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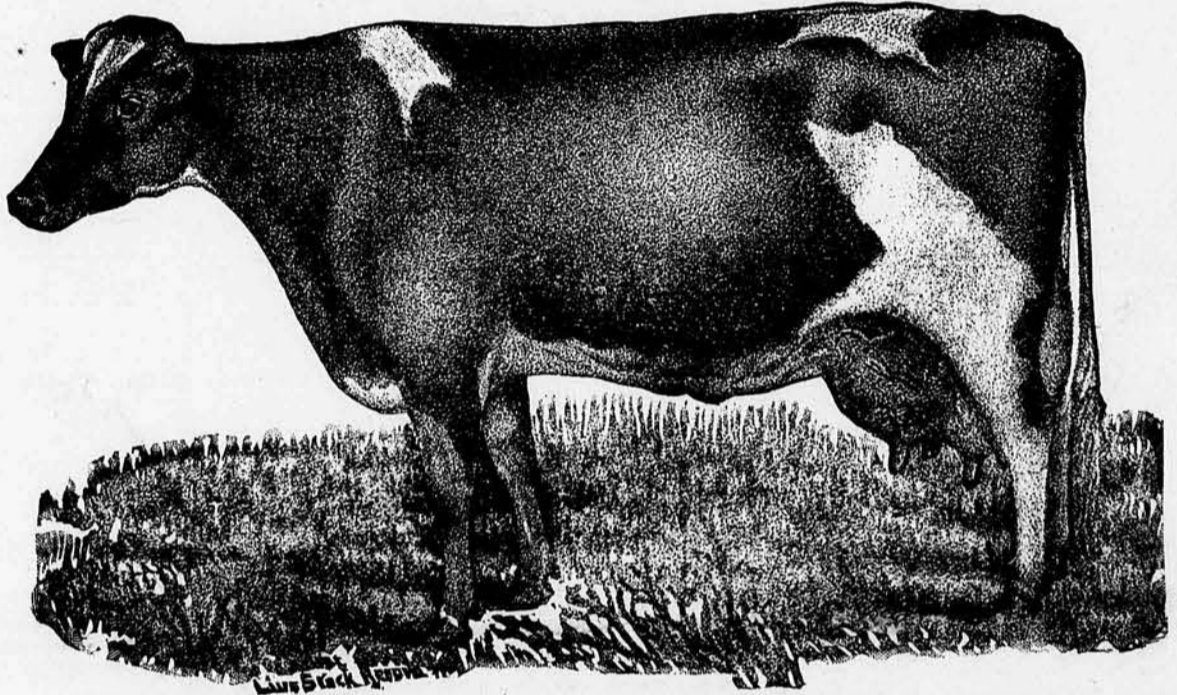
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Advertisement for T. E. Bowman & Co., Real Estate Loans, located at 116 West Sixth Street, Jones Building, Topeka, Kansas. Includes details about mortgage services and interest rates.

Advertisement for 'The Leading Furniture House of Kansas', Reed & Son, 510 Kansas Ave., Topeka. Promotes special inducements for out-of-town purchasers.

Advertisement for Agricultural Books, listing titles such as 'Farm and Garden', 'Fruits and Flowers', and 'Horses' with their respective prices.

Advertisement for Peffer's Tariff Manual, a non-partisan statement of facts and figures showing the tariff's origin and history, available for purchase from the KANSAS FARMER office.

Advertisement for Estey Organs and Pianos, listing various models and prices, and providing contact information for E. M. Miller & Co. in Topeka, Kansas.

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Advertisement for 'AGENTS LOOK HERE' for Warranted Watches, sent by mail or express, with details about the Standard Watch Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Agricultural Matters.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS: THEIR OBJECTS, METHODS AND EQUIPMENTS.

[A paper presented before the Council of the National Educational Association at San Francisco, July 11, 1888, by President Geo. T. Fairchild, of the Kansas State Agricultural College.]

[Continued from last week.]

A third fact appears: That the moral and material support for thoroughly scientific enquiry can come from no other source than masses of men whose training suggests the need of advanced inquiry. The majority of untrained farmers ask for only the rough experiment that decides whether this or that seed will yield most; whether this or that method of plowing or cultivation costs least for the crop secured; or, as one who signed himself "A Would-be Farmer," wrote me a few weeks since, "Can I feed pigs on corn so that at six months old they will weigh 300 pounds? If so, what breed of pigs on what kind of corn?" The actual underlying truths which make improvements possible, they usually denounce as "fine-spun theories." Only as the leaven of youth awakened to the nature of science pervades the mass, can the means for higher investigations be secured. Experiment stations must be mere bureaus of ready-made information on the merest practical judgments, unless a truly scientific bias among farmers can be secured.

A fourth fact is beyond dispute: that the trained experts now willing and ready for these genuine investigations are largely the offspring of such elementary training. As I run over in mind the corps of able directors and assistants recently organized into the thirty-nine experiment stations provided for by Congress, I am met by this fact in almost every one. With a few notable exceptions among the older men, the multitude have come from the few, relatively, who have had this early training, or something akin to it. Many of the leading authorities in agricultural and horticultural matters have had their interest awakened by early education in the few such schools. For I must admit that the majority of the thirty-nine endowed colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts have drifted with the tide into university departments or schools of technology. Yet the nation looks to the minority for its real leaders toward a more perfect agricultural knowledge.

Accepting these facts as a foundation of certainty, I have studied the problem of adjustment between a genuine education, in no narrow spirit of exclusiveness, and such a body of information and thought as must preserve the natural, normal, interest in all that pertains to the farm and the development of farm industry. Without a taint of opposition to either the objects or the methods of the high classical training, I have watched the necessities of my problem with constantly growing confidence in the solution which I try briefly to offer here. In my own mind the conviction is settled that the true object to which all the forces of such an institution should tend, is such discipline of body, mind, and sympathies as shall give strength for the task of elevating agriculture, while the everyday surroundings add to the natural curiosity about seeds, soils, moisture, heat, germination and fertilization, variation in plant and animal, adaptation of parts and forces. In all of this there is abundant room for truest discipline of perceptive powers; of judgment in all the phases of thought—comparison, abstraction, generalization, classification, and abstruse reasoning—and the

most natural cultivation of memory and imagination. Above all, the true philanthropy that seeks each man's good should pervade the whole with the widest intelligence of the world's wants always at hand. To be more explicit, the object is neither to make a set of trained hands for the farmer, not even to graduate farmers, if you please, nor to follow established rules of discipline which lead the bulk of thoughts and sympathies away from the farm, but to give genuine education in the humanities through those elements of knowledge which touch humanity most.

That such an object is definite enough to be distinctly gained is proved by the work of several institutions of established fame whose graduates are men of influence, showing their discipline in just such humanitarian efforts as we seek. Whether farmers, physicians, lawyers, editors, or even preachers, their thoughtful sympathies reach to such work.

To secure this object under the present conditions in most of the States, the following methods are commended upon the test of experience, verified by extended observation:—

First, students must be able to reach the advantages of such an institution directly from their rural homes. Whatever preparatory training is needed must be given by the schools at home, if possible; if, not, by the institution. Any required examination at admission must be suited to the methods of the rural schools, and in no way is even a seeming advantage to be given to a city grading system as a means of access. Of all things, any form of recognizing preparatory schools which cannot readily apply to the common district school breaks the continuity between the agricultural home and the agricultural college.

Second, the course of study must present essential discipline in lines of most direct interest. The mother tongue stands first as the key to knowledge, the instrument of clear thought, and the medium of influence. If circumstances indicate that such training can be best given by comparison with another related language, living or dead, it may be used, but always subsidiary to the native language. In general, with the common methods of teaching, attention to English in all its simplicity and complexity, its derivations, combinations, and growths and associations within itself will give better results within an ordinary four years' course than can be given through any mere smattering of other tongues.

Of next importance, and co-ordinate in time, must be the discipline of perceptive and reasoning faculties through the science of nature, with abundant illustrations from the things which the students themselves have handled. Botany, chemistry, mineralogy, entomology, comparative anatomy, physiology, zoology, and geology make a series so full of constant adaptations to previous curiosity as to give new zest to the problems of farm life. These applications may be wisely emphasized in special groups where information is given as to practical questions in raising and handling crops and domestic animals, trees and garden vegetables, with the chemistry of growth and decay, provided these groups are carefully adjusted to the mastery of elementary sciences. Of equal importance in the discipline is a series of lessons in such intuitions as pure and applied mathematics afford with sufficient introspection to arouse interest in the processes of thinking, feeling, and willing, as well as in the results. With these, and illustrative of their bearing upon human welfare, there must be enough of history, including geography, to show

the tendencies of civilization, if not the complex forces promoting it, and the essential principals of national economy and government. The grand essentials in all this are two: the principles shall be truly scientific, as broad as all the facts; the illustrations and applications shall fit into the life of the farmers' sons and daughters who study them.

Third, all these studies should have awakened appetite for further research; but to cultivate this, outlines of study and investigation may be suggested, such as any careful student may follow. If these lead to a second degree, the incentive is stronger and the work more definite and original, therefore more practical as a part of real education. If, in these second, or post-graduate, courses, it is feasible to combine art with science and science with art, we have the best conditions possible for general advancement of agriculture by a truly trained body of workers all along the line.

Fourth, it seems to me essential to such a plan of education that every youth should have his interest in the details of farming kept alive by some responsibility in actual service. Much of these details can be made instructive—illustrative of principles in the art and related sciences; but if it should be only indirectly so, the care and attention required in a few hours each week of ordinary manual labor makes real the lessons in agriculture. Even the friction of such a requirement may be turned to advantage in exalting the importance of a host of details out of which most interesting problems grow. Such work brings the student into direct contact with improved methods and means, as well as with questions under investigation, arouses curiosity and develops ingenuity, without which all the information of the cyclopedias is useless on the farm or to the farmers. It stands in the relation of laboratory practice to the chemist.

Fifth, special opportunities for the development of higher ideals and better appreciation of the importance of a true agriculture occur all through the course. The special courses of lectures show that it has a character—a body of principles. General lectures touch it on every side incidentally. Even strangers bear incidental testimony by their interest and enthusiasm. Societies, clubs, and institutes find room for discussions of questions pertaining to prevailing practices and false notions. Science is not degraded, but exalted by such association with actual, practical, illustrations. With such surroundings, any student of fair abilities is fitted by both interest and training to share in the gatherings of farmers and horticulturists with influence.

But to accomplish all this there is required no mean equipment. Unity of purpose must be shown throughout, and unity in execution is equally essential. An essentially continuous board of control must maintain a settled policy, apparent in the whole equipment, incongruities are as destructive here as in a theological seminary. Let me emphasize a few essentials by distinct enumeration:—

First, the location must be a farm in so far as growing farm crops, orchards, vine yards, and gardens make a prominent part of the every-day surroundings. If it can be so near a town as to preclude all need of dormitories and consequent abnormal excitement, the gain is evident. For the interest of townspeople in such a farm, with all its possible attractiveness, gives the students a pride in their college, while the worst of gregarious vices and untoward influences are escaped. Moreover, the need of a multitude of regulations which diminish manliness in students is not felt. With homes among the townspeople, home life retains its influence.

Second, the buildings should show their character as made for business. Classrooms and chapel, library and reading room should be so adjusted to laboratories, shops, barns, green-houses, as to express the combination of thought and labor, and the expectation that students may be called from one to the other as occasion offers. If all are so connected by a system of bells struck by an electric clock that all classes move in and out together, the unity is felt still more.

Third, every science must vie with

every other for the best of apparatus, especially in the lines of investigation and research. The liberal provision for the botanist, chemist, physicist, draftsman, and zoologist must stand beside an equally liberal supply in shop and barn. But they must all be tools, not mere curiosities.

Fourth, the live stock of the farm must serve the purpose of the farm as a school. It must illustrate the breeds and the principles of breeding, and show that it has that purpose. While the idea of profit and loss can never be separated from good farming, it must here be confined to the handling of a given group of stock, or the manipulation of certain crops. To manage a school for profit would be to forget the object of the school; and such a farm is as truly to be managed for instruction's sake as a chemical laboratory. Economical provision for instruction is the only profit to be thought of.

Fifth, the working cabinet in all of the special sciences must be of the best; but their purpose, too, should appear. The great museum of every conceivable curiosity may serve a useful purpose as a stimulant, but it is also distracting. It, at times, serves for a place of harmless dissipation. The unity of a working cabinet stimulates to thought and entices a student to definite inquiry.

Sixth, such a school needs a more stable and carefully selected faculty than an ordinary college. With the definite idea of applied science in a school, more instructors are needed; and where one general purpose is to be served the unity of growth is essential. Such a body of trained workers must have ways of sympathizing with and testing each other's work. Jealousies, if they arise, must be subordinated to the common interest by common responsibilities. The faculty, as a body, must control through their president, not the president over the faculty; for the voice of the least member must be heard for the whole. In this way unity in real interest may be maintained, and a symmetrical growth reached.

Seventh, and last, some vital connection with the world of workers on the farms of the State is essential. It must be apparent always that the usefulness of the college to the farming community is of chief importance. Its board of control must be representative men of the class to appreciate the needs and the work. The members of the faculty must be able to show their interest in the same work by meeting the farmer's questions upon their own grounds. Farmers' Institutes, where farmers and professors may "talk back" to each other in mutual interest, serve the purpose far better than elaborate courses of lectures from a platform controlled by the professors. Yet, beyond the possibility of such work, which, in the nature of the case, must be limited, the college must be a source of general information upon the topics most vital to successful farming. If occasional bulletins will answer such a purpose, let them be provided for, and let the stated reports be full and explicit from all departments of the work. In my own experience, a weekly issue of the college paper, edited by the faculty, and recording every item of growth or interest, has proved of inestimable advantage as a means of communication with patrons and the press of the State. Published at a moderate price to subscribers generally, it is sent free of charge to the parents of all students and to all newspapers, most of which recognize the courtesy by exchange. This has proved the cheapest and best means yet devised of advertising in the right place, while it keeps the faculty as editors alive to the needs of the people whom they serve.

A glance backward over the requisites named will show that all this provides a general rather than a technical education; but such a one as will best fit for such technical training as our purpose indicates, while one who stops short of the completion of a course has gained in the very line of his best growth on the farm. In such a course, the sons of farmers and mechanics can work side by side to the advantage of both. With a slight variation in illustrative applications, the daughters, too, may have equal education in sympathy with the work of life. With 500 such students, an institute of this kind becomes a power among the people.

In conclusion, I must beg the pardon of the council if any seeming of dogmatism has attended the almost bald assertions which make up this paper. It is the farthest possible from my intentions. I shall hear the opinions of others as patiently as you have heard mine.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

Dates claimed only for sales which are advertised, or are to be advertised, in this paper.

OCTOBER 11.—John Lewis, Poland-Chinas, Marshall, Mo.

THE PERFECT RATION.

Last February, Mr. H. C. Wallace, manager of one of the *Homestead* farms, was given a letter to answer concerning the value of different kinds of animal food. Following are the letter and the answer:

MR. EDITOR:—The following information put in tabulated form for reference would be invaluable: What per cent. of carbo-hydrates, albuminoids and necessary earthy phosphates to supply the bone waste, do the following foods contain? It is presumed that the stock is well sheltered and that the feeds are well harvested and in good condition.

Grains.—Bran, linseed oil meal, oats, shorts, corn, flax, barley and wheat screenings.

Roughness.—Prairie hay, slough hay, fodder (corn), oat straw, flax, timothy hay and clover hay.

And in connection please give the average amount per day of carbo-hydrates, albuminoids, and earthy phosphates necessary to give the best results on the following described stock:

On mature stock horses; on mares with foal; on growing colts; on mature stock cattle; on cows giving milk; on cows or heifers with calf; on calves and all beefers; on sows with pig; on young pigs; on fattening pigs, and ewes with lamb.

The foods I have described here are such as are procurable by the average farmer and are the foods which are the most commonly found on the farm.

This might all be summed up in the question, What is a perfect food ration? But if the information I seek were put in such form as I suggest, one could very soon turn to the table and see just about what he was feeding and wherein he might lack or overfeed in any specific point.

This is what is called scientific feeding, I suppose, but I think in this day and age it might better be termed common sense feeding; for there would seem little sense in feeding an animal (where the highest profit is the sole aim) twice as much of one element as it could possibly use and not half enough of another element which was absolutely necessary for its best development. Not wishing to take up too much of your valuable space, I would simply again call your attention to the need of a table as has been suggested in order that farmers who desire may use the foods at their command to the best advantage, and receive the benefit of the improvement in their stock which would naturally follow from the use of a perfect food ration.

Hull, Iowa. HARRY V. MILLAR.

The following table contains the analysis of most of the grains and roughness mentioned by Mr. Millar:

Feed.	Fat.	Ash.	Albuminoids.	Carbo-hydrates.	Net ratio.
Bran.....	2.6	5.1	12.6	42.7	3.9
Oil meal.....	8.9	7.9	24.8	37.5	2.0
Shorts.....	2.8	4.3	10.8	46.8	6.0
Oats.....	4.7	3.0	9.0	43.3	4.9
Flaxseed.....	35.2	5.0	17.2	18.9	8.6
Barley.....	1.7	2.6	8.0	58.9	7.9
Corn.....	4.8	2.1	8.4	60.6	8.6
Clover hay.....	.06	5.3	7.0	38.1	5.9
Oat straw.....	.07	4.0	1.4	40.4	29.9
Flax straw.....	4.1	1.4	4.0	43.1	31.0
Timothy hay.....	.09	4.5	3.1	43.4	5.1
Corn fodder.....	.06	4.2	1.1	37.0	34.4

This table shows the amount of digestible albuminoids, carbo-hydrates and fat in 100 pounds of each fodder. A few of these analyses were made by German experimenters, but they are mostly taken from those made at the different Agricultural Experiment stations in this country. While they may not be absolutely correct, they are approximately so, and will be found valuable in making up rations for different animals. We are unable to find analyses of either slough or prairie hay. In the table we do not give the per cent. of fat, albuminoids and carbo-hydrates actually in the food, but the per cent. that is digestible. We give also the nutritive ratio, which means the ratio of digestible albuminoids to digestible carbo-hydrates. The material which constitutes the flesh and blood of animals is found to exist, ready formed, in the grains and seeds of the various plants

which animals eat. In smaller quantities they are found in hay and rougher forage. Presenting the animal with a mixture in which the substance of muscle already exists, and hence being readily assimilated without undergoing much change, these are called flesh-formers or albuminoids. Carbo-hydrates are so-called because they are composed of only carbon and the elements of water, oxygen and hydrogen. They are used to support respiration. Starch, gum, sugar, etc., come under this head. Fat is also a carbo-hydrate, but has a heat-producing and nutritive power 2.4 times greater than ordinary ones. Hence in finding the nutritive ratio of a food, the digestible fat, multiplied by 2.4, is added to the digestible carbo-hydrates, and the sum divided by the digestible albuminoids. Ash is necessary to supply the bone waste and growth, but any good ration will maintain a sufficient amount to supply the needs of the animal.

In the following table is given what are supposed to be the proper amounts of the different constituents for the various kinds of stock:

Per day and per 1,000 lbs. live w't.	Albuminoids.	Carbo-hydrates.	Fat.
Horses, ordinary work.....	3.82	13.9	.5
Stock cattle, mature.....	1.0	9.5	.23
Cows giving milk.....	3.28	14.3	
Young pigs.....	4.5	3.8	4.55
Calves and heifers, weight 150 lbs.	4.0	13.8	2.0
" " " " 300 "	3.2	13.5	1.0
" " " " 500 "	2.5	13.5	0.6
" " " " 700 "	2.0	13.0	0.4
" " " " 900 "	2.25	13.5	0.45
" " " " 1,200 "	3.63	19.25	0.8
Fattening pigs, first period.....	5.0		27.2
" " second period.....	4.0		24.0
" " third period.....	2.7		17.5

No standard ration is laid down for feeding young colts, but they should have such food as comes nearest to milk in its composition, such as oats, oil meal, etc. A half pint of flaxseed boiled in four quarts of water, and then two quarts of bran boiled with it makes an excellent day's ration for a colt eight months old, given in two parts. Stewart says the oil and albuminoids seem to be in just the right proportion. Animals carrying young should have food rich in ash and muscle-formers, and very little fattening food. We conclude that animals require the different constituents in the amounts given in the analysis in the second table of the different organs of the animal body; that is, the blood, muscles, hoof, horns, wool, hair, skin, etc. Knowing the amount of albuminoids, fat, and other constituents of which these are composed, we decide upon the amount required to keep them in the desired condition. In a young animal the bones do not contain more than 50 to 75 per cent. as much ash as in a mature one, hence the necessity of feeding foods rich in ash to young colts, calves or pigs.

With these two tables before him any man can feed his stock intelligently and be reasonably sure that the food is adapted to their wants and a very small amount wasted, and after a little practice he can, in a very short time, decide just what ration each animal requires. For instance, suppose we wish to find the best ration for a cow giving milk, weight 1,000 pounds. As a foundation suppose we take twenty pounds of corn fodder, five pounds of bran, and five pounds of corn. First let us see how much digestible matter each one of these will furnish. Referring to our first table we see that 100 pounds of corn fodder contains 1.1 per cent. albuminoids, 37.0 per cent. carbo-hydrates, and .06 per cent. fat. Since we have taken only twenty pounds, or one-fifth as much, these figures must be divided by five. Proceed in the same

manner with the bran and corn meal. We then find that these foods furnish the following amounts of nutritive matter:

FOOD.	Alb.	Carbo-H.	Fat.
Corn fodder.....	.22	7.4	.01
Bran.....	.63	2.13	.13
Corn.....	1.42	3.03	.24
Total.....	1.27	12.20	.38

Now how does it look? By consulting our standard we find we are lacking a little in everything, but principally in albuminoids. We must therefore add some food rich in that constituent. What is used must depend upon what you have. We will not take the space to complete the ration. Any body can do that after studying the steps by which we obtained that much. But this illustrates the principle. First take one or two coarse fodders, and a grain if you wish; start the ration with these. Then by consulting the table see just what is lacking and supply the deficiency with any food you have that will answer the purpose. Do not fool away time trying to get the exact figures down to the decimal places, but get as near as possible. These figures are obtained by taking the average of the results from a great number of experiments, but still they may differ more or less from the analysis of any particular fodder you have, especially in this State, for we know of no careful experiments having been made here. However, they are approximately correct, and will aid materially in feeding our stock more intelligently than they are now fed. We have more faith in the variations for cows giving milk, horses, colts, young pigs and the heavier cattle than in others, and it would be a good thing for every farmer to compare all these rations with what he is now feeding and see if there is room for improvement.

Do not think you can take a pair of scales and a quart measure and fix up a ration for a scrub steer that will bring him up in such nice shape that he will sweep the boards at the fat stock show. Blood and care have as much to do with making a fine animal as feed. Straw we regard fully as valuable when used as bedding, if you have nothing else, as when used as food. No matter what you feed, if your cattle do not have a comfortable place to sleep you cannot expect to do profitable feeding. Sleeping in a cold damp place must surely have the same effect on an animal that it would on a man. Blood, care and feed taken together will be sure to land the farmer on top of the mortgage.

These tables are intended to be, and are, simply aids to economical and intelligent feeding, and should not be unchangeably followed.

Sows and Pigs.

Farmers frequently have trouble with both sow and pig in the early stages of the pig's life. Col. F. D. Curtis, a competent authority, wrote an article some time ago for the *Rural New Yorker*, offering some excellent suggestions upon this matter, which are applicable everywhere. He says there is always trouble with sows eating their pigs in the winter and early spring, and very little trouble when the sows are out on the ground, or have plenty of succulent food. I have never had any trouble in summer. The past spring there was more complaint than usual, on account, I suppose, of the cheapness of corn. It was fed bountifully because cheap and handy, and it made more fever amongst sows, and so more of them were inclined to eat their pigs. The best remedy for this kind of trouble

is care and consideration beforehand. Light and laxative foods should be given up to the time of pigging and afterwards, because the best to cool the blood and keep the whole system in good order. A sow never kills and eats her pigs when in her right mind. The evil is always due to an unnatural condition of body and mind. In other words, a sow to do such things is crazy or frenzied and ferocious with pain or fright. There are various reasons for this excited condition. Fever, constipation, fright, hunger and thirst will produce it. The most natural cause is the pain of parturition. A weak, squealing pig often excites the sow and makes her wild. When such is the case the pig should be taken out of the pen and kept out. If a sow shows excitement when disturbed, she should have food put within her reach and be left alone. When a sow strikes her jaws together in an angry manner, she must not be disturbed. Some sows are much more sensitive than others. A good dose of raw linseed oil would be good to give a sow whose faeces show dryness or constipation. A bountiful feeding of thin slop would fill the stomach and allay hunger and thirst.

