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## TOPEKA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1887.

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Garden City and Western Kansas.

Last week an excursion went over the "Santa Fe Route" from Kansas City to Garden City, under the auspices of Garden City Board of Trade and the Daily Sentinel Through the courtesy of the chairman of the excursion committee, Col. J. W. Stailey of the Sentinel, a FARMER representative

was induced to revisit this famous city of Kansas, Garden City, which has justly become so famous on account of its unparalleled and substantial growth during the past three years, a tribute to the wonderful resources of

western Kansas. Two carloads of astonished excursionists were hospitably received by the energetic and confident citizens of Garden City, who had no hesitation, in fact took pride, in showing the visitors the city and country. The results of this excursion to Garden City will be incalculable benefits to that country, for the visitors upon their le'urn to their Eastern homes were enthusiastic in the praise of Garden City and Western Kansas.

besieging inquirers upon their return to their homes will be worth more to Garden City than the combined efforts of the loquacious, ubiquitous and enterprising real estate men of that city for some time to come, for the visitors will talk up the country strictly upon its merits from a disinterested point of view.

The writer had not visited Garden City for three years. Then it was a small village of two or three hundred people. Now it is a substantial city of several thousand busy inhabitants. The character of the business houses and blocks lately erected and others now in progress are quite metropolitan in style and character. The growth has been something phenominal and still continues, and comparatively speaking it has not been surpassed by any other Kansas town. This place seems to be a sort of general headquarters for the real estate business of Southwestern Kansas. The United States land office is here, and every day one may meet people from all parts of the country, and especially from western Kansas. The writer talked with a number, and all are unanimous in their reports of the prosperity seasonable rains, yet the area of land sub-

and rapid development of Western Kansas. Plenteous rains have blessed the entire country, and farmers everywhere are hopeful and confident as to the future. Better grazing was never known, and crops of all kinds promise unusually well.

The writer saw all kinds of fruit and forest trees growing in the country, and the true. Having for several years felt consid-

ject to irrigation has been wonderfully increased and will make that area independent of an occasional dry season, and will also insure its becoming wealthy in its gardens, orchards and groves.

What the writer has said about Garden City and Western Kansas he believes to be Illustration of Herefords.

The first page illustration correctly represents a group of Hereford calves, sired by Sir Evelyn, 9650, a Lord Wilton bull, and, as is evinced by the illustration, a very impressive sire. The sketch was made from life by Lou Burke prior to the fairs at Omaha and Lincoln, Nebraska, last year,

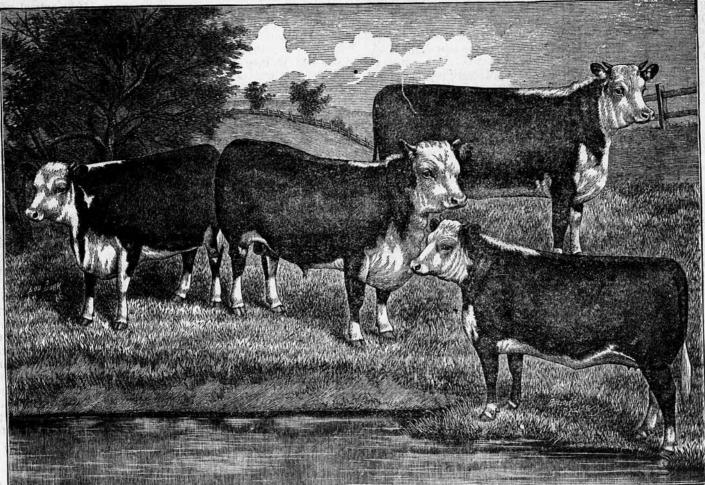
where Sir Evelyn 9650, won sweepstakes at both fairs, as sire, with four his calves. Mr. Hawes is a breeder of seventeen years' experience, and his offering will present a rare opportunity to secure some grand Herefords.

Some of this group will anpear at the public sale, and more of similar breeding, and those of our readers wanting good Herefords should avail themselves of this offering at Lincoln on Wednesday, June 22, 1887. Send for sale catalogue to J. S. Hawes, Colony, Kas.

Among the reported incidents of a heavy rain storm in South Carolina, recently, is a remarkable change in the water of a lake that had been famous for the

mation given by the visitors to anxious and | former well filled with fruits. Oats and | erable interest, if not a little anxiety, for the | excellent quality of its fish. It is said that a few days after this storm the fish in the lake began to appear by thousands upon the surface of the water in a dying condition. The quantity increased daily until the entire surface of the water was literally covered with dead fish. The water in this lake has always been of a whitish color, clear, soft and pleasing to the taste, but immediately after the hail storm it became as black as ink and as bitter as quinine, in which condition it has since continued. Alligators and water moccasins were seen leaving the lake in large numbers. It is said that the fish would approach the shore, struggling as if anxious to t on the land. The stench arising from the great mass of decomposed fish is sickening, and the buzzards are holding high carnival. Dawh's lake is about two miles long, from 200 to 500 yards wide, and varies in depth from ten to thirty feet. Adjacent lakes are not affected.

> The Illinois Legislature passed a bill providing that no person in that State shall sell or furnish tobacco in any form to any minor under 17 years of age, unless on written order of parents or guardian.



HEREFORD CALVES SIRED BY SIR EVELYN 9650.

THE PROPERTY OF J. S. HAWES, COLONY, KAS. [PUBLIC SALE AT LINCOLN, NEB., JUNE 22, 1887.]

corn looked fully as well as in Central Kansas, and the area of broom corn is five times as great as heretofore. It is a crop that does well here, and the quality of the product is of the best and must prove a very profitable

The live stock interests are growing in importance, and are being conducted upon more civilized methods than heretofore. It is gratifying to notice a disposition to improve the common breed of stock by the use of thoroughbred animals of the different breeds of cattle, which are pretty well represented. Cattle and sheep raising are bound to become a very important and profitable business for the farmer of Western Kansas. There is no better feed for the long summers than is afforded by the immense and magnificent grazing fields of the prairies. Nor is there any question about producing sorghum, millet, alfalfa, corn, rye and oats in sufficient quantities to sustain and mature the live stock for the markets.

Irrigation has not been a very necessary institution during the past two or three seasons, for the reason of the plentiful and

future outcome of this country, no opportunity has been neglected to study it. And as a result of such observations the writer has confidence and good reasons for believing that every county and every township in the State of Kansas is valuable for the varied purposes of agriculture, and only a few years more are needed to verify it in every particular, for soon Kansas will undoubtedly rank as the leading agricultural State of the Union, and will never take second place. Every part of the State is developing in a substantial and permanent way that betokens the grand future in store for the best people on earth—the citizens of Kans and the readers of the KANSAS FARMER.

A well-known liquor dealer of Augusta. Me., recently brought to that city from Liverpool, a lot of distilled spirits; also a lot of Irish whisky and Jamaica rum. He proposes to sell in unbroken packages, which, ordinarily, is lawful. It remains to be seen, however, whether the courts will sustain sales made wilfully, maliciously and premeditatedly for the purpose of violating constitutional laws of a State.

## The Stock Interest.

DATES CLAIMED FOR STOCK SALES. JUNE 21.-W. S. White, Short-horns, Sabetha, JUNE 30.—A. H. Lackey & Son, Short-horns, Peabody, Kas.

### GRASS AND ANIMAL GROWTH.

While it is true that "all flesh is grass," it is not true that any kind of grass is good feed for all kinds and classes of animals. Grass is the most important article of animal food on the butter and cheese than grass from low, farm, because with grass alone, all the farm animals may be well kept; but good judgment must be exercised as to the variety and quality of grass fed to different classes of stock, and the lightful flavor that is at once recogjudgment must be based on experience in this respect. Every farmer who ever meat. The milk from cows on dry, had the benefit of a clover pasture for short pasturage, does not turn sour hogs knows that it was the best hog feed he had at that time; but red clover, after the first mowing for the season, is not good pasture for horses, because it produces slabbering, and for the same reason second crop red clover is not as good for either hogs or cows as the first growth of the season is.

Kansas farmers do not, as a rule, study the grass question enough. The fundamental proposition that grass is the principal animal food crop ought to be recognized by every farmer, and he ought to lay out his work accordingly. The word grass is comprehensive; it includes rye, oats and other small grains. Strictly speaking, clover is not grass, but in general, and in accord with usage, the word is understood to include all plants which constitute the food of cattle and other beasts. The practical farmer cares nothing about nice distinctions in scientific terms. He wants facts and he wants them expressed in language with which he is

Red clover is the best hog feed in spring and summer, if there is to be but one variety of food. It is not best, however, to use it to the exclusion of corn, because the two, when used together judiciously give better results than either one used separately. We agree with our excellent contemporary, the American Agriculturist, that farmers need more grass and clover to make their pork. "More grass and clover means cheaper growth and less disease. Just as the great corn and pork-producing lands have been developed, has swine disease sprung up and inmonotonous diet of dry, oily food. Grass little preparation of the ground for them, and no cultivation. When pastured they build up, rather than exhaust, the land; and it can not be successfully disputed that they are the cheapest pork. Let the pigs farrowed in the spring be put on grass and bulk of the latter is situated immediclover as soon as they are fit to be grazed, and kept on them as long as they are palatable, and the result will be a pig not fat, but in good condition and bones and muscle and vigorous appetite cellular tissues disappear considerably,

food, and in clean quarters with pure water."

As to cattle, one variety of grass will produce better beef while another will produce better butter, or, as the Farmers' Review puts it, a good steer pasture is not necessarily of equal value for milch cows. The pasture in which the ox tends to fatten rapidly may be expected also to fatten the cow, instead of producing an increased flow of milk. Short, old, sweet pastures are the best for cows and produce a better quality of moist meadows. Rank, succulent pasture renders mutton insipid and unpleasant, while on the other hand a dry, aromatic herbage communicates a denized and appreciated by lovers of good nearly so quick as does that which is produced on coarse, succulent food. It is therefore more difficult to make good butter or cheese from the latter than the former kind of milk.

And then, if we would get out of grass all the good there is in it, in this respect, our animals must have abundance of salt. Licking up the soil and eating clay are brute methods of getting salt into the tissues of the body. Grass contains some saline matter, but not enough for use in the best development of meat substance. All observant farmers have witnessed peculiar effects of different kinds of feed. For example: "When pigs are fed freely upon highly succulent food, such as cooked roots, the refuse of starch works, and the like, they are frequently found to give a very rapid increase. But pork so fed is found to sink rapidly in the salting process, and to waste considerably when boiled. On the other hand, when pigs are fattened too exclusively upon highly nitrogenized leguminous seeds, or acorns, the lean is found to be very hard, and the fat to waste in cooking. And again, when fish, flesh, and some strong-flavored oleaginous matters are given, the pork is found to be rank in flavor or otherwise disagreeably tainted.'

Not only do grasses and seeds differ in constituent elements, but the flesh of different classes of animals is unlike in some respects, and the same may be said of flesh in the same animals at different periods of growth. Mr. John J. Willis, in a recent number of Agriculture, elaborated this thought. "The creased, because our swine are given a flesh of different animals," he said, 'varies not only from breed or descent, and clover are the foods of nature, and as from age, but also from variety of the swine harvest them. They require feeding and exercise. That of the young animals is soft and gelatinous, the fibres being small, weak, and much interspersed with a substance termed, from its loose appearance, cellular tissue. This tissue exhibits in the essential factors in the production of spaces between the muscles small masses of delicate fat. The greater ately beneath the skin, and produces that beautiful rotundity so much admired in children. As the animal advances in age the fibres become firmer, thrifty, that until fall has large, healthy larger, and more approximated, the for corn. And then it may be fed corn the fat shifts from the outward to the largely, for this will put fat on the large inward parts, allowing the outline of Among the carbonaceous (carbhydrates) frame the pasture has made, and the the muscles to be distinctly seen, but foods may be mentioned sugar, and hog is vigorous enough to digest the giving at the same time to the figure starch, and the fiber of hay, straw and and if the hog is fatted that portly symptom of good feeding so stalks belong to the same list. Prof. rapidly and marketed as soon as fully unpleasant to the eye when carried to Henry says: "In protein we have the fat, it is the cheapest pork that can be an undue extent. All these appearances same elements, with the addition of made-the cheapest, not counting loss are, however, varied by exercise, such one more element, that we have in from disease. But swine plague rarely as grazing in open pastures, which tends carbhydrates. We have for a carbhyinvades the pasture; its favorite place in a marked degree to increase the drate the three elements, carbon, hydroof appearance is in the small lot, paved muscular parts at the expense of the gen and oxygen, three gases which in with cobs and manure. The hog summered on grass and clover is so vigorous by the distribution of the played within proper limits, large and carbhydrates." In protein we have

a pale or purple hue to the bright so is oil meal, which is but the bran of butcher and housewives as a guarantee for the superior quality of the meat."

### WHEAT BRAN FOR STOOK FEED.

This subject has much interest for the practical farmer. Recent experiments prove the correctness of theories based on chemical analyses, that wheat bran, in proper proportions with corn and hay or straw, makes first-class feed for cattle, and that it has properties of great value when fed with any kind of grain or rough feed to any class of domestic animals. The reason of this is perfectly plain when understood. If we gather up straw, hay, or cornfodder, and make a bonfire of it, we find that, excepting the little pile of ashes left, all has gone away into the atmosphere as smoke. This proves that the body of the grass we burned was made up of at least two elements. When the carcass of an animal is burned, it is separated in the same way—smoke and ashes, and we have proof that at least two elements enter into the composition of the animal body. Analysis of the smoke and the ashes in both cases shows that some of the same elements enter into both vegetable and animal structures, but in different proportions. Then, if before burning, the flesh and bones are separated, and if they are then burned separately, it will be found that the bones have left more ashes proportionately than the flesh. That proves that flesh and bones are not made up of the same elements, or, at any rate, not in the same proportion. It will be found, too, if we go further in the same direction, that there is much difference in the component elements of different animal tissues, as fat, muscle, membrane, skin, hair, etc. And when it is considered that everything in the animal structure, flesh, bones, blood and viscera, is made up from assimilation of food elements found in grass, grain, water, salt, etc., it is easy to understand, in a general way, how different varieties of food having different elemental properties will, when eaten and assimilated by animals, produce different effects. In practice, we notice varying results from the use of different kinds of food, whether of grain or hay or straw or fodder or grass or meal.

Considerations of this character give us some foundation ideas to build upon, and they assist us to an understanding of the claims put forth by men who have had good results from feeding bran to beef cattle. The fatty matter and the lean matter in the animal tissues are made up from carbonaceous and nitrogenous elements in the food which is eaten. In common classification the two great divisions of food in this respect are albuminoids—flesh-forming, and carbhydrates-fat-forming. Of the albuminoids, protein is the chief or leading principle. "Proteine is that which goes to make muscle or the lean meat of the body." The white of an egg is albumen, and hence, almost pure protein. Cheese is made up almost wholly of protein. Wheat bran is rich in protein, so are oil meal and cottonthat it rarely sickens when being fat- unyielding to the touch, while at the those three elements and, also, nitrotened on corn largely, but also other same time the color is heightened from gen. Wheat bran is rich in nitrogen,

vermilion, justly relied upon by the flaxseed, while, as compared with them, cornstalks, hay, straw, sugar beets, turnips, etc., are deficient in that necessary combination called protein.

Animals, in order to have good health and regular growth, must have these two classes of food in certain proportions. If we feed all of one particular kind of food to man or beast we produce disease and not health; we prevent growth, instead of promoting it. We must have variety, because in having it we have the different food elements in different proportion. A good cow needs about two and one-half pounds of protein food, and twelve and one-half pounds of carbonaceous food, that is, a proportion of one to five. A good work horse needs a little more protein food than a milch cow, because he uses his muscles more.

Corn has about 9 per cent. protein; that is, one hundred pounds of corn contain about nine pounds of protein food, while a hundred pounds of wheat bran contains about fourteen pounds. Corn has about 72 per cent. of carbbydrates, while bran has only about 42 per cent., only a little more than half as much. If an animal, say a steer, needs one pound of protein food (albuminoids) to five pounds of carbonaceous (carbhydrates) and that is about the proper proportion in practice, it follows that corn alone has not enough protein, while bran alone has not enough carbhydrates. (In corn the proportion is one to eight, in bran it is one to three.) A proper mixture of the two is what is needed.

So it appears that when farmers feed a great deal of hay and straw to their cattle in the winter they ought, at the same time, to feed liberally of wheat bran. Likewise when fatting animals for slaughter, and particularly beef cattle and sheep, they ought to use a great deal of bran with the corn. This is not only in accord with theory, but it has been proved in greater or less degree by every effort in that direction, and more particularly in experiments made recently at the agricultural stations and by individual farmers.

We are in receipt of a little pamphlet entitled "How to Make Beef"-in which this subject is discussed, and some demonstrative facts are presented. It was prepared, we suppose, under direction of Minneapolis and St. Paul millers, though no authority is named. We will examine it and refer to its contents after studying them, for we think they are worth studying.

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## In the Dairy.

THEORIES ABOUT RENNET.

Colonel T. D. Curtis hauls a Western writer over the coals in this fashion:

Some weeks since, the following singular paragraph appeared in The

"Prof. James Long says that the fact that reunet is a simple organism is almost entirely unknown to dairymen. It is this organism that digests the curd and changes it into cheese, an edible and digestible food. It is a real fungus in the rennet that causes the change. French writers say that cheeses in France are not only made but that their flavor is developed by this fungus."

If Prof. Long takes such a position, he is several years behind the developments of science. How the German theory of a fungus development of rennet ever originated, it is difficult to comprehend, for certainly no chemist ever found the fungi, in any form of development, in pure, sweet rennet. The theory was long since exploded. The fermentive changes that occur in milk or cheese are not the result of the development of the rennet cell, but of the spores of fungi and of other microscopic organisms which fall into the milk from the atmosphere when its surface is exposed in open vessels.

That the rennet cell is an organism. probably no one will dispute, but it is not an organism that reproduces itself. It is a simple cell, developed in the living membrane of the stomach of the calf or other animal, which is full of minute ducts opening into the stomach. Those cells at or near the surface are full grown and perfect; those deeper in the ducts are less developed; and so on. We may compare these cells in their may be seen in all stages of growth, each following in the order of greater or less perfection. They are animal products, but have no power of reproduction. They operate in milk electrically, or by simple contact—what the chemists call catalysis—and are not changed in their character by their action in coagulating milk and digesting it to the consistency of cheese. Hence, they may be extracted from old cheese and used over again in cheese-making. If they were reproductive, we would have no need of depending on the stomachs of young animals for our rennet. We could start with a few rennet cells and cultivate them in abundance. Indeed, if the fungus theory were true, a little coagulated milk would answer the purposes rennet preparation which he now uses.

It was once thought that the rennet cells increased in number, by propagation, in old rennets, that had been repeatedly frozen and thawed, because old rennets appeared to be stronger, and especially in rennets that had been exhausted by soaking and washing, when after freezing and thawing, an additional amount of rennet cells could be washed out of them. The secret was and washing. But as these were deeper buried in the ducts, they were more immature and not as strong as the cells obtained at the first soaking and washing. This fact of the last cells set free not being as mature as the others, probably accounts for the loss of about 30 per cent. of strength by prepared rennet, on standing. At first they retain their vitality and are active, but in time the strong brine destroys the more immature rennet cells.

In January, 1870, Prof. G. C. Caldwell, of Cornell University, read an hardly possible to get too fine tilth.

elaborate paper before the old American Dairymen's Association, assembled in annual convention at Utica, N. Y., on "Fermentation and Putrefaction in Their Relations to the Manufacture of Cheese." In this, he elaborated the fungus theory of the action of rennet. It made quite a stir among American cheese-makers and others, and the question was repeatedly asked: "Is cheese an animal or vegetable product?" But the fact is that the fermentation which he supposed was instrumental in curdling milk and curing cheese is destructive of these results, and has spoiled many a batch of cheeses.

At the same meeting before which Prof. Caldwell read his paper, Prof. L. B. Arnold read a paper on "Rennet-Its Nature and Use." Up to this time the active principle in rennet was not known nor its nature understood. He gave the results of a series of experiments made by him during the previous year, by means of which he had been able to separate the active agent of rennet from the fluid preparation. This he did by filtering prepared rennet through a piece of charcoal. By this means the rennet cells were left on the upper surface of the charcoal, and the liquid which passed through was totally without virtue for cheese-making purposes. On trying the effects of heat on these cells, he found that at a little above blood heat they began to disappear. "At 130 deg. more than onehalf of them disappeared, and at 160 deg. none of them are to be seen." He thought it probable that all were destroyed at about 140 deg. At the same time he upset the acid theory of coagulation, by rendering both rennet and milk alkaline, when coagulation took place just the same. About the same time that Prof. Arnold was making his experiments a European scientist was development to the eggs of a hen, which investigating the subject of rennet and used the same discovery as to its character. Prof. Arnold is of the opinion that the European is entitled to credit for priority of discovery. But with both the discovery was independent and original.

The yellowish-white covering of the lining of an empty calf's stomach, which so readily adheres to the fingers, is composed of the mature and very best rennet cells. They make a much firmer curd than the soakings, and the cells obtained first by soaking and rubbing are better than any that follow. Hence, the greatest pains should be taken to save the cells already poured out on the surface of the stomach.

As to the French practice of putting cheese into caves to cause it to mold, it of the cheese-maker just as well as the has nothing to do with rennet or its action. It simply develops mold while the cheese is curing, and of course imparts to the cheese a moldy flavor, which no unperverted appetite will relish.

An excellent plan is for the young people of both sexes of a given neighborhood to form a dairy club and visit the dairies of the members in rotation. In this way there will certainly be one that the freezing and thawing loosened the fiber and set free more rennet cells which had been left at the first soaking which had been left at the first soaking dairy because there are no fancy fixings about it, for you will be sure to find something to condemn in all the others. None are perfect and it is a mere question of degree as to which is the best appointed and the best kept.

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

I MPROVED REGISTERED MERINO SHEEP, PO and Bronze Turkeys—all of prize-winning strains, bred and for sale by R. T. McCulley & Bro., Lee's Summit, Leeksen same with McCulley & Bro., Lee's Summit,

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

H. V. PUGSLEY, Plattsburg, Mo., breeder of MERINO
Sheep. Ewes averaged nearly 17 lbs.; stock rams,
14 lbs. to 3854 lbs. Extra rams and ewes for sale. Also
Holstein Cattle.

### POULTRY.

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

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



HUGHES & TATMAN, NORTH TOPEKA. IT WILL PAY YOU - To send for our beautiful linestrated Circular, full of valuable information. Sent free to all. Address C. A. Emery, Look box 238, Carthage, Mo.

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

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

TOPEKA POULTRY YARDS. – Wm. A. Eaton, Topeka, Kas., breeder of Plymonth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Partridge and Black Cochins. Cow. & B. Leghorns and W. F. B. Spanish. Eggs

SUNFLOWER POULTRY YARDS. – B. HAWLEY, Topeka, Kansas, breeder of PURE-BRED POULTRY.

Leading varieties.

### MARMATON VALLEY POULTRY YARDS

MRS. ALLIE E. MILBURN, (Lock box 1401), FORT SOUTH, KAS., breeder and shipper of thoroughbred Lot. Brahmas, P. Rocks, Wyandottes, B. Leghorns, B. Javas, B. Cochins, Mam. B. Turkeys, and P. Ducks. Fowls for sale at all times. Send for circular. Correspondence solicited and cheerfully acknowledged.

P. Rocks, B. and W. Leghorns, Buff Cochins and Pekia Poucks, Eggs and birds in season. Write for what you want.

N. R. NYE, Leavenworth, Kas., breeder of the lead-brahmas a specialty. Send for Circular.

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

### MISCELLANEOUS.

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

VETERINARY SURGEON-Prof. R. Riggs, Wichita, Kas. Castrating Ridgling Horses and Spaying Cuttle a specialty.

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

## HAZARD STOCK FARM

NEWTON, - - KANSAS, Breeder of A. J. C. G. B. R.

## Jersey Cattle.

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

Address S. B. ROHRER, Manager.

### FOR SALE! SHORT-HORN BULLS

Bred at the Agricultural College. We offer a good lot of SIXTEEN-MONTHS-OLD BULLS — all recorded, reds, of good families, good individuals. Price \$100 and upwards. [7] Also choice POLAND-CHINA and BERKSHIEE PIGS.

Address E. M. SHELTON,

A and BERKSHIRE PIGS.
E. M. SHELTON,
Superintendent of Farm, MANHATTAN, KAS

## Correspondence.

The Tariff and Prices.

Kansas Farmer:

The lines of thought in your recent editorial reviewing the forced statistics and de ductions of the St. Paul Farmer, from Mr. Dudley's address at Lancaster, Penn., is strongly reinforced in an article in the May number of the London Westminster Review, entitled, "Education and Foreign Competition." Speaking of the increase of manufacturing enterprises in other countries than England the reviewer says:

"Just in proportion as they have made their own cheap goods protected by their tariffs, they have bought less and less of these goods from us, with the inevitable result, in the first instance, of causing a glut in our markets of products manufactured for export, followed by the stoppage of machinery, the dismissal and distress of work people, and the ruin of many manufacturers. In visiting factories in other countries the commissioners on technical instruction have frequently seen the system in full operation, and in the United States in particular it seemed as if whole colonies of work people, English machinery and material had been transplanted for the making of staple goods within the tariff, which those same work people had learned to make in England."

1 think, Mr. Editor, no other two sentences can be found more thoroughly giving away the whole case of the free traders. Their claims are that the tariff increases our prices and that the fall in prices has nothing to do with protective tariffs in this or other countries. But this Englisman in the first sentence asserts that our growing industries, protected by the tariff, cause a glut in Engligh markets, followed by the ruin of many English manufacturers.

A man must be a "clam," indeed, who does not see that a glut in the English markets means a fall in the English prices. Manufacturers are not ruined, as a regular business, by a rise in prices; and this accounts for the exertions of the Cobden Club, and other devices of a like kind, for the improvement of the profits of English manufacturers, by doing away with the tariffs of other countries, as they do not wish our make of goods to interfere with their gains by reducing either thε sale of their goods or the profits on them. So they procure newspapers in this country to publish articles denouncing the profits of American manufacturers, though their editors know that the profits of Americans are invested in America, while the profits of Englishmen are invested, among other places, in India, to cheapen the transportation of Indian wheat, which results in a glut in markets and the ruin or inconvenience of many of our farm-

The second sentence seems to be a still worse "give away," so bad that it seems wonderful that an Englishman should print it in a magazine which finds its way to this country. None of their agents here would have made such a mistake.

They have seen whole colonies of work people in this country transported for the making of staple goods within the tariff.

Now, Mr. Editor, if you will turn to the annual report of the bureau of statistics, on the Commerce and Navigation of the United States for 1886, on page 280, you will see that the total value of merchandise exported from this country to the United Kingdom in that fiscal year was \$345,000,000, and hence that each of the 37,000,000 inhabitants of Freat Britain and Ireland, (if none of this nerchandise was re-exported,) consumed 39.32 worth of our productions, and it seems hat the difference to our farmers, manufacurers, merchants, mechanics, ministers, octors, &c., between having those whole olonies of work people transported to this ountry within the tariff and having them main in England, is the diff ie average expenditure of \$9.32 for Ameriin produce in England and the expenditure stand more abuse, more drouth, and raise differ most widely from those of other coun-

Mr. Edward Atkinson, a well known free der, on page 617 of the February Century, ts the yearly production in the United ites at \$200 per capita. If he is correct, h individual of those colonies within the

in their use of farm produce, manufactured goods, payment of taxes, encouragement to newspapers and local enterprises generally; and the difference between a free trade propagandist and a protectionist is that the first is trying to keep as many of those \$190 people in England as is possible, where they will be able to encourage railroad building in India by buying Indian wheat and cotton, and thus reduce the price of raw material to English manufacturers, so as to turn back their impending ruin, or, as a matter of fact, their decreasing profits, while the protectionist prefers to see that \$190 over here, where about half a werkman's wages goes for food, its expenditure will do the most good to our farmers.

Under these circumstances is it not a mistaken kindness to our farmers on the part of our English friends to spend so much money in sending over pamphlets and supporting newspapers to convince the farmer, of all others, that his share of \$10 is better than his share of \$190? Yet this is what a great deal of this missionary work of the kindhearted Britons and their agents in this country really amounts to.

Y. S. Jeans, a "fellow and member of the council of the Statistical Society of England," has published a book, "England's Supremacy," which every American farmer should read. In the first column on page five of Harper's edition we find, "For our cotton manufacturers we import raw materials to value of £47,000,000, and after clothing our own 37,000,000 people, we export cotton goods to the value of £63,000,000 (\$315,000,-000), the difference between the two sets of

figures being mainly created by industry." There are said to be 505,000 people employed in English cotton factories. The aim of the free trader seems to be not only to keep them in Lancashire, but to increase their number. The aim of the protectionist is to employ an equal or greater number here, where their expenditure for American produce will be nineteen times as great as at present, and when the profits of their employment will give work to American carpenters, bricklayers, blacksmiths, shoemakers and tailors, and go into American banks, railroads and farms, instead of into those of England and India.

The great objection of Englishmen, and their allies here, to the protective tariffs of this country, Germany, France, Belgium and Canada, is that the increased production under these tauffs causes a glut in the English markets, a rise in the value of raw produce, and a fall in the value of manufactured articles. Under these circumstances is it not a wonderful display of "cheek" to tell us that this increased production under the tariffs has nothing to do with the fall of

### From Anderson County. Kansas Farmer:

At this writing, June 6th, Anderson county is having the necessary amount of rainfall to make the crops grow. We cannot expect much from the wheat and oats crop, and timothy; but we can say of the latter that t, with other tame grasses, has come to stay, for it stood the drouth of last summer and fall and this spring, and will make a fair crop this year. Corn is growing very fast. Potatoes-Early Ohio, large; Early Rose look nice; cabbage, tomatoes, beets, peas and radishes all look well. Strawberries not as good as in 1886. Blackberries did not stand the drouth, and the same may be said of raspberries, yet both are making vigorous growth. We look for a fair growth of wild, grass to cut, but it will be later than Our soil was never in so fine a condition as at present. Corn fields are clean; the soil has a sufficient amount of moisture, not over much wet, and with general ap-

earnest to Kansas, as we can see by the more truly than the Americanized workingtrains as they arrive from the East. And by man of foreign birth. the reports of the New York papers, immi-

crease, for as many as 10,000 emigrants arrived by the seperate lines of steamers at Castle Garden in one day. This leads us to think that the tide of immigration into the United States is on the increase, and that 1886 was the turning point. The official figures stand for the year at 334,203 against 138,469 in 1878. Prosperous times always follow after an influx of immigration in the United States. The statistics will bear us out in this matter. Also the low rate of interest that is prevailing in the East is causing capital to look west for investment, and as Kansas real estate looks to them to be the best place to invest in, a very large amount of capital from the East is seeking investment in Kansas towns' suburban property.

We may look for not only a return of higher prices for farm products, but for an advance in prices of Kansas real estate.

Very respectfully, JAMES BELL. Garnett, Kas., June 6.

What About the Fourth of July?

[A correspondent sends to this office a printed copy or a letter from Miss Willard, with an earnest request that it be reprinted in the KANSAS FARMER. The letter appears below. In connection with it, the FARMER desires, for its mite to the patriotic contribution, to say there is an imperative need for improvement in methods of celebrating the Fourth. Gentlemen and ladies are invited to participate in the platform exercises, when it is known in advance that within a few rods of the stand where they are to speak, sing, read or pray, rough fellows are to run swings and gambling devices, authorized to make the whole region roundabout repulsive and unenjoyable by their offensive noise. There seems to be a mania among the people who provide programmes for the day's observance, to make it as much as possible like that of a traveling circus. The day is sacred to all libertyloving people, and it ought to be observed decorously. There is no objection to music and merry-making; without either the day would be dry indeed; but the people in publie ought not to do or permit to be done, anything that well-behaved private citizens would not tolerate about their own homes. Much that is done on the grounds of the average celebration nowadays is offensive to every refined taste, and the people ought to rise up and stop it. Let the young people be taught on that day things that will improve them, and not things that will debase them. At any rate, if there is no way of getting rid of the offensive features, draw a line and put them beyond it, so that the appropriate exercises of the day may be performed orderly, affording opportunity for all who will to enjoy them without interruption.-EDITOR

REST COTTAGE, EVANSTON, ILL., May 3, 1887.

What has become of the Fourth of July? Once it was sacred to patriotism-now it seems to be given over to pyrotechnics and lager beer. Can the temperance hosts of the nation, North and South, do better than to pre-empt this Sabbath of the patriot "for God and Home and Native Land?"

If there is a doctrine that needs emphasis at this mile post of the army's march it is America for the Americans. By this I mean to hint at no crusade whatever against our foreign-born people, but to set clearly forth the fact that their highest good lies in becoming American just as rapidly as they can. It is not because our country resembles their own that they have come to us, but precisely because it is so different from the lands that have oppressed them. It is not because our customs, habits and laws are those to which they have been used, but because ours are better, nobler, and have set pearance we will have a good corn crop for at home, that they have sought our shores. 1887. All garden truck looks well. In fact Every true interest of the alien lies in ceas-We are also having a real Kansas boom! can. That we should bring out into bold rence between Let them come, for the people in the East relief our national history, institutions, habck-rented relatives on the other side to Union. Men engaged in the packing busi- foreigners who are most of all proud that ness see this plainly, for they are building they are or can become Americans. And if packing houses in the West, following up our forecast of the good time coming should Immigration has set in, and is coming in influx of European paupers, none will rejoice

the enfranchisement of women and the cooperative system between labor and capital, we may win an army of new adherents as a result of a Fourth of July celebration, carefully and wisely planned. Let me urge our local unions to think earnestly of this and early to announce their purpose, seeking the sympathy of pastors and leaders among business men that we may avoid rival celebrations planned later on. Let us train and drill the Loyal Legions of boys and girls to take their part in the procession and the programme. Anna Gordon's bright collection of speeches, songs, etc., for the children (all in rhyme) will be of service in this part of the plan. Extracts from Dr. Herrick Johnson's "Personal Liberty" (a new "Timely Talk" just issued from the Union Signal office, Chicago, as are all the rest referred to), will make excellent reading; "A Voter's Soliloquy," "On Which Side Are You?" and "Fallacies of High License" will all furnish material on the temperance question. Such tunes as "Marching Thro' Geor-gia," "Maryland, my Maryland," may be sung to prohibition words, now ready at our headquarters, and an address by some clearheaded speaker should be announced with special reference to enlisting the attention of wage-workers, labor organizations, etc. Nothing will attract more than a programme where the boys march and have a military drill, and where boys and girls have large part in the exercises. "Where the lambs go the flocks will follow." With good cheer and growing hope, yours in the battle,

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

### Book Notices.

Hon. David A. Wells will contribute to the July Popular Science Monthly the first of an important series of papers on "The Economic Disturbances since 1873." Mr. Wells proposes to review the history of these disturbances, and to point out agencies to which such wide-reaching commercial depression may be properly attributed.

Can the red man be civilized? An effirmative answer to this question seems to be given in an article entitled, "Metlakahtia," by Z. L. White, which will be published in the July number of the American Magazine. A tribe of brutal savages, the worst Indians on the Pacific coast, has been transformed, according to this account, into an orderly, industrious and thrifty community.

House and Barn Building.-We are in receipt of the April number of "Shoppell's Modern Houses," containing a great many drawings and estimates for dwelling houses, ranging in price from \$500 upwards. Four numbers of "Modern Houses" are printed in a year, all devoted to the one idea of artistic building at reasonable expense. It is published by the Co-Operative Building Plan Association, architects, at 63 Broadway, New York. It is a valuable work to builders, and would be useful to persons intending to build. The same association recently published a large work, entitled, "The Shoppell Builders' Portfolios." It contains a large number of drawings and estimates for all manner of buildings, houses, barns, &c. "Modern Houses" comes at \$1 a number, \$4 a year. A mechanic who has "The Snoppell Builders' Portfolio" will be a good man to consult in case of contemplated building. They are really very valuable books.

Whether prices be up or down, prime mutton sheep are always salable, and at good prices. The markets are never supplied with choice mutton.

Cabbages are hungry feeders and leave the land somewhat impoverished, even after heavy manuring. A poor crop will not pay for the manure used.

he best evidences of the advantage of plenty of pure water for stock is seen in the prompt gain shown by cattle upon being turned out to grass.

The number of non-working holidays in France, including Sundays, amounts to 100 whole days in each year. In Greece they have 100 days; in England there are eightyfour; in Russia, sixty-six.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft, or calloused lumps and blemishes from iff is a net gain of \$190 per annum to us gration to the United States is on the in
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#### NEWS NOTES.

Iowa towns are getting rid of their saloons by writs of injunction from the courts.

The California wheat crop this year will fall considerably below that of last year.

More than a hundred persons were killed and as many injured by an earthquake in Turkestan.

President Cleveland returned from his fishing excursion much invigorated, and got down to work again in excellent spirits.

Two New York city Aldermen are now in the State's prison for corrupt practices in office, and another of them is now on trial for similar offences.

The Massachusetts Legislature could not muster a two-thirds vote in favor of submitting a prohibitory amendment to the people. The vote stood 139 for and 74 against.

An old law of New York was applied in a liquor case the other day, the judge holding that hotel-keepers could not lawfully sell liquor to their guests with meals on Sundays.

Two boys were arraigned in a New York police court on a chare of murder. The dispatch says they were so small that the magistrate had to rise and lean over his desk in order to see them.

A corner in coffee had run that article up several points, but there was a break last week and a fall of one and a half cents a pound in one day. The speculative dealings in New York city involved upward of 700,-000 bags.

A principal and the superintendent of the Henderson, Ky., public schools quarreled in a school room, a few days ago; both drew pistols and used them, the principal being badly wounded, and the superintendent being killed.

Some ruffians undertook to blow up a building in which a temperance meeting was being held at Springfield, Robertson county, Tenn. Dynamite was used, but fortunately the plan was discovered in time, and nobody was injured.

Immigration is becoming so large at New York city that extra precautions are taken to prevent the landing of paupers, children without parents or guardians and all other persons who are presumably unable to take care of themselves.

At a meeting of the transcontinental railway lines in San Francisco last week, it was decided to obtain the authority of Eastern trunk lines to meet such of the Canadian Pacific and Pacific Mail rates as is deemed advisable, without first notifying them, as is rendered necessary by present arrangement. A reduction of rates may, therefore, be ex-

An international Indian council was held at Eufala, I. T. Objection was made to the allotment theory. The Indians say they do not see why they should be compelled to relinquish any of their lands. A resolution was adopted calling attention of Congress to the treaty of 1866 providing for but two railroads to be constructed in the Territory, one east and west, the other north and south.

The Western National bank, New York city, of which ex-Secretary of the Treasury Manning is President, and with which ex-United States Treasurer Jordan is connected. will deal in silver bullion. That article, through their influence, has been added to the list of exchanges in New York. The object is to make New York City silver headquarters, a position heretofore occupied by the city of London.

A San Francisco dispatch says the shipment of through freight from that point overland for May amounted to 17,000,000 at Denver, June 10, for the Leonard Bros. pounds, the smallest total in several years. The inter-State law went into effect April 4. and though the operation of the long and short haul clause was suspended before the four Galloways, \$16,310, a general average end of that month, the volume of trade was much less in April than March, and the total Considerable freight, however, was diverted north to Canadian lines.

The Mayor, Chief of Police, an ex-Alderman, a bank cashier and several other prominent citizens of San Antonia, Texas, were arrested, one day last week, on warrants sworn out by a leading prohibitionist, charging the defendants with disturbing and breaking up a prohibition meeting held on a lot owned by the general government. The Mo., on the 9th inst., brought better prices city council had previously refused permis- than had been anticipated. They were in sion to hold the meeting on the public plazal excellent condition, and showed the public During the progress of the meeting, the anti- that the gentlemen in charge understood the W. E. CAMPE, Agt.

prohibitionists gathered in large numbers, breeding and care of Short-horns. The three rotten-egged the speakers and broke up the meeting.

A committee was appointed by the Grand Army of the Republic to prepare a draft of a dependent pension bill to be presented to Congress. The draft has been prepared and is now being submitted to the different posts for examination and suggestion. It provides for pensioning dependent parents of the sol dier who left no wife or children. That all persons who served three months and were honorably discharged and are suffering from mental or physical disability, not the result of their own vicious habits, shall be entitled to receive \$12 per month. Rank shall not be considered. In case of the death of an invalid pensioner, his wife, children or parents shall be placed on the pension roll on established rates without regard to the cause of death of the pensioner. Pensions for minor children shall be \$5, and in case the child is insane or an idjot, the pension shall continue for life. It imposes \$500 or two years' imprisonment for the agent or attorney to accept more than \$10, payable only upon the order of the Commissioner of Pensions.

Civil officers, followed by British soldiers, are engaged in the work of evicting tenants in Ireland who cannot or do not pay rents due. Here is a sample case-June 10: Evictions at Bodye were resumed to-day and there was a repetition of the exciting scenes which have attended the numerous attempts to evict tenants. The Sheriff and his bodyguard were stubbornly resisted at the house of a tenant named O'Halloran. The hillside near the house was covered by an excited mob who cheered the defenders of the premises and urged them to hold out. O'Halloran and his party had dug a trench around the house and barricaded the lower rooms, while the upper portion of the house was occupied by ten men, including two who had returned from America, and some women. The Bailiffs made an attack upon the walls of the house with a crowbar, but were received with scalding water and fled. In spite of this the police, with drawn swords, mounted a ladder placed against the side of the house but were beaten down. A constable with a rifle and fixed bayonet next mounted the ladder, but his head was battered by the defendants and several gashes were inflicted upon him and he retired. Another Constable also attempted to climb the ladder, but failed. A second ladder was then procured and several Constables mounted it, but were beaten down. Mr. Cox essayed to climb up the ladder to speak to the inmates of the house, but the police prevented him from doing so. Finally a constable entered with a rifle and fixed bayonet, but the rifle was wrenched from him and his safety was imperiled, when Father Hannon entered and secured a cessation of hostilities. The inmates were then arrested and the work of eviction was carried out.

### Gossip About Stock.

The sale catalogue of Hereford cattle, the property of Whaley & Young, has been received, and comprises an excellent lot of Herefords to be sold at public sale at Pleasant Hill, Mo., on Thursday, June 23.

H. W. McAfee, Topeka, has on hand a few extra fine young Short-horn bulls which he wishes to dispose of at once and offers to let buyers have them at a low price and on easy terms. Write or call at once for an unusual bargain.

Col. S. A. Sawyer, of Manhattan, auctioneered a splendid sale of Galloway cattle and Bush & Morse, making an average as follows: Eighteen bulls, \$368 88; twentysix cows, \$371.92; total amount for fortyof \$370.68. Good sale.

T. A. Hubbard, of Wellington, Kas., has all ages, and is selling quite a number on account of his advertisement in the FARMER. Upon receipt of pigs his customers write back: "Stock arrived in good shape, and am well pleased." Mr. Hubbard is meeting with great success this season.

The selection of finely-bred Short-horns offered at public sale by Powell Rros. and U. P. Bennett & Son, near Lee's Summit,

highest sold realized respectively \$200, \$225 and \$175 each. Our marked catalogue getting lost prevents us from making a full re-

We have received the catalogue of A. H. Lackey & Son, the veteran breeders of Peabody, Kas. They offer a number of exceedingly well-bred Short-horns. Among them we notice their well-known Cruickshank bull, Barmpton's Pride 49854, for whom they paid \$1,000. There are also some other Cruickshanks and Scotch-bred animals in the offerings. Their sale is June 30.

Readers of the KANSAS FARMER needing pure-bred cattle should remember the sales advertised to take place next week. They are good ones, as follows: Forty Shorthorns at Sabetha, Kas., on Tuesday, June 21, by Col. W. S. White; about 120 head of registered and grades will be sold on Thursday, June 23, at Clements, Chase county, Kas., by W. C. Bancroft and A. R. Ice; J. S. Hawes' Hereford sale at Lincoln, Neb.. Wednesday, June 22; and Whaley & Young's Hereford sale at Pleasant Hill, Mo., Thursday, June 23.

Our new advertiser, I. L. Whipple, Ottawa, Kas., writes: "I have 400 pigs for this season's trade, sired by six as fine and well-bred boars as the State can produce; the dams are equally as good-prize winners, or descendants of prize-winning stock of the fauciest strains. I have done more for the swine interest and sold more thoroughbred hogs than any man in the county. I have sold pigs and hogs to head some of the best herds in Missouri, Nebraska, Texas and Kansas, and have given entire satisfaction. I have also a fine lot of Duroc-Jersey pigs for sale of the best stock on record. Will soon have a new catalogue."

### From the South-downs.

Kansas Farmer:

The American South-down Association held its annual meeting in the Leland hotel, Springfield, on the 1st inst., President J. H. Potts in the chair.

The report of the Secretary was received, showing an encouraging increase of interest in the rearing of good mutton sheep. There has been a very noticeable increase in the demand for South-down rams for crossing

publication of Volume II of the Record. soon to be issued.

On motion, Messrs. S. E. Prather and Chas. F. Mills were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions expressing the loss of the Association by the death of Geo. Pickrell, late a member of the Board of Directors.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the choice of J. H. Potts for President, S. E. Prather for Secretary, and D. W. Smith for Treasurer. Three Directors were also chosen, to serve for the term of three years, as follows: D. W. Smith, Bates, Ill.; Samuel J. Sharpless, Philadelphia, Penn.; and C. F. Mills, Springfield, III. T. T. Shoemaker, Charleston, Ill., was elected a Director for the unexpired term made vacant by the death of Geo. Pickrell. The members of the Board of Directors who hold over until 1889 are H. E. Alvord, Amherst, Mass.; C. M. Clay, White Hall, Ky.; and Frederick Billings, Woodstock, Vt. Those who hold over until 1883 are T. W. Harvey, Chicago, Ill.; J. H. Potts, Jacksonville, Ill.; and T. T. Shoemaker, Charleston, Ill.

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Springfield, 111.

### Inquiries Answered.

Making Cheese.—Will the dairy department please give directions to make cheese? -Yes, in next week's paper.

LICE on Hogs.-They may be destroyed by sprinkling the animal with dry wood ashes, or by rubbing with sulphur ointment or whale oil, with water saturated with pe-troleum or kerosene.

ELECTRIC MOTORS.—Tell us how much that electric motor cost, how many horse power, what kind of feed it takes, how much the feed costs, and who made the machine.

-It is seven horse power, was made by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, Topeka, Kas. There is one central generating establishment, from which the electricity is supplied by wires to the different machines in the city. For further particulars address the company. They furnish motors as high as twenty horse power.

Is IT A WART?—I have a colt 1 year old that has a large wart coming on his hind leg between the knee and pastern joint on the inside of the leg; it is about the size of a quall egg and growing very fast. Please tell me how to remedy it.

-It is doubtful whether the protuberance is a wart; at any rate, without more minute description, we would not so decide. If there is no veterinarian near, let a surgeon demand for South-down rams for crossing on flocks kept heretofore chiefly for the production of wool. The second volume of the Record was reported as full and in the hands of the printer.

The Treasurer's report was referred to the auditing committee. It showed a handsome balance on hand with which to pay for the there is no veterinarian near, let a surgeon (or your family physician) examine to ascertain the character of the growth, and then the probably can tell as well as anybody what to do. If he cannot, then give usa full history of the case with a minute and accurate description of the supposed wart, exact location, appearance, density, feeling to the touch, that is, whether hard, soft, rough, yielding, etc., and how it affects the colt, if painful, causing stiffness, limping, etc.

PHILADELPHIA.

ST. LOUIS.

CHICAGO.

## BLACK DIAMOND PREPARED - ROOFING!

FOR ANY ROOF AND ANY CLIMATE.

Put on by Anybody! Ready to Apply! Cheapest Roof IN USE!-

FIRE-PROOF!



WATER-PROOF!

E. S. Frager, of Frager & Paige, Wetmore, Kansas, writes us, May 2d: "The longer I use your Black Diamond Prepared Roofing the better I like it, and can recommend it without the least hesitation." [Send for true copy of his letter to be sent you.]

CAPT. SYDNEY SMITH. Secretary of the Dallas State Fair and Exposition Association, writes us, April 27th :

"We have some 4,000 squares of your Black Diamond Prepared Roofing on all our buildings, and it suits all our purposes admirably." [True copy of letter sent on request.]

Send for Samples, Prices, etc., to

## M. EHRET, Jr., & CO.,

Sole Manufacturers.

No. 113 N. 8th St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

## The Some Circle.

### Xerxes and the Trees.

BY PHŒBE PARMALEE.

Xerxes was coming to the Hellespont-A cruel warrior of the elden time His helmet set above a haughty brow, His coat of mail above a fearless heart. He knew superior none; he almost thought The Gods of Greece might do him reverence He hardly felt his need to ask their aid When he should cross the sea to meet his foes. The wind had risen and roughed the waters deep.

They waited, many a phalanx deep, beside The sea, until the boats could ride the waves. The wind swept through the branches overhead.

The stalwart warrior raised his restless eyes And saw the tree-tops moving in the wind, Proudly and calmly, far above his head. Seeming to speak the white clouds floating by: The great strong trunks immovable and firm, Their size just veiled by twining sinewy vines; Their majesty and beauty held his thought-These grand old trees that seemed to own the

And clouds, and sun, as only besom friends, While he himself must wait their stronger

Not knowing Him who made the storms and

The great calm trees which seemed so near the

Stirred in his heart the only awe he knew. The mystery of worship filled his soul And he bowed down in reverence to them, And did them homage with some golden chains He hung among the branches and green leaves Was it success in war he sought within The shadowy depths, where spirits seemed dwell?

Or did an unborn thought stir in his soul, That spoke a great Creator, wise, unknown, Who should in ages thence be manifest To great and small, to strong and weak, and

Should claim the worship of all lands and climes?

### Not As I Will.

Blindfolded and alone I stand,
With unknown threshold on each hand;
The darkness deepens as I grope—
Afraid to fear, afraid to hope;
Yet this one thing I learn to know
Each day more surely as I go,
That doors are opened, ways are made,
Burdens are lifted or are laid
By some great law unseen and still
Unfathomed purpose to fulfill,
"Not as I will."

Not as I will."

Not as I will.

"Not as I will."

"Not as I will!" the sound grows sweet Each time my lips the word repeat;
"Not as I will," the darkness feels
More safe than light when this thought steals
Like whispered voice to calm and bless
All unrest and all loneliness.
"Not as I will," because the One
Who loved us first and last has gone
Before us on the road, and still
For us must all His love fulfill—
"Not as we will!"

—Helen Hunt Jackson.

-Helen Hunt Jackson.

### Courteous Boys.

Teach the boys to be courteous to all people, no matter what position in life they may occupy. They will lose nothing by it, but, on the contrary, gain a great deal. A courteous boy is a pleasant companion for old or young, and is always a favorite wherever he goes. He is continually doing or saying something to interest the people about him, and usually succeeds in making himself agreeable to all. The majority of boys like to be well thought of, and would willingly practice the art of courtesy, but they want to be taught so they will not ap- Let him carry some of the bundles. He will pear awkard. There is a period of awk- be delighted to do these things, and feel is one of the rough places that should be ily. Some people appear to like to notice | ing his father's place as escort of mother or every little thing a boy does at this time, sister. Teach him to lift his hat when meetand freely comment on it. "Oh, dear, you ing a woman with whom he or his family are so awkward," they exclaim when he accidently lets fall some little thing he is or position, for a true gentleman will lift his "Why don't you be careful." Remarks of this kind should never be made, for, very likely, he was trying to do the best quaintance as he will to the highest in the he could, and something occurring at the time confused him, and he made a mistake enough for him that she is a woman. Teach that many a graceful person has made, him also to lift his hat when passing a genthrough no fault of awk wardness, but sim- tleman acquaintance with whom there is a not wear the fringe se much.

boy at a time such as this; he feels that he him. is not graceful, and thinks every one is watching his every motion. Comments do no good, but on the contrary, if indulged in, frequently do a great deal of harm. A boy becomes discourged with being found fault with for every little mistake he makes, and very often comes to the conclusion that there is no use trying, he will never be anything but awkward, no matter how hard he tries. A boy is very sensitive about this time, and the least attention paid to his efforts in politeness, unless in a kindly way, the better. What matter though he does open the door or offer a chair awkwardly to a guest, he will get over this in a little while, and even though he should never be anything but awkward, far better that he be courteously so than not at all.

Some boys are very easily taught, being naturally inclined to be courteous, and they very readily learn from example. They have confidence in their own ability, and no amount of fault-finding will shake it. They know they can do as well as others, and they generally, come out all right. This is the thing that is usually lacking in the majority of boys. They have no confidence in their own ability; they distrust it. They are so positive that they are going to do a thing wrong before they undertake it, that when the time comes they are certain to make a blunder. The want of confidence in boys of this kind is an unfortunate failing, if failing it may be called, and parents should help the boys to overcome it. Teach them to think they have the ability to accomplish almost anything if they try. There is no danger of them becoming egotistical; people lacking confidence never become so. Self-confident people are usually the egotists.

The earlier a boy is taught the small courtesies of life, the quicker will he learn. It is not right to let him go until fourteen years of age, or even later, before you think of interesting yourself in trying to teach him the first rudiments of politeness. Very few such boys make courteous gentlemen. It isn't to be expected that they should. You can't revolutionize a boy's whole life, and that is exactly what you will have to do if you don't begin with them early. If taught when young, he will gradually learn, and not have to crowd into a year or two the work of several. Such a boy, if properly taught, will pass over the rough period of life quietly and smoothly, with scarcely an effort, and certainly without any ill-natured remarks about his awkwardness. While he who has been neglected until this time will hear many unpleasant things, and feel many discomfitures in regard to his mistakes, that he is sure to make in his attempt at little acts of courtesy. Mothers of boys such as the latter are frequently heard saying something like this: "I don't see how it is that Johnny So-and-So is so much politer than our Harry; it really seems as though it were natural for him to be so. Harry has been shown often enough, but it does seem as though he will never be anything but awkward, while Johnny is a perfect little gentleman." They never think that the reason for this is in the fact that Johnny's education in this line began so young, and developed so gradually, that it became as a second nature to him, while their own boy was allowed to get along as easily as he could without any attention paid to this matter until so old that it would be almost impossible for him, no matter how hard he tried, to be as courteous a boy as Johnny So-

It is a good plan for mother and sister to depend, as it were, on the boy as an escort. Let him help her in and out of the car. Let him have his little purse and pay her fare. wardness in nearly all boys' lives, and that proud that she can depend on him. A boy likes to be thought manly, and in no better hat as readily to the woman at the fruit stand with whom he has a speaking acland. He cares not for her position, it is

ply confusion. It is very easy to confuse a lady, although the latter be a stranger to

All parents and members of the family are proud of a courteous boy, and there is no reason why any boy cannot become one if proper attention is paid to his training. If his mind is turned into this channel when young, there will be a great deal he will learn of his own accord by observation .-American Cultivator.

### Notes and Recipes.

Try a cloth wrung from cold water put about the neck for sore throat.

Two apples kept in the cake box will keep moderately rich cake moist for a great length of time, if the apples are renewed when withered.

To clean the stovepipe put a piece of zinc on the coals of a hot fire; the vapor produced carries off the soot by chemical de-

If mustard be mixed with the white of an egg, instead of water, it is said a plaster may be made which will draw thoroughly without blistering.

Put a small piece of charcoal into the pot when boiling cabbage to prevent the disagreeable odor that usually accompanies the cooking of this vegetable.

To make a good liquid glue, put one ounce of borax into a pint of boiling water, add two ounces of shellac and boil until the shellac is dissolved. Bottle for use.

A little bag of mustard laid on the top of the pickle jar will prevent the vinegar from becoming mouldy, if the pickles have been put up in vinegar that has not been boiled.

It is said if feather beds and pillows be left out in a drenching rain every spring, and afterward exposed to the sun and air on every side until dry, they will be much freshened and lightened.

Wheel grease and other grease on cotton goods may be taken out with cold, soft water and any good soap; soft soap is best. In cases of long standing wet the spot with kerosene oil and let it soak for some hours, then wash as before directed.

To bleach cotton cloth, take one large spoonful of sal soda and one pound of chloride of lime for thirty yards, dissolve in clean soft water; rinse the cloth thoroughly in cold soft water, so that it may not rot. This amount of cloth may be bleached in fourteen or fifteen minutes.

Pudding Sauce.-One egg beaten to a froth, one cup of white sugar, half a cup of butter, two-thirds of a cup or more of hot water poured on it; flavor with a little lemon and nutmeg. If more water is used, take a little corn starch, dissolve and pour in.

Serving Pineapples.-A good way to serve pineapples, especially when a little tough, as is apt to be the case with this fruit at the north, is to cut it into dice, saturate these with sugar and pile them up in a glass dish, with a row of sponge cake slices or lady fingers around the sides.

Snow Cake.-Collect the following ingredients: Three-fourths of a cup of butter, two cups of sugar, one cup of milk, one cup of corn starch, two cups of flour, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder Mix the corn starch, flour and baking powder together; add the butter and sugar alternately with the milk; lastly add the whites of seven eggs; flavor to taste.

STAFFORD, FORT BEND Co., TEXAS, October 31, 1886.

MESSES. A. T. SHALLENBERGER & Co. Rochester, Pa.-Gents: I have used your Pills, and believe they are the very best remedy for chills and fever ever used in this country. I have induced many of my friends to try them, and they all pronounce them a positive and permanent cure for chills and fever. Very respectfully, T. J. PACKER.

Never put a new towel in the wash until passed over quietly by members of the fam- way can he show his manliness than by tak- you have overcast the fringed edge. The use of this is obvious the moment one is told of it, though a dozen towels might be worn out before one would discover it. If when towels are washed the fringe is shaken well before they are hung up to dry, the fresh appearance will be preserved for a long time. If vigorously shaken that is all that is necessary; otherwise it is best to have the laundress whip the fringe over the clean back of a kitchen chair. This is much better than the combing process, besides it does no equal as a remedy for lung and throat

### Dandruff.

Simple as the skin appears to be, it is very complicated, and plays an important part in the working of the physical system. Its glands secrete the oil that keeps the surface soft and supple. Another set of its glands pour out a fluid, the evaporation of which enables the body to maintain its proper heat amid the many sudden changes of the atmospheric temperature.

It is one of the eliminating organs for expelling from the system waste and poisonous matter. Its network of nerves is the source of sensation that recognizes the presence and qualities of external objects, that is, of the sense of touch.

It consists of three parts. The inmost is the seat of color. The middle, a tough, elastic and fibrous membrane, is the true skin, and is the seat of the nerves of touch. The outmost, a transparent and horny film, is itself wholly without sensation, and protects the sensitive skin below.

The human nail and the horse's hoof are merely modifications of this, which is called the epidermis. So complicated an organ must be exposed to many allments. There are nearly fifty, comprising hundreds of varieties, and among them is dandruff, or pityriasis, from a Greek word signifying bran. Says Sir Erasmus Wilson: "Pityriasis is a superficial, chronic inflammation of the skin, without exudation or swelling, but especially characterized by disturbed nutrition of the epidermis, and its desquamation in minute scales. Essentially it is a mild manifestation of eczema, and must be regarded as one of the forms of dry eczema.

"It seems to be due to an enfeebled state of the skin, in many cases transmitted by heredity. It is a trivial affection, and yields readily to treatment, but constantly tends to return. The aim should be to improve the nutritive functions of the skin by the use of general tonics."

Besides this, rub the scalp every night with glycerine, containing a small quantity of carbolic acid, five grains of acid to an ounce of the glycerine, and wash the head thoroughly in the morning with soap and water. Repeat till the scalp is clean.

### Tomatoes and Maccaroni.

Not everybody is aware that a delicious dish can be made in a simple manner from these two constituents. Maccaroni, imported or home-made, is sold done up in pound packages. It is very nutritious, containing egg and flour among its constituents. Our American housekeepers do not make half the use of it they might.

Now for the recipe: Take some long, thin sticks of maccaroni and break them into a saucepan, in bits one to two inches long. They swell about half in size in process of cooking. Cover them amply with water, and boil till they are quite soft, twenty minutes to half an hour. Stir occasionally, to keep the broken bits from settling to the bottom and sticking.

While the maccaroni boils, scald half a dozen ripe tomatoes, more or less, according to the quantity desired, and slice them. When the maccaroni is soft enough to run a fork through easily, pour the water nearly all off and slide the tomatoes in with the maccaroni. Cook gently for ten minutes more and season with salt, pepper and butter. A little milk or cream makes a pleasant addition. Serve hot.

If men are so wicked with religion, what would they be without it?—Franklin.

The highest exercise of charity is charity towards the uncharitable.-Buckminster.

Everything good in a man thrives best when properly recognized .- J. G. Holland.

It is said that when a horse strays off he is usually found wandering in the direction the wind is blowing, thus turning his back to the wind, but with sheep the contrary is the case, as sheep face the storm.

"Be wise to-day; 'tis madness to defer." Don't neglect your cough. If you do your fate may be that of the countless thousands who have done likewise, and who to-day fill consumptives' graves. Night sweats, spitting of blood, weak lungs, and consumption itself if taken in time can be cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." This wonderful preparation has diseases. All druggists.

## The Houng Folks.

### That Dreadful Boy:

I'm looking for a dreadful boy
(Does anybody know him?)
Who's leading all the other boys
The way they shouldn't go in.
I think if I could find that boy,
I'd stop what he's a doin'—
A-bringing all the other boys
To certain moral ruin.

There's Tommy Green, a growin' lad,
His mother does inform me,
The way that he is getting bad
Would certainly alarm me.
She feels the blame should rest upon
John Brown-a recent comer—
For Tommy was a lovely lad
A year ago this summer.

But when I spoke to Mrs. Brown
Her inmost soul was shaken.
To think that Mrs. Green could be
So very much mistaken.
She did assure me Johnny was
As good a child as any,
Except for learning naughty things
From Mrs. Whiting's Benny.

And Mrs. Whiting frets because
Of Mrs. Blackham's Freddy;
She fears he's taught young Benjamin
Some wicked tricks already;
Yet Fred is such an innocent,
(I have it from his mother),
He would not think of doing wrong,
Untempted by another.

Oh! when I think I've found the boy Oh! when I think I've found the boy
Whose ways are so disgracin',
I always learn he's some one else,
And lives some other place in.
And if we cannot search him out
He will (most dreadful pity!)
Spoil all the boys who otherwise
Would ornament our city. —Babyhood.

Greatness and goodness are not means, but ends!
Hath he not always treasures, always friends. The good great man? three treasures, love and light,
And calm thoughts regular as infant's breath;
And three firm friends, more sure than day and night.

and night,
Himself, his Maker, and the angel Death.
—Coleridge.

### MAMMOTH CAVE.

A party of Chicagoans recently visited this famous cave, and one of the company thus described their experiences:

At 8 o'clock the largest party that ever entered the cave in one day started out to see the great sights. It was no longer a question of "long and short haul," but of "long route" and "short route." The majority of the pedestrians took the "long route," and when they returned after a tramp of eight hours, they had walked eighteen miles and climbed several more. There were nearly 200 men in this party, while about fifty decided upon the route that was short only by comparison with the other. The first thing that surprised every one was the darkness and the purity of the air. The darkness was so thick that you could almost cut it, and when you held your lamp in one hand and your black hat in the other the hat looked white by comparison. This darkness is something awful, and can only be fully appreciated by one who goes into the cave alone, as did the man who lost his cane and his presence of mind. Considering that there is but one entrance to the cave and no other hole connecting the cave with the outer world, the air is remarkably pure and bracing, although some people can not endure it, for no less than six able-bodied men were taken ill in less than thirty minutes after they entered the monster "hole in the ground." One hardly realizes the quality of the air, the density of the darkness, and above all the continual perils that surround him until he is again in the open air and thinks it all over. Those who took the "short route" were most impressed with the Thee," they were so impressed with its ap-Star Chamber. It required but little imagination to think that one was out in the open field. This chamber is situated in the main cave. It is sixty feet in height, seventy in width, and about five hundred in length. The ceiling is composed of black gypsum, and is studded with innumerable white points, which, by a dim light, present a most striking resemblance to stars. These points, or stars, are produced, in part, by an effilorescence of Glauber's salts beneath the black gypsum, which causes it to scale off; and in part by throwing stones against it, by which it is detached from the whole limestone. In the far extremity of the chamber a large mass has been separated by which a white surface is exposed, termed the comet. When the guide takes the lamps and descends behind a ledge of rocks, by which a cloud is made to pass slowly over the ceiling, it is difficult to divest one's self of the idea that a storm is approaching. It needs but the of the cave, a rocky chasm, where provisions

flash of lightning and the roar of thunder to make the illusion complete. After producing the storm illusion the guide disappears with the lamps through a lower archway, several hundred yards in length, leaving the visitor in total darkness, and reappears at the eastern extremity of the Star Chamber, holding the lights in advance, which, as he slowly elevates them from the cavern from which he arises, produces the illusion of the rising sun.

Two of the interesting features for the stout men wao were not afraid to go along were "Fat Man's Misery" and "The Corkscrew." In both of these Bill Shaw, with his 250 pounds of flesh and three feet of shirt collar, triumphed in sqeezing through, but how he did it no one knows. "Fat Man's Misery" requires a man to walk with his head down to his knees, to half walk and half crawl, a step at a time in a bed of rock cut in a zigzag, about a mile in length. Breathing is hard, crawling an art in here. "The Corkscrew" is what the visitor objects to the most. After a climb of 200 feet along an immense gallery with an incline of some fifty feet to every 100 feet walked, are reached a succession of little crevices of all distorted shapes, the whole forming an intricate web of fissures. One crawls on hands and feet, then climbs, then jumps down a bit, then performs the contortion act again pushing through cracks just large enough to hold one person, and then emerging upon an immense eminence 100 feet above the level of the cave. Up in this corkscrew after a circuitous climb of about 100 feet, there is a point large enough for three people to stand. There three men stood Sunday afternoon, deserted by the guide and those who preceded him out of hearing of the others, lost for five minutes, for they did not know in which of the little holes they should jump in order to see daylight again.

But the most weird, most startling, aweinspiring spectacle in this vast cavern, with its 215 miles of avenues, is that which is presented in the approach to Purgatory by way of the Eche river. Here Dante's "Inferno" is realized; here the scenes in "She" are visible to the eye. What the poet has fancied, what the romancer has imagined to thrill and affect the reader, nature presents with lavish and almost terrible reality. It is an event of a lifetime to ride on a river twenty feet wide, and perhaps 100 feet deep, and about 300 feet below the surface of the earth. To see the boatman with his hidden lamp, his passengers gliding over the dark waters, with here and there only a bit of light, and only about two feet of air between the water and the ceiling, to feel yourself crushed in between water, reck and darkness nine miles from daylight, is an experience not to be described except by picturing the river Styx, the mysterious boatman and his fated passengers. Upon the return trip Sunday one of the boats got so badly wedged in between the water and the rock that for a moment it looked as if the boat would have to fill with water and drown its passengers. Here the passengers sat in the bottom of the boat with heads wedged in between their knees, and still the shoulders of every man were badly scraped upon the return passage, for within two hours the water had risen considerably. While waiting for the boats here, the excursionists indulged in all kinds of songs-religious, comic, and war songs-but when the men seated on the cold, wet rocks in the dark, not daring to move for fear they would fall into either a pit or a pool of water, came to the second verse of "Nearer, My God, to propriateness that they repeated it:

Though like a wanderer, Daylight all gone, Darkness be over me; My rest a stone.

When there has been no rise in Green river for several weeks the water in Echo river becomes remarkably transparent, so much so, in fact, that rocks can be seen ten below the surface, and boat appears as though gliding through the

A rise of three feet of water in the Echo river will close the avenue through which it runs near its entrance, which, however, does not cut off communication beyond it, as there is a small avenue called Purgatory. A. rise of eighteen feet of water, however, fills the avenue of Purgatory, and cuts off all communication with the outer world.

Dinner was served in the "Dining Hall"

were enjoyed that had been sent on from Louisville. Here a party of twelve, including several Chicagoans, were lost for an hour because they did not wait for their guide, but explored for themselves. When one of their lamps went out they put out all others but one, in order to save oil, and an hour of misery was passed. Then there was a shout of joy that filled the cave. Two venturesome spirits, hearing of a well in this chasm, descended it for fifty feet and came up with a pan filled with water. One misstep would have ended their careers, for they had nothing but the edges of the rock to support them, while they held their lamps by their teeth. Three others chipping away a bit of crystal brought down a 100-pound rock that came near crushing their heads.

After a weary tramp the party, quite exhausted, found the entrance to the cave again, and no sight that memory called to mind was ever as beautiful as the first glimpse of daylight.

#### Interesting Scraps.

Sixty thousand carloads of dust were collected by the street-sweepers in New York a few days ago.

There are 1,000 convicts in Sing Sing prison, and it takes twenty-one barrels of flour to make bread for them every day.

A turtle caught in York river, Va., and taken to Baltimore, weighed 500 pounds. It measures nearly seven feet from the head to the tip of the tail.

The Indian river in Florida is called the straightest in the world. A straight line can be drawn through seventy-five miles of it without touching shore.

The nutmeg hickory of Arkansas is said to be the strongest wood; the lightest and most brittle is the blue wood of Texas, and the tamarack is the most elastic.

Mexican women shop in their carriages and make the clerks bring out to the curbstone the goods they want to see. Only servants and foreigners buy at the counters.

A tree growing in New Zealand proves fatal to birds in a singular way. A gummy substance is emitted from the seed vessels, and birds get so covered with the fluid that they are unable to fly.

A family of Florida natives recently passed through Gainesville, four of whom, boys from 6 to 10 years old, were almost exactly the same size and weight. The father explained that where they came from the chills and fever were so bad that the children stopped growing when they were about 6 years old.

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

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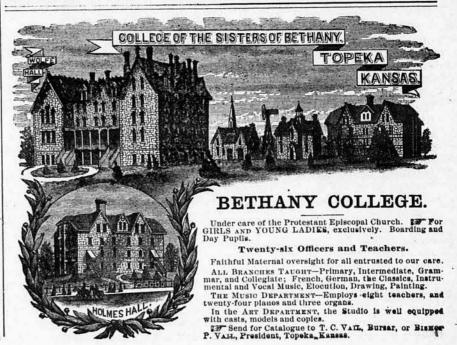
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A great deal of rain fell in Kansas within the last few days. In Topeka, outdoor work such as building, paving, track-laying, grading, etc., was wholly stopped two days, and several parts of The rain was quite general throughout the State.

Mr. John Davis, of Junction City, Kansas, editor of the Tribune, of that place, says "there are several good openings in the Fifth Congressional district of this State for anti-monopoly newspapers," and he will "take pleasure in corresponding with parties desiring to take advantage of such opportunities."

The last number of the Saturday Evening Lance, Topeka, Harry Frost's paper, was double the usual size, profusely illustrated with pictures representing buildings and scenes in Topeka. The paper contained a great deal of interesting reading matter concerning the city and State. The paper was quite a stroke of enterprise on the part of our

The contract has been let to complete the State House at Topeka. The successful bidders were George H. Evans & Co., of this city, the amount of their bid being \$422,055.28. The stone and brick work of the basement and first story was completed last year. The iron joists, also, for the first floor, are in place. It is expected to complete the iron and stone work up to the ridge of the roof of the main building as rapidly as durability and safety will permit, so that the building can be finished and made use of without awaiting the finishing of the dome.

The seventeenth semi-annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society will be held at Belleville, Republic county, on Wednesday and Thursday, June 29 and 30, 1887, in reponse to an invitation of the Republic County Horticultural Society. Mr. Secretary Brackett says that free and comfortable accommodations are offered to all persons interested in the development of our State horticulture who will attend | plus that goes to Liverpool. and assist in the work of the meeting. to planters, also exhibits of garden vegetables, should not be neglected. The day sessions will be devoted mainly to the consideration of small fruits,

SPEAK TRUTH OR SAY NOTHING.

In the issue of Farm, Stock and Home of date June 1, inst., under the head-"The Way It Works," appears a paragraph credited to United States Senator Beck, a part of a speech delivered by that gentleman to the Senate and through that body to the people at large, as follows:

What can the Chicago merchants afford to pay Mr. Dalrymple, the great Dakota farmer, for his wheat? Simply the Liverpool price, less the cost of transportation by land and sea, with the commissions, in-terest, insurance, and a reasonable profit on the venture deducted. Mr. Dalrymple only gets what remains. If he ships it himself he is no better off. When he gets to Liver-pool he meets the wheat from India the he is no better off. When he gets to Liverpool he meets the wheat from India, the Baltic and the Black Sea; he gets just what they get for a like article. He has to compete with every grade of pauper labor. Congress cannot protect him nor his laborers in that market. Well, say he gets \$10,000 for his wheat in Liverpool. The money is only valuable to him for what it will buy. only valuable to him for what it will buy. He must have clothing for himself and his family; he must buy machinery and supplies for his farm in order to raise another crop. He is offered all he wants in Livernool for \$5 000. He cannot buy, because Congress, by laws made to protect some-body, requires him to pay 50 per cent. tax, or \$2,500 before he can land his goods. He knows he can buy them for \$7,000 in New England or Pennsylvania; therefore he brings back no return cargo. He buys goods here, pays somebody who has no right to England or Pennsylvania; therefore fit brings back no return cargo. He buys goods here, pays somebody who has no right to take a dollar from him, \$2,000 more than he was offered them for. The government gets nothing; the Dakota farmer loses \$2,000 after selling in competition with foreign paupers, and some pet of Congress, who had nothing to do with the trade, pockets the \$2,000 on the plea that American labor is protected, when his goods were probably protected, when his goods were probably produced by Hungarians, Italians or other foreign papers, imported and employed because they worked for ten cents a day less than American workmen derianded. That case illustrates the protection system.

Such statements and such arguments do a great deal of harm, because they come with an air of authority. What is spoken deliberately in debate by a member of the United States Senate must be listened to respectfully because the office he holds is one of great honor and responsibility, and presumably he is well informed. The people, however, are entitled to the truth in all these matters, and they will get it in time some way. Senator Beck is an honest man, but his information on the matters referred to in that paragraph is not correct or complete. In the first place, wheat is not always higher in Liverpool than it is in Chicago at the same time. It is quite generally believed that Liverpool is the world's market and that prices in foreign ports are regulated by the state of the market there. It is not true, however, except as to the surplus of other places which goes there to market. Wheat has often been higher in Chicago than in Liverpool at the same time. Wheat has often been higher in St. Louis than in New York city at the same time. When dealers buy wheat for the foreign market, they inquire first for prices at Liverpool, but when they want it for home markets, they do not inquire beyond them. Prices of wheat in this country are regulated by conditions here. The surplus cannot determine prices, except for the surplus, because prices of the regular supply are fixed before it is known what will be the amount of the surplus, or whether there will be any surplus. Dealers never pay any attention to the surplus when they are buying and selling grain for cash, though it is the sur-

But that part of the Senator's state-State and promise to be of an advantage ing his wheat for \$10,000 would like to so if he were not required to pay about 50 per cent. of their value as tariff tionately.

machinery and supplies for his farm in figures for groceries are those of 1884. order to raise another crop," and "he is offered all he wants in Liverpool for \$5.000," but he cannot make the purchases there because of the tariff, and he is compelled to go home and pay some fellow citizen of his \$7,000 for the same kind of goods, and ' some pet of Congress" pockets the difference.

Let us see if the Senator is right in this matter. The Dakota farmer is in need of three classes of goods, Mr. Beck says-clothing for himself and family, machinery and supplies for his farm. The kind of clothing which farmers wear is not broadcloth and fine linen or fancy cotton; but it is common plain wool and cotton goods. The latest official figures we have on prices of that grade of goods in England are those axes, shovels, spades, forks, nails, harfurnished by our consul for the great manufacturing district of Bradford in 1883. Prices paid by the work people there and then were for calicoes 4 to 12 cents a yard, an average of 8 cents; for cotton shirtings 9 to 18 cents, an average of 13; for blankets, per pair, \$1.94 to \$4.25, average \$2.92; stockings (good worsted) per pair 22 to 60 cents, average 32; tweed suits, \$6.07 to \$10.21, average \$7.29; worsted suits, \$9 73 to \$14.59, average \$12.16; boots (men's) per pair, \$1.70 to \$2.92, average \$2.06; boots (women's) \$1.21 to \$2.43, average \$1.58.

Our readers, away out here in Kansas, did not have to pay as high an average as 8 cents for calicoes in 1883, nor at any time within a dozen years last past. They did not pay as high an average as 13 cents for cotton shirtings; they got quite as good stockings as our English brethren wore and paid no more for which the Bradford people wore, they paid no more for them; and as to men's suits, they were then, as they had been before and have been since, sold in Kansas towns, fifteen hundred miles away from New York, at \$8 to \$15. The writer of this has purchased wool suits in Kansas for his own wear at \$10 to \$16. He had a suit ordered from a fall, made of American wool by American mechanics, and the cost there was \$12 29, not including any profit for the clothier. The suit was sent by express, and by the time all additional expenses were paid, including the clothier's profit, the agent's commission, and the expressage, the total cost was \$15.25. Wool suits are made by the thousand and sold for \$5 50 upwards, at the great clothing factories of Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

As to farm machinery and implements, at the same time-(we copy from special report No. 56 of the Department of Agriculture at Washington under date February, 1883)-"The prices of English mowers, as reported, are \$85 to \$100; of American, \$75 to \$95. Reapers, English, one-horse, \$77.50; two-horse, \$85 to \$185; American, \$115 to \$135. Combined mower and reaper, English, \$105 to \$135; American, \$120 to \$175. The wire-binding harvesters, American, are sold, C. H. McCormick's, in England for \$325; the Champion in this country for \$260."

As to plows, our farmers would not Exhibits of fruits and flowers, and ment is not as important as the rest of \$8 for very light to \$55 for very heavy, especially of such as are new to our it. He says Mr. Dalrymple, after sell- while the average price of American plows for export was \$9.12 at the same purchase a return cargo in Liverpool, time. English steam thrashers were where things are cheap, and would do then selling at \$740 to \$925. Other classes of farm machinery rate propor-

Sugar in Liverpool that year was 4 cents to 7 cents a pound; in New York at the same time it was 8 cents, and in Chicago 71 to 81. Tea was 32 to 89 cents in Liverpool, 25 to 70 in New York, and 25 cents to \$1 in Chicago; coffee, in Liverpool, was 24 to 40, in New York 20 to 32, in Chicago 20 to 35; butter was 24 to 32 in Liverpool, 30 in New York, and 20 to 28 in Chicago; rice was 4 to 8 in Liverpool, 10 in New York, and 5 to 9 in Chicago; codfish 8 to 12 in Liverpool and 8 to 121 in Chicago. These are retail prices of articles used by hard working people like farmers and mechanics.

As to furniture and such articles of earthen and glassware as farmers use, and table cutlery, and hardware and ness, etc., all these are as cheap in the United States as they are in England.

In view of these facts, it would hardly pay American farmers to purchase their clothing, their farm machinery and supplies in Liverpool. It is a fact easily demonstrable that American farmers live quite as cheaply as do their English

What Can be Done With Chinch Bugs? The Kansas Farmer office was honored, one day last week, by a brief visit from Mr. Wilson Keys, a successful farmer of Rice county, and among many interesting things which he said during the little time he was here was that in his opinion farmers can get rid of chinch bugs to a great extent and can avoid their ravages in the same proportion if they will adopt systematic and persistent efforts. He related a great many them; if they were shoes of the quality facts coming under his own personal observation upon which he bases his conclusion that one of the most important and necessary means of opposition to the bugs is cleanliness in farming; that is, the destruction of all trash and waste that is not made into manure. He knew a case where two farmers, working adjoining fields, had very different experience. The land was alike in every large clothing house in Chicago, last respect, had been formerly cultivated as one piece; both fields were seeded in the same way, with seed procured at the same place and out of the same lot. The ground was seeded to corn and oats. But one piece was thoroughly cleaned before the ground was made ready for the seed. It was old corn ground. All the stalks were broken off close to the ground, and they, together with all manner of trash, cockle burrs, sunflowers, grass, everything of the kind was got together and wholly destroyed by fife. The cleaning was thorough and complete, hand rakes being used to collect the smaller stuff. The other man did nothing of the kind. He made no effort to get rid of the trash, but planted his corn and sowed his oats in the ground with all the stuff on it. The clean farmer had good crops of both corn and oats, and the slovenly farmer had but little corn and no oats, because of work which the bugs did after he had quit.

Mr. Keys says he has followed the method adopted by the clean farmer above alluded to and he is not troubled with bugs enough to cause any uneasiuse an English plow if they could avoid ness. He says he has studied this it; they are clumsy. The prices of chinch bug business a great deal in re-English plows at that time ranged from cent years. He has often gathered up bits of trash, cornstalks and the like, in winter months and found them plentifully supplied with bugs left over from the last season. He has taken cornstalks in the winter and held them near a heated stove and found that as they varieties best adapted to our climate, and their culture, which will produce the most desirable results. A programme of exercises for each session of the meeting will be made up by a committee on the morning of the first day.

The third class of commodities which mitted to land them in New York or any other United States port. He says the Dakota man wanted in Liverpool was "supplies," by which we suppose he means groceries, himself and his family; he must buy crockery, hardware, harness, etc. Our became well warmed, chinch bugs bebe distinctly recognized. From such observations he has come to the conclusion that the last hatch of chinch bugs in the summer or autumn, live over to the next spring and that their hiding places are cornstalks and other trash that is permitted to lie and accumulate about the farm, and therefore he believes that if all such stuff is cleanly gathered and wholly destroyed by fire or put into a compost heap before the weather has become warm enough to set the bugs in motion, so much of the year's crop of bugs on that farm for that year will be destroyed in advance that what is left will not do much harm; and if, in addition to such methods to correspond, so as to prevent attacks of bugs on forced marches from other farms to his, he can save his crop every year.

There is much in these facts and suggestions of Mr. Keys to set farmers to thinking in new directions when discussing the chinch bug question. The KANSAS FARMER has uniformly and persistently advised the cleaning up of farms and the complete destruction of all hiding places of bugs in the winter, by fire if it is not convenient to get the trash into enclosures where rotting and fermentation will destroy the insects. Old cornstalks have so little manurial value, that it does not pay to spend much time with them in that respect. Their ashes is about all the good there is in them, and that can be obtained by fire in a short time. A thorough cleaning up of all old stalk fields by burning, and a similar treatment of feeding grounds, and all places where dry trash of any kind has accumulated, will result in great destruction of insect life. There is no room for doubting the proposition that want of careful management in matters of this kind is to a great extent the cause of most of the injury done to growing crops by chinch

Mr. Keys, and Mr. Mohler, of Osborne, have both studied this subject enough to justify them in talking about it, and the Kansas Farmer would be pleased to publish one or more communications from them or either of them, or from any other observant and experienced farmer concerning this, one of the most important matters for farmers to con-

Shall We Abandon Wheat-Growing?

Some of our best farmers are discussing this subject. Mr. Mohler, of Osborne, in his letter published by the KANSAS FARMER two weeks ago, asks the question and disposes of it thus: " Has the time come to abandon wheatgrowing and depend upon corn and forage crops? The sentiment among our farming community generally is in favor of the affirmative of this question. It is believed that the period of successful wheat-growing in our section has passed, and that hereafter the farmer who would be successful must depend upon hogs, cattle and horses, and must raise such crops as may be necessary to put them into the world's markets in the quickest time and in the best condition possible. This thought, which has been for some time crystalizing in the minds of our people, is further intensified by the general belief duce. That advice involved defiance to ment than farmers? They own nearly that the growing of wheat tends to propagate bugs and is a serious detriment to the growing of corn. However this may be, a change of base will be effected and wheat will be dropped very largely from the farmer's curriculum."

The only reason assigned by Mr. Mohler for suggesting the abandonment of wheat-growing is the destructive work of chinch bugs. Is that a suffi-

their peculiar odor was strong enough to Kansas agriculture? If it be impossible to get rid of these troublesome insects or to prevent their ravages, then, indeed, the reason is a very strong one to say the least; but if it be possible to grow wheat successfully in spite of the bugs, then the reason is not sufficient. There are other things which have suggested the wisdom of a diminished wheat acreage, as overproduction, foreign competition, etc., but remedial efforts in that direction do not go to the extent of abandoning the growth of wheat. They suggest only that we grow less until more is required. It is a fact that the wheat product of this country during the last dozen years has been much in excess of the population ratio; that precaution, the farmer will adopt farm is, our wheat product has increased much faster than our population; so that, to say nothing about foreign demands, American farmers have been growing more wheat than was needed, and therefore more than was profitable. The wheat crop of the country the last six years was as follows:

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The largest wheat acreage in Kansas was in the year 1880, when we had 2,444 434 acres in wheat, the yield was reported at 25,279,884, more than a million bushels less than the average for the next six years. The next largest acreage was in 1884, when we had 2,237, 128 acres in wheat, with a reported yield of 48,050,431 bushels. The average direct application in agricultural puryield in 1880 was 10.34 bushels; in 1881 the average was 9 38, and for the next five years, respectively, it was 22.29, 19.25, 21.47, 9.45, 13.60, an average for the six years of 15.90, about 20 per cent. more than the average for the whole country.

The figures, as well as the wheat actually produced, show that Kansas is a good wheat-growing State. Still, in the seven years beginning with 1880, we had four years-1880, 1881, 1885 and 1886-with low averages. The lowest averages were in 1881 and 1885. But is there any evidence to show that insects were the cause of the light crop? Chinch bugs were worse in 1886 than they were in 1885, though our average yield last year was 50 per cent, larger than it was the year before, and there were more bugs the present year thus far than ever before, but some first-class wheat grew in localities where bugs were thick on oats. Putting all the facts together, it seems clear that insect depredations is only one among several causes of occasional failure in wheatgrowing.

This paper has advised a diminished wheat acreage, and urged farmers, not to abandon wheat-growing, but to devote less ground to wheat, farm it better, and grow more on the acres used than ever before; to diversify farming, animals as the land can be made to prothe subject, the more tenable our posiaffirmative, though we readily concede that wheat-growing on a large scale and directly in line with the thought of the on the same ground from year to year, farm. with little thought in preparation or culture, as it has been commonly done were of a different order, only one of claims will not exceed 30,000, of which,

piece of ground, say four or five acres, will produce wheat enough for any family, with plenty for seed, and a little to keep over. If a good system of farming is adopted, that much fresh ground, clean and "rich as an ash heap," can be had for wheat every year, and the bugs can be kept away from it if the farmer sets out resolutely to do it. In this connection we refer to some facts related by Mr. Wilson Keys, of Rice county, noted in another place.

### The College Orations.

In looking over commencement exercises at the State Agricultural college last week we find a good deal worth recording. The baccalaureate sermon, delivered by President Fairchild, was good to begin with, good in matter and good in manner, reaching to the foundation of manhood. The text was-Rejoice O! young man in thy youth and let the heart cheer thee in the ways of thy youth, and walk in the ways of thy heart, and in the sight of thine eyes; but know thou that for all these things God will bring thee into judgment."-Eccl. xi. 9.

The subjects chosen by members of the third year class for their orations indicate a good line of thought. Of the eight selections five were more or less directly applicable to a farmer's vocation, and three of them particularly appropriate. "Cost of the frontier home," " Our obligations to the State," 'Education in material things," "Our inheritance," and "The farmer in trade," were the subjects chosen by five of the speakers, two of them ladies. "The discontent of progress," "The value of books," and "What the ages have done for woman," are fit subjects to engage the attention of the best minds, but they are general in scope, while the others mentioned have more suits, and in this consists much of their merit. We do not wish to be understood as saying or meaning that farmers, or students at an agricultural college, ought not to think about or talk or write about any matters except those pertaining to or in some way connected with agriculture; what we mean is, that when young men and young women, sons and daughters of farmers, who avail themselves of the advantages afforded by a college established, endowed and maintained in the interest of agriculture, apply their talents to some extent at least in channels leading out among the farmers, they not only exhibit good taste, but they show themselves to be in sympathy with the men and women who furnish all the raw materials for all the food and clothing used by civilized man and who furnish 5 per cent. of the world's commerce.

The farmer in trade! What a field for thought in those words, and how important it is that farmers themselves should understand something about their place in the world's business. And the making of a new home on the public lands, or on raw land anywhere. How close that comes to the farmer's life. He knows all about it, and it does him good to know that his child, even within college walls, thinks it a fit subject for platform oratory. And our rerotating crops, and raising as many good lations to the State! Who are more chinch bugs. The more we reflect on all the country. Cities and towns and reservations occupy but a small portion tion appears. Our answer to Mr. of earth; the great body of the land is Mohler's question, then, is not in the occupied by farmers, and in this country is owned by them. These matters are

The orations of the graduating class

farming. "The farmer's importance in the list of producers" was the subject of one speaker. While the other twenty were all good, this one was more in harmony with agricultural needs than they and therefore more particularly useful. It is a fact, and educators and students as well as men and women generally who are daily at work in the actual movements of common life, are beginning to see and recognize it, that what all of us most need in our education is something that will help us in practical affairs. The farmer as a factor in commerce, is very important; he is in some measure related to every other calling. His class is the most numerous, the most wealthy, the most necessary, and yet the most isolated, the most separated, the least organized. In this country nearly one hundred and fifty thousand miles of railroad are operated, lying in eyery State and Territory, and much the larger part of the traffic over them is the carrying away of the farmers' grain and stock and in return taking back to them their home supplies of groceries and manufactured goods. Farmers pay most of the taxes; they furnish most of the volunteer soldiers in time of war; they are in all respects the most important class of the people; and for all these reasons they are closely related to the business of the world, and to the laws and institutions of their country. And the farmer's business, agriculture, is the foundation of all the rest. It was the primary occupation of men, it has always been the first employment in usefulness, and what is of equal interest to the student. successful farming is the best school in the world, for it involves application of scientific principles covering the largest field. Geology in the composition of the soil, chemistry in its peculiar fertilization and in the effects of rain upon it; physiology in the growth of animals and plants; astronomy in the succession of seasons and allotting days for seed time and harvest, political economy in the farmer's relation to his fellow men, to his government and to the world's commerce. There can be no more fruitful field for the poet, the painter and the mind of license than the broad areas where the farmers live. The best poetry is pastoral; the best pictures are rural landscapes, the best, the purest, the broadest life is the life of the farm. There is enough in agriculture and its relations to fill the best minds to overflowing; it is the chief business of life. Let no young man or woman expect to and anything higher or better, for there is nothing of that kind within mortal

The men and women who have to attend to setting the milk, skimming, churning and working the butter, become so accustomed to the necessary slop and peculiar smells that attend the operation, that they labor under a great disadvantage in exercising themselves as to whether they do the work well or neatly enough. There is an old saying that familiarity breeds contempt, and when we gradually have a thing grow into our very nature, with long familiarity, it is next to impossible to detect either the good or the bad points about it. Especially is this the case about cleanliness in the dairy room. Unless you go to some other dairy, and a well-kept one, too, you will in time be liable to fall into habits that will certainly injure your goods. For this, as well as many other reasons, it is well to visit round among the dairies in your neighborhood and profit by what you

It is estimated by the Pension Bureau that the number of Mexican war pension in Kansas, ought to be abandoned and a twenty-one being particularly applicable | 18 000 have already been received, and cient reason for so radical a change in better system substituted. A small in a practical way to the business of of these about 3,000 are widows' claims.

## Borticulture.

### RASPBERRY OULTURE.

The first need of the raspberry is a well-drained but not a very dry soil. Such is its adaptability that certain varieties can be grown on any land which will produce a burdock or a mullein stalk.

Our fathers first endeavored to supply their gardens from foreign nurseries, neglecting the wild species with which our woods and roadsides abounded. The raspberry of Europe has been developed, and in many instances enfeebled, by ages of cultivation. Few other fruits, however, have shown equal powers of adaptation, and we have obtained from foreign sources many valuable kinds, as, for instance, the Antwerp. In quality these foreign kinds have never been surpassed, but they have always proved tender, thriving in some localities and failing in others. The frosts of the North killed them in the winter, and Southern suns shrivelled them in the summer.

Eventually another process began, that of hybridizing, or crossing these foreign varieties with our hardier native species. Some one horticulturally inclined, having observed the unusually fine fruit on chance plants, and believing that it is a good plan to leave the fittest to survive, marked the bush, and in the autumn transferred it to his garden. It speedily propagated itself by suckers or young sprouts from the roots. Such is the history of the Cuthbert, now probably the favorite raspberry of America. Thus by chance, or by the skill of a gardener, the foreign and the native species were crossed, and a new and hardier class of varieties obtained. The large size and richness in flavor of the European berry has been bred into, and combined with, our smaller and more insipid native fruit.

Some localities and soils were so unsuited to the raspberry that no variety containing even a small percentage of foreign element could thrive. This fact led fruit-growers to give closer attention to our native species. Wild bushes were found here and there which gave fruit of such good quality as to be deemed worthy of cultivation. Some of these pure, unmixed varieties of our native species have obtained a wide celebrity, as, for instance, the Brandywine, Highland, Hardy, and, best of all the Turner. With the exception of the latter, these native varieties are decidedly inferior to such varieties as the Cuthbert and Marlbors. As to the question, what raspberry shall we plant? Dr. Hexamer selects the Cuthbert, Turner and Marlboro; Marshall P. Wilder's choice are Brinckle's Orange, Franconia, Cuthbert, Herstine and Shaffer; Norman J. Colman, Commissioner of Agriculture, Turner, Marlboro and Cuthbert; A. S. Fuller, Turner, Cuthbert and Hansel.

Throughout southern New England, along the banks of the Hudson, and westward, almost any raspberry can be grown with proper treatment. I expect to set out this year rows of Brinckle's Orange, Franconia and Hudson River Antwerp. I should prefer to set out the plants in the autumn, from the middle of October to the 10th of November; to be failing. Extirpate it as directed the better. I should have the rows four feet apart, and if the plants were to be grown among the smaller fruit trees, I should maintain a distance from them of at least seven feet. I should use only from the soil in time ingredients peyoung plants, those of the previous culiarly acceptable to them. Skill can summer's growth. I should put two well-rooted plants in each hill, and this would make the hills four feet apart is not to grow any of the small fruits give 270 bushels to the acre.

each way. I should cut back the canes or stems about six inches.

Haying set out the plants, I would next scatter over and about them one or two shovelfuls of old compost, or decayed manure of some kind. If the plants had been set out in the fall. I should mound the earth over them before freezing weather. In the spring I should remove these mounds of earth so as to leave the ground level on all sides. In November, before there was any danger of ground freezing, I would cut back the young canes at least onethird of their length, bend them gently down, and cover them with earth to the depth of four or five inches.

The canes of cultivated raspberries are biennial. A young, and in most varieties a fruitless cane, is produced in one season. It bears early in July the second year, and then its usefulness is over. Remove the old canes after they have borne their fruit. Eyery autumn, before laying the canes down; I should shorten them in one-third.

In planting a strong-growing sort, like the Cuthbert, I should advise planting in rows five feet apart. This variety will thrive where most others would starve. The Cuthbert is a large, late berry which continues long in bearing. The Cuthbert is nearly hardy; even in case of tender kinds it is only the canes that are killed by the frost; the roots below the surface are uninjured and throw up vigorous sprouts the following spring. The Marlboro is a companion berry to the Cuthbert, though it requires richer soil and better treatment.

Of the pure, native species, I should recommend only one variety, the Turner. I doubt whether there is a hardier raspberry in America. The Turner requires no winter protection whatever. Good treatment consists simply in three things: First, rigorous restriction of suckers to four or five canes in the hill; second, keeping the soil clean and mellow about the bearing plants; third, making this soil rich.

I advise that every kind and description of raspberries be kept tied to stakes or a wire trellis. The wood ripens better, the fruit is cleaner and richer from exposure to air and sunshine, and the garden is far neater than if the canes are sprawling at will. If, just before the fruit begins to ripen, a mulch of leaves, cut grass or any litter that will cover the ground slightly is placed under and around the bushes, it may save a great deal of fruit from being spoiled.

It should be remembered that the raspberry is a Northern fruit. Most of the kinds falter and fail in New Jersey and southern Pennsylvania. The Cuthbert and its class can be grown much further south, while the Turner and the Black-caps thrive almost to Florida.

Raspberries, especially those of our native species, are comparatively free from disease. Foreign varieties and their hybrids are sometimes afflicted with curled leaf. The foliage crimps up, the canes are dwarfed, and the whole plant has a sickly and often yellow appearance. The only remedy is to dig up the plant, root and branch, and burn

A disease termed the rust not infrequently attacks old and poorly nourished Black-cap bushes. The leaves take on an ochreous color and the plant is seen if not then, in early spring, the earlier above. If many bushes are affected the whole patch should be rooted up and healthy plants set out elsewhere. It is a well-known law of nature that plants of nearly all kinds appear to exhaust do much toward maintaining the need-

too long in any one locality. By setting out new plants on different ground far better results are attained with much less trouble.-E. P. Roe, in Harper's Magazine.

Rearing and Training Tomatoes.

I read with interest the various methods employed by others to accomplish the same end, and not yet having seen my very simple device mentioned I send it to your readers with the hope that its very simplicity will recommend it to some. Early in January, having secured the variety of seed desired, I plant it in shallow seed boxes, wooden soap boxes sawed in two sections being my first choice, using light, rich, friable soil. These boxes I place in my glass pit, which I heat only with oil stoves. and when up three inches I pot off the plants into thumb pots, continuing the shifting as often as needed until warm weather is at hand, generally by April 15. By that time the plants are in full flower, and often fruit formed. I prepare my beds by extra deep spading, never allowing any other implement in breaking up the soil. These beds I fertilize only every four or five years, having proved to my entire satisfaction that rich soil is the main, if not sole, cause of the tomato rotting so badly. Since I have pursued this plan I obtain an abundance of perfect fruit, whereas, before, when I manured heavily, I got magnificent plants crowded to breaking with extra-sized tomatoes, while in almost every specimen, even before coloring began, the rot made its disgusting appearance.

Now I plant in a single row two and one-half feet apart, close to a plank fence which commands the full sunshine nearly all day. In this narrow bed I drive rough stakes front and back of bed, opposite each other. On each pair of these stakes I nail three horizontal courses of lath across the bed, at one, two and three feet from the ground, the upper course being at the top of the stakes. The space between each pair of stakes is generally four or five feet, and on these cross lathings I place about three long, pliable poles the size of a man's wrist, and this gives me a threestoried structure. As soon as the tomatoes have reached the first course of slats, I give the plants a gentle pull over it to act as a support, and then vigorously pinch them in, believing that to stop the top growth advances the fruit already formed and forming.

I never set more than fifty plants in the garden, as I sow seed out in open ground for later crop. I never allow my fruit to ripen on the vine; each morning I go in person, with my basket, and select the finest and best for self, and if, perchance, any have begun to rot, plucking and throwing away. In this way I have far more than I can use, and with us they are used in great quantities in a raw state, being a well-relished breakfast dish, with great lumps of ice placed on top just after peeling and slicing and just before serving .- Mrs. J. S. R. T., in Vick's Magazine.

A method of treating raspberries is mentioned by Mr. Hopkins, of Franklin county. Ind., who with a plat of thirty hills of red raspberries upon one and a sixteenth rods of land, which are ighteen years old, procures a good crop of fruit every year—as high as sixty-two quarts in a season. The bushes are trimmed to two or three strong stalks per hill each spring, and cut back to two feet from the ground. The ground has never been hard, is well mulched, and all sprouts picked off the vines as fast as they come up, and added to the mulch, thus keeping the soil moist and

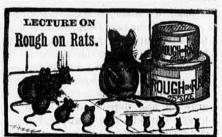
Farmers would do well to go around now and destroy the worm nests in their orchards and fruit trees. It doesn't require any scientific knowledge of worms and insects to know that they are extremely injurious to trees and fruit. Nor is it very difficult to understand that, if they are once destroyed by any means, they can do no more damage. There are many ways of destroying them. Some fruit-growers use a solution of insecticides, others burn them and many simply scrape the nests off with a tool and destroy them by stamping upon them.

There are only a few countries where the grape will in favorable seasons grow to perfection, and there is no country in the world where all kinds of grapes will succeed. Species found in the lower latitudes will not flourish if removed further north. The natives of higher latitudes will not endure the Southern heat. The Fox grape of the North will scarcely grow in the lower regions of California and Georgia, and the Scuppernong seems confined to a limited region. A vine which produces delicious grapes in one place may become very inferior in the most apparently favored localities of other sections.

P. T. Quinn says that after twentyfive years' experience in raising pears for market he has come to the conclusion that if he were about to plant an orchard and could get dwarf pears for nothing, while at the same time he had to pay \$500 a thousand for standards, he would not hesitate a moment in taking the latter. The truth is, no tree should be planted in an uncongenial locality for profit, and a dwarf pear especially requires proper treatment besides. We have seen pear orchards in western New York, which in the average of seasons continued to bear and yield as great a profit per acre as fifty acres of good farm land in the same neighborhood. These were exceptional cases, in exceptional localities, and under skillful treatment.

Prof. Morrow thinks clover is yet underestimated in its value. It is nutritious and digestible, and the crop is abundant. It is unequaled as a grain manure.

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## The Poultry Hard.

Prices of Fancy Poultry. Kansas Farmer:

When an amateur enters the business of raising fancy poultry he should always use his utmost pains to secure the test stock that can be obtained. This is the first duty to undertake in the poultry business, and is also one of the most important ones, as so much of the future profits depend upon whether it is accomplished judiciously or not.

It shows very poor economy indeed for the beginner to buy his fowls where he can get them the cheapest, and if this is done he will most surely be disappointed in the end. Most of the beginners in poultry culture do not realize how much trouble and expense there is in keeping a flock of pure-bred fowls in a first-class breeding condition. It must be remembered that the breeder has to improve his own flock each year by the introduction of choice highpriced male birds of the same breed but of a different strain, in order to bring fresh blood into his stock and to give the young chicks raised a good healthy constitution.

In buying fancy poultry the first thing to be considered always is the quality, and when the beginner satisfies himself that this is all right he should make the purchase, for the buyers of fine stock are quite numerous lately, and if you do not take them at once they will soon be sold to some one else. Do not let high prices scare you if you are satistied as to the quality of the stock in question. The best specimens can never be purchased for a very low price, and as like generally produces like, the high-priced stock will soon pay for themselves by transmitting their valuable quality in the offspring produced.

It always shows good economy to purchase the best stock to begin with, and the beginner should be glad to get them even when high prices have to be paid. Before selecting what breed to use the beginner should first determine what qualities he wishes to predominate in his flock, and he can then easily select the breed that is best adapted to his wishes. GEO. F. MARSTON.

Lice, Cholera and Roup. A Maryland farmer of long experience gives his experience as follows:

Many years ago, when I began housekeeping, I used to lose nearly half the early chickens I put out. They would not grow, seemed sleepy, stood with eyes shut, bowels loose, and finally died. I spoke of it to an old lady friend. "Catch one and I will show you what is the matter," said she. I did so; she parted the down and showed me a bunch of four or five large lice, their heads buried in the chicken's head. "Now I often take them from the nest, scarcely dry, with these things on their head," said she, "and for years I have never put out a flock of early chickens without rubbing their heads with an ointment of snuff, lard and a little coal oil mixed together." I have used this remedy ever since, generally applying it when ready to put the chickens with chickens set me to thinking. I am certain I have the key to the so-called chicken cholera, I thought to myself. It is without doubt caused by some insect or parasite, visible or invisible, somewhere about the chicken's head. Look my best, I never could see any, so I concluded they must be invisible. I soon after began to lose my chickens with cholera. I doctored to no purpose until the finest were nearly all dead. A

gas tar on their heads. I replied I did not know it was good. "They say it breeding the pure Nixon strain of Red will surely stop it if applied back of the comb on the head, but you must put it on the well and sick both." I sent and bought some coal tar, and smeared not only the heads but a fine ring around the necks and a little under the wings of all the chickens I had left. Those just taken got well. I only lost one more, that was nearly gone anyhow, and since then, as soon as one is taken, I use the gas tar, and seldom lose but the first one. I want to ask, has any one ever examined the head of a chicken that had cholera, with a microscope? If not, will some competent person do so, and report? I consider the gas tar a preventive and sure cure, and know not why, unless it kills or renders harmless some parasite, as I at first believed and still believe. The tar will make the chickens scratch the feathers off their heads, but does no other harm.

### A New Turkey.

We have been to considerable pains to learn as much as possible of the new breed of turkeys, known as Tuscarawas Red turkeys, and originated by Mrs. George Nixon, of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, and we believe from all that we can learn and from our own inspection of them that they possess qualities that are destined to make them one of the leading if not the leading turkey of the future. If one wants simply an immense quantity of meat upon as few fowls as possible then the Bronze or Narragansett will be the fowl for him, but if he wants something really toothsome, something that would tempt the palate of an epicure, then let him try the Reds. But let us describe a pair for

A good two-year-old male will weigh from twenty-five to thirty pounds. Perhaps, to retain their superior eating qualities, the standard weight ought not to be more than twenty-five pounds for mature males and thirteen pounds for hens. Young pairs could be placed at about ten and seventeen pounds for hens and gobblers. It will be seen that while they are much smaller than the large Bronze, they are yet a big improvement upon the common turkeys of the farm-yard and not at all a small bird They could easily be bred up to heavier weights, but it would be at the sacrifice of much of their present delicacy of flesh and flavor, their great forte.

In shape the Tuscarawas Reds are very compact, looking smaller than they really are, their heads, necks and legs all being very fine and delicately formed; and we wish that all breeders who are so fortunate as to have any of this breed of turkeys aim to keep them in that form. For as soon as they begin to look for grossness of form and limb in the hope of increasing their weight, their best traits will be crippled or lost altogether. They have leg and bone enough to carry a good weight of meat, and are well adapted to stand the varied atmospheric changes occurring during a year in any of the States and to do well upon any land almost to be found.

The ground color is a very fine red, as red as can be got upon any turkey. The the hen, and have no more trouble with deeper and evener color the better. early biddies. The symptoms of these The primary and secondary wing feathers should be a pure white, adding much to the beauty of the birds. We prefer birds with pure red tails, although some like a pure white tail, others a partly white tail. Any of these kinds can easily be had, as usually there will appear that much variation in a good sized flock. Let all the breeders of the Reds send me their ideas and opinions upon this and the proper standard weight for the variety, as we intend drafting a sympathizing friend asked if I had tried standard for them in a short time. Also

send names of all persons known to be turkeys.

The docility and prolificness of this new breed of turkeys is something surprising. Ours stay in a yard with a flock of Plymouth Rocks, and just as contented as any of the chickens. We are told by their originator that these points alone would decide him to place them above all others. And when we add to these very desirable qualities their table qualities, their fine appearance, beautiful rose-colored legs, hardihood and other excellencies, we can well assure our readers that the Tuscarawas Red turkey comes before the public after seven years careful selection, a strong competitor for the first place among America's "National Turkeys," as Wallace of the Journal styles it. There is room for all, especially for the best .- Cor. Southern Poultry Guide.



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to old age, are cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of discase-sustaining elements, and thus removes the cause.

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## The Busy Bee.

Making Apiculture Pay. A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer, A H. Duff, in reply to an inquirer, says:

In the first place any reader well knows that a pint of bees will not gather as much honey as a quart, and a half bushel will get double as much honey as a peck of them. It is just the same way when you go to perform a piece of work. You find that you can perform double the labor with six hands that you can with three. The great secret that has been published time and again in the bee journals, and is so much unheeded, is to make each colony strong in numbers. Many are content so long as the bees are alive. They think that they cannot help it and so let them go, and by the beginning of the honey flow each colony contains only from one to two gallons of bees. This is all your own fault. You have it in your power to get your colonies as strong almost as you wish. Put another story to your hive and get it full, then you can divide them in two and get more surplus honey than if you kept them together. Mr. B. F. Carroll, of Dresden, Texas, a wellknown apiarist, secured from one colony of bees 1,000 pounds of extracted honey, (from four stories). He had probably one and a half or two bushels of bees. Localities differ; some furnish a wonderful crop of honey, while others are light, but I do not believe there is a State in the Union in which bees cannot be kept successfully.

In order to prepare for getting such vields we should have to commence by the first of September, or the first of August is better. It is well known that bees do not increase during the winter, so if we start into winter quarters with a handful to each colony, we must not expect to come out in the spring with any more. This is where the first mistake is made and the great secret is forgotten-to keep the colonies strong at all times. Taey must be strong in the fall, and must not be old bees either. You must see that the brood-rearing is kept up during September, and that every colony goes into winter quarters with the necessary quantity and kind of bees to insure good wintering. You have perfect control of this, and feeding is the necessary element to secure it, with careful manipulation.

Every colony must be placed in winter quarters before the first frosts come, and the mode of wintering which is now most successfully used is in the chaff hives, and the larger and more chaff they contain the better. Each colony should have twenty-five or thirty pounds of good quality of sealed honey, (white clover is the best.) Besides they should have placed right over the cluster five or six pounds of candy. This is a more healthy diet than any honey, and they will partake of it in preference to their stores as long as it lasts.

Take pure granulated sugar of the best quality, add a little water in order to start it to melting; boil slowly until you think you have all the water boiled out that you put in; take it off the fire; stir it well for a few minutes, then pour out into pans, plates, or anything that is shallow. Place paper on the plates light 4 75a5 30, skips 3 75a4 50. in order to keep the candy from sticking. In a few minutes this will harden almost as hard as rock candy. All honey, or syrups of any kind, tends to produce dysentary in bees during the long confinement in winter. This candy will never cause trouble. Some add tonics of different kinds to the candy, and flour, which answers in the absence of pollen, but I use the pure sugar and find no use for anything in the way of

just so in the spring, when the queens commence laying. The number of eggs she lays is always governed by the size of the cluster of bees in the hive. It only takes her a few days to lay them, even if all the frames are to be laid full. In order to keep the breeding up we must feed daily. Even if they have plenty of honey the feeding stimulates them to brood-rearing. After honey can be gathered in the fields we may cease feeding until the flow runs out. then we must feed again and keep it up until the main honey flow is at hand, when we are ready with bushels of bees to gather it to the amount of 800 to 500 pounds per colony, and divided at that. Some may think this feeding expensive, but it is not, as it requires only one-half to one gill to each colony per day to keep this breeding up. It is just as sensible to say that the farmer can make money out of his stock without feeding them, as it is to say that bees require no feed. At the same time they work for you and board themselves to a great extent. I do not know of those results being obtained from any other than Italian bees, or at least the new races, Italian, Cyprian, or Holy Land. It makes no difference how well we do our work if we do not observe the following, we shall fail to a certain extent: that is to have the colonies extremely strong at the right time and give them abundance of storage room, in the right manner. I am well aware of the fact that many apiarists, after increasing their colonies to the hundreds, do not show up as good an average as they did when keeping a smaller number, but I attribute this to carelessness rather than to overstocking the locality. I think any one man cannot do justice to over one hundred colonies, and may make the same number of dollars and cents with less. I think the greatest trouble now with many apiarists is that they give about the same time and attention to 500 colonies that they did years ago to 100, and this explains the cry of overstocking. The fact is that not the onehundredth part of the honey is gathered, but goes to loss for want of bees to gather it.

### THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, June 13, 1887.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.

CATTLE - Receipts 1,400, shipments 300. Market steady. Choice heavy natives 4 40a4 65, fair to good shipping steers 4 00a4 30, fair to choice butchers 3 70a4 20, fair to good feeders 3 10a4 00, fair to good stockers 2 15a3 10, common grass to corn-fed Texans 3 00a4 25.

HOGS-Receipts 3,200, shipments 800. Mar ket active and 10c higher, and closed easier. Heavy and butchers selections 5 10a5 20, fair to good packing 4 90a5 05, medium to prime York ers 4 75a4 90, common to good pigs 4 00a5 70.

SHERP-Receipts 1,600, shipments 800. Market steady. Fair to choice clipped 3 10a4 15, lambs 3 70a4 80.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE - Receipts 11,000, shipments 2,000. Market slow, 5al5c lower. Shipping steers 3 65a4 65, stockers and feeders 2 25a3 50; cows. bulls and mixed, 1 75a3 25; Texas cattle, 2 90a

HOGS-Receipts 2,700, shipments 5,000. Market 5c lower and closed stronger. Rough and mixed 4 75a5 10, packing and shipping 5 00a5 25,

SHEEP-Receipts 5,000, shipme ket slow. Natives 3 00a4 25, Western 3 50a4 00, lambs 1 25a3 50 per head.

Kansas City.

The Drovers' Telegram reports:

Received from 5 p. m. Saturday to 12 m. today, 2,033 cattle, 5,634 hogs and no sheep. Held over, 969 cattle, 891 hogs and 467 sheep. Total, 2,992 cattle, 6,525 hogs and 467 sheep.

Last year's receipts of cattle for the corresponding day were 1,903 head. The top price f pollen, but I use the pure sugar and no use for anything in the way of price was paid for a lot of shipping steers averaging 1,297 lbs. which brought 480. This year the top lot brought 410. This makes a difference of 60c for last year.

Bulk of sales of hogs last year, with receipts

the fall we can expect them to come out of 10,456 head, was made at from 3 80a3 85; this year the bulk ranged from 475a490. This makes a difference of 105 in favor of this year

There were no fresh receipts of sheep. Those held over had already been sold. There was a good demand for stockers, and if they had been here they would have brought strong prices. As it was there was nothing done. Local dressed-meat men were looking about for muttons but could find none. 11 lambs at 250 each.

### PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York

WHEAT-No. 2 red, 951/2c elevator, 96% a971/2c delivered.

CORN-No. 2, 47c elevator, 48a481c delivered. St. Louis.

WHEAT-Lower, opening weak and values declined 1c; later recovered slightly, but at close relapsed 1c below Saturday. No. 2 red,

cash, 80%c; June, 80a81c. CORN-Lower and weak. Cash, 35c; June,

OATS-Quiet and easy. Cash, 22c.

RYE-Dull at 54c.

Chicago.

The dullness which prevailed in the wheat pit to-day was in marked contrast with the excitement of the closing hours of Saturday, when wheat dropped nearly 4c under the enormous unloading. It is said that the manipulators of the tumble took in 2,000,000 bushels at 2c under the average trading figure of the day on Saturday, and it was also reported that the same combination, in order to steady the mar-

ket, again took 2,000,000 more bushels to-day. Cash quotations were as follows: WHEAT - No. 2 spring, 92a921/2e; No.

pring, 73c · No. 2 red, 92c. CORN-No. 2, 37a37%c. OATS-No. 2, 25a25¼c. RYE-No. 2, 531/2c.

Kansas City.

WHEAT - Receipts at regular elevators ince last report 356 bus., withdrawals 11,600 bus., leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day 93,443 bus. The market to-day on 'change was weaker, and values only nominally lower on the call, as there were no sales of any of the different grades, either for cash or future delivery. No. 2 soft winter, cash, 73c bid, 77c asked. No. 2 red winter, cash, no bids, 69%c asked.

CORN-Receipts at regular elevators since last report 7,333 bus,, and withdrawals 3,480 bus., leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day 288,546 bus.. On track by sample: No. 2 cash, 30½c; No. 2 white, cash, 35c.

OATS-On track by sample: No. 2 mixed, eash, 30c; No. 2 white, 301/2.

RYE-No bids nor offerings

HAY-Receipts 7 cars. Market firm for strictly fancy. New, 1100; old, fancy, small baled, 10 00; large baled, 9 59; wire-bound 50c less. Low grades dull and weak.

OIL-CAKE-Per 100 lbs. sacked, 125; 2100 per on, free on board cars; car lots, 20 00 per ten. SEEDS - We quote: Flaxseed, 85e per

bushel on a basis of pure. Castor beans, 125

BUTTER-Receipts fair and market steady for poor and off stock going to shippers at 7a %c. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 18c; good, 14c; fine dairy in single package lets, 121/c; storepacked do., 10e for choice.

CHEESE-We quote: Full cream 10c, part skim flats 6a7c, Young America 12½c, Kansas,

EGGS-Receipts larger and market weaker at 13c per dozen for fresh.

POTATOES-Michigan, choice, 1 85a1 40.

BROOMCORN-We quote: Green self-working, 2½a3c; green hurl, 3½c; green inside and covers, 2c; red-tipped and common self-working, 1%a1%c; crooked, 1c.

PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually 1/2 higher. Sugar-cured meats (canvassed or plain): Hams 11e, breakfast bacon 91/4c, dried beef 12c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides 7 50, long clear sides 7 40, shoulders 556, short clear sides 770. Smoked meats: clear rib sides 8 00, long clear sides 7 90, shoulders 650, short clear sides 820. Barrel meats: mess pork 15 00. Choice tierce lard 625.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade and Transportation of New York city, June 4, a resolution was adopted reciting that "the trunk lines, heretofore known as the poeled lines, have adopted a new classification of freight which perpetuates, under the guise of classification, the unjust discrimination in favor of large shippers which was fermerly perpetrated under the guise of rebates and drawbacks," and declaring an intention to present the subject to the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners.

At a meeting of the Kentucky Distillers Association, the 9th inst., a resolution was adopted recommending a stoppage in the production of whisky until October 1, 1888. At least 95 per cent. of the producing element of the State was represented. An officer of the association stated that there were now in bond in Kentucky 39,000,000 gallons of whisky, of which 18,000,000 gallons were distilled in the last year. There are also 5,000,000 gallons in foreign ports belonging to Kentucky men, and all this makes a supply great enough to last three years. The resolution takes effect July 1.

### Farm Loans.

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

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

### HAGEY & WILHELM, Commission Merchants.

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

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

J. H. PRESCOTT, Pres't. ED. C. GAY, Secretary.

C. E. FAULKNER, Vice Pres't. M. D. TEASUE, Treasurer.

## National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,

SALINA : KANSAS,

MAKES A SPECIALTY OF INSURING FARM BUILDINGS AND STOCK Against loss by Fire, Lightning, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms.

Premium Notes in Force and Other Assets, \$125,000.

Your Insurance solicited. Correspondence invited. Agents Wanted. [Mention Kansas Farmer.]

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

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

## Kansas Farmers' Fire Insurance Company,

ABILENE, : : : KANSAS, Insures Farm Property, Live Stock and Detached Dwellings

Against Fire, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms.

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

The last report of the Insurance Department of this State shows the KANSAS FARMERS FIRE INSUR-ANCE COMPANY has more assets for every one hundred dellars at risk than any ether company doing bus-iness in this State, viz.:

The Kanaas Firmers' has \$1.00 to pay \$18.00 at risk; the Home, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$46.00; the Con-tinental, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$30.00; the German, of Freeport, III., \$1.00 to pay \$70.00, the Burlington of Iowa, \$1.00 to pay \$75.00, and the State of Iowa has \$1.00 to pay \$79.00 at risk.

## THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

POSTING.

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

And such notice shall be published in the Farmer is three successive issues of the paper. It is made the daty of the proprietors of the Kansas Farmer to send they paper, free of cost, to every County Clerk in the State, to be kept on file in his sifice for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.06 to \$5.06 to \$5.06 to stray conty Clerk of the Farmer for a violation of this law.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the

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

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

No persons, except citizens and householders, can takerup a stray.

If an animal liable to be taken up, shall ceme 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 an estray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township giving a correct description of such stray.

