama landed on the coast of Malaba at Calicut, or more properly Kale Rhoda, "City of the Black Goddess." Calicut was at that period not only a very ancient seaport, but an extensive territory, which, stretching along the western coast of southern India, reached from Bombay and the adjacent islands to Cape Comorin. It was at an early period so famous for its weaving and dyeing of cotton cloth that its name became identified with the manufactured fabric, hence the name calico. It is now generally admitted that this ingenious art originated in India in remote ages, and from that country found its way into Egypt.

It was not until the middle of the seventeenth century that calico printing was introduced into Europe. A knowledge of the art was acquired by some of the servants of the Dutch East India company and carried to Holland, whence it was introduced in London in the year 1676. It is surprising for grown-up children, as well as our young folks, to learn that "Pliny as early as the first century mentions in his natural history that there existed in Egypt a wonderful method of dyeing white cloth." Calico cannot be despised when it boasts of such antiquity. The shoddy make-up of the present day may look down with contempt upon the calico dress, but "what kind of lineage has it?" the calico can proudly ask.

When Gladstone was Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, a deputation of brewers waited on him to remind him of the loss the revenue would sustain by any farther restrictions on the liquor traffic. His reply was: "Gentlemen, you need not give yourselves any trouble about the revenue. The question of revenue must never stand in the way of needed reforms. Besides, with a sober population, not wasting their earnings, I will know where to get my revenue."

A man must be excessively stupid, as well as uncharitable, who believes there is no virtue but on his own side.—Addison.

Interesting Scraps.

If we rightly estimate what we call good and evil, we shall find it lies much in comparison. —Locke.

When desperate ills demand a speedy cure, distrust is cowardice and prudence folly. —Johnson.

The Germans are training dogs to do outpost duty in the army and to perform all sorts of military services.

A young Chinaman employed by a cigar firm on Park Row, New York, has won the second prize for ornamental drawing at the Cooper Institute.

In 1752 Buffon and Dalibard ascertained the identity of electricity and lightning by insulated rods; and the very same year Franklin made the same determination by a kite.

A rich New York dry goods merchant's son, who was entirely bald, has had the hair from a Newfoundland dog's leg transplanted to his own head, and it is growing nicely.

Anciently the Jews swore by Jerusalem, by the temple, by the God of Israel, and also by the broken glass, this last form being similar to the Chinese custom of breaking a saucer against the witness-box.

In a tribunal at Paris the other day the judge suggested to a wordy lawyer that he had better be brief, and that worthy responded as follows: "He is wrong, I am right, and your honor is a good judge." Then he sat down.

Every day Parisians consume forty-nine to fifty tons of snails in their season. They are boiled in five or six waters, extracted from the shell, dressed in fresh butter and garlic, then replaced in the shell, covered with pastry and bread crumbs, and finally simmered in white wine.

A flock of wild geese on the wing near Chico, Cal., were lately struck by lightning and six of them killed. The dead fowls were plump and fat, without a mark to show where the electric fluid had struck them. This is said to be the first instance on record of these birds being struck by lightning while flying.

The figures representing the mortality of a great city like London for a single week are appalling. During the week ending January 1, 1887, there were registered in that city 1,899 deaths, of which 114 were from measles, 25 from scarlet fever, 27 from whooping-cough and 17 from typhoid fever; 74 deaths were caused by violence, 66 being the result of negligence or accident and 7 being suicides.

In Washington Territory the Indians have an ingenious scheme by which they kill a large number of deer with but very little trouble. Taking some old blankets, they fasten them at short intervals upon the bushes, making a long line of bushes so covered. Then taking a large area of timber, they gradually close in on the frightened deer. When the animals have reached the line of blankets they travel round in a circle like a whirlpool, refusing to pass the line of blankets. This enables the Indians to kill them as rapidly as they please.

The moon, having a much smaller mass than the earth, will exert its attractive influence less strongly; and by the exertion of the same strength (as on earth) a man could leap into the air to an astonishing distance, jumping over the tallest buildings with the same ease that he would clear a low obstruction here. The same effect would be produced upon all other bodies. Horses would travel at a greatly increased speed, and if the rider was thrown the consequences of his fall would be much less serious; the elephant would become as light-footed as a deer; a stone thrown from the hand of a careless boy might fall in an adjoining town before accomplishing its mission of destruction; armies would engage in battles at great distances from each other; and nearly every kind of labor would be lightened, from the diminished weight of tools and materials.

Couldn't Read His Own Handwriting.

During the war a quantity of personal property belonging to a resident of Washington was seized and confiscated by the United States. For years the original owner made repeated attempts to secure an order for its restoration from the quartermaster

who had charge of it. But he was obdurate, and insisted that it should be restored only through an act of Congress. Still the attorney for the plaintiff persisted, and again he wrote to Quartermaster General Meigs for an order of restoration. This was about the seventh attempt, and the officer had grown impatient. He wrote an exceedingly vigorous reply, in which he emphatically refused to do as requested. The handwriting was frightful. The attorney saw his chance. He hastened to his client, and thrusting the letter to him, said: "I have succeeded at last. Here is the order." The "order" was taken to the corral, where the officer in charge recognized the signature and at once turned over the property. When Gen. Meigs asked what had become of it he was told that it had been restored on his order. He saw the order, and as he could not read it, he simply said: "I do not remember signing it." —Boston Transcript.

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The St. Louis market is reported bare of broomcorn.

Business is reported good generally throughout the country.

The potato crop of the country will be below the average this year.

The Labor party in New York has arranged for a thorough canvass of the state this fall. Two hundred and forty mass meetings are to be held.

A company has been organized to dam the Kaw river a few miles above Topeka, and to convey water down to the city in a race to be used as power for manufacturing purposes.

The *Farm, Field and Stockman*, one of our most valued exchanges appears in a new dress. It is always encouraging to see our friends coming in "dressed up." They feel better for it. We wish our neighbor good fortune and increased opportunities for doing good.The *Nebraska Farmer* is now published weekly. This, we believe, is a good move from every point of view. Messrs Heath & Seiler are good newspaper men, and they are putting good work on their paper. They can now do more good for their readers and for themselves.

The Chicago Inter-State exposition is now open. It is well worth visiting. The management say that "in some important respects it has never been equaled at any temporary exhibition, and in scarcely any respect has it ever been excelled. All railway and transportation lines give reduced rates to visitors, and there is every indication that the usual attendance of about 500,000 will be well nigh doubled. It certainly will be if the intelligent, enterprising, well-to-do people of the Northwest properly appreciate the opportunity it affords.

Messrs. Pancoast & Griffith, of Philadelphia, write us that in many fruit growing sections the apple crop will be almost a failure and nowhere is there a fair prospect of an average crop. In New England where earlier reports were most promising we now hear of marked declines in the prospects, and though present indications are more favorable there than anywhere else, the crop can average only medium. A few localities in New York and the New England states promise good quality of fruit, but the general tenor is to the contrary. Present approximate averages of the principal states are: New York, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, 86; Maine, Vermont, Michigan, 74; Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Virginia, Kansas, Missouri, Wisconsin, Minnesota, 53; Ohio, Illinois, 30. Taken as a whole the prospect is for a crop below medium quality and one of the shortest on record.

SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Our readers are favored this week with a well-written letter on "The Enormity of a Protective Fine or Tax," by Mr. Tallant, of Garden City, Kas., who suggests that he is an "old man who is somewhat familiar with such matters." The letter is well worth reading, for it is earnest, evidently the product of a mind that has done a good deal of thinking. We wish every reader of the KANSAS FARMER would read the letter before reading what follows this paragraph, for then they will not only see how protective tariff laws are regarded by persons of that way of thinking, but they will also be better prepared to make a just application of what is said in answer to it in this article.

We would not, probably, refer to the subject at this time, if Mr. Tallant did not very courteously submit several questions—one in particular, and besides that, we have a question on the same subject from a valued correspondent in Nemaha county. This is a good place to take note of the doubt which Mr. T.'s language implies as to whether his letter would be printed in the KANSAS FARMER. Our columns are open to all Kansas people who desire in a practical way to discuss practical questions of interest to farmers of this State or of the nation, without making hobbies of them and without indulging in offensive personalities. We never stop to think whether a correspondent agrees with us. We want him to express his own views in his own way, however critical, if respectful. And how shall we know what our correspondents think unless they tell us? and how shall our readers know unless we print what is written? Moreover, how are we to improve ourselves, add to our stocks of knowledge, and discover truth, unless we reason together? Tariff laws are of great interest to all the people, not only to farmers, and it is very important that we study the subject and get as nearly right as possible.

It would be a relief to know whether our correspondent believes in tariff duties under any circumstances. If he does, then the question to be decided is whether it is better, in laying duties, to discriminate in favor of classes of articles which are produced in this country. Government revenues must be raised and they must be raised by taxation. It requires about \$450,000,000 annually now to defray public expenses and meet public obligations. That money must be raised by taxes, and a large proportion of it can be raised directly from foreigners who trade in our markets if we lay the duties on such articles as come in competition with what we produce ourselves, as wheat, iron, wool, manufactured goods, etc. But tariff duties levied on articles of classes that are not produced in this country, as coffee, tea, spices, etc., that amounts to an indirect tax levied wholly upon us, because we have nothing with which to oppose the foreign article so as to affect the price. The duty, whatever it is, comes off the consumer in the end, all of it. It is not so with articles in competition. The large quantities of woolen, cotton, iron and wooden goods made here by our own people, affect the market to such an extent as to regulate the price, in some instances wholly, as in common cotton and wool goods; in others partially, as in the finer grades of such goods. As to the mere matter of tax, then, a protective tariff draws more of it out of foreigners and less of it out of our own people, while a revenue tariff draws more of the tax out of our own people and less of it out of foreigners.

If our correspondent prefers to raise the government revenues by direct tax-

tion, the same as we do our State and local revenues, that is another matter. The figures show that to raise \$450,000,000 would require a tax levy of a trifle more than 2 per cent. on all the taxable property of the country; that is, \$20 tax on the \$1,000 valuation of property. The average assessment in Kansas for all purposes is now about 4 per cent. If government revenues were raised by direct taxation, it would increase the taxes of the people one-half. Where a man now pays \$20 taxes, then he would have to pay \$30, and so for any amount. That would amount to permitting foreigners to trade in our markets without bearing any of the burdens of our government.

As to rates of duty, if all the goods imported into this country were subjected to tariff duties, the rate could be put at 30 per cent., and it would produce as much revenue as is collected under the higher rate of 45 per cent. The value of the goods which are admitted free of duty is equal to one-half or more of that of the goods on which duty is paid. The figures for the year ending June 30, 1887, are:

Value of dutiable goods.....	\$458,084,333
Value of free goods.....	234,169,017

The free list is made up almost wholly of articles the like of which are not produced in this country, and the dutiable list is made up almost wholly of articles which compete with similar articles made in this country.

Our friend is mistaken in his estimate of the Morrison bill. It was expected that its provisions, if enacted into law, would reduce existing tariff duties about 20 per cent.; that would have brought the average rate on dutiable goods from about 45 per cent. to 36 per cent. Twenty per cent. of 45 is 9, not 20.

The duty on ready-made wool clothing is 40 cents per pound, and 35 per cent. *ad valorem* additional. At that rate an English-made suit weighing, say five pounds and valued at \$11, could be sold in this country at \$16.85. It does not seem credible, then, that a worse article of American-made clothing would cost \$45 or nearly three times as much. At some of our great clothing factories, ready-made wool suits are sold by the thousand down as low as \$5.50.