Unnatural parturition is one cause of frenzy. I lately had a case of this kind. In the morning a favorite sow was found to have had pigs, all of which were dry, showing that they had been born some little time. As soon as I approached the pen the sow got up and was uneasy and went tramping around the inclosure. Fearing she would step on the pigs, I got into the pen and picked them all up and put them into a basket and took them out. She did not appear in the least disturbed. She was given a little drink, after which she lay down and was soon up again. She thrashed around, all day growing more and more uneasy without passing anything. After dinner an effort was made, in the most quiet way, to give the pigs to her. The instant she heard them she sprang up and would have killed them had she been given a chance. The pigs were taken to another sow, and her own were kept away, while the little strangers got some suck. Just before night, the sow, having been in great pain all day, a rope was put over her snout at the end of a fork and she was secured and thrown upon her back. She fought and struggled, and in the struggle a fine pig was born. Her hind and fore legs were each bound together with a strap, and then made fast to staples in the floor. The rope on her snout was tied so that she could not throw her head around. A board was nailed down across the pen and fitted down closely to her shoulder and another to the ham. These boards did not touch her belly, but they prevented the least struggling, and made it impossible for her to get up. The pigs were now put to her breasts which were leaking the milk, and she was left until the next forenoon undisturbed. At this time no more pigs had been born and the placenta was discharged, and the sow was taking to her pigs. She was now released and everything was all right. She had gotten over the pain caused by her not being able to give birth to the pig. I shall always confine a frenzied sow the same way, and when one is not able to have her pig it would be a good plan to turn her for a few minutes on her back to cause the unborn pig to change its position and so relieve the mother, or to raise her up behind and let her walk on her fore feet. This will change the position of the young and work a natural presentation.

Dropping out of the hair, with itching of the scalp, prevented, and the scalp made cool and healthy by the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

In the Dairy.

The One-Crop System.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—There is an old adage averse to carrying all the eggs in one basket. While a division of them increases the chances for accident, each division lessens the amount of damage likely to occur and puts farther off the chances for a total smash-up.

The same principle applies to farming. Dependence on a single crop, in case of failure, means a total failure. If several crops are grown, or attempted to be grown, one or some may fail, but there is less likelihood of no crop at all, than when a single crop is the sole dependence.

I think one of the great mistakes of the West is dependence on a single crop. Many States ran wheat till the soil was so exhausted that the poor-house stared the farmers in the face with no one to pay taxes to support the poor-house. They had a terrible demonstration of the folly of supposing that the soil could not be exhausted. The effects of cropping were not so well understood then as now.

Are not Kansas and Nebraska growing too much corn—or, rather, depending too much on the corn crop? Would it not be better to grow such other crops in fair proportion as will flourish on your soil? True, corn is not a very exhaustive crop, so much of its elements being drawn directly from the atmosphere. But, aside from the disastrous effects of a failure of the corn crop, is it not possible to so exhaust the soil and change the conditions that corn will not produce a profitable crop—just as the soil in other States has failed to produce a profitable crop of wheat? I think so, and that diversified farming is not only the safest, but the key to real success. Corn is largely carbonaceous, but other elements are used up in the corn crop. Wheats draws largely on the more expensive elements of plant food, nitrogen and phosphoric acid. A good deal of potash enters into the corn crop. These elements must be returned, or in time the soil will fail to respond.

Another view to me is quite as important. Beef and the dairy are also largely depended on—especially the former, the latter industry coming on rapidly. The farmers of Kansas and Nebraska are feeding too much carbonaceous food. The result is great waste, coupled with failure to attain the best possible results. Corn, corn stalks and late-cut prairie hay, contain too much heat-producing material and too little meat and milk-producing material. They need to grow and feed more nitrogenous foods—such as oats, peas, clover, rye, and the tame grasses generally. They ought to cut their prairie grass earlier, before it matures so much woody fibre, which is hard to digest, and as far as digested does little but produce heat in the animal system. But I am told that the cultivation of the corn crop comes at a time when clover, orchard grass, and other early grasses require to be cut. It will pay to grow less corn and bestow more work on the other crops. The hay crop, for stock-feeding, is quite as important as the corn crop, and should be harvested at the right time and in the right condition. By supplementing the corn crop with these more nitrogenous foods, not only less corn will be required, but less food of all kinds, to produce the same results. A due balance between the carbonaceous and nitrogenous elements must be preserved, if the ends of economy are to be secured along with the best results in feeding. There is, therefore, a double and even triple reason

why the farmers of Kansas should grow less corn and more crops of a nitrogenous character—to avoid soil exhaustion, to prevent total failure in any single year, and to secure economy and the best results in feeding.

T. D. CURTIS, Chicago.
Topeka, Sept. 17, 1888.

How to Make October and November Cheese.

A few years ago "October cheese" became in England the synonyme for all that is objectionable in autumn-made goods. A flavor bitter and tallowy, a body porous and soft, a texture of the consistency of paste and putty without their solidity; an appearance mottled and doughy, and a shape indescribable, are all qualities still too often suggested to the importer's mind by the mention of October cheese.

Such impression should no longer be justified by the character of the article produced. Cheese can be made as fine in quality during October as during any part of the season, and with less work to the cheese-maker, if performed in the right way. I wish the *Dairyman* to carry the following instructions into every cheese factory in the country for the benefit of the industry:

1. Let the milk be well matured by the retention or application of heat before the rennet is added.

2. If the milk is delivered to the factory in too sweet a condition, it should at once be heated to 94 deg. and frequently stirred.

3. According to the degree of its sweetness it may be left to gradually cool down to 88 deg. during two to four hours.

4. The addition of some whey to hasten the maturing is most objectionable and should never be resorted to.

5. Old milk, which has become well ripened, and nearly sour to the taste, may be added, but loppered or thick milk should never be used.

6. Rennet should be added in sufficient quantity to coagulate the curd fit for cutting in from forty-five to fifty minutes at 88 deg.

7. Rennet should be diluted to the volume of at least one gallon of liquid for every vat before being added to the milk.

8. After coagulation is perfect, the curd should be cut finer than during the summer.

9. The application of heat should be delayed for fifteen minutes after the stirring is commenced.

10. The heat should be applied through the medium of water under the pans, to avoid scorching of the curd.

11. The temperature should be raised to 98 deg. and maintained at 98 deg. until the whey is drawn off.

12. Pains should be taken to cook the curd particles so dry before the development of acid is perceptible, that after being pressed in the hand and released they fall apart when slightly disturbed.

13. The presence of too much moisture in the curd, while the acid is developing, is the cause of tenderness of body and pastiness in cheese.

14. When the curd, while still sweet, has been cooked, as defined in No. 12, the acid may be allowed to develop so as to show $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch hairs on the hot iron before the removal of the whey.

15. When the curd is not properly "cooked" or "dried" before the presence of acid is perceptible, the whey should be drawn on the first indication of acid, after the heating up is finished.

16. After removal of the whey, the curd should be kept at a temperature above 94 deg.

17. If the temperature be allowed to fall below 94 deg. the development of acid is retarded and excessive moisture

is retained in the curd during its development.

18. The presence of such extra moisture in the curd at this stage will leave the cheese with a weak or pasty or tallowy body, according to the degree of acid development permitted.

19. A rack placed in the vat seems the simplest and most effective provision for keeping the curd warm without risk of scorching.

20. Just after the removal of the whey the curd should be hand-stirred till the free moisture has drained off.

21. After the curd is dry or firm enough it may be allowed to mat into one mass, but not before that stage is reached.

22. It should then be frequently turned and packed close, till the layers of curd are four or five deep.

23. Whey should never be allowed to gather in small pools on the curd at this stage.

24. The close packing in layers four or five deep with frequent turning prevents the outside of the matted pieces from becoming chilled or more deeply colored than the rest of the curd.

25. The proper degree of change has taken place when the curd feels mellow, velvety and greasy, and shows a texture passing from the flaky or leafy into the stringy and fibrous.

26. If the curd be too moist or soft, it could be cut or ground at a rather earlier stage, and hand-stirred some time before the addition of salt.

27. Not less than two and three-fourths pounds of salt per 1,000 pounds of milk should be used, and when the curd is on the soft or moist side, three pounds per 1,000 pounds of milk should be added.

28. Immediately after the application of salt the pieces of curd become harsh and gritty on their surface; then, in from fifteen to twenty-five minutes the harshness gives place to mellowness and the salt causes the whey to separate freely.

29. At this second stage—and the temperature should not be under 88 deg.—the curd should be hooped and pressure applied.

30. Delay at this stage, or coldness of the curd, destroys the desirable rosy flavor and imparts to the cheese the bitter taste of the salty white whey.

31. Particular care should be taken to use only pure, warm water when turning the cheese for bandaging, before the rinds are fully formed.

32. In the curing-room a temperature of from 65 to 70 deg should be maintained continuously.

33. Where the room is heated by a stove the following simple device will help to equalize the temperature over the whole, and save fuel:

34. A tin jacket should be so placed as to surround the stove at a distance of eight inches all around.

35. Let the jacket stand eight inches from the floor and extend eight or twelve inches above the stove, according to its size.

36. A light rope attached to the jacket and then passing around a pulley fixed to the ceiling will provide for its being lifted out of the way when fresh fuel is being added.

37. The air between the stove and the jacket on being heated at once ascends; the colder air from below is drawn up, and a continuous movement of warm air along the upper part of the room is established away from the stove, with the complementary circulation of colder air, near the floor, toward the stove.

The plan is worth at least \$25 a year to every factory adopting it, and it is not patented.—*Jas. W. Robertson, Montreal, in American Dairyman.*

Stilton Cheese.

A description of the method followed by Mr. Thomas Nuttall, a celebrated maker of prime Stilton cheese, is given in English exchanges, as follows:

The milk is emptied into a large strainer, from which it passes into the cheese tub, fourteen feet long by four



Mrs. Dart's Triplets.

President Cleveland's Prize for the three best babies at the Aurora Fair, in 1887, was given to these triplets, Mollie, Ida, and Ray, children of Mrs. A. K. Dart, Hamburg, N.Y. She writes: "I consider it very largely due to Lactated Food that they are now so well."
Cabinet photo, of these triplets sent free to the mother of any baby born this year.

Lactated Food

Is the best Food for bottle-fed babies. It keeps them well, and is better than medicine when they are sick.

At Druggists, 25c., 50c., \$1.00.
THE BEST AND MOST ECONOMICAL FOOD.
150 Meals for an Infant for \$1.00.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., BURLINGTON, VT.

feet wide, made of wood lined with tin, and capable of holding 6,000 gallons. By means of steam or cold water the temperature of the milk is brought to 79 deg. Fahrenheit, space having been left between the wood and tin to admit either. Then the rennet made from green-cured skin, eleven ounces to ten gallons of water, is added and thoroughly mixed with the milk, which curdles in about one hour and thirty minutes. Next, four persons remove the mass of curd with shallow tin bowls, into cloths, which are placed in tin drainers six by two by one-half feet. Iron bars are fastened across these at intervals of one and one-half feet, to hold the sides of the cloths. Two of these drainers are placed in a frame two feet apart, one above the other, when the full frame is removed to make room for an empty one, the whole tub being emptied in about twenty-five minutes. The cleansing of the tub and utensils is done chiefly with steam, obtained from a boiler which works a five-horse power steam engine, used to pump the water from a well to a reservoir on the top of the building, and to heat the rooms, grind the curd, etc. The cloths containing the curd are loosely tied by the four corners, allowing the whey to separate partially for one hour, when the taps of the drainers are turned and the whey is drained off altogether. Then the cloths are tightened and placed close together in a large drainer of about the same size as the cheese tub, in which they remain twelve hours. The cloths are again tightened and the curd placed in other coolers. After a while the cloths are removed, the curd is cut up, and in eighteen hours it is coarsely ground. The morning's and evening's curd are thoroughly mixed with one another, and with fine salt in a proportion of one to sixty. The mass is then put into tin hoops with perforated sides, twelve inches deep by eight inches in diameter, and the filled hoops are arranged on shelves in a brick-floored room of 65 deg. Fahrenheit. In six days the whey will have run off and the cheeses are then removed from the hoops and taken to the binding-room. Here they are shaped with a knife and strong calico bandages pinned round them daily for twelve days, when they get firm and are removed to drying-rooms of 65 deg. Fahrenheit. The cooling is effected by means of water trickling from a perforated pipe, and the heating by steam-pipes. Ten pounds of curd placed in the hoops produce five pounds of cheese. Stilton cheese is made twice a day from new sweet milk from the cow, but without the addition of extra cream, as some people seem to think. If one thing requires greater care than another, it is the constant and precise regulation of the temperature, and the avoidance of waste during the various stages of the manufacture.

THE KANSAS STATE FAIR

Complete List of Premiums Awarded in the Live Stock Department.

Cattle Department.

SHORT-HORNS AND AWARDS.

The display as far as quality is considered was never surpassed at any Western fair. The exhibit consisted of seven head by Col. W. A. Harris, Linwood, Kas.; eleven head by Luther Adams, Storm Lake, Iowa; ten head by Thomas P. Babst, Dover, Kas.; one by Peter Sims, Topeka; seven by Powell Bros. and W. A. Powell, Lee's Summit, Mo.; ten head by M. A. Householder, Columbus, Kas. The awards in classes were made by Capt. J. M. Huber, Meriden, and John McDiarmid, of Kansas City, judged on herds as follows:

Bull three years old and over, Luther Adams, first; W. A. Harris, second.
Bull two years old and under three, I. Barr & Son, first; M. A. Householder, second.

Bull one year, under two, W. A. Harris, first; M. A. Householder, second.
Bull under one year, W. A. Harris, first and second.

Cow three years and over, Luther Adams, first and second.

Cow two years, under three, I. Barr & Son, first; M. A. Householder, second.

Heifer one year, under two, Luther Adams, first; I. Barr & Son, second.

Heifer under one year, I. Barr & Son, first and second.

Best young herd of one male and four females under two years, bred and owned by exhibitor, W. A. Harris, first, \$50; I. Barr & Son, second, \$25.

Herd owned by exhibitor ninety days, one bull and four cows over two years, Luther Adams, first, \$50; I. Barr & Son, second, \$25.

HEREFORDS.

George Fowler & Son, Maple Hill, Kas., 20 head; E. S. Shockey, Topeka, 1; Kansas Hereford Cattle Co., Lawrence, Kas., 12; Makin Bros., Florence, Kas., 2; E. E. Kibbe, Emporia; W. A. Harris, Linwood, judged in class and Capt. J. M. Huber, the herds.

Bull three years and over, G Fowler & Son, first; Kansas Hereford Cattle Co., second.

Bull 1 year and under two, G Fowler, first; E S Shockey, second.

Bull under one year, G Fowler & Son, first and second.

Cow three years and over, G Fowler & Son, first; Kansas Hereford Cattle Co., second.

Cow two years and under three, Fowler & Son, first and second.

Heifer one year and under two, Fowler & Son, first and second.

Heifer under one year, Kansas Hereford Cattle Co., first; Fowler & Son, second.

Herd of one bull and four cows over two years, Fowler & Son, first, \$50; Kansas Hereford Cattle Co., second.

POLLED ANGUS

Were shown by O E Walker, four head; R B Steele, Topeka, seven; D B Berry, of Strong City, Kas., seven Galloways; Capt. J M Huler, judge, awarded the following:

Bull, three years and over, R B Steele; O E Walker, second.

Bull one and under two, O E Walker, first and second.

Bull under one year, O E Walker, first.

Cow three years and over, O E Walker, first; R B Steele, second.

Cow two and under three, O E Walker, second.

Heifer one year and under two, O E Walker, first; R B Steele, second.

Heifer under one year, O E Walker, first and second.

Herd, O E Walker, first.

RED POLLED.

Sexton, Warren & Clifford, Maple Hill, Kas., showed ten head, the only exhibit; Col. W A Harris was judge and awarded first on bull three years, first on bull two years, first and second on bull under one year, first and second on aged cow, first and second on heifer under one year and first on herd.

Best bull of any age or breed, eighteen entries; Luther Adams' Short-horn, first, \$50; W. A. Harris' Short-horn, second, \$20.

Best cow of any age or breed, eighteen entries; Luther Adams, first, \$40; M. A. Householder's Short-horn, second, \$20.

Best herd of breeding cattle, any breed, one bull and four cows over two years, seven entries; Luther Adams' Short-horns, first, \$100; I. Barr & Son's Short-horns, second, \$50.

Best young herd of one male and four females under two years, owned and bred by exhibitor, three entries; Col. W. A. Harris, first, \$75; I. Barr & Son, second, \$40. J. F. True was expert judge on grand sweepstakes.

DAIRY BREEDS.

JERSEYS—Wm. Brown, Lawrence, eight;

W. R. Oliver, De Kalb, Mo., sixteen; College Hill Herd, Topeka, eleven; Sherwood & Rohrer, Wichita, Kas., nineteen; M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo., was expert judge and Dr. Grinnell and J. G. Otis judged sweepstakes.

Bull three years and over, Sherwood & Rohrer, first; Wm. Brown, second.

Bull two years and under three, Wm. Brown, first; College Hill Farm, second.

Bull one and under two, W. R. Oliver, first; Wm. Brown, second.

Bull under one year, W. R. Oliver, first; Sherwood & Rohrer, second.

Cow three years and over, Sherwood & Rohrer, first and second.

Cow two years and under three, Sherwood & Rohrer, first; College Hill Farm, second.

Heifer one year and under two, Sherwood & Rohrer, first; W. R. Oliver, second.

Heifer under one year, W. R. Oliver, first; Sherwood & Rohrer, second.

Best herd, owned by exhibitor ninety days. One bull and four cows or heifers, Sherwood & Rohrer, first, \$50; W. R. Oliver, second, \$25.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESLIANS.

Home Farm Co., Hampton, Iowa, eleven;

W. A. Travis, Topeka, nine; Geo. Stillson & Son, Long Point, Ill., fifteen; C. F. Stone, Peabody, Kas., six; M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo., ten; Wm. Brown, Lawrence, four;

Henson & Rathbone, Council Grove, Kas., fifteen; E. E. Kibbe, North Topeka, two;

John G. Otis (grades) five; John P. Hall, of Emporia, judge in classes.

Bull three years and over, C. F. Stone, first; Home Farm Co., second.

Bull two years and under three, Home Farm Co., first; M. E. Moore, second.

Bull one year and under two, Wm. Brown, first; Geo. Stillson & Son, second.

Bull under one year, Home Farm Co., first; M. E. Moore, second.

Cow three years and over, Home Farm Co., first; M. E. Moore, second.

Cow two years and under three, M. E. Moore, first; Home Farm Co., second.

Heifer one year and under two, M. E. Moore, first; Henson & Rathbone, second.

Heifer under one year, C. F. Stone, first; M. E. Moore, second.

Best herd, Home Farm Co., first, \$50; M. E. Moore, second.

Grand Sweepstakes—Best herd of breeding cattle, owned by exhibitor ninety days, one bull and four cows, eight entries; first, Home Farm Co.'s Holstein-Friesians, first, \$75; Sherwood & Rohrer's Jerseys, second, \$75.

Best bull and four of his get under two years, six entries; Sherwood & Rohrer, first, \$50; Wm. Brown, second, \$25.

Best herd of grade Holsteins, J. G. Otis, first, \$20; Zinn & Lackey, second, \$10.

Swine Department.

The exhibit was large, interesting and specially notable on account of the quality of stock shown. Mr. W. W. Phillips, the Superintendent in charge, managed this department with skill and satisfaction to the exhibitors. Mr. A. W. Rollins, of Manhattan, was again the expert judge on swine, and as usual did his work in a creditable manner, and the hogs of merit won the prizes.

Best herd, one boar and four sows over one year, N H Gentry, first and second.

Best herd, one boar and four sows under one year, N H Gentry, first; G W Berry, second.

Best boar any age, N H Gentry, first, \$20; G W Berry, second, \$30.

CHESTER WHITE EXHIBITS AND AWARDS.

Were exhibited by W W Waltmire, Carbon-dale, Kas., twenty-five head, and John Kemp, North Topeka, twenty head. Awards as follows:

Best boar one year and over, John Kemp, first and second.

Best boar six months and under one year, W W Waltmire, first; John Kemp, second.

Best boar under six months, J Kemp, first; Waltmire, second.

Best sow six months and under one year, Waltmire, first and second.

Best sow under six months, Waltmire, first; Kemp, second.

Best sow with little of pigs under six months, Waltmire, first, \$15; Kemp, second, \$7.50.

Best herd, one boar and four sows, any age, Kemp, first, \$15; Waltmire, second, \$7.50.

Sheep Department.

This department was not so largely represented as previous shows, especially as to fine woolled sheep, but the show of Shropshires and Cotswolds was a fine showing as to numbers and quality. The awarding committee consisted of Sam Jewett, Lawrence, on Merinos and G H Wadsworth, Larned, on Cotswolds and Shropshires, the two judges awarded sweepstakes, which caused some complaint on account of the Merinos receiving sweepstakes over the middle and long-wooled sheep. It is a mistake for the breeds to compete together for grand sweepstakes.

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Best boar under six months, J Kemp, first; Waltmire, second.

Best sow six months and under one year, Waltmire, first and second.

Best sow under six months, Waltmire, first; Kemp, second.

Best sow with little of pigs under six months, Waltmire, first, \$15; Kemp, second, \$7.50.

Best herd, one boar and four sows, any age, Kemp, first, \$15; Waltmire, second, \$7.50.

MERINO EXHIBITS AND AWARDS.

The exhibitors were C F Stone, Peabody, thirty; and F Sutton, Emporia, twelve head, who received the following awards:

Flock of five ewes with lambs and one ram, F Sutton, first; C F Stone, second.

Pen of three ram lambs, C F Stone, first; F Sutton, second.

Pen of three ewe lambs, F Sutton, first; C F Stone, second.

Pen of three ewes, one year old, Stone, first; Sutton, second.

Pen of three ewes, two years old, Sutton, first; Stone, second.

Ram one year, Stone, first and second.

Ewe any age, Stone, first; Sutton, second.

Sweepstakes ram, any age, Stone, first; Sutton, second.

COTSWOLD EXHIBITS AND AWARDS.

The exhibit was made by U P Bennett & Son, Lee's Summit, Mo., eighteen head; and W G McCandless & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kas., eighteen head. The awards were:

Flock of five ewes, their lambs and one ram, U P Bennett & Son, first; W G McCandless, second.

Best herd, one boar and four sows over one year, N H Gentry, first and second.

Best herd, one boar and four sows under one year, N H Gentry, first; G W Berry, second.

Best boar any age, N H Gentry, first, \$20; G W Berry, second.

Best sow, any age, N H Gentry, first and second, \$30.

CHESTER WHITE EXHIBITS AND AWARDS.

Were exhibited by W W Waltmire, Carbon-dale, Kas., twenty-five head, and John Kemp, North Topeka, twenty head. Awards as follows:

Best boar one year and over, John Kemp, first and second.

Best boar six months and under one year, W W Waltmire, first; John Kemp, second.

Best boar under six months, J Kemp, first; Waltmire, second.

Best sow six months and under one year, Waltmire, first and second.

Best sow under six months, Waltmire, first; Kemp, second.

Best sow with little of pigs under six months, Waltmire, first, \$15; Kemp, second, \$7.50.

Best herd, one boar and four sows, any age, Kemp, first, \$15; Waltmire, second, \$7.50.

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Best boar under six months, J Kemp, first; Waltmire, second.

Best sow six months and under one year, Waltmire, first and second.

Best sow under six months, Waltmire, first; Kemp, second.

Best sow with little of pigs under six months, Waltmire, first, \$15; Kemp, second, \$7.50.

Best herd, one boar and four sows, any age, Kemp, first, \$15; Waltmire, second, \$7.50.

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The exhibitors were C F Stone, Peabody, thirty; and F Sutton, Emporia, twelve head, who received the following awards:

Flock of five ewes with lambs and one ram, F Sutton, first; C F Stone, second.

Pen of three ram lambs, C F Stone, first; F Sutton, second.

Pen of three ewe lambs, F Sutton, first; C F Stone, second.

Pen of three ewes, one year old, Stone, first; Sutton, second.

Pen of three ewes, two years old, Sutton, first; Stone, second.

Ram one year, Stone, first and second.

Ewe any age, Stone, first; Sutton, second.

Sweepstakes ram, any age, Stone, first; Sutton, second.

COTSWOLD EXHIBITS AND AWARDS.

The exhibit was made by U P Bennett & Son, Lee's Summit, Mo., eighteen head; and W G McCandless & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kas., eighteen head. The awards were:

Flock of five ewes, their lambs and one ram, U P Bennett & Son, first; W G McCandless, second.

Pen of three ram lambs, McCandless, first; Bennett & Son, second.

Pen of three ewe lambs, Bennett & Son; McCandless, second.

Pen of three ewes one year, Bennett & Son, first; second, McCandless.

Ram one year, Bennett & Son, first; McCandless, second.

Ewe, any age, Bennett & Son, first and second.

Sweepstakes ram, any age, Bennett & Son, first and second, \$30.

SHROPSHIRE EXHIBITS AND AWARDS.

Exhibits were made by U P Bennett & Son, Lee's Summit, Mo., thirty-four head; W G McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Kas., eight head, and G W Petefish, Blvoir, Kas., seven head. The awards as follows:

Flock of five ewes, their lambs and one ram, U P Bennett, first.

Pen of three ram lambs, Bennett & Son, first and second.

Ram one year, Bennett & Son, first and second.

Ewe, any age, Bennett & Son, first and second.

Sweepstakes ram, any age, Bennett & Son, first and second.

Kansas Bred Sheep—Flock, five ewes and ram, any age or breed, C F Stone's Merinos, first; McCandless' Cotswolds, second.

Pen of five ewes, any age, C F Stone, first; McCandless, second.

Ewe, any age, C F Stone, first; F Sutton, second.

Sweepstakes ram, any age, F Sutton, first; C F Stone, second.

Grand sweepstakes, ram, any age or breed, F Sutton's Merinos, \$20.

Grand sweepstakes, ewe, any age or breed, C F Stone's Merinos, \$20.

Horse Department.

The exhibit of horses of all classes was very gratifying, surpassing previous shows. In the draft horse classes, thoroughbreds and grades there were 208 entries, four entries of mules and asses, twenty-four entries of standard-bred horses, fifty-seven entries of roadsters, ten entries of thoroughbred horses and fifty-seven entries of gentlemen's driving horses.

PERCHERON EXHIBITS AND AWARDS.

Exhibits were made by Leonard Heisel, Carbon-dale, Kas.; Avery & Coleman, Wakefield, Kas.; D. H. Scott, Larned, Kas.; H. W. McAfee, Topeka; J. F. Pemice, Agnes City, Kas.; A. Basel, Michigan Valley, Kas.; E. Bennett & Son, Topeka; Rix & Goodenough, Topeka, and W. D. Taylor, Lawrence, Kas. Awards were made as follows:

Stallion four years and over, A Basel, first; L Heisel, second.

Stallion three years and under four, Avery & Coleman, first; H W McAfee, second.

Filly three years and under four, Avery & Coleman, first.

Stallion four years and over, N T Kirby, first; J N Burton, Hope, Kas., second.

Stallion, three and under four, Wagner Bros, Maple Hill, first; C F Greever, second.

Stallion, two and under three, Henry Vesper, To-

Sweepstakes Percheron Stallion, any age, eleven entries. Diploma, Avery & Coleman, first.

Sweepstakes stallion four years with four of his get, \$25 and diploma to A Basel.

CLYDESDALE EXHIBITS AND AWARDS.

Exhibits were made by Leonard Heisel, Carbon-dale, George W. Barnes, Dover, Kas.; Rix & Goodenough, Topeka; H. W. McAfee and E. Bennett & Son, Topeka; R. Forbes, Carbon-dale, Kas., and N. F. Thompson, Milford, Kas., G. Fowler & Son, Maple Hill, Kas. Awards were made as follows:

Stallion four years and over, N F Thompson, first; E Bennett & Son, second.

Stallion three years and under four, E Bennett & Son, first and second.

Stallion two years and under three, E Bennett & Son, first and second.

Stallion colt, one year and under two, G Fowler & Son, first; E Bennett & Son, second.

Stallion suckling colt, L Heisel, first.

Brood mare four years and over, E Bennett & Son, first; H W McAfee, second.

Filly three years and under four, H W McAfee, first; George W Barnes, second.

Filly over two years, George W Barnes, first.

Filly one year and under two, H W McAfee, first; G Fowler & Son, second.

Mare suckling colt, George W Barnes, first.

Sweepstakes Clydesdale stallion any age, fifteen entries, diploma to E Bennett & Son.

Sweepstakes Clydesdale stallion over four years, showing best four of his get, \$25 and diploma to H W McAfee, first.

ENGLISH SHIRE EXHIBITS AND AWARDS.

This exhibit was made by Rix & Goodenough, Topeka; T. K. Tomson, Dover, Kas.; Sexton, Warren & Offord, Maple Hill, Kas.; Makin Bros., Florence, Kas., and H. W. McAfee, Topeka.

Awards made for stallion four years and over, Rix & Goodenough, first and second.

Stallion three years and under four, Rix & Goodenough, first and second.

Stallion two years and under three, Rix & Goodenough, first and second.

Special draft mare, any age or breed, diploma to Rix

peka, first; J M Chestnut, Dennison, Kas., second. Stallion colt, under two years, Chas Robertson, first; Chas Anderson, Topeka, second. Stallion suckling colt, Dennis Denning, Wakarusa, Kas., second. Brood mare, four years and over, W D Taylor, Lawrence, first; J H Mitchell, Auburn, Kas., second. Filley, three years and under four, A S Olney, Abilene, first; N T Kirby, Jacksonville, Ill. Filley, two and under three, Wagner Bros, first. Filley, one and under two, A S Olney, first; W D Taylor, second. Mare suckling colt, Prairie Dell Farm, first; J H Mitchell, second. Sweepstakes stallion, over four years, with four of his get, \$25 and diploma, Henry Vesper.

THOROUGHBRED HORSES.

Stallion, any age, Wm Grist, Rock Creek, Kas., first; P W Carlton, Derby, Kas., second. Brood mare, any age, B Clark, Topeka, first and second. Filly, three years and over, Wm George, Topeka, first; A Hatchett, Topeka, second.

GENTLEMEN'S DRIVING HORSES.

Best pair (geldings or mares) to pole, seven entries; W D Taylor, Lawrence, first, \$25; A C Switzer, Louisville, Kas., second. Best single (gelding or mare) to harness, twenty entries; Geo Wolf, Topeka, first, \$25; Jos Hilgert, Maryville, Mo., second, \$15.

GRAND SWEEPSTAKES.

Best thoroughbred draft stallion, any age, thirty-three entries; \$50 prize to E Bennett & Son. Best stallion, any age, (Cleveland Bay, French Coach or grade draft competing, eight entries; \$50 to I F Barber, Topeka. Stallion, any age or breed, (standard-bred or roadsters competing), six entries; \$50 to C F Greever, Tonganoxie, Kas.

Notable Exhibits.

THE PERKINS—THE ONLY PERFECT WINDMILL.

The success of this mill has been a wonder in mechanical circles. For seventeen years it has held the first place among mills. It is the strongest, simplest, best balanced and lightest running, and of its durability the universal testimony of users is that it has no equal. It stands in gales where other mills have been annihilated. It is sold on the guarantee of one of the oldest and most reliable manufacturing companies of the country. Read their warranty.

Warranty.—The Perkins Windmill and Ax Co., of Mishawaka, Ind., do hereby warrant the Perkins Windmill, sold this day of 1888, to of postoffice, State of as follows: To be a good, durable, self-regulating machine, built in a substantial and workmanlike manner, and not to blow down unless the tower goes with it, or against any wind that does not disable good substantial buildings in the vicinity; and agree to furnish such parts as may be necessary to repair as above warranted for the term of one year; but the company will not recognize nor be responsible for anything not embraced in this warranty. B. C. PERKINS, President.

WILL BRYSON, Sec'y and Treas.

The mill was shown by S. W. Koons, Alden, Rice county, Kas., who is an experienced man in handling windmills and who is the State agent, and was assisted by Geo. Brindle, St. Marys, who is agent for the territory adjacent to Topeka. Look for the Perkins at Soldiers' Reunion next week.

THE BELL TRUSS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

This company is composed of reliable business men who have an established reputation in their line. They guarantee their appliances to cure rupture and go on the plan of "No cure no pay." The truss they present is of peculiar construction and is so readily adjustable that the wearer suffers no inconvenience. At the same time it never gets out of place or fails to retain its pressure upon the ruptured part. The company also manufactures the best electric belt in the market. This belt can be worn in connection with the truss. Of its good effects there can be no doubt. The Bell Electro-Galvanic Pads are infallible in the cure of rheumatism. The Bell company carried away the blue ribbon for each of their exhibits.

KANSAS AHEAD AGAIN.

This time, and the latest, is an automatic gate patented by H. C. Chivers. The most promising novelty of the day. It was exhibited at the State Fair, and the judgment of all was that it was a thing of great merit.

WIRE FENCE STAY GUARD.

The Wire Fence Improvement Co. had on exhibition a section of their fence showing their steel stay guards, and was awarded the blue ribbon for same. This is a thing of great merit and attracted general notice. The company was very effectively represented by Mr. S. Dinsmore, Chicago, Ill., and from the manifest interest the company may expect a nice trade in the West.

THE NICHOLS & SHEPHERD THRESHER AND ENGINE.

This elegant outfit was awarded first prize, as no doubt it well deserved. The Nichols & Shepherd thresher is and always has been a favorite with Kansas people, and so persistently have the manufacturers followed the demands of the people for improved machinery that their goods have held the first place from the earliest introduction of ma-

chinery into this territory. We noticed several valuable improvements in their separator this year. The engine shown was a seven-horse power traction, which was not only a perfect machine in appearance, but in actual test it showed itself to be a thing of life. The most surprising feats of turning, backing and rapid running was performed in the presence of an admiring multitude. They wore away the blue ribbons, and the representative, Mr. E. C. Brunner, Kansas City, Mo., may well be proud of his success. The separator shown was sold, and Mr. Vernon Hook, of Topeka, bought the engine.

TRAVIS' HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

W. A. Travis & Son, of North Topeka, exhibited eight head from their herd of Holsteins. They say this breed of cattle are superior to any other for dairy purposes. That they started with only one imported cow and bull four years ago, and that the increase up to the present numbers eleven fine animals. They are delighted with the Holsteins as breeders. Look elsewhere for premiums taken.

POWELL BROS. SHORT-HORNS.

W. A. Powell and Powell Bros., of Lee's Summit, Mo., breeders of Short-horn cattle and Poland-China swine, had six head of Short-horns on exhibition. To say that they were all fine is putting it mildly. Rosebud's Airdrie 57898 heads the herd, and while only 4 years old, weighs 2,400 pounds. He is an exceptionally fine specimen of his breed, and while he has been exhibited at five prominent fairs this season, including the State fairs of Missouri and Kansas, he has not failed to capture sweepstakes in his class. May 19th is a beauty, 3 years old, and weighs 1,850 pounds. She is fine bone, good feeder, and of superior beef qualities. In fact, we were informed that it was the opinion of good judges that Rosebud was second to none on the ground.

O. E. WALKER'S ANGUS CATTLE.

O. E. Walker, Topeka, breeder of Polled Angus cattle, exhibited several fine representatives of his herd, among which we noticed his magnificent bull, Craigillachie 2641. This beautiful animal was calved in '81 and now weighs, just from the pasture and without extra feeding, over 2,500 pounds. The foundation of this much admired herd consisted of five thoroughbreds, imported by Bodwell & Burleigh, of Maine. The increase now numbers twenty-five. The young bull, Kansas Boy, carried away the blue ribbon in his class as the best bull 1 year old and under 2. Maypole 5306 was calved March 22, 1881, and is of extra fine quality, having produced three prize-winners within the last few months. Maypole 2d, 20 months old, has a fine bull calf by her side that took second premium in his class. Mr. Walker informs the writer that these cattle were brought direct from the pasture without any extra feeding or preparation whatever for exhibition. As beef producers the Angus are claimed to equal the best. They are of strong constitution, low down, deep and broad breasted, full quartered, fine bone, and furnish a carcass of remarkable density and quality. Having sold his farm, Mr. Walker wishes all lovers of fine stock to understand that this excellent herd is for sale at reasonable figures.

BABST'S REGISTERED SHORT HORNS.

T. P. Babst, of Dover, Kas., breeder of registered Short-horn cattle, high grade Clydesdale horses and Poland-China swine, exhibited several head of his Short-horns. As they were taken right from the pasture, Mr. Babst did not consider his stock in show condition; yet they attracted a great deal of attention and admiration, and none but men of experience would have mistrusted but what they were prepared for exhibition. This clearly shows that they are feeders and beef builders of the highest order. Earl of Gloster 74523 (full-blood Cruickshank) heads the herd. He is a beautiful, well-proportioned animal, 2 years old and weighs 1,700 pounds, and already gives great promise as an extra fine breeder. Butterfly 8th (Cruickshank heifer), Vol. 33, page 711, is an extraordinary fine animal, 2 years old, and gives great promise. Mr. Babst's stock farm contains 800 acres, well supplied with living water, is well improved and especially adapted for a first-class stock farm. Besides the numerous Poland-China swine and Clydesdale horses, this farm is at present stocked with over 100 head of registered

Short-horns. Mr. Babst is now especially breeding the Rose of Sharon, Flora, Blossom and Young Phillis. He has been breeding cattle for the last twenty years, and of course has had great experience. He informs the writer that he has at all times stock of both sexes for sale at most reasonable terms.

KANSAS HEREFORD CATTLE COMPANY.

F. P. Crane, manager of the well-known Kansas Hereford Cattle company, was on hand, of course, with one of the finest displays of white faces ever exhibited in this or any other country, all the older animals being the get of the leading Hereford bulls of the age, who were prize-winners and the sires of noted prize-winners. Several of them were selected with the greatest care from the herds of some of the leading English breeders, while all of the rest descended from the very best imported stock. As would be expected, this magnificent show of the beautiful white faces created great enthusiasm and admiration among the thousands of spectators who crowded the cattle department. This breed of cattle is noted for constitution, uniformity, wealth of flesh and its quality, and the fact that they thrive and fatten wonderfully on pasture land—being the most energetic of rustlers. Plutarch 14410 (9036) was bred by A. P. Turner, of Pembroke, England, and was calved July 21, 1883. He now weighs over 2,400 pounds, and is a noble-looking, well-developed animal, a very heavy flesh carrier, and is built from the ground up. He is one of the best sons of that grand old sire, The Grove 3d 2490. He is a good feeder, has a broad level back, deep, wide chest and brisket, and great wealth of flesh, robust constitution, and has a very quiet and docile temper. This fine animal, of course, heads the herd. Sadie 14727 is a very massive and handsome cow, 6 years old, and weighs 1,800 pounds. Her sire, Defender 14547, is by the celebrated bull Commander 3209, who was also the sire of the noted Winter de Cote 2977. Sadie is indeed a remarkable cow, having won every first premium in 1887, and has never been beaten in her class. And so the writer might continue, but space and time forbids. Keep a sharp lookout for the advertisement of this valuable herd of white faces. See list of premiums elsewhere.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

Sexton, Warren & Offord, of Maple Hill, Kas., were "on deck" with a splendid show of their Red Polled cattle and English Shire and Suffolk horses, and as a matter of course carried away a large share of the ribbons, as will be seen elsewhere in this issue of the KANSAS FARMER. It is unnecessary for the writer to say that the Red Polled are rapidly advancing to the front as all-purpose cattle, and are rapidly and justly winning popular favor in the West. They are a hardy, thriving race, good feeders, celebrated for their early maturity and high grade of beef and excellent butter-producing qualities. Peter Piper 717 heads the herd. He is a noble animal, 6 years old, and weighs, when only in moderate flesh, over 2,700 pounds. This most magnificent and immense beast was the center of attraction, always surrounded by a crowd of enthusiastic admirers. He was imported in August, 1886, and is said to be the heaviest bull ever brought to America. The proportions of this ponderous animal are as near perfection as could well be wished for, being very level and symmetrical and standing squarely and firmly on his legs. He is indeed one of the finest specimens of his breed in this country, and has been very successful in the show ring. Magistrate 1032 was calved September 20, 1885, and bred by that noted breeder of England. His dam, Fashion, has been one of Mr. Taylor's most successful show cows. He also runs back, through his sire, to the celebrated Rufus 188, the most successful sire of prize-winners. Magistrate's breeding is certainly all that could be desired. The gentlemanly proprietors of this valuable herd are indeed blest with one of the finest and best located stock farms in the West. It contains 1,100 acres, abundantly supplied with living water, which gives facilities for keeping a large quantity of stock on hand. They have large horse and cattle barns and all necessary buildings to successfully carry on their extensive and rapidly growing business. They express great satisfaction with the wonderful popularity the herd is gaining. Indeed they may well feel proud of their success. Find list of premiums taken elsewhere.

SHERWOOD & ROHRER'S JERSEYS.

Sherwood & Rohrer, the well-known Jersey cattle breeders, exhibited nineteen head of their beauties, and, as usual, carried off a large share of the ribbons, as will be seen

elsewhere in this issue of the KANSAS FARMER. The St. Lambert Duke 76 bull, St. Valentine's Day 15278, heads the herd. His sire was a son of Stoke Pogis 3d 2238, and a grandson of Victor Hugo 197, and his dam a daughter of the great prize bull, Duk P 76 C. This cross has proved a "happy niche," and only a question of time when this bull will be one of the greatest butter sires in this country. Without exception his calves are the most promising we have seen—grand udders and well-placed teats. He is certainly an exceptionally fine and handsome animal. His carrying off first prize in grand sweepstakes for best bull and four of his get with such strong competition emphasizes all that the writer has said. The herd won first premium for best herd in class, and second in grand sweepstakes. At the Wichita Fair this herd won first and second and grand sweepstakes with good competition. At Winfield nearly every premium in class. They also carried away the American Jersey Cattle Club prize at the Kansas State Fair last year as the best herd of Jerseys in the State. Dr. H. Grimmell, Horton, Kas., one of the judges in the grand sweepstakes, said they were the best four calves he ever judged. The Doctor is a practical man and thoroughly understands his business, having been a breeder a number of years. It is with great pleasure that the writer is able to make such a creditable mention of this, the most valuable Jersey herd in the State, and we wish to bear witness to the fact that the proprietors are gentlemen of the highest order and will do just what they agree to. Their stock farm is most beautifully located in the garden of the West, in the valley of the Nile of America, a few miles north of Wichita—the windy wonder of Kansas. See their advertisement elsewhere; also list of premiums taken.

JOHN KEMP'S CHESTER WHITES.

John Kemp, North Topeka, breeder of the Improved Chester White swine, was on hand with twenty of his beauties. Peter, the head of the herd, is an animal of great length and evenness, combined with wonderful size, weighing over 800 pounds. He is undoubtedly the most beautiful as well as the largest animal of his breed that the writer ever beheld. He is from the noted Potts Bros. herd of Pennsylvania, and is an extra fine breeder. Of course he took first premium. Bettie, a two-year-old sow, is also a beautiful specimen, weighing a little over 500 pounds, and of almost faultless proportions. She carried away a blue ribbon. Perfection, a four-months-old pig, is a most handsome and well-developed animal, uniformly good in all points, carrying depth and width with almost exact evenness from one end to the other. He was pronounced a faultless specimen by all good judges. He was also justly honored with a blue ribbon. Mr. Kemp purchased this fine young boar of T. B. Evans, Geneva, Ill., whom he first learned of through the columns of the KANSAS FARMER. Mr. Evans is a noted breeder of the Improved Chester White. Mr. Kemp is also one of the oldest and most successful breeders in the West. His farm is six miles north of Topeka, and contains 180 acres, and well improved. He also breeds and deals in English Draft and Norman horses. He has stock for sale at all times and guarantees satisfaction.

A. B. WHITING & CO.

The wholesale firm of A. B. Whiting & Co., at 521 and 523 Quincy St. Topeka, had a most artistic display of ornamental, plate and plain glass, besides a full line of paints, oils and brushes. The showing made to adequately represent such a wholesale emporium in such a limited space taxed the ingenuity of the exhibitor, and when completed was one of the most attractive displays in exposition hall. Thousands of visitors were no doubt much surprised to know that the capital city had such an extensive establishment. It is true that there are but a limited number of similar establishments west of the Mississippi that will compare with this prized wholesale house of A. B. Whiting & Co., who are doing a good business throughout the West. We have no hesitation in commending this house to the trade for any kind of glass, paints, oils or brushes. They carry an immense stock of first-class goods and can supply their customers, on short notice, with a complete stock at prices that will induce the trade to confer with them at once.

A. GANDY'S DISPLAY.

Mr. A. Gundy, the merchant tailor at 624 Kansas Ave., Topeka, made the largest exhibit in the poultry of Silver Laced, Golden and White Wyandotte poultry and won all the premiums in this class except two. Mr. Gundy is a very careful breeder of very choice birds in this class, and deserves the satisfactory patronage that he is receiving from the readers of the FARMER, who desire first class Wyandottes.

Mr. Gundy also showed thirty-four pounds of comb honey, and received both the first and second premiums.

(Notable Exhibits continued on page 14.)

The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

The matter for the Home Circle is selected Wednesday of the week before the paper is printed. Manuscript received after that, almost invariably goes over to the next week, unless it is very short and very good. Correspondents will govern themselves accordingly.

Shadows at the Door.

In my childhood, I remember
How one day in bleak December,
We bore Baby Nell
Past the tolling bell;
Leaving it, a sad tongue, sighing;
"Love and Hope and Youth are dying!"
Wintry blasts kept on replying,
As the preacher
Read from Scripture,
Saying, "It is well!"
Ah! he could not feel the pressure our hearts
bore,—
Saw no tiny shadow nestling at our door.

In the churchyard, gathered slowly,
Household tablets, white and lowly,
Shone throughout the day—
Pure in sunset lay—
'Till the unknown land seemed nearer,
Ever drawing our souls nearer,
Vanished voices sang the clearer
Through our narrowed way.
Many shadows waited for us now before
The dear, lowly lintel of our farmhouse door.

One gaunt shadow haunted ever,
Mocking every day's endeavor;
Dismal shade of life!
Curse and crown of strife!
Eased its fierce clutch from us never,
Bringing gleefully fat curses,
Stark in gayly-liveried hearse,—
Every curse threatening worse,
Cutting like a knife,—
Poverty, lean-featured, wolfish, howled before
The warm threshold of our homely homestead
door.

Harry—brave and handsome brother—
Came one day and kissed our mother,
Eager for the fray,
War's fierce holiday!
Her face hushed our noisy sorrow
As we watched him, on the morrow,
Join the soldier crowd;
Heard his voice so loud:
"Coming, star-decked, home some day,
Just to make you proud!"
And he came—another way.
O, the army-blue!
Stars and stripes so true!
Could ye not have spared that shroud?
Southern soil enshrines his body evermore,
But his shadow lingers constant at our door.

Then one voice forgot its singing;
From the past loved tones were ringing;
Silver trumpets clear
Sweetly drew her near,
 wooing her toward that twilight,
Day by day she faded white,
Passing, painless from our home-light,
Love usurping fear!
All our ways grew stiller, gentler than before,
When she joined that group of shadows at our
door.

Stealthy shadows, guilt engendered,
Were upon our home-life rendered,
Shades the flesh within;
Yet our souls were kin;
And their hands in firm clasp keeping,
Oft we washed with bitter weeping,—
Anxious guard kept e'en in sleeping,
But Death's mist crossed our trust,
Veiling all the mighty anguish our hearts
bore,
Leaving us still sadder shadows at the door.

All are resting with a headache.
While I linger near the hearthstone
Dear-faced shadows come
To the olden home,
Peopling solitude—else dreary—
Making all my work less weary;
Showing life in phases cheery,
Which I seize
To appease
My mute longings for the past which comes
no more,
Save in shadows from the portal of Life's door.
—Good Housekeeping.

The Harvest is Past.

One might suppose that with the coming of the most perfect days of the year, when fruits and flowers have matured into perfect form and color, and full garnerers are telling of successful, crowned labor, that the mind would be filled with rejoicing and the heart exult in the crowning days. But while the royal purple and golden flowers clothe the prairies and the harvest moon looks down upon the heavy ripened ears of corn, there comes a feeling of sadness that the labor is done, that the harvest is past.

We try, unavailingly, to analyze this unsuitable frame of mind, and refrain from some old songs will come and tell us that others have felt a like regret. Bryant said of a time, a little—only a little—farther on, "The melancholy days have come, the saddest of the year." Another poet pensively sings: "Leaves have their time to fall, and flowers to wither at the north wind's breath." It was the mourning prophet who wrote, "The harvest is past, the summer is ended and we are not saved."

But what is this regret which comes stealing over us as we look across the quiet September vista through the warm, hazy September air? or wakens us in the dead of

night as though a "touch of a vanished hand" had satisfied our longing?

I have been wondering, lately, if the sounds of autumn were not responsible for this dejection. It is now that insect life is the most abundant, and the summer solos of katydids have been swelled into the grand harmony of all parts. This constant ringing and singing is the same music which has come to us every fall since we first became sensitive to sound; and sounds never change. The landscape of one year will never be exactly reproduced; the trees are growing constantly; here some old monarch of the forest may be riven by storm; or their new roofs or chimneys may add another element of change. Even our friends are not the same that they were a few years ago; lines have been added to the fresh young face, and gray hairs have almost made us forget the friend. But he speaks, and the sound of his voice revives a vivid memory of what used to be. The changed appearance is forgotten in the rush of old times and old places into our thoughts.

So the myriads of singers sing on in the withering grass every fall, and their song is unchanging. We heard it when children, when we wonderingly asked mother what it was; and we are recalled to the fact that far away the same song, converted into a requiem, is going on in the brown grass over her grave. Yet it is not always some unpleasant circumstance of the past which comes to us with these suggestive autumn sounds; it is the recalling of old scenes which we would fain live through again, that gives us the most poignant sorrow.

Does the wind sing a different tune at this time of the year? It reminds us of the colder blasts to come—too soon, and of the preparations which must soon be made to close the windows and light the fires, and gather closer together around the hearth, and wait for another seed time and another harvest.

PHOEBE PARMELEE.

The Tendency to Untruthfulness.

But coming down to the detail of the thing, there is no surer way to make a child with any tendency to untruthfulness cherish the tendency than to let him know that you are aware of the tendency, and to let him know it, most of all, in any obnoxious way. It is impossible that with a child with whom you have established a confidential intimacy, so that he considers you more as his dear friend than his corrector and overseer, you can let such knowledge of yours be known, and can become, agreeably to him, a fellow watcher with himself over the fault. But this is not a very frequent possibility, since children's intimates and confidants are liable to be of the same age with themselves, and it is rarely that they do not look up with a little awe and distance upon the person, whoever it may be, that is appointed to take care of their morals and behavior.

But there is one course that can always be pursued, and that is never to let the child for a moment dream that you suspect him of the wrong doing or saying. Unless it should be absolutely necessary, for some reason better known to yourself, that you should betray your knowledge, keep it to yourself and maintain your watchfulness, but let the child hope that you consider his standard of truthfulness to be as high as any in the world. You can do it without either deceit or untruthfulness on your own part if you look to it with care and are precise in your statement as to what the child ought to be rather than as to what he is.

Once given a reputation to live up to, a character to maintain, and the child's pride comes to the rescue, his sense of honor is cultivated to the point of giving birth to truthfulness, and thence forward noblesse oblige, until at last he seizes on the real beauty and value of truth, upon which truth itself obliges. And on the other hand, if you would make the little liar a big liar and eternally a liar, then constantly confront him with the fact that he is a liar already. He will have small motive for telling the truth, since all the world believes and knows that he is a liar; he sees that he would not be credited if he told the truth; he will not have the name without the game; and his fate, which the tact and watchfulness of which we have spoken might have been made very different, is early sealed.—Harper's Bazar.

Send for a catalogue of Campbell Normal University, Holton, Kas.

Work No Hardship.

There is no hardship in true work. It is as far removed from drudgery as is the free movement of clouds in the upper air from the cheap imitations of sky scenery on the stage of a theater. True work has something of play in it; it is the joyous overflow of a full nature, the natural outgoing of a full heart that cannot contain its own life, but must find speech for itself in manifold activities. It is only after we drive ourselves after the natural impulse is spent, when we urge ourselves to the task after the joy of it is gone, that work becomes monotonous, and then wearisome, and finally dangerous. Working days are spent in dealing with human adaptations and means and in perfecting human skill. Vacation days ought to be spent in unbroken fellowship with divine truth and beauty. They are the recurring Sabbaths which leave an open road heavenward through our years of toil.—Christian Union.

Unconscious Cruelty to Children.

Some loving mothers are very cruel to little girls. I remember an excellent lady, whose children attended the same school I went to, who made their lives miserable by tacking around the skirts of every white dress they wore a curiously beautiful piece of embroidery. The thing in itself was charming, but in that year a little girl's dress was plainly hemmed or tucked. The other children laughed at the trimming they could not appreciate, the victims wept. The mother kept on the even tenor of her way, and regularly did up the trimming when it was soiled.

The picturesque, the odd, the grotesque, has been fashionable now for years, but the former was then the order of the day. Viewing the distress of my friends, I then and there resolved that if I "had children when I was grown up and married," they should never be tormented by a whim of mine. The world of small people is less tolerant than that of "grown-ups."

I have seen a "queer" lunch basket, a caprice in the cut of an apron, a set of furs not approved of by schoolmates, torture a child's soul; and when a schoolgirl or school-boy wants something "because the others have it," provide it if you can.

A sense of being different from others, peculiar, an object of ridicule, breaks a child's spirit, and it does not matter that it ought to know that what you have given it is something superior, if it does not.

I knew a woman who told me that she almost hated her mother because she would cut her hair short, like a boy's, at a time when all the other children wore a long braid tied with a ribbon, unless they were fortunate enough to possess "ringlets."—Marry Kyle Dallas, in *Once a Week*.

Should Consult Their Parents.

One is often tempted to smile at some of the questions relating to etiquette, asked through the columns of the press by young men and women. The answers are so obvious—to persons of more mature age and experience—that one cannot help wondering why these young people do not consult their parents, for, making due allowance for the case of orphans, many of those who seek information in this way must possess fathers and mothers. Alas! it has probably never occurred to these young people that they should consult their parents in kindred matters; and viewed in this light, the subject becomes both a sad and a serious one.

The fathers and mothers of our day are certainly to blame for this state of things; they have, in many cases, allowed their children to grow up much like unbroken colts, in the matter of social discipline and restraint, and when they at last begin to see for themselves the necessity of finding out and obeying social laws, they turn away from their parents to seek other sources of information, because they have never been taught to take counsel of their natural guardians.

Many mothers seem to think that if they attend to the details of housekeeping, provide their children with clothing and pay their school bills, they have done all that can be required of them. Others, again, forget that what is so familiar to them is unknown ground to their children, and the latter are only too willing to assume control of all their own actions, till by and by, some

blunder causes them pain and mortification, and they perceive that the world polite, like every other world, has laws which cannot be violated with impunity.

In nine cases out of ten the best rule is to "ask mother." She may not always be able to tell her daughter the newest "fad," but newest fads are not always desirable—are followed often by a certain fast set only. Mother can almost always tell about the old ways, and one should know about these first, just as a lawyer must read Blackstone and Coke before he can understand modern statute law.—Florence Howe Hall, in *Demorest's Monthly*.

New Colors.

Shades and tints of green occupy a greater space on the color cards of importers than all the other colors combined. The empire shades of green in yellow-olive tones, apple-greens and blue reed colors and grayish mignonette are popular colors. The blue serpentine tints of last season are reproduced with but slight variation in hue under the name of Iguana. In midwinter it is believed that brown shades will be more worn than green. These are shown on the color cards and in the ribbon samples of all shades, ranging from the Abyssinian brown, a color as dark as seal, through the whole gamut of color, up to the golden brown and pale suede tints. There are many warm red shades and fiery flame colors, but these are always intended for combination with black. There are many red hats, but there are no trimmings and plumes, showing clearly that the importer intended these hats to be trimmed with black. The new Turk red which succeeds cardinal, is less purplish in tone than cardinal and blends perfectly with black. Apple-green and emerald green are combined with black, and nearly all shades are so toned that they may be used with black. Solid black hats will be especially popular during the autumn, and all winter. Black-bird's wings tipped with silver or gold or solid blackbirds are in special demand for trimming hats of black or colored felt.—Good Housekeeping.

Bartholdi's Great Work.

The statue of Liberty enlightening the world, which stands on Bedloe's Island, in the harbor of New York, is one of the most sublime artistic conceptions of modern times. The torch of the goddess lights the nations of the earth to peace, prosperity and progress, through Liberty. But "liberty" is an empty word to the thousands of poor women enslaved by physical ailments a hundredfold more tyrannical than any Nero. To such sufferers Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription holds forth the promise of a speedy cure. It is a specific in all those derangements, irregularities and weaknesses which make life a burden to so many women. The only medicine sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. See guarantee printed on wrapper enclosing bottle.

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The Young Folks.

Amen.

I cannot say,
Beneath the pressure of life's cares to-day,
I joy in these;
But I can say
That I had rather walk this rugged way,
If Him it please.

I cannot feel
That all is well, when dark'ning clouds conceal
The shining sun;
But then I know
God lives and loves, and say since it is so,
Thy will be done.

I cannot speak
In happy tones; the tear drops on my cheek
Show I am sad;
But I can speak
Of grace to suffer with submission meek,
Until made glad.

I do not see
Why God should e'en permit such things to be,
When He is Love;
But I can see,
Though often dimly, through the mystery,
His hand above.

I do not know
Where falls the seed that I have tried to sow
With greatest care;
But I shall know
The meaning of each waiting hour below,
Sometime, somewhere.

I do not look
Upon the present, nor in Nature's book,
To read my fate;
But I do look
For promised blessings in God's Holy Book;
And I can wait.

I may not try
To keep the hot tears back; but hush that sigh
"It might have been;"
And try to still
Each rising murmur, and to God's sweet will
Respond, Amen!

—F. C. Browning.

But yet, ah me!
How is this whirling age, that spins along
On lightning's borrowed wings through space
and time,
Shall such sweet, silent miracle be wrought?
Never! save when it may be as we climb
With daring feet those dizzy heights of thought
We catch beyond dim midnight, sun or star
A vision of the Godhead from afar!

—Stuart Stern.

Knowledge ordained to live! although the fate
Of much that went before it was—to die,
And be called ignorance by such as wait
Till the next drift comes by.

—Jean Ingelow.

O God! how poor a man may be
With nothing in this world but gold.

—Joaquin Miller.

A WALK IN THE ALPS.

Of all my travels, and I have seen a pretty good sized section of this earth's surface in my time, I do not know that any was more pleasurable than a certain Alpine tramp in company with two companions and of which I will here set down some memoranda. We were at Zermatt, and on the day before the walk began I warned my friends to retire very early, as we ought to make an early start. At 2, therefore, we rose, quickly dressed, and after disposing of some coffee and cold meat, provided by the attentive watchmen, sallied forth. A guide and carrier whom I had engaged the day before were awaiting us, the former with a coil of rope on his shoulders and a mountain ax in his hand.

The moon was at its full, and the pale light gave a weird appearance to the great mountains as we left the silent village and commenced our ascent. After about an hour we reached a small plateau, from which we could see the great mass of Mount Rosa and the beautiful peak of the Breithorn, whose summits were just beginning to redden with the first tints of dawn. Looking downward we could trace the line of the valley, but a morning mist had risen so that we seemed to be standing above the clouds.

The path now led into an extensive wood of stunted pines and became rough and difficult. After two hours we emerged from it and into full view of the frowning pyramid of the Matterhorn, which seemed like some grim giant ready to dispute our passage. Although there are several higher mountains in Switzerland, the Matterhorn is perhaps the most impressive, for it is an isolated, steep pyramid, rising about 4,000 feet above the plateau from which it springs, while all the others are massed together in groups. We had reached the plateau, and now skirted it for nearly an hour, admiring meanwhile the beautiful effects of the sunlight on the mountain tops above us. At length we came to the Theodule glacier. This was covered with a recent fall of snow upon which a thick crust had formed, so that the walking was tolerably easy. To avoid any possible danger from crevasses

our guide fastened the party together with his rope, and then we climbed the glacier until about 8 o'clock when we stood upon the summit, 11,000 feet above the sea, amid the eternal snows, the great white peaks towering high above us, and the glacier we had just climbed stretching down toward the valley far below. On the other side another glacier descended steeply, and beyond it we could see the thick, green foliage of sunny Italy. Fatigue was forgotten, and standing on the very summit, with one foot in either country, we swung our hats in air and shouted in triumph.

Nestled in a niche is a large stone hut, kept by an enterprising Italian to accommodate travelers who may be caught in a storm or desire to spend a night there in order to make the ascent of some of the peaks. We had some provisions with us, and supplementing them with a draft upon his stores, we made a hearty breakfast. Then, when we had warmed ourselves by a snowball fight, we started on our way downward on the Italian side. For some distance our route lay along the glacier, which, like the other, was covered with snow. The sun had now been shining on it long enough to melt the crust, and we sank in up to our knees at every step. Fortunately, in little more than half an hour we left the glacier and descended by a rocky path for two hours more until we reached the hamlet of Breuil, where we found a tolerable hotel, and voted that we had done enough for one day, and would remain there until the next morning.

From Breuil we the next morning went to Aosta and there passed the next night. Aosta was once something—now it is next to nothing, though it is temporarily famous just now by reason of the approaching marriage of its duke with his own niece. We left Aosta early in the morning and drove to St. Remy, a wretched little village at a considerable elevation. Our road wound upward, through vineyards and olive trees, for some time, when the vegetation changed to stunted pines, and at St. Remy there was little more than a coarse and scanty grass.

Slinging our knapsacks, we pursued a well-constructed path which ascended steadily, though not very steep, through a barren, rocky region, without many points of view. In about two hours we found our path leading through some large snow drifts. After crossing these we came to a small, half-frozen lake, at the further end of which we saw two large stone buildings. It was the famous Hospice of St. Bernard. We approached and rang the bell, and a porter immediately appeared and conducted us to the reception room, where we were welcomed by one of the monks, who courteously showed us to a bedroom, that we might refresh ourselves. After a time we were summoned to a good, warm dinner, and then our entertainer took us over the building that we might see the library, museum and chapel, and when it was time for us to take our departure, dismissed us with "God speed."

Though the devotion of the monks of St. Bernard has been the theme of many a writer, no one who has not visited the hospice can form any idea of the greatness of self-sacrifice. The hospice stands at the summit of the pass, more than 8,000 feet above sea level, and even on this bright day we felt chilled to the bone before we had been within its wall an hour. What must it be then during the howling storms of winter, when they are cut off from all communication with their kind, except the chance wayfarer whom bitter necessity forces to cross the fearful pass, and for whose rescue the devoted brethren so often go forth to battle with the icy tempest? How many times, I thought, as I pulled the bell at the entrance, has that peal rung out like a voice from heaven to the ear of the sinking and desponding wanderer. Truly the world has had few more noble heroes than these same black-robed monks.

As we descended from the hospice on the north side we noted the places where Napoleon had met with the greatest difficulties in his memorable march over the Alps. After about an hour we came to a carriage road, which we followed for twelve miles to the village of Orsieres, and there took a carriage for Martigny. I have not described the road, because, although pretty, it has no points of special interest. Were it not for the hospice and the historical associations,

the St. Bernard route would offer little attraction for the tourist.

We left Martigny the next morning by rail for Thun. We passed a number of interesting points and early in the afternoon were again comfortably settled in our old apartments, brown as Indians from the sun and wind, but with renewed strength and health from our few days of life in the open air.—Fisher.

Now that the rush of the summer work is somewhat over, we desire to call attention to some matters looking forward to profitable work for the fall months, and through the winter. Write to B. F. Johnson & Co., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va., and they will show you how to do a grand work, which can be made a permanent thing.

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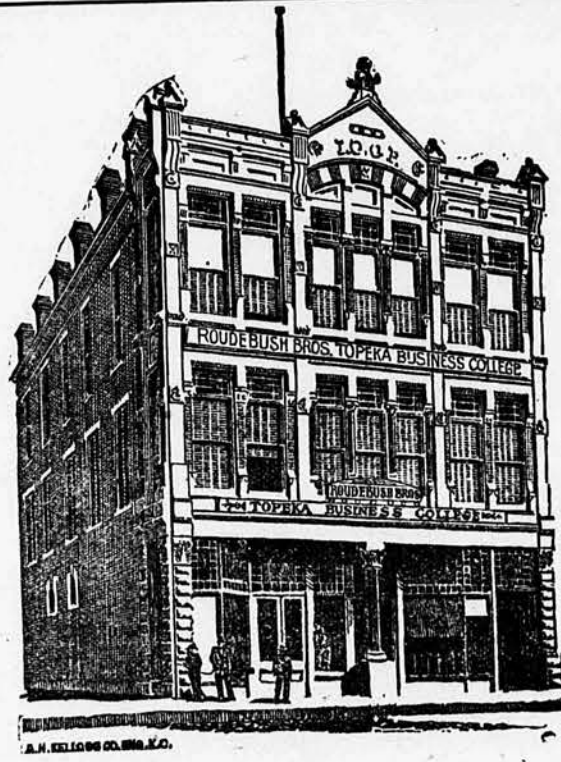
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A suit has been commenced against the M., K. & T. Railroad company to foreclose \$18,000,000 of bonds issued by that company in 1871 and 1872.

We have devoted a great deal of space this week to State Fair, and doubt not our readers will be interested in that as much as in anything else we could give them.

A recent special dispatch from London, stated that because of the very bad condition of English crops, at least 170,000,000 bushels of wheat must be imported by that country during the next year.

The Cherokees do not want to renew the lease of grazing lands to the Cherokee Live Stock association. According to the terms of the lease, upon its expiration all improvements made by the association become the property of the Cherokee Nation.

The fall meeting of the Overland Park Club Association begins at Denver, Colorado, October 20 and continues to the 27th. The program provides for seven days racing and thirty three purse and stake races, the aggregate amount of which is \$15,000.

Somebody left in this office a very fine sample of salt made by the St. Mary's Coal and Salt Mining company, of Kansas. It is fine table salt, and seems to be perfectly pure. Kansas will soon make salt and sugar enough to supply her own citizens with these necessary articles.

Aside from the effect of political uncertainties, business generally is reported fair. The volume of legitimate business continues to improve. Dun's agency says: The yield of wheat is 80,000,000 to 90,000,000 bushels short; reports from corn fields are goods, and there is no speculating frenzy.

THE KANSAS STATE FAIR.

There seemed to be something in the air last spring which inspired confidence in the harvests of the year. The management of the Kansas State Fair association early set out to provide accommodations for large numbers of people and good quarters for extra large exhibits of farm products including stock, and for a grand display of machinery and agricultural implements, and Exposition hall was remodeled on the inside, by flooring the entire lower part, placing partition posts, and generally changing its plan so as to better accommodate exhibitors. Mr. Secretary Moon, especially, was active and vigilant, and he and his friends and the whole State may feel well satisfied with the fair held last week. In many respects, more especially as to stock, poultry and pet stock, quality of grains and vegetables, manufactures and fine arts, it greatly surpassed any previous fair held anywhere in Kansas. In the cattle sheds were 252 as fine animals as were ever brought together in any American exposition, including all the improved breeds, some of them imported, but nearly all raised in the United States and most of them in Kansas. Of horses there were noble individuals, most of them pure bred, some imported, and taken as a body, there was never a better collection shown in America. Draft breeds were in the lead, but every one of the popular breeds of farm horses was represented. It was the opinion of all the visitors that the exhibit of horses and cattle excelled everything of the kind they had ever seen. Of sheep the number was not as large as were exhibited on the same ground four years ago, but there were more of the long-wooled breeds, Cotswolds, Downs, etc. The number of swine was large, representing all the favorite breeds. A better collection of representative animals could not be shown anywhere. The poultry and pet stock were admired by all. In numbers and in breeds and strains, it was much larger than any like exhibition ever before given in the State. The awards and notes given below will indicate the breeds in all of stock departments. We do not pretend to particularize here, for it would make the report too long.

The display of grains, vegetables, grasses, etc., was not as large as has been exhibited before at the State Fair on one or two occasions, but the quality was fully equal the best ever shown in Kansas. Shawnee county, under supervision of Capital and Oak Grange, had a display which would be a credit to any county on earth. It included all the varieties of grains, fruits, vegetables and grasses grown in Eastern Kansas. The State Experiment station, Riley county, had a large display of pretty specimens of farm products as could be collected anywhere. Some of the new Western counties had encouraging displays of corn, wheat, rye, oats, sorghum, millet, rice corn, potatoes and other vegetables all of good quality. The largest pumpkin at the fair was grown in Wichita county. Graham, Seward and Wichita counties represented the new Southwest Kansas admirably. Seward taking third premium on county display. There was a large display of fruit, Bourbon county taking the lead. Apples and grapes, all well matured and beautiful specimens.

In the machinery department the exhibit was good, though not very large, running mostly to wind and steam motors, plows, harrows, cultivators, harvesters, threshers and vehicles. A new make of gate, which can be raised and lowered by a simple device, attracted a great deal of attention.

Dairy products showed well, and

was very creditable to the exhibitors, but the State Dairy Association ought to have taken part.

Exposition hall was a treat for the multitude. Three stories high and every foot of available space for exhibits occupied. It would not be possible to picture it in words so that readers could see it as it was. It resembled a vast store building where everything which people want and need are kept for sale, and arranged in departments and rooms by skillful persons who meant to attract the passer's gaze and charm the visitor's eye. We will not pretend to describe the scene presented in every part of the large building, but we wish to commend the energy and good taste of the business men and women of Topeka, and the U. and I. club, and other charitable organizations for their work in this department. They worked as if it were wholly a business matter and every stroke made or step taken was a dollar in their pockets. The general arrangement was splendid in its effect, and the details, the neat little rooms and pretty alcoves, set off with drapery and flowers and varied ornaments, were very tasteful and pleasing.

All in all it was the best fair ever held at Topeka. That was the opinion of all whom we heard express themselves. The grounds were clean and neat; weather was pleasant all week; every thing was orderly, and there were no gamblers or other thieves visible on the grounds.

The stockholders held a meeting Friday and elected officers for the next year. All the old officers were re-elected except Hon. E. N. Morrill, the old president, not being able to give the fair his attention. The following is the new board of officers:

Hon. Wm. Sims, president, Topeka.

F. Wellhouse, vice president, Fairmount.

Joab Mulvane, treasurer, Topeka.

E. G. Moon, secretary, Topeka.

Executive committee—J. R. Mulvane, chairman; P. I. Bonebrake, T. J. Anderson, Wm. Sims, William A. Sells.

Board of Directors—Hon. E. N. Morrill, Brown county; Wm. A. Sells, A. S. Johnson, Shawnee county; F. Wellhouse, George W. Greover, Leavenworth county; W. H. Gill, Pawnee county; P. I. Bonebrake, Shawnee county; Steve M. Wood, Chase county; B. M. Davies, J. R. Mulvane, Shawnee county; D. A. Valentine, Clay county; Wm. Sims, Thos. White, Shawnee county; I. N. Insley, Jefferson county; G. M. Kellam, T. K. Tomson, H. K. Rowley, M. F. Stout, T. J. Anderson, J. E. Guild, Shawnee county; C. E. Westbrook, Marion county; general superintendent, T. L. Stringham, Topeka; assistant superintendent, J. S. McIntosh, Topeka.

Awards of premiums, special reports and notes covering most of the details will be found on pages 6 and 7.

Agriculture in the Cabinet.

The bill to provide a Secretary Agriculture, passed the Senate last week. It had previously passed the House. It now goes to the President for his approval. The bill provides that the Department of Agriculture shall be an Executive Department under the supervision and control of a Secretary of Agriculture, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. There shall be also an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate who shall perform such duties as may be required by law or prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture; shall receive the same salary as is paid to the Secretary of each Executive De-

partment, and the salary of the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture shall be the same as that now paid to the first Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Interior.

The Yellow Fever Scourge.

The condition in the fever stricken districts of Florida is very bad, indeed. People are trying to get away and every place is quarantined against them. The official report at Jacksonville for the 21st inst. showed 118 new cases of yellow fever and fourteen deaths. Most of the new cases are among colored people in the suburbs. There are comparatively few deaths among the negroes who usually recover rapidly from the disease. Total number of cases reported to date, 1,582; total deaths, 196.

A dispatch dated the same day at Memphis, Tenn., contained the following: The excitement which prevailed here to-day over the intelligence of the outbreak of the fever at Jackson, Miss., has calmed in a measure since the city authorities this afternoon resolved to stop passenger travel on all the the railroads east of the Mississippi river. This includes the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern, Louisville & Nashville, Memphis & Charleston, Tennessee, Midland, Memphis & Birmingham, Illinois Central, and Louisville, New Orleans and Texas. The pressure was so great from the people for non-intercourse that the committee of six from the produce and merchant exchange who are acting in connection with the city authorities voted unanimously for the adoption of the resolutions favoring non-intercourse and the same will be rigidly enforced commencing at noon to-morrow. Agents from all the roads mentioned will be notified not to sell tickets for Memphis as no train will be allowed to come nearer the city than ten miles and a cordon of armed pickets will guard the dirt roads leading into Memphis and no one will be allowed to enter. The sentiment here is that Memphis can better afford to spend \$100,000 to keep the city free of infected persons, than to have even one case of fever, which would cost her merchants millions of dollars in loss of trade, not counting the lives of her citizens that would be jeopardized. This same feeling pervades throughout the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and extends into Kentucky. Every town and city in the State named from Cairo, Ill., to New Orleans have established strict quarantine against infected points, and in many instances against the world. Shotgun quarantine prevails along the line of the Illinois Central all the way from New Orleans to Fulton, Ky., and trains are not allowed to stop at any of the stations between Cairo, Ill., and Canton, Miss. A regular panic seems to have seized the people, especially in the smaller interior towns where non-intercourse is the watchword, and armed men guard the roads leading into these places. The lateness of the season and the near approach of cold weather is favorable for the safety of those places not now infected, and a feeling of security will prevail provided there is no further spread of fever from Jackson, Miss., and Decatur, Ala.

In the course of the debate on the bill creating a Department of Agriculture, Senator Plumb advocated its passage, calling attention to the competition which the American Agriculturalists met, and would continue to meet in the markets of the world, from South America, Australia, India and Africa, and declared his belief that unless existing conditions were changed, and markedly changed, India wheat would sell in New York markets in five years, duty paid, in competition with American wheat. It was therefore desirable the president should have in his cabinet a man who represented the great agricultural interests of the country, and it was necessary to diversify agriculture and look more and more to the home market rather than to the foreign market. In this connection he favored the encouragement of the production of sugar from sorghum and beets.

Boston Wool Market.

From Walter Brown's last wool circular we quote:

Since the opening of the month a fair amount of business has been consummated in wool, although there has been far less activity than characterized the trade of the first weeks in August. The important sales of that period were mostly to large mills who had secured orders for spring goods, and who covered their requirements promptly, before any advance was established. The improvement in prices has been principally confined to washed fleeces and choice Montana and similar wools. Others of the Territory class have not shown any material advance, although the general activity has enabled holders to obtain asking prices instead of constantly making concessions to effect sales. Woolen goods have shown some improvement over last year, in the volume of sales, although they have not fully responded to the activity in the raw material and a certain doubt as to the future causes manufacturers to move with considerable caution in purchasing their wools.

For the next few weeks we anticipate a moderate healthy demand with present values well maintained, the opinion prevailing that no decided change is likely to occur until after the Presidential election and the policy of the government on the tariff question is more definitely settled.

Kansas and Nebraska wools sold with considerable freedom within the range of quotations, which, considering the fact that the shrinkage on actual test, proves greater than was anticipated, places these wools in their clean value as high as any of similar character. The assortment is now small, and any clips yet to come forward, will undoubtedly meet with full consideration.

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

Light Fine	18a18
Light Fine Medium	18a21
Light Medium	21a23
Ordinary Fine	14a16
Ordinary Fine Medium	16a18
Ordinary Medium	18a20

About the Public Lands.

The next report of the General Land Office will be an interesting one. It will show that during the year ended June 30, there were made 59,695 cash land entries, all classes, aggregating 5,908,254 acres, for which the government received \$11,203,071. Of these cash entries, 8,318 were sales of lands subject to private entry, 1,314 were sales of mineral land, 14,209 were commuted homestead entries, 2,385 were original and final entries under the desert land act, and 152 were sales of coal lands. Sales of timber and stone lands aggregated 2,420 entries, nearly all of which were made in California. The report will show that the whole number of entries of all classes, including Indian lands, made during the year was 255,119, embracing 24,485,833 acres. The total receipts from the foregoing were \$13,522,185. Of the whole number of entries, 44,236 were original homesteads, embracing 3,175,400 acres, and 24,472 timber culture entries, having in all an area of 3,733,305 acres. During the year the land grant railroads made 40,786 selections, embracing 6,525,300 acres. Under the school, swamp land and other grants by the government to the several States and Territories, 8,029 selections were made, covering an area of 1,265,452 acres. In addition to the 24,485,833 acres entered under the various public land laws during the year, the area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, final homesteads and final timber culture entries aggregated 5,647,543 acres.

The sugar works at Conway Springs, McPherson county, are now being operated night and day producing sugar at

every strike. A report telegraphed a few days ago from that place said: Several lots are now in the house that show 52 per cent. of sugar, and but 11 per cent., or about one-fifth, of glucose, an extraordinary high showing. It is estimated that this will swing out in dry sugar nearly, if not quite, 100 pounds of sugar per ton of cane. Nearly two weeks were required to work the early cane, which being mixed with late varieties, produced only molasses, there being several carloads of this product. The remaining crop is of most excellent quality, the daily analysis showing an even constant and increasing high per cent. of sugar. The machinery is working admirably, 150 tons of cane being worked daily. The question of profitably producing sugar from sorghum is settled, at least so far as this locality is concerned. The United States Department of Agriculture, represented by Prof. Schweinitz and assistants, are rendering valuable aid in this work.

Warts on Cows' Teats.

A correspondent writes us saying that the following prescription will remove warts from cows' teats: "Dissolve salammoniac in soft water and apply to cow's teats, after each milking, and as much of time as convenient, and after thirty days note the result. It will make no sore."

Harvey County Fair.

Special Correspondence Kansas Farmer.

To-day closed the fifteenth annual exhibition of the Harvey County Fair Association. The attendance was only fair and considerable complaint was manifested especially among the farmers and stockmen concerning the management. But little or no provision was made for farm products, and the result was that quite a good deal of stuff was not exhibited but taken home. The gate fees charged being 50 cents instead of 25 cents, the customary price, did not meet the approval of the people throughout the country, particularly the farmer, whose purse is being pinched by the hard times and his revenue cut short by drought and low prices had for farm products. In short, it was a fair for the association whose revenue and dividends were in a great measure expected to have come from the agricultural people. The slim attendance and noteworthy absence of the farmer was the best possible rebuke the management could have received, and it is probable that in future the management will be more liberal and the meetings of the association more successful and profitable. The exhibits of farm products were only an average one, and that of live stock in class good, yet in numbers not up to the average of Kansas county fairs. The poultry exhibit of William B. Powell, of Newton, Kan., attracted its share of attention. He showed three varieties of Cochius, White, Buff and Partridge, Light and Dark Brahmas, Wyandotts and Langshans, White and Game Bantams, Plymouth Rocks, White-faced Black Spanish and Toulouse geese. He captured thirteen blue ribbons and seven red. His leading and best strains were bought of Sergeant of Maine, Hawkins of Massachusetts, and Todd of Ohio, four years ago. The result shows the careful and painstaking work of the judicious breeder and the progressive proprietor of enterprise yards has good reason to feel proud of his success as a breeder of poultry.

Among the swine breeders that visited the pens was W. R. Peacock, of Sedgwick City, Harvey county. His herd of Poland Chinas numbers over one hundred head, is Give or Take and Corwin strains and recorded in the Central and the Ohio registers. He does not fit up show stock for fairs, hence the buyer runs no risk of barren stock. He has both male and female stock for sale, and his farm being only three-fourths of a mile distant from the railway depot at Sedgwick City, makes it convenient for shipping. Among the cattle on show was the herd of Wm. M. Smith, of Eaton, Cowley county. He had seven of his herd of fifty Short-Horns on exhibition, Queen Esther and Bell Duke at head of the herd. Took first on bull, yearling bull,

bull calf, sucking calf, two-year-old heifer and second on three-year-old heifer and yearling bull. He competed with several top herds last week at Winfield where he captured more than an average show of ribbons. Taking it all in all the display of live stock was up to the average county exhibit, especially that of horses both in the show and speed ring. **PROVISO.**
Newton, Kas., Sept. 14, 1888.

About Candidates for the Legislature.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—On page 6, of August 9, in your paper, M. Arnold strikes the nail on the head, when he says the bankers are making an effort to control the next legislature. That is nothing new; they control the nation, and why not the State of Kansas? We have two bankers in opposition here, for representative in Meade county—democrat and republican. If the people will only open their eyes they can see what is before them. Money is doled out here at from 3 to 5 per cent a month; 99 100 of the deeded land is mortgaged at 10 per cent. interest and 10 to 14 per cent. commission, while we as farmers are not making actual expenses. It will not take an expert in figures long to figure out how long he can stand this kind of robbery. If you have a banker on your ticket for representative, let me tell you scratch him, and vote for any one in preference; and where you have two in opposition as we have, call an independent convention and run a third man, as we are going to do. We as farmers must vote for farmers when we have a chance, regardless of their political faith. They, and they alone, know our needs. Do we employ a blacksmith to do our carpenter work, or a lawyer to doctor our family? No; but we employ men to fill our offices on that plan. Vote and work for your interests or you will be worse than the tenants in Ireland that our platform architects have been sympathizing with so long.

I have recently taken your paper. Have taken *Colman's Rural World* twelve or fourteen years. I have never been without some agricultural paper since I began farming. I don't see how a farmer can get along without one; yet I venture to say not one in twenty-five takes one. But you will find political papers in every house. A paper of that class is often a curse instead of a benefit. I must say without flattery I like your paper. I like the way it is conducted. It will be a power that will be felt soon. I wish you long life and good health to battle for the farmers interest. **S. M. BUTT,**
Wilburn, Ford Co., Kas. Sec'y. F. A.

Farm Mortgages in Phillips County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Having noticed the discussion going on in your columns with reference to farm mortgages, and believing that you are "way off" in your low estimate of the amount of such mortgages, I hand you the enclosed chart showing the condition of this (Phillips) county as it was a year ago, at which time 77 1/2 per cent. of the deeded land was under mortgage for \$1,212,678. Since then fully one-half of the unincumbered land has gone under mortgage—has joined the great majority, as it were—till now not less than 90 per cent. of the farms are carrying not less than \$1,500,000. The population of the county is about 12,000, thus making the average mortgage debt per capita about \$125. Now estimating the population of Kansas at \$1,600,000, and supposing the mortgage condition of the other portions of Kansas to average as much as those of Phillips county, the amount of farm mortgages for the whole state would be \$125 multiplied by 1,600,000 would equal \$200,000,000, which is only 35,000,000 short of the highest amount claimed. So far as the estimate of \$30,000,000 is concerned I am fully convinced that there are several groups of six counties each which would, each group, show up that amount. The figures handed you are from the abstract office of Messrs. McKay & McCormick, of Phillipsburg. Mr. McKay is county attorney of this county, and their books are corrected regularly. Yours respectfully,
C. J. LAMB,
Kirwin, Phillips Co., Kas.

Phillips county had 339,443 acres in farms in 1886. Just what was the number in 1887 there is no official report yet. It is fair to assume, however, the number had not increased materially. For ease of computation, let us take the figures of 1886 as to acres, and the figures of the "chart" to which Mr. Lamb refers, for the amount of money secured by mortgages on farms. The greater amount of indebtedness in 1887 over that of 1886 probably, fully offsets the increase of farm acreage. The number of

acres in farms in the entire State in 1886 was 25,607,413, which is 75 times as much as the farm acreage of Phillips county. If, as our correspondent suggests, Phillips county's indebtedness of \$1,212,678 be taken as an average for the State, the aggregate indebtedness of the whole State would be \$90,950,850, and not \$235,000,000 as claimed.

Mr. Lamb assumes that the records, when the abstracts were made, represented the precise amount of debt in every case, which we do not believe is true for the reason that men are paying more or less every year on their obligations. He assumes also, and this without any authority, that none of the indebtedness printed on the chart has been paid since the abstracts were taken, and that 12 1/2 per cent. of the farm lands in the county have been mortgaged since. Still, if both these assumptions were correct, it would add 16 per cent. to the indebtedness as shown by the chart, making for Phillips county \$1,406,706, and for the State \$105,502,950, a good deal less than one-half the amount originally published.

Comparison by population is not reliable; the discussion is about farms and acres and dollars, not about the number of people in any one or more counties.—**EDITOR.**

Gossip About Stock.

As an evidence of the brisk pig trade this season, the writer was informed by N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., that in the last two months he had sold of his inimitable Berkshires to breeders in fifteen different States.

Attention is directed to the new Poland-China card of J. S. Risk, Weston, Mo., one of the great herds of the West. He is receiving a good patronage from Kansas and deserves still more. Notice the swine awards in our report of the State Fair.

James David, Meriden; Peter Gray, Bendina; Geo. A. McVicker, Onaga; J. M. Bisby, Pavillion, and J. W. Cunningham, Meriden, were the lucky purchasers of Poland-Chinas from the show herd of V. B. Howey, Topeka, during the State Fair.

On Thursday, October 18, at the fair grounds, Belton, Mo., Messrs. Briant, Blair & Wilson will sell sixty head of Short-horn cows and heifers. The offering comprises a choice lot of nicely-bred animals. Intending purchasers will do well to write for catalogue at once.

U. P. Bennett, Lee's Summit, Mo., has won on his Shropshire and Cotswold sheep during the last three weeks the neat sum of \$596. They were the State Fairs at Des Moines, Iowa, Lincoln, Neb., and Topeka, Kas. A fine record for a good herd owned by a first-class breeder.

At the Fort Scott Fair, H. G. Farmer & Sons captured four first premiums on their Berkshires; on Poland-Chinas, four first and one second; on Yorkshires, six first, and sweepstakes on sow any age or breed. They also got four premiums on sheep, and fifteen first and five second on poultry.

For some time we have claimed the date of October 11, 1888, for the public sale of Poland-China hogs to be held by John Lewis, of Miami, Mo. The offering comprises 125 head of thoroughbreds of excellent strains. Stock all eligible to record. Col. S. A. Sawyer, of Kansas, is the salesman of the occasion.

By referring to our advertising columns, our readers desiring Short-horns will observe the public Short-horn sale to be held at St. Joseph, Mo., October 11, comprising a choice draft from the well-known herd of R. L. McDonald, and the herd dispersion of Hon. Thos. J. Burgess. Write for catalogue and say the FARMER advised it.

Fanciers of Berkshire swine should look up the advertisement of Springer Bros., Springfield, Ill. They have one of the foremost breeding establishments in the nation for representative Berkshires, and they are very anxious to do business in Kansas and the West. Any of our readers needing stock need not hesitate in ordering from them.

Our first page illustration is a good picture of the imported Holstein-Friesian cow, Empress Josephine, owned by M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo., an extensive breeder and prominent dairyman. This animal's milk was tested at the St. Joe Fair with that of other dairy animals and equalled the best Jersey in the test. Mr. Moore values her at \$3,000.

Wm. Brown & Sons, Lawrence, Kas., made quite an addition to his herd of Jerseys last week by the purchase from Geo. Corning, of Topeka, eight highly-bred Jerseys. One of the cows is a St. Lambert and the other seven are rich in Eurota's blood. This important addition to this herd will make it famous in future show rings. Look out for big butter records and blue ribbons hereafter.

Mr. L. A. Knapp, Dover, Shawnee county, Kas., will sell at his farm on Tuesday, October 9, fifty head of stock, consisting of cattle and horses aged 2 years and under. The cattle offering comprises cows, heifers and bulls, sixteen of which are pure-bred Short-horns. Also one fine high-grade Percheron stallion, 4 years old, dark brown, and a sure breeder. Farmers will do well to remember this sale.

In a short time we shall publish an illustration showing the improved appliance for holding cattle while being dehorned. It is used by that celebrated Kansas dehorner, Mr. E. P. C. Webster, of Marysville. It is said to be the best known contrivance for the work, enabling the performer to dehorn cattle at the rate of one per minute, holding the animal in a natural and easy position. Watch for the illustration soon.

Horticulture.

WHY WE SHOULD PLANT TREES.

The following is taken from a little pamphlet published by Schuttler & Hotz, Chicago, Ill., manufacturers of the Peter Schuttler wagon. The suggestions are so practical and so sensible, that we are quite willing to give the authors the benefit of a little good advertising for the use of the matter. They say:

The rapid settlement of our Western States, many of which were treeless, caused a heavy drain upon our natural timber product, not only for houses, barns, fences, agricultural implements, wagons, and all other adjuncts of civilization, but also to an unparalleled degree for the building of railroads, of which it may be safely said that they require at their very beginning the product of at least twenty-six acres of young timber land to each mile for ties alone. Furthermore, it is not merely from these legitimate demands that our forest area is suffering, but every year thousands upon thousands of acres of our unprotected woodlands are destroyed by fire—by what is called accident, though in reality criminal carelessness; other thousands are simply sacrificed to the demands of agriculture, while millions of feet of our best product are annually exported to foreign lands. Add this to the material used up by our wood-consuming manufacturers in the production of our world-famous American farm implements and machinery, for foreign countries as well as domestic use,—and the sum total is simply appalling when we reflect that at the same time no systematic effort is yet being made toward replacing any portion of this loss.

It is estimated by our best authorities that within fifty years hence, the crowning glory of the greatest country on the face of the globe will have disappeared, and that, by that time, the land east of the Missouri river will be as barren of trees as the Great American desert itself. To realize the true value of what we are so prodigally destroying, we should bear in mind that after crossing the Missouri river going westward, we may make the entire circuit of the globe, and will not find a natural forest tree fit for an ax handle, until we again reach American shores. What we will do for material when this limited natural product has been exhausted, must remain for the present a matter of conjecture,—but inevitably certain are the results of the climatic changes which the reckless destruction will bring upon us.

It is not our purpose here to introduce any lurid pictures of calamities in store for us as a consequence of this wanton extinguishment of our forest area; for the warning voice of science has spoken our threatened doom again and again—and the annual floods of the Mississippi and Ohio have re-echoed the warning with terrific emphasis.

Having already hinted at the demands made upon our natural timber supply by the railroads, we may add that their unparalleled development in this country has rendered them one of the most important factors now operating upon the great question before us. The year 1830 marked the birth of railroad enterprise in this country, with a modest beginning of only twenty-three miles. The middle of the century saw over 10,000 miles of road in operation—and thirty years later, or in 1881, they had increased to 104,813 miles. That year marked the maximum of annual increase, when 11,142 miles were added to the record; while to-day the grand total mileage of railroads in the United States is probably not less than 136,000.

Whether these figures have any bearing upon the question of our timber supply, may be judged by a few simple

calculations. Thus, the wooden ties alone, that were necessary for only the first construction of these roads, average 2,640 to the mile, amounting in all to 359,040,000 ties that were required only to make a beginning. Every one of these, be it remembered, represents the butt of a young forest tree of thirty years' growth, this being the kind most suitable for the purpose. Such trees will not average more than 100 to the acre, hence it follows that the product of over three and one-half millions of acres was consumed in the first building of our railroads. But the consumption does not stop here, for the average life of a tie is but seven years, and therefore, one-seventh of the above enormous number, or over 51,000,000 trees, are annually required to keep these roads in repair. This represents an acreage of 510,000 acres of thirty years' growth, or the annual equivalent of 30x510,000, viz.: 15,300,000 acres, as the annual area of forest lands necessary to perpetuate the railroad systems of this country.

The foregoing figures, showing the demands of the single item of railroad ties alone, may serve to give some faint idea of the stupendous and ever-increasing drain which to-day threatens with early extinction the finest and most valuable timber area on the face of the globe; sure to cause an irrecoverable loss to mankind, and certain to be followed by disastrous results to the people of our country in particular. At this point, every thoughtful mind will pause to inquire, "Is there no remedy?"

Our forty-five years of experience as manufacturers of farm wagons, in the pursuit of which calling we have naturally worked up incalculable quantities of the finest forest timber in the country, has brought the above question home to us with more than ordinary force. As only the very choicest material can fill the requirements of our business at any time, we noticed at an early period—in fact, years ago—the growing scarcity of first-class timber; it having been perceived by us much sooner than in lines of manufacture where such rigid selection for quality is not so necessary. Year by year the tracts of choice material have moved further and further away, and there must come a time when the supply will be exhausted, unless in the meantime the eyes of our people shall be opened to the great problem before them, and prudence and reason be called to the rescue of one of the greatest of nature's gifts to man. The attention of our land-holders and farming population generally, must be awakened to the fact that, while on the one hand, the present neglect of forest cultivation invites calamity, a systematic practice of the same would, on the other hand, result in profit to every one who will venture but a small fraction of his means and his time in the work. It would result, in a few decades, in diversifying our prairie States with groves of the useful oak, ash, or hickory, restoring the equilibrium of their climatic conditions, and yielding valuable returns to every investor.

We fully concur in these statements, and as a practical illustration of the subject, we have constructed and will exhibit at the National exhibition at Kansas City, Missouri, (September and October, 1888), a complete farm wagon, made entirely of woods grown from the seed, on prairie soil, by the veteran nurseryman, Mr. A. R. Whitney, of Franklin Grove, Lee county, Illinois. Twenty different kinds were used in its construction, not for lack of material, but to show the possibilities of timber cultivation on prairie lands; for the entire running-gear could have been made from one honey-locust log in the lot,

which measured eighteen inches, clear, in diameter.

The following is a schedule of the different varieties, specifying, also, the parts of the wagon in which they are used, viz.:

1. Oak—Used in all spokes.
2. White Ash—In the front hounds, swaybar, neckyoke and singletrees.
3. Hard Maple—Front and hind axles, doubletree and brakebar.
4. Red Flowering Maple—In the center-piece of footboard, the bottom cross-pieces, and brake pushbar.
5. Whitewood—In the sides, ends and top-box.
6. Honey Locust—In the felloes, the pole-hounds, the sand-board, hind hounds and bottom of seat.
7. Black Locust—Posts for brake.
8. Chestnut—In the tongue, the reach, ends and back of the seat.
9. Black Walnut—In the sides, ends, bottom, footboard and top-box.
10. Butternut—Cleats on sideboards, to receive the endgates, and cleats on endgates.
11. Beech—Cleats on sideboards, each side of bolster-stakes.
12. Ironwood—One front and one hind hub.
13. American Larch—Cleats under bottom, against the bolster.
14. European Larch—Box bottom.
15. Soft Maple—Top stakes, and strip on front bolster.
16. Apple—Oae front and one hind hub.
17. Willow—Upper spring blocks, on the seat.
18. Osage Orange—Bolster stakes, and pole cross-piece.
19. Red Mulberry—Front and hind bolsters, brake blocks, roller block, and lower spring blocks of the seat.
20. Red Cedar—Slider-cleats, for brake, under bottom.

A Home-Made Apple-Picker.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Take a hard-wood board one inch thick, mark on it a circle seven and one-half inches in diameter, inside of this draw another circle six inches in diameter, between the two circles bore one-fourth inch holes one and one-half inches apart, cut the wood away from the outside circle, and you have the back of the apple picker. Next, make enough round hard-wood pegs, six inches long, to fill the holes. Before driving in the pegs fasten the handle to the back. The handle should be a light, strong pole, six or eight feet long. Now drive in the pegs or teeth, be careful not to drive too hard and split the back.

When it is finished it looks so simple that you wonder you hadn't thought of it long ago. With it you can pick the choicest apples, which always grow on the top branches, without bruising; and instead of standing on a ladder all day you can pick most of your apples from the ground.

Make one now; it will be worth the price of the KANSAS FARMER to you this fall. WM. C. COLEMAN.

Curculio and Chinch Bugs.

Bulletin No. 4 of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment station discusses some elaborate experiments in preventing curculio injury to cherries, and treats in a practical way the best midsummer remedies for the chinch bug, which has lately appeared in destructive numbers in Ohio. In the cherry experiment, which was conducted by the station entomologist, Clarence M. Weed, 22,500 cherries were individually cut open and examined, and the conclusion reached that three-fourths of the cherries liable to injury by the curculio can be saved, without any danger to the user, by spraying with a solution of London purple soon after the blossoms fall.—Vick's Magazine.

The Old Doctors

Drew blood, modern doctors cleanse it; hence the increased demand for Alteratives. It is now well known that most diseases are due, not to over-abundance, but to impurity, of the Blood; and it is equally well attested that no blood medicine is so efficacious as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"One of my children had a large sore break out on the leg. We applied simple remedies; for a while, thinking the sore would shortly heal. But it grew worse. We sought medical advice, and were told that an alterative medicine was necessary. Ayer's Sarsaparilla being

Recommended

above all others, we used it with marvelous results. The sore healed and health and strength rapidly returned."—J. J. Armstrong, Weimar, Texas.

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"We have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla here for over thirty years and always recommend it when asked to name the best blood-purifier."—W. T. McLean, Druggist, Augusta, Ohio.

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The Poultry Yard.

POULTRY AND PET STOCK AT THE KANSAS STATE FAIR.

The exhibit of fowls and pet stock was the largest ever shown in the State. There were sixty varieties of fowls shown and in some classes twenty entries were made. Silver Laced Wyandottes were a large class. The display of pet stock was larger than may be seen one time in fifty. Pigeons were shown by the hundreds. Nebraska and Illinois deserve credit for making the larger part of the show. Mr. J. A. Hickey proved to be a valuable man for superintendent and S. L. Roberts, of Tacoma, Neb., the expert judge, gave splendid satisfaction. The fair association were delighted with the big exhibit and will erect additional buildings to accommodate the exhibit next year, which promises to be the greatest ever made in the West. The awards in full are as follows:

- Light Brahma Fowls—P. A. Bartlett, Jacksonville, Ill., first premium; P. J. Osterman, Wisner, Neb., second.
- Light Brahma Chicks—S. S. Barton, Blue Springs, Neb., first; P. A. Bartlett, Jacksonville, Ill., second.
- Dark Brahma Fowls—P. A. Bartlett, first; S. S. Barton, second.
- Dark Brahma Chicks—S. S. Barton, first; R. D. Arnold, Kansas City, Mo., second.
- Buff Cochins—P. J. Osterman, first; S. S. Barton, second.
- Buff Cochins—P. J. Osterman, first; P. A. Bartlett, second.
- Partridge Cochins—P. A. Bartlett, first; S. S. Barton, second.
- Partridge Cochins—J. G. Hewitt, Topeka, Kas., first; T. V. Coddington, Topeka, second.
- White Cochins—S. S. Barton, first; P. A. Bartlett, second.
- White Cochins—P. A. Bartlett, first; S. S. Barton, second.
- Black Cochins—C. H. Rhodes, North Topeka, first; S. S. Barton, second.
- Black Cochins—C. H. Rhodes, first and second.
- Langshan Fowls—S. S. Barton, first; J. Messfelt, Topeka, second.
- Langshan Chicks—P. J. Osterman, first; S. S. Barton, second.
- Plymouth Rock Fowls—P. J. Osterman, first; G. H. Hughes, second.
- Plymouth Rock Chicks—P. J. Osterman, first; P. A. Bartlett, second.
- Wyandotte Fowls—J. G. Hewitt, first; A. Gandy, Topeka, second.
- Breeding Pen of same—A. Gandy, first; S. J. & H. Carpenter, Waverly, Neb., second.
- Wyandotte Chicks—A. Gandy, first and second.
- White Wyandottes—S. J. & H. Carpenter, first; A. Gandy, second.
- White-Face Black Spanish Fowls—G. H. Hughes, North Topeka, first; P. A. Bartlett, second.
- White-Faced Black Spanish Chicks—G. H. Hughes, first and second.
- White Leghorn Fowls—V. B. Howey, Topeka, first; G. H. Hughes, second.
- White Leghorn Chicks—Peter Sims, Topeka, first; P. J. Osborne, second.
- Brown Leghorn Fowls—P. A. Bartlett, first; M. A. Householder, Columbus, Kas., second.
- Brown Leghorn Chicks—M. A. Householder, first; Walter Smith, second.
- Black Leghorn Fowls—R. D. Arnold, first.
- Black Leghorn Chicks—P. A. Bartlett, first.
- Houdan Fowls—R. D. Arnold, first; M. A. Householder, second.
- Houdan Chicks—R. D. Arnold, first; P. A. Bartlett, second.
- Crevecoeur Fowls—P. A. Bartlett, first.
- W. C. B. Polish Fowls—P. A. Bartlett, first; M. A. Householder, second.
- W. C. B. Chicks—P. A. Bartlett, first and second.
- S. S. Polish Fowls—P. J. Osterman, first; Mrs. J. Voss, Girard, Kas., second.
- G. S. Polish Fowls—P. A. Bartlett, first; S. S. Barton, second.
- G. S. Polish Chicks—P. A. Bartlett, first; M. A. Householder, second.
- S. S. Hamburg Fowls—S. S. Barton, first; P. A. Bartlett, second.
- S. S. Hamburg Chicks—T. B. Grant, Eureka, Kas., first; P. A. Bartlett, second.
- G. S. Hamburg Fowls—P. A. Bartlett, second.
- G. S. Hamburg Chicks—R. D. Arnold, second.
- B. B. R. Game Chicks—R. D. Arnold, first.
- Silver Duck-wing Game Chicks—P. A. Bartlett, first.
- Yellow Duck-wing—P. A. Bartlett, first.
- Brown Red Game Fowls—P. A. Bartlett, second.
- Black Game Fowls—P. A. Bartlett, first.
- Black Java Fowls—P. A. Bartlett, second.
- Pit Game Chicks—E. W. Keller, Topeka, first; W. Capon, second.
- G. S. Bantam Fowls—Bartlett, first.
- G. S. Bantam Chicks—Arnold, first; same, second.
- Rose-comb Bantam Fowls—Arnold, first.
- Pekin Bantam Chicks—Arnold, second.
- Red Pile Game Chicks—Arnold, first.

