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KANSAS FARMER REPORTS

Wheat Harvest Ended -- Light Crop -- Fair Quality.

AN IMMENSE CORN CROP GROWING.

Oats Damaged by Chinch Bugs -- Still a Fair Crop.

Sorghum, Millet and Similar Crops in Good Condition.

Stock Healthy and Pastures Plentiful.

The KANSAS FARMER presents this week the most complete crop report which it ever published, containing statements from the new counties. Wheat is all harvested. In a few localities, it was very good, the yield and quality being fully up to our best wheat years. In other places it was very poor, some fields being plowed up for other crops. On the whole the wheat crop of the State will not exceed 25 per cent. of that harvested three years ago. Oats fared better than wheat, and will thresh out, perhaps, one-half an average crop. The causes assigned by correspondents for the shortage in these two crops are the drouth last fall and spring, and chinch bugs. Corn is reported good in every part of the State. The acreage exceeds that of any former year by at least 25 per cent. If the season is favorable to the end, Kansas will raise this year 250,000,000 bushels of corn. There is little complaint of dry weather; rain has been abundant the last forty days and well distributed all over the State. All the grass crops are growing well, and stock is in good plight. Apples and cherries show fairly well, and there are some peaches. A great many fruit trees have been set out in the new counties. Altogether, the State is in good condition.

Anderson County.—Wheat, 50 per cent. of what was sown was left standing, and 50 per cent. of that was harvested. Corn, 20 per cent. increased acreage, and a 75 per cent. better outlook, but lots of bugs. Oats, 200 per cent. increased acreage, and about 20 per cent. of crop of 1886. Castor beans average. Sorghum 100 per cent. acreage, and prospects over 1886. Stock of all kinds is doing well. Fruit, 100 per cent. all through. Hay, 125 per cent. over last three years. Weather could not be better for corn.

Atchison.—Wheat is all cut except a few pieces of spring wheat; quality not very good. Corn good, but some injured by chinch bugs; it has been very dry. Oats good, and some few pieces cut. Broom corn looks well. Sorghum good. Stock in good condition. Fruit scarce. Had the best rain of the season last night.

Bourbon.—Not much wheat sown; yield good. Best prospect for corn ever known; acreage 30 per cent. above average; stand good and free from weeds. Oats less than half crop and damaged by chinch bugs. Castor beans are promising a fine yield, and more planted than usual. Broom corn is raised in the western part of the county quite extensively and looks well. Sorghum looks well. Stock in fine condition; no disease. Light crop of nearly all kinds of fruit. Never had a better prospect for flax. Early potatoes good yield. First half of June dry, but had fine rains since.

Comanche.—Wheat all harvested; fair

crop, acreage small. Corn looking fine. Sorghum in good condition. Stock doing fine.

Cowley.—Wheat that is being thrashed is yielding from 20 to 40 bushels per acre of splendid grain. Corn shows well for a large yield; the earliest planting needs rain to make it tassel evenly. Oats as a general thing are not very good, but some pieces are splendid. Castor beans are looking very nicely, but few planted. Broom corn is looking as well as could be, and will make a fine quality. Sorghum looks exceedingly well, and all who planted seemed to get a good stand. Stock of all kinds are doing well. Apples are looking well. No peaches to speak of. All small fruit looks well. Red clover shows up nicely. Timothy not very good on account of dry spring. Weather warm and most too dry to be pleasant.

Crawford.—Wheat damaged, both in quantity and quality, by chinch bugs; thrashing commenced. Corn looking fine, and as good prospect as ever we had for a large crop. Oats, rather a light crop, damaged by chinch bugs. Castor beans are generally looking well, but not many planted. Broomcorn is looking well as far as known. A large acreage of sorghum planted and doing fine. Stock in fine condition; no disease reported. Fruit is not plentiful, but quality fine. Hay crop good, especially prairie grass. Weather pleasant and too warm for comfort; frequent showers.

Decatur.—Wheat short; badly damaged by dry weather and bugs. Corn is in fine condition. Oats short and buggy. No castor beans planted. Very little broomcorn planted. Large acreage of sorghum planted, and looking fine. Stock fat and doing well. Wild fruit abundant. Prospects are good for potatoes.

Doniphan.—Wheat is all harvested; some fields badly damaged just before harvest by the milk weevil, which has cut down the crop about one-fourth. Never had better prospects at this season of the year for corn. Oats is good; not yet harvested, but will be next week. Stock is in good condition. Good crop of strawberries and raspberries; the apple crop is the smallest we have had for years, not more than one-fourth of an average crop. Our hay crop is good, the best we have had for several years, and is most all cut. Weather is all that could be desired.

Edwards.—Wheat acreage small, crop light. Corn is dark green, shoulder high, and marching on. Small crop of oats. Broomcorn a small crop, looks well. Sorghum, first-rate. Stock never finer. Fruit all right. Millet looks well. Cool nights, warm days.

Elk.—But little wheat raised; badly injured by chinch bugs. Corn, large area planted, in fine condition, free from weeds, needs rain. Oats, same as wheat. Sorghum in good condition. Stock of all kinds in excellent condition. Prospects good for a large crop of apples; some peaches will be raised. Millet in good condition. Weather warm and rather dry.

Ellsworth.—Wheat yield cannot exceed ten bushels per acre; acreage reduced; caused by drouth and chinch bugs. Corn acreage increased 10 per cent., much in tassel, chinch bugs bad. Oats, chinch bugs and drouth will shorten both straw and grain. Broomcorn will be a fair crop if chinch bugs keep quiet. Some sorghum sown and more will be, for feed only. Stock healthy, and, considering the drouth, are doing well. Small fruit is injured by drouth, and pota-

atoes injured by drouth and Colorado beetles. Weather has been dry and hot; some light showers the past few days.

Ford.—Wheat in good condition and fair yield. Corn looks well, excellent condition. Oats light. All stock looks well. Fruit an average crop. Weather very favorable for successful farming; plenty of rain in season.

Franklin.—Not more than one-half of the wheat was cut, and what has been will grade very low. Corn is in fine condition, is a good stand and well cultivated; chinch bugs are doing some harm. Oats not more than half a crop and of poor quality. Castor beans looking well and promise to make a large crop. Broomcorn looking well; small acreage. Sorghum is looking well; a large acreage. Stock of all kinds are healthy and in good condition. Apples and pears promise to make a large crop. Timothy and clover hay will be light, but of good quality. Weather dry and warm with some light showers.

Garfield.—Small acreage of wheat; came up scattering; what there is is good, ready to cut. Corn in excellent condition on sod, and on old ground never was better. Oats a small acreage, good crop, ready to cut. Sorghum affected somewhat at present by dry weather; fair condition. Stock has improved greatly since early spring, and are in good condition now. Fruit trees (mostly apple) set out this spring are growing well, but none bearing. Big crop of prairie hay. Weather, threatening rain.

Gove.—Very little wheat sown; some cut for hay. Corn in splendid condition, early planting is tasseling and silking. Very little oats sown; condition fair. Small acreage of broomcorn; stand good. Sorghum good; acreage and condition as compared with this time last year, 150 per cent. Stock in splendid condition, no disease. Country too new to have many bearing fruit trees; cherries and berries are beginning to bear. Millet was needing rain badly till the 28th; crop assured now; stand good and looks well. Weather warm and moist.

Graham.—Wheat badly damaged by drouth and insects. Corn in good condition yet, but will soon need rain. But little oats sown, and what is will hardly pay to harvest on account of dry weather and chinch bugs. Broomcorn is doing very well. Sorghum begins to need rain. Stock in good condition; young stock are making a fine growth this season. Fruit, none but wild in this county, but that will be plenty. We need rain.

Hamilton.—No. 1 prospect for good crop of corn. Oats short, very little sown. Fair prospect for broomcorn. Splendid crop of sorghum; raised mostly for stock. Stock in good condition. Millet will be a heavy crop. Plenty of rain.

Jackson.—Some fields of wheat good, others injured by chinch bugs. Corn generally in fine condition; fields adjoining wheat or rye damaged by chinch bugs; needs rain. Oats very fine, being harvested. Sorghum looks well. Stock of all kinds in good condition. Apples a half crop; a few peaches. A large acreage of flax sown for the seed; Weather showery, good growing weather, last week dry. Later—Good rain fell.

Jefferson.—Wheat lighter than was expected; damaged some by chinch bugs. Corn excellent, unusually large and clean; local damage by chinch bugs when adjoining wheat. Oats very heavy; being harvested. Stock doing well, but water is getting scarce in places. Fruit spotted, some orchards full,

others barren. Flax generally weedy. The ground hasn't been wet down this season, and springs and wells low.

Jewell.—Wheat about a total failure on account of chinch bugs; yet the loss is slight, as the acreage was small. Corn acreage large, and prospects splendid, if we have enough rain. Yield of oats very small; damaged by chinch bugs. Stock of all kinds are doing well; hogs are generally healthy. Fair prospect for apples; crop of cherries and some small fruits was light. Weather has been very dry during June.

Kingman.—Wheat very light, chinch bugs have done great damage. Corn excellent, never was better. Oats an average crop. Small crop of castor beans planted, doing well. Stock in fine condition and healthy. Fruit a small crop, quality first-class. Hot days, cool nights, and plenty of rain.

Labette.—Wheat mostly in stack and a fair crop. Corn doing well, gives promise of a great crop; too large to cultivate. Oats all cut and of good quality, but light crop. Castor beans growing nicely. Sorghum good, small acreage. Stock never was doing better. Small fruits a splendid crop; apples plenty and promising well. Weather cool for season, with plenty of rain.

Lane.—Wheat, 666 acres in county, generally well filled, estimated at twenty bushels per acre. Corn, 13,226 acres in county, looks well and promises a good crop. Oats, 1,025 acres sown, crop light, generally very short. Castor beans, sixty acres, prospect fair for good crop. Broomcorn, 514 acres, prospect good for large crop. Sorghum, 3,735 acres, all looking good, crop will be heavy. Stock healthy and in good condition as to flesh. There is no fruit worth mentioning. Weather has been a little dry and hot, but just had rain.

Leavenworth.—Wheat is all harvested and will not average much over twelve bushels per acre. Corn is growing rapidly and was never more promising. Oats is a fair crop, but little of it cut yet. Broomcorn is coming on finely; sorghum the same. Stock fattening and growing rapidly on the abundance of grass. Fruit is light. Just about rain enough.

Lincoln.—Wheat nearly all plowed up, