

KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED, 1863.
VOL. XXIII, No. 32.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, AUGUST 12, 1885.

SIXTEEN PAGES WEEKLY.
PRICE, \$1.50 A YEAR.

THE GRAIN-DEALING CONSPIRACY.

Fixed Prices--Protection to Producers--A People's Bank.

Kansas Farmer:

Bids made in the Board of Trade room are telegraphed to every part of the corn and wheat-producing sections, and are instantly accepted as the price that must govern purchasers for that market. The head conspirators are able thus to control the large army of grain-buyers scattered over the entire West. By this scheme of low cunning, the local buyers are as completely under control as are well-disciplined soldiers on a field of battle. If the price offered is not accepted they have another device more skillfully planned, namely, the National bank screw. By refusing loans and discounts, the volume of money is shrunken; money is made scarce, panic ensues, confidence is lost, and soon the farmer finds he must accept the price offered to get money to pay his taxes, no matter how much it is below cost of production.

Last August (1884), in Erie, a city of the third class, situated on the line of the Southern Kansas railroad, corn sold for 50 cents per bushel; 4,000 bushels were worth \$2,000. It was quite evident then there would be a large corn crop harvested in Kansas. The Board of Trade men said, "Boys, now is our time; we will fix those fellows out in Kansas." They commenced to "bear" the price, got the newspaper men to help them, and on the 1st of November they had shrunk the price to 20 cents. This was done before a single bushel or car was delivered to the elevator men. What was worth \$2,000 on the last of August was worth only \$800 the 1st of November; \$1,200 shrunken out of it.

And there is a remedy for this wrong, but before we can apply it we have got to make a different political combination. The West must be detached from the East, and united with the South. The interests of the West and South are identical; both sections are agricultural; both are the victims of commercial plundering with low prices.

In 1860, the danger to our institutions came from the South. Slavery was the procuring cause. We had to detach the West from the South and unite it with the East.

In 1885, the danger comes from the East. The money power of two continents is the procuring cause. English influence has, and does, and will control this money power. It has plundered and pauperized labor and production in Europe. If the highwayman meets a man having \$2,000, and robs him, he is very sure to get caught before he repeats his crime by robbing another. But these villainous conspirators have not only robbed A., but they have robbed B., and every man having corn to sell. They are not punished for their villainy, but they are petted, and go to the communion table, like other Christians. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

How can the newspaper men answer to their own consciences and to God for their complicity in this devilish scheme of commercial robbery? How will they answer to the hardy sons of toil when they charge them with this crime against labor and production? I tell you, that awful day will come; the appointed hour makes haste. Fifty-seven million dollars was shrunken out of the corn crop of Kansas by that act of villainy. To be sure, all of our corn was not sold as low as 20 cents; but it was no

fault of the villains that it was not; they did their best to get it at that.

It would be just to deny men a privilege they have so wantonly abused. The National banks, as directed and controlled, and the Board of Trade organization is an engine of despotic power framed by English low cunning on purpose to plunder labor and production. The men that direct and control them are the worst and blackest set of any class of villains that ever cursed the earth. Compared with them, the old American slave-holder was an angel of light, and I always believed the slave had the moral right to kill his master, if by so doing he could secure his freedom; for slavery was a war upon human nature itself.

We will suppose the State of Kansas, anxious to furnish cheap money to her own

price, let the Governor authorize the commission to enter the market and buy and hold till the consumer will pay the price, making the whole sum of money obtained by sale of one-half the issue subject to draft of the commission. When they sell, add cost of handling and interest on money at rate of 4 per cent. per annum. This will checkmate the Board of Trade men, and it transfers the power to fix the price from Liverpool to Topeka, which will be more satisfactory to producers in Kansas. A State bank of issue located in Topeka would be a source of pride and profit to the city, which would draw business men from every part of the State as the magnet draws the steel. A State bank of \$30,000,000 in loanable funds would, with the 21,000,000 sold to the private bankers, make \$50,000,000 of

personal ambitions and struggle with this issue, forced upon us by the money power.

It is no longer necessary to divide the cotton crop and American market with foreigners to the ruin of both the cotton-planter and the manufacturers. Competition will keep the price of cloth reasonable. Neither will it be necessary to raise revenue. One-half cent internal tax on cotton will afford \$45,000,000 revenue, \$15,000,000 more than is now derived from imports on cotton fabrics. The cotton mills of the United States can handle every pound of cotton raised in the States. If we add cost of manufacture to the price of cotton, and sell cloth instead of cotton we will keep the balance of trade in our favor, and become the exporters of cloth instead of Great Britain. By means of her cotton supply association, she did get from India an inferior article of cotton at a cost of 16 cents per pound [see J. A. Townsend's book, title "Old and New"] during the great Rebellion. Now then, she has tied to cripple us and is plundering us. We are not obliged to plunder her in return; but our cotton lands are our own, and we can do as we please with our own and it is nobody's business.

We have the right to buy our cotton and wool, broomcorn, wheat and Indian corn, and hold it six months or a year, or until the consumer will pay the price that will cover cost of production, interest on capital, wear and waste of machinery. This right is indisputable.

Congress has entire control of the coinage and issuing of money. It has delegated the privilege of issuing the nation's bills of credit to National banks. Now, if that is constitutional, Congress can delegate the same privilege to State banks of issue and redemption, based on coin purchased by the State, and with greater profit to itself, greater safety to the people, and greater advantage to the State. Bankers have, by the abuse of their privileges, forfeited the privileges of banking. They have, without scruple, used their monopoly to plunder labor and production.

The wool men of this country are mad clear through, and savage; there is music ahead for the next Congress. These free trade villains have caused us a loss of over \$180,000,000. We are confronted with the fact that sheep have no market value. We demand indemnity for losses and protection in the future. Wo! Wo! Wo! to the villain that says we shall not have it.

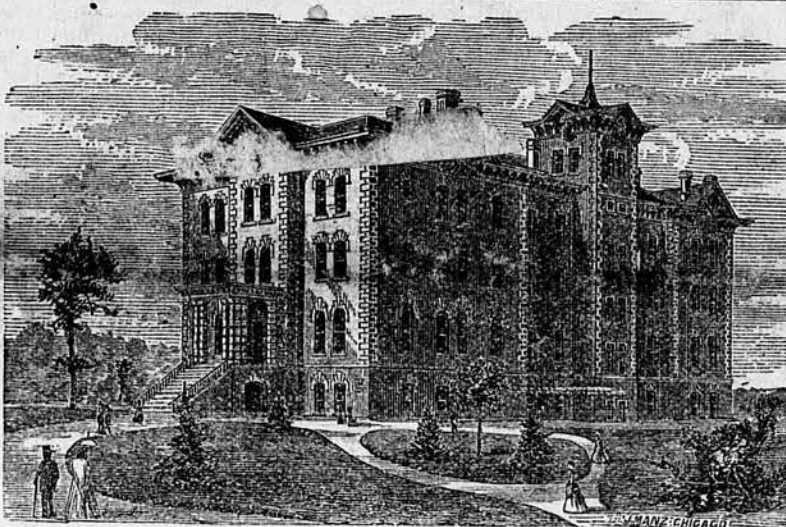
I would like to go to Topeka and spend a week or two among the business men and see if they cannot be set right on the question of the bank. There is prosperity in it to the city and vast pecuniary profit to the State government.

A commission would find as follows: Cost of raising corn, per bushel, 50 cents; wheat, \$1; wool, per pound, 30 cents; broomcorn, per ton, \$100.

Taking that list of prices as a basis of cost of production, and you see the monstrous injustice practiced upon the rural population. Now, if we guarantee this to them for twenty years, we will save to our State producers at least \$400,000,000 that will be lost by this plundering process.

The State government would own a bank clear of debt, at the end of twenty years, worth \$69,343,973, without having imposed a dollar of tax on the people to get it. It will save at least \$20,000,000 to the debtor class in interest, and give \$12,800,000 to the Na-

(Concluded on page 4.)



WASHBURN COLLEGE, TOPEKA, KAS.

FALL TERM--Begins September 16, 1885.

REV. PETER McVICAR, D.D., President.

people, and anxious to protect her producers from commercial robbery with low prices, issues \$14,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds, payable in twenty years, exchanges these bonds with the National Government for 14,000,000 of the silver dollars, giving a 4 per cent. interest-bearing dollar for an idle silver dollar, and that the Legislature authorizes and creates a State bank of issue and redemption based on coin, with power to issue three dollars of paper to one of coin capital, and authorize the Governor to procure of the National Bureau of Engraving the bank paper suitably engraved and printed, and issued by act of Congress to the State bank of Kansas, and made a full legal tender for all debts; that the Legislature authorize the State bank to sell to the citizens of the several towns and cities of the State one-half the issue to do banking with, at 90 cents on the dollar, payable in coin. Private banks shall pay over to the State bank three-fourths of all coin received in payment of notes in exchange for other loanable funds of the bank once in three months. Minimum rates of interest shall be 4 per cent., maximum rates 6 per cent. The Legislature shall create a board of commissioners on fixed prices, whose duty shall be to determine the cost of raising corn, wheat, broomcorn, and wool on the average farm in Kansas, giving to the producers same for labor, interest on capital, wear and waste of machinery that other men get in other avocations of life. Having thus found the cost, then, if the dealer does not pay the

currency for our State, nearly \$60 per capita.

Now, therefore, if you of the South will help us of the West to secure these measures, we of the West pledge ourselves to aid you of the South to carry the same system of measures to secure to you better prices for cotton and wool grown in the South. And we severally and mutually invite the manufacturers of cotton to join our union, and pledge to them an unrestricted American market. And we severally and mutually invite the woolen manufacturers to join our union, and we pledge to them protection from foreign competition in the home market. The object of this union is to emancipate labor and production from English influence and the money power, by securing better prices and lower rates of interest. And we invite the co-operation of merchants, mechanics, laborers and professional men and railroad men. We believe the division of the home market with foreigners is no longer necessary to secure cheap cloth, either cotton or woolen. Competition will keep the price reasonable. We also believe if foreign wool is excluded, American wool-growers will supply every need and demand of the market at reasonable prices.

Better prices are what is needed to secure prosperity. Low prices have been the bane and curse of our country. It is the paradise of bankers, and it is determined to carry its conquest over this continent. To baffle and defeat it we have got to summon every power and faculty of mind and body; we have got to sink all party considerations and

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

October 28—Hon. T. W. Harvey, Burlington, Neb.
November 3 and 4—Inter-State Short-horn Breeders,
Kansas City Fat Stock Show.
S. E. Ward & Son, Short-horns, first Friday of Kansas
City Fat Stock Show.

Swill for Young Pigs.

The benefits of liquid food are not appreciated at their real value. We agree with the New England Farmer that there is no better food for young pigs after weaning than good skimmed milk with a little sweet moderately fine wheat bran and corn meal stirred into it. There should not be a large proportion of meal in the mixture at first, not so long as the pig is making growth, though corn meal is excellent to finish off fattening with. Many a young pig has been spoiled by overfeeding with corn or corn meal. It is impossible to get a good growth on such food alone. Clear milk would be better, but milk will pay a larger profit when given in connection with some grain. Milk alone is rather too bulky too for a sole diet; it distends the stomach too much, and gives the animal too much to do to get rid of the surplus water. Many young pigs are spoiled by overfeeding. When first weaned they should be given a little at a time and often. They always will put a foot in the trough, and food left before them a long time gets so dirty that it may be entirely unfit to be eaten. But one of the worst methods of feeding milk to pigs is to have it stand in a sour swill barrel, mixed in along with cucumber parings, sweet corn cobs, and other kitchen wastes, till the whole mass is far advanced in the fermentation stage. Sweet milk is good, and milk that is slightly sour may be better, it may be even more easily digested, but milk that has soured till it bubbles, till the sugar in it has turned into alcohol or into vinegar, is not a fit food for swine of any age, and certainly not for young pigs that have just been taken from their mother. A hog will endure considerable abuse, will live in wet and filthy pens, will eat almost every sort of food, and often thrive fairly well, but a pig that is kept in comfortable quarters and fed upon wholesome food will pay a much better profit to the owner, and furnish much sweeter pork for the barrel. Nearly all the diseases which hogs are subject to are caused by cold, wet pens, or by sour, inferior swill. Better throw surplus milk away than keep it till it rots, and then force it down the throats of swine. Farmers should keep swine enough to take all the waste of the farm while in a fresh condition, and then supplement it with good wheat middlings and corn meal. Our own practice has been to keep pigs enough to take the skimmed milk each day direct from the dairy room without the use of a swill barrel to store and sour it in. A swill barrel in summer is a nuisance on any farm. We could never find a good place to keep it, where it would not draw flies or breed flies. In winter it would be less objectionable, but it is a nuisance at all times, and in all places.

First-class judges of horses are exceedingly scarce. It is not hard to find plenty of men who think they know all about a horse, but when you find one man that can be considered a good judge, you will find hundreds who cannot lay claim to such an accomplishment.

It is useless to try to teach as intelligent an animal as a horse kindness by beating it, yet there are fools enough in the country who think it can be done, and try it at every opportunity.

The Saddle-Horse—How to Breed Him.

We will preface anything we may write on this subject by stating that, in speaking of a saddle-horse, we use the term as it is understood in the South and West, and as applied to an animal bred, broken, and trained for the saddle, and taught such paces as are most comfortable to the rider and the least distressing to the animal. This is altogether different from the saddle-horse of the North, as we understand him. Comfort, convenience, and economy are the principal considerations in the South for selecting and using the saddle-horse. In the North, and especially the large cities, style, wealth, and sometimes health prompts the selection and suggests his use. The qualities required in the animals used for the same purpose in the two different localities differ as much, or even more, than the animals themselves in appearance, and any suggestions on breeding, breaking or training in one section may not apply to the other.

It is scarcely necessary to go into a description of the physical conformation of a saddle-horse, for they differ in this respect as widely as the trotter and runner; but there are some essential points about the make-up of a good saddle animal that are of more importance than they are in either the trotter or runner. In selecting an animal for this purpose you wish to get safety and service combined; his breeding and training you can control, but nature must give him a stout back and quarters, with sound feet and legs, for him to be serviceable; and as the safety of his rider's neck depends upon them, good eyes and shoulders, the latter sloping well back and mounting somewhat high on the withers, muscular, but clean, and free from beefiness. He should be from fifteen to sixteen hands high; less than this he is apt to be too light to pack the weight of a heavy rider, and over it he is generally deficient in action—not that he cannot be taught the artificial saddle-gaits, for he can—but owing to his size his stride is necessarily long, giving a swinging motion to the rider, which becomes tiresome after a few miles in the saddle; style, color, shape, etc., being purely matters of taste, are of secondary importance. It may be stated, however, that a safe and comfortable saddle animal is seldom stylish, from the fact that a sure-footed horse—one of the most desirable qualities in a saddle—generally carries a low head.

The impression prevails amongst those not familiar with the subject that any family of pacers are saddlers. This is a mistake. There is no animal of the equine race more abominable under the saddle than a scrub pacer, in whose ancestry for a dozen years or more nothing but cold blood can be found. A brute of this kind would require as much time and space to turn in as a cow, would stumble on a waxed floor, and if he failed to break his rider's neck in this way, would jolt the life out of him in a rough pace. From this family of pacers no good can ever come, until they are crossed with some blood that will give them action. But there is another class of pacers that stand preeminently above all other species of the horse kind, for from their loins have come the kings and queens of the trotting and pacing turf, and the best saddle-horses of the country. These show the clean limbs and supple action of the thoroughbred blood that has nicked so kindly with their pacing ancestors. It is from stallions of this kind, with two, three, or four pacing crosses on top of a thoroughbred foundation, that the best saddle-horses will come when coupled with one-half or three-quarter thoroughbred running mares, so that the produce will have from thirty to forty per cent. of thoroughbred blood in it.

It is generally conceded that a thoroughbred can live longer and go further under the saddle, with weight up in proportion to his size, than any other horse. Nature seems to have intended him especially for this purpose. But in breeding the saddle-horse as above, man has improved upon nature, and secured not only a more serviceable animal, but one that will stand more constant riding. As a rule, a pure thoroughbred has no inclination to go any of the artificial saddle-gaits, and when forced out of a walk goes into a trot, and out of this into a gallop. On the other hand a well-bred saddle-horse will glide along five or seven miles an hour, in a smooth, frictionless running-walk, or fox-trot, without a jar to himself or rider; and at either of these gaits will go further with less fatigue to either horse or

rider than a thoroughbred carrying the same weight and moving at the same speed in a trot.

We do not underestimate the lasting qualities of a thoroughbred in saying this. On the contrary, it is upon this line of breeding in the saddle-horse that we must rely for his courage, activity, capacity, and willingness to go; but he is not inclined by nature to go these gaits, and when compelled to, does so with an effort; but when his blood is mixed with that of a well-bred pacer, the produce has a natural disposition to saddle, in addition to the desirable qualities of the runner. For this reason it is necessary to unite the two lines of blood in one animal in order to get the best material that nature can give, and out of which the proper handling, a first-class saddle-horse can be made.—*Spirit of the Farm.*

Origin and History of Jersey Red Swine.

The subscribers, members of the National Association of Jersey Red Swine Breeders, and lifetime citizens of the State and localities wherein the Improved Jersey Reds originated, do hereby certify to the following incontrovertible facts regarding the origin and perfection of said breed, viz:—

1. That the original red hogs from which this breed descended were imported from Europe into Salem county, N. J., about fifty-two years ago.
2. That they have ever since been bred, and continually improved upon, at the hands of our most careful and enterprising feeders, whose original object was the breeding and profitable feeding of hogs for the Philadelphia market, in constantly increasing sharpened competition with growers of cheaper Western grains.
3. That their wonderfully continued success therein eventually resulted in constantly increasing demand for them as crosses upon the Western herds, they had continuously worsted in the great race for popular favor—when fashion demanded a greater uniformity and markings, to which our breeders have responded with such success that their stock now being admitted to registry by the National J. R. S. B. Association, is not surpassed by any thoroughbred swine extant in ability to transmit breed characteristics of vigor, form and color.
4. That they have always evinced remarkable constitutional vigor and consequently great assimilative powers, making them quick, profitable feeders, capable of distancing all competitors in the ability to fatten at any age; and yet make continued profitable increase, until very extreme weights are attained.
5. That it is now not only generally conceded that all other breeds are improved in vigor as feeders by a cross with the Improved Jersey Reds, but that the latter breed almost universally impart to the offspring its wonderfully prolific breeding qualities—making good, quiet mothers—of large, even litters, supplied with a generous flow of milk.
6. That their continuous improvement and present high standard of development as previously intimated, has been largely due to a local spirit of rivalry, long existing among New Jersey farmers, who make a business of rearing and fattening a superior hog product for the adjacent Philadelphia market, long known as the most fastidious hog market of America, if not of the world.
7. That to Jersey Reds, as bred and fed in the State of New Jersey, at the hands of such feeders, is exclusively due the entire credit and honor of having made the heaviest pen average at all ages, from piggishood to maturity, yet recorded, as well as other remarkable results, which, combined, have resulted in bringing red swine so prominently into public notice.

Shetland ponies are becoming more popular every year among city people on account of their kind and gentle disposition. They make nice pets for the children, who, handling them, cultivate a taste for horsemanship that they would get in no other way. Breeders and dealers in these ponies report an increasing and remunerative trade at present.

Too many horses are left entirely in the care of boys and inexperienced hands and thus become ruined. A man who has good teams can ill afford to trust them in such hands. Since their value depends to such a great extent upon their disposition, good horses at least should be handled by those who know how to do it. One season in the care of an ignoramus may lessen the

value of a team more than a good hand would cost.

"Breaking" Colts.

"Educating" is a better word than "breaking" when applied to colts reared by intelligent and humane horsemen. Though many a colt is really "broken" in training there is seldom, if ever, any necessity for such a course. Take a "sucker" when he is too young to have any very pronounced opinions of his own, and there will be found but little trouble in making him understand that his master is really his best friend. When this has been accomplished no further trouble need be anticipated so far as an intelligent colt is concerned. Unfortunately, occasionally it happens that a horse is met with that has been a fool, and of such an animal it is difficult if not impossible to make a horse that can ever be handled with any degree of safety. It often happens that a really intelligent horse becomes possessed of a vice that is troublesome and dangerous, but such a case never presents the difficulties which characterize that of a horse that has been born a fool. As long as a horse has intelligence he can be educated, no matter how strongly unfounded prejudice may mislead him. More than 99 per cent. of the foals that are dropped have quite enough intelligence to enable them to get through the world pleasantly and satisfactorily, but the reason that so many horses are addicted to troublesome and dangerous vices is to be found in faulty education.

Too often the system of handling colts is something as follows:

The young thing is allowed to run with his dam and to make no human acquaintances. All he knows about boys and men is that whenever they can get near him they hit him with a whip or make some (to him) horrid noise that thoroughly terrifies him. He very quickly comes to look upon the boys and men as the most dangerous and troublesome enemies of the equine race in general and of himself in particular. This state of affairs continues till he is two or three years old. Then some day he finds himself being chased about a paddock and worried till he is half dead with fright and fatigue, and finally from sheer exhaustion he is compelled to allow himself to be handled. He does not know what is wanted of him, and all that he learns about it comes in the shape of bitter experience. After trying every other course to escape punishment and fright with disastrous results, he gives himself over in sheer desperation to a sort of sullen despair, and allows himself to be pushed about by his tormentors or hauled about by another horse that is harnessed with him, just because he has given up all hope of escaping the persecutions of his enemies. His spirit is broken and he is pronounced broken to harness. He is now obedient so far as he knows how to be, but he is so because he dare not be anything else, and not from any desire on his part, to do what is right. Such a horse may do what is required of him, but he is liable to run away if suddenly frightened, to kick if anything touches his heels, and, in short, to do almost anything that is objectionable in the very emergency when his good behavior would be most highly prized by his master. That is what may properly be styled "breaking" a colt.

If a man wants an "educated" horse he should begin by winning his confidence during the foal's babyhood, the sooner the better. It does not much matter what the youngster is taught during his first summer so long as he is thoroughly familiarized with the halter and accustomed to being handled freely (though always kindly and with gentleness). He soon learns to regard those who handle and feed him with the warmest friendship, and his highest ambition will be to merit their approval as evidenced by a kind word, a caress, or some little dainty of which he happens to be particularly fond. As he grows a little older he should be accustomed to the bit, to the harness, and to other appliances to be used when he shall have arrived at a proper age to go into business. In this way the youngster really grows into his work. He is taught to carry his head properly, to draw, to turn, to back, to be mounted, harnessed and unharnessed, all without any painful or unpleasant processes. He grows up to be, not the cowed slave, but the trusted well-tried friend of his master. All that he does he does cheerfully and pleasantly; in short, he is an "educated" and not a "broken" one.—*Canadian Breeder.*

The Veterinarian.

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

DRUGGING A HORSE.—I have a grade Norman stallion three years old that I wish to break to harness. Do you know of any drug that could be administered to him that would make him disregard the presence of other horses while under the influence of said drug, and at the same time not injure the horse for breeding purposes. [A horse may be drugged into submission, but when the immediate effects of the drug have ceased, the horse may be as unmanageable as before. We do not recommend such methods. Less dangerous and more permanent results may be obtained by reducing the horse's condition by greatly reduced rations of food, together with long-continued work or exercise.]

HOG CHOLERA.—What ails our hogs and what will cure them? A disease began here last winter and hogs began to die. A near neighbor lost eighty head about the last of January. Others followed suit, and the plague is still spreading. Within a circle of five miles nearly three thousand hogs have died from the same disease. Those most exposed to the cold die first, but all seem doomed. My herd of pure Poland-Chinas (not very large) was well sheltered and had the best of care, as to dry, warm and clean quarters, regular feeding and watering in the cold weather this spring. I have given them the privilege of the farm, to go where they would and eat what they wished. In fact their care could not have been better. They looked sleek and fat and were observed by all as the finest herd in the land. I mention these facts so you will better know how to treat the case. I will say, they had lime, coal, salt, sand, clay, charcoal, and the recipe of A. C. Moore, of Canton, Ill., mixed up for them, and all these things where they could get them daily. Now, to the symptoms: They all seemed to begin with a chill, trembling, loss of appetite, no desire to eat or drink, but lie still; if made to rise they walk with difficulty; seem more powerless in the hind-quarters than in front; they have a discharge of white, thick slime from the nose, and are constive; next, fever sets in and keeps on until the bowels move, and they die in great pain. If the bowels move, the discharge is black and very offensive and thin as water. Then they may pull through, but are apt to get stopped up again. It is almost impossible to get anything in them to relieve them. I have tried some of the remedies, but with no good results. I saw it was necessary to open the bowels, and as quickly as possible, so I tried the injection plan, and have more faith in it. I have thus far saved six of my best hogs. They are feeding, drinking well, and I do hope out of danger. My boar, two years old, had no operation for four or five days. I injected a half gallon of tepid water, a little castile soap and castor oil. In two hours I had him on his feet. He had a good operation, walked out of his pen, which he had not been able to do for a week, and served a sow the next day. Small pigs have the same symptoms with a cough and a rattling in the lungs, difficult breathing and sore eyes. Some become blind, head swells, and all seem to be cold. [The outbreak of disease in your locality is what is commonly known as "hog cholera," a disease that is both contagious and infectious, and annually destroys hogs in great numbers. No matter how clean hog pens are kept, on the disease gaining an entrance it will claim its share, but cleanliness always modifies the attack and cuts short the progress of the affection. As in numerous other diseases, prevention is the great means that must be relied on in combating the disease. When it attacks a herd of hogs they should be separated into small lots and kept strictly isolated, at the same time a rigid system of disinfection should be instituted. On a hog showing any untoward symptom it should be immediately removed from the others to comfortable quarters, and a dose of aperient medicine, such as calomel or epsom salts, be given, to be followed up by small doses of sulphate of soda. Injections of linseed oil will be beneficial at this time, but as the complications attending the disease are so dissimilar no definite course of treatment can be laid down. In the small pigs the lungs are evidently implicated, but the treatment is the same, varying the doses according to age.]