The steel rail illustration cited by our correspondent shows American-made steel rails were sold as low as \$25.50 per ton; and if he will look at the market reports at that time he will find that English-made rails were selling in English markets at \$24 to \$25 per ton. Our tariff duty on steel rails at that time was \$17 a ton. The tariff then, did not protect a monopoly in steel rails, for the difference between the English price and American price would not have paid the freight across the ocean. He must look further for the monopoly-supporting agency.

The duty on sugar is nearly all a tax on the consumer, and ought to be removed wholly. The government could well afford to pay a reasonable bounty on home-made sugar to encourage its manufacture and then save nearly \$50,000,000 to the people annually. A bounty would soon bring out American-made sugar in vast quantities or it would prove that there is no further use in maintaining the home factories at such enormous cost.

As to why we ought not to abandon the protection policy, there are many good reasons. It secures to the farmers better markets than they would have without it. It secures to the American people, in the markets of their own country, equal privileges with those extended to people of other countries. It is one of the means of national defense, encouraging and protecting the people in building up their own industries, nationalizing common interests, making

the people independent of other nations in all the arts and pursuits of labor. It affords employment to our own people, protecting them against unfair competition. It keeps large numbers of men employed in manufactures and other pursuits who would otherwise be farmers themselves—competitors and not customers as they now are. It has made us the first manufacturing nation on earth, as we are the greatest agricultural nation. It has greatly reduced the price of all manufactured articles; it has lessened the cost and increased the comforts of living among the people. It gives us more free goods of foreign production than we received under revenue tariffs, and it does not increase our expenses for dutiable goods. It has afforded the farmer enlarged home markets, it has increased the value of most of the things he raises to sell, and it has reduced the prices of things he has to buy. It benefits all the people of the country by stimulating home industries, and is worth more than a hundred ships of war as a protection to them. It keeps thousands of millions of dollars among our own people that would go to foreigners. It favors our own people rather than other people. It compels people who compete with us to pay part of our taxes, and it levies tribute on persons that come here to unload old and unsalable stocks. And last and greatest, it has been and will continue to be of great practical benefit to farmers, by opening up and maintaining home markets, by inducing other men to follow other callings rather than agriculture, and by reducing the cost of the farmer's supplies, letting him have free the productions of other countries which do not come into competition with his own products or those of his neighbor. As well might we ask a farmer to remove his fences, his gates, his buildings and other means of protection which have served him well in building up his home, as to ask the American people to remove all tariff barriers which have been thus serviceable to them.

MAJOR SIMS' CORN FIGURES.

Hon. Wm. Sims, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, reports the Kansas corn yield this year at 49 per cent of an average of the last five years. Twenty-two counties will have a surplus; twenty-four will have enough to meet local requirements; the remaining counties, with probably a few exceptions, will be short.

Give Credit to the Bismarck Fair.

The KANSAS FARMER regrets exceedingly that we did not receive, in time to effect any good, the notice of the Western National Fair Association of its intention to prohibit all gambling devices and other immoral and unlawful practices on its grounds during the fair at Bismarck. It would have afforded the FARMER special pleasure to publish such notice and to commend the action and motives of the management in adopting such a rule. Notice was forwarded to us for insertion in our last issue before the fair, but too late for use.

It is time to shut out all such demoralizing agencies. Public sentiment demands it and the people will have it so. No Fair management will long survive in Kansas that does not respect the public will in this respect. The Bismarck people are enterprising, they have good grounds, and this movement against the roughs and rowdies is the best improvement of all. Let the board stand by the new rule, and they will find it profitable in the years to come.

BETTER THAN TEACHING.

There are a good many young men of energy in Kansas who would like a more active life than that of a teacher during the colder half of the year, but who do not see their way clearly in any other vocation. The average teacher in the county district schools does not earn more than one dollar a day clear, counting all the working days of the four weeks of the school month. Many of them do not do as well as that.

The KANSAS FARMER wants to engage the services of some energetic and capable persons to solicit subscribers. We want to canvass every county, every township, every school district and neighborhood in the state once; we want every rural family in the state to see the paper and have an opportunity to subscribe for it. We are making a paper that needs no apology as to any part or feature of it, a paper that any person can honestly recommend; and there is enough of it and about it to justify every agent and friend to promise continued and steady improvement. The time has come when farmers must have representative papers of their own outside of party lines—papers that will give them the truth at least when they ask for it. The KANSAS FARMER will always give the exact truth in every matter touched editorially when the truth can be ascertained. It has no interest in parties or cliques; but it has a great interest in the success of agriculture generally and in the social and political education of farmers. Our paper is clean and progressive.

There is a fruitful field open here for the right kind of workers. To such it will be more profitable than teaching. We want persons of energy and push, persons who want to get ahead in the world by doing good work as they go along—sober, steady, persevering, intelligent persons whose manners and conversation would be in harmony with the character and objects of the paper. Letters of inquiry on the subject addressed to this office will receive immediate attention. We want responsible agents in every part of the state.

KANSAS SUGAR.

So many times has the KANSAS FARMER announced the solution of the sugar problem, that it would seem there is no use in any more statements of that kind. But nobody knows everything—a trite saying—applies here. Sugar has been made from sorghum cane in Kansas a dozen years or more by common methods and by scientific methods. Professors Swenson and Scoaville, came to Kansas five years ago and made sugar by scientific processes. They and a few friends worked like beavers two years and made sugar, but they did not make enough to pay them for the necessary outlay and labor. They could not get more than about 40 per cent of the juice out of the cane. So their works at Hutchinson and Sterling stopped. Another method was tried, and the principle found correct—the diffusion process. It was tried at Ottawa and proved to be entirely satisfactory, extracting about all the juice, scarcely a trace being left in the cane. But the machinery was not perfect. That was in 1885. Last year the work was renewed with improved machinery at Fort Scott, but from some cause it did not succeed. This year under the direction of Prof. Swenson, the work is proceeding regularly and satisfactorily. Col. Colman, Commissioner of Agriculture, spent a few days at the works and witnessed the process. He was delighted, and so were the people of Fort Scott, who called a public meeting and had music, speeches, and a banquet. Col. Colman on his return to

Washington sent a telegram to the country saying: "Having had more time and the experience of last year to guide us, I am pleased to be able to say that all difficulties seem now to have been overcome and no flouring mill is more surely turning out its quota of flour than is the Parkinson Sugar works at Fort Scott, Kan., turning out its quota of sugar to-day, and sugar of the best quality. The mill is capable of working every twenty hours 150 tons of cane, making therefrom 18,000 pounds of sugar, or more. From the first swinging in the centrifugals from 100 to 150 pounds of sugar per ton of cane was obtained, and twenty pounds more are expected from the second swinging. A yield of from ten to fifteen tons of cane per acre was being secured, which would produce by this new process from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds of sugar. This sugar is worth by the car load 5½ cents per pounds. I left there after the first week's work and it was estimated that 100,000 pounds of sugar had already been made. The sugar was there to be seen by everybody, too. Nor is this all; to every ton of cane aside from the sugar in it there are some ten or twelve gallons of molasses and also the seed raised upon the cane, amounting to about twenty-five bushels per acre and just as good for feeding all kinds of stock as Indian corn. Indeed, the seed, it is estimated, will pay for raising the cane, which is a merit possessed by no other sugar plant."

This is the best sort of news to the people of Kansas. It will be worth millions to our farmers; it will make a market for the sorghum cane crop; it will employ thousands of persons who will want supplies from the farmers and it will insure the establishment of large factories within the state, adding to our taxable property. We will refer to the subject again soon and more fully.

The Kansas State Poultry Association.

During the Kansas state Fair which will be held at Topeka September 19-24 inclusive, and in conjunction with it the Kansas State Poultry Association will be held. Their display of poultry and pet stock will be unquestionably the finest and largest ever shown in the state.

An expert professional judge has been secured which settles all doubt as to the distribution of awards. The same liberal terms are granted for the transportation of stock by express companies as heretofore. This places the expenses so low that all interested in poultry culture can send their stock and compare their merits. Those not wishing to attend personally, may rest assured their stock will be carefully received from the express company, placed on exhibition and cared for at the expense of the association, if it is directed in care of John G. Hewitt, President, or George H. Hughes, Secretary of the Kansas State Poultry and Pet Stock Association, Headquarters at State Fair Grounds, Topeka.

The KANSAS FARMER heartily approves this movement of the poultry raisers, and would be glad to see a thousand or two "pets" at the State Fair. Fill out the whole range from King Bantam down to lilliputian Bronze turkeys and Emden geese.

Several years ago Marshal T. Polk robbed the State treasury of Tennessee of several hundred thousand dollars while serving as State Treasurer. He escaped, but was subsequently arrested and returned to Nashville. In due time he was reported to have sickened and died. His body was shipped from Nashville to Bolivar, Tenn., where it was deposited in the ground. Now comes the news that one Gamble, a prominent citizen of Anniston, Ala., has just returned home from an extended visit in the City of Mexico, and while there he met Polk on the street and talked with him.

The Enormity of a Protective Fine, or Tax. Kansas Farmer:

I have read your commercial tax articles as they have appeared in your paper the past year, especially your last, of September 1, with much interest. It is to be hoped that you will permit an old man who is tolerably familiar with such matters, to reply to you in his own way.

From time immemorial, civilized society has been divided into two classes, the plunderers and the plundered—the producers, and those who live off the products of their labor, giving nothing in return whatever. Of course, these last are immensely wealthy, and use all the arts that sophistry, falsehood, chicanery and pettifoggery can put forth to prolong their power and delude their dupes.

Most certainly a protective tariff, extorted from the people from 150 to 200 millions yearly more than their officials can spend, waste or steal, is an unmitigated evil without any apology whatever for existing one moment longer than it can be repealed and destroyed. As it is, this surplus revenue, extorted from the slender wallets of farmers and laborers, is a constant menace to the liberties of the people. Those who favor maintaining such a tax or fine are constantly contriving some way to spend this surplus money, and do the people no good. The Blair bill proposes to spend millions yearly in educating illiterate little niggers; another proposes to spend more millions in paying steamers to run empty to foreign nations when our tariff taxes and fines are so high that all foreign trade is prohibited. Others want to put up big public buildings in every big and little town in the country to put a post office in. Then there is the river and harbor bill, that abomination that squanders millions yearly on bogus harbors and creeks like the Sno-homish, Chesapeake and other imaginary "rivers" that cannot be found on any map. Then a navy on paper has swallowed up 1,000 millions in twenty years—anything to first rob the people, and then waste the money filched from them and do no good with it.

Is it true, as you have repeatedly asserted, that this tax does not put up the price on almost every necessary of life? If so, why is the slightest reduction of this atrocious fine on innocent purchasers so bitterly opposed by its beneficiaries? Will you please answer this question?

In Manitoba, the Canadians are on the point of rebellion against a fine of 35 per cent. on everything they buy where they want to buy. In this country, so-called farmer's organs beg of the people to be happy on average fines of 48 per cent. If there ever was any excuse for this heavy burden on every article consumed by farmers, while their products must be sold at the world's price, that time certainly passed away when the rebellion was subdued.

You deny that 1,000 millions in hard cash are really taken from the consumers of the republic for nothing. As you very properly show, the amount may be 500 millions more. The question is a somewhat obscure one and hard to prove, but it is certainly not less than the first named seem. In proof of where large amounts go every year, W. L. Scott, a Pennsylvania member of Congress, made the following statement a year ago:

"Eighteen months ago I had occasion to buy 10,000 tons of steel rails. I went to a rolling mill in my own State and bought them for \$25.50 a ton. Those who made and sold them were perfectly satisfied with the price. At that time there was no combination between the steel mills here, but six months after the seven or eight steel rail makers combined and agreed to divide among themselves the quantity of rails that the country needed. Gradually the price went up till it reached \$35 per ton (it has since gone up to \$40). From \$25.50 to \$33 is an increase of \$7.50, while the foreign-made article has not increased at all. Now the increased cost of making these rails is not more than 10 per cent. over and above what I paid, or \$2.50 a ton, leaving a clear profit of \$7,500,000 on the million and a half tons of steel rails made in this country by these seven or eight mills. Do you think the railroads pay this excessive profit? Not by any means, nor do the laborers who produced them receive any benefit from this useless enhanced price. As to the profits made by these steel mills, I know one of them (the Edgar Thompson) where the directors of

that company have squabbled for years whether or not they should divide ten millions of dollars now lying idle in their treasury."

Sugar is an article on which the people are fined and punished one dollar each for every man, woman and child in the country, or about fifty millions of dollars. This penalty goes largely to rich sugar refiners in the East and a few sugar makers in the South. Strangely enough, while this is true east of the Rocky mountains, in California sugar comes in free of any duty, and the refiners there and in the Sandwich Islands pay the Pacific roads millions of dollars to refuse to carry sugar there and thus keep up the price on their duty-free sugar to the unfortunate consumers. Anything—even free trade, when the people are to be robbed. Sugar is so cheap in Europe that a pound of it is given free to the buyer of every pound of tea or coffee. It is also found to fatten cattle remarkably, and to make a most excellent mortar for building houses. It is reserved for the Great Republic to be so steeped in barbarism as to punish the consumers of this prime necessity of life, and prevent its usefulness in the arts.

As to the cost of clothing, residents of the seaboard find it profitable to cross the ocean to buy even a very moderate wardrobe. The following conversation was recently reported in the Kansas City Times:

Two men who sat on the rail of a sloop the other day, compared the prices of their suits of clothes. The younger, who had just returned from England, asked the other: "What did you pay for that suit?" "It was made to order," said the other complacently, "and cost me \$45." "Well, this outfit," said the younger, showing a far better suit in both fit and quality, "cost me, made by a crack London tailor, just \$11."

How can such enormities be fitly characterized except by calling them thefts and robberies of the most colossal order? Hence, perhaps, the respectability of such crimes and their maintenance.

Several years ago, Col. Morrison, of Illinois, attempted to have this gigantic system of fines and penalties reduced only 20 per cent., or from 48 to 28 per cent. Of course, this was bitterly opposed and defeated, and none were more eager and conspicuous in maintaining and perpetuating the fraud than the members of Congress from Kansas. It is refreshing to note that Minnesota and Nebraska, and even Rhode Island, have become restive under these frightful thefts, and threaten to do their share towards bringing about a more equitable and just state of affairs.

J. F. TALLANT.

Garden City, Kas., September 5.

Topeka Weather Report.

Abstract for the week ending Saturday, September 10, 1887:

Temperature.—Highest 95°, Tuesday, September 6; lowest 65°, Friday, September 9; average daily mean 74.714°.

Rainfall.—Rain fell in measurable quantities on two days—a total for the week of 43-100 of an inch.

Suit is to be brought against Postmaster General Vilas by the Veterans' Rights association for an alleged violation of the law which directs that "in making any reduction of force in the executive departments the head of such department shall retain those persons, who may be equally qualified, who have been honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States." The engineer of the post office building is an honorably discharged soldier. He received notice two weeks ago that his services would be dispensed with to effect a reduction of force. There being no charges against him, he secured an indorsement from the Grand Army posts of the city asking for his retention. The answer of the Postmaster General to this request was a peremptory order of dismissal.

Mr. Powderly, at the head of the Knights of Labor, publishes a circular suggesting some new features to the order. Give to each trade the right to organize a national trade assembly, under the jurisdiction of the general assembly, said national trade assembly to meet at least once a year for the election of officers and for the better regulation of the affairs of the trade and district. Each national trade assembly to have exclusive control over the affairs of its trade, without let or hindrance so long as the constitution of the general assembly is not violated. In matters concerning strikes, no trade local assembly to enter upon one until all of the assemblies in the national trade assembly have voted on the question, and have, by a three-fourths vote, agreed to render assistance (the general laws of the order requiring attempts of arbitration to be observed). No assistance from the general order to be given until the case has been presented to the general executive board, and by them submitted to the order at large. In case that no assistance from the general order is required, the general executive board is not to interfere with the matter.

Horticulture.

Budding When the Bark Sticks.

The usual instruction given to beginners in budding is something like this: "The first and most important essential is a free growing stock, so that the bark will separate freely from the wood, and receive the inserted bud. If the growth of the stock is slow, and the bark cannot be lifted easily it will be best for you to omit budding, and graft the trees next spring."

There is change in this matter. Experiments have proven that budding may be performed successfully when the bark is not loose and when it will not separate freely from the wood. "Instead of this," a correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says: "One may cut his bud with its shield of bark and wood, just as if he were going to insert in an ordinary way, and without removing any wood from it, and apply it by as neatly fitting an operation as possible, to an excision upon the stock, nearly identical in form and size with the one made upon the stick of buds in removing this bud to be transplanted."

There is nothing in the nature of the operation nor in the principles of vegetable physiology to occasion doubt on this point. If grafting may be done as all of us know it is done, why may not the operation be varied to accommodate methods, to the size and character of scion. A bud is but a short graft. When setting a graft it is necessary to make a good fit, and to have barks touch neatly on at least one side of the stick. Why not perform the operation of budding on the same general principle? The correspondent above quoted says, further: "If the bud thus placed upon this excision does not fit it at both sides, it can at least be made to fit at both ends and one side, which will usually answer very well. If the stock be but one year old, let the excision be by removing from it one of its buds, with its shield of bark and wood, which may thus be almost a counterpart to the place on the stick of buds from which the bud to be transplanted was removed, and an exact bed for this bud. Theoretically and practically, I think, there is a supply of vegetative force stored up in the wood of the stock, under the germ of the bud removed, that gives a grand send off in the spring to this substituted stranger, by way of mutual adoption."

"Where the stock is somewhat larger than the stick of buds, the excision will be too large to be covered neatly by the bud. In this case two buds may be laid upon it, side by side, and fitted together by cutting a portion from the inside edge of each shield of the buds, or bud, in every case to bark edge of the cut or bed made on the stock—for there is where the union must take place, if at all."

"When thus fitted to the stock the bud, or buds, must be firmly tied in place, as in ordinary budding, and finally covered everywhere but upon the bud or germ itself with grafting wax. I always use thin strips of roffia for tying the liquid grafting wax—which any one can make—applied in a cleanly way, and most expeditiously and effectively, with a quarter-inch painter's brush. The operation will usually fail if waxing be omitted."

"This method of budding is a beautiful and successful operation. It comes to our complete relief in all cases of checked or arrested growth in summer or fall, by leaf blight, drouth, or other cause. If on putting your knife into the bark you find it will strip or peel, banish your vexation (pardonable under the old system) and resort to it

at once. It can be performed with equal success in spring, largely superseding other modes of grafting small stocks."

After the bud is carefully fitted it must be fastened in place by light wrapping. Woolen yarn is good for the purpose. And air must be excluded by waxing and tying, the same as is done in case of grafting.

Raising Walnut Trees.

It will soon be time to gather walnuts for planting. Let them remain on the trees until they are fully matured and begin to drop from the branches without being shaken. Gather them on shallow piles in the open air and let them lie a few weeks until the hulls begin to soften and rot.

It is important that the nut be not allowed to dry out in the piles after gathering and before planting. They might be removed from the tree and taken immediately to the place of planting and set out; but that is not the natural way. After walnuts drop from the trees, if left where they fell, their hulls will soon rot so that a weight upon them, as the foot of a passing animal or of a person will break them and press the nut into the ground far enough to give it a bed, and it is soon covered by falling or drifting leaves. The nuts ought to be planted before they are dried out; for whether the germ is or is not destroyed, the sprouting is delayed because a large part of stores which nature had laid up for the nourishment of its young plant is gone. When the hulls begin to soften, a light wooden maul or a heavy mallet is a good thing to break and loosen the hulls. A 4x4 inch scantling a foot long with an inch board nailed on and dressed off at other end for a handle, is a good implement for the work. A better one is a hand roller pulled over the walnuts a few times, they being loosened up with a spade fork or manure fork between rolls. It is much easier to handle the nuts without their hulls than with them.

What to do with them next depends upon whether they are to be sprouted in a bed or are to be planted at once where the trees are expected to grow. Our preference is to start them in beds and set them out after the young tree is born. The bed should be prepared as carefully as if it were to sprout tobacco seed or to grow onions. The reason for this is, that some of the nuts may be long in sprouting and on that account or from some other cause it may be necessary to leave the nuts or part of them in the bed longer than was intended originally, and the better the ground was prepared the better will be the growth of its young trees. The ground ought to be somewhat sandy. If the soil is heavy and hard it must be softened and lightened. Crushing it and mixing it with fine, well-rotted manure, rotted wood, leaves, earth removed from about old stumps and the like. Make the soil rich, and it will be soft enough when well worked. If it has no sand, spread some over the top and mix it with the surface soil by harrow or rake.

Ground ready, take the nuts, with hulls softened or removed as before mentioned, and drop them about six inches apart in rows. Suit yourself about the distance between rows. As the nut is dropped, move it to the proper place and press it into the ground with the foot. It makes this part of the work a good deal easier if the hulls are removed before planting. Cover lightly and pass on. After all the nuts are planted a light covering of straw is good. In Kansas that is important, because our surface soil is light and easi-

ly removed by wind. A light covering of straw will serve to avoid danger from drifting soil, and it will not be heavy enough to interfere with the free operation of the sun's rays in the spring.

Rose Culture.

A rose bush in the plant kingdom is like "Old Hundred" in music. It is standard and does not wear out. The rose is the queen of flowers. Every farm house grounds ought to have flowering plants in variety, and in every instance give first place to the rose. It is easy of cultivation, not difficult to handle, and is always, during the growing season, attractive, even in the absence of flowers.

A correspondent of *The Gardener's Monthly* gives some practical suggestions concerning the culture of roses. The writer's experience has taught him to place much stress on the "location" of the rose bed. He would not have it where the afternoon sun will shine upon it; for the rose—although dependent, as all flowers are, upon the sun—does not require so much as some other flowers, and in fact, the hot afternoon sun during July and August brings forward the roses too rapidly and is apt to fade and spoil them. And he thinks that if the bushes can be somewhat sheltered from the cold northwest winds of winter, so much the better.

As to soil and treatment, he says:

"The most suitable soil is a strong, rich loam, made richer if necessary by frequent applications of manure in liquid form. I would recommend, in starting, decomposed turf, and this should be renewed from time to time, for even the earth under certain conditions grows old and worthless for rose growing. It may be safely laid down as a rule that it is impossible to make the soil too rich for the rose, and to this end I have used ground bones, soot, wood ashes and sheep manure, and find that my roses have thrived under this treatment. Indeed, I think it is because of the variety of fertilizers used that such good results have been attained. While it is necessary, at all times, to give to the rose, at the root and on the foliage, water in plenty, nothing, on the other hand, is more injurious than a wet, retentive subsoil. Should it be necessary to drain the bed somewhat, it can be very easily done by digging out the soil to a depth of say two and a half feet; fill the bottom to a depth of six inches with small stones, and then replace the earth. I would impress upon my readers the importance of cultivation. The soil should be dug and hoed, not merely to keep down the weeds, but to insure the health of the plant. A good time to stir the surface of the soil is shortly after having thoroughly drenched the bed, as by so doing one prevents the top of the ground from becoming hard. Watering and fertilizing are very beneficial just before and during the period of bloom. After blooming, water should be used unsparingly, as at this period new wood is forming, from which another year we must expect to gather our largest and finest flowers. In order that the rose and its foliage may come to maturity in a perfect form, it will be necessary that a constant watch be kept for the appearance of the vermin, which ever infest the rose bush. Preparations of hellebore and whale oil soap are most excellent helpers to rid one of these pests. When mildew appears, powdered sulphur may be applied with beneficial results. While most rose growers have thought best to prune or cut back the growth of the bush each year, leaving it at a height of say from two to three feet, I have thought that to let them grow as nature intended is the better way. As a result of so doing I have quite a number of Gen. Jacqueminot and Paul Neron rose bushes from eight to ten feet in height and blooming to the top.

Horticultural Notes.

They are raising peaches ten inches in circumference at Bentonville, Ark.

An orange wine factory is to be established in Florida by an English firm.

For ants on fruit trees put a line of gas tar all around the tree, and that will stop their progress.

The ground intended for lettuce, radishes, spinach and the like next spring, should be prepared this fall.

J. E. Sherman, of Cape Charles, Va., has raised \$16,000 worth of kale from fifty acres, or \$320 per acre. His net profit is \$12,950, or \$259 per acre.

A ditch 110 miles long is about to be constructed in New Mexico, which is expected to irrigate over one million acres of land. The enterprise will involve an outlay of \$1,000,000.

Some of the most hardy species of vegetables will succeed as well, if not better, when planted in autumn than in spring. Among the number are asparagus, rhubarb, and similar plants.

For ants in a lawn put a large flower-pot over their hole or place of operations. The ants will build up into the pot, and in a short time it may be lifted up and carried away and dropped into a vessel of water, which will be the end of them.

At one of the winter meetings of the Dayton Club, writes a correspondent of *Vick's Magazine*, Mr. Ohmer said that he had found no bad effect from the twigs and buds being encased in ice, unless the weight became so great as to actually break them.

Late reports indicate a scanty supply of all sorts of fruits, especially peaches, apples, and grapes. Our friends will bear this in mind, be saving with the fruits they may have, and try to make the most of them. Dried and evaporated fruit of any description will undoubtedly meet with ready sale at increased figures.

A branch of any hardy tree would keep in the best condition if encased in ice the winter through, and branches of a peach tree lying on a shaded shed roof, buried in frozen snow sludge which had drifted and lain there, blossomed and bore well when the other branches of the same tree, and all other trees around, had their blossom buds killed.

Ants in flower or garden beds may be destroyed, as follows: Take two ounces of soft soap, one pound of potash, and about two and one-half pints of water. Boil the whole together for some time, stirring the ingredients occasionally. The liquor may then be allowed to cool. With a pointed stick or dibble make holes wherever the soil is infested. Drop the mixture, filling the holes full once or twice.

To preserve fruit for show, this method is recommended: Make as strong a solution of rock salt in water as can be made, put in a small quantity of alum and borax, and when all is dissolved strain through a clean cloth. Now put your fruit in the bottles or jars, pour on the solution and cork tight. Keep from frost. If specks of dirt can be seen, or it gets roily when handled, you can open the bottle, rinse the fruit in clear water and pour on a new solution.

The Russian mulberry, as is well known, grows rapidly from seed; and in a lot of seedlings (as stated by the *Gardener's Monthly*) Mr. Teas observed one which ran along "the ground like a pumpkin vine." Understanding pretty well what this meant, from his life-long study of trees, he inserted a few buds of it in other mulberries at a distance of several feet from the ground, and found to his delight when the buds started to grow that he had a first-class weeper, with a profusion of large, beautiful, dark green leaves.

For fastening sacks on grape clusters, label wire is a good thing. If the sacks are torn they may be clamped with bits of tin. A correspondent says: By this arrangement for sacking, I can make the same sacks do several years. If sacks get holes cut in them by wasps or bees, or torn, I draw the parts together, and clamp it there with a piece of the tin, of proper width and length to suit the wound. And these sacks, thus fastened on, will hang there as long as the leaves. And when I go out to gather grapes, I clip them loose until I get a basket full, or any desired quantity; call them "pods," and unsack them at pleasure. It is very handy to go at any time and unfasten the sack, examine the bunch of grapes, slip the sack over it, and fasten it again.

The Poultry Yard.

Provide Against Rough Weather.

The time of year is at hand when we may expect cooler weather and some changes which readily affect fowls as they do persons. There is a much closer relationship between the physiological functions of animals and of men than is generally supposed. Persons who own or who have charge of animals may learn a great deal about how to keep them in good health if they would but take note of their own physical susceptibilities to atmospherical influences, temperature, water, food, location, etc. How common it is for persons to "have a cold" in the fall months. If they study it out they have no difficulty in tracing it to the real cause. Insufficient clothing, exposure in bad weather, sitting in a draft, cooling off suddenly after having been unduly heated. One may take cold by simply standing still in atmosphere cooler than that which he breathed before. When a person is at work, even though it be light work, his bodily temperature is higher than it is when he is resting or standing and not working. How many persons take cold while listening to a speech at an out-door meeting.

Applying suggestions like these in the case of fowls, much good will result. Animals of all kinds are apt to care for themselves as well as circumstances will allow; but in the case of those domesticated, and more particularly those which are petted or are high-bred, it is necessary that they have more conveniences afforded them than the wild varieties or those of low order and little cared for. The well-raised chicken needs more care than the wild pheasant. It is more tender and less able to bear up under unfavorable changes. A strong, robust farmer who is out at work every day in all kinds of weather, will endure much greater hardships and more of them than a professional man whose business keeps him nearly always in-doors.

The cool nights are coming; cold rain storms are coming; damp, dreary days and nights are coming; and the poultry needs to be protected against their dangers in the way of producing colds, roup, and other like diseases. Good roosting places should be prepared. They need not be on the Robert Bonner barn style; they may be plain and rough, but they ought to afford shelter from rain and wind; they ought to be on dry, well-drained ground, and they ought to be kept clean. The fowls will go to shelter in bad weather if they have any to go to and if they are not hungry. Feed well, giving (on the farm) a little whole grain every evening. The morning feed should be of more succulent character, as vegetable matter, scalded meal and the like, and a little cayenne pepper may be added wisely. Let them have plenty of exercise.

About Roup.

In cases of roup, the *Poultry World* says: "The diseased fowls, separated from the rest, should be given comfortable quarters and be properly treated. Perhaps as sensible a treatment as any would be first of all to cause them to inhale the fumes of cresoline; then to open the bowels with a good dose of castor oil; after which keep the eyes and nostrils washed out with chlorinated soda diluted in water, and administer German Roup Pills according to directions. A few drops of aconite may be added to the drink. If a fowl is treated in this way it will recover from the roup, if the case is curable. But no medicine and no system of treating can cure every case of roup. Some will die, do whatever you may."

Assorted Eggs.

An exchange says that assorted eggs look better and therefore sell better than mixed ones. It is a very simple matter to put all the dark eggs into one basket, all the white ones into another, and all of an intermediate shade into a third, but one who tries it for the first time will be surprised to see how much nicer the eggs look when so arranged. Not only are the colors uniform, but this uniformity of color renders the difference in size less noticeable, and the eggs really seem to be quite uniform in size also. Such uniformity adds to the salability of the eggs.

Eggs for Winter.

An Iowa farmer says: "I quit two years ago selling my eggs for 8 to 10 cents a dozen to speculators, to be preserved and sold in winter for 20 to 35 cents a dozen. I just 'got on' to the act, and for two seasons have done my own preserving and pocketed that 20 cents a dozen profit myself. About the first of June I prepare a brine as follows: To a pailful of water I add two pints of fresh slaked lime and one pint of common salt, both thoroughly dissolved and well mixed. With a fluid prepared in these proportions I fill a barrel half full, then place all my surplus eggs in it, and when eggs get up to 20 to 35 cents in winter—they always do—I take them to market, and they go for fresh eggs every time."

Poultry Notes.

Glycerine and sulphur mixed are good for gapes in young chickens.

There is a tendency among fowls, as among animals, to breed backward.

During warm weather lice in the poultry house will breed with amazing rapidity.

The best and most natural floor for a hen-house is bare earth, if it can be kept dry and hard.

Fresh bones from the butcher shop, pounded fine, are superior to the commercial bone meal.

Fowls seldom tire of milk. They may eat too much grain or meat for their health, but milk in any form is palatable and healthy.

It pays to keep chickens in town. Build a small house and yard. Put in a dozen good fowls and they will amply repay you for the care and feed.

A lump of alum in the drinking water will greatly assist in purifying it and preventing cholera, though it is not given as a cure. Being cheap and inexpensive, it should be used extensively.

One of the best, as well as the simplest processes I have tried for domestic use is to grease the eggs thoroughly with lard. Every part should be touched, and to insure this it may be best to dip the eggs into the melted lard.

A French remedy for diphtheria among fowls is to mix together turpentine and tar and burn it in a tight room where the diseased fowls are temporarily confined. It is claimed that the tenacious membrane becomes detached, and a cure is at once effected.

A convenient vessel for the fowls to drink out of is made by sawing off about six inches of the top of a nail keg and setting a common wash basin in it. The rim of the basin will just lap over the edge of the keg, and the contrivance is elevated enough to keep the fowls from scratching dirt into the water.

Roup may generally be traced to want of cleanliness, improper ventilation or undue exposure, and the poultryman who has provided against these causes is reasonably safe against the roup. But it sometimes happens that the cause is obscure and difficult to find. In such cases the wants of the fowls should be carefully looked after, and a little tonic given in the food, with a few drops of aconite in the water.

It is said that the relative cost of raising a pound of pork and a pound of chicken is as three is to four, that is, if a pound of pork cost 6 cents, a pound of chicken will cost 8 cents. But while the cost of production is so nearly alike, the price realized is about

in the ratio of one to three, or, in other words, when pork sells at 6 cents a pound chicken will bring 18 cents. Less "hog and hominy" and more roast chicken for us.



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NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT all comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvelous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin and in curing torturing, disgusting, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair. CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula. CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure and the only infallible skin beautifiers and blood purifiers. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVENT, \$1; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases." **HANDS** Soft as dove's down, and as white, by using CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

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

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A full line of Nursery Stock, Ornamental Trees, Roses and Shrubbery. We have no substitution clause in our orders, and deliver everything as specified. 220 Acres in Nursery Stock.

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BEST HOME-GROWN TREES. Choice Fruit and Ornamental Trees of real merit for the Western Tree-Planters. Also best Fruit and Flower Plants. Water-proof. Samples by mail, 10 cents each; \$6.00 per 100, by express. A. H. GRIESA, Drawer 28, Lawrence, Kas.



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FARMERS, get up clubs and buy at wholesale, at headquarters. We have the largest and best assortment of Fruit Trees in the West. This is **HOME-GROWN** stock, acclimated and suited to the West. **APPLE TREES, STANDARD PEAR, DWARF PEAR, CHERRY, PLUM, RUSSIAN APRICOT, QUINCE, GRAPE VINES, CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, and FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.** We have the best of shipping and packing facilities. Send for Catalogue of New and Standard Fruits. Special inducements to Nurserymen and Dealers. Correspondence or a personal examination of our stock solicited before making your Fall and Spring contracts. Send for Wholesale Catalogue. Office and Packing Grounds on Mt. Hope Ave., West Lawrence. **A. C. GRIESA & BRO., Lawrence, Kansas.**

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ALL THE LEADING VARIETIES that have gained a reputation for hardiness, large yields and high milling qualities. All have been tested throughout the country. **EVERITT'S HIGH GRADE YIELDS** 10 bu. more per acre than Fultz. Red grain, beardless, 1/4 bu. 75c., 1/2 bu. \$1.25, 1 bu. \$2.25, 5 bu. \$11.25. **NEW MONARCH.** Our crop yielded 42 bu. per acre. Very scarce. Red grain, beardless, 1/4 bu. 75c., 1/2 bu. \$1.25, 1 bu. \$2.25, 5 bu. \$11.25. **DEITZ LONGBERRY.** The best longberry wheat in the country. Immense yield. Red grain, beardless, 1/4 bu. 75c., 1/2 bu. \$1.25, 1 bu. \$2.25, 5 bu. \$11.25. **HYBRID MEDITERRANEAN.** Pleases everybody. Red grain, beardless, 1/4 bu. 60c., 1/2 bu. \$1.10, 1 bu. \$2.10, 5 bu. \$10.50. **MARTIN AMBER** has made the largest yields of any wheat ever introduced. Light amber grain, smooth head, 3 pockets seed enough for 1 acre. 1/4 bu. 60c., 1/2 bu. \$1.10, 1 bu. \$2.10, 5 bu. \$10.50. **TRANSPORTATION** charges must be paid by purchaser. **RATES** from Indianapolis are cheaper than from any other place. **WILL SEND BY MAIL, Post Paid, 1 lb. 40c., 3 lbs., one or more kinds, \$1; 4 lbs. \$1.25, except New Monarch, 1 lb. 75c., 3 lbs. \$1.30, 4 lbs. \$2.** **SAMPLES** to intending purchasers, 6 kinds, 15c. We are introducers of Everitt's High Grade and Martin Amber. Catalogue free. Mention this Paper. **J. A. EVERITT & CO., Seedmen, 141 W. Wash. St., Indianapolis, Ind.**

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FIVE THOUSAND IRISH JUNIPERS—Two-feet, **SPLENDID WALNUTS,** and other forest tree seeds and nuts, prime and fresh.

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

D. W. COZAD,
Box 25, LACYGNE, LINN CO., KANSAS.

CREAM OF A WEEK'S NEWS.

A Warwick (Eng.) banking house more than a hundred years old, failed.

A farmer named Lyman, near Hillsdale, Ill. was gored to death by a bull.

Near Mt. Vernon, Ill., a threshing engine boiler exploded, injuring five men, three of them fatally.

The Massachusetts Prohibition convention met at Worcester with about one thousand delegates present.

A movement in favor of Robert T. Lincoln for President is started in New York, and Robert asked that it be stopped.

The Ohio political campaign is in full blast. Both the candidates for Governor have spoken and paid their compliments to each other.

A heavy wind and rain storm reported in eastern New York and western Massachusetts, doing a good deal of damage to crops and trees.

The steamer Werra brought to New York \$731,000 in German and English gold, and the Normandie brought \$1,464,000 in French gold.

While a big gun was being cast at the Vickers foundry, in Sheffield, the gun exploded, killing four men on the spot and injuring many others.

A general order has been issued by the War Department proclaiming, by authority of the President, a tract of land within the limits of the Utah Indian reservation a military reservation for the post of Fort Duchesne. The area of the tract is six square miles, and the proclamation is accompanied by a proviso that the land be vacated whenever the interests of the Indians shall require it.

A storm originating in southern Michigan did a great deal of damage in the region of Toledo, Ohio. It first struck Sylvania, a village ten miles north of Toledo, blowing down two gas derricks and the boiler of one from its foundation. Three horses in a pasture were killed by falling trees. All tall trees were leveled, the lower ones only being spared. One farmer had fifty acres of fine timber all blown down.

A Boston dispatch conveys information that recent importations to that port from Ireland of five female spinners by Ross, Turner & Co., manufacturers of twine thread, has resulted in a suit on the United States statute prohibiting the importation of foreign labor. The Knights of Labor for the district where the factory is located brought the matter to the attention of the United States Attorney, who has begun proceedings. The penalty is \$1,000 in each case.

Judging from the indorsements of the Arkansas Valley Business College, Hutchinson, Kas., from the highest possible sources, it must necessarily be one of the leading commercial colleges in the West.

Prof. C. N. Faulk, of the Arkansas Valley Business College, Hutchinson, Kas., has been awarded the diploma for plain and ornamental penmanship, by different fair associations, over all the penmen of any note in the State.

For Sale.

By a grandson of Stoke Pogis 3d 2238, out of highly bred imported cows, an in-bred Coomassie bull. Also some choice cows with good butter records. Bulls ready for service and will be sold very low, if taken at once. Address S. B. Rohrer, Newton, Kas.

The Southwestern Business College, of Wichita, Kas., is gaining a national reputation, and the new and spacious quarters are being rapidly filled with students from all directions, every State in the Union now being represented. The above school is the largest of its kind west of the Mississippi river.

The Trumbull Picture Frame Factory is so complimented in securing a fine marine painting, executed by Wesley Webber. Price \$500. For a rich treat see this picture. They also have a large variety of mouldings in natural wood, bronze and gilt; also a full line of etchings, steel engravings, and student's easels and brackets at reasonable prices. 702 Ks. Ave., Topeka, Kas.

Farm Loans.

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

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

A Rare Opportunity.

Now is the time for the breeder and ordinary farmer to prepare to supply the great demand at high prices that will surely be made next year on all swine breeders. The time for one to commence producing a staple article like pork, in any quantity, is when from any cause others are quitting, as is now the case throughout the great corn belt.

Heretofore it has been my policy to never allow the best to be selected from my herd at any price, but now for the first time during an experience of eleven years as a breeder of Large English Berkshire swine, I offer a majority of the very best of either sex, both matured and younger, composing the famous Manhattan Herd. The females represent ten families, and are headed by six larger boars than can be found in any other herd in the country, and that could be made to average 800 pounds each.

No expense or care has been spared in making this herd second to none in America. We retired from the show ring some few years since, but not until after five years' exhibiting demonstrated the ability of the Manhattan Herd to win a majority of the premiums competed for at the leading fairs in the West.

My Berkshires are in the pink of thrifty breeding condition, and I have never owned as many high-class individuals as at present. A better opportunity to found a new herd of the highest excellence, or to improve old herds by selections from mine, has rarely if ever been offered.

To those that are unable to make personal selections I would say that good health, usefulness and satisfaction regarding any sale made is guaranteed.

Prices will be made very low and to suit the animals taken. Special prices on large orders.

Refer to my many customers all over the United States, whose purchases have often been winners at State and District fairs.

Lose no time in ordering if you wish the best.

A. W. ROLLINS,
Manhattan, Kas.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, September 12, 1887.
LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 200, shipments 1,300. Market steady. Fair to choice heavy native steers 4 00a4 80, fair to choice butchers steers 3 25a3 95, fair to good feeders 2 70a3 40, common grass to good corn-fed Texans and Indians 2 20a3 75.

HOGS—Receipts 500, shipments 300. Market active and steady. Choice heavy and butchers selections 5 30a5 50, medium to choice packing and yorkers 5 00a5 25, common to good pigs and grassers 4 00a4 85, mixed 5 00a5 30.

SHEEP—Receipts 400, shipments 270. Market firm. Fair to choice 3 20a4 15, common 2 00a3 00, lambs 3 75a4 80.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 7,000; mostly rangers. Market 10c higher. Choice steers 4 00a5 10, good 4 20a4 65, medium 3 60a4 20, common 3 05a3 60, stockers 1 50a2 40, feeders 2 50a3 00, bulls 1 50a2 50, cows 1 25a2 80, Texas cattle 1 70a3 25.

HOGS—Receipts 14,000. Market steady. Rough and mixed 4 95a5 30, packing and shipping 5 30a5 60, light 4 85a5 40, skips 3 00a4 75.

SHEEP—Receipts 6,000. Market steady on natives; Western 10c lower. Natives 3 00a4 50, Western 2 90a3 65, Texans 3 00a3 80, lambs 4 25a5 25 per cwt.

Kansas City.

The Drovers' Telegram reports:

Received from 5 p. m. Saturday to 12 m. today, 4,850 cattle, 3,930 hogs and 1,318 sheep. Held over, 351 cattle, 1,046 hogs and 491 sheep. Total, 5,201 cattle, 4,976 hogs and 1,809 sheep.

For the year to date receipts show 91,523 cattle, 96,838 hogs and 12,589 sheep increase over 1886.

Receipts on corresponding Monday last year were 2,513 cattle, 2,850 hogs and no sheep. CATTLE—Shipping steers 3 80, butchers steers 3 00a3 15.

HOGS—Altogether the quality of the hogs on the yards to-day was better than those brought to hand the latter part of last week. Corn pigs, 125 to 165 lbs., 4 50a4 75; mixed, 170 to 230 lbs., 4 80a5 25; mixed, 220 to 260 lbs., 5 10a5 25; sorted, 200 to 260 lbs., 5 30a5 45; sorted, 260 to 340 lbs., 5 45a5 50.

SHEEP—There were fair receipts of sheep, being mainly composed of Western. Good muttons were in active request and values were unchanged. About everything had been sold out by the close. 275, av. 92 lbs., at 3 10.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ a79 $\frac{3}{4}$ c elevator, 81a 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ c delivered.

CORN—No. 2, 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ c in store, 52c delivered.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, cash, 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ a70c.

CORN—Firm. Cash, 39a40 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

OATS—Dull. Cash, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ a24 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

RYE—Easy at 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Chicago.

Cash quotations were as follows:

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a69c; No. 3 spring, 67c; No. 2 red, 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ a70 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

CORN—No. 2, 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ a42c.

OATS—No. 2, 25a25 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

RYE—No. 2, 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

FLAXSEED—No. 1, 1 107.

PORK—15 25a15 50.

LARD—6 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ a6 60.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts at regular elevators since last report 10,588 bus., withdrawals bus., leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day 393,889 bus. No. 2 soft winter, cash, no bids nor offerings. No. 2 red winter, none on the market. On track by sample: No. 2 soft cash, 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

CORN—Receipts at regular elevators since last report 1,039 bus., and withdrawals 3,350 bus., leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day 62,240 bus. On track by sample: No. 2 cash, 38c.

OATS—On track by sample: No. 2 mixed, cash, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; No. 2 white, cash, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

RYE—No bids nor offerings.

HAY—Receipts 27 cars. Mostly common and poor stock with which the market is glutted. Strictly fancy is firm at 9 00 for small baled; large baled, 8 50; wire-bound 50c less.

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

SEEDS—We quote: Flaxseed, 85a87c per bus. on a basis of pure. Castor beans, 95a1 00 for prime.

BUTTER—Receipts fair and market steady for best grades; low grades in fair demand. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 23c; good, 20c; fine dairy in single package lots, 17c; store-packed, do., 12a13c for choice; poor and low grade, 9a11c.

CHEESE—We quote: Full cream, twins, 12c; full cream, Young America, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

EGGS—Receipts moderate and market steady at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per dozen for fresh.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, home-grown, 50c per bus. Onions, red, 75c per bus.; California, 1 20 per bus. Cabbage, 2a2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb.

FRESH FRUITS—Peaches, per $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. box, 60a75c. Apples, supply large and market slow; 1 00a2 00 per bbl.

BROOMCORN—We quote: Green self-working, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; green hurl, 5c; green inside and covers, 3a3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; red-tipped and common self-working, 2c; crooked, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually $\frac{1}{4}$ c higher. Sugar-cured meats (canned or plain): Hams 12c, breakfast bacon 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, dried beef 11c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides 8 85, long clear sides 8 75, shoulders 5 50, short clear sides 9 20. Smoked meats: clear rib sides 9 45, long clear sides 9 35, shoulders 6 30, short clear sides 9 80. Barrel meats: mess pork 15 00. Choice tierce lard 6 50.

Topeka Markets.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—Corrected

weekly by W. W. Manspeaker & Co., 711 Kansas avenue. (Wholesale price).

Butter, per lb.	15a 18
Eggs (fresh) per doz.	13a
Beans, white navy, H. P., per bus	2 25
Sweet potatoes	75a1 00
Apples	40a 60
Peaches	1 25a2 50
Potatoes	50a
Onions	60a
Beets	50a
Turnips	50a
Tomatoes	50a
Cabbage	30a
Pumpkins	75a
Squash	60a1 00

St. Louis Wool Market.

(Reported by Hagey & Wilhelm.)

The London auction sales which have been looked to as an important factor in future prices are now progressing at full prices for light bright wools, and lower prices for greasy, earthy wools than the last series of sales. American manufacturers are buying heavily there, and this, together with increased imports of foreign wools and woolen goods at undervaluations, will prevent any hope for higher prices in America this season. Our market is active and firm with good demand and quick sale of all grades.

Dark, earthy, heavy, mixed grades, 12a19c. Light, shrinkage, bright and classified sell as follows:

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

Choice $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ -blood	25a25
Medium	21a23
Fine medium	20a23
Low medium	19a21
Light fine	20a22
Heavy fine	18a20
Bucks and heavy Merino	12a16
Carpet	13a18
Common	15a18
Pulled	18a18
Sheep pelts, fallen stock	10a14
Burry wools, 2 to 5 cents per pound less.	

600 ACRES: 13 GREENHOUSES. TREES AND PLANTS

We offer for the Fall trade a large and fine stock of every description of FRUIT and Ornamental TREES, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, SMALL FRUITS, Hedge Plants, Fruit Tree Seedlings and Forest Tree Seedlings. Priced Catalogue, Fall of 1887, mailed free. Established 1852. BLOOMINGTON (PHENIX) NURSERY. SIDNEY TUTTLE & CO. Proprietors, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

ESTABLISHED JAN. 1st, 1866. PATENT WATER PROOFED

FAY'S MANILLA ROOFING.

CHEAP WATER PROOF, Applied by our new STRONG WATER PROOF, Patent method with $\frac{1}{4}$ the labor of any other way. Unlike any other roof. No rust or rattle. An Economical and DURABLE SUBSTITUTE for PLASTER on walls. Ornamental CARPETS and RUGS of same material, cheaper and better than Oil Cloths. Catalogue and Samples Free. W. H. FAY & CO. CAMDEN, N. J. ST. LOUIS. MINNEAPOLIS. OMAHA.

CITY HOTEL, CHICAGO.

State Street, Corner Sixteenth Street.

Rate \$1.50 Per Day.

Convenient to Stock Shippers. A good Family Hotel.

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

W. F. ORCUTT, Proprietor.

HAGEY & WILHELM,

WOOL AND BROOMCORN

Commission Merchants,

—ST. LOUIS, MO.—

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

We do not speculate, but sell exclusively on commission.

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

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

Kansas Farmers' Fire Insurance Company,

—OF—
ABILENE, : : : KANSAS,

Insures Farm Property, Live Stock and Detached Dwellings

Against Fire, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms.

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

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

The Kansas Farmers' has \$1.00 to pay \$18.00 at risk; the Home, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$46.00; the Continental, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$80.00; the German, of Freeport, Ill., \$1.00 to pay \$70.00; the Burlington of Iowa, \$1.00 to pay \$78.00, and the State of Iowa has \$1.00 to pay \$79.00 at risk.

The Busy Bee.

Stores For Wintering.

It is early, perhaps to be talking about preparations for winter; but bee-keeping has been so much stimulated by artificial processes and helps, that it is hardly ever out of order to talk about anything pertaining to the business. How much honey will a colony need for wintering? That depends, of course on other circumstances; as the strength of the colony, lateness of mild weather, location of the bees, and other pertinent matters. A correspondent of the *National Stockman*, an experienced bee-keeper, discussing this subject, says too much honey is frequently left in the hives for winter use of the bees. If you start into winter quarters with every frame full of sealed honey," he says, "I will venture to say that your colony of bees will never live to see the first of January. Bees must have a proper sized brood nest in which to cluster, and an ordinary sized colony will occupy about one-third of space of the ordinary hive, which should be composed of empty comb containing nothing but brood and bees. We believe that it has been proven satisfactorily that pollen should be excluded from the brood chamber in winter, as it is detrimental to successful wintering. Now it is much owing to the manner in which you place your bees for winter, as to the quantity of honey consumed. We believe that if bees could be kept properly in a cellar the amount of honey consumed during the winter would be less than elsewhere; but as the risk of delirium appears to be great, we think, taking all in all, that chaff packing with much less risk comes very nearly to it. In the amount consumed, as near as we can guess by close inspection, without actually weighing, the amount our best bees as we pack them in chaff hive consume on an average is about ten pounds of honey to each colony, from going into winter quarters until the time we repack, from the middle to the last of March. But it must be well borne in mind that from this time on through the early spring months is when the greatest amount of honey is consumed. Hence provision for this should be made the previous fall, and should be added double the amount of wintering for springing. So it will be seen that we lay the amount at thirty pounds per colony. Bees will consume more honey in very cold winters than they will in winters of more moderate temperature."

C. W. Dayton, of Iowa, made a disastrous experiment with his apiary last winter. He

had 112 colonies, 72 of which he prepared for wintering by covering them with forest leaves and then with eight inches of earth, leaving a passage from the entrance of each hive to the outer air, and a small space of the leaves uncovered at the top to allow upward ventilation and the escape of moisture. Of these colonies thus prepared, 69 were alive in the spring.

Bee Notes.

A queen will commence to deposit eggs ten days from her birth, and is credited with laying 3,000 eggs daily afterward.

A Muskota correspondent of the *Bee Journal* says mice destroyed four colonies for him, but that in one colony the bees stung the intruder to death and glued it firmly to the bottom of the hive.

Bees are claimed as depredators, by eating and carrying off the pulp of grapes. They have been known to destroy peaches also. The bees do not puncture fruit, but after making the puncture they begin work on the fruit. The real enemy is the wasp, which cuts the fruit being followed by the bees.

The best way to make bees pay large dividend on capital invested, says a successful bee culturist, is to use a first-class movable frame hive; also get one of the best honey extractors, and then you can hope to real-

ize large profits, as well as more pleasure in keeping bees, than you ever did on the old pod-augur style.

Bees will sometimes abscond, and often some of our very best first swarms will insist upon leaving their new abode after being hived. They appear to become dissatisfied from some cause or other that is very hard for us to understand. But from indications we can see that they are determined to leave us, and if once they come out it is almost useless to put them back under the same conditions. This was more frequently the case in past years, when swarms were hived in empty boxes. Under the improved management this can be controlled almost without an exception, by giving the new swarm a frame of hatching brood just taken from another hive.

Tutt's Pills

CURE CONSTIPATION.

To enjoy health one should have regular evacuations every ten or four hours. The evils, both mental and physical, resulting from

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION are many and serious. For the cure of this common trouble, **Tutt's Liver Pills** have gained a popularity unparalleled. Elegantly sugar coated.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.



TOPEKA Medical and Surgical INSTITUTE

This institution was Established Fourteen Years Ago, and is incorporated under the State laws of Kansas. During this time it has done a flourishing business and made many remarkable cures. The Institute is provided with the very best facilities for treating every kind of physical deformity, such as Hip-Joint Disease, Club Foot, Wry Neck and Spinal Curvature, having a skilled workman who makes every appliance required in arthro-pod surgery. Incipient Cancer cured, and all kinds of Tumors removed. Private Diseases and Diseases of the Blood and Nervous System successfully treated. Nose, Throat and Lung Diseases, if curable, yield readily to specific treatment as here employed. All diseases of the Anus and Rectum, including Piles, Fissure, Fistula, Prolapsus and Ulceration, cured by a new and painless method. All forms of Female Weakness relieved. Tape-Worm removed in from one to four hours. All Chronic and Surgical Diseases scientifically and successfully treated.

PATIENTS TREATED AT HOME.

Correspondence solicited. Consultation free. Send for circular and private list of questions.

DRS. MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE,
No. 114 West Sixth street, TOPEKA, KAS.

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

M. W. DUNHAM

Has 511 Head Pure-Bred Mares and Stallions Actually on Hand!

His Importations of Percherons have Exceeded the Combined Importations from France of any other Eight Establishments in America.

1868.

July 20th, arrived at Oaklawn
SUCCESS,

The first stallion ever imported direct from France to the State of Illinois, who still lives and occupies his stall at the farm, an object of interest as a famous and useful sire, who, by his valuable qualities, gave the most marvelous impetus to progress in horse-breeding ever known.

OAKLAWN MAINTAINS ITS PRE-EMINENCE
IN CHOICEST SELECTIONS OF

Percheron Horses!

—AND HAS—

Demonstrated the Value of Experience

(WHICH CANNOT BE BOUGHT WITH MONEY) BY THE

SUPERIOR QUALITY OF THE STOCK IN ITS ANNUAL IMPORTATIONS FOR 1887, NUMBERING ABOUT 300 HEAD,
And including the First-prize Winners of the last and Greatest of all the Horse Shows of France the present year, held at Mortagne, by the Society Hippique Percheronne. At this show were exhibited about 400 pure-bred Percherons, being three times as many as were shown at any other Fair of France this year.

All the First-prize Stallions but one and Eleven Other Prize-Winners

of this show were part of the stock previously selected in person and purchased by M. W. DUNHAM, for importation to Oaklawn Farm, Wayne, Ill.

FRENCH COACH HORSES -- 50 STALLIONS AND MARES,

Selected from the best breeding establishments of the country, several of which have never heretofore sold to a private individual until the French Government had made its selection and purchase from the stable. This lot comprises nearly all the prize stallions of the Government Show of 1887, and three of the five stallions entered for the French Derby Trustring Stakes—value 125,000 francs. The Coach stallions combine size, action, beauty and endurance; weight 1,200 to 1,500 pounds. These horses are the get of stallions owned by the French Government, and are all large (16 hands or over), good actors with fine symmetry; in fact, the best lot ever seen together. The mares are of the choicest individual excellence, and bred to Government stallions.

Permanent Success in Breeding Assured Only by Selection of the Best.

Visitors welcome. Carriages at all trains. Send for 120-page catalogue,—illustrations by ROSA BONHEUR. Address

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ESTABLISHED 1877.

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—OF TOPEKA, KANSAS,—

Have the best facilities for making high-grade ARTIFICIAL LIMBS and ORTHOPEDIC INSTRUMENTS (Braces for Deformities). Their work-shop is complete in every respect, having fine machinery and tools to do work equal to any in the United States. Their workmen are thoroughly skilled, and they turn out work that every Kansan should be proud of being done in this State. They make the mechanical treatment of Hernia a specialty, carrying the largest line of Trusses in the West, have special facilities and years of practical experience in the proper application of Trusses to hold a Rupture and failed, if they will go to this place there is hardly a chance of their failing to properly retain it. Hundreds have been held successfully by them that have gone from ten to twenty years, and even longer, without being able to find any one that could succeed in retaining their Rupture. They have the patronage of every leading Physician and Surgeon in Topeka, to any of whom the public are cordially invited to apply for reference. Business confidential. Ladies' and Children's Trusses successfully applied. Call at their private Fitting Parlors, or write for particulars.

ADDRESS **THE SMITH MFG. CONCERN,**
425 & 425½ KANSAS AVE., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Keep this advertisement, as it may not appear again in this paper.

The Veterinarian.

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

SKIN DISEASE.—I have a Short-horn bull that is a year old past, and has a skin disease that I do not know how to treat. His hair looks dead, and there is a number of little sores on his back. His skin peels off and looks red. He has been affected this way for two months, and has not grown any, with the best of feeding. [Rub some of the following ointment on parts affected, and repeat in two days—wash off in two or three days: Sulphur sub., 1 pound; mercurial ointment, 2 drachms, and of whale oil a quantity sufficient to make into thin ointment; mix. Give bull half a pound of Epsom salts, and repeat in four or five days. Feed him some steeped flaxseed.]

CHRONIC LARYNGITIS.—I have a mare that has been troubled since spring with a peculiar cough, and when she drinks does so with difficulty and very slowly, the water coming back through the nostrils. Her food also, in greater or less quantities, comes back through the right nostril. There is a slight enlargement of the glands near the base of the jaw bone on the right side. Her nose is always dirty, but there is no discharge of matter; no bad smell, only partly masticated food and water constantly coming back after and while eating. A local "veterinary" has prescribed for her some months since. He pronounced the disease chronic laryngitis. I have been giving his medicine for some time—a month—but the mare gets no better. She is thin in flesh, but appears to be healthy otherwise. Please publish your remedy and tell me what to do as soon as convenient. [The affection lies in the mare's throat and the probabilities are that it is chronic laryngitis. Keep the mare indoors where there are no draughts of cold air and give the following medicine: Fluid extract belladonna, 1 ounce; muriate of ammonia, 1½ ounces; fluid extract of licorice, 3 ounces; water, 1 pint. Give two ounces of this mixture three times daily. Give with a small rubber syringe, injecting it far back on the tongue. Use the following blister on the throat: Biniodide of mercury, 2 drachms; powdered cantharides, 2 drachms; lard, 2 ounces. Rub in for fifteen minutes and apply fresh lard every day afterwards till the scales fall off. Wash off the blister on the third day after the application, and should the mare rub it against the manger or stall tie her so she cannot. Feed on green food and bran mash.]

POLL-EVIL.—I have a valuable colt four years old that has had a sore head and neck some months, and it has now broken out back of the ears six or eight inches, presumably poll-evil. I tried, without success, to scatter it without breaking, by using a liniment composed of origanum, oil spike, spirits of camphor, spirits of ammonia, and nitric acid. (1) Was this good treatment? The sore is very painful now; will not submit to have it touched. (2) What treatment is best? (3) What is the probability of recovery? [The liniment you mention, though the proportions of the ingredients are not given, was evidently too strong to have the effect of reducing the inflammation which exists in the early stage of poll-evil, or as you term it, to scatter the swelling. I do not consider that the application of such a liniment was good treatment. (2) It seems probable that an abscess has formed now. This can be ascertained by examining the swelling, which should be opened if it is found to fluctuate, i. e., show a soft spot which

yields or gives on being gently pressed by the fingers. The abscess should be opened with a sharp knife, taking care that a dependent orifice is made, i. e., that the lower end of the incision is low enough to drain the cavity of the abscess and so prevent matter from collecting in it. This opening must not be allowed to heal until the walls of the abscess have grown together. This result will be ascertained by the gradual and at last complete subsidence of the discharge. A little of the following lotion should be dropped into the parts which have been opened every day: Sulphate of zinc, 2 drachms; carbolic acid, 1 drachm; water, 1 pint. When the abscess is opened it is advisable to examine the diseased parts with a probe so as to ascertain if there are fistulae or pipes connecting with the abscess. (3) Such cases will recover provided proper care and skill are applied in their treatment.]

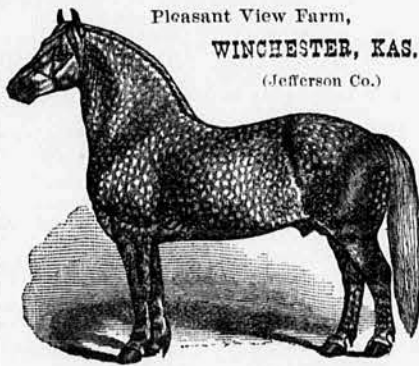
RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM, DEGEN BROS., Ottawa, Ill.



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.

JOHN CARSON,

Pleasant View Farm,
WINCHESTER, KAS.,
(Jefferson Co.)



IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF
Clydesdale, Percheron—Norman & Cleveland Bay
HORSES.

Have now on hand for sale horses of each breed, thoroughly acclimated. Stock guaranteed. Inspection and correspondence invited.

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IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF
Percheron, Clydesdale and Coach Horses.

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

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF ENGLISH SHIRE AND SUFFOLK PUNCH HORSES



Monitor (3332).

RED POLLED CATTLE.

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



Peter Piper (717).

SEXTON, WARREN & OFFORD,
34 East Fifth Ave., Topeka, or Maple Hill, Kansas.

SPECIMEN OF CALVES BRED AT THE MOUNT -:- PLEASANT -:- STOCK -:- FARM.



GROUP OF CALVES BY SWEETLY BRED

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

This herd is one of the oldest and largest in the country, comprising 300 head of 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 of the breed, by the famous Sir Richard 2d 970a—the smoothest, blockiest family of the breed: Sir Evelyn 9650, one of the best sons of Lord Wilton 4057; Grove 4th 13732, an illustrious son of Grove 3d 2490; Dewsbury 2d, 18977, by the celebrated Delley 9495.

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

EARLY DAWN HEREFORD HERD, 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 SIR JULIAN, out of the famous English show cow Lovely, by Preceptor, are our principal bulls in service.

E. S. SHOCKEY, Secretary, Maple Hill, Kansas.

Twenty miles west of Topeka, on the C., R. I. & P. R. R.

Devon Cattle!

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

RUMSEY BROS. & CO.,
EMPORIA, KANSAS.

TIMBER LINE HERD Holstein - Friesian Cattle.

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

W. J. ESTES & SONS.

BRIGHTWOOD HERD OF SHORT-HORNS

Bates and Standard Families, including
PURE KIRKLEVINGTONS,

Places, Harts, Craggs, Roses of Sharon, Young Marys and Josephines.

Have extra well-bred young bulls, ready to head herds, for sale now at terms to suit.

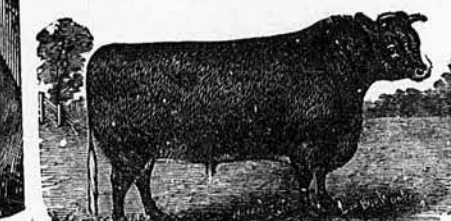
Also two handsome, rangy,

FINELY-BRED TROTTER STALLIONS

for sale.

B. E. THOMSON, Slater, Mo.

SUNNY SIDE HERD OF SHORT-HORNS.



Is composed of such strains as MARYS, KIRKLEVINGTONS, BATES, ROSE OF SHARON, JOSEPHINES, YOUNG PHYLLIS, and other noted families. DUKE OF RATHWOLD—heads the herd. Animals of good individual merit and pedigree for sale on terms to suit purchasers. Address FRANK CRAYCROFT, SEDALIA, MO.

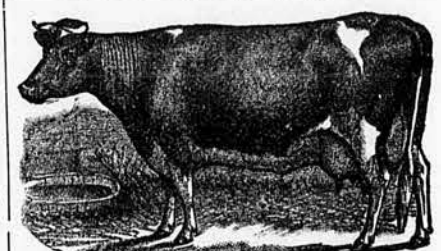
Holstein - Friesian Cattle

Of European Herd Book Registry.



PRINCE OF ALTIJDWERKINGH.

The sweepstakes bull PRINCE OF ALTIJDWERK (61 M. R.) at head of herd, has no superior. Cows and heifers in this herd with weekly butter records from 14 pounds to 19 pounds 10½ ounces; milk records, 50 to 80 pounds daily. The sweepstakes herd. Write for catalogue. M. E. MOORE, Cameron, Mo.
[Mention this paper.]



H. V. PUGSLEY,
PLATTSBURG, MO.,

Breeder of Holstein-Friesian Cattle, of the Mercedes, Helmtje, Katy K., and other noted families. Herd headed by the prize bull MINK 3d MERCEDES PRINCE 2361. Have Merino Sheep. Catalogues free.
[Mention this paper.]

HAZARD STOCK FARM

NEWTON, - - KANSAS,

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

Jersey Cattle.

The herd is headed by the Stoke Pogis Victor Hugo Duke bull, St. Valentine's Day 15278, and the Coomassie bull, Happy Gold Coast 14713. Sons and daughters by above bulls out of highly-bred cows, for sale for next ten days.

Address S. B. ROHRER, Manager.

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

Now that the fastest mile in harness has been done by a pacer, our cousins across the sea should be encouraged to introduce at least enough of this blood to greatly improve their riding horses.

Sheep which meet the change of season in a sickly condition give but small promise of future usefulness or profit. Those not fully sound should be separated from the more vigorous portion of the flock, and if not disposed of kept with such additional care as they require. The successful shepherd, however, usually sees in advance that his flock is in thorough order for the advent of wind, frost and snow.

A Minnesota farmer made a series of careful experiments for the purpose of ascertaining the exact cost of keeping sheep. All feed was carefully weighed, and all conditions closely observed. His conclusion is that the increase of his flock will cover the cost of keeping it, leaving the wool for clear profit; or the keeping may be charged against the wool, which will not exhaust it all, leaving the lambs a clear profit.

The common mistake in dealing with Malaria is to treat symptoms. The poison may be in the system in large amount without chills and fever. The evidence of its presence may be disordered liver, or stomach, or both, with headache, backache, etc. To get rid of all the trouble at once, take a few doses of Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria. It cures all the symptoms by destroying the cause. Sold by all druggists.

A mule which had been left at Mount Vernon barracks, Alabama, by troops returning from the Mexican war, is still living, although not fit for service now. It had been ordered sold by the government, but an officer stationed at that point took the matter in hand and secured a pension for the faithful old servant, and it now enjoys probably the greatest distinction that ever was allotted to any of its race, that of being placed on the list of pensioners in the regular way, sanctioned by the Secretary of War.

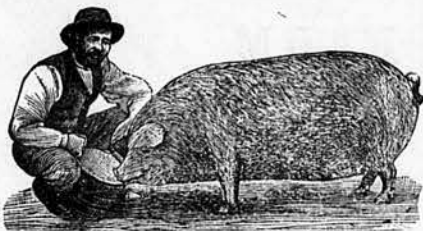
Are You Going South?

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.

Address, J. E. LOCKWOOD,
S. P. & T. A., Kansas City.

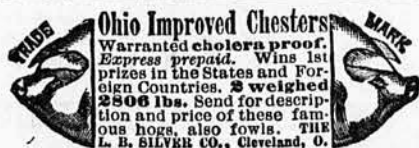
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FOX RIVER VALLEY HERD OF IMPROVED CHESTER HOGS.



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

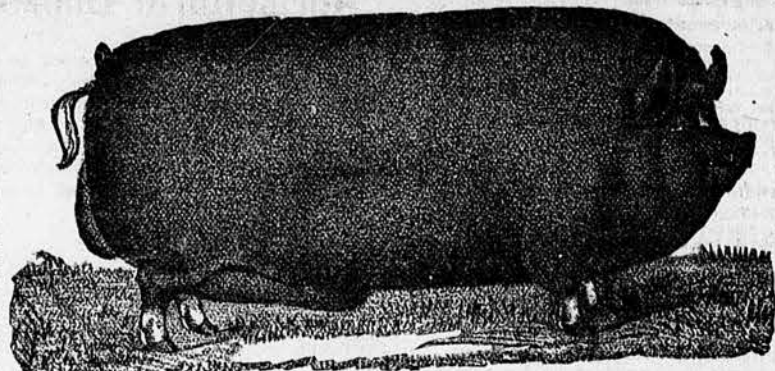
T. B. EVANS, Geneva, Ill.



If these hogs are really cholera proof, as guaranteed, have we not the solution to the problem, "How to banish hog cholera?" Write for particulars, and investigate and mention this paper.

ROME PARK STOCK FARM.

PURE-BRED POLAND-CHINAS.



LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

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

CHOICE

Berkshire and Small Yorkshire

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

SELECT HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES!

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

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

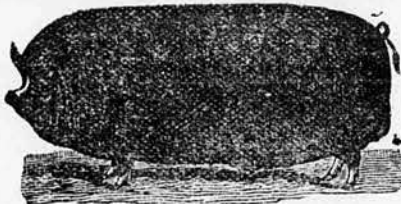
For Berkshire Swine, South-down Sheep, and Bronze Turkeys, that are first-class, or money refunded, call on or address J. M. & F. A. SCOTT, Box 11, Huntsville, Mo. [Mention KANSAS FARMER.]

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Headed by GOLDEN CROWN 14823, A. B. R. CHOICE PIGS FOR SALE, either sex. Everything as represented. Write me, and please mention this paper. Address JAMES HOUK, HARTWELL, HENRY CO., MO.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

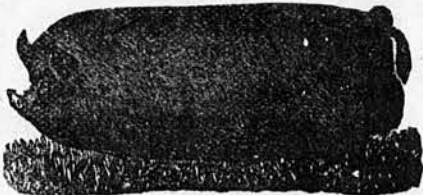


THE WELLINGTON HERD consists of twenty matured brood sows of the best families of home-bred and imported stock, headed by the celebrated HOPEFUL JOE 4889, and has no superior in size and quality nor in strain of Berkshire blood. Also Plymouth Rock Chickens. Your patronage solicited. Write. [Mention this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

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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. GRAYSON & CO., West Chester, Chester Co., Pa.

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BLACK U. S. at head of herd. About sixty choice pigs, both sexes, for sale. Special express rates. Stock recorded in A. P.-C. and O. P.-C. Records.

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

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Every breeder is strictly first-class and registered in the American P.-C. Record. A comparison with any other herd in the United States is solicited. I will sell first-class boars, ready for service in November and December, for \$20 each, on orders received on or before October 10, 1887, and deliver them by express free, within 100 miles of Lyons. Sixty choice April and May sows for sale. Cash to accompany order. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pedigree with every sale. F. W. TRUSDELL, LYONS, RICE CO., KAS.

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Established 1845. THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS as produced by A. C. Moore & Sons, Can. Ill.

Bred from 100 sows and 12 boars. All recorded in A. P.-C. Record. Pigs all eligible to record. Pedigree sent when desired. Photo Card of 48 breeders sent free. Swine Journal 25 Cents 1 & 2-ct. stamps. COME AND SEE OUR STOCK. We have special rates by express. If not as represented we will pay your expenses.

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My herd is composed of such strains as Black Bess, Give or Take, Tom Corwin, Gold Dust and U. S. I sell nothing but first-class hogs of individual merit and gilt-edged pedigree. Choice pigs a specialty. Plymouth Rock Chickens of superior quality. Correspondence invited. Mention KANSAS FARMER.

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

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TIME CARD:

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Arrives from Chicago.....12:25 p. m.
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Depot, Union Pacific R. R., North Topeka.

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Arrives at Topeka.....11:50 a. m.
Arrives at North Topeka.....12:00 noon.
Leaves North Topeka.....1:00 p. m.
Leaves Topeka.....1:10 p. m.

From crossing R. R. street and C. & N. track, North Topeka.

ALL TRAINS RUN DAILY.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. N. W. AYER & CO., our authorized agents.

Cost of Railroads at Home and Abroad.

The nominal cost of railway construction in the United States has been swollen inordinately, of course, by the "stock-watering" process. Apart from this part of inflation, however, the 125,000 miles of railway in this country have been put down at very reasonable figures, compared with the cost of construction in Europe. We can see this the more clearly in the following table, prepared by an English exchange:

	Average cost per mile.
United Kingdom.....	\$212,000
Belgium.....	180,000
France.....	183,000
Germany.....	106,000
Russia.....	100,000
Scandinavia.....	50,000
*United States.....	55,000

*Disregarding watered stock.

Accepting the foregoing estimates as approximately correct, we have the fact for examination that the railways of Great Britain have cost nearly four times as much per mile as those in the United States. A part of this heavy cost we can understand as due to the higher value of land, and to the building of English railways upon a much more substantial and costly scale than obtains generally in this country; but further than this we would be at a loss to account for the difference. Even the cost of greater thoroughness and pains in railway building in England must be measurably lightened by cheaper materials and labor; so that in respect of one of the two items cited, there is seen to be an offsetting or modifying fact.

It is quite likely that the excessive cost of English railways is to be found in corruption and dishonesty quite as flagrant as that which has attended the progress of railway enterprise in this country. We might say that "out of their own mouths are they condemned"—referring again to the English exchange whose table we have copied. Judging from what this authority says, it is evident the euphonious item known as "parliamentary expenses" forms a tremendous burden upon railway construction there. It states that between the years 1872 and 1882 £3,924,712, or not far from £20,000,000, were expended in the United Kingdom "in promoting and opposing railway bills in parliament," and that "the amount spent over parliamentary was 2 per cent of the total addition to capital expenditure in this ten years." At the same rate, it is said, the total amount spent up to the present time would reach 16,000,000 sterling, or nearly \$80,000,000; and the article adds, "it is probable, however, that the actual expenditure has been greater even than this."

In still another way, in extravagance and looseness of management, have English railways well earned their place among the costly things of this world. For instance, of the whole capital of the London, Chatham & Dover railway company in 1865, amounting to £16,683,000, it is stated that "not less than £4,109,000 were admitted to have been dissipated in obtaining the rest from the public." Again, we are informed that "it was at one time a prevalent custom for a railway company to distribute its shares among its proprietors at par when its existing shares were at a premium." For example, the London & Birmingham shareholders up to a certain date had received more than four and one-half millions in "gifts" or dividends, where their original outlay was only three and three-fourth millions; and in the case of the York & North Midland railway each holder of an original £50 share received upon that £250 in the way of premiums.—*Age of Steel.*

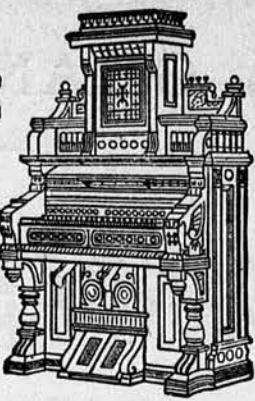
Dyspepsia

Makes the lives of many people miserable, and often leads to self-destruction. We know of no remedy for dyspepsia more successful than Hood's Sarsaparilla. It acts gently, yet surely and efficiently, tones the stomach and other organs, removes the faint feeling, creates a good appetite, cures headache, and refreshes the burdened mind. Give Hood's Sarsaparilla a fair trial. It will do you good.

The earth's internal heat is now being used in a practical way at Pesth, where the deepest artesian well in the world is being sunk to supply hot water for public baths and other purposes. A depth of 3,120 feet has already been reached, and the well supplies daily 176,000 gallons of water, heated to 150° F.

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WANTED Ladies and Gentlemen to take nice light work at their homes. \$1 to \$5 a day easily made. Work sent by mail. No canvassing. Steady Employment Furnished. Address with stamp CROWN PAPER CO., 254 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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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.

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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.

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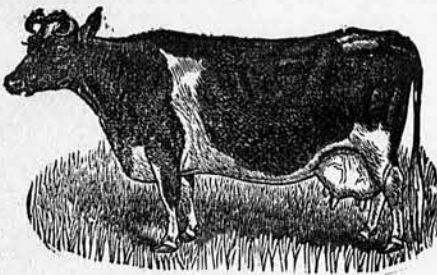
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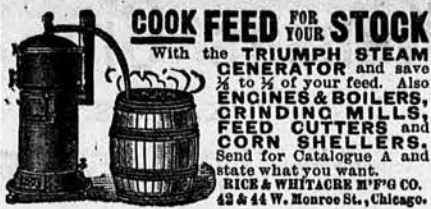
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G. & J. GEARY, Brookfield, Missouri.

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Large English Berkshire Hogs

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All My Brood Stock and Pigs.

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Satisfaction guaranteed.
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Four Colonies Italian Bees, at \$5.00 each.
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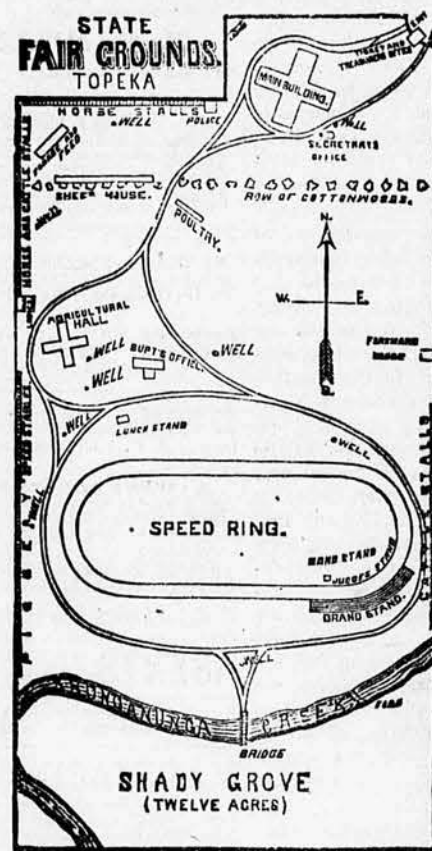
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