If such stray is net proven up at the expiration of ton 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 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 the time such stray was taken up (ten days after posting), make out and return to the County Cierk, 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 Kave was tray and the stray of the description and value of such at a stray in the carefided copy of the description and value of such at a stray in the same and its cash value and the certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

certified copy of the description and value of 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 sosts.

stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs.

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

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

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker-up may have had, and report the same on their 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 soil or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the State before the title shall have vested in him, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 2, 1887.

Barber county-Robt. J. Talioferro, clerk. POMY-Taken up by W. P. Anglin, in Hazelten tp., (P. O. Hazelton), April 7, 1837, one light dun and white horse pony, 14 hands high, split in left ear, M and 3 on left shoulder; valued at \$16.

Rice county-Wm. Lowrey, clerk. PONY—Taken up by James A. Underwood, in Eureka tp., (P. O. Alliance), May 2, 1887, one gray mare pont, 14 hands high, branded Y with diamond in for of the letter on left hip and R on left jaw; valued at \$30.

Comanche county—Thos. P. Overman, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Edward Keho, in Nescatunga p., (P. O. Nescatunga), April 25, 1887, one gray horse;

HORSE—By same, one bay horse; valued at \$10.

HORSE—By same, one sorrel horse; valued at \$15.

Hamilton county—J. M. Hicks, clerk.

Hamilton county—J. M. Hicks, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. W. Phillips, in Coolidge tp.,
(P. O. Coolidge), April 18, 1887, one light roan mare, 3
years old, over-bit in right ear; valued at \$35.

MARE—By same, one dark roan mare, 2 years old,
over-bit in right ear; valued at \$35.

over-bit in right ear; valued at \$35.

Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by C. F. Huddleston, in Alexandria tp., April 30, 1837, one dark brown horse, about 15½ hands high, scars on left hip, about 15 years old; valued at \$30.

MARE—By same, one brown mare, about 15 hands high, white hind feet, about 12½ ears old; valued at \$30.

MARE—By same, one sorrel mare, about 14½ hands high, white hind feet, about 16½ hands high, blaze face, three white feet, branded \$5 on left shoulder, about 10 years old; valued at \$30.

Allen county—R. W. Duffy, clerk.

Allen county-R. W. Duffy, clerk.

COW-Taken up by J. A. Smith, in Elsmore tp., May 10, 1887, one brindle cow, end of horns sawed off, crop off right ear; valued at \$14. Brown county-G. I. Prewitt, clerk.

BROOD SOW—Taken up by Joseph Stager, in Mission tp., May 14, 1887, one large brood sow, weight about 300 pounds, ring in nose.

Johnson county-Henry V. Chase, clerk. HORSE — Taken up by Henry E. Peachey, near Shawnee, one white horse, black ears, right eye out, saddle marks, had on bridle with curb-bit, about 12 years old, 14½ hands high.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 9, 1887.

Sedgwick county-E. P. Ford, clerk. PONY—Taken up by George White, in Minneha tp., May 11, 1827, one dark mare pony, 15 years old, collar marks; valued at \$15.

Johnson county-Henry V. Chase, clerk. HORSE-Taken up by R. V. Williams, in Oxford 2., one horse, 9 years old, both hind feet white, strip in nose, branded W on left shoulder, 16 hands high;

forehead and under belly, has a wart on left front teat; valued at \$50.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 16, 1887.

Miami county-H. A. Floyd, clerk. COLT—Taken up by Thus. Pugh, in Stanton tp., May 23, 1837, one dark bay horse colt, a few white hairs in forehead, 1 year old, no marks or brands;

Sedgwick county-E. P. Ford, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by A. J. Martin, in Salem tp., May 22, 1887, one dark brown mare pony, 14 hands high, 8 years old, star in forchead, white spot on left hind foot, branded on left hip with mule shee; valued at \$20.

Mitchell county-...clerk.

MILCHEII COUNTY .... CIEFK.

HEIFER—Taken up by Erwin H. Bridges, two miles southeast of Solomon Rapids, May 8, 1887, one dark roan heifer, 2 years old, face mostly white, belly and legs mostly white, some white on top of shoulders and hips, branded E on right hip, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$15.

Marien county-E. S. Waiton, clerk. MARE—Taken up by Cornelius J. Dunksen, in Lib-erty tp., (P. O. Hillsboro), May 13, 1887, one gray mare, 15 hands high, no marks or brands; valued at \$35.

Harper county-E. S. Rice, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Henry Pittman, in Stohrville tp., May 18, 1887, one gray horse, 14½ hands high, slit in both ears, saddle marks; valued at \$30.

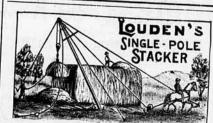
McPherson county-E. L. Loomis, clerk. PONY—Taken up by J. S. Willard, in Little Vailey tp., May 11, 1887, one gray mare pony, about 9 years old, branded R on jaw and J on left shoulder, Spanish brand on left hip, saddle marks on back; valued at \$20.

### STOLEN!

PARSONS, KAS., April 18, 1887.

Stolen last night, from Parsons, one Bright Bay Herse, 6 years old past, 15½ hands high, weighs about 1,009 pounds, is in splendid condition, roached mane, heavy tail, had been burnt on both legs by a rope under feticoks, one leg being marked plainer than other; has clean head and prominent eyes, and is a horse that will attract attention anywhere. \$50 Reward for the recovery of the horse, and \$100 for the arrest and conviction of the thief.

Address M. B. MASON, Dep'ty Sheriff, Parsens, Kas.



THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

Send for catalogue of latest improvements in Ray Tools, and how to build hay barns. LOUDEN MACHINERY CO., Fairfield, Ia.

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Convenient to Stock Shippers. A good Family Hotel.

Table and Rooms first class. Statestreet, Archeravenue or L. S. & M. S. Dumney pass the house to all parts of the city and depots.

W. F. ORCUTT, Proprietor.

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ONLY LINE RUNNING

3 DAILY TRAINS 3 BETWEEN

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Elegant Parlor Cars to KANSAS CITY, and Reclining Chair Cars Free on all trains.

2--DAILY TRAINS.-2

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Is the only route to the Great Hot Springs of Arkansas, and the most direct route to all points in Texas.

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Through Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars

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IRES ROOT BEER
as cents of a delicious, sparkling perance beverage. Strengthens and purities blood, Its purity and delicacy commend it is sold by druggists and storekeepsse sverywhere.



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TOPEKA, :: KAS.

ONE HUNDRED HEAD OF COWS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE. LIBERAL PRICES. TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS. Twenty head coming two-year-old

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G. A. FOWLER, St. MARYS, KAS.

E. S. SHOCKEY, MANAGER, LAWRENCE, KAS.

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200 HEAD OF THOROUGHBRED HEREFORD CATTLE,

Including the IMPORTED FOWLER MERD and the FAMOUS SHOCKEY & GIBB HERD 1,200 head High-grade Hereford and Short-horn Cattle. We want 1,000 calves annually, sired by bulls purchased of us. Inspect our herd and learn particulars.

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## Devon Cattle!

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

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

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## Kansas City Stock Yards.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI,

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

## Higher Prices are Realized

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

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

## Kansas City Stock Yards Company Horse and Mule Market.

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CAPT. W. S. TOUGH.

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Managers. This company has established in connection with the Yards an extensive Herse and Mule Market, known as the KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS COMPANY HORSE AND MULE MARKET. Have always on hand a large stock of all grades of Horses and Mules, which are longent and sold on commission, by the head or in carload lots.

In connection with the Sales Market are large feed stables and pens, where all stock will receive the best of care.

Special attention given to receiving and forwarding.

The facilities for handling this kind of stock are unsurpassed at any stable in this country. Consignments are solicited, with the guarantee that prompt settlements will be made.

C. F. MORSE, General Manager

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H. P. CHILD, Superintendent.

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CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

Rooms 23 and 24, Exchange Building, Kansas City Stock Yards, Unequaled facilities for handling consignments of Stock in either of the above cities.

Correspondence invited. Market reports furnished free.

Refers to Publishers Kansas Farmer.

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The QUEEN CITY of the Arkansas Valley.

Surrounded by the FINEST LANDS in Kansas. Lands cheap, but developing rapidly.

Now is the time to invest! Deeded Lands, \$4 to \$7 per acre.

Write for full information to

B. F. STOCKS & CO.,

The leading Real Estate Firm in GARDEN CITY, KANSAS.

## Cheap Homes!

ptp., one horse, 9 years old, both hind feet white, strip valued at \$90.

HORSE—By same, one flea-bitten gray horse, 12 years old, 15% hands high; valued at \$50.

BERRY BOXES and all xinds of FRUIT BASKETS

COW—Taken up by Geo. E. Rees, in Scott tp., May 30, 1887, one red cow, 4 years old, has some white in Senton Harbor, Mich. PACKAGES

WANDAY Organized; county seat permanently located at Meade Center; building stone. Three Railroads coming at the rate of two miles a day. Land cheap, but raps 30, 1887, one red cow, 4 years old, has some white in Benton Harbor, Mich. PACKAGES

MEADE COUNTY, RANSAS Organized; county seat permanently located at Meade Center; building stone. Three Railroads coming at the rate of two miles a day. Land cheap, but raps 30, 1887, one red cow, 4 years old, has some white in Benton Harbor, Mich. PACKAGES

## The Veterinarian.

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

DEFORMED FEET .- My colt's fore feet are growing out like a horn, being almost round and about six inches long. The bottom of the hoof is quite soft and seems to be tender. Its ankles were very weak during the summer, but quite strong before winter. Am not certain as to the cause, but think they were frozen. What can be done for it? [We cannot suggest anything further than that you have a horse-shoer who understands his business attend to the colt's feet, and by a judicious use of the knife he will after some months make the hoofs assume their natural aspect if there is no congenital malformation

COLT FOUNDER.-I have a very fine mare that had a colt on the 15th of April, and was not known to be hurt anywhere. Three days afterwards she got lame in her hind quarters, walked on her heels, and acted as if her bag rubbed, but nothing could be found. After three days more she got lame all over, and acted as if she was foundered. When made to trot she bends down or sinks down behind, as if it hurt her very bad; but she is getting better. [The mare will gradually recover on continued liberty on good pasture, with ready access to shade and good water, and no other treatment will be required, except occasionally paring the feet.]

LARYNGITIS .- C. F. G., Galva, Kas.: Can anything be done for a colt about four weeks old that has been troubled in the following manner from birth: It will suck its dam for a few moments when it will seem to strangle, and it will stop and cough, discharging the milk from nose and mouth in coughing. Colt seems to be in good spirits, but is getting thin from the effects of losing so much of its milk. [Your colt has got a sore throat (laryngitis), contracted probably by being sheltered in a drafty stable. Keep indoors for a few days and use the following: Chlorate of potash, 1 drachm; fluid extract of licorice, 1 ounce; simple syrup, 3 ounces. Place a tablespoonful three times daily far back on the tongue. Apply a warm linseed poultice to the throat and change twice daily.]

COLTS, SKIN DISEASE .- I have three mare colts, two of them are two years old and the other one this spring. The latter part of last summer they were covered on their sides with blotches, or pimples, and the hair came off of their heads and necks some; had the appearance of a horse that had been heated. It nearly all disappeared through the winter, but since I turned them out this spring they are as bad as before and growing worse. They were nicely wintered and have always been in good condition. Some men call it "scarletina." [The trouble with your colts is some form of cuticular disease, of which there are many varieties. Your description does not justify an attempt at classification. We will therefore prescribe upon general principles. The disease is not "scarletina." We take it for granted that the colts are in a plethoric condition. Treatment: Take socotrine aloes, pulv., two ounces; nitrate of potassa, pulv., and Jamaica ginger root, pulv., of each one ounce. Mix, and divide into twenty powders. Give one powder to each animal at night in the feed, or mix with water to a paste and smear on the tongue. Select a pleasant day, place the animals in the sun, and scrub each animal with castile soap and water, on all parts affected by the disease. Then sponge with the fol-

lowing: Hyposulphite soda, four ounces, dissolved in a gallon of soft water; or, what would be better, take Evinco Liniment, one part to two parts of soft water. Repeat once a week until the disease disappears. The powders should be repeated after an interval of one week if necessary.]

The overfeeding of any kind of breeding stock is calculated to impair fertility and that species of thriftiness which prompts to activity and the full working powers of all the vital organs.

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

### HUMPHREYS'

HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFICS

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, Poultry. 500 PAGE BOOK on Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free.

Chart Sent Free.

CURES—Fevers, Congestions, Inflammation,
A.A.—Spinal Memingitis, Milk Fever.
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E. E.—Coughs, Heaves, Pacumonia.
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Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual,
Witch Hazel Oil and Medicator, \$7.00
Price, Single Bottle (over 50 doses). — .60

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In use 30 years The only successful tempers, Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness, and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. I per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for \$6. SOLD BY DERUGGISTS, or sent postpaid on receipt of Drice,—Humphreys' Medicine Co., 100 Fulton St., N. Y.

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Inporters and Breeders of French Draft and French Conch Horses. We have now over 75 head of imported French Draft Stallions and Mares on induction of the process of the process of the french Draft Stallions and Mares on induction of the process o

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IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Percheron, Clydesdale and Coach Horses.

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

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In connection with G. M. SEXTON, Auctioneer to the Shire Horse Society of England, Importers and Breeders of



ENGLISH SHIRE & SUFFOLK PUNCH HORSES RED POLLED CATTLE and LARGE YORKSHIRE PIGS,

Have on hand a very choice collection, including a recent importation of Horses, several of which have won many premiums in England, a special guarantee of their soundness and superiority of form and action Prices very moderate and terms easy. Send for New Catalogue. 34 East Fifth street, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

## TOWHEAD STOCK FARM

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Importer and Breeder of



Clydesdale & Norman HORSES.

I have a choice col-ection of Imported Pure-bred and Reg-stered Clydesdales at low prices.

EF Each Stallion
guaranteed a breeder. Correspondence solicited.

Eleven Importations Within the Last Twelve Months. We have now on hand the grandest collection of

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## ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES



in America, and are the only firm that ever imported a CHAMPION WINNER AT THE GREAT LONDON DRAFT HORSE SHOW. Prices moderate and terms to suit buyers. Bend for new illustrated catalogue to

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PURE POLAND-CHINAS.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

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Street recovered in Ohio Poland China and American Bonkshire Records. In 224tte- 12.

Stock recorded in Ohio Poland-China and American Berkshire Records. In addition to my own breeding, the animals of this herd are now and have been

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selected from the notable and reliable herds of the United States, without regard to price.

The best and largest herd in the State. I will furnish first-class Hogs or Pigs with individual merit and a gill-edged pedigree. Single rates by express.

PERSONAL INSPECTION SOLICITED. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.



Chester White, Berkshire and
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Dogs, Scotch Coilles, Fox
Hounds and Beagles, Sheep
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Chester, Chester Co., Pa.

Send stamp for Circular and Price List.

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Berkshire and Small Yorkshire

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

WM. BOOTH & SON,
Winchester, Kas.

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OTTAWA HERD OF PURE-BRED

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

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Choice animals of all ages generally on hand at prices to suit the times. Orders for extra show Spring Pigs should be sent in at

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F. W. TRUESDELL, Lyons, Kas.

NATIONAL HERD. Established 1845. THOROUGHBRED POLAND OHINAS as produced by A. C. Moore & Soas, Canton, III.



PLEASANT VALLEY HERD

Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



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

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A Scotch writer says this disease may be avoided by milking lightly the first few days after calving. He says that after parturition the womb and contiguous parts are naturally in an inflamed condition and the sudden removal of the milk causes the upper portion of the udder to become chilled, which he attributes as the cause of the disease. His practice was to allow the cow to calve wherever she happened to be, and then allow the calf to remain with her and never interfere with them for three days. Before practicing this method, and drawing the udder clean after calving, he lost many cows with milk fever, but after adopting the nonmilking method he lost none. He says, " you can judge yourself of the successful results of this mode of treatment, when I inform you that out of nearly 2,000 cases of parturition that have passed under my hands since 1862, I have never had a case of milk fever.' His practice is when he finds it necessary to take the calves from the dams when first dropped to draw about onefourth of the cow's milk and keep the udder generally in that condition, not relieving it of all the milk until after the third day. He says that such is the practice of the Eastern Cossacks, Tartars, Kirghy, etc., on the Steppes near the Asiatic frontier.

The slave population of the empire of Brazil is estimated at 1,177,022, of whom 623,274 are males and 553,748 females.

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Sound is much increased by the echoes in a closed vault. In a cave of the Pantheon, the guide by striking the flap of his great coat makes a noise like the report of a can-The same phenomenon is found in the Mammoth cave of Kentucky. In the cave of Smellen, near Viborg, in Finland, by throwing in a live animal terrible noises are heard. Pliny tells of a similar cave in Dalmatia where the falling of a stone raised a perfect storm. Fingal's cave, in the island of Staffa, presents another remarkable pheof Staffa, presents another remarkable phenomenon. The end of this cave is dark and gloomy, and may be compared to the chancel of a church, while the basaltic columns may be likened to the organ pipes. At the extremity of the grotto, and near the level of the water, is a small opening whence come harmonious sounds which are produced by the sea rising and falling:

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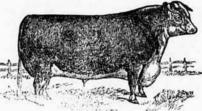
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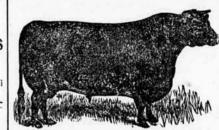
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