In the colder latitudes of Europe the Guinea fowl is very rare, and seldom, if ever, seen in Sweden, Norway or northern Russia.

Black walnut may be stained to resemble ebony by washing the wood with a solution of sulphate of iron two or three times. Let the wood dry thoroughly, then apply two or three coats of a strong solution of logwood. Afterward wipe the wood with a wet sponge and polish it with linseed oil.

In farming there is no such thing as luck. Laws, fixed and immutable, govern the growth of even the most worthless weeds. What a man sows, or allows nature to sow, he will surely reap. These facts should impress two very practical and important lessons—the necessity of clean culture and of clean seed.

PLAGUE-STRIKEN PLYMOUTH!

Does a Similar Danger Threaten Every One of Us?

How Public Attention Is Directed to Personal Perils.

(Rochester (N. Y.) Correspondence Indianapolis Sentinel.)

"Judge," said a young lawyer to a very successful senior, "tell me the secret of your uniform success at the bar."

"Ah, young man, that secret is a life study, but I will give it to you on condition that you pay all my bills during this session of court."

"Agreed, sir," said the junior.

"Evidence, indisputable evidence."

At the end of the month the judge reminded the young man of his promise.

"I recall no such promise."

"Ah, but you made it."

"Your evidence, please?"

And the judge, not having any witnesses, lost a case for once!

The man who can produce indisputable evidence wins public favor. I had an interview yesterday with the most successful of American advertisers, whose advertising is most successful because always backed by evidence.

"What styles of advertising do you use?"

I asked H. H. Warner, Esq.

"Display, reading matter and paragraphs of testimonials."

"Have you many testimonials?"

In answer he showed me a large cabinet chock-full.

"We have enough to fill Boston, New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Philadelphia morning papers."

"Do you publish many of them?"

"Not a tithe. Wonderful as are those we do publish, we have thousands like them which we cannot use. 'Why not?' Let me tell you. 'Warner's safe cure' has probably been the most successful medicine for female disorders ever discovered. We have testimonials from ladies of the highest rank, but it would be indelicate to publish them. Likewise many statesmen, lawyers, clergymen, doctors of world-wide fame have been cured, but we can only refer to such persons in the most guarded terms, as we do in our reading articles."

"Are these reading articles successful?"

"When read they make such an impression that when the 'evil days' of ill-health draw nigh they are remembered, and Warner's safe cure is used."

"No, sir, it is not necessary now, as at first, to do such constant and extensive advertising. A meritorious medicine sells itself after its merits are known. We present just evidence enough to disarm skeptics and to impress the merits of the remedies upon new consumers. We feel it to be our duty to do this. Hence, best to accomplish our mission of healing the sick, we have to use the reading-article style. People won't read plain testimonials."

"Yes, sir, thousands admit that had they not learned of Warner's safe cure through this clever style they would still be ailing and still impoverishing themselves in fees to unsuccessful 'practitioners.' It would do your soul good to read the letters of thanks-giving we get from mothers grateful for the perfect success which attends Warner's safe cure when used for children, and the surprised gratification with which men and women of older years and impaired vigor, testify to the youthful feelings restored to them by the same means."

"Are these good effects permanent?"

"Of all the cases of kidney, liver, urinary and female diseases we have cured, not two per cent. of them report a return of their disorders. Who else can show such a record?"

"What is the secret of Warner's safe cure permanently reaching so many serious disorders?"

"I will explain by an illustration: The little town of Plymouth, Pa., has been plague-stricken for several months because its water supply was carelessly poisoned. The kidneys and liver are the sources of physical well-being. If polluted by disease, all the blood becomes poisoned and every organ is affected, and this great danger threatens every one who neglects to treat himself promptly. I was nearly dead myself of extreme kidney disease, but what is now Warner's safe cure cured me, and I know it is the only remedy in the world that can cure such disorders. I tried everything else in vain. Cured by it myself, I bought it and, from a sense of duty, presented it to the world. Only by restoring the kidneys and liver can disease leave the blood and the system."

A celebrated sanitarian physician once said to me: "The secret of the wonderful success of Warner's safe cure is that it is sovereign over all kidney, liver and urinary diseases; which primarily or secondarily make up the majority of human ailments. Like all great discoveries it is remarkably simple."

The house of H. H. Warner & Co. stands deservedly high in Rochester, and it is certainly matter of congratulation that merit has been recognized all over the world, and that this success has been unqualifiedly deserved.

PEN POINT.

Soot is a valuable fertilizer on farm, garden and flower bed, and should never be allowed to go to waste.

For cuts from barbed wire fence, sore shoulders, ticks and open sores on animals, use Stewart's Healing Powder, 15 and 50 cts. a box.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

HORSES.

FOR SALE.—On good terms, two imported Clydesdale stallions, with books of 1895 included. Both sure breeders. Can see their colts. For particulars address Robert Ritchey, Peabody, Kas.

THE IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION.—"KNIGHT OF HARRIS" (No. 995 Clydesdale stud book), will stand this season at the stable of the undersigned, three miles west of Topeka (Sixth St. road). He is one of the best Clyde horses in America. Sire Chieftain; grandsire, the great show stallion Topman. To insure, \$25. H. W. McAFEE.

CATTLE.

ASH GROVE STOCK FARM.—J. F. Glick, Highland, Doniphan county, Kansas, breeds first-class THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE AND POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Young stock for sale. Inspection and correspondence invited.

WALNUT PARK FARM.—F. Playter, Walnut, Kas., breeds the largest herd of Short-horn Cattle in southern Kansas. Stock for sale. Cor. invited.

JOHNSON & WILLIAMS. Silver Lake, Kas., breeders of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle. The herd numbers thirty head, with a Rose of Sharon bull at head.

OAK WOOD HERD. C. S. Eichholtz, Wichita, Kas. Live Stock Auctioneer and breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle, Poland Chinas & Brnz Trkys.

DEXTER SEVERY & SONS. Leland, Ill., breeders of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle. Choice stock for sale, both sexes. Correspondence invited.

CEADAR-CROFT HERD SHORT-HORNS.—E. C. Evans & Son, Prop'rs, Sedalia, Mo. Youngsters of the most popular families for sale. Also Bronze Turkeys and Plymouth Rock Chickens. Write or call at office of Dr. E. C. Evans, in city.

T. M. MARCY & SON. Wakarusa, Shawnee county, Kas. We now have 116 head of recorded Short-horns. If you wish a young bull or Short-horn cows do yourself the justice to come and see or write us.

BROAD LAWN HERD of Short-horns. Robt. Patton, Hamilton, Kas., Prop'r. Herd numbers about 120 head. Bulls and Cows for sale.

ALTAHAM HERD. W. H. H. Condit, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo., has fashionable-bred Short-horn Bulls for sale. Among them are two Rose of Sharon and one aged show bull. None but the very best allowed to go out from this herd; all others are castrated.

U. P. BENNETT & SON. Lee's Summit, Mo., breeders of THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE, Cotswold sheep, Berkshire swine, Bronze turkeys and Plymouth Rock chickens. Inspection invited.

POWELL BROS., Lee's Summit (Jackson Co.) Mo., breeders of Short-horn Cattle and pure-bred Poland-China Swine and Plymouth Rock Fowls. Stock for sale. Mention this paper.

W. A. POWELL. Lee's Summit, Mo., breeder of the Poverty Hill Herd of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle. Inspection and correspondence solicited.

J. W. LILLARD. Nevada, Mo., Breeder of THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORNS. A Young Mary bull at head of herd. Young Stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

COTTONWOOD FARM HERDS. J. J. Maila, Manhattan, Kansas, Breeder and shipper of SHORT-HORN CATTLE and BERKSHIRE SWINE. Orders promptly filled by express. The farm is four miles east of Manhattan, north of the Kansas river.

DR. A. M. EIDSON. Reading, Lyon Co., Kas., makes a specialty of the breeding and sale of thoroughbred and high-grade Short-horn Cattle. Hambletonian horses of the most fashionable strains, pure-bred Jersey Red Hogs and Jersey Cattle.

SHORT-HORN PARK. containing 2,000 acres, for sale. Also, Short-horn Cattle and Registered Poland-China. Young stock for sale. Address B. F. Dole, Canton, McPherson Co., Kas.

GLENVIEW FARM. G. A. Laude, Humboldt, Kas., breeds Short-horn Cattle and Poland-China Swine. Also Saddle and Harness Horses.

I HAVE 10 young pure-bred Short-horn Bulls, 10 Cows and Heifers, a few choice Poland-China Bows and Sows—the latter bred for sale. Send for new catalogue. H. B. Scott, Sedalia, Mo.

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

WOODSIDE STOCK FARM.—F. M. Neal, Pleasant Run, Pottawatomie Co., Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle, Cotswold Sheep, Poland-China and Berkshire Hogs. Young stock for sale.

SWINE.

CATALPA GROVE STOCK FARM. J. W. Arnold, Louisville, Kansas, breeds Recorded

POLAND-CHINA SWINE AND MERINO SHEEP

The swine are of the Give or Take, Perfection, and other fashionable strains. Stock for sale in pairs not related. Invite correspondence or inspection of stock.

A. J. CARPENTER. Milford, Kansas, breeder of Thoroughbred Poland-China Swine. Stock for sale. Inspection and correspondence invited.

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

F. M. ROOKS & CO., Burlingame, Kas., importer and breeders of Recorded Poland-China and Large Berkshire Swine. Breeding stock the choicest from the best herds in seven States. I have special rates by express. Write.

J. A. DAVIDSON. Richmond, Franklin Co., Kas., breeder of POLAND-CHINA Swine. 170 head in herd. Recorded in A. and O. P.-O. R. Call or write.

ROBERT COOK. Iola, Allen county, Kansas, importer and breeder of Poland-China Hogs. Pigs warranted first-class. Write.

SWINE.

V. B. HOWEY. Box 103, Topeka, Kas., breeder and shipper of Thoroughbred Poland-China Swine. Recorded in Ohio Poland-China Record. My breeders are second to none. Write for what you want.

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

F. W. ARNOLD & CO., Osborne, Kas., breeders of Poland-China Swine. Stock recorded in O. P.-O. R. Combination 4989 (first premium at State fair of 1884) at head of herd. Stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

POLAND-CHINA SWINE.—Of the most noted strains. My breeders are from herds that own show more prize-winners than any other in the United States. Libral reduction to persons ordering in next thirty days. Photograph of a few breeders free. Address me before buying elsewhere. Special rates by express. [Mention this paper.] H. H. WALLS, Bedford, Indiana.

POULTRY.

400 W. F. B. SPANISH and **P. Rock** chicks for sale, from my prize-winners. General agent for "Poultry Monthly." Agents wanted. Prepared shell, \$3.00 per 100 lbs. Geo. H. Hughes, North Topeka, Kas.

FAIRVIEW POULTRY YARDS.—Has for sale 300 Chick, each of P. Rocks, Houdans, L. Brahmas, Wyandottes, B. Leghorns and Langshans. Lock box 754. Mrs. Geo. Taggart, Parsons, Kas.

ONE DOLLAR per thirteen for eggs from choice Plymouth Rock fowls or Pekin ducks. Plymouth Rock cockerels \$2 each. Mark S. Salisbury, Box 331, Kansas City, Mo.

NEOSHO VALLEY POULTRY YARDS.—Established, 1870. Pure-bred Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks. Eggs in season. Stock in fall. Write for prices. Wm. Hammond, box 190, Emporia, Kas.

N. R. NYE. breeder of the leading varieties of Choice Poultry. Leavenworth, Kansas. Send for circular.

EGGS FOR SALE.—From Light Brahmas, Buff Orpingtons and Plymouth Rocks. 13 for \$1.75; 25 for \$3. Also Pekin Duck eggs, 11 for \$1.75; 25 for \$3. Also Emden Geese eggs 6 for \$2; and Bronze Turkey eggs, 12 for \$3. W. J. McColm, Waveland, Shawnee Co., Kas.

J. M. ANDERSON. Salina, Kas. Bronze Turkeys, Plymouth Rocks, Pekin Ducks, Shepherd Puppies and Jersey cows and Heifers. Write for prices.

PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS. Eggs for hatching, from the finest breeding pens in the United States. Fowls have taken first premium wherever shown. Eggs safely packed for shipment. Setting of 13, \$2.50. Fowls for sale in the fall. Address E. W. Stevens, Sedalia, Missouri.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OSWEGO TILE FACTORY.—H. C. Draper, Prop'r., Oswego, Kas. Rest shipping facilities over Missouri Pacific and Frisco railroads. Write for prices.

S. A. SAWYER. Manhattan, Kas. Live Stock Auctioneer. Sales made in all the States and Canada. Good references. Have full sets of Herd Books. Compiles catalogues.

REPUBLICAN VALLEY STOCK FARM.—Henry Avery, Wakefield, Clay Co., Kas., breeder of Percheron horses. Stock for sale. Send for catalogue.

MERINO SHEEP. Berkshire hogs and fifteen varieties of high-class poultry of the best strains. Bucks a specialty. Harry McCullough, Fayette, Mo.

PROSPECT FARM.—H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas. For sale cheap 15 registered Short-horn bulls, 1 to 5 years old. Also, Clydesdale horses.

BUTTER AND CHEESE making apparatus and supplies of every description. D. H. ROE & CO., 253 and 255 Kinzie St., Chicago, Ill.

Goodwin Park Stock Farm,
BELOIT, : : : KANSAS.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE!

A few tip-top YOUNG BULLS, at low figures and on easy terms. We offer a few CHOICE FEMALES from our show herd, for sale for the first time.

Two well-bred SHORT-HORN COWS at a bargain. Two standard-bred

HAMBLETONIAN STALLIONS,

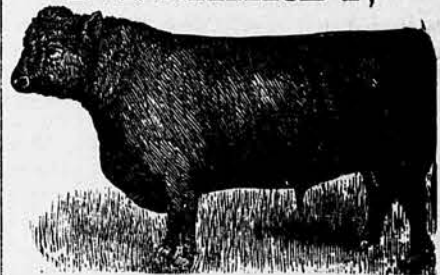
at bed-rock figures. There are few better-bred Trotters in Kansas.

GRADE ANGUS and GALLOWAY cows at farmers' prices.

Send for Catalogue.

J. S. & W. GOODWIN, JR.

F. McHARDY,



Breeder and Importer of

GALLOWAY CATTLE,
Emporia, : : : Kansas.

My herd numbers over one hundred head, consisting of the best and purest strains of blood. It is composed of animals bred by the most noted breeders of Scotland—the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Galloway, Thos. Bigger & Sons, Cunningham, Graham, and others. I have thirty head of young bulls, fit for service, sired by the noted bull MacLeod of Drumlaig; also thirty high-grade females of different ages that I will sell reasonably. Time given to suit purchaser, if desired.

Correspondence.

(Continued from page 1.)

tional government in interest on State bonds given for 14,000,000 idle silver dollars.

In this estimate I have made no account of interest on deposits, which is a very great source of income.

I submit if this is not worth considering as a basis of union. The South is a unit, the West can be made so in a short time. For God sake let us try it, and see if we cannot ring ourselves out of the coils of the cobra.

L. PETERS.

Erie, Neosho Co., Kas.

A. H. T. A. Affairs.

Kansas Farmer:

Fellow members of the Anti Horse Thief Association: I am daily in receipt of letters inquiring "what has become of our G. W. Secretary." Being more of a task to answer each letter than I care to assume, I take this method of imparting such information as I am possessed of. Until the latter part of January letters were promptly answered. Since that time, in reply to at least a dozen letters, I received a single letter, of which the following is a synopsis:

"MARCH 4, 1885.—M. E. Corson, Dear Sir and Brother: Yours received, etc. My work in the depot became so severe that I could not stand it longer. I took sick and was very bad, but am now at work in the postoffice, where the work is not so hard, but am at work from early in the morning till 8:30 p. m. I am scarcely able to keep it up. Will try and get everything fixed up as soon as possible."

Since the above date I have been unable to hear from Bro. Baker, but trust that the Secretary will soon be able to explain everything to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. In view of the fact of his long term of service and the faithful performance of all duties pertaining to his office, I am loth to believe anything wrong, or that he has become indifferent to the performance of his duties as Secretary.

But be the trouble what it may, I earnestly urge upon all sub orders the necessity of sending delegates to our annual meeting to be held at Junction City, October 28th, at which time we will try to adjust all troubles and grievances.

I am fraternally,
M. E. CORSON,
G. W. P. A. H. T. A.
Parsons, Kansas.

Clover and Clover Seed.

Kansas Farmer:

During the fore part of the season a reader from Jefferson county, if I remember correctly, inquired for information as to raising clover seed. Many of the farmers here object to raising clover and also other tame grasses on account of their coming in so early that there is frequently loss from rain. My friends, this is not a loss; it is only a wrong idea of your crops. You did not sow clover to make hay from, but your land has become tired and worn. You have sown this crop as a fertilizer, and because it grows an immense crop of splendid coarse feed, you conclude to rob your land of it for hay, and when it is rained on you are mad and say it is of no use and you will discard it. If you had to go to forty times the trouble to manure you would not think of going and gathering up part of the manure for some other purpose.

Now, after this crop of fertilizer has been taken off, this rain you complain so much about has started another crop, and in seventy-five days here is a second crop of fertilizer, full of seed; this crop runs from two to five bushels per acre. This crop we defy rain to spoil; we leave it outdoors until snow flies, but it still remains faithful and is worth from \$5 to \$7 per bushel. Surely this is a hateful crop and we wrong ourselves in raising it.

Clover seed should be handled in this way, as I have had quite an extended experience: When your field is thoroughly brown, cut with a self-take reaper and leave on the ground in small bunches; after it has had dew or rain enough to thoroughly ripen and open the hulls, if the ground is wet, raise off from the ground with barley forks, but do not turn over; and when all dew and dampness is out, either hull or stack. If you stack, run the stack straight up and top with some good water-proof cover.

Respectfully, C. E. HUBBARD.

To the Wool-Growers of the United States.
Kansas Farmer:

It is now apparent that a determined effort to revise the tariff laws of the United States will be made at the next session of Congress. It is understood that the object of those who will make this effort is a large reduction of revenue, with an abandonment of the principle of protection, but with such incidental protection as can be given to those industries and pursuits that obtain the attention and favor of Congress.

The theory that all raw material should be on the free list, as urged by some who in disguise are for free trade, and the neglect to adequately protect producers of wool, which has attended all past economic legislation, affords reason for profound apprehension by those who represent this important agricultural industry.

In order to keep such persons informed as to matters affecting their interests, and to enable them to act harmoniously among themselves and unitedly with other industries that agree with their views, I desire to obtain the names and postoffice address of each officer of all State and county wool-growing associations, and also the names and postoffice address of wool-growers in each State who desire information on this subject, the object being to distribute from time to time among such persons information calculated to keep wool-growers informed as to the progress of all efforts affecting their interests.

The aid of all officers of State and county associations and all other friends of the cause, is respectfully and earnestly solicited in procuring the desired names. Letters conveying such names may be addressed to the undersigned, care of Edward Young, No. 119 Maryland Ave. N. E., Washington, D. C.

Yours truly, C. DELANO,
Pres. Nat'l Wool-Growers' Ass'n.

Cowley County Crops.

Kansas Farmer:

Wheat made not an average crop but a pretty fair yield as predicted by your reporter, and much better than was counted on in the early season. Fifteen to eighteen bushels to the acre was the medium production. Wheat is now selling in Winfield at 80 cents per bushel. There was a good deal of chess or cheat in much of the wheat and some of it was very weedy. Threshing is going on vigorously at this time.

Oats, as estimated, without doubt yielded the heaviest crop ever cut in Cowley county. Reports are not full enough to make a reliable statement of the average yield per acre, but the crop was very heavy and oats were clean of weeds. New oats are selling at 20 cents per bushel. Corn is remarkably good, and if sufficient rain falls to carry it out to full maturity, this crop will very likely be the heaviest of its kind ever grown in this county. The stalks are very heavy and well eared. The weather has been dry and very hot for two or three weeks and the ground badly baked and parched, but corn has not seemed to suffer, probably because of the abundant supply of water in the ground at the beginning of the dry season. Light rains have fallen at intervals during the past few days and this has softened the ground and will naturally help out the corn crop. There is considerable old corn in the county, but it is selling at a good price in spite of the very good condition and prospects for the growing crop. Old corn is bringing 45 cents per bushel at the present time.

The web worm has made its appearance again, and is doing a great amount of damage in some sections, particularly to melons, tomatoes and other low crops. Other sections do not seem to suffer much from the worm.

The hay crop is yielding well and is being rapidly gathered in. REPORTER.
Winfield, Kas., August 4th.

State Fair at Peabody.

The Secretary, L. A. Buck, was in Topeka this week, and secured several hundred tents to accommodate people on the fair grounds. Every preparation is going on to hold a fair that will eclipse all others and exalt Marion county and that enterprising society to the highest pinnacle of success. Horsemen will do well to examine the purses offered. Let everybody go to the State Fair of Kansas at Peabody, September 1 to 4, inclusive.

Gossip About Stock.

E. T. Frowe, Payillion, Wabaunsee county, Kas., publishes to the world this week that he is still breeding first-class Merino sheep. Look up his card and advertisement in this issue.

W. B. Sherrard, of Greenwood county, in another column, offers a lot of good cows on easy terms that will make the cattle pay for themselves. Some of the calves now weigh over 600 pounds.

N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., reports the sale of six Berkshires for \$310, which were dispersed as follows: one to Indiana, one to Ohio, two to West Virginia, one to Colorado, and one to Nebraska.

S. V. Walton & Son, the well known Poland-China swine breeders of Wellington, Kas., inform the FARMER that they have disposed of their farm and on account of ill health will retire from business. Their closing-out sale occurs August 26.

The horses of the United States are worth, according to the report of the Department of Agriculture, \$825,282,000, and the mules are worth \$162,494,000. There was less shrinkage in values in horses during the past year than in any other class of live stock.

The following is the estimate of the number of head of live stock in Wyoming, and their value: 3,047,328 cattle, worth \$10 a head; 175,725 horses, \$60 a head; 8,160 mules, \$65 each; 1,636,305 sheep and goats, \$3 each; in all, 4,873,876 head, valued at nearly \$110,000,000.

Are Kansas breeders ready to let the Fat Stock Show at Kansas City fall for want of encouragement? It begins to look that way. If any breeder or farmer who appreciates the value of such institutions has anything to offer or propose in behalf of this show, they should confer at once with the managers at Kansas City.

E. R. Bennett, of E. Bennett & Son, this city, has just returned from a month's business trip in Europe, where he purchased nearly sixty head of fine Clydesdale and Percheron-Norman stallions. This is the largest draft horse establishment in the State and one of the attractions that should be seen when visiting Topeka.

Breeder's Journal: Mr. William Shepard, of Tappan, Dakota, milked fourteen cows last summer and sold \$400 worth of butter. He also raised ten calves, now worth \$20 each, and raised six hogs, which he sold for \$25 each. Besides this, the family was supplied with butter and milk. Mr. Shepard brought the cows from Minnesota two years ago at a cost of \$21.50.

Breeder's Gazette: The number of horses imported into the United States for the month of June, 1885, was 1,746, being an increase of 403 over the corresponding month of last year. This, in the face of the very marked falling off in our cattle imports for the same period, speaks well for the activity of the draft-horse market in this country, as those imported have been mainly of this class.

Junction City Union: Some of the farmers living along the Smoky Hill near this place are getting very much exasperated with the practice of throwing dead hogs in the streams. Several stopped us last Saturday and expressed their satisfaction at the attention given the matter in these columns. Mr. Jennings, occupying the Sanderson farm, has lost very largely this spring and summer. Robert Henderson is also a heavy loser. George A. Taylor says he has lost a thousand dollars worth of hogs. These gentlemen have a portion of the river enclosed in their hog pasture, and they attribute all their misfortune to dead hogs in the stream.

Phil Thrifton writes as follows: Hog raising is one of the most ready means of money making known to the Western farmer. Even when the supply is abundant and prices low a margin of profit is found in well-kept stock. Such animals are always salable. They are comparatively free from disease, and usually bring quick returns, in cash, for the amount invested. Moreover every properly-managed and well-fed hog that leaves the farm leaves it in all the better condition for growing rich pastures and heavy crops of grain, than had he not been reared and fed upon the farm. Good management in hog raising, as in the handling of all other farm animals, begins with the

selection of good breeding stock. A good thoroughbred Berkshire boar will greatly improve any herd of common hogs. Almost any farmer can afford to buy such a boar at the prices now asked. In fact, we do not see how any farmer who raises hogs can afford not to buy.

Manhattan Republic: At the Johnitz & Rice stock ranch sale, twenty-two miles northwest of Abilene, Tuesday, thirty-five common cows and calves sold for \$41.11 each; 140 2-year-old steers averaged \$38.23; nine 3-year-old horses and mares, bred in Iowa, averaged \$137.66; two gradestallions, 3 and 4 years old, \$270 and \$275. Total amount of stock sold, \$12,225. A good sale, and Col. Sawyer has reason enough to expect a live business in stock this fall. Cattle, horses and hogs are advancing in price in the counties west. Our breeders ought to sell thoroughbreds to these enterprising farmers who are finding out that cattle pay better than wheat. There were fully 300 men at the sale.

A Ness City correspondent of the Kansas Cowboy says: "Our stockmen are talking of changing their base or *modus operandi* on stock raising. Instead of large herds of hungry scalawag cattle, half famishing during winter while trying to make a living by grazing the prairies, we may now expect to see smaller herds of well-fed, well-sheltered, high-graded stock in the county. The opinion of our best stockmen is, that this kind of stock raising will in the future pay the best. Instead of depending on the open range for winter feed, large quantities of millet, wild prairie hay and sorghum will be put up, and I think our stockmen will hardly experience the losses of last winter. Stock feed of all kinds promises an abundant yield."

A large sale of Red Polled cattle came off July 10 at Elmham Hall Farm, Norfolk, England, and consisted of sixty-eight head, belonging to Mr. Fulcher. The forty-four cows averaged £22 10s., say \$110 each, the nine bulls about \$92 each, the heifers and calves considerably less. We are surprised at these low figures, for the cows were said to be good milkers, as is usually the case with this fine polled breed. A few years ago they were held at double these prices. American breeders then imported a number, and if they had supposed this herd would have sold so low they would probably have sent out orders to purchase every one, as the breed is much esteemed here. The highest price obtained for a single cow was 32 guineas (\$160). Two others sold for 30 guineas each (\$150). Live stock of most kinds is at present uncommonly low in England.

Wichita Eagle: The cattle proclamation will cripple several Wichita men. That Cleveland's order against the cattlemen was hasty and inconsiderate goes without argument. Citizens of Missouri, it is estimated, hold about \$8,000,000 worth of cattle on that reservation, while the interests of Colorado and Kansas can be but little less. At least nineteen-twentieths of the Indians favor the leases, for they got directly from \$75,000 to \$80,000 per annum in rental money. As the Government deprives them of this money the United States Treasury will probably be made to supply it. The enforcing of this order will throw two or three hundred thousand head of cattle immediately upon the market, affecting every cattle raiser in Missouri, Kansas and the West. And this order was made in the face of the recent decisions by the courts that the leases were valid. The action will not only depress the market now, but inasmuch cut off the source of supply for the future. The cattlemen, who had leased in good faith, should have been given at least reasonable time to get their cattle away.

Topeka Stock Yards Sales.

The representative sales of live stock at the Topeka stock yards for the week ending Saturday, August 8, are as follows: Eight calves at \$12.50 each; several small calves at 4 and 5 cents per pound; eleven Texas ponies at an average of \$32.50; milch cows with calves sold at from \$25 to \$50, an average of about \$35; hogs some lower, forty-one head, averaging 200 lbs., sold at \$4.10; ninety-three sheep, averaging seventy pounds, sold at \$2.75; horses sold at from \$75 to \$200; forty-five fat cows and heifers, ranging from 825 to 1,100 lbs., sold at \$2.75 to \$3.30, the best sale being ten fat cows, averaging 1,100 lbs., that sold promptly at \$3.30.

Governor Martin and the Indians.

The people of Kansas will approve the conduct of Governor Martin in relation to protecting the State against depredations and crimes by Indians. The KANSAS FARMER has referred to this matter once before, and we feel like calling attention to it again, because the Governor a few days ago wrote again to the President protesting against the utter abandonment of our southern border by the national troops, and urging that the Indians be disarmed. Here is the letter in full:

TOPEKA, KAS., July 31.

To the President:

I deem it my duty to call your attention to the condition of affairs in the Indian Territory. You are aware that the Territory lies directly south of Kansas, and that in the event of an outbreak among the Indians this State would be exposed to the dangers of an invasion by them.

Two military posts have been established on our southwestern border, one near Kiowa, Barber county, and one at Deep Hole, Clark county, and Generals Sheridan and Miles have assured me that they will be maintained until all danger is over. I have earnestly requested General Sheridan to establish another post on the Cimarron, near the 100th meridian, and hope that my request will be complied with. I will not feel assured that the borders of this State are adequately protected unless these three military posts are established and maintained until the troubles in the Indian Territory are finally settled.

I write for two reasons: First, I want to say to you, as the chief executive of the nation, that I am not at all assured that all danger of an Indian outbreak is over; and, second, to appeal to you to maintain the military posts already established on the southwestern border of Kansas, and to see that another post is established about fifty miles west of that at Deep Hole.

I am not assured that our borders are secure, because the Indians are armed with the best implements of war, and because I do not believe the cause of irritation among them has been removed.

By a new enrollment of Indians, recently made, their rations will be largely cut down, and by the expulsion of the cattlemen, their money receipts will also be largely reduced. Those of the Indians who were irritated by the presence of the cattlemen, will for a brief time remain contented; but on the other hand, the Indians who favored the cattle leases will now be irritated, and in a brief time as the whole body of them begin to feel the effects of their reduced rations and cash revenue, the irritation will spread and intensify.

I have no interest, either directly or indirectly in the cattle leases, and in addressing you, Mr. President, I beg to assure you that I am not pleading for them. My only anxiety, my sole interest, is to secure protection for the people of Southwestern Kansas, and to urge the adoption of such precautionary measures as will insure the borders of this State against any possibility of an Indian raid or invasion.

Even if an outbreak among the Indians is not likely to occur, the importance of maintaining an adequate military force along the southwestern border of Kansas should be apparent. So long as the Indians are where they are, and what they are, and the borders of Kansas are exposed to invasion by them, a panic is likely to occur at any moment, resulting in widespread demoralization and pecuniary loss.

Thousands of peaceful settlers have for the past twelve months been flock-

ing to the public lands in the southwestern part of Kansas. These citizens go upon these lands in compliance with the laws of the United States. And they are, I think you will acknowledge, fairly entitled, not to absolute protection against Indian raids and outrages, but to such protection as will give them confidence and prevent alarm or panic among them. This assurance and confidence cannot be established unless military posts are maintained along the southwestern border of Kansas.

I have made similar representations to the military authorities, and I do not wish to be understood as expressing any lack of confidence in their disposition or purpose to establish the safeguards I request. But I deem it my duty, as the chief executive of Kansas, to present the facts to you, as the chief executive of the nation, so that you may clearly understand the situation, and if necessary exert your authority. The General Government located the Indians in the Territory. It is its duty to see that they are kept within the borders of the Territory, and that the peaceful citizens of adjoining States are protected, not only from invasion, but against alarm and panic.

I desire to add that, in my judgement, the Indians should be disarmed. There is no good reason why these savage tribes, who delight in rapine and murder, should go armed as if they constituted a military force in time of actual war. The Indians do not need arms for protection, nor for their sustenance. They use arms, if they use them at all, only for unlawful and criminal purposes, either to wage war against one another, or to assail, plunder or murder peaceful citizens. An Indian with a gun in his hand is a standing menace to every peaceful citizen in his vicinity. If the Government desire to make him a self-sustaining citizen, it should disarm him. So long as he is permitted to carry a gun, he will never take hold of the plow.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
JOHN A. MARTIN,
Governor of Kansas.

Inquiries Answered.

SELLING HAY.—If J. B. will address an inquiry to Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Kansas City, mentioning this paper, he will learn just what he wants to know.

FOOD ELEMENTS.—Can you inform me how many per cent. of nitrogen and how many of carbon corn-fodder, millet, sorghum, prairie hay, oats straw and wheat straw contain?

—The percentage of nitrogen and carbon are about as follows: Wheat straw, 3 and 35; oat straw, 4 and 36; millet, 10 and 38; prairie hay, 3 and 34; corn-fodder, 3 and 30; sorghum, 6 and 40. These are only approximations. They are taken from analyses in food rations.

GRUBS IN SHEEP.—I have a flock of sheep that has been coughing and snorting and running at the nose, and the last three weeks have been dying. I have used tar, rosin, copperas and sulphur without any benefit. The whole flock appears to be affected the same way. Can you tell me what is the cause and give me a remedy?

—The trouble is caused by grubs in the head. The gad-fly deposits the embryo on the nostril edges and it creeps up the nasal passages into the head. As to treatment, if the grub can be expelled by sneezing before it gets into the head, that will do; but if not, the bone must be cut—trepanned, and the grubs blown out, or the animal will die. To prevent the deposit of the larva, perhaps the best way is to feed salt from two-inch auger holes in logs or thick plank, the sides and edges of the holes kept smeared with tar all the time. Before the grub gets into the head, "place the sheep in a warm building to tempt the larva from the sinuses, and introduce snuff, solutions of salt, vinegar or tobacco, weak solutions of turpentine, etc., into the nose to kill them—cause their expulsion by sneezing."

The Congo River Country.

Along the west coast of Africa is a long stretch of country as fertile as lies anywhere on the earth. European traders have been operating there many years, having trading posts scattered along the shore line at the mouths of the rivers. The explorations of Mr. Stanley have added much interest to that region, more particularly as to the interior. The Congo river valley, especially, is a rich country. German, English and American representatives met at Berlin some time ago to consider the importance and propriety of organizing a free State in that region. The interview was cordial, frank and business-like. In pursuance of it, agents were sent to look at the country and report upon its possibilities, the climate, character and habits of the people, etc. This office is in receipt of a copy of one of the reports—that of Mr. W. P. Tisdell, forwarded to the State Department. It is the first of a series, and treats of the lower Congo.

Mr. Tisdell says the most valuable productions of the country, and for which there is an ever-increasing demand, are rubber, palm kernels and palm oil, gum copal, ground-nuts, and wax. The rubber and palm trees are of spontaneous growth and to be found everywhere in the lowlands. The supply is not equal to the demand, yet there is no limit to the quantity of these rich products which might be taken from the country if the natives could be induced to work. Here again arises the question of labor, and to me it seems feasible to create wants amongst the tribes of the low and coast lands, which will after a time induce them to gather and bring to the traders in large quantities the products which they can so readily exchange for anything which they may require. There are other and valuable products, but the staple commodities are those enumerated.

In no sense of the word can this be called an agricultural country. Nothing is cultivated excepting the ground-nut and a few tropical vegetables, which, however, are found only in small patches near the villages.

The country is densely populated, yet it is next to impossible to induce the natives to gather the valuable products which nature produces. With the exception of the Loango and Kabinda tribes, they are a wild, savage and cruel people. They do not like the white man; and, while they are glad to have his cloth and gin, they would much prefer never to see a white man within their domain. The question of labor will have much to do with the future of this country.

It is a remarkable fact that a Zanibar man, or a Houssa man from the Niger, can travel anywhere in the country unmolested, even among the most savage tribes. This fact clearly proves to me that an industrious black man with a knowledge of the Fiole language will be enabled to exercise a greater and better influence over these people than it can be possible for the white man ever to do.

I may remark here that, unfortunately, a few bottles of trade gin will go much farther in trade with the natives than ten times its value in cloth; and it often happens that traders are compelled to return to the coast without having accomplished a trade, because the natives insist upon having gin, while the trader was supplied with cloth alone. A native man can be induced to work at a "factory" for one or two days at a time upon the assurance that he can at the expiration of that time have a bottle or two of gin, while if you offer him a piece of cloth it is doubtful whether he would work at all.

The coast women are fond of cloth, having a preference for the gaudy colors. They are the work-people of the country, and if it were not for their industry little or nothing would be gathered for foreign markets. The men lounge about, drinking, gossiping, fighting, or hunting, as it may suit their tastes. Could they be induced to work and till the soil or gather the natural products for export, there can be no conception as to the wealth which would flow from the lowland countries.

The question of climate is a serious one. It is humid and enervating to the whites of Europe and America, and much sickness is the result. Very great precaution must be exercised during the first year's stay in the country, in order that the system may be kept from the poisonous influences of the

malaria which overhangs the entire country.

With few exceptions, all of the houses on the Congo, along the coast, and in the interior are built of bamboo sticks and grass. They are called "shimbecks," and afford but poor protection against the scorching sun of the dry season or the pouring rains of the wet season. Good shelter, with an abundance of good wholesome food and a fair allowance of pure Bordeaux or Portuguese wine, with indoor occupation or amusement after nightfall, would, I am sure, go very far towards a guarantee of fairly good health on the coast and in the lower river countries. These facts are appreciated and made use of by the Dutch-African Company, who do everything possible for the comfort of their employees in the direction indicated, and the result is that, generally speaking, they enjoy good health and are enabled to remain in the country for terms varying from two to four years without a vacation.

Along the entire coast the products are not at all unlike the exports consisting principally of rubber, ground-nuts, palm oil, palm nuts, cola nuts, and gum copal. Some ivory is also exported, but in small quantities; the principal coast markets for ivory being at different points in Angola.

Common cotton and woolen goods, rum, gin, glass beads, guns, powder, tobacco, and common cutlery, make up the principal imports, and with these articles the traders barter for the products of the country. It is the only currency known. Fifty per cent. of all the goods which go to the coast, including provisions, are purchased in England. The gin comes mainly from Holland, and is manufactured expressly for the trade. The Holland article comprises 40 per cent. of all the gin imported; the remaining 10 per cent. may be distributed amongst other countries.

The Congo river is navigable for the largest ocean steamers to Boma, a distance of seventy miles from the sea. Steamers drawing seventeen to eighteen feet can go safely to Noki, thirty miles above Boma, while between Noki and Vivi only small, light-draught steamers can be used with safety. Approaching Vivi and the Falls of Yellala the current is very rapid, rocks are numerous, and dangerous whirlpools are constantly forming, and changing position, tossing a steamer about as though in a sea, thus rendering it unsafe for any but powerful steamers of light draught. Particularly is this so in the rainy season, when the river becomes swollen, rising often from ten to twenty feet in as many hours. At Vivi the river is about one mile wide, but as you approach the sea it ranges from two to five miles in width, reaching a depth in places of two hundred fathoms.

Below Boma, the banks or shores on either side are covered with dense forests of hard wood.

Banana Point affords an excellent sheltered harbor for the largest sea-going ships; and general supplies, including coal, can be purchased there from the Dutch-African Company.

As you go up the river from Banana, you pass, respectively, the landings of Ponta da Lenha, Cocoa-Massi, Binda, and N'Kongolo before reaching Boma. At each of these points there is at least one "factory" or trading station, the chief depository for the near inland stations, and to which the small trading vessels go with supplies, and take away the accumulated products of the country.

MONEY TO LOAN--ON LONG OR SHORT

Time at a very low rate of interest. All kinds of security, Real Estate, Personal, Collateral, Chattel Mortgages, &c., &c., accepted. Mortgage bought and sold on liberal terms.

TO INVENTORS:—Money advanced to develop or patent useful inventions and to introduce and sell them. Patents bought outright or sold on commission. Terms very liberal and facilities of the best. Enclose 6 cents in stamps, and address at once

C. M. WILKINSON,
Chicago, Ill.



TOPEKA
MEDICAL
—AND—
SURGICAL
INSTITUTE.

PERMANENT AND RELIABLE.

Drs. MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE,
Physicians and Surgeons in charge.

Treat successfully all curable diseases of the eye and ear. Also catarrh of the nose, throat and lungs, by new and sure methods.

All Manner of Chronic, Private and Surgical Diseases Successfully and Scientifically Treated.

Patients Treated at Home,
BY CORRESPONDENCE.

Send for circular and printed list of questions. Correspondence and consultation strictly confidential.

Drs. MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE,
86 east Sixth street, Topeka, Kansas.

The Home Circle.

A Kansas Nursery.

"The baby?" we asked, as with mop and broom
Its mother came to the ranch one day.
"Oh, she's picketed out across the way!
I dare not leave her alone in the room."

And the busy mother looked for a tub,
While we saddled our horses and rode to see
How the lonely baby fared, while we
Had stolen its mother to sweep and scrub.

For the babies we were accustomed to
Could never have kept their silk and lace
And little be-ribboned hats in place,
With only a tree for their nurse, we knew.

But this Kansas baby had no hat;
And laughed as if it thought silk and lace
Would have been entirely out of place
On a prairie—or, for the matter of that,

Anywhere else. It could only go
The length of the rope, but its little feet
Pattered about where the grass was sweet
Just as it pleased; and that, you know,

Is more than the city babies do;
For, trundled under the city trees,
They are carried just where the nurses
please.

Which I shouldn't like at all, should you?
As I thought it over, it seemed to me
That a city darling has less to hope,
"Picketed out" with invisible rope
To a somewhat less reliable tree!

—Alice W. Rollins, in St. Nicholas.

Girls and Bees.

At last I can count on one evening in which to write to neglected correspondents— if no one calls. What a temptation it is to retreat to the upper story and play not at home, or to sit in an easy chair where the soft summer air comes cool, filtered through the honeysuckles—where they shower their scarlet trumpets over the green. O, dear, here come some girls with all their fun, and music, and talk. Bless the young folks! How their joyous presence throws aside the long years between the now and then, and bears us into the joyous "twenty years ago." Do we ever grow old? If so, when?

I wonder how many of you have reaped any profit from your bees—(if profit means swarms or honey). When spring opened, I hoped for a fruitful season. I lost two stands during the long cold spell in January, with honey enough to have kept them through; too cold for them to get at the honey as they were late swarms and scattered their stores. I didn't cry, but I felt like it, when I went to them and found them all starved to death in spite of food. *Resolved:* Give the bees a sheltered place during long cold winters.

Well, my other colonies seemed weak; so I fed occasionally, and by the time the willows bloomed they were booming; filled the brood frames, and I then put on the sections as I didn't care to have them swarm. They worked a few days when a drouth set in; work stopped; no swarms; and a general massacre of drones followed. Supposing they were well stored, I paid little attention to them until the morning after a hard rain, when I found two-thirds or more bees from two of my heaviest colonies were lying dead in front of their hives. I thought perhaps they had chilled (being mostly young bees) by the sudden and extreme change of temperature, as they were hanging out the evening before. Still I felt anxious, and next morning I went out, and another colony was lying out, almost lifeless. The sun was warm, so they were not stupid from cold. I could stir them with my hand and they scarcely lifted their wings; they looked thin and hungry; then I thought of the long drouth, and the heavy brood to feed. I took some sugar, diluted with water, and began pouring it over them slowly. Soon they began to stir, and in five minutes they were moving into their hive and out again humming. They were starving. How thankful they were, crawling over my hands and licking off the sugar. Next I had all the colonies to feed to keep them at home; for I found them all hungry. We live close to a mill, where the roof is covered with flour the year round; but bees can't live without honey. I fed my bees on until they showed signs of independence; lost no more; those so near all dead are recruiting, while the full colonies are building comb in the sections. A new colony which the boys found starving on a limb in the woods, I fed

with the others, and all are now doing well. Bees do know and recognize individuals. While feeding my bees, whenever I would go out when I had no feed with me, they would find and follow me, lighting on my hands as though begging something to eat, never offering to sting, though I was sometimes at work. I believe that bees can remember, can love or hate. Wherefore these attributes? This means individual knowledge, not instinct. Capability of intelligence does not appear to be proportioned to the size of the brain in the animal kingdom. The bee and the ant are often wiser than man. Go to the ant, thou sluggard, consider her ways and be wise. M. J. HUNTER.

P. S.—Once late last fall we stole a box of honey from a hive (so we thought) without the bees seeing us, but on going back the guard darted straight at us and we stampeded. M. J. H.

The Acadians Before Their Removal.

The removal of the Acadians was the result of influences that had been at work for forty years, and which had now mounted to a crisis. Abbe Reynal, who knew nothing of this people except from hearsay, has drawn an ideal picture of them, which later writers have copied and embellished, till Acadia has become Arcadia. The plain realities of their condition and fate are touching enough to need no such exaggeration. They were a simple and very ignorant peasantry, industrious and frugal, till evil days came to discourage them; living aloof from the world, with little of that spirit of adventure which marked their Canadian kindred; having few wants, and those of the rudest; fishing a little, and hunting in the winter, but chiefly employed in cultivating the meadows along the river Annapolis, or rich marshes reclaimed by dikes from the tides of the Bay of Fundy. The British Government left them entirely free of taxation. They made clothing of flax or wool of their own raising, hats of similar materials, and shoes or moccasins of moose or seal skin. They bred cattle, sheep, hogs and horses in abundance, and the valley of the Annapolis, then as now, was known for the profusion and excellence of its apples. For drink they made cider or brewed spruce-beer. French officials describe their dwellings as wretched wooden boxes, without ornaments or conveniences, and scarcely supplied with the most necessary furniture. Two or more families often occupied the same house, and their way of life, though simple and virtuous, was by no means remarkable for cleanliness. Such as it was, contentment reigned among them, undisturbed by what modern America calls progress. Marriages were early, and population grew apace. This humble society had its disturbing elements, for, like the Canadians, they were a litigious race, and neighbors often quarreled about their boundaries. Nor were they without a bountiful share of jealousy, gossip and backbiting to relieve the monotony of their lives; and every village had its turbulent spirits, sometimes by fits, though rarely long, contumacious even to the cure, the guide, counselor, and ruler of his flock. Enfeebled by hereditary mental subjection, and too long kept in leading-strings to walk alone, they needed him, not for the next world only, but for this; and their submission, compounded of love and fear, was commonly without bounds. He was their true government; to him they gave a frank and full allegiance, and dared not disobey him if they would. Of knowledge he gave them nothing, but he taught them to be true to their wives, and constant at confession and mass, to stand fast for the church and King Louis, and to resist heresy and King George; for, in one degree or another, the Acadian priest was always the agent of a double-headed foreign power, the Bishop of Quebec allied with the Governor of Canada.

Nova Scotia, under the name of Acadia, had been ceded by France to the British crown in 1713. By the terms of the cession, its inhabitants were to retain the free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion. It was now more than forty years since they had become British subjects, and the greater part of the population had been born under the British flag. It is the testimony of the French themselves that the British rule had been an exceedingly mild one; that the colonial authorities, recognizing the value of a frugal and industrious population, had labored to reconcile them to a change of allegiance which, on the whole, was to their advantage; that no burdens were imposed on them; and that they had not been oppressed or molested in matters spiritual or temporal. The British on the peninsula were, in fact, too few to rule by force. Until the settlement at Halifax in 1749 they consisted only of a feeble garrison at Annapolis, with three or four others, yet feeble, scattered here and there over the country; and the Acadian population was left substantially to the government of its own priest. This population had its chief centers in the valley of the river Annapolis, and at Grand Pre, Cobequid, Pisiquid, and other settlements around the Basin of Mines, which forms one of the two heads of the Bay of Fundy.

After the cession of the country the British authorities required the Acadians to take an oath of fidelity and obedience to their new sovereign. This, after a delay of many years, they did at last, with an understanding, as they alleged, that they should not be forced to bear arms against their former

countrymen, the French. When war began again in 1745 many of them broke their oath, and sometimes openly, sometimes in the disguise or Indians, joined the French in attacks on British garrisons—while others acted as spies, or aided the enemy with information and provisions. When, in 1748, the war ended, the French officials prophesied some signal act of vengeance on the part of the British against the offending Acadians. On the contrary, they showed great forbearance, and only insisted that all the adult male population should take an oath of allegiance, without any reserve or restriction whatever.

This they would have done if they had been let alone; but they were not let alone. Another war was plainly at hand, and France meditated the reconquest of Acadia. To this end the Acadians must be kept French at heart, and ready, at a signal given, to rise against the English. France had acknowledged them as British subjects, but this did not prevent the agents of Louis XV. from seeking by incessant intrigue to stir them into bitter hostility against the British government. Before me are two large volumes of papers, about a thousand pages in all, copied from the archives of the Colonial Department at Paris. They relate to these French efforts to rouse the Acadians to revolt; and they consist of the journals, dispatches, reports, and letters of officers military, civil, and ecclesiastical, from the Governor of Canada to a captain of bush-rangers, and from the Bishop of Quebec to the cure of Cobequid. They show, by the evidence of the actors themselves, the scope and methods of the machination, to which the King himself appears, in his languid way, as an accessory. The priests of Acadia were the chief agents employed. They taught their parishioners that fidelity to King Louis was inseparable from fidelity to God, and that to swear allegiance to the British crown would be eternal perdition. Foremost among these apostles of revolt was Le Loutre, missionary to the Micmac Indians, and Vicar-General for Acadia under the Bishop of Quebec. His fanatical hatred of the English and the natural violence of his character impelled him to extremes which alarmed his employers, and drew upon him frequent exhortations to caution. He threatened the Acadians with excommunication if they obeyed the King of England. In connection with French officers across the line, he encouraged them to put on the disguise of Indians and join his Micmacs in pillaging and killing English settlers on the outskirts of Halifax when the two nations were at peace. He drew on one occasion from a French officer 1,800 livres to pay his Indians for English scalps. With a reckless disregard of the welfare of the unhappy people under his charge, he spared no means to embroil them under the government under which, but for him and his fellow-spiritors, they would have lived in peace and contentment. An entire heartlessness marked the dealings of the French authorities with the Acadians. They were treated as mere tools of policy, to be used, broken, and flung away.—Harper's Magazine.

Five Minutes Talk on Health.

The symptoms, together with some of the conditions which favor an attack of sunstroke, may be described as follows: It is generally believed that there are three distinct varieties of this affection. One is characterized by fainting, or *syncope*; this is due to general exhaustion and failure of the heart's action. Another is where the system receives a shock, and in this case the lungs are the seat of disturbance, being depressed in their action, which, of course, in a few seconds produces an impression upon the heart's action and the circulation. The third variety is that of intense high fever, or in other words, an over-stimulation of the nerve centers, which, of course, is quickly followed by an exhaustion of the whole body.

One thing is of course clearly established at the outset, viz.: that each of these varieties is caused by one and the same trouble, that is, excessive heat. But it does not necessarily follow that it must be produced by the direct rays of the sun. Artificial heat, however produced, if severe enough, will cause the same affections as though it was the result of exposure to the sun. The engineer in the boiler room, the operative in the mill, or the housekeeper in the kitchen, may be subject to this affection as well as the mason at work on a chimney, the carpenter on a house, or the farmer in the field. It is true that persons in certain climates are more subject to such attacks than are those in some others; also, a continuous dry and hot season will predispose to its occurrence. In order to understand what to do in cases of sunstrokes, it is necessary to be able to recognize and understand the more general symptoms of each variety, as the course to be pursued in the management of each is different from the others.

In the first variety, or the one which is characterized by fainting, the following are recognized: there is usually complete prostration, inability to move the legs or arms, the skin being pale and covered with a cold moisture, and the pulse is slow and feeble. This variety is more common in cities than in the country, and is often produced by over-heated rooms during the hot summer season, as, for instance, bakeries, laundries, etc. The treatment of this variety is as follows: the patient should be removed to a cool place, water sprinkled upon his face and chest, clothing loosened, and give stimulants moderately; also, he should be laid flat on his back. If promptly and judiciously attended to, this class of cases usually recover. In the second class, or what is sometimes called sunstroke proper, is a much

more serious trouble, as that death may suddenly occur; or in case that is prevented, the attack frequently leaves its victim with impaired mental faculties, which ever after make life a burden.

In this class the attack is often very sudden, and the shock is so great that death ensues in a few minutes. But when treatment is available, the patient must be at once removed to a cool, shady place, and cold water poured from a pitcher or basin upon his head. By this means two things will be accomplished, the intense heat of the body will be reduced, and the nerves stimulated to action. Stimulants should be avoided, unless ordered by a physician. Strong coffee is much better, and will not produce additional inflammation which wine or brandy would be likely to cause. Mustard applied to the wrists and over the pit of the stomach is also very serviceable. Of course a physician should at once be summoned, as the cases of this kind are always grave enough to demand his attention and assistance.

In the third variety, where there is intense and continued fever, there is this difference: that it is slower in its attack, and often occurs at night after the return from work, temperature of the body runs very high, the skin is dry and hot, the pulse irregular, the face and neck flushed, and sometimes purple, and frequently there is more or less of delirium. The nature of this variety not only gives time to send for a physician, but also strongly indicates that medical help should be obtained without delay.

In regard to the prevention of sunstroke, much might be done to reduce the large mortality which is now caused by this disease. One writer states that the fatal cases of sunstroke are from 45 to 50 percent. This added to the permanent injury to the brain in many of the cases which do recover, make this subject one for serious consideration. We do not wish to preach a temperance sermon, but one thing is clearly shown from aggregate testimony on this subject, and that is, that those persons who stimulate heavily, and then work in the hot sun, are more likely to an attack than those who do not. Another cause is ill health. In the majority of cases of sunstroke, the remark is generally made by relatives or friends, that the patient had not been feeling well for several days. Any one who is conscious of being ill should avoid exposure to the continued heat of the sun. Again, many kinds of labor that is now performed in the middle of the day might be done in the earlier or later hours of the day. In large cities, artificial illumination can often be employed, and thus much of this work be done in the night.

Another important prevention of sunstroke is, regularity of habits, especially that of eating. To commence work in the hot sun immediately after eating a hearty meal, is imprudent, and such a course, if persistently followed up, may end disastrously. Sleep also is a great preventive; regular hours of rest and refreshing sleep will enable the system to withstand intense heat, and thus ward off the attack. Frequent bathing of the body in cool water, when not over-heated, will also help to keep up the normal degree of health, which, during the hot summer months, is of vital importance to every one.—Dr. Patterson, in N. E. Farmer.

Saved by spice, like mummies, many a year,
Old bodies of philosophy appear.—Pope.

He is never poor
That little hath, but he that much desires.
—Daniel.

Revenge, at first, though sweet,
Bitter, ere long, back on itself recoils.
—Milton.

Why should not hope
As much erect our thoughts as fear defect
them?
—Sir J. Denham.

Fire-gilt or galvanized articles may be cleansed by a solution of one part of borax in sixteen parts of water, which is rubbed on with a brush or sponge. Afterward wash with clear water and dry with a linen cloth. If the articles are warmed before rubbing, their brilliancy will be greatly enhanced.

A lemon sandwich is among the novelties for the spring breakfast table. Peel a lemon, removing carefully all the white part of the skin, which is bitter. Slice very thin with a sharp knife, removing all the seeds. Make very thin toast, brown, butter, keep hot, and lay between two slices of this the rings of lemon, dusted over with powdered sugar. Serve quickly.

Asthma and Bronchitis cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Trial bottle free.

Fun Facts and Fiction.

SATURDAY EVENING

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

Devoted to Society, Lodge, Amusement and Dramatic News, good Literature, etc. Will be published especially for the State of Kansas Terms, \$1 a year; \$1 for six months. Specimen copy free.

Address M. O. FROST & SON, Publ., Topeka, Kansas.
Clubbed with the KANSAS FARMER for \$2.75.

The Young Folks.

Love Makes the World Go Round.

Sometimes I'm faint and weary
Of this work-day world and life,
With its endless round of duties,
And all its cares and strife,
So tired of unended stockings,
Of buttons—that won't stay on,
Of answering unnumbered questions
From Harry, Dick and Tom.

Tired—of planning the dinners,
And furnishing brains for the cook,
With scarce an hour of quiet thought,
And never time for a book.
I marvel that we as women,
Gave up our girlhood's life,
And took upon us the worries
That fall to mother and wife,
Till I envy each single maiden
With no greater grief or care
Than the cut or fit of a dress,
Or the smoothness of her hair.

But when the day's work is over
And stilled each wee lisping tongue,
When quiet reigns which all day long,
With childish voices have rung,
And when in the gathering twilight
I draw out the easy chair,
I feel that this world would be empty
But for loved ones that are there;
When I think of the love that is mine,
That makes my burdens its own,
I'm grateful for my lot in life—
That I'm not a maiden lone.
And so the problem now is solved,
My question an answer found,
'Twas ever thus and e'er will be,
That love makes the world go round.

—Hattie Tremaine Terry, in Good House-keeping.

PERILS IN A BALLOON.

Mrs. Carl Meyers, better known as "Carlotta," has made over one hundred and fifty successful balloon ascensions, and has had many peculiar experiences. One of the best she tells as follows:

"I had ascended from Massachusetts with the Skylark fully inflated with hydrogen gas, and with sand ballast to balance it. The wind track made landing places scarce and infrequent along the ground below, and I was just going to throw out ballast and seek a higher current which might drift me out of that part of the country, when I spied three bare spots of ground, all in a row, directly before me, with patches of woods between, and in the first I found landing. It proved to be a pumpkin field. The Skylark swooped down, and with the aid of the wind began dragging my little netting-bordered platform across the field. I pressed down the edge of the ring or rim supporting the netting and fished for pumpkins as we slid along. By the time I had caught quite a mess of them the balloon was tired dragging the accumulated load and paused to rest, the wind occasionally lunging and tugging it along for a foot or so.

It was a neat landing, and I was just flattering myself with the idea of my saving all my ballast and most of my gas, besides capturing a load of pumpkins, when over the fence, coming toward me, I saw an ugly little bow-legged bulldog, held in check by a strap which dragged along an ugly little man. Before the dog could get in a word the man opened on me with an overture of blasphemy, with variations, accusing me of stealing his pumpkins. I proposed to compromise by paying for the pumpkins on the spot, and leave them on the spot, too, if he would hold the balloon while I let out the gas. But no, we couldn't agree.

The man liberally estimated my plunder at twenty-five cents per pumpkin. I had ten pumpkins, big and little, some not even worth ten cents, I thought, but I didn't want to incense the man for a few cents, so I handed out one dollar to begin with. As the man almost grasped it, the wind got in just ahead and snatched it. The man let go the dog and started for the money, and the dog went for me. Instantly a wicked thought struck me, namely, to flit to fresh fields and pastures new. Accordingly I threw out three bags of Massachusetts sand, the Skylark mounted the breeze, and the last I saw of the man he was dancing a jig and declaiming in large capitals, heavily punctuated with gestures, while the bulldog was silently traveling along after me.

Now it was plain sailing once more just above the woods, but as I crossed them and reached the next clearing the Skylark manifested the same inclination to come down at a depression that a balanced balloon always does when following the low-lying drift of air flowing up over hills and woods and down into the valleys of clearings, just as water would. I assisted the Skylark to land in the shelter of the high trees, and was just going to finish the trip by discharging the gas, when the bulldog, who had quietly sneaked through the woods, suddenly jumped upon me, and inserting his nose through the meshes of my hammock netting basket, caught hold of my dress. I instantly broke a pumpkin over his head, and almost got away, but with the tenacity of the bulldog he hung on. I picked up another pumpkin and fed it to him raw. It was a soft-shell pumpkin, and Hold-fast absorbed it mostly through his eyes and ears. The balloon pulled hard and Hold-fast was now on his last legs. As three pumpkins equal one dog (troy weight), I threw out another, and up we went, with

Hold-fast at the helm. I tried to push him off with my foot on his mouth. Next I tried whipping him off by dropping the Skylark down to the woods under us, and a most unmerciful flogging the tree tops gave him as we drifted across, but even this dose did not relieve his case of lockjaw. Just then I felt a little bottle in my handkerchief pocket. Ammonia it was, carried for removing possible stains of sulphuric acid used about my hydrogen gas manufactory. I had the utmost confidence in its ability to remove things, and I at once administered an adult dose to Hold-fast's nose. It fitted his locked jaw like a key. He gave a sort of cringe, a smothered snort, as if he were trying to say Eureka with his mouth shut, and then, feeling something solid under him, he let go. What he felt under him was the top of a tall tree, and I left him there to climb down. I've heard that a fancied resemblance existed between a dog and an alligator, from the fact that neither could climb a tree. Hold-fast was not that kind of a dog.

Relieved of the dog, up went the balloon, and pretty soon I got above the third clearing I had noticed. It was a pasture, and there were cows in a distant part of it. It seemed a good place to land, and dropping the Skylark at the edge of the clearing I flung my anchor adroitly into the roots of a stump. The weight of the anchor and rope relieved the balloon somewhat, and in a moment the Skylark poised at the end of two hundred feet of light rope. The previous strong breeze had lessened, but under its influence the balloon was next pushed near the ground, and bobbed up and down so uneasily that I began hauling in my cable to give less play and get more under the shelter of the tall forest trees. I wanted to make solid connections with earth before letting out gas to such a degree that the wind could hollow the balloon underneath and pull harder. It was also a principle with me never to exhaust gas till perfectly certain of not wanting to go up again. Thus my line extended earthward on a slant, like a kite string, and I was pulling it in from the kite end, when I became conscious of an uproar in the air. Looking around in the direction of the cows I saw approaching me one member of the group, and I concluded from the attitude and antics that it was a bull, and furthermore that he owned that pasture. He approached with his head down and his horns lowered in a way alarmingly suggestive of scooping me up, all the time roaring and plunging like a locomotive off the track. I stopped hauling in rope, and got a pumpkin ready to offer my coming guest, for I thought he might prefer a pumpkin to me. I threw one down. It went to smash right where he could smell it most easily, and its loss lifted me gently out of his reach. He snuffed at it suspiciously, pawed the fragments contemptuously, stabbed spitefully at the biggest piece and tried to get it on his horn. I was just above him now, and I concluded that if he got mad so easily at my hospitable overtures, and really preferred one on his horn rather than internally, I'd give it to him there. I dropped one so accurately that it stuck fast quite a little while, making him look comically vain, and really, a mad bull, with a big golden pumpkin on his horn, looks very funny to one up in a balloon. After wrestling with the pumpkin for a while he managed to fire it up at me, and paused in an attitude signifying: "That's a sample of the work done here!" With all his pride I was still a little too uppish for him. He had the range, but not the elevation, and he realized it, but flattered himself that he had got me treed and could wait for me to come down. As I continued to disdain his intimate acquaintance he began sparring with my anchor rope, and presently got it tangled with his horns. Here was a predicament! Of all the aerial navigation schemes for balloon propulsion, no one ever thought of bull-power till I discovered it—or it discovered me! Pretty soon the bows and genteel capers of my captor dislodged the anchor, and we paraded the arena, making quite an imposing procession. The cows wildly fled at our approach. How it might have ended I know not, but old bovine stumbled and tripped so repeatedly from my anchor continually catching as it dragged behind him, that his style of locomotion became worse than stuttering, and he finally became so entangled, lassoed and wound up in my two hundred feet of rope, that at last he tumbled helplessly and failed to rise again. After capturing my anchor, I cut off all the rope old bovine could spare, and with the deposit of one more pumpkin I paid my way to more hospitable regions above. Half an hour later I landed in a "sunset calm" at a comfortable farm house, where I was cordially assisted and entertained. Here I left my remaining pumpkins, with the generous recommendation that they were "an extremely valuable and high-priced variety, of my own importation and raising, good for man or beast, high-climbers without polling, and great travelers." I now cannot eat a pumpkin pie without tears.

Where Indians Worship.

The valley of the Mississippi is full of spots made interesting by Indian traditions. Many of the points have been made prominent by the pen of the historian and many of them are known only as the tongue of the wrinkled pioneer or copper-colored aborigine tells of them to the curious listener.

About ten miles below St. Paul on the left bank of the river, lies a stone on the margin of a flowering prairie, that for decades has been looked upon by the Sioux with the

deepest reverence and awe, and which bears the marks of the sacrilegious curiosity seeker's soulless chisel. In the language of the Sioux it is known as E-ye-shaw, or Red Rock. It is not of gigantic proportions, weighing hardly more than a ton, and in form looks like a monstrous egg that might have been deposited there by some fabulous bird. Broad stripes of red paint encircle the boulder, being frequently retouched by the half-civilized yet superstitious remnants of this once mighty people, who still live in the vicinity of this spot so sacred to them.

The tradition of E-ye-shaw is not uninteresting, but has been ignored by the pen of the historian, who has passed it by and shown favor to less prominent points. Away back in the years that have gone, when this ground was held defiantly against the avaricious encroachments of the Chippewas by the determined Sioux, at the close of a summer's day and on the eve of a great battle between the contending tribes, the rock is said to have walked down from Zion Hill, a small mountain that lifts its front from the northern skirt of the prairie, and rested where it now lies. Ka-be-bou-ik-ka, the storm spirit of the Chippewas, became so enraged that he sent forth fiery arrows of lightning against the rock and thundered forth his ungovernable rage, but the rock defied the powers of the Chippewa god, and remained intact, and in the midst of the terrific battle of the elements the Indians fought, and the disheartened Chippewas were driven across the river and defeated. From this time until the advancing hosts of civilization drove them from the ground, the Sioux each year brought gifts of fruit, moccasins, and blankets to the rock, and offered them as a sacrifice to the Great Spirit who had given them so signal a victory over their enemies.

The superstition of the Indians was a source of considerable profit for many years to an enterprising negro who lived in that vicinity. He quietly purloined the articles from the rock and sold them back to the Indians at a good advance on the original cost. He became so bold in his thieving that he was at last caught in the act and his woolly skull cut open with a tomahawk and his body thrown into the river.

Animals' Love of Applause.

"Whoa, you rascal! Steady, sir!" cried a perspiring groom, who was rubbing down "Denver," Prof. D. M. Bristol's trained mule, as he turned to greet a reporter yesterday. The mule, watching every movement of the groom out of the corners of his twinkling eyes, took advantage of the opportunity and playfully tumbled his friend and valet into the straw with a sudden extension of his off hind leg. "Ha!" cried the groom, picking himself up. "I knowed you'd do it," and he shook his finger threateningly at Denver, who hung his head. This was at Hartranft's stables, Norristown, and Lewis and Bristol's trained horses and mules were undergoing their morning toilet. Just outside the door, fanning himself vigorously with a broad-brimmed straw hat and vainly trying to keep cool, sat a middle-aged gentleman, whose good-natured face was covered with reddish-brown beard. It was Prof. D. M. Bristol, the trainer of the horses, to whose will and patient perseverance is due the perfection attained by the animals. Prof. Bristol has been training horses for twenty-five years and is the author of several books on the horse.

"I am very fond of my equine children," he said, "and they love me. I know their thoughts nearly as well as they do, and they understand me perfectly when I talk to them. Training horses for the stage requires a great deal of patience and considerable skill. A horse will do almost anything you want him to do if you show him clearly what it is and reward him for it afterward. One must be gentle and kind with them. If I wished to teach a horse to roll a barrel I would first lead him to a block and place one foot on it, then the other, and caress and feed him while in that position. He would soon understand what I wanted."

"How long does it usually take to train a horse?"

"Some are trained three or four years, others only one or two. Denver, the midget mule, has only been going to school a year."

"Are horses troublesome when first presented to an audience?"

"No, for they are thoroughly trained before they make their debut. Some of ours were nervous and had stage fright, just like human actors. They made trifling mistakes, but they soon regained confidence in themselves. They are as fond of laughter and applause as any star, and when their efforts are not appreciated they are much cast down. It was the laughter and applause of the crowds that made a clown of Denver. He did not know how funny he was until his acting was repeatedly greeted with round after round of uproarious laughter. He 'works' for laughter and applause now just as eagerly and industriously as an end-man in a minstrel troupe. The others play better when they are applauded, and they certainly appreciate and enjoy Denver's droll capers."

"I stumbled upon Denver in a little back county in Indiana. He was the property of an old maid. As soon as I saw him I fell in love with him, for he planted himself in that inimitable way of his, threw forward his ears, and scanned me from head to foot. His look was so ludicrously solemn that I burst out laughing, and bought him on the spot. The members of the Equestrian Club are in excellent condition, and will reach Philadelphia to-day in a special car, made expressly for their accommodation and com-

fort. The troupe consists of fourteen members, twelve horses and two mules."

"It is certainly the most remarkable family of intelligent equines that I ever saw," said W. C. Coup, the popular circus manager. "I have been in the business twenty-five years, and have been identified with some of the most prominent amusement enterprises ever presented to the public, but this beats them all."—Philadelphia Times.

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 Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad (Memphis Short Route South). 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. 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 the "Missouri and Kansas Farmer," an eight-page 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,
G. P. & T. A., Kansas City.

Free Tuition. Expenses Light. KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Endowment \$500,000. Buildings \$100,000.
Apparatus \$50,000.

17 INSTRUCTORS. 400 STUDENTS.

Farmers' sons and daughters received from Common Schools to full or partial course in Science and Industrial Arts.
Send for Catalogue to Manhattan, Kansas.

WASHBURN COLLEGE

TOPEKA, : : : KANSAS.



FALL TERM BEGINS SEPTEMBER 16, 1885.

OPEN TO BOTH SEXES.

Four Courses of Study—Classical, Scientific, Academic, Business. Personal supervision exercised. Separate Christian Homes provided for young women. Ten instructors employed. Excellent appliances of Library, Apparatus and Cabinet. Expenses reasonable.
PETER McVICAR, President.

CAMPBELL Normal University, HOLTON, (Jackson Co.) KANSAS.

Regular Collegiate Course.

Three Years of Forty-eight Weeks each.

Eight Irregular Courses—Including Commercial, Fine Art, Musical, Engineering, and Preparatory Medical.

EXPENSES:

From September to June, \$125 to \$150
From September to April, \$100 to \$125

The Instruction is Practical and Thorough.
New Classes are organized every Term. Students can enter at ANY TIME and CHOOSE THEIR STUDIES.

The MUSIC DEPARTMENT, in charge of Prof. Henry H. Morrill, late instructor in Academy of Music, Boston, will not be equaled in any other school in the West.

Catalogues and circulars sent free.
Address J. H. MILLER, President.

FALL TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 1, '85.

I WILL GIVE A Waterbury Watch FREE!

and WARRANTED A RELIABLE stem-winding time-keeper to anyone who will get 5 subscribers for the "KANSAS FARMER," the best 50-cent-a-year paper in the world. SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE! Address
ANDREW SIMONSON, RACINE, WIS.

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

THE KANSAS FARMER

Published Every Wednesday, by the
KANSAS FARMER CO.

H. C. DeMOTTE, President
E. B. BROWN, Treasurer and Business Manager
H. A. HEATH, General Business Agent
W. A. PEPPER, Editor

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single Subscriptions:
no copy, one year, \$1.50
no copy, six months, 1.00
Club Rates:
Five copies, one year, \$5.00
Eleven copies, one year, 10.00

A person may have a copy for himself one year free, by sending us four names besides his own, and five dollars; or, ten names, besides his own, and ten dollars.

ADVERTISING RATES

Made known on application. Orders from abroad for advertising must be accompanied by the Cash.

KANSAS FARMER CO.,
Office, 273 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

The KANSAS FARMER on Trial Until January 1, 1886, for ONLY 50 CENTS, or a Club of Twelve Copies for \$5 00.

Tell your neighbors, and let everybody know, that for the small sum named above they can have this representative, 64-column weekly farmer's journal for the time above mentioned. No farmer, fruit-grower or stock-raiser in Kansas should be without the KANSAS FARMER. It deserves a permanent place in the home of every family.

Please favor us by sending us the names and addresses of persons who do not read the FARMER, and we will be glad to mail them sample copies free.

Any one reading this notice may consider it a direct invitation from the publishers to send us one or more trial subscriptions at 50 cents each, or twelve at one time for \$5.00. Remit by draft or P. O. money order.

Address all communications to
KANSAS FARMER CO.,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Grass was never better in Kansas than it is this year.

Oats is a good crop this year in Kansas, and the yield is large.

The Johnson County Co-operative Fair Association has changed the date of its fair to September 22-25.

Millet and sorghum are doing well. We hear of sever-feet millet in Southern Kansas, and reports from sorghum fields are encouraging.

It now appears evident that the wheat crop of Kansas in 1885 is not more than about one-fourth as large as that of 1884. The aggregate yield will be between ten million and twelve million bushels.

Our friend, F. D. Coburn, as good an authority on swine as we have in the West, has charge of the swine department of *Our Country Home*, a Massachusetts agricultural paper. The readers of the O. C. H. are to be congratulated. Mr. Coburn is not only good authority, but he knows how to express what he desires to say—a valuable adjunct.

We believe the statement of a contemporary that while the bear cliques are attempting to make considerable capital out of the temporary dullness of the market during the past few days, the great financiers who look beneath the surface have no fear of anything but healthy reactions, and they are confident in the belief that the great substratum of business prosperity remains unshaken.

GENERAL GRANT'S FUNERAL.

In all the world's history it has no parallel. Grand pageants of returning conquerors are recorded, and brilliant displays in honor of living and reigning rulers; and men have been publicly honored in death. In our own country's history, Washington and Lincoln received great attention living and dead. Garfield's dead body was wept over by his countrymen. But never before on earth since history began was such a pageant witnessed as was seen by hundreds of thousands of people last Saturday. It was estimated that could the lines have been put into one, it would have extended at least fifteen miles. There were more than a thousand carriages in line, besides miles of men on horseback and on foot. The President of the United States, the Vice President and cabinet officers, Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, Senators, members of the National House of Representatives, foreign ministers, Governors, Judges and other State officers, soldiers of the regular army, State militia, local organizations of cities and States, both military and civil, citizens on their own account, and more significant and pathetic than all is thus described in the report. "Then rolled into line a carriage containing an officer with a broad gold band across his breast. Two crutches stood up in the carriage beside him and proclaimed his name as a gold scarf announced his rank—he was Major General Daniel E. Sickles. Following behind the crippled veteran's carriage there trod the seemingly endless army with banners, without show of gold or glitter, but with armless sleeves, limping gait and scarred faces that stirred men's minds as they passed with deep and strong emotion. These were the dead hero's comrades who had shared his dangers on the field of battle, and had marched behind his victorious banner over many roads, and now walked with him to his last resting place, so many of them soon to follow, sadly. Proudly they walked once more together. They were old men, most of them, but they walked bravely and kept up with the strongest. Some carried canes, but more walked without support of any kind. All had their badges veiled with crape and wore bows of crape on their left arm. Their tattered banners were veiled in black and many posts carried as distinct badges a sprig of myrtle, or evergreen, on their breasts."

The procession seemed unending, stretching southward as far as the eye could reach, and the streets all the way to the tomb (eight miles away) were packed with people, and as the right of the column approached the tomb the dull reverberations of the guns from the men of war could be heard; and the troops broke columns from the left marching to the right on the east side of the road. After forming in line arms were presented and the catafalque slowly passed.

One particular feature of the occasion, and one which merits special approbation, was the earnest and sympathetic presence and participation of thousands of men whose defeat in arms constitutes a large part of the dead General's renown. Generals Johnston, Buckner, Gordon and other officers of high rank in the Confederate army, besides many officers of lower rank, and thousands of the men who carried muskets and built the forts. It would seem that the dead man's life accomplished two great conquests—one of arms at Appomattox, the other of hearts at McGregor.

The funeral procession began on Mt. McGregor, one of the Catskill range, Tuesday August 4. The train carrying

the remains ran from the cottage to the depot at the foot by gravity alone, the descent being so regular that no steam was required. And from McGregor to New York city, there was no sound of bell or whistle about the train. There were nine cars on the New York Central train. Next to the engine came the funeral car "Woodlawn." The other cars were occupied as follows: Car No. 2, clergy and Dr. Douglas, No. 3, sons and notable mourners, No. 4, General Hancock and staff, No. 5, Governor Hill and staff, No. 6, press, No. 7 and 8 military escort, No. 9, baggage. The remains were taken inside by the guard of honor to the "Woodlawn" which was draped in black and hung with flags and all parties were transferred to their respective cars which were all draped in plain black. The Brooklyn guard and six men of the loyal legion and guard regulars entered the dead car, also two men of Wheeler post, G. A. R.

At Albany the remains lay in state Wednesday, where all day and away until midnight, a continuous stream of people passed the bier to look upon the dead man's face. Near seventy-five thousand people passed in that time, at the rate of forty to fifty persons to the minute. Thursday the funeral train moved on to New York city. All along the route from the mountain to the city, at the dwelling of the farmers, on the river boats, on passing railway trains, in villages, towns and cities, men and women stood with bare heads and in silence, as the black train passed, and everywhere were manifestations of respect to the great man whose mortal remains were passing. Houses, boats and trains were appropriately draped, as were hacks, omnibuses, and carts, and even the little fishing smacks on the Hudson.

The body lay in state in the City Hall, New York, Friday and until Saturday morning. The people wishing to see the face of General Grant were so many that it was necessary to form guarded lines which soon reached a distance several blocks away, and they were marched past the coffin in two lines, one at either side, on a fast walk, at the rate of a hundred a minute, and sometimes faster. Upwards of a hundred thousand persons thus passed and looked a moment on the honored dead.

Returning now to the place of interment. The report says: From noon-day on for hours into the afternoon, the vicinity of the tomb and Riverside park was the scene of discomfort for the waiting thousands. Heat had followed the cool of morning and the succeeding hours added heat and hundreds and thousands of people suffered much in their cramped positions of waiting in the blazing sunshine. One o'clock came and went, but the funeral car was yet a long way off and moving very slowly. Beneath a fir tree at the crown of the knoll rested a small charcoal furnace, and near it were the tools and materials with which to seal the leaden lining of the cedar case into which the casket and remains of the General should be placed. Down the slope near the vault was a portable furnace such as is used by workmen for heating bolts. In a group near by were five men, merchants, who should rivet fast the steel casket within which both coffin and cedar box should finally be preserved.

The steel case rested upon two marble blocks two and one-half feet high and three feet wide, and eighteen inches thick. Similar marble blocks had been sunk in the floor flush with the surface, and upon these the remains of General Grant are expected to repose.

Soon after 1 o'clock the drums beat and the blare of trumpets was heard from the lower end of the park.

A carriage came in view. In it was

General Hancock. He was the only occupant and stood erect.

Trooping behind him on horseback were the members of his staff.

General Hancock's staff and aids swept by.

There were among them General Fitzhugh Lee and General Gordon, whom General Sheridan met so warmly in other times and under other circumstances. Cannon and limbers drawn by horses that were ridden by artillerymen came over the brow of the southern slope and orderlies galloped to and fro and sabers and accoutrements clattered and rattled. The regulars and the marines with light battery of the Fifth artillery were coming down the drive. Mounted men with plumed helmets, marines with the uniform of the tars, the United States marine corps with bright uniforms, saddled horses with riders dismounted, but holding their bridle rein. Cannon muzzles thrust from behind the lower bend of the hillock, pyramids of stacked guns with glistening bayonets interlocked. Along the drive solid walls of people upon the curbing, lines of uneasy and bobbing umbrellas through the trees, a vista in which the crown and rugged rocks of the palisade pierced the woods and jutted above the river. The Hudson, too, glistening and flowing in the sunlight. So looked the scene northward from the tomb. The second and seventh regiments marched up from the east and down by the tomb and were drawn up in line on the brow of the bluff overlooking the river. The line reached beyond view from the tomb around the slope. The two regiments stacked arms and were at rest. Suddenly a gun boomed out over the water. The Powhattan, lying down under the bluff, had fired the first of a salute. The guns of the other war vessels in the river anon shook the bluff and started the echoes in the woods on the Jersey hills.

Three and 4 o'clock passed. The tomb yet waited. But there came a bugle call from the eastward at 4:20, then a strain from a trumpet and soon the sound of muffled drums. Carriages came into view and rolled through the park to the tomb. Dr. Newman and Bishop Harris occupied the first, and then the clergy, and then Doctors Douglas, Shady and Sands. The pall-bearers came after these. General Joe. Johnston rode beside General Sheridan, and Buckner and Sherman were paired, while General Logan and ex-Secretary Boutwell followed. Distinguished men came also beside these. The pall-bearers and those invited alighted and took places near the tomb. Then David's Island band playing Chopin's funeral march came into view, while behind the black plumes the funeral car could be seen. The car stopped abreast of the tomb and the guard of honor ascended to bear down the casket. The car was drawn by twenty-four black horses led by as many black men. Colonel Beck formed his two companies of escort into a hollow square between the tomb and the hearse. The family carriage had by this time drawn near. Their occupants alighted and took positions near the foot of the steps of the car, and so they stood while the caskets was being removed from the car and when it was born into the hollow square toward the vault the relatives followed. The cedar case rested on supports at the door of the sepulcher. The casket was deposited therein, and Meade Post No. 1, of Philadelphia, represented by fifteen, circled the casket. The commander took his post at the head with the officers and post commanders at the foot. The chaplain stood at the foot and the colors were placed in front. The ritual service was

then performed by Post Commander Alexander Reid.

The bugle call "Rest" was then sounded. Dr. Newman and Bishop Harris then read the ritual for burial services of the M. E. church. Directly behind the burial party stood General Hancock, and at his elbow was President Cleveland, Vice President Hendricks and members of the cabinet. Near the head of the casket on the right were Sherman and Sheridan in full uniform with uncovered heads during the entire service. At their sides were ex-Presidents Arthur and Hayes and Senator Sherman. On the other side of the casket opposite, were Admiral Porter, Fitzhugh Lee, General Gordon and General Buckner.

When the religious service had ended the trumpeter of Company A, 5th artillery stepped up to the closed casket and sounded the tattoo. Little Julia then laid on the coffin a wreath bearing the words, "To grandpapa." (Little Julia is Col. Fred. Grant's daughter, named for her grandmother.)

The guard of honor bore the remains within the tomb, and at 5:3 o'clock placed them within the steel case. The sealing of both the leaden lining and the steel case then being performed as indicated above. The family then entered the tomb, remaining only a few minutes. They then entered their carriage, and when entering the 7th and 22nd regiments, in line on the bluff, fired three volleys toward the river, after which a battery of the 25th artillery fired three salvos from the knoll toward the hotel.

The family carriages drove away. A guard of regulars was mounted at once; when the military marched, the dignitaries rode away, and the long chapter was ended.

This sketch may seem long, but it is only the skeleton of the matter sent out by telegraph. Four to six columns in the daily papers came every day after the beginning at Mt. McGregor, on the 4th, to the tomb at Riverside Park on the 8th. Five and half columns of the *Sunday Capital* were filled with brief descriptive matter as to the scene on Saturday, and four other columns were filled with short telegrams from towns and cities in every part of the country, telling what was done in honor of the great man. At Vicksburg and Chattanooga and Richmond bells were tolled, flags were draped and hung at half-mast, and processions marched, speeches were made and prayers were delivered. East, South, West and North, all paid respect to the dead.

A gentleman named Franklin called at this office a few days ago and informed us that he had destroyed ticks on sheep with kerosene and buttermilk, mixed in the proportion of one to sixteen.

Corn is doing well. Present indications point to the heaviest crop ever grown in Kansas. Our information is that rains are well distributed, and that a very large part of the corn crop is now safe, so far as moisture is concerned. The late planting is more backward, of course, but it is growing very fast. The corn will probably fully make up for the shortness of wheat. The estimate is nearly two hundred million bushels for the State.

The last Legislature established a chair of Pharmacy (medicine making, or preparing substances or mixing them for medicine) in the State University. By courtesy of Chancellor Lippincott we have a copy of a little pamphlet giving briefly its organization, terms of admission, course of study, together with miscellaneous information in regard to recitations, requirements for graduation, fees, board, room-rent, etc. This information will be forwarded to any interested person on application in person or by letter to Rev. J. A. Lippincott; Lawrence, Kas.

Double-Deck Cars for Sheep.

Among the many present embarrassments of the sheep and wool industry is the cost of shipment by railroad to market. This applies specially to Kansas and other States and Territories west and southwest of the Missouri river. Two years ago the Kansas Wool Growers' Association discussed the subject of providing, or in some manner obtaining double deck cars for the movement of sheep and of obtaining lower freight rates on wool. So far as we know nothing further was done in the matter; at any rate, the subject is now taking a more practical form in the way of complaints made to the Board of Railroad Commissioners.

Pending consideration of the subject officially, Mr. E. J. Turner, Secretary of the Board, in an unofficial way, addressed a letter to the freight department of the U. P. railway company. It is of special interest at this time. Here is a copy of it:

TOPEKA, August 7, 1885.

J. A. Monroe, First Assistant General Freight Agent, U. P. Railway, Kansas City, Mo.

DEAR SIR:—Referring to your favor of the 23d ult., and the complaint of B. C. Decker of Kenneth, Kas., that he is not allowed double-deck cars for the purpose of shipping sheep to the Kansas City market, I desire to address you in a personal way so that you may know that the views expressed are not necessarily the views of the members of this board.

You say that lines between Missouri river points and Chicago do not allow double decks and it is apt to complicate matters considerably if you adopt a different rule west of the river. Shipments made in double-decked cars, could be limited to Missouri river points, and, if parties desired to reship to Chicago, it would simply take two cars to forward the sheep contained in one.

Again, you say sheep shipments compared with cattle and hog shipments are comparatively small and double-decked cars are not suitable for carrying cattle.

This objection could not apply if shippers were allowed to put in the upper deck at their own expense and risk and remove it at Kansas City.

Another objection you urge is, that it will make cars top-heavy. They would not be so much so as a car of cattle or horses, as half the weight would rest much lower and half no higher in the car, and sheep are far more quiet than cattle or horses.

The inconvenient condition of cars for general use when double-decked would not apply when shippers furnish the deck themselves and remove it.

The rate on sheep from Grainfield to Kansas City is \$5.00 per car less than on cattle. Under your rule about 9,000 pounds of sheep can be loaded in a car and 22,000 pounds of cattle. The market value of a car of sheep is from \$250 to \$300, of cattle \$1,000 to 1,200. It is seldom a car of sheep from the Western part of the State will sell for more than \$250 and one-sixth of this amount is paid for freight.

If shippers were allowed to double-deck cars at their own expense and risk, then the amount received for a car of sheep would not be more than half the amount received for a car of cattle. The low price of wool and the high rate of freight charged, are seriously discouraging the sheep industry. You charge first-class freight rates upon wool and refuse to make a less rate in car lots, something that is refused in other production of the State and very seldom refused upon any article of commercial value.

You haul the wool each year to market and eventually haul the sheep and yet you discriminate against the industry by the comparatively high rate charged by not allowing cars to be loaded to a reasonable extent. Men in the Western part of the State who have invested large means in sheep husbandry, have become so discouraged by the low price of wool and the high rate of freight upon the same, and the cost of marketing the sheep, that whole flocks of a thousand or more have been shipped to market, regardless of age or condition, and for which, in one instance, the shipper realized but fifty-one cents per head for sheep that cost \$2.00. This is not an isolated case, as it is not uncommon for sheep to arrive and be placed on the market that did not bring

enough to pay the freight on the shipment, when brought a great distance.

I submit that this condition of affairs demands more than casual attention. If the men who are engaged in this industry did not possess so much of that character of meekness (?) for which the sheep is emblematical, their wrongs would have been righted long ago.

Yours truly,
E. J. TURNER.

Kansas Law of Descent and Distribution.

Husband and wife, in this State, are equal and joint owners of all the property, both real and personal, which they have at the time of death of either of them.

The wife is entitled to own and hold in her own name any kind of property, and if she does so own any, she may dispose of it as she desires during her life time.

Any personal property owned by a head of a family, except what is exempt by law, may be sold for debt, and when husband and wife are both living, such personal property may be sold for the husband's debts. No property can be sold for the wife's debts, except her own individual property, unless the indebtedness is for necessities or for things which the husband should have furnished.

The wife is heir to the husband, and the husband is heir to the wife, and neither can disposes the other by will nor in any way prevent the regular descent in that way except by consent of the survivor in court. For instance: The husband may by will provide for a certain disposition of the property, but the will shall not be operative so far as it affects the wife unless she consent freely in court to accept the provisions of the will instead of those of the law.

Where there are children, they and the surviving parent are the heirs. They occupy jointly until one or more of the children come of age when the property may be divided so as to set apart a proper portion to the adult child or children, if the property can be evenly and equitably divided; and if this kind of division cannot be made, then the property may be sold and the proceeds of the sale so divided. But in every case the surviving parent is entitled to the use and possession of at least one-half the estate during life, when that half goes to the children share and share alike.

In case of grandchildren, they inherit equally whatever descended to their parents, if their parents are dead.

Where there are no children of a marriage and no will is left at the death of the survivor, the property goes to the parents, or the surviving parent if one is dead, and if both parents be dead, then to their heirs, just as if they (the parents) or either of them had outlived the person whose property is to be disposed of.

In case there are no heirs in existence, the property goes (escheats) to the State.

A person may by will, subject to the exception above mentioned, dispose of his property as he or she may desire, except further, that in no case can the surviving parent or the children be deprived of the benefits of the homestead and other property which is by law exempt for the use and enjoyment of families.

When the surviving parent dies, the homestead and all other exempt property goes to the children. In case a widow, having children, remarries, the estate may be divided, giving one-half to the children, as in the case of children arriving at full age.

Neither the husband or wife, without the other's consent may dispose of more than one-half of his or her property by will.

When a will is made by a childless

person, and afterwards a child is born to him, either before or after his death, that revokes the will, unless some provision was made in the will for the benefit of the child.

SUMMARY.

The substance of the law is, that husband and wife are equal in all respects as to property rights; that they both own the property and that one cannot deprive the other of his or her rights, without consent; and that as to the homestead, that is for the benefit of the family and cannot be taken from them by anybody after one parent is dead.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, August 10, 1885.

STOCK MARKETS.

New York.

BEEVES—Receipts 43,000. Firmer. Extremes, 4 95a 45 for native steers; 4 40a 80 for Texas do. General sales, 5 25a 00 for natives, 4 40a 67 1/2 for Texas.

SHEEP—Receipts 31,900. Extremely bad market. Common to prime sheep sold at 3 1/2a 4 1/2c per lb., common to prime lambs 5a 7c.

HOGS—Receipts 10,500. Nominally dull at 4 60 a 5 23.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 2,200, shipments 850. Active and firm for all good grades. Native shipping steers 4 75a 75. Native butchering steers 4 25a 4 65. Mixed lots of butchering stock 2 50a 00, Texas steers 3 00a 00.

HOGS—Receipts 3,000, shipments 4,900. Market higher but inactive. Packing 4 25a 50, butchers' 4 75a 85. Yorkers 4 75a 90.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,600, shipments 2,500. Good grades firm and wanted. Good to fancy muttons 3 00a 00, common to medium 2 00a 2 75, Texans 1 75a 00.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports: CATTLE—Receipts 5,500, shipments 2,000. Market strong. Shipping steers, 1,350 to 1,500 lbs., 5 80 a 5 90; 1,200 to 1,350 lbs., 5 10a 50.

HOGS—Receipts 15,000, shipments 6,000. Market strong, 5a 10c higher. Rough and mixed 4 00a 4 35; packing and shipping, 250 to 330 lbs., 4 25a 4 70; light weights, 130 to 190 lbs., 4 70a 4 90; 130 to 210 lbs., 4 40a 4 65.

SHEEP—Receipts 3,200, shipments 2,500. Market steady. Natives 2 25a 2 65, Westerns 3 25a 00, Texans 2 50a 3 75, lambs per head 1 50a 3 50.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday 1,996. Shipping steers 5 90a 5 75, butchers' steers 3 60a 4 40.

HOGS—Receipts since Saturday 3,247. There was a strong and active market to-day owing to the reduced supply on sale and values were a shade higher. Extreme range of sales 4 00a 4 65.

SHEEP—Receipts since Saturday 88. Market quiet. Sales, 82 natives av. 88 lbs. at 2 50.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT—Spot lots of winter dull and rather weak; spring firm, options weak. No. 2 Chicago 94 1/2c, ungraded red 94a 00, No. 3 red 97 1/2c.

CORN—Lower, closing steady. Ungraded 52 1/2c, August 53 1/2a 54 1/2c.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—Slow and low. No. 2 red, cash 99 1/2c, 99 1/2c, August 99 1/2a 99 1/2c, September 1 00 1/2a 1 00 1/2c.

CORN—Dull and lower. No. 2 mixed, cash 42 1/2a 43c.

OATS—Cash lower, options about steady. No. 2 mixed, cash 23 1/2a 24 1/2c.

Chicago.

Fine weather and a lack of bullish influence resulted in an opening for the wheat market to-day 3/4c lower than the close of Friday. There were plenty of buyers, however, and the opening figures were the lowest of the day. The improved tone of foreign markets had a strengthening effect here throughout. The demand for no article on the grain list was sufficiently active to result in more than an ordinary day's business.

WHEAT—Sales ranged: August 88a 88 1/2c, September 89 1/2a 90 1/2c, October 92 1/2a 92 1/2c, November 92 1/2a 93 1/2c, No. 2 spring 88a 88 1/2c.

CORN—Ruled quiet and weaker. August ranged from 46 1/2a 47 1/2c, September 46 1/2a 47 1/2c.

OATS—Dull and easier. August 25 1/2a 26c.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—The market was stronger to-day on change and values higher. No. 2 red cash was nominal, August sold at 81 1/2c against 80 1/2c, Friday, September sold at 83 1/2c against 82 1/2c, Friday, October sold at the opening at 85 1/2c and later at 86 1/2a 86 1/2c against 85 1/2c Friday, November sold at 88 1/2c.

CORN—On change to day there was a stronger market, with sales of No. 2 cash at 37c; August at 37c; September 37c, Friday's asking price, when 36 1/2c was bid.

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

OATS—No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings; August and Sept. 21c bid, no offerings.

BUTTER—Receipts are very light of all kinds and demand active for good.

We quote: Creamery, fancy..... 20 a
Good..... 17
Fine dairy in single package lots..... 16 a 18
Storepacked, in single package lots..... 12 1/2
EGGS—Supply light and market strong at 9c per doz. fresh candled.

CHEESE—We quote: Full cream, 11c; flats partly skimmed 6a 7c; Young America, 11c.

POTATOES—New Irish potatoes, home grown 30c per bus. Sweet potatoes, home grown, 4 00 per bus.

APPLES—New, 2 50a 3 00 per bbl.; Kansas, choice, 60a 75c per 1/2 bus box; others, 40a 60c.

BROOM CORN—We quote: Hurl 4a 5c, self-working 3 1/2c, common 1 1/2a 2c, crooked 2 1/2a 3c.

HAY—Receipts, 11 cars. Market steady. We quote: New small baled 5 50; large baled 5 00.

OIL—CAKE—100 lbs. 1 25, 2 1/2 ton 24 00, free on board cars.

FLAX SEED—We quote at 1 05a 08 per bus. upon the basis of pure.

CASTOR BEANS—Quoted at 1 40a 1 50 per bus.

Horticulture.

FORESTRY--NO. 7.

Varieties of Trees to Plant, Time and Manner of Planting.

There are many kinds of forest trees that might be cultivated to advantage and profit for fuel or timber, or both; but there are a few standard kinds that experience has shown to be adapted to this climate, among which are the black walnut, the cottonwood, the catalpa, the soft maple, hickory, pecan, mulberry, etc. The catalpa and cottonwood seem to best adapted to high and exposed prairie land, but are perhaps the least valuable of the list for either fuel or other uses. The elm makes a pretty fair growth, but is too slow to be a desirable tree to cultivate for profit in this climate.

As a custom it is well to cultivate as much as possible those trees that are found indigenous to the locality where the work is carried on, but to these may be added the maple, catalpa, cottonwood, and such others as seem to thrive reasonably in any portion of this State where timber grows at all. There are also some evergreen trees, notably the pines and the cedars, which are cultivated to a considerable extent and good degree of success in Kansas for ornament that might be profitably grown in connection with the deciduous trees by scattering them about the field so that they may have the protection of the latter during the hot summer weather. Evergreens are more at home in cold climates, and if transferred to a hotter climate need protection while small from the hot sun of summer to do well. It is quite possible that throughout the eastern half of this State pine timber might be grown of sufficient size and quality to furnish lumber for building purposes if planted together with other kinds of trees to give it protection. It may seem to some a visionary idea, but with the abundant rainfall now enjoyed here there is no reason why pine timber may not be successfully grown, with a little care in the start, to a size to be useful for lumber. Pine is a rapid growing tree under favorable circumstances, and the present occupant of the farm might raise within his day a crop of good sized timber trees. The general growth of such a crop would be a great boon to the State, and the farmer of today could not do a better work, and accomplish more for the good of Kansas, for himself and posterity than to demonstrate the possibility of doing it by planting a grove of pine and begin its cultivation. It is the belief of the writer that it may be a success, and no crop the farmer could plant would bring him anything like the profit, notwithstanding the long time he must wait for it to grow. It is not necessary to go into any computation by figures to convince any thinking person of the truth of this fact. In the far eastern States, where tillage land is worth from one hundred to a thousand dollars per acre, good wood land is considered the most valuable of all real estate. In Kansas the high price of building material would make a forest of pine timber a mine of wealth to the owner. It will require time and patience to get it of course, but fifteen to twenty years would bring it on, and there are a plenty of people who have lived in Kansas a longer time than that, and there are thousands of young men cultivating her soil to-day that will be here forty, some fifty years hence. But suppose they plant such a forest and never cut the product themselves, they could do nothing which would confer a greater

blessing upon their children, who would reap the benefit of their foresight and enterprise. Cedar may be grown in Kansas in ten or twelve years large enough to make good fence posts, and nothing else equals it for that purpose.

For some reason fall planting of the shedding or deciduous trees is best, but all things considered perhaps early spring planting will generally result the best. Fall planted trees get a better chance to establish themselves, or their roots, in the soil, and commence a good growth before the hot summer weather comes on, but on the other hand are somewhat liable to winter kill, because of the interference with or the cessation of the circulation of their sap.

With early spring planting the circulation is just about to start up, which enables them to seize upon the soil at once and begin a natural growth. But in planting a forest a start direct from the seed is, for some reasons, better. The tree gets an early and natural hold upon the soil, which, if never disturbed by transplanting, enables the tree to push right forward without check from the period of germination, making a straight, smooth and healthy tree. Time, however, may be gained by setting trees of one or two years growth, if good specimens are selected, and care used in setting or transplanting. Evergreen trees are transplanted nearly always in late spring, but a month to six weeks earlier of course in this climate than in a northern locality. About the last of April or the first of May, according to the season, being the best time. The writer inclines to the opinion that evergreen forests would do better if started from the seed in Kansas, but has made no experiments in this direction. He has grown the maple tree eight feet high and with good stock the second year from the seed with two or three transplantings. In transplanting trees should be set low down in the ground, lower than is the general custom in this latitude. It is a good plan to set them in a slight trench or low place, to be filled in by degrees, as time advances. The writer has banked up about maple trees of two and three years growth to the height of six and eight inches with good results, and always sets transplanted trees lower than their original stand with assured success. Whether planting seed or transplanting young trees, he would put them in a trench similar to listed corn, or in depressions to be filled up about the plants as they grew.

In transplanting trees of any kind everybody knows, or should know, that their roots must never be exposed to sun or wind, and never allowed to become dry. For this reason but few should be taken from the ground at a time and replanted at once before more are raised from the soil. This is a most important matter, and upon this one thing alone depends very largely the success or want of success in tree planting. In taking up trees for resetting great care must be used to avoid mangling or bruising and breaking off the roots, especially the fibrous roots, as these are the feeders, and upon them depends the very life of the tree. Fully one-half of all the trees annually set in our State are without doubt lost by neglect and carelessness in these two matters. The process of transplanting necessarily disturbs the growth of a plant for the time being, and the greatest pains should be taken that this disturbance is slight as possible. The tops of deciduous trees should be cut back somewhat in transplanting if large and bushy, and especially where roots are broken off, in order to maintain the balance between the root and the top, the greatest damage and loss

to root necessitating the severest pruning of top.

When the tree is ready for the ground the roots should be thoroughly wet and then sprinkled over carefully with dry earth before placing in the hole. When put there the rich top soil, thoroughly pulverized, should be scattered or sprinkled in over the roots, not thrown in, until they are completely covered, the roots being carefully straightened out and the fine soil being worked in among them by hand. Then the poorer soil may be put on top, and if its a dry time, before it is all in, a bucketful of water may be turned carefully in round the tree, a depression being left for this purpose, by filling the outside of the hole first, finally complete the filling. As the hole is being filled, before the water is turned in, gentle packing of the soil about and over the roots should be done with the feet.

In digging a hole for the tree, let it be of good depth and circumference, because the roots must have broken soil to start in if the tree is expected to grow well. As the work is ordinarily done, not one hole in a thousand is dug deep enough or broad enough. It is a good plan to dig a little deeper than necessary for the tree, and refill with loose, rich earth for the tree to stand on. To give the tree the best conditions for ready growth, the hole should be dug larger at the bottom than the top, by cutting under at the sides; then leave the bottom covered up a little in the center for the tree to set on, so that the roots fall a little as they spread, and the tree has the most favorable conditions for growth.

Follow out these directions for setting or transplanting and you will never lose a tree if good ones are had to start with.

Some persons advocate, and nursery-men practice, mopping the roots of trees in a pool of mud prepared for the purpose when planting, in order to insure a coat of earth over the roots. This will do well enough if the tree is immediately transferred to the ground, but if the mud is allowed to dry on the roots before planting positive injury may be done.

With the method of handling before described, no such trouble can occur, and the writer never lost a tree when so planted.

In planting a forest of trees the land should be regularly cultivated for three or four years to keep the weeds down and the earth loose, as young trees are just like other plants, and may be killed by hard and unfavorable conditions. With reasonable care young trees may be growing steadily healthily.

FORESTER.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

Elegant Equipment Between Kansas City and Omaha.

On and after July 1, 1885, the Missouri Pacific night express, between Kansas City and Omaha, leaving Union depot at 8:20 p. m., arriving at Omaha at 6 a. m., returning leave Omaha at 9 p. m., and arrive at Kansas City at 6:35 a. m. daily. These trains will be equipped with two new elegant Pullman palace sleeping cars, the Potomac and Glendale, and elegant palace day coaches.

Day express (daily) except Sunday to Omaha leaves Kansas City at 8:45 a. m., arrives at Omaha at 6 p. m. These trains run through Leavenworth, Atchison, Hiawatha, and run to and from the Union Pacific depot at Omaha.

Connections made at Omaha for all points west on the line of the Union Pacific, for all points north to St. Paul, and with all eastern lines from Omaha.

For tickets and sleeping car berths, call on your ticket agent, or No. 1,048 Union avenue and 528 Main street, Kansas City, Mo.
H. C. TOWNSEND, G. P. Agt.,
J. H. LYON, W. P. Agt., St. Louis, Mo.
Kansas City, Mo.

Increase the Pastures.

Here are some very good suggestions from the Colorado Farmer on the subject above named. It says our public lands are rapidly diminishing, and while that which formerly helped to make one of the most extensive ranges in the world is being fenced up, the question naturally arises where shall our farmers find subsistence for their stock. In fact this query has been staring us in the face for some time, until at last it can be put off no longer, but demands immediate attention. In many localities all the outside ranges are fenced up, and we know of places where cows have to travel five or six miles a day just to get a little wild grass to eat. It is needless to say that this exertion tends to destroy the value of the animals for the market, as well as deteriorating the quality of the milk. It wastes their vitality so that the grass does little or no good.

This state of affairs must be remedied and at once, and there is probably no place in the Union where it can be more advantageously handled than right here in our own State. It will be necessary, however, to devote a little time, labor and space to overcome the difficulty, but when once successfully started it will be found to pay. Our plan is to provide pasturage for stock. This will doubtless meet with opposition from some, for the idea prevails quite generally that all land which can be watered should be devoted solely to the growing of crops. Now and hereafter fields will have to be set aside for the growing of orchard grass or timothy, or both, for the special benefit of the stock on the farm. When this has been tried our farmers will learn what experience has taught us, that a field in Colorado well irrigated will carry more pasturage than any other place they ever heard of. We have seen a field of orchard grass so prolific that it would feed a cow to the acre for the season.

If a farmer has a hundred and sixty acres, he should devote forty acres, divided into two fields, into pasturage. He should break and sow it to these grasses, and if he has any spots of low, wet soil he should sow red top. Thus by spending a little time and labor he will find it more profitable than any other crop, except it be alfalfa. We would not recommend alfalfa nor red clover however, not because they are not good pasturage plants, but because of the danger from hoven should the cattle be turned upon them while the dew is on or before the moisture from irrigation is thoroughly absorbed. There would be little danger from either plant if the stock was kept off until it was perfectly dry. But where cattle are turned out in the careless manner characteristic of western farming, we would greatly prefer to have the pasturage of orchard grass or timothy. Some of our farmers are already preparing these pastures, having proven to their own satisfaction the utility of both theory and practice, and in more than one instance we know of eighty acres that are going to be thus turned to advantage.

Some may think this method useless and a foolish waste to sow down to timothy, red top and orchard for pasturage, but if they will look back east they will find that the pasturage fields are the main reliance of the farmer, and we will have to come to it too, or else resort to the less advantageous system of soiling cattle. One other alternative awaits us, but it is not pleasant to contemplate. It is to abandon keeping cows in any quantity. This might do well enough in a country where they do not have butter for their bread nor milk nor cream for their coffee, but in this State of advanced civilization, where the farmer's family wants a platter of nice butter at each meal and rich cream for their coffee, the alternative is hardly likely to be resorted to.

In the Dairy.

Swedish Method of Butter Making.

Prepared by a Professor of Agriculture in one of the Swedish Colleges.

CLEANLINESS.

One absolute condition of obtaining good butter is that the greatest care be taken to preserve cleanliness, both in the milking and during the whole operation with the milk and butter. This also applies to the vessels and utensils that are used in the dairy.

THE FODDER.

The fodder that is given the animal must be fresh and good, if rapeseed cakes (*rapshakor*) (at the most one and a half pounds per day to each animal), bran or oats, bolted; these tend to increase the flavor and fine quality of winter butter.

THE QUALITY OF THE MILK.

The milk that is to be used in the dairy must not be mixed with that from sick cows or dry cows; and the milk should not be used in the dairy until the sixth or seventh day after calving.

THE MILKING.

At the milking care must be taken that the udder is well wiped with a dry towel, and that the milkers have perfectly clean hands; also that these do not dip in or come into any contact with the milk. Dugging must not be undertaken during the milking.

THE TREATMENT OF THE MILK BEFORE SKIMMING.

The milk must be removed from the place as soon as possible, and in summer exposed as little as possible to the heat and the sun. Directly after the milking it should be strained through a close linen cloth, or still better, a fine wire sieve. When the milk has come into the dairy, it is best if it can be separated immediately; for the sooner this is done the better; and the butter will keep longer. If it is not possible to do this, and should the milk, from some cause or other, have to stand for some time before the separation occurs, the place in which the milk is kept ought to be well ventilated, so that good and fresh as well as dry air prevails there; this also holds good throughout the dairy. The ventilation is to be secured by means of large ventilators, both at the floor and roof. During the warm season of the year, if the milk is kept twelve hours or more before the separation can take place, it ought to be cooled in water or ice to 32 or 33 deg. Fahrenheit. If the temperature of the milk has, from some cause or other, gone down below 71 deg., the milk, directly before the separation, should be heated to 77 deg. Fahrenheit. Immediately after the separation the cream should be cooled, in ice by preference. The more thoroughly the cream is cooled, the finer will be the butter and the longer it will keep.

THE SOURING OF THE CREAM.

Eighteen or twenty hours before the churning the cream must be heated to 66 or 70 deg. in the winter higher, in the summer lower; poured into the (*gradtunnan*) cream vessel, and set with 2 to 5 per cent. butter milk or sour cream from a previous churning. One regulates the degree of temperature and the sour ingredients (*soretillsatsen*), so that the cream directly before churning has its right sourness. In order, during the whole souring time, to keep the temperature somewhat equal in the cream vessel, one surrounds it in the winter with straw, or the like, for the temperature in the cream barrel must never sink below the churning temperature, and neither is it well to heat the cream above 74 deg. For the heating of the cream one puts it in tin pans (*bleckkanor*), in water of 105 deg., not higher, and stirs (*rores*) it constantly until the cream has reached the right temperature for souring. This can also be accomplished with a so-called cream-warmer of tin, which, filled with water of 105 or 120 deg., is moved around in the cream until it attains the proper temperature.

The greatest attention ought to be given to the cleansing of the cream barrel, and it ought always after every souring to be extremely scalded with boiling water or steam, as well as to be well aired and dry before use, otherwise the butter will easily get a tang (*bismak*). It is therefore most suitable for one to have two cream kegs, and use each every other day. In order to keep the curds (*syran*) constantly fresh, one prepares them at the farthest once or

twice a month, and for the rest immediately if any remark has been made against the butter, for with the old curds (*syra*) the defect is transferred from one churning to the other. New curds (*syra*) are prepared in the following way: Twenty pounds fresh milk are heated to 95 deg. Fahr., and kept in a stone jug, which is placed in a box, or the like, filled with hay and covered with a lid, so that the temperature is maintained; after four hours, when the milk is generally already sour, it is well stirred, so that all the cream that has formed is mixed in, after which one allows to stand twelve or fourteen hours longer, during which one now and then stirs the milk vigorously so that no thick lumps are formed; then the curds (*syran*) are ready for use. Should they not be used immediately, they must be kept in ice water. This quantity of curds is sufficient for the souring of 400 or 600 pounds of cream. During the first three hours of the souring one stirs the cream a few times. But afterwards it must stand untouched until a half hour before the churning, when it must be thoroughly stirred. Through this it obtains an extremely sour taste. It is better to have it rather too strong than too weak, for otherwise the butter will acquire a flat and, most frequently, a bitter taste.

The soured cream is cooled to 50 or 60 deg. higher in the winter, lower in the summer, and then strained in the churn, which has before been rinsed out with water of a corresponding temperature. The best churns are the so-called Holstein churns. The churn ought not to be filled more than half or two-thirds full of cream. Before the churning begins a suitable quantity of coloring matter is put in the churn, so that the butter gets a faint tinge of straw color. One must take care in the pouring in, that the coloring matter does not come to the wood in the churn, as the color would then easily become uneven. The coloring matter must always be regulated by the quantity of milk from which the cream has been obtained, and a suitable coloring ingredient is 2.5 to 5 grains for 100 kilos of milk, that is 35 to 70 grains per 200 pounds, according to the season of the year and the demands of the market. Then it is churned with such speed that butter is obtained in from 30 to 40 minutes, and this is regulated by the temperature and the speed of the churning; high temperature and quick motion yield butter soon, a low temperature and slow motion the contrary.

When the cream is turned the churning is interrupted for a few seconds, and the cream that has dashed up on the lid and sides of the churn is rinsed down with water or skim milk of the same temperature as that which prevails in the churn. Then it is churned more slowly, in order to get the small flakes or pellets of butter to collect, and now it is of great importance that the churning be stopped in the right time. If one breaks off too early, less is obtained, and if one churns too long, the butter becomes over done. When the buttermilk separates itself clear from the pellets of butter, and these are scarcely the size of a pin-head and have a rough surface, it is time to stop.

The greatest care ought to be devoted to the cleaning of the churn; it should be rinsed every day with boiling water, and afterwards aired and well dried in the open air. Churns that are not perfectly dry often give the butter an old taste. If one can steam the churn once a week, this is particularly suitable.

The butter, when ready, is taken out of the churn with a hair cloth sieve, washed in one or two waters, where upon the buttermilk is pressed out through working over with the hands. Then the butter is weighed and mixed with 2 or 3 per cent. of good salt, the best Lunnenpurger, which is kneaded in the hands. In working over with the hands the butter must never be rubbed, but only pressed. Then the butter must lie one or more hours, until it has gained some firmness, then it is worked over in a kneading machine or on a kneading board. In the summer it is suitable to let the butter, before the last working over, lie in a so-called refrigerator, through which it obtains greater solidity. The refrigerator is made of beech wood, 14 inches high, 20 inches wide, and sufficiently long to contain the butter desired. The butter is laid on a wooden trellis (*transjillor*) $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick and 2 inches broad; that is placed across the bottom of the box on cross pieces, on the long side, one inch from the bottom. The box is also covered with a lid, which consists of a box 3

or 4 inches high, of zinc, in which pieces of ice can be laid. In the ice box, or refrigerator, the butter lies in cold air, and through this acquires still greater solidity.

THE PACKING OF THE BUTTER.

As soon as the butter is ready it is put into firkins, in which it is packed down closely with a wooden pestle, so that no apertures are left in the butter. When the firkins are full, the surface is smoothed with a wooden spade, covered with oil cloth and strewn with a layer of fine salt $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. The firkin is well rinsed with water before use, rubbed on the sides and bottom with salt, and kept as clean and white outside as possible. The whiter and more sweet the firkin is, the more desirable the butter in the market. The firkins of red beech are on this account unsuitable. On the lid of the firkin must be placed the trade mark of the dairy.

The Poultry Yard.

Management of Chickens.

The water supplied should be from a pure source. No surface or pond water should be allowed. Shallow and ungallvanized iron dishes are to be preferred.

Gapes and many of the ills that fowls are heir to are often contracted by drinking sewage or impure water, although this is generally the fact from over-crowding or rearing too many on the same ground, and especially year after year.

The use of a little common tar water occasionally is of great service, being an excellent disinfectant. It may easily be kept in readiness by getting an empty barrel that has contained tar; fill this water and it becomes sufficiently impregnated with tar to effect its purpose, a little being put in the drinking vessel along with the pure water.

Chickens so treated rarely suffer from gapes, and should the disease be contracted the chances are that the treatment will effect a cure, if not of too long standing, and the chicken too weak.

When two or three days old the brood may be put in the rearing coops, which should be made in two parts, one for shelter and for night, and the other for a run during the day.

That for the night should be entirely of wood, finished with a coat of hot coal tar inside and out, and should be twenty-four inches square, twenty inches at the front, falling to twelve inches at the back and eaves, the floor of wood and half the front covered, the rest being left open for entrance. A little sawdust may be spread on the bottom when in use, and if pitch-pine sawdust can be secured no insects will lodge in the place or on the birds.

The run in front should be from five to six feet long, and from eighteen inches to two feet wide and eighteen inches high at the sides, the whole being covered with inch wire netting or lathes.

These runs are placed close to the front of the night box, and in suitable weather are removed a few inches off to allow the chickens a free road through, while still retaining the hen until she commences to lay or it be time to wean the young birds.

The whole is best whitewashed from time to time, and especially when the broods are changed and fresh ones put in. The roof of the coop should also be whitewashed, as the latter is, to some extent, a non-conductor of heat, and serves to keep the place cooler inside. The whole should be moved on fresh ground every day or two, as the weather may be dry or sloppy.

When the hen begins to lay or it is time to wean the chicks, she may be removed and the chicks left for a short time longer, care being taken to close the front of the coop at night, if cold weather, with a piece of thin board inserted between the coop and the run.

The great object in keeping the hen in semi-confinement in this manner is to prevent the young birds from being trailed about and lost in long, wet grass, as is often the case. A bad nurse, in one of these runs, will rear quite as a good as a nurse with her liberty.

Two or three broods may be placed together in one large nursery yard or pen for a few weeks, until it appears time to sort them for different runs, or to let them have their liberty. They should never be allowed, however, to run or perch with the old fowls, in which case the chances are that they

will be mauled, scalped or killed outright.

When first removed the floor of the roosts should be covered with sawdust, or short straw or chaff, as many chicks prefer to sit in batches on the ground to going on to perches. Care should be taken that no soft food be given in these roosts, as the sawdust, getting mixed with the food, causes them to be crop bound, which in young birds is very difficult to cure. A box with plenty of wheat may be placed within reach.

Chickens are marked by cutting holes in the webs of their feet. The punch cuts a small, circular hole, and the chick walks off as unconcerned as though nothing had happened. These holes never grow up, so the poultry raiser can always tell the old hens from the pullets.

Mark the pullets of this year's hatch with one hole in the web of the right foot, next year's chicks one hole in the left foot, and the third year one hole in each foot. Farmers and poultry raisers who desire to mark the chicks from different sittings of eggs, so that they can be distinguished when grown, will find this a convenient method.

The best method of curing fowls from brooding or sitting is to drive the birds out of the henhouse and leave them at liberty, to purge them by forcing them to swallow a teaspoonful of castor oil, compelling them to sleep out of doors for several nights, and giving them plenty of green stuff and laxative food. After about three days of this treatment the tendency to incubate will disappear.—*The Farmers' Gazette, Ireland.*

Rendering Shingles Weather and Fire Proof.

An exchange says: "Some of our eastern exchanges have of late contained articles on the use of crude petroleum on roofs to increase their durability. While there is no question of the preservative properties of petroleum when applied to wood of any kind, its use on the roofs of farm buildings is certainly dangerous, because it increases the danger of fire from sparks from the chimney. A much better preparation of shingles is that used by some of the railroad companies whose depots are especially liable to take fire from sparks from the engine. The shingles in the bunch are boiled for half an hour in a solution of lime and salt, which penetrates every particle of the wood and renders them in a large measure fire proof, besides adding to their durability. In laying these shingles the roof boards are laid close together and covered with a thin layer of hydraulic cement and the shingles laid upon this, thus forming a fire proof layer between the lime and salt saturated shingles and the roof boards. Any farmer, the owner of a cauldron kettle, could, at a small expense, give shingles which he proposes to use, this lime and salt saturation, though, of course, a large tank would do the work more cheaply and expeditiously. The use of cement between the shingles and roof boards is also an easy matter. It is mixed up thin in small quantities, as for plastering a cistern, and spread evenly with a trowel upon the roof boards about a half inch thick, keeping just ahead of the shingles so that the shingles will be partially imbedded in the cement before it becomes hard. With such a roof the entire shingles might burn off without the fire being communicated to the roof boards, though as a matter of fact it will be hard to start a fire on the lime and salt saturated shingles."

Willows should never be planted near under-drains, as their roots will invariably enter the drains and in course of time choke them up.

In weaning calves, the change from whole milk to skim milk should be gradual, to prevent the danger of scours. It is also well to add cornmeal gradually to the skim milk.

The manure from fowls is very valuable, but is too strong to be used alone; it should be collected with dry muck, plaster or road dust, then spread broadcast and harrowed in.

Nervous Debilitated Men

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, terms, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

Rights and Wrongs of the Rangers.

There is to be a struggle on the part of wealthy stockmen and cattle companies to maintain themselves against rights and claims of poorer citizens and smaller owners. The *Breeder's Gazette*, in a recent article on the subject, says that the trouble growing out of the attempt this year to move Texas cattle toward the Northwest by trail will undoubtedly serve to direct the attention of Congress to the necessity for legislation defining the conditions and rights under which the public domain is being occupied. The *New Mexican Stock Grower* says: "The country is filled with cattle, and as the crowding still continues, the question of ranges and range rights is now one of vital importance. Not only is all available grazing utilized, but in many cases trespassing on the rights of others is largely practiced." The *St. Louis Republican* says: "Nearly every large company occupies a range which it claims as its own, and it is the custom to respect these claims and not to intrude on one another's grounds, except as far as the wandering habits of the cattle may render necessary, and once a year at least there is a general 'round up,' when mixed cattle are separated according to their brands and distributed to their owners. But there is a large lot of 'drift' cattle, belonging to small owners, who have no range of their own, and allow their herds to mix with those on located ranges. This class of cattle is becoming an increasing cause of dispute and trouble; the large companies do not like them mixed with their herds, and are growing more and more impatient of their trespassing."

These are sample expressions on the subject, given to show the drift. The *Gazette* has no particular plan to advocate, it says, but it wants the matter settled; "there should be some basis fixed by law." Does not the *Gazette* know that there is a basis fixed by law? So far as public lands are concerned, any citizen of the United States may take and occupy one hundred and sixty acres of the public lands by complying with certain requirements of the land laws. But the law nowhere undertakes to provide for any particular kind of business to be carried on there. The law does not know a big cattleman from a little one, nor does it know anything about vocations so long as they are not hurtful in some way. "One man's right to occupy the public domain is, it is contended, just as good as another's," says the *Gazette*. That is true, and there is no twisting of the law or justice of the case that can make it otherwise. "But," the *Gazette* asks, are there any circumstances which make one man's rights superior? Being once in occupation has he a right to prevent others from disturbing his possession? Does not the new-comer, entering upon already occupied domain, assert a right superior to those previously there, since, in addition to his right of occupancy, he exercises the additional right of crowding off or limiting the occupation of those who preceded him? Can the Government rightfully interfere to preserve the peace in matters where it neglects to provide the public with a legal redress for its grievances, or must the occupiers of the public domain be left to fight out their business differences and maintain their possession by the use of the Winchester and the revolver? There are many reasons why the already too long delayed legislation should be promptly matured, for the occupation of the public domain by individuals is now so general as to require

the fixing of some general policy with regard to it."

These and similar questions are those which men are asking, but if there is any additional legislation needed in that direction, it is an act of Congress requiring the President to clear the public lands of all persons who do not occupy them according to existing laws. The public lands belong to the people, not to individuals, and whenever any citizen wants to make a home for himself on the common domain, he has a lawful right to go and take not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres of it, and hold it against the world. But the law does not authorize any one man or dozen men or any thousand men to go and take possession of vast bodies of public land to raise cattle on or to do anything else. Every such occupancy is a trespass. The right of a poor barefooted pioneer is good as against a moneyed syndicate anywhere on the public domain. His is the superior right, if we assume that the rangeman has even the color of title. But he has none. He is there just as he would be on the common of a town—by sufferance. He has neither law nor justice on his side against the man who wants a home on the public lands. Hence, there is no necessity for any further legislation unless it be to inform the President that he must keep the road of the settler clear.

The *Gazette*, while not advocating any particular method, suggests one in the following:

Some time since a correspondent of the *Gazette* advanced a proposition in this connection, which, for some reason, did not attract the attention which its originality and thought deserved. It was in substance to the effect that the right to use the public domain should be declared a purely personal one belonging to the individual citizen, the same as the right of pre-emption, and not belonging to any person not a citizen, or to any artificial persons, i. e., to corporations or companies. The right of occupancy having in this manner been defined, so far as those entitled to its enjoyment is concerned, our correspondent proposed, as the next step, that a limit should be placed to the amount each person should occupy. If the citizen desires to acquire the title to any of the land the law provides that he shall only pre-empt 160 acres, and not even this small amount if already a land owner to any considerable extent. And it was argued that a restriction as to the amount of land the citizen should use, rent free, was directly in line with the restrictions upon the amount he may purchase, which has been the policy of the Government from the beginning. And it was further proposed that the amount used should be determined by the number of animals grazed, and that it should take the shape of a law that each citizen of the United States should have the right to graze upon the public domain, free of charge, 500 or 1,000 head of cattle, or equivalent in other animals, and no more. We are not prepared to accept this plan just as stated, for there are some points which it does not seem to fully cover, but it would certainly make room for a good many more people upon the range; and we bring it forward at this time that it may be considered along with other propositions already being discussed for the management of the public domain.

That would be a dangerous policy: it would be as much worse than the present law as licensing a dramshop is worse than prohibiting it. By giving men the right of possession you bar the settler, the man who wants the land for a home. Range cattlemen do not want to live where they raise their cattle any longer than it is necessary to gather in all the money they want. Their presence and their business prevents the settlement of the country by persons who do want to live there; no civilizing agencies can take root; no man would attempt to rear a family in such a place and under such circumstances. Make it lawful for men to take up certain acres and hold them by

right of possession, and authorize them to go into the cattle raising business there, you at once cut off the right of poor men to obtain homes on the common heritage of the people. It requires ten to twenty acres of land for one ox on the public lands. Authorize every man who so desires to take and hold land enough to graze 500 or 1,000 head of cattle, and you authorize him to take and hold anywhere from 5,000 to 20,000 acres of land. Think of that a moment. Because a man is able to own, and does own, five thousand or ten thousand dollars worth of cattle, he may have 5,000 or 20,000 acres of land, while the poor fellow who has nothing but his hands and brains is not permitted to take more than 160 acres.

It will not do. The public lands must be retained for the use of the people to take and use in small tracts and for homes. More cattle and better ones will be raised on small tracts than on larger ones, if the small ones are occupied by homes of farmers. But we have not room in this article to discuss that phase of the subject.

About Texas Cattle Movement.

From the *Daily Capital* we learn that Hon. Harrison Kelley, chairman of the live stock sanitary commission, wrote to Governor Martin, under date of August 5, a letter, of which the following is an extract: "In accordance with the direction of the commission, I visited the western part of the State along the A. T. & S. F. road last week to look after the threatened invasion of southern Texas cattle. I made diligent inquiries at Dodge City, Cimarron, Garden City, Coolidge and other points, and found no one who knew of any Texas cattle on the drive, except one herd near Coolidge, and they were claimed to be on the Colorado side of the line. A representative of the Texas cattlemen at Coolidge assured me that it was their intention to keep strictly on the Colorado side. But the Kansas settlers whom I talked with felt very much afraid that they would crowd them on Kansas soil soon after passing Coolidge. The difficulty out there is, that all the country west and north is attached to Finney county for judicial purposes, and hence there is but one sheriff for the whole of it, and few deputies for the western part. The sheriff—Mr. Fulton, of Garden City—is an active man, and I instructed the settlers to telegraph him in case they needed his services. And he (Fulton) assured me that he would go at a moment's notice and make thorough work. I feel confident that if the Texas drovers should attempt to come into Kansas, in Hamilton county, they will be stopped.