- Japanese Bantam Chicks—Bartlett, first; Carpenter, second.
- Rose-comb Chicks—First.
- Silver Duckwing Bantams—Arnold, first.
- B. B. R. Game Bantams—Rhodes, first; S. S. Barton, second.
- Chicks—Arnold, second.
- G. Polish Chicks—Arnold, second.
- Bronze Turkey Fowls—Mrs. N. H. Brosius, Topeka, first; Bartlett, second.
- White Holland Turkey Fowls—Bartlett, first.
- Emden Geese—Mrs. Voss, Girard, Kas., first; Bartlett, second.
- Brown China Geese—Bartlett, first; Householder, second.
- White China Geese—Bartlett, first.
- African Geese—Bartlett, first.
- Toulouse Geese—Barton, first; Bartlett, second.
- Aylesbury Ducks—Bartlett, first.
- Cayuga Ducks—Bartlett, first.
- Crested White Ducks—Bartlett, first; Arnold, second.
- Call Ducks—Bartlett, first.
- Pekin Ducks—Bartlett, first; same, second.
- Rouen Ducks—Bartlett, first.
- Pouter Pigeons—Arnold, first; same, second.
- Carriers—Hughes, first; Arnold, second.
- Antwerps—Hughes, first; Arnold, second.
- Tumblers—Plowmonder, Topeka, first; Hughes, second.
- Barbs—Hughes, first; Plowmonder, second.
- Turbits—Arnold, first; Hughes, second.
- Owls—Hughes, first; Arnold, second.
- Fan-tails—Hughes, first; Plowmonder, second.
- Jacobins—Arnold, first; Barton, second; Hughes, (Reds), second.
- Best Collection Pigeons—Hughes, first; Arnold, second.
- Lop-eared Rabbits—John Haman, Polk City, first; Bartlett, second.
- Angoria—Barton, first; Haman, second.
- Himalayan—J. G. Hewitt, Topeka, second.
- Belgian Hares—Haman, Polk City, Kas., first; J. Henry, Quincy, Kas., second.
- English Rabbits—Hughes, first; Bartlett, second.
- Cage Squirrels—Bartlett, first.
- Ferrets—Arnold, first; Bartlett, second.
- Guinea Pigs—Barton, first; Bartlett, second.
- White Mice—Louie Plowmonder, Topeka, first.
- White Rats—Louie Plowmonder, Topeka, first.
- Black Minorca Fowls—Carpenter, Waverly, Neb., first.
- Black Minorca Chicks—Carpenter, first.
- Breeding Pen, Same—Carpenter, first.
- Tumbler Pigeons—Fred Lain, third.
- Dragoons—Hughes, first; same, second.
- Runts—Hughes, first.
- Quakers—Hughes, first; Arnold, second.
- Magpies—Arnold, first.
- Nuns—Arnold, first.
- Swallows—Arnold, first.
- Moreheads—Arnold, first.
- Pigmy Pouters—Hughes, first.
- Trumpeters—Barton, first.
- Rose-Wings—Hughes, first; same, second.
- Red Jacobins—Hughes, first.
- Pea Fowls—L. A. Knaff, Dover, Kas., second.
- Pea Fowl Chicks—L. A. Knaff, Dover Kas., second.

Poultry on the Farm.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I am glad to see the interest manifested in the poultry department, but do not believe there is as much interest taken in it as there has been. I like to read the Poultry department. I only wish more of the readers of the FARMER would write and give us a little of their experience in the poultry business; that would not only be interesting, but many of us could profit by them. The general subject of poultry-raising, I mean. Every farmer has poultry, and he has it because of its usefulness. Poultry are cheaply raised and they are very profitable. They require good attention, only a little food that costs money; yet they produce eggs and meat and are always ready for market. Some farmers seem to not give the poultry business much consideration, seem to think the poultry need no attention. These farmers are wrong in this respect; poultry needs as good management as horses or cattle. There is as much difference in fowls as there is in horses or any other class of domestic animals.

Poultry-raising is a business and part of the general work of the farm, will pay quite as well as any other part of the farm work and much better than most of them.

Fowls should be fed regularly and often; by this I mean, do not throw a loaf of bread or a basket of corn to them and not go near them until the next day; but feed the chickens sparingly every few hours, so that they will clean up every particle. Warm food given to chickens each morning stimulates them, and they can stand the cold weather better. The first consideration is health, the next cleanli-

ness, warmth, plenty of ventilation and a variety of food. The drinking utensils should be clean, can not be too often repeated. C. A. MYERS. Savonsberg, Allen Co., Kas.



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Relief in one minute, for all pains and weaknesses, in CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PASTER, the only pain-killing plaster. 25 cents.

FAT FOLKS using "Anti-Corpulene Pills" lose 15 lbs. a month. They cause no sickness, contain no poison and never fail. Particulars (sealed) 4c. Wilcox Specific Co., Phila., Pa.



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We have the best three barrel combination gun made. A double beach-loader for \$9.50. We want to place one of these \$9.50 guns in every town and offer a sample free. OUR EMPEROR GUNS are unsurpassed and the best value in the market. If you want Guns, Rifles, Waltham Watches or Sporting Goods send us your address and no matter where you live we will call on you. Agents for the Peters Shot Gun Cartridge Geo. W. Clafin & Co., 54 & 56 Duane St., New York

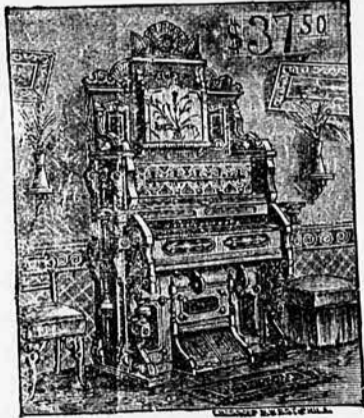
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\$400 REWARD FOR A LOAF OF BREAD.

This sum will be given to the first 70 persons who write and tell us where the word BREAD is first found in the Holy Bible, mention book, chapter and verse. The first person who answers this correctly will receive \$75. The second will receive \$50. The third \$30. The fourth \$20. The fifth \$10. To the next twenty if there are as many \$5. will be given if answer is correct. To the next twenty-five people who answer correctly \$3. each. The next twenty who answer correctly \$2. each. If your answer does not arrive in time to entitle you to the first prize, recollect you have 69 chances left. Your chance is good for the first premium if you answer at once, and don't wait for some one more enterprising and diligent to get ahead of you. Each competitor must send with answer \$50c. Postage stamps or postal note to pay for one year's subscription to our mammoth PAPER, FIRESIDE AND FARM. A splendid journal chockful of interesting stories short and serial stories, condensed notes on art, religion, politics, news, mechanics, literature, agriculture and kindred topics. Our medical department is edited by one of the most able physicians in Mass. All questions pertaining to health, etc. will be answered free of charge by the doctor. Every yearly subscriber is also entitled to a beautiful triple plate Butter Knife or Sugar Shell. These goods are strictly first class and cannot be bought for less than 75c. each at any store. Recollect 50c pays for all. This offer is open until Jan. 1st. only. Don't wait, write at once. Address Fireside and Farm, 243 Franklin St., Boston, Mass. (P. O. Box 1218.) Please mention this paper.

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WRITE FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS T. SWOGER & SON, ORGANS, Beaver Falls, Pa., U. S. A.

M.M.L. MEXICAN MUS-TANG LINIMENT Should be kept in stable, Kitchen, Factory, Store & Shop!

M.M.L. MEXICAN MUS-TANG LINIMENT Should be kept in stable, Kitchen, Factory, Store & Shop!

M.M.L. MEXICAN MUS-TANG LINIMENT is for Man & Beast. Kills Pain. Rub it in very vigorously!

M.M.L. MEXICAN MUS-TANG LINIMENT is for Man & Beast. Kills Pain. Rub it in very vigorously!

NOTABLE EXHIBITS AT THE KANSAS STATE FAIR.

(Continued from page 7.)

DARLING & DOUGLASS.

The exhibit made by this popular house was quite extensive, in their different branches. They secured first premiums on seal engraving, etc., as well as on ribbon and metal badges. To these they are justly entitled, as their establishment is the largest in the State, and probably not equalled west of Chicago. Their displays of book and job printing are not often equalled. For neatness, correctness and evenness of work in everything from dodgers to mortgage blanks, and visiting to the finest wedding cards, the exhibit spoke for itself. Their pamphlet work (among which we noticed some stock catalogue work) withstood the close scrutiny of the awarding committee, and certainly must please their numerous customers. They secured second premiums in both classes. They are located at 734 Kansas avenue.

THE GEORGE W. CRANE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

In exposition hall, the greatest publishing emporium of the West, the Geo. W. Crane Publishing company, of Topeka, had the most attractive exhibit. It astonished every visitor who had the rare privilege of beholding the unique and tasty display representing a house that do an annual business of \$300,000, in publishing books of all kinds, pamphlets, catalogues, and fine printing of every description. They make every conceivable kind of blank books for county, bank or commercial use, besides legal blank and law books. They do everything required in the printing line and do it well. Their business extends all over the country, and is constantly increasing, because the work turned out is always first-class and in modern style. They won all the first prizes for which they competed.

HOWEY'S POLAND-CHINAS.

One of the principal exhibitors of prize-winning Poland-Chinas was Mr. V. B. Howey, Topeka. See awards elsewhere. During the fair he sold seven boars and three sows, aggregating \$185, ranging in price from \$15 to \$40. Mr. Howey has on hand for this season's trade about fifty head, consisting of young boars, sow pigs and a few choice sows, bred. The families represented are Black Bess, Tom Corwin and Morris King. To the breeding herd has been added a select pick of a sow from the herd of Wm. Bancroft, Waverly, Kas., and a coar from D. F. Risk, Weston, Mo. Our readers need have no hesitation in ordering from Mr. Howey.

SELECT HERD OF BERKSHIRES.

One of the important exhibits in the swine department was from the Select Herd of Berkshires, owned by G. W. Berry, Berryton, Shawnee county, Kas. By reference to the awards it will be seen that this herd competed with one of the best Berkshire show herds in America, that of N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.; yet he divided the honors with him. During the fair he made sales to the following prominent Kansans: To Joab Mulvane, Topeka, one boar; N. S. Hazen, Centralia, one boar; C. pt. J. M. Huber, Meriden, one boar; and two sows to Wm. Bond, Rossville. Mr. Berry has made valuable additions to his breeding herd recently by the purchase of a young sow from N. H. Gentry and a boar and three sows from A. W. Rollins—the first free-for-all pick ever made from the celebrated Manhattan Herd. This increased the breeding herd to twenty sows of the Royal Duchess, Sallie, Hillside Belle, Charmer, Fashion, Queen Betsy and Stumpy families. The herd is headed by British Champion III 13481, Dauntless 17417, and a young boar bought from Rollins that is peerless.

GAAR, SCOTT & CO, THRESHERS.

The most prominent exhibit in the line of agricultural machinery was that of Gaar, Scott & Co., Richmond, Ind. They showed complete and in operation traction and plain engine, three-way-crank threshers, automatic stackers and clover hullers. This company are first in their lines. Their firm name is a trade mark and a guaranty of their goods. Without special effort heretofore they have sold to Kansas people many thousands of dollars worth of goods annually, and they now enter this field with Mr. F. P. Bartlett as their general agent and will contest the ground with their competi-

tors, having goods of superior excellence and the experience of more than a half century to back them. Send to them for information. Gaar, Scott & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

TOPEKA WINDMILL MANUFACTURING CO.

The display of this enterprising home institution was alike creditable to the company and the city. The mills in operation were elegant and their ease of operation attracted general notice. The mill is the most simple and durable, because in its construction there are fewer pieces and less joints than in any other. Not a single accident has happened to these mills—a thing that can be said of no other company. The mills are constructed on correct scientific principles and of the best material and the farmers of Kansas will find it to their best interests to inspect the merits of these mills. The company make both solid and open wheel mills and do not fear competition. Mr. W. H. Aller, the secretary of the company, was in charge of the exhibit and showed himself to be complete master of windmill construction.

THE DUPLEX WINDMILL.

Farmers should not fail to investigate the merits of the Duplex Balanced Geared and Pumping Windmills. They contain wonderful improvements over any other mill built, which not only render them the most durable, best regulated and handsomest mills built. The iron frame wind wheel is put on our pumping and power windmills. It does not shrink, swell, rattle or go to pieces as wooden frame wind wheels do. It is self-governing and will shift and run in the lightest breeze. It has no side draft and faces the wind squarely under all circumstances, thus transmitting the full power of the wind wheel. The shifting of the mill on the tower has no effect whatever on the speed of the driven machinery and the mill is free to shift in either direction at all times. The grinder this company furnishes is the best of the kind. The Duplex Mill took first premiums all around as follows: First, on geared mills, first on pumping mill and first on grinder. The mills in operation were both sold and orders taken for others. Mr. C. W. Hanan, Greenleaf, Kas., was the efficient representative of the company here and has charge of the mills in Kansas.

L. B. JOHNS, ABILENE—CARRIAGES.

He has the largest manufactory in the State, west of the Mississippi in fact, occupying an area of five acres. The shops and storage rooms are fine brick buildings, and all the work that is required, wood work, iron work and castings and upholding is done on the premises. Mr. John's display substantiates the claim preferred for him by all his customers, that he turns out the best finished and most durable vehicles on the market, barring no make. The display at the grounds is in charge of Mr. L. B. Johns himself, and consists of seventeen samples of his work, their being among the exhibits a light running wagon weighing 118 pounds and guaranteed to carry 400 pounds; two handsome and beautiful upholstered and finished phaetons, several surries, a fine barouche, a canopy topped cart painted white and harmoniously and artistically striped; several grocery delivery wagons and light spring wagons adapted to farmers' use. One of the phaetons was sold Wednesday to Mr. J. S. McIntosh, who claimed it was the best he had run across after a diligent search for a vehicle that would meet his taste for style and utility.

Mr. Johns' factory is a Kansas institution; it gives constant work to 100 employes and furnishes vehicles of the finest and most useful styles as cheap as they can be bought from any other manufacturer, and being a Kansas institution deserves the patronage of Kansans, which it is fast and deservedly securing.

L. B. John's exhibit took first premium yesterday, on the 118-pound speeding wagon, and the canopy-topped pony cart, painted white and light cut-under top extension carriage, grocer's delivery wagon and farmer's wagon. The display may be seen during the reunion.

KIRKWOOD WINDMILLS.

Windmills were well represented on the grounds, but the one that seemed to attract the most attention was the Kirkwood, made by the Kirkwood Manufacturing Co., of Arkansas City, Kan. This mill is made entirely of iron and steel, and is so automatic in its government that it cannot be broken or torn

to pieces in storms like wooden mills. It is a model of simplicity, the manufacturers claim that it will run in lighter winds than any other will made, and from what we saw of it we think their claims are undoubtedly well founded. This mill is no new experiment, but has been on the market in the east for eight years giving good satisfaction to thousands of users. President Cleveland's elegant mansion, barns and outbuildings, near Washington City, are supplied with water by one of these mills, and he says it is all and more than they claim for it. The company have built elegant stone buildings and have spared neither time nor money in putting in the latest improved machinery for their purpose. Good agents are wanted in every county. Send for their illustrated catalogue. The vice-president and manager of the company is Mr. J. H. Hamilton, who very efficiently showed his mill on the ground.

AVERY & COLEMAN'S PERCHERONS.

Avery & Coleman, proprietors of the Republican Valley Stock farm, exhibited eight head of registered Percheron horses, and as usual carried away a good share of the premiums. Loto 7064, a most beautiful, compact, symmetrical and powerful animal took first prize as best stallion 3 years and under 4. He certainly has unusually strong points as a draft horse, combined with fine carriage and good activity. He is indeed a nimble horse. Trosina 4376, a magnificent mare, fine mover and a most powerful animal, took first as best mare 4 years old and over. Aldyth 4126, of splendid carriage and almost perfect as a draft mare, captured the blue ribbon as best filley over 3 and under 4 years. Voltair 8d 4320 won sweepstakes as best stallion of any age in class. He is a beautiful brown bay, weighing 1,700 pounds; was foaled April 24, 1884, and imported in 1885. This wonderful horse springs from the most famous family of Percheron horses in France or America. In fact his sire (Voltaire 3545) was pronounced by competent judges to be the best horse ever imported from France. Young Voltaire promises to rival in all essential points his celebrated sire. Genereux (class 4, Cleveland Bays and French Coaches), captured first as best stallion, 4 years old and over. He is a fine horse all over, and one that would attract attention anywhere amidst the strongest competition. Eclipse won first as best as best grade draft stallion over three and under four. He is a fine, model all-purpose horse. This most splendid exhibit of horse-flesh also carried away most of the blue ribbons for class at the late Inter-State fair held at St. Joseph, Mo. Without fear of contradiction, the writer feels perfectly safe in saying that these are the finest Percheron horses to be found in the West. Messrs. Avery & Coleman are the oldest, most experienced and extensive breeders of this most valuable and magnificent breed of horses west of the Mississippi. At present they have over one hundred and fifty thoroughbreds. Their valuable and well-improved farm of twelve hundred acres is at Wakefield, Kas., sixteen miles south of Clay Center, on the Union Pacific railroad.

MURRAY HILL HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Henson & Rathbone, proprietors of the above named herd, Council Grove, Kas., made a grand exhibit of seventeen Holstein-Friesians. Their herd, which is now one of the largest in the West, is a credit to the State as well as the breed. During the fair they made several notable sales, as follows: To J. G. Otis, President Kansas State Dairy Association, they sold Emily Bess' Sir Newton of Aaggie 3779 H.-F. H. B., calved September 11, 1888, sired by Sir Newton of Aaggie, he by Sir Henry of Aaggie, he by Du Rultter, by Jacob II, by I, the foundation of the Aaggie family. Dam Emily Bess, sired by Lord Clifton, his dam Lady Clifton, with a milk record of 16,274 pounds in one year, a sister to Aaggie 901, the second cow of this breed to make an annual milk record of 18,004 pounds. Mr. Otis also purchased a heifer calf, dam imported Yuma; and a bull calf sired by Henson & Rathbone's imported bull Kansas, who weighed at three years 2,513 pounds. C. F. Stone, Peabody, Kas., a very prominent breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle, purchased Emma Bess, sired by Lord Clifton, whose dam is Lady Clifton; also the cow Yuma, a very select imported cow. J. S. & J. W. Babbitt, of Hiawatha, got Fanny Woodlawn and Maggie Wood-

lawn, two choice heifers of their own breeding, the latter heifer is bred to Aaggie's Rose Neptune, a sire rich in Aaggie blood, and Fanny Woodlawn is bred to Netherland Sacob, sired by Netherland Prince (716), his dam Lady Netherland with a milk record of 73½ pounds in one day on grass alone. H. C. Pnenicte, Fort Scott, Kas., bought of them the bull Netherland Aaggie's Prince 5473, sired by Netherland Conquerer, a son of Aegis 6th and Netherland Prince; W. D. Wilson, of Topeka, bought Sir William, calved June 6, 1888, having 50 per cent. of Mahomet blood and tracing back to Echo Crown Princess and Aegis 69. L. O. Stalford, Adrian, Kas., also bought the bull Weyland King, calved February 4, 1888; his dam is Menke, an imported cow, with a milk record of 44 pounds in one day. Their sales during the fair aggregated \$2,800. Messrs. Henson & Rathbone, during the past year have sold over \$7,000 worth of Holstein-Friesians. At present they are prepared to meet any demand, having a breeding herd of fifty head. To all interested in this grand breed of cattle, they invite a visit or correspondence.

W. G. M'CANDELESS & SON,

Of Cottonwood Falls, Kas., breeder of Cotswold sheep, had thirty-five head, all fine specimens of the breed. These gentlemen have made a reputation for themselves and are supplying breeders with the best stock to be found. They have been in this business here in Kansas for the past nine years and have shown at the largest fairs and in competition with the largest breeders, and have carried away first prizes in many of these contests. Their pens were the center of attraction at the State Fair this year. They have a few fine bucks for sale. Write them for prices.

WARNER & GRIGGS, TOPEKA,

Dealer in agricultural implements, fine carriages, buggies and wagons, steam and horse power threshers. This enterprising firm were on the ground with the best assortment of goods in this line ever exhibited on the grounds of the State Fair. They easily carried off the blue ribbon for the best exhibit, and it was most worthily bestowed. Their efforts were rewarded by a large number of sales. Among the sales made was a complete steam threshing outfit, consisting of Nichols & Shepherd separator and engine. This outfit took the first prize. Besides these they sold rakes, plows, wagons, buggies, sulkeys, and in fact something in nearly everything they handle. The readers of the FARMER will do well to visit this emporium of agricultural implements, and we assure them that they will find what they want and get it at bottom prices. They not only handle the vast line exhibited, but their stock now includes the line of goods shown by J. H. Thomas & Sons, Springfield, Ohio, who took second money for display. These goods are of superior excellence and it will do you good to look at them. The firm never fail to secure the best of everything, and their goods always please. Try them once and you will buy them again.

A few interesting fair notes, about special exhibits in Agricultural and Exposition halls, will be published next week.

Great mistakes are often made in trying to economize. It is a safe rule to follow that the best is always the cheapest. A cheap physician may cost you your life. If you have Malaria in your system, you will not only be miserable, but unfit to work. Lost time and money lost. One dollar spent for Shallenberger's Antidote will cure you in twenty-four hours. Sold by druggists.

Send for a circular of the music department of Campbell Normal University, Holton, Kas.

The preparatory department of Campbell Normal University is the most thorough in the West.

Our young people can not do better than attend Ritner's Commercial college, St. Joseph, Mo., and fit themselves for business.

Boys!

If you are interested in a business education, that will be worth a fortune to you if taken, CUT THIS OUT and mail to me, and I will send you by mail, FREE, an elegant illustrated Catalogue, and beautiful specimens of penmanship. Address D. L. MUSSELMAN, Principal, Gem City Business College, QUINCY, ILL.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

By Prof. C. C. Blake, Topeka.

[Correspondence and remittances for the KANSAS FARMER on account of this Weather Department should be directed to C. C. Blake, Topeka, Kas. See advertisement of Blake's Almanac on another page.]

RAINFALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING AT 9 P. M., OCTOBER 11.

In the east third of the north half of Kansas there will be one and one-fourth inches of rain on the average for that week. In the middle third of the north half one-fourth of an inch. In the west third of the north half one-fourth of an inch. In the west third of the south half it will be one and one-fourth inches. In the middle third of the south half it will be one and three-fourth inches; and in the east third of the south half, five inches. These figures are intended to be approximate only, and as showing the relative amount of rains in various parts of the State for the week; as we know it is impossible to make them exact. Our former weekly predictions have been reasonably correct, as we will show as soon as the fairs are over, so that we will not be crowded for space. There will be no unusual temperatures in the State during said week.

WEATHER AND CROPS FOR 1889.

We have just finished our calculations of the weather for the entire year of 1889. When all the equations were worked out to a final conclusion the results were so very remarkable as to be astounding. We first made the calculations for the more northern of the New England States, and the results were so extraordinary that we thought we had made a mistake; but in going over our work we could find no serious error. We laid our figures aside, intending to hunt for the error at our leisure. We then calculated for one of the Western States and obtained results still more remarkable, but of a different nature. It then began to dawn upon us that 1889 was to be a year of very great extremes both as to temperature and precipitation. We have now worked all our equations to a conclusion for each of the States, most of the Territories, and for Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba. It has required over 150 distinct calculations. In temperature we have calculated for twelve of the Northern States and two of the Southern States. We give the maximum, minimum and mean temperature for each of said States for each month in the year, in degrees Fahrenheit. In large States we calculated for different parts, such as the north and south parts of Illinois, and in New York for the northeastern, southeastern and western parts. In the Southern States the temperature can be estimated from knowing what it will be in the Northern States and in a few of the Southern States. But as to the amount of precipitation the predictions for one State are but a poor guide as to what the rainfall will be in another State; hence we have worked out results for each State separately. In doing this we have divided nearly all the large States into from two to six parts, with a separate calculation for each part for each month. In Kansas we make six parts, California five; Nebraska, Minnesota, Ontario, New York, Georgia and some others from three to four parts each. We give the number of inches and fractional parts of an inch of rainfall in each of said States and parts of a State for each month in the year.

While we do not expect these figures to be absolutely correct, yet our experience for the past thirteen years convinces us that they will be at least approximately correct, and sufficiently near correct to serve as a practical guide in all farming and business transactions. In fact, the temperature and rainfall for different parts of 1889, in different localities, will be at such very great extremes that we do not see how any business can be carried on successfully without knowing for a long time in advance just what the weather will be in each locality. We had no intention to put so much labor upon the calculations for 1889 till last January, when we first discovered that it was to be a year of great extremes. Since then we have worked at it diligently till now, as we saw absolute famine for a large part of the people unless they were amply forewarned. Our readers will bear us testimony that we have labored faithfully to induce the farmers to use extra exertions this year to raise the largest possible crops of all kinds. We saw that they would need all they could raise, and have not hesitated to so advise them, notwithstanding the growling of a few cynics. We know that we are doing mankind more good than we could do in any other line, and therefore we are content to labor as diligently as our strength will permit.

The weather next year will be just what the people generally do not expect, and for which most of them will be unprepared. There will be very great floods and still more fearful drouths. We give the most exact figures possible in our "TABLES FOR 1889" for the information of all. Our new book will be much larger than any Almanac we have ever published, and we shall drop the name "Almanac" and call it BLAKE'S WEATHER TABLES FOR 1889.

We expect to have the book printed and bound by the first of next November. It will give the figures as to what the weather

will be in each locality. Heretofore we have taken the figures obtained and given our own conclusions as to what the weather will be; but in this book we give the actual figures, as they convey to all intelligent minds much more definite ideas than any language we can employ. After thus giving the facts so that each one can form his own opinions, we give our opinion as to the best course to pursue so as to avoid Scylla on the one side and Charybdis on the other. The Tables give all the facts so that the people can judge as to what crops they had better plant and when. But our book will not be ready for mailing in time to give advice as to those crops which should be sown this fall, hence we have advised the farmers of Kansas to sow all the fall wheat possible, for reasons which will fully appear when they get our Tables for 1889.

The professors at the Agricultural college at Champaign, Ill., have taken great pains to ascertain how deep the roots of winter wheat go. They find that they go down six to seven feet. It has also been shown in Illinois that when winter wheat is grown upon land which is tile-drained, the roots of wheat frequently go down to the tile, four to six feet, and enter the tile joints in such vast numbers that the tiles are choked with roots, entirely stopping the flow of water. Probably the roots of wheat go as deep in Kansas as in Illinois, except where there is a hardpan subsoil. On sandy soils they will probably go very deep, hence it seems to us that winter wheat is well adapted to most soils in western Kansas when there is to be considerable rain in the fall and spring so as to keep the roots alive till they can go down five to seven feet. When the wheat is heading out the roots are well down and will then endure a large amount of drouth and still make good wheat. It therefore follows that wheat will make a good crop during a June drouth which would ruin corn. There will be a wide difference in different parts of Kansas next year. We still advise sowing all the winter wheat possible in all parts of Kansas, except the middle third of the south half. In the last-named section it is liable to be seriously damaged during the last part of the winter wheat season, as will fully appear in the Tables just completed. The price of the Tables for 1889 will be 75 cents per copy, or two copies for \$1. We will also send by mail, post-paid, a copy of our Almanac for 1888 and a copy of the Tables for 1889 for \$1. Orders will be filled in the order in which they are received. As we are at great expense in publishing this new work, we ask the friends of science to remit as soon as possible. We would not be justified in publishing the figures for 1889 as fully as we do except for the fact that we have tested them for the past thirteen years and know that they can be relied upon in the main, though minor details may not always be exact.

More money can be made in a bad crop season than in a good season, if we only manage with due forethought. In a season of good ordinary weather everybody will have good crops and prices will be very low; but in a year of weather extremes the masses will raise very little and prices will be high. If the intelligent and thoughtful wisely lay their plans in accordance with nature, and with reference to the coming weather which nature has planned for us, they can still raise big crops and get big prices, while the slothful will simply "hold on and growl."

Kansas Weekly Weather Report.

[Furnished by the Kansas Weather Service.]

[No State report this week.]

TOPEKA REPORT.

Abstract for the week ending Saturday, September 22, 1888:

Temperature.—Highest at 2 p. m., 90° on Thursday, the 20th; lowest at same hour, 63° on Sunday, the 18th. Highest recorded during the week, 92° on the 20th; lowest, 41° the 18th. Rainfall.—There was a trace of rain on the 19th, and 4-100 of an inch fell on the 21st—total for the week.

The Five Sisters.

There were five fair sisters, and each had an aim—

Flora would fain be a fashionable dame; Scholarly Susan's selection was books; Coquettish Cora cared more for good looks; Anna, ambitious, aspired after wealth; Sensible Sarah sought first for good health.

So she took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and grew healthy and blooming. Cora's beauty quickly faded; Susan's eyesight failed from over-study; Flora became nervous and fretful in striving after fashion, and a sickly family kept Anna's husband poor. But sensible Sarah grew daily more healthy, charming and intelligent, and she married rich.

Excellent potatoes are raised in Manitoba. The potato beetle never attacks them, the season being too short for its full development.

The three R's brought Regret, Reproach and Remorse to a great political party in 1884. The three P's, when signifying Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets, bring Peace to the mind, Preservation and Perfection of health to the body.

\$110 will pay for board, room and tuition for forty weeks at Campbell Normal University. Board in the family of the President.

The Veterinarian.

[This department of the KANSAS FARMER is in charge of Dr. F. H. Armstrong, V. S., Topeka, a graduate of Toronto Veterinary college, who will answer all inquiries addressed to the KANSAS FARMER concerning diseases or accidents to horses and cattle. For this there is no charge. Persons wishing to address him privately by mail on professional business will please enclose one dollar, to insure attention. Address F. H. Armstrong, V. S., No. 114 Fifth St. West, Topeka, Kas.]

BONE SPAVIN.—I have a 7-year-old mare with bone spavin; has been lame for two years. Have doctored with different "sure cures," especially Kendall's medicines. Is there anything that will stop the lameness? Am not so particular about the bunch. Please answer through KANSAS FARMER. Haddam, Kas. S. I. S.

—I would advise you to consult some qualified veterinary surgeon and have him treat the spavin by the actual cautery. You have more grounds to look for the removal of lameness from such treatment than from any other. The bunch will always remain.

PARALYSIS IN HOGS.—I have four shoats that were taken a few weeks ago with a habit of walking on tip-toes of their hind feet. They have grown worse until their toes turn back so they had to stub around on the front of the ankle and soon quit trying to step on hind feet, but drag their hind parts on the ground. Some of my neighbors were served the same way. Would be glad to know cause, prevention and cure of the distemper. V. N. Ottawa, Kas.

—It would have been well if you had been more definite in your description of shoats. Paralysis is the result of various disorders. You may have in your herds true intestinal fever or hog cholera, or your hogs may be affected with what is commonly known as the "lard worm of the hog." The worm is some two inches in length. It is frequently found in the liver, kidneys and fat about the spare ribs. By the irritation of such organs as liver and kidneys it may lead to weakness of hind quarters, diarrhea and death. Treatment in either is unsatisfactory. Prevention is to be sought in keeping healthy and diseased apart, and the change of pasture and pens.



WARNER'S LOG CABIN

REMEDIES.—"Sarsaparilla,"—"Cough and Consumption Remedy,"—"Hops and Buchu,"—"Extract,"—"Hair Tonic,"—"Liver Pills,"—"Plasters," (Porous-Electrical),—"Rose Cream," for Catarrh. They are, like Warner's "Tippecanoe," the simple, effective remedies of the old Log Cabin days.

Creameries and Dairies.

D. W. Willson, Elgin, Ill., makes a specialty of furnishing plans and specifications for building and operating creameries and dairies on the whole milk or gathered cream systems. Centrifugal separators, setting cans, and all machinery and implements furnished. Correspondence answered. Address, D. W. WILLSON, Elgin, Ill.

HAGEY & WILHELM,



COMMISSION MERCHANTS

ST. LOUIS, MO.

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

GENERAL AGENTS FOR COOPER'S SHEEP DIP.

We guarantee sale and full returns inside of TEN DAYS from receipt of shipment.

FARMERS!

Save Money by Buying Your Groceries of H. R. EAGLE & CO., 68 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

RETAIL GROCERIES —AT— WHOLESALE PRICES.

John Clarke, Jr.'s Cotton Thread, per spool, \$04
Kingsford Silver Gloss Starch, per lb. 05
Price's Baking Powder, per lb. 32
Church's "Arm & Hammer" Soda, per lb. 05
1 doz Good Lead Pencils for. 1 00
4 lbs Very Fine Uncolored Japan Tea. 1 00
60 Bars Laundry Soap. 1 00
30 lbs Rice for. 1 00
All grades of Tens 25 to 40 per cent. lower than the cheapest retail dealers.

ALL GOODS ON HAND ARE GUARANTEED TO BE FIRST-CLASS. WILL SATISFY YOU.

Send for Price List at Once to

H. R. EAGLE & CO., 68 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

SAVE MONEY!

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., Jones Building, 116 West Sixth street, Topeka, Kas.

THE ORIGINAL Transcontinental Line

Carrying the United States Overland Mail for California, Australia, China and Japan.

ONE DAY SAVED CROSSING THE CONTINENT

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Council Bluffs, Omaha, Kansas City and Portland, Sacramento, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

The Union Pacific Railway Company

Adds to its service everything that will in any manner contribute to the comfort of its patrons. Among other conveniences, its equipment includes Modern Day Coaches, Elegant Pullman Palace Cars, and New Free Family Sleepers.

Baggage checked through from all Eastern points to destination.

Eating houses along the line are under the direct supervision of the Company, and the meals furnished by the Pacific Hotel Company are unsurpassed.

Instead of going abroad, why not visit some of the numerous health and pleasure resorts of the West, so widely noted for their curative springs and wonderful scenery. Among those reached by the UNION PACIFIC are—

Idaho Springs, Colorado, Guyer Hot Springs, Idaho, Georgetown, " Soda Springs, " Central City, " Shoshone Falls, " Boulder, " Yellowstone Nat'l Park, Gardfield Beach, Utah, Wyoming, Utah Hot Springs, Utah, The Dalles of the Columbia, Oregon.

For folders, descriptive pamphlets, rates of fare, etc., call upon or address

F. A. LEWIS, Agent, 525 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

JOHN B. FRAWLEY, Traveling Passenger Agent, Ninth and Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

F. B. WHITNEY, General Agt., Kansas City, Mo.

THOS. L. KIMBALL, E. L. LOMAX, Acting General Manager. Ass't G. P. & T. Agent.

J. S. TEBBETS, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent, OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

For Sale or Exchange for Good Real Estate, a

Herd of Fine Short-horn Cattle

And one IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION—an excellent breeder.

Also, one ENGLISH COACH STALLION—very fine. Address D. H. SCOTT, Larned, Kansas.

Two Ways of Doing Business.
The report of the Department of Agriculture for July, on pages 319 and 320, afford a good illustration of how some railroads observe their duties to the public and some do not.

On page 319 a schedule is given of the rates of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific railway, which operates under the East and West trunk line classification, and which makes a discrimination by putting small quantities in a higher classification, of about 50 per cent., against a small shipper; while on page 320 the schedule of the Louisville and Nashville road is given, which operates under the Southern classification, and which makes no discrimination against the shipper of less than carload lots.

The one policy makes the common carrier a powerful agent to make the large shipper still larger and the small shipper still smaller; the other recognizes the duty of a common carrier to the public, to treat the small shipper justly, whose vote had as much to do with conferring the franchise under which railroads exist as that of the largest shipper.

It is not too much to say that the unjust discriminations of railroads have had more to do with creating inequalities of wealth in this country than any other one agency. The inter-State commerce law was enacted to prevent this, yet the spirit and intent of this law is evaded under the guise of "classification," putting less than carload lots in a much higher class than carload lots, thus preventing the small shipper from choosing in what market he will buy or sell his goods, compelling him to buy of his local dealer, building up a class of middlemen, and accomplishing by trick and advice the same results, rebates and drawbacks before the enactment of the inter-State commerce law.

How long will the farmer and small merchant submit to such injustice?—*Dry Goods Chronicle.*

A dispatch dated Streator, Ill., September 13 says: A contagion of genuine Texas fever in a most violent form has broken out near this city, on the dairy farm of Bacon Bros., one-half mile southeast of Streator, among their large herd of milch cows, from which the owners have for years been supplying the greater part of the city milk trade. The matter has been kept as quiet as possible, but up to date fifteen animals have died, three are nearly dead, and two missing, supposed to have perished. Assistant State Veterinary James Boyd has charge of the case and is in active correspondence with the State Veterinary relative to the contagion. Germs are supposed to have been dormant in refuse, thrown into the yard from cattle cars.

Keep large squares of thick pasteboard hung conveniently to slip under pets, kettles, stew dishes and spiders, whenever you set them down.

The grasshopper is a sufficiently unwelcome visitant of himself in this country, but in Germany his presence is further said to announce strange guests.

Attention, Farmers!

The Woman's Exchange, 114 West Seventh street, has become the most popular place in the city as a resort for the hungry. Transient rates 50 cents per meal; lunches from 25 cents upward.

President Chamberlain, of the Iowa Agricultural College, does not believe in permanent pastures, preferring a regular rotation of crops, with clover and timothy meadow, for two years of the rotation. The land under rotation, is in better heart and you get more grass, relatively.

Sorrel is a great nuisance. To get rid of it the best plan is to mow the grass containing sorrel very early, before the sorrel seed is formed. If the grass is light, plow, harrow well, fertilize, put on Hungarian and

CHICAGO.

THE JAMES H. CAMPBELL CO.
Live Stock Commission Merchants,
FOR THE SALE OF 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. Refer to Publishers KANSAS FARMER.

sow to wheat in the fall, with generous manuring. Sorrel can't stand cultivating and manuring. Much the same practice should be applied to the ox-eyed daisy and like nuisances.

ST. JACOBS OIL



Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.
The Charles A. Vogeler Co., Balto., Md.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFICS

That the diseases of domestic animals, HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, DOGS, HOGS and POULTRY, are cured by Humphreys' Veterinary Specifics, is as true as that people ride on railroads, send messages by telegraph, or sew with sewing machines. It is as irrational to bottle, ball, and bleed animals in order to cure them, as it is to take passage in a sloop from New York to Albany. Used in the best stables and recommended by the U. S. Army Cavalry Officers.

500 PAGE BOOK on treatment and care of Domestic Animals, and stable chart mounted on rollers, sent free.

- CURES
- A. A.—Fever, Congestions, Inflammation, Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever.
 - B. B.—Sprains, Lameness, Rheumatism.
 - C. C.—Distemper, Nasal Discharges.
 - D. D.—Bots or Grubs, Worms.
 - E. E.—Coughs, Heaves, Pneumonia.
 - F. F.—Colic or Gripes, Bellyache.
 - G. G.—Miscarriage, Hemorrhages.
 - H. H.—Urinary and Kidney Diseases.
 - I. I.—Eruptive Diseases, Mange.
 - J. J.—Diseases of Digestion.

Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual, Witch Hazel Oil and Mediator, \$7.00

Price, Single Bottle (over 50 doses), .60

Sold by Druggists; or Sent Prepaid on Receipt of Price. Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

F. M. LAIL, MARSHALL, Mo.,

Breeder of the very best **POLAND-CHINA HOGS.**
Pigs from ten first-class boars for the season's trade.

W. T. DOYLE, MARYVILLE, Mo.,

Breeder of Poland-China Swine of the most fashionable strains, has for sale a choice lot of boars and sows. Young stock not a skin for sale. A few choice sows bred to Bravo C. 567 S. R. or Gold Dust I 1980 S. R. for sale. Correspondence solicited. Personal inspection invited. Special rates by express.

THE GOLDEN BELT HERD OF Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas

One hundred and fifty choice Spring Pigs now ready to ship, at prices lower than ever. Order now, and secure selections from either sex, or pairs, trios, or small herds, not a skin. Stock shipped from here over either the A., T. & S. F. Mo. Pacific or St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. All breeders registered in American P.-C. Record. Pedigree with each sale. **F. W. TRUESDELL, Lyons, Kas.**

OTTAWA HERD

Of **POLAND-CHINA** and **DUROC-JERSEY** Hogs. Twenty head of first-class boars from four to nine months old. Also seventy-five head of sows of same age, sired by Bruce 4695, C. R., Leta's Gilt, Edge 2887, C. R., Whipple's Stenwinder 4701, Daisy's Corwin 4697, Dams—Mazy 2d 6214, Zelds 3d 8250, Maggie's Perfection 8210, Vone's Perfection 9424, Fay's Gold Drop 11676, Jay's Dimple 12172, Eureka Mayo 12176, and many other equally as well bred, and fine as can be produced by any one. Part of sows bred to gilt-edge boars of the most popular strains. Will sell at prices to suit the times. Never had any cholera in the herd. Write for prices. **I. L. WHIPPLE, Box 270, Ottawa, Kas.**

KANSAS CITY.

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Poland-Chinas

100 PIGS FOR SALE!

NEW BOARS:—Young America 3811, C. R., noted show hog and breeder; nine sweepstakes; sire of sweepstakes hog at Chicago fat stock show. Lord Corwin 4th, 1851; daisy show hog, of the highest premium blood. Lampe's Tom Corwin 6207; gilt-edge premium pedigree. SOWS:—Black Rosas, Gold Dust, Double Corwins, Black Bess, Black Beautys, Buckeyes, Dimples, Stenwinders, etc. Royal blood, gilt-edge pedigrees. Shipped to fifteen States and thirty-three counties in Kansas. **W. S. HANNA, OTTAWA, KANSAS.**

MAINS' HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS.



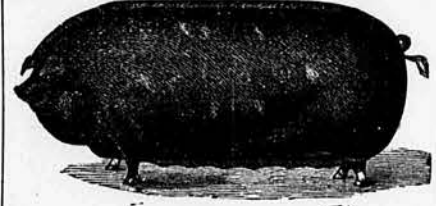
Jas. Mains, Oskaloosa, (Jefferson Co.) Kas., is located two and a half miles southeast of Oskaloosa, on Maple Hill Stock Farm. All hogs eligible to Ohio Poland-China Rec-rd. A fine lot of spring pigs now ready for sale at prices that will suit the times. Also some fall sows now ready to breed or will be bred if desired. Personal inspection solicited.

Gold Dust Herd of Poland-Chinas.



J. M. McKEE, WELLINGTON, KANSAS.
Tom Corwin 3d 5293 A. P. C. R. at head of herd. Strains representing Model, Gilt or Take, Gold Dust, Black Bess and Black Beauty. Have some choice male pigs for sale. Also eggs of P. Rock, Brown Leghorn and Light Brahmas, \$1.25 per 13; Toulouse Geese, 15c.; Pekin Duck 10c. each. Write; no catalogue.

Sunflower Stock Farm.



We are breeding Poland-Chinas, the Improved Chester Whites, Berkshires, Small Yorkshires and Duroc-Jersey Swine, and have secured more premiums than any other breeder in the State—last season getting 120 first and sweepstakes and 15 second. We breed from the very best strains, hence our remarkable satisfaction. Of Poultry we breed ten leading varieties, the best to be found in the West; also Toulouse Geese, Bronze and White Holland Turkeys. Eggs in season. Hogs all eligible to record. Reasonable prices. Write your wants. Address **H. G. FARMER & SONS, Garnett, Kas.**

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD OF Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



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

LOCUST GROVE HERD

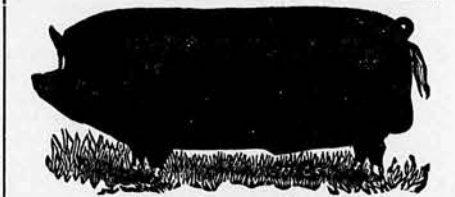


Nothing sent out but what is a credit to Locust Grove Herd. Individual excellence combined with purity of breeding, is my motto. Prices to suit the quality of stock offered. Correspondence and inspection solicited. Orders booked now for spring pigs. Address as below, or better, come and see. **JAMES HOUK, Prop'r, Hartwell, Henry Co., Missouri.**

SELECT HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES!

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My sows represent the Royal Duchess, Sallie, Hillside Belle, Charmer, Stumpy, and other families. These Swanwick and Humfrey families are larger, thicker-fleshed, set on shorter legs, and possess finer qualities than other hogs. Herd headed by British Champion III. 13481 and Dauntless 17417. My aim is to produce a type of Berkshires honorable to the Select Herd and the breed. Correspondence in regard to spring pigs invited. BERRYTON is located nine miles southeast of Topeka, on the K., N. & D. R. R. Farm adjoins station.



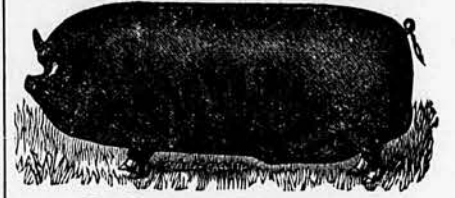
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BERKSHIRE PIGS

Of Best English and American-bred Families.

Write for new Catalogue of breeding stock. **SPRINGER BROS., Springfield, Ill.**

The Echo Herd.

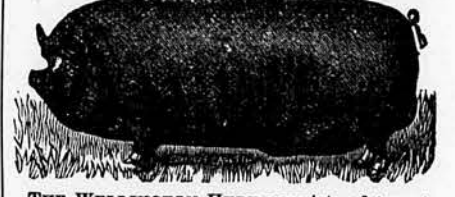


For Registered Prize-winning

BERKSHIRE SWINE AND SOUTHDOWN SHEEP

or money refunded. Come and see or address **J. M. & F. A. SCOTT, Huntsville, Randolph Co., Mo.** Mention Kansas Farmer.]

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

Maple Grove Duroc-Jerseys.

We use only the choicest animals of the most approved pedigree, hence our herd is bred to a very high state of perfection. Pigs in pairs not a skin. Stock of all ages and sows bred for sale at all seasons. Prices reasonable and quality of stock second to none. **I. M. BROWNING, Perry, Pike Co., Ill.**

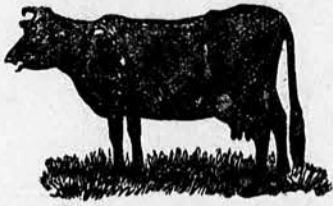
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A. J. C. C. JERSEY CATTLE,



Offer a few choice-bred Bull Calves by such noted sires as the St. Lambert Duke 76 bull, ST. VAL-ENTINE'S DAY 15278, whose sire was a son of Stoke Pogis 3d 2238, and a grandson of Victor Hugo 197; dam a daughter of the great prize bull, Duke P. 76 C.; and the in-bred Coomassie bull, HAPPY GOLD COAST 14718.

Several of these Bulls are old enough for service, and are out of tested cows. To responsible parties, will give time or exchange for cows or heifers.

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Home of HASSELMAN'S BROWNIE 28777. Tested on Island of Jersey at rate of 88 pounds 12 ounces in seven days.

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UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY, WILL OBTAIN MUCH INFORMATION FROM A STUDY OF THIS MAP OF THE

It affords the best facilities of communication between all important points in KANSAS, NEBRASKA, COLORADO, NEW MEXICO, the INDIAN TERRITORY, TEXAS, and beyond. Its Main Lines and Branches include ST. JOSEPH, KANSAS CITY, NELSON, NORTON, BELLEVILLE, HORTON, TOPEKA, HERRINGTON, WICHITA, HUTCHINSON, CALDWELL, DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS, PUEBLO, and hundreds of other flourishing cities and towns.

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Prompt and Convenient Connections at Kansas City and St. Joseph for Chicago, St. Louis and all points East, South and Southeast; with FAST LIMITED TRAINS OF GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE for Des Moines, Rock Island, Des Moines, Peoria and Chicago; with ALBERT LEA ROUTE for Spirit Lake, Watertown, Sioux Falls, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and points North and Northwest, and with connecting lines South and Southwest to Texas and Pacific Coast States and Territories.

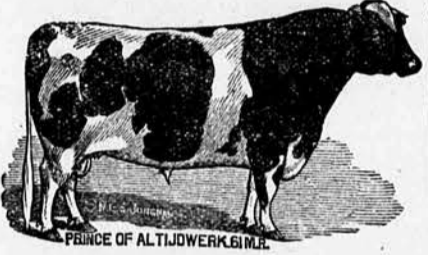
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For Tickets, Maps, Folders, or desired information, apply to nearest Coupon Ticket Agent, or address at Topeka, Kansas.

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The sweepstakes bull PRINCE OF ALTIJDWERK (61 M. B.) at head of herd, has no superior. Cows and heifers in this herd with weekly butter records from 14 pounds to 19 pounds 10 1/2 ounces; milk records, 50 to 80 pounds daily. The sweepstakes herd. Write for catalogue. M. E. MOORE, Cameron, Mo. (Mention this paper.)

Holstein - Friesian Cattle.

I have a choice herd of these justly-celebrated cattle of all ages. Also some nice grades, for sale at reasonable prices. Personal inspection invited. Call on or address JNO. D. PRYOR, Winfield, Cowley Co., Kas.

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ENSILAGE AND FODDER CUTTING.

Our 1888 pamphlet (74 pages) containing full descriptive price list of Smalley goods will be mailed free to any address mentioning this paper. Every practical Dairyman and Stockraiser should have this Book. SMALLEY MFG. CO., Manitowoc, Wis.

HAAFF'S NEW PRACTICAL DEHORNER. Fifty illustrations. New Tools. Cattle Tags. New Water-heater. Send for circular. Agents wanted. Mention this paper. H. H. HAAFF, Box 193, Chicago, Ill.



The Imported **CLYDESDALE** Stallion **KNIGHT OF HARRIS 995** (2811),

The property of H. W. McAFEE, will make the season at Prospect Farm, three miles west of Topeka, Sixth street road.

LINWOOD SHORT-HORNS

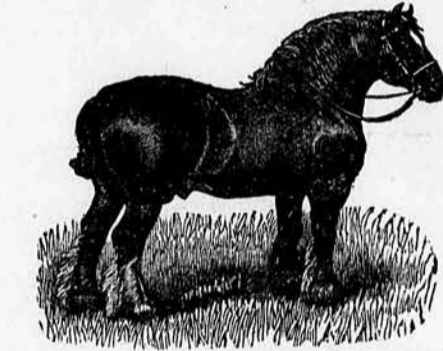
W. A. HARRIS, PROP'R, LINWOOD, LEAVENWORTH CO., KAS.

Substance, flesh, early maturity and good feeding quality the objects sought. The largest herd of Scotch Short-horns in the West, consisting of Cruickshank Victorias, Lavenders, Vilets, Secrets, Braith Buds, Kinnell Golden Drops, etc., headed by Imp. Baron Victor 42824, a prize-winner and sire of prize-winners. LINWOOD—Is twenty-seven miles from Kansas City, on Kansas Division Union Pacific R. R. Farm jous station. Inspection invited. Catalogue on application.

The Burlington System

Of nearly 4,000 miles of steel rail, well-ballasted, with iron and steel bridges, an equipment unexcelled with over 300 passenger trains daily, traversing the great States of Missouri, Illinois, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Colorado, Minnesota and the Territories, with trains made up of Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, the Burlington's Celebrated Dining Cars, and Improved Modern Free Chair Cars, is unquestionably the route for travelers to take going East, West or North.

Three Daily Fast Trains between Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth and Quincy, Burlington, Peoria and Chicago without change.
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The line carrying the government fast mail between the East and far West. Any ticket agent can give you maps and time table of this well-known route, or you can address H. C. ORR, Gen'l Southwestern Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo. Or A. G. DAVES, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Joseph, Mo.



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RIX & GOODENOUGH, TOPEKA, KANSAS,

Importers and Breeders of English Shire, Clydesdale, Percheron and Cleveland Bay Horses.

Our horses are selected by a member of the firm from the most noted breeding districts of Europe. The lot now on hand have won fifty-four prizes in the old country, which is a guaranty of their superior qualities and soundness. Every animal recorded, with pedigree, in the recognized stud books of Europe and America and guaranteed breeders. Terms, prices and horses that induce people to buy of us. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

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The Leading Western Importers of **CLYDESDALE, PERCHERON, CLEVELAND BAY**

French Coach Horses.

AN IMPORTATION OF 126 HEAD, Selected by a member of the firm, just received.

Terms to Suit Purchasers. Send for illustrated catalogue. Stables in town.

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MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.

DIRECT LINE TO KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, ST. JOSEPH, OMAHA and the NORTH. SEDALIA, HANNIBAL, ST. LOUIS and all points EAST. DALLAS, FT. WORTH, AUSTIN, SAN ANTONIO, HOUSTON, GALVESTON, and all principal CITIES in TEXAS and the SOUTH-WEST. PUEBLO, DENVER and the WEST.

Solid Daily Trains with Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars between Kansas City, Pueblo and Denver via the

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THE SOUTHEAST!

Cheap Land Excursions.

Recognizing the popular tendency toward the rapidly-developing but comparatively unimproved sections in the South and Southeast, another series of low-rate excursions is announced by the Memphis Route (K. C., Ft. S. & M. R. R. Co.).

The unexpected success of a similar movement last spring makes it plain that those who wish to invest in the South before values shall advance as rapidly as they certainly will in the near future, should take advantage of this opportunity.

Tickets will be sold to SOUTH MISSOURI, ARKANSAS, TEXAS, MISSISSIPPI, ALABAMA and LOUISIANA.

The Excursion dates are as follows: August 21, September 11 and 25, October 9 and 23.

Everything will be first-class. Reclining Chair Cars and Pullman Buffet Sleepers in excursion trains. Stop-over privileges allowed. Tickets to points west of Mississippi river good thirty days from date of sale; those to points beyond Memphis, sixty days.

For map and full particulars, address J. E. LOCKWOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agent Memphis Route, KANSAS CITY, MO.

DR. WHITTIER,

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The leading and most successful Physician, Surgeon and Specialist in the West, and the

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DISEASES OF THE BLOOD and SKIN, As Scrofula, Rheumatism, Gout, Eczema, SYPHILIS, Etc., causing ulcers, eruptions, pain in bones, swelling of joints, enlarged glands, mucous patches in mouth, falling hair, and many other symptoms, are quickly removed, and all poison thoroughly and permanently eradicated from the system by purely Vegetable Treatment.

NERVOUS DEBILITY,

Spermatorrhea, Impotency, etc., resulting from youthful indiscretions, excess in matured years, and other causes, including some of the following symptoms, as dizziness, confusion of ideas, defective memory, aversion to society, blotches, emissions, exhaustion, etc., are permanently cured.

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Consult DR. WHITTIER

In person or by letter, and time will be gained, money saved, and years of suffering averted.

REMEMBER; not GUARANTEE, and that age, integrity and life-long experience do not justify. Medicines sent any where by mail or express, secure from observation. Consultation free and in vited. Office hours, 9 to 5 P.M.; Sunday, 10 to 12.

Send stamp for Sealed Pamphlet. No cure, no pay. Address, H. J. WHITTIER, M. D., 10 West Ninth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

DR. OWEN'S BODY BATTERY!

FOR MAN and WOMAN. Contains 10 degrees of strength. Current can be increased, decreased, reversed or detached at will, and applied to any part of the body or limbs by whole family.

Cures General, Nervous and Chronic Diseases. It is light, simple and superior to all others. Guaranteed for one year. Our Latest Illustrated PAMPHLET giving prices, testimonials, mechanism, and simple application for the cure of disease will be sent FREE to any address.

DR. OWEN BELT CO., 191 State St., Chicago.

Duke's Beard Hair force hairy mustache, full beard and hair on bald heads in 28 days. 3 or 4 Page. 50c. We present or pay \$100. We mail any body 4 Page for 50c. Just half price. Smith Mfg. Co., Palestine, Ills.

OPIUM

Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.

ASTHMA

DR. TAFT'S ASTHMALINE never fails to Cure. Any one who wants to be cured can send us their address and we will mail trial bottle FREE. DR. TAFT BROS., Rochester, N. Y.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY. THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1886, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker-up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the first day of November and the first day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up.

No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray. If an animal liable to be taken up, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

Any person taking up a stray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township giving a correct description of such stray, and he must at the same time deliver a copy of said notice to the County Clerk of his county, who shall post the same on a bill-board in his office thirty days.

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

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up (ten days after posting), make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray. If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

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

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker-up. At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to three householders to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker-up; said appraisers, or two of them, shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker-up may have had, and report the same on their appraisal. In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of the stray, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray.

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

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 13, 1888.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk. COW—Taken up by J. D. Borden, in Shawnee tp., (P. O. Merriam), August 18, 1888, one pale red cow, dry, weight 900 or 1,000 pounds, white in forehead clip and split in right ear, line back, 8 or 9 years old; valued at \$18.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 20, 1888.

Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk. PONY—Taken up by Jacob Geyer, in Granada tp., August 20, 1888, one bay horse pony, 9 years old, right hind foot white, right fore foot white, star in forehead; valued at \$40.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 27, 1888.

Logan county—J. W. Kerns, clerk. PONY—Taken up by Blair McMillen, one black pony, three white legs and white face, age 5 years, branded VI on left shoulder, indistinguishable brand on left hip, crippled in right hind leg; valued at \$15.

Gray county—A. S. Riley, clerk. MARE—Taken up by Allen L. English, in Cimarron tp., August 17, 1888, one roan mare, 2 years old, 14 hands high, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

gust 21, 1888, one red cow, 5 to 7 years old, white spots, short horns, split in right ear; valued at \$15. Douglas county—M. D. Greenlee, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by S. Engle, in Wakarusa tp., August 28, 1888, one medium-sized dark brown 3-year-old heifer, white spot in face, white on belly, short tail; valued at \$15.

Montgomery county—G. W. Fulmer, clerk. PONY—Taken up by L. L. Marsters, in Sycamore tp., August 19, 1888, one bay mare pony, dark mane and tail, 14 hands high, 20 years old, branded H U P O 2 on left hip, other brands on neck; valued at \$10.

Kingman county—J. J. Stevens, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by D. P. Rimert, in (P. O. New Murdock), September 17, 1888, one bright bay horse pony, branded on left shoulder, left hind foot and left fore foot white, small white spot in forehead; valued at \$20.

Too Late to Classify.

HEATING STOVE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A big bargain. Inquire at the "Kansas Farmer" office.

FOR SALE—A three-year-old imported Hereford bull, finely bred, a grandson of old Horace, and sired by Chandler. Address Philip Lux, Topeka, Kas.

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WM. B. POWELL, Enterprise Poultry Yards, Newton, Kas., breeder of Wyandottes, Langshans, Brown and White Leghorns, Dark Brahmans, Buff, White and Partridge Cochins. Birds and eggs in season.

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Large white, 4 to 8 pounds, fine table or stock turnip. Will stand all winter in patch and guaranteed not to freeze or spoil if ground freezes five feet deep. Extra early fine spring salad. Now is the time to prepare well, rich soil, to sow July to October—earlier the better. \$1 per pound; 1/2 pound, 50 cents; 1/4 pound, 25 cents. Postage prepaid. LARGE QUANTITY AT REDUCED RATE. Send P. O. Orders on Memphis, Tenn., Postal Note or Express to Knoxville, Tenn. B. E. DALE, Knoxville, Shelby Co., Tenn.

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Douglas County Nurseries, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

A full line of all kinds of Nursery Stock for fall trade. Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum, Peach, Russian Apricot, Small Fruits, Shrubbery, Roses, etc. Fine stock Grape Vines. Hedge in quantity. Extra low prices on Apple Trees by the carload, and everything else at reasonable rates. Send for Catalogue—Free. Been in the business since 1869 in the county. WM. PLASKET & SONS.

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

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AGENTS.—Our Christmas Books (selling from 50 cents to \$3.50) will pay you a larger profit than any others the next three months. One agent made a profit last year of \$22 40 in two weeks; one reports an average profit of \$7.00 a day from September till Christmas. Circulars free. CASSELL & CO., B.B.V.D., 104 & 106 Fourth Ave., New York. 40 Dearborn St., Chicago.

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Most Commodious and Best Appointed in the Missouri Valley,

With ample capacity for feeding, weighing and shipping cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules. They are planked throughout, no yards are better watered and in none is there a better system of drainage. The fact that

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Is due to the location at these Yards of EIGHT PACKING HOUSES, with an aggregate daily capacity of 3,300 cattle, and 27,200 hogs, and the regular attendance and sharp competitive buyers for the Packing Houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston. All the thirteen roads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the Yards, affording the best accommodations for stock coming from the great grazing grounds of all the Western States and Territories, and also for stock destined for Eastern markets.

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

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Over FOUR HUNDRED imported STALLIONS ready for service actually ON HAND, embracing all the leading Prize Winners at both the Percheron and French Coach Fairs of France, for 1888. We challenge the world to a comparison as to number, quality, price and terms. An investigation will demonstrate that we are prepared to maintain our present leading position in the trade. We have not only the largest importing establishment, but the largest Breeding Establishment in the United States, embracing 4,000 acres of well improved land, upon which is constantly kept from one to two hundred imported mares selected from the choicest strains. FRENCH COACHERS—Owing to the extraordinary demand for this popular breed of Coach Horses, our importation for 1888 consists of double the number brought out by any other individual or firm, all of which are the produce of Government stallions for which the French Government certificate will be furnished with each and every horse, and also the American Stud Book Certificate. Catalogue Free.

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 Crushing Corn with Shuck on or off, wet or dry, hard or soft, at the rate of 100 bushels per hour with two horse power. Circulars free. Address **E. A. PORTER & CO.,** Bowling Green, Kentucky.

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 Double Working. Easy on man and beast. Uses no doors. Bell rings when to drop in the partition block. Send for Circulars with Prices.
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 Beautiful Springs, Lake, and also, what the name implies,
RIVER VIEW.
 Buy a home in or farm adjoining Riverview. Call on or address **THOS. E. FULGHUM,** Hays City, Kansas.

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 2.
SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2, Proposing an amendment to section one, article eight of the constitution, by striking out the word "white."
Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereof concurring therein:
SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of the state of Kansas is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the state for their approval or rejection, namely: The constitution of the state of Kansas is hereby amended by striking out the word "white" in section one, article eight, relating to the militia of the state, so that said section as amended shall read as follows: Section 1. The militia shall be composed of all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five years, except such as are exempted by the laws of the United States or of this state; but all citizens of any religious denomination whatever who from scruples of conscience may be averse to bearing arms shall be exempted therefrom upon such conditions as may be prescribed by law.
SEC. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this state at the general election for the election of representatives to the legislature in the year A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, for their approval or rejection. Those voting in favor of this proposition to amend the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots, "For the amendment to section one, article eight of the constitution"; those voting against the proposition to amend the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots, "Against the amendment to section one, article eight of the constitution." Said ballots shall be received and said vote shall be taken, counted, canvassed, and returns thereof made, in the same manner and in all respects as is provided by law in cases of the election of representatives in the legislature.
SEC. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.
 Approved February 23, 1887.
 I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book, June 20, 1887.
E. B. ALLEN, Secretary of State.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 6.
SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 6, For the submission of a proposition to amend the Constitution of the State of Kansas.
Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of all the members elected to each branch concurring therein:
SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend section seventeen of the bill of rights of the constitution of the state of Kansas shall be submitted to the electors of the state for their approval or rejection, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, A. D. 1888: That section seventeen of the bill of rights of the constitution of the state of Kansas be so amended that it shall read as follows: Section 17. No distinction shall ever be made between citizens of the state of Kansas and the citizens of other states and territories of the United States in reference to the purchase, enjoyment or descent of property. The rights of aliens in reference to the purchase, enjoyment or descent of property may be regulated by law.
SEC. 2. The following shall be the method of submitting said proposition to the electors: The ballots shall have written or printed, or partly written and partly printed thereon, "For the proposition to amend section seventeen of the bill of rights of the constitution of the state of Kansas, concerning the purchase, enjoyment and descent of property," or "Against the proposition to amend section seventeen of the bill of rights of the constitution of the state of Kansas, concerning the purchase, enjoyment and descent of property." Said ballots shall be received, and said vote shall be taken, counted, canvassed, and return thereof made, in the same manner in all respects as is provided by law in cases of the election of representatives to the legislature.
SEC. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.
 Approved March 4, 1887.
 I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book, June 20, 1887.
E. B. ALLEN, Secretary of State.



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TWO-CENT COLUMN.

"For Sale," "Wanted," "For Exchange," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion.

Special.—All orders received for this column from subscribers, for a limited time, will be accepted at one-half the above rates—cash with the order.

YOUNG LANGSHANS FOR SALE CHEAP—To reduce stock. Laying pullets at five months. Fine healthy birds. Trios, \$3.00; fine cockerel, \$1.00.

EARLY OHIO SEED CORN—Best for Kansas. One pound, 15 cents; two pounds, 25 cents; five pounds, 50 cents—postpaid. E. R. Ewell, Bird Nest, Kas.

FOR SALE—A fine lot of grade Red Polled Bull Calves. Imported sire. Also Plymouth Rock cockerels. F. Bortzfeld, Mapleton, Kas.

WANTED—Correspondence with one or more responsible cheese manufacturers; good references required. Address Secretary of Wayne Township Farmers' Club, Lewis, Kas.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—Several lots in Oswego (county seat), Kansas, for choice sheep. Address W. G. McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

WANTED.—I have two Collie Pups, from imported registered parents. Also a dog. Address Peter Sim, care Bennett & Son, Topeka, Kas.

DR. JOS. HAAS' HOG & POULTRY REMEDY.—Cures disease, prevents disease, and the cheapest fattener in use. Send for book on Hogology. J. K. Jones, Agt., Fifth St. and Kansas Ave., Topeka.

FOR SALE—160 Acres; all fenced and cross-fenced; two good barns, horse stable, granary will hold 2,000 bushels, carriage house, corn crib; a large variety of fruit trees in bearing; six-room house, nearly new. Four and a half miles from Stafford. Price \$4,500.—\$700 four years at 7 per cent. C. G. McNeil, Stafford, Kas.

A FEW PAIRS OF PEKIN DUCKS FOR SALE.—At Topeka Wyandotte Yards, 624 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

FULCASTER WHEAT—Is the best, hardest, earliest and most prolific wheat raised—yields forty-eight bushels per acre. Send for circular. Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—A herd of forty thoroughbred Short-horn cattle for wild land in southwest Missouri or eastern Kansas. Address John X. Griffith, Shenandoah, Iowa.

WANTED—Soldiers, Soldiers' Widows, or dependent relatives, who have claims against the U. S. government or are entitled to pensions, to call at P. H. Coney's office, 316 Kansas Ave., Topeka. Don't delay.

I. S. BARNES—Blue Mound, Kas, has for sale registered Holsteins. Terms to suit.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Twenty-five head of grade Short-horn cows and heifers. E. W. Melville, Eudora, Kas.

FOR SALE—Timothy, Clover, Red-top, Blue Grass, Johnson Grass, Tree Seeds, etc. Write for prices. Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—A good farm hand; must be a good milker. Also, a man and wife without children, to work on farm—wife to do house-work. Steady work and good pay. Wm. Booth, Jr., Winchester, Kas.

STOCK FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR CATTLE.—Two young stallions, 4 years old, extra bred and tried breeders; one 3-year-old jack—best of stock; one 6-year-old Aberdeen-Angus bull—splendid pedigree. Also, younger stock for sale. Address D. H. Hartscock, Marshall, Mo.

WAGON SPRINGS—The best and cheapest on earth, for \$5.00. Capacity 1,500 to 4,500 pounds, according to size. Any farmer can put it on. Send money and width of boiler, inside of standard, over iron. American Bolster Spring Co., 220 N. Commercial St., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Horses in exchange for some beautiful lots—clear—just west of city, and acre tract near cotton mill. Also good 80 acres, well improved, thirteen miles from Topeka, for trade. Call, or address A. M., 521 Quincy St., Topeka.

J. W. HALL, Garnett, Kas., has for sale at a bargain a trio of two-year-old Langshans; also Langshan cockerels and pullets. Write for prices.

WANTED—TO BUY SUNFLOWER SEED.—Send samples. J. G. Peppard, 1220 Union Ave., "Station A," Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Twenty-five head of choice Short-horn cattle, good color, well-bred. Address J. C. Neal, Myers Valley, Pottawatomie Co., Kas.

DEHORNING CATTLE AND SPAYING PIGS.—Orders solicited. Frank Jordan (Drawer B), Topeka, Kas.

FOR FREE INFORMATION—Concerning cheap Farms and City Property in the best part of Missouri, address Simmons & Co., Monroe City, Mo.

\$100,000 WORTH OF HARDWARE TO exchange for unimproved city or farm property. Call on me at 118 Sixth Ave. West. J. H. Dennis, Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE, GERMAN CARP—For stocking ponds. Write for prices, very low, according to size. Cans furnished and returned at my expense. R. B. Moore, Oketo, Kas.

FOR SALE—A number of choice young Short-horn Bulls, from 8 months to 2 years old. Thos. P. Babst, Dover, Kas.

WANTED—CREAM CLUBS.—Form a cream club among your neighbors and express your cream instead of making butter. Highest cash price paid. Write for particulars. M. Madison, P. O. Box 79, Topeka, Kas.

100,000 THREE BEST SORTS TIMBER—Claim Trees for sale by Martin Allen, Hays City, Kas.

CHOICE LOTS—In Boynton's addition to Topeka to exchange for a farm. West Side circle railway runs through the addition. Convenient to cotton factory, sugar mill and creamery. D. J. Boynton, 626 Kansas avenue, room 5, Topeka.

FOR SALE—Jersey and Holstein-Friesian registered Bulls, 1 year old, or will exchange for saddle mare, color chestnut or black, 15 1/2 hands high. Address John Milburn, Fort Scott, Kas.

FOR SALE—A five-room house at slaughter prices, for half what it is worth. If you wish to make money, call on D. J. Boynton, 626 Kansas avenue, room 5.

TWO-CENT COLUMN—(Continued.)

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Eighty acres of land in Woodson county, within ten and a half miles of Toronto; sixty-five acres under cultivation. For particulars address Robert Ritchie, Peabody, Kas.

WE SELL—Only warranted goods. Any society badge, 62 cents; charm, 87 cents; collar-button, 23 cents. Standard gold plate. Charles H. Williams & Co., Manufacturing Jewelers, Attleboro, Mass.

FOR SALE—Great bargains in Boynton's addition to Topeka. Parties are doubling their money buying lots in this addition. The cotton factory is going up fast. Call on D. S. Boynton, 626 Kansas avenue, room 5.

STRAYED—From Martin Finney, Fourth and Jefferson streets, Topeka, a light roan mare, with silver tail and mane, shod in front and branded on left hip. Liberal reward.

FOR SALE—Pure Plymouth Rock eggs. J. D. Jencks, 411 Folk street, North Topeka.

STRAYED—On March 31, 1888, from Pinkerton place, south of Elevator school house, one bay three-year-old filly, a scar on left hind leg, and had halter on. Also a one-year-old brown horse colt. A liberal reward for their recovery. S. W. McKnight, Topeka, Kas.

TO EXCHANGE—Timber Claim for Jersey Cattle. Box 143, St. Francis, Kas.

WANTED—The address of canvassers who want employment—at home or abroad, ladies or gentlemen. Lock Box 79, Marion, Kas.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN (AMERICAN).—Four Bull Calves for sale. Wm. A. Travis & Son, North Topeka, Kas.

RED CEDARS A SPECIALTY. G. W. Tincher, Topeka, Kas.

WILL EXCHANGE—Extra fine Bull Calif, registered Short-horn. Also two for sale. C. V. N. House, Spring Hill, Johnson Co., Kas.

PATENTS.—J. C. Higdon, Solicitor of Patents, Kansas City, Mo., and Washington, D. C. Sample copy patent, instructions, references, free.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—The best improved 320-acre farm in Rawlins county, Kansas, together with stock, crops and machinery, on account of health of owner. Address H. J. Browne, Atwood, Kas.

FOR SALE—Light Brahma, Langshan and Wyandotte Cockerels and Pullets. Cheap for quality of stock. Express rates low. M. D. Mulford, Guide Rock, Neb.

J. M. SLONAKER—Garnett, Kas., has for sale one J. Renick Rose of Sharon and one Bloom Bull, both richly bred. Write for pedigree and terms.

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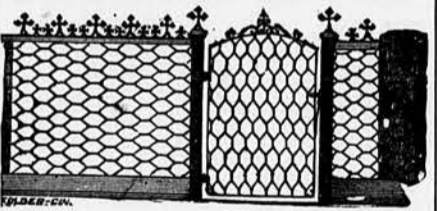
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