They claim, however, to have made an arrangement with the Colorado authorities to move north along the east line of that State. If this is true, they will remain on Colorado soil. But I fear it is not true as to the people of that State, and that as they go north the settlers in Colorado will compel them to vibrate over into Kansas. And having got that far north they will try to make the Kansas settlers and others believe that their herds have been inspected and passed by the authorities in the southern part of the State, and that they have a right to proceed. The isolated stock and ranch men will not feel like grappling with such a powerful interest, and will probably let them pass and lose their own cattle. From 50,000 to 60,000 head are reported to be now between the south line of Colorado and Coolidge. Probably some by this time have passed Coolidge. Should they get over into Kansas as they go north, Wallace would be a good point to stop at.

Late Patents to Kansas People.

List of patents granted to citizens of Kansas for the week ending Tuesday, August 4, 1885, compiled from the official records of the United States Patent office, expressly for the *KANSAS FARMER*, by Herring & Redmond, solicitors of patents, No. 637 F street N. W., Washington, D. C., of whom information may be had:

No. 323,845—James P. Beck, Lawrence, combined stove-lifter, rake and poker.

No. 323,407—David J. Faris, Windom, station indicator for railway cars, etc.



"I owe my Restoration to Health and Beauty to the CUTICURA REMEDIES."

Testimonial of a Boston lady.

DISFIGURING Humors. Humiliating Eruptions. Itching Tortures. Scrofula, Salt Rheum and Infected Humors cured by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the cause.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays itching and inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals Ulcers and Sores, and restores the Hair.

CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases. Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Chapped and Oily Skin.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure, and the only infallible Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50 cents; Soap, 25 cents; Resolvent, \$1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Self Cure Free
Nervous Debility Lost Manhood Weakness and Decay
A favorite prescription of a noted specialist (now reduced). Druggists can fill it. Address
DR. WARD & CO., LOUISIANA, MO.

The Line selected by the U. S. Gov't to carry the Fast Mail.

Burlington Route

H&STJ-KC-STJ-&C.B.R.R.S

5,000 MILES IN THE SYSTEM, with Elegant Through Trains containing Pullman Palace Sleeping, Dining and Chair Cars, between the following prominent cities without change:

CHICAGO, PEORIA, KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS, DENVER, OMAHA, ST. JOSEPH, QUINCY, BURLINGTON, HANNIBAL, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, ROCK ISLAND, LINCOLN, COUNCIL BLUFFS, ATCHISON, TOPEKA, LEAVENWORTH, SIOUX CITY, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS.

Over 300 Elegantly Equipped Passenger Trains running daily over this perfect system, passing into and through the important cities and towns in the great States of

ILLINOIS, IOWA, MISSOURI, KANSAS, NEBRASKA, COLORADO.

Connecting in Union Depots for all points in the States and Territories, EAST, WEST, NORTH, SOUTH. No matter where you are going, purchase your tickets via the

"BURLINGTON ROUTE"

Daily Trains via this Line between KANSAS CITY, LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON, ST. JOSEPH and COUNCIL BLUFFS, OMAHA, SIOUX CITY, ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.

KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, ST. JOSEPH and QUINCY, HANNIBAL and CHICAGO, Without Change.

T. J. POTTER, VICE-PRESIDENT & GEN'L MGR., C. & B. Q., CHICAGO.

PERCEVAL LOWELL, GEN'L PASS. AGT., C. & B. Q., CHICAGO.

F. BARNARD, GEN'L MGR., K. C., ST. J. & C. B. AND H. & ST. J., ST. JOSEPH.

M. & ST. J., ST. JOSEPH.

Kansas Fairs.

The following counties have reported dates for holding their annual fairs, giving name of Secretary and the place of holding the fair:

The Western National Fair (Bismarck), Lawrence, September 7-12; Secretary, R. W. Cunningham.

Anderson County Fair Association, Garnett, August 25-28; Secretary, M. L. White.

Bourbon County Fair Association, Fort Scott, October 6-9; Secretary, E. W. Hulbert.

Brown County Exposition Association, Hiawatha, September 8-11; Secretary, C. H. Lawrence.

Butler County Exposition Association, El Dorado, September 20 to October 2; Secretary, H. W. Beck.

Chase County Agricultural Society, Cottonwood Falls, September 22-25; Secretary, E. A. Kinne.

Cherokee County Agricultural and Stock Association, Columbus, September 8-11; Secretary, S. O. McDowell.

Clay County Agricultural Society, Clay Center, September 15-18; Secretary, Wirt W. Walton.

Coffey County Fair Association, Burlington, September 15-18; Secretary, J. E. Woodford.

Cowley County Fair and Driving Park Association, Winfield, September 21-25; Secretary, D. L. Kretzinger.

Dickinson County Agricultural and Industrial Association, Abilene, September 23-26; Secretary, H. H. Floyd.

Douglas County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association, Troy, September 15-18; Secretary, Thos. Henshall.

Elk County Agricultural Society, Howard, September 15-18; Secretary, J. V. Bear.

Western Kansas Agricultural Fair Association, Hays City, September 22-25; Secretary, P. W. Smith.

Franklin County Agricultural Society, Ottawa, September 23 to October 2; Secretary, John B. Shaffer.

Harper County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Anthony, September 1-5; Secretary, J. W. Clendenen.

Harvey County Agricultural Society, Newton, September 22-25; Secretary, A. B. Lemon.

Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Oskaloosa, September 30 to October 2; Secretary, A. J. Buck.

Valley Falls District Fair Association, Valley Falls, September 1-4; Secretary, M. M. Maxwell.

Jewell County Agricultural and Industrial Association, Mankato, September 29 to October 2; Secretary, Geo. A. Bishop.

Johnson County Co-operative Fair Association, September 22-25; Secretary, C. M. T. Hulet.

LaCygne District Fair Association, LaCygne, September 29 to October 2; Secretary, O. D. Harmon.

Marion County Agricultural Society, Peabody, September 1-4; Secretary, L. A. Buck.

Marshall County Fair Association, Marysville, September 22-25; Secretary, C. B. Wilson.

McPherson County Fair Association, McPherson, September 19 to October 2; Secretary, J. B. Darrah.

Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Paola, October 7-10; Secretary, H. M. McLachlin.

Montgomery County Agricultural Society, Independence, September 16-19; Secretary, B. F. Devore.

Morris County Exposition Company, Council Grove, September 29 to October 2; Secretary, F. A. Moriarty.

Nemaha Fair Association, Seneca, September 15-18; Secretary, W. E. Wilkinson.

Phillips County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Phillipsburg, September 16-18; Secretary, J. W. Lowe.

Rice County Agricultural Society, Lyons, October 15-16; Secretary, C. W. Rawlins.

The Blue and Kansas Valley Agricultural Society, Manhattan, August 25-28; Secretary, S. H. Sawyer.

Saline County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association, September 29 to October 2; Secretary, C. S. Martin.

Arkansas Valley Agricultural Society, Wichita, October 5-9; Secretary, D. A. Mitchell.

Sumner County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Wellington, September 8-11; Secretary, D. A. Epy.

Neosho Valley District Fair Association, Neosho Falls, September 21-26; Secretary, O. S. Woodard.

Decatur County Exposition Society, Oberlin, September 23-25; Secretary, T. D. Bebb, Vallonia.

Smith County Agricultural Society, Smith Center, September 23-25; Secretary, F. J. Patee.

Kaw Valley Fair Association, St. Marys, September 22-25; Secretary, A. J. Beakey.

Osage County Fair Association, Burlingame, September 15-18; Secretary, A. M. Miner.

The Kansas Central Agricultural Society, Junction City, September 30 to October 2; Secretary, Chas. S. Davis.

Rice County Fair, Lyons, October 6-9; Secretary, C. M. Rawlins.

Washington County Fair, Washington, September 29 to October 2; Secretary, C. W. Aldrich.

Kansas Association of Trotting Horse Breeders, Topeka, September 22-25; Secretary, Rufus Bean.

Parsons Fair and Driving Park Association, Parsons, September 15-17.

Caldwell Driving Park and Agricultural Association, Caldwell, August 27-29; Secretary, John W. Nice.

Pawnee County Fair and Stock Association, Larned, September 23-26; Secretary, Geo. A. Sells.

Reo County Fair, Hutchinson, October 13-16.

Ottawa County Fair, Minneapolis, September 8-11; Secretary, W. H. Chappel.

Centralia Fair Association, Centralia, October 6-7.

Frankfort Fair Association, Frankfort, September 29 to October 2.

Linn County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Mound City, September 21-23; Secretary, E. F. Campbell.

The Kansas City Fat Stock Show, Riverview Park, Kansas City, October 29 to November 5; Secretary, Edward Haren.

First Annual Poultry and Pet Stock Show, Kansas City, December 29, 1885, to January 1, 1886, inclusive; Secretary, Edward Haren.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1885, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice. And such notices shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper free of cost, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5 00 to \$50 00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

How to post a Stray, the fees fines and penalties for not posting.

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

Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker up.

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

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

Any person taking up a stray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Strays for week ending July 29, '85.

Jefferson county—J. R. Best, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. Q. Ruse, of Sarcosie tp., on or about July 1, 1885, one black mare, about 14½ hands high, tick marks all over, a letter V on left shoulder, sore on one shoulder; valued at \$25.

MARE—By same, about July 1, 1885, one bay mare, about 15½ hands high, white spot in the face, barb wire cut on shoulder, collar marks on both shoulders, supposed to be about 10 years old; valued at \$75.

Douglas county—M. D. Greenlee, Dep. clerk.

MARE—Taken up by T. J. Harris, of Endora tp., (1½ miles south of Endora), June 10, 1885, one black mare, 14½ hands high, Texas brand on left shoulder and hip; valued at \$20.

Miami County—J. C. Taylor, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by M. J. Williams, of Middle Creek tp., June 13, 1885, one black Texas mare pony, branded with 37 on left hip and shoulder, shot in front, supposed to be about 7 years old.

Strays for week ending August 5, '85

Rush county—L. K. Hain, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Robert Stephens, of Belle Prairie tp., one bay mare pony, white spot in forehead, 6 years old, both ears rounded off, branded T on left shoulder, 1 on right hip and 7 on left hip; valued at \$25.

PONY—By same, one bay mare pony, white spot in forehead, 5 years old, branded F on left shoulder and 1 on right hip; valued at \$20.

PONY—By same one dark bay mare pony, 4 years old, branded T on left shoulder, 7 on left hip and F on right hip; valued at \$20.

Ellsworth county—N. H. McCoy, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Geo. L. Kitchell, of Empire tp., one red-roan cow, 3 years old, crumpled horns, and rib in left ear.

CALF—By same, one white sucking calf; both foregoing animals valued at \$20.

HEIFER—By same, one dark brown heifer, about 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$21.

Russell county—H. C. Hibbard, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Jacob Harnish, of Plymouth tp., (P. O. D-rance), one red cow between 2 and 3 years old, ear cropped, no brands.

Franklin county—L. Altman, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John S. Mallory, of Franklin tp., one red and white spotted steer, 1 year old, marked with smooth crop in right ear and slit in left ear; valued at \$16.

STEER—By same, one red 1-year-old steer, same ear-marks as above; valued at \$16.

HEIFER—By same, one red heifer, same ear-marks as above; valued at \$16.

Butler county—James Fisher, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Jesse Varner, of Lincoln tp., July 2, 1885, one brown mare pony, branded A on left shoulder, 8 or 10 years old; valued at \$40.

Strays for week ending August 12, '85

Harvey County—John C. Johnston, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. B. Price, (P. O. Burrton), June 23, 1885, one chestnut sorrel mare pony, about 9 years old, branded N J B on left shoulder, dim brand on left hip, white spot in forehead, collar-sore on point

COLLEGE OF THE SISTERS OF BETHANY.
TOPEKA, KANSAS.



BETHANY COLLEGE
Under care of the Protestant Episcopal Church.
For Girls and Young Ladies exclusively. Boarding and Day Pupils.

Twenty-six Officers and Teachers.
Faithful Maternal oversight for all intrusted to our care.
All branches taught—Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate Grammar, and Collegiate: French, German, the Classics, Instrumental and Vocal Music, Elocution, Drawing, Painting.
The Music Department employs eight teachers, and twenty pianos and three organs. In the Art Department the Studio is fully equipped with casts, models and copies.
Send for Catalogue to T. C. VAIL, Bursar, or BISHOP P. VAIL, President, Topeka, Kansas.

FALL TERM—Begins September 9th, 1885.

of left shoulder, saddle marks on back, medium size; valued at \$25.

Barton county—Ed. L. Teed, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Franz Keast, of Walnut tp., July 1, 1885, one roan mare pony, 13 hands high, branded S L y; valued at \$20.

Graham county—H. J. Harwi, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Norman Edwards, of Gettysburg tp., April 26, 1885, one dark brindie cow with reddish head, white in forehead, 3 or 4 years old, drooping horns; valued at \$20.

Marshall county—H. C. Woodworth, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Thos. McMahon, of Franklin tp., July 22, 1885, one red steer, about 2 years old, white spot on knee and white spot on each side; valued at \$30.

HORSE—By same, one roan horse, 9 years old, both hind feet white, branded V on left hip; valued at \$30.

KANSAS FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

—OF—
ABILENE, : KANSAS.

OFFICERS:

J. E. BONEBRAKE, President.
O. L. THISLER, Vice President.
M. P. ABBOTT, Secretary.

—INSURES—

Farm Property and Live Stock

AGAINST

Fire, Lightning, Tornadoes and Wind STORMS.

The Company has now complied with the law enacted by the last Legislature for Mutual Fire Insurance Companies to create a guarantee capital and now do business on a cash basis.

AGENTS WANTED in Every County in Kansas.

For any information, address the Secretary, Abilene, Kansas.

PATRONIZE HOME INSTITUTIONS.

THE SOUTHERN KANSAS RAILWAY

IS A KANSAS ROAD,

And is thoroughly identified with the interests and progress of the State of Kansas and its people, and affords its patrons facilities unequalled by any line in Eastern and Southern Kansas, running

THROUGH EXPRESS trains daily between Kansas City and Olathe, Ottawa, Garnett, Iola, Humboldt, Chanute, Cherryvale, Independence, Winfield, Wellington, Harper, Attica, and intermediate points.

THROUGH MAIL trains daily except Sunday between Kansas City and Wellington, and intermediate Stations, making close connections at Ottawa, Chanute and Cherryvale with our trains for Emporia, Burlington, Girard, Walnut and Coffeyville.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS daily except Sunday between Kansas City and Olathe and Ottawa.

REMEMBER that by purchasing tickets via this line connection is made in the Union Depot at Kansas City with through trains to all points, avoiding transfers and changes at way stations.

THROUGH TICKETS can be purchased via this line at any of the regular Coupon Stations, and your baggage checked through to destination, East, West, North or South.

PULLMAN SLEEPERS on all night trains. For further information, see maps and folders or call on or address

S. B. HYNES,
Gen'l Passenger Agt.,
Lawrence, Kansas.

RIVER VIEW Stock Farm.

50 HEAD OF IMPORTED NORMAN STALLIONS

Just arrived from France, added to my stock of Norman Horses, which now numbers upwards of 100 HEAD, from 2 to 5 years old: Parties wishing to purchase first-class stock will do well to call and see my Normans before purchasing elsewhere. Prices and terms to suit purchasers. All of the above stallions were selected by myself in France this season. (Mention this paper.)

JAMES A. PERRY

Importer and Breeder of Norman Horses.

River View Stock Farm, Wilmington, Ill.

Fifty miles south of Chicago, on the Chicago & Alton railroad.

PERCHERON NORMAN, OLYDESDALE and ENGLISH DRAFT HORSES

E. BENNETT & SON
Importers and Breeders,
Topeka, : Kansas.
All stock registered. Catalogues free.



E. BENNETT & SON

Importers and Breeders,

Topeka, : Kansas.

All stock registered. Catalogues free.

A GREAT STORY By Miss Florence Warden is now being published in our

family weekly paper. Also each week we give a sermon by **REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE**, a feature alone

worth the price we charge for the whole year. In addition to the continued stories, weekly sermons by Brooklyn's most noted divine, and general literary miscellany, every issue contains the following: Illustrated sketches of prominent men; letters from all parts of the world, news of the week, happenings of interest in Missouri and Kansas, full and reliable market reports, political

goings-on. Washington news and special department's carefully edited for Farmers, Little Folks, The Family Circle, and business men generally.

The present publishers have conducted *The Times* for fifteen years and have learned by experience that genuine merit wins more friends than anything else. The public can therefore rely on us to add every improvement desirable, and to spare no expense in keeping our paper at the head. We are encouraged by our largely increased list of subscribers, now numbering over 63,000, to continue the

REDUCED PRICE OF \$1.00 a year, and will therefore receive subscriptions at this low price. EVERY DEMOCRAT, EVERY WESTERN MAN, EVERY FARMER, EVERY HOUSEKEEPER and EVERY INTELLIGENT NEWSPAPER READER in this section will find something every week in *The Times* worth our price of \$1.00 a year. Specimen copies free. Remit by postal note, money or registered letter, to

THE TIMES, Kansas City, Mo.

The Busy Bee.

Queen Raising.

Those who have mixed bees can very readily breed up their colonies to good stock by breeding queens from their best queens, and destroying the inferior queens from her progeny. Queen rearing is very easy, and we give in this article a plan so simple and yet so practical that the merest tyro can pursue it with success.

Take a hive, say the Common Sense, and with two division boards divide it into three parts, five frames in each, cut entrances in each end which will divide the hive into three nuclei of five frames. Take from the hive or hives with good queen or queens a frame of brood, sealed brood grubs and eggs and place in one of the nuclei. Remove a strong colony from its place, closing up the two entrances and leaving open the one going into the nucleus, in which the sheet of brood has been placed. These operations should be performed in the forenoon, when the bees are busily at work. The bees belonging to the removed hive returning from the fields, will enter the nucleus hive. When about two quarts of these nurse bees have been collected, close the entrance and set the hive away and put the old hive back in its place. Now take another sheet of brood from a queen, from which you desire to raise queens, put in the second nucleus, remove another strong colony, put the nucleus hive in its place collect another two quarts nurse bees, close the entrance, set the hive away and put the old hive back. Two of the nuclei are now supplied with nurse bees, fill the third in the same way and set nucleus hive where it is to stand permanently.

You now have three nuclei in one hive. The simplicity of gathering the bees by this plan is very great, and the nuclei in one hive is of great advantage, as the animal heat essential to hatching brood is preserved as it cannot be in single nucleus. The entrances must be kept closed until night when they may be opened. The nurse bees will have begun to build queen cells very likely before night. The queens should hatch in sixteen days from the time of forming the nucleus. As the young bees in the frames of brood which were placed in the nuclei begin to hatch and increase the number of bees, a frame of brood may be taken from any common hive and one added to each of the three nuclei. This will give them strength, and in time another frame may be added; about the twelfth day examine the new queen cells being capped over, they may be cut out carefully leaving one to each nucleus. They should be carefully cut with a sharp instrument as needed, leaving a good foundation. A sheet of brood may be taken from any kind of a hive; cut a hole near the centre, square and large enough to admit the queen cell, which may be fastened with a pin. With the sheet of brood and queen cell thus attached for a nucleus gathering bees as before and so with all the queen cells. This should give at least fifteen nuclei made in sixteen days. The three original ones will in four or five days be impregnated. Watch the three queens on their wedding flight, and when impregnated and having deposited eggs in the cells they will be ready for sale or for introducing into a hive which you desire to breed up. When taking the queen out, the division board may be taken out and that nucleus joined with the one next to it, or if more queens are desired, leave it queenless and it will at once make new cells. By this simple method, any number of queens may be reared easily and safely. When too late to raise more queens the nuclei may be doubled up or if increase is desired, may be kept over winter as colonies, the nuclei in one hive having sufficient warmth for wintering.

If the Simplicity or Langstroth hive is used two nuclei can be made only in one hive, but is done on the same principle. Five frames is not too much for a nucleus and has many advantages over the two or three frames. If brood from good queens is scarce one frame of brood may be cut into three pieces and one used for each of the three nuclei, tying them in the frames, taking care that each of the pieces contain eggs from which the young queens may be hatched.—*Texas Bee Journal*.

The cultivation of red clover was found to be impossible in Australia until bumble bees were imported to fertilize the flowers. The importation of these bees is now steadily maintained.

Mica Axle Grease is composed of the very best grease and powdered mica. Powdered mica is an almost perfect lubricant of itself. Mica Axle Grease reduces friction, keeps the axle cool and preserves it against wear.

STEWART'S HEALING POWDER.
CURES ALL OPEN SORES,
CUTS FROM BARBED
WIRE FENCE,
SCRATCHES,
KICKS,
CUTS,
&c.
Sold
Every-
where.
15 & 50 cts
a box. Try it!
STEWART HEALING POWDER CO., ST. LOUIS



BERKSHIRE HOGS.

My herd now numbers about Forty Breeding Sows and Four Boars, including representatives of the best families of the day, and also prize-winners at the leading shows of this country, Canada and England. I have now in use in my herd sows that won in England in 1883, 1882 and 1881, and descendants of noted prize-winners previous to that time. The principal boar in use in my herd at present is "Duke of Monmouth" 11361, who won in 1883 the first prize at four leading shows in England, including first at the Royal Show, and also first prize at two leading shows in Canada. He thus won six continuous first prizes without being beaten, a like record I believe never attained by any other boar. I paid \$400 for "Duke of Monmouth." He is a splendid breeder, an animal of great constitution and comes from the same family as my old boar, "Lord Liverpool" 221, for whom I paid \$700, and who is now almost eleven years old and still alive. I have now a splendid lot of pigs from three to six months old, the bulk of which are got by "Duke of Monmouth." I would also spare a few of my sows, young or old, when in pig, and part of my breeding boars. I do not advertise prices as low as the lowest, for I cannot afford to sell as low as those who bought a cheaper class of stock to start with, but my prices are reasonable and within the reach of all who know the value of first-class stock. My herd of Berkshires show as much size as hogs of any breed, and I am sure I can show more quality, activity, constitution and size than is combined in any other breed of hogs. Almost if not every prominent herd of Berkshires in the West contains representatives from my herd, and this alone, considered in connection with the many prizes I have won for ten years past at our largest shows, proves beyond a doubt the quality of stock I am producing from year to year. No breeder of any kind of hogs in the United States or Canada has for several years past bought and retained in his herd so many valuable animals at an equal cost as I have. I have issued a new catalogue this season containing the pedigrees in full of my herd and a limited description of each animal, together with a complete list of prizes won for several years past. This catalogue I will mail free to all who feel interested enough to write for it.

I am also breeding High-grade Short-horn Cattle and Merino Sheep. Have now about 100 good young rams for sale.

I have reduced rates for shipping.

All parties visiting from a distance will be met at the train, if notice is given in time.

For prices or any further information, address

N. H. GENTRY,
Sedalia, Mo.

Chester White, Berkshire and Poland-China Pigs, fine Setter Dogs, Scotch Collies, Fox Hounds and Beagles, Sheep and Poultry, bred and for sale by **W. GIBBONS & CO.,** West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamp for Circular and Price List.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE PIGS!

By Imported Boars, boxed and shipped at ONE-THIRD THE USUAL PRICE, by

McHATTON & SONS,
MEXICO, MO.

PURE-BRED Berkshire and Small Yorkshire SWINE.

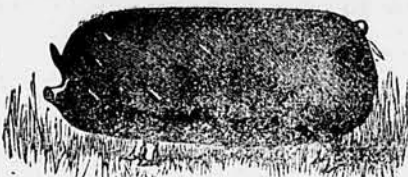


We are breeding 25 of the best selected sows of the above named swine to be found in the country, direct descendants from Imported Sires and Dams. We are prepared to fill orders for either breed, of both sexes, at the very lowest prices.

We have tried Small Yorkshires thoroughly, and are satisfied that they cannot be excelled as a profitable hog to raise. They are very docile and mature rapidly. Send for prices and catalogue to

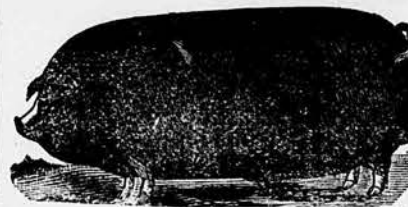
WM. BOOTH & SON,
Winchester, Jefferson Co., Kas.

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD —OF— Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



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

S. MCQUILLIN,
Ottawa, Kansas.



RANKIN BALDRIDGE, Parsons, Kansas,

Breeder of Pure Poland-China Hogs. This herd is remarkable for purity, symmetry, and are good breeders. Black Jim, a prize-winner, bred by B. F. Dorsey, heads the herd. Stock recorded in Central Poland-China Record. Correspondence invited.

If you want
A YOUNG SOW,
Bred to your crack
Boars;

If you want
A YOUNG BOAR
Pig;

If you want
A YOUNG SOW
Pig;

If you want
to place an order for
A SPRING PIG;

If you want
A SETTING OF
Plymouth Rock
Eggs, at \$1.50;

If you want
a Thoroughbred
SHORT-HORN
BULL,
From \$100 to \$125,

Write to
MILLER BROS.,
Junction City,
Box 298. - Kas.

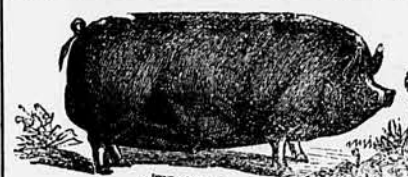
S. V. WALTON & SON, Box 207, Wellington, Kansas,

IMPROVED POLAND-CHINA HOGS Of the Highest Type.

All well pedigreed. Correspondence solicited

EMPIRE BREEDING FARM,

G. M. EMERICK, M. D., Brookville, Ill. 18 Holstein Friesian Bulls, 100 Victoria Pigs for sale at living rates; now is the time to procure choice stock. 30 varieties of Fancy Poultry. Write for what you want. **JAMES FAGER, Manager.**



EARL OF CARLISLE 10459,

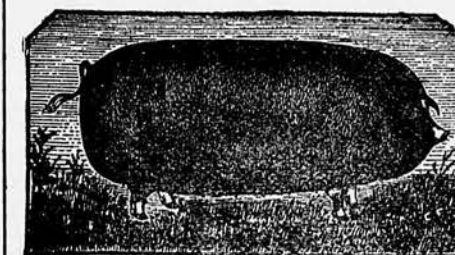
A son of Imp. Royal Carlisle 3433 and Imp. Fashion, and Duke of Wellington 12992, winner of second prize at St. Louis Fair in 1884, under one year old. My pigs this spring are very fine, from five different boars. I never have had a case of disease in my herd of any kind. Have some choice Boars now ready for service, also one young **SHORT HORN BULL**—fine individual and fashionably bred.

I would always prefer parties to

Come and See My Stock Before Purchasing,

But orders trusted to me will receive my own personal attention and will be filled with care, for I will not send out stock that I would be ashamed to keep myself. Catalogues will be ready soon. Correspondence solicited. Come and see or address

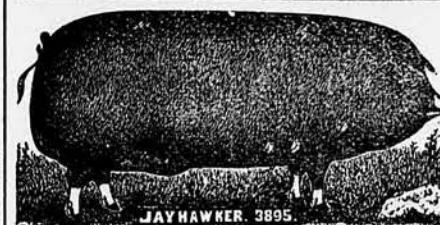
JAMES ELLIOTT, Abilene, Kansas.



TIMBER LINE HERD —OF— HOLSTEIN CATTLE and POLAND-CHINA PIGS.

We have on hand 150 head of fine pigs for sale now and for spring trade. Also a fine yearling Holstein bull and a few grade Holstein cows for sale. Splendid milkers. We guarantee satisfaction. All correspondence answered. Inspection invited.

W. J. ESTES & SONS,
Andover, Butler Co., Kas.



JAYHAWKER 3895
Owned by **J. V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Kas.**

Established in 1868.

RIVERSIDE HERDS POLAND and BERKSHIRE SWINE.

Having been a breeder of Poland China Swine in Kansas for seventeen years, it is with pride as well as pleasure that I announce to the people of the New West that I am offering the finest lot of Pigs that I have ever seen offered, representing the best strains of the breeds, and thoroughly bred. I will fill orders of either sex and any age at reasonable figures. All stock warranted to give satisfaction. Come and see my stock or write, and if not as represented, I will pay your expenses. Orders promptly filled.

J. V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Kansas.

OTTAWA HERD OF Poland-China and Duroc Jersey Red Hogs.



I. L. WHIPPLE, Prop'r, Ottawa, Kas.

I have for sale a fine lot of young pigs sired by Jayhawker 2639, Ottawa King 2886 (the champion hog of Franklin county), and Buckeye Boy 24 2219, Ben Butler 2977, Leek's Gilt-Edge 2887, which are very fine breeders of fashionable strains. My sows are all first-class and of popular strains. I also have an extra fine lot of Duroc Jersey Red pigs for sale from sires and dams that have never been beaten in the show ring in four counties in Kansas. I have hogs of all ages in pairs or trio, of no kin, for sale. Herd has taken over twenty prizes this last year. My herd has never had any disease. Stock all eligible or recorded in Central Record. Please call and see stock, or write and give description of what you want. Inquiries promptly answered. Farm, three miles southeast of Ottawa, Kas.

THOROUGHbred, POLAND-CHINAS



As produced and bred by **A. C. MOORE & SONS, Canton, Ill.** The best hog in the world. We have made a specialty of this breed for 38 years. We are the largest breeders of thoroughbred Poland-Chinas in the world. Shipped over 700 pigs in 1883 and could not supply the demand. We are raising 1,000 pigs for this season's trade. We have 160 sows and 10 males we are breeding from. Our breeders are all recorded in *American P. C. Record*. Pigs all eligible to record. Photo card of 43 breeders free. *Swine Journal* 25 cts. in 2 cent stamps.

Come and see our stock; if not as represented we will pay your expenses. Special rates by express.

TRUEDELL & PERDUE,



Breeders of Thoroughbred Poland-China Swine, Lyons, Rice Co., Kas. Our herd carries the blood of the most noted strains, headed by three of the best boars west of the Mississippi river. 100 choice show pigs now for sale; also sows bred, and boars ready for service. Stock recorded in the *American Poland-China Record*. Correspondence promptly answered. Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Poor Farmer.

A correspondent in a late number of the New York Herald expatiated at considerable length and in a most pathetic strain on the wretched, poverty-stricken condition of the American farmer, and his letter is triumphantly quoted by a leading paper in Belgium, as an indication that American agriculture is in a poor way, and that it by no means offers to the struggling farmers and peasantry of Europe the dangerous competition deplored so frequently by European statesmen, and concludes by challenging them to produce, in the face of so competent an authority as the New York paper quoted, the wonderful statistics upon which they base their jeremiads.

Whereupon the *National Live Stock Journal* proceeds to inform the aforesaid Belgium paper. We do not desire to discourage the European farmer, the *Journal* says, or that the prosperity of the American farmer should be won at the expense of his European brothers, but we must utterly condemn the assumption by any European journal that the paper quoted is an infallible authority, especially on matters agricultural. Moreover, the sad picture of the American farmers' misery is drawn by a correspondent, whose statements need not necessarily be supported by the paper in which his communication appears. The truth is, that in spite of hard work and, in many cases, a great lack of wealth, sometimes even poverty, the American farmers, as a class, are well off. As a class, it must also be admitted, the farmers are given to publishing their straits and bemoaning their hard work somewhat loudly; they are, indeed, apt to imagine themselves worse off than they really are, and the passion for city life which is constantly growing in this country, furnishes, in the frequent cases of abandonment of farm life by young people in the country, an argument to prove the miserable condition of the farmers. As a rule, we contend the farmer is fully as well off as any other class of people in America, according to his industry and intelligence, and better off than a great many. It is easy to find poor farmers of course, many of them being persons who have undertaken the business without capital or special fitness for the work; many of these are foreigners, who, had they remained in their own country, would never have owned a rod of ground, and would have lived their life in the service of others, and who, having acquired land in America, make up by hard work and the most rigid economy for their want of capital and skill. Moreover, even among a better class of farmers, the greed of land proves to be frequently an effectual bar to anything like luxury, or even to what many people would regard as comfort, while others, as we have frequently pointed out, depriving themselves of many comforts, to improve their property, are apt to entirely underestimate their yearly revenue, through omitting to properly charge this capitalization of their income. No, the American farmer is well off.

It is the speed and not the horse that brings the fancy price. There are hundreds of horses in the country that are as fine looking, have as good dispositions and are worth as much money as any of the fastest trotters, for ordinary purposes, yet they do not bring a tenth or twelfth of the money, because they have not the necessary speed. If you are breeding for trotters, breed for the best.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce street), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

Water Wheels, Millstones and PORTABLE MILLS
Manufactured by
A. A. DeLoach & Bro., Atlanta, Ga.
Prices wonderfully low. Send for large catalogue. Mention this paper.

\$1000 REWARD
For any machine hulling and cleaning
as for market as much Clover Seed
in 30 days
as the
VICTOR
Illustrated Pam-
phlet mailed free.
Newark
Machine Co. Columbus, O.

CHALLENGE
WIND MILLS never blow
down, a record no other
mill can show. Sent on 30
days' trial. Also feed grind-
ers, shellers, pumps, etc.
Agents wanted. Catalogues
free. CHALLENGE WIND
MILL AND FEED MILL CO.,
Batavia, Kane Co., Ill.

Morton's Lightning Arrestor
FOR WIRE FENCES

Preserves fences from damage and live stock and
persons from being killed by lightning.
Agents wanted.
Address W. T. DAVIDSON, Abilene, Kas.

Fruit Evaporator!
Stutzman Improved,
best make for farmers and
fruit-growers. Within the
reach of all. 8 sizes. Price,
\$8.00 to \$100. Address
LIGONIER MFG. CO.,
Ligonier, Ind.

ARTESIAN WELLS
Rock Drilling, Well Digging, Pipe Driving,
Prospecting Machines and Outfits.
GENERAL WELL SUPPLIES
MANUFACTURED BY
NEEDHAM & RUPP,
27 West Lake St., - CHICAGO, ILL.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE MAILED FREE.

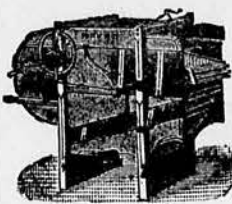
Established 1840. Incorporated 1884.
THE CELEBRATED
"BRADFORD"
PORTABLE MILL.
CORN, WHEAT & FEED.
FLOUR MILL MACHINERY.
Send for descriptive Cir-
cular. Address plainly
The Thos. Bradford Co.
174, 176, 178 W. Second St.,
CINCINNATI, O.

Peerless Self-Dump, Climax Hand-Dump Sulky Hay
Rakes. They are the leaders as they possess many
new and attractive advantages. Don't let dealers
induce you to buy other makes until you examine
these favorites. Circulars free.
BARNES MFG. CO., Freeport, Ill.

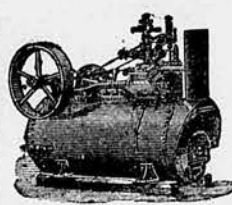
MICA
AXLE GREASE
PAT. MAY 12-1874
**IS THE
BEST.
USE IT**

PATENTS obtained by Louis Bagger & Co., Attor-
neys, Washington, D. C. Established 1864. Advice free.

ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG CO.
Makers of all styles of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SPRING WAGONS, SINGLE & DOUBLE HARNESS & SADDLES
No. 1. Team Harness \$25
We employ no agents, and if
what you order is not satis-
factory, we pay all expenses.
No. 2. Buggy (see cut) is just
the same as others sell at \$150.
Top Buggies at \$100, fine as
usually sold for \$125 to \$140.
Our Harness are all No. 1 Oak
Leather. Single, \$8.50 to \$20.
Everything fully warranted. Be-
fore buying, send for our illustrated
64-page Catalogue free. Address W. B.
PRATT, Sec'y, Elkhart, Indiana.
We Retail at Wholesale Prices. SHIP ANYWHERE WITH PRIVILEGE OF Examining Before Buying.



IT'S A DEAD SURE THING
that the old reliable CENTENNIAL FANNING MILL
is the ONLY PERFECT CLEANER, GRADER and
SEPARATOR of Every Kind of GRAIN and SEED.
It is the only one which does all claimed for it.
Where all others fail, it is a grand success. Send for
our CENTENNIAL BOOK, and learn something. Free to
Everybody. Address S. FREEMAN & SONS, Racine, Wis.



BOOKWALTER ENGINES

UPRIGHT AND HORIZONTAL,
3 TO 10 HORSE POWER.
OVER 3,000 IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.
Illustrated Pamphlet sent free. Address,
JAMES LEFFEL & CO., Springfield, Ohio.
Eastern Office: 110 Liberty St., New York.



GENUINE STROWBRIDGE BROADCAST SOWERS.
Sow all Grains, Grass Seeds, Plaster,
Salt, Ashes, Fertilizers, better and faster than by any other method.
SAVES SEED by sowing perfectly even. Readily attached to any
wagon or cart. Lasts a lifetime. Sows 80 Acres per day. CROP
ONE-FOURTH LARGER THAN WHEN DRILLED. The only practical
Broadcast sower made. Send at once for new FREE illustrated
CATALOGUE "S". Mention this paper. Address the manufacturers
Stephen Freeman & Sons, Racine, Wis.



ADAMS WIND MILLS

— ARE BACKED BY A —
SPLENDID TWELVE YEARS RECORD
TIME-TRIED. + STORM-TESTED.
(ALSO)
READY MADE WIND MILL TOWERS.
SQUARE, OR ROUND WATER-TANKS, IRON-PUMPS,
BRASS PUMP-CYLINDERS, &c.
Pamphlets, Circulars and Testimonial Sheets, Mailed Free.
MARSEILLES MFG CO., Marseilles, La Salle Co., Ill., U.S.A.



TOLL YOUR OWN CRIST !!

"MANVEL" WIND ENGINE
SIMPLE, DURABLE, SELF-REGULATING, NOISELESS.
STOCKMEN AND FARMERS CAN

HARNESS THE WIND

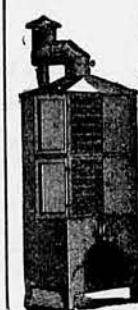
AND GRIND ALL THEIR GRAIN with a machine without a cog, friction
clutch, or ratchet, and at the same time Pumps all their water for Stock.
FULL LINE OF PUMPS, TANKS, IRON PIPES & FITTINGS
kept on hand. Parties requiring a Wind Mill should examine this machine,
built for service, and write, stating the kind and amount of work they want
done, to

B. S. WILLIAMS & CO., (Limited), Atchison, Kas.
(FACTORY, KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.)



TOWER'S
FISH BRAND
POMMEL SLICKER
THE BEST WATERPROOF RIDING COAT.
Covers the entire saddle, and will keep you dry in any storm.
Sold everywhere. Illustrated catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston.

CHICAGO VETERINARY COLLEGE,
INCORPORATED 1883.
For annual announcement and further information apply to the Secretary, 79 to 85—12th Street.
CHICAGO, ILL.



ZIMMERMAN
FRUIT & VEGETABLE
EVAPORATOR

Made of Galvanized Iron. 5 SIZES.
16,000 SOLD. Economical, Dura-
ble and Fire Proof. Will pay for
itself in 30 days use, out of sale of
its own products.
FREE! Our Illustrated Cata-
logue and Treatise.
Address **ZIMMERMAN MFG CO.,**
BURLINGTON, IOWA.
AGENTS WANTED,

For Handsomest! Cheapest! Best!
Iron Roofing, Siding, Ceiling

Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Prices of
CINCINNATI (O.) CORRUGATING CO.

Established **FAY'S** 1866.
MANILLA ROOFING

Resembles fine leather: for ROOFING,
OUTSIDE WALLS, and INSIDE in place
of Plaster. Very strong and durable. CAR-
PETS and RUGS of same material. Cata-
logue with testimonials and samples, Free.
W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

TWO-CENT COLUMN.

"For Sale," "Wanted," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order.

SHEEP FOR SALE.—I have 450 Grade Merino Sheep, mostly Ewes. For particulars address E. T. Frowe, Pavillion, Wabunsee Co., Kas.

E. T. FROWE, Pavillion, Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred Merino Sheep. Rams for sale. Also a few Shropshire Rams.

FOR SALE.—Sixty head of choice Cows, Heifers and Calves, at a sacrifice. E. A. Stevens, Diamond Springs, Morris Co., Kas.

WANTED.—Ten first-class fresh Milch Cows, within 30 days. Address S. T. Davidson, Treasurer's office, A. T. & S. F., Topeka, Kas.

EXTRA BARGAINS.—Five extra Yearling Short-horn Bulls for sale cheap. L. A. Knapp, Dover, Kansas.

FOR SALE.—A choice high-bred Rose of Sharon Bull, to head herd. Address Willis Pope, Lincolnville, Kas.

EXCELSIOR HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS

D. H. WEBSTER, Austin, Cass Co., Mo.
My herd is made up of individuals from noted and popular families. Are all recorded in the "Central Poland-China Record." Single rates by express. I also breed from best strains, P. Rocks, P. Cochins, B. Javas, Langhans, Wyandottes, B. Leghorns, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Aylesbury and Mammoth Pekin Ducks. Eggs in season. Send for circular and mention KANSAS FARMER.

Cattle for Sale!

I will sell 100 head of CHOICE GRADE SHORT-HORN COWS bred to Hereford bulls, and four FULL-BLOOD BULLS, in lots of twenty-five or more, on three or four years' time, payable in yearly installments.
W. B. SHERRARD,
Neal, Greenwood Co., Kas.

Pioneer Herd of Holstein Cattle
—AND—
DUROC JERSEY SWINE.

For beef, butter, and cheese, breed HOLSTEINS. For largest return on money invested in swine, breed DUBUC JERSEYS. Choice registered animals for sale by WM. A. GARDNER, Oregon, Mo. Correspondence solicited. When writing mention this paper.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS



ALL AGES AND BOTH SEXES. HOME-BRED AND IMPORTED.

Cows and Heifers Bred to Best Netherland and Anglie Bulls.

The Average Records of a Herd are the True Test of Its Merit.

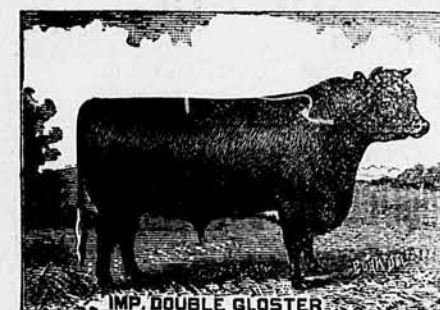
The Following Milk and Butter Records Have All Been Made by Animals Now in Our Herd:

MILK RECORDS:
Five Cows have averaged over 19,000 lbs. in a year. Ten Cows have averaged over 18,000 lbs. in a year.

We know of but 23 Cows that have made yearly records exceeding 16,000 lbs. and 14 of them are now in our Herd and have averaged over 17,500 lbs.

Twenty-five have averaged over 16,000 lbs. in a year. Sixty-three, the entire number in the Herd that have made yearly records, including 14 three-year-olds and 21 two-year-olds, have averaged 12,785 lbs. 5 ozs. in a year.

BUTTER RECORDS:
Five Cows have averaged 20 lbs. 7 ozs. in a week. Nine Cows have averaged 19 lbs. 3 ozs. in a week. Fifteen Cows have averaged 17 lbs. 8 ozs. in a week. Six three-year-olds have averaged 13 lbs. 2 ozs. in a week. Six two-year-olds have averaged 12 lbs. 13 ozs. in a week. Fifteen two-year-olds (entire number tested) have averaged 10 lbs. 8 1/2 ozs. in a week. The entire original imported Netherland Family of six cows (two being but three years old) have averaged 17 1/2 lbs. in a week. This is the Herd from which to get foundation stock. Prices low for quality of stock. SMITHS, POWELL & LAMB, Lakeside Stock Farm, Syracuse, N. Y.

BLUE VALLEY HERD and STUD
OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE,

Such as Cruickshanks, Roses of Sharons, Young Marys, Phyllises, Josephines, and other good sorts. Also

Roadster, Draft & General-Purpose Horses, Mares & Mules.

Stock always in fine condition and for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence and inspection invited. Call at the Blue Valley Bank, Manhattan, Kansas.

WM. P. HIGINBOTHAM, Proprietor.

STATE FAIR
—OF—
KANSAS.

On account of no State Fair being held at Topeka this year,

The Marion County Agricultural Society

Will hold a State Fair at

PEABODY, KANSAS,

SEPTEMBER 1, 2, 3 and 4, 1885.

LIBERAL PREMIUMS & PURSES.

Competition open to the World.

Greatly reduced Railroad Rates to exhibitors and visitors.

For Premium Lists or other information, address

L. A. BUCK, Secretary,
T. M. POTTER, President,
Peabody, Kansas.

THE ELMWOOD HERD

A. H. Lackey & Son,
PEABODY, Marion Co., KAS.,

BREEDERS OF

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

AND

BERKSHIRE SWINE.

Our herd numbers 130 head of well-bred Short-horns, comprising Cruickshanks, Rose of Sharons, Young Marys, Arabellas, Woodhill Duchesses, Lavinias, Floras, Desdemonas, Lady Janes and other good families. The well-known Cruickshank bull **BARMPTON'S PRIDE 49854** and the Bates bull **ARCHIE HAMILTON 49792** serve our herd. We make a specialty of milking Short-horns, the Arabellas being specially noted as milkers. Good, useful animals of both sexes always for sale.

Premium Berkshires very cheap.

The AULTMAN & TAYLOR
THRESHING MACHINERY!

TRADE MARK
PATENTED



The Most Reliable in the Market! The Most Durable in the Market! No other Separator will Thresh the Grain as Clean. None other will Save as Much Grain for the Farmer!

It is called the "Starved Rooster Thresher" because it puts the grain in the half bushel instead of the straw stack, and leaves none in the straw-stack for chickens to fatten on as is the case with other threshers.

Owners of Aultman & Taylor Threshers make more money than the owners of any other Machines: Because they can always have the preference of jobs; because they can obtain better prices for their work; because they can thresh grain in all conditions, when other machines cannot; they have less expenses, less detentions, less breakages, for the machinery is durable and strong.

In the case of steam rigs, farmers feel safer in employing an Aultman & Taylor Engine than any other, for they are built strong, and are safe; they do not wish to employ new and untried Engines; they want the "old reliable" Aultman & Taylor, that has stood the test for years.

Threshermen, See the New Improvements for 1885!

On Separator and Engine, which places this machinery still further in advance of all competitors. The light-running, double-gear Aultman & Taylor Horse Power is also kept ahead.

The durability of this Machinery (as well as its good work) is the most wonderful of any Threshing Machinery ever made. Amongst the many instances of durability, would refer our customers to M. A. & W. W. Wisecarver, of Keighley, Butler county, Kas., to whom we last fall sold a new Separator to replace an old Aultman & Taylor Separator that was bought fourteen years ago and has been run every season since!

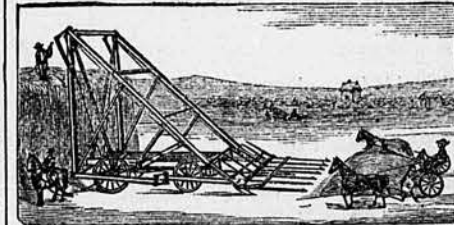
We can refer to a number of parties who bought Aultman & Taylor Machines when we first came to Kansas City, twelve or thirteen years ago, and are still running them. Can any other machine show such a record? No. Is not the Aultman & Taylor the cheapest to buy, even at 50 per cent. more money than other Machines? Yes, but they can be bought at same price as other so-called first-class Machines. Are not the greatest bargains in Threshing Machines in this country to be had in the Aultman & Taylor? Yes.

Call on our Agents for Descriptive Pamphlets, Price Lists, etc., giving the liberal terms offered on this Machinery, or send to us direct.

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN,
General Western Agents, KANSAS CITY, MO.

THE DAIN IMPROVED AUTOMATIC HAY-STACKER and GATHERERS!

The Greatest Labor-saving, Money-saving, Time-saving Machinery Ever Introduced on the Farm or Ranch.



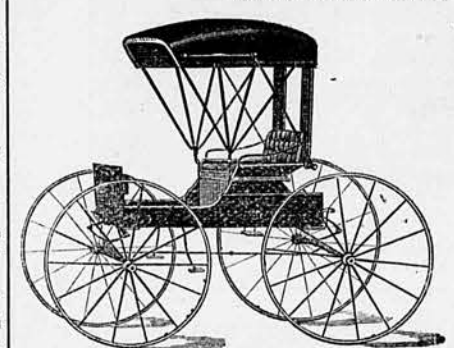
Will save 50 to 75 per cent. in the cost of putting up hay over the old way. Does away with the hard labor of putting up hay; hay not touched with a fork from the time it leaves the mow until it is on the stack; is put up better than it can be done by hand, so that hay keeps better and is worth more. The cost of a Stacker and two Gatherers saved in putting up every seventy tons of hay! No farmer or ranchman who puts up hay can afford to be without it. Makes a farmer independent. One man, three boys and five horses will do the work of ten men and six horses. Send for Descriptive Circulars and Price Lists.

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN,
(Manufacturers) Kansas City, Mo.

Vehicles for All Kansas and the Southwest!

BRADLEY, WHEELER & CO.,

Manufacturers' Direct Distributing House for



Wagons, Carriages,
AND
Farm Machinery,

INCLUDING

The Old Reliable Schuttler Wagon,

The Celebrated

WATERTOWN SPRING WAGONS.

OUR JUMP SEAT.

BUGGIES OF EVERY STYLE AND GRADE.

Concord Buggies, Buckboards, etc. Garden City Plows and Cultivators, Bradley Mowers and Rakes. All goods sold under our own name and guarantee! Catalogues and full information promptly furnished. Inquiries or visits solicited from everybody.

CORNER 10th AND HICKORY STS., (Near Union Depot on route to Stock Yards),

KANSAS CITY

Wanted at the Fairs!

ACTIVE AND RELIABLE MEN, who mean business and can do good work for the

KANSAS FARMER,

Are wanted at every Fair held in Kansas this season. Very liberal terms are offered to such men. Address

KANSAS FARMER CO.,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Hart Pioneer Nurseries,

[Established, Dade Co., Mo., 1857; Ft. Scott, Kas., 1865; Incorporated, 1884.]

FORT SCOTT, : : KANSAS.

A full line of Nursery stock, all warranted true to name. No substitution of varieties to our purchasers. Reference: Bank of Ft. Scott. For other testimonials see our catalogue.

WHEN YOU ARE GOING TO PAINT

Be sure to order your White Lead Ochres, or Mixed Paints put up in STITES & CO'S Canister Iron Hall Bushel and Stable Bucket.

When emptied remove the top and you will have a correct measure and good bucket. Much more useful than wooden kegs or tin packages.

STITES & CO., MANUFACTURERS,

1590 Eastern Ave. Cincinnati, O. Cut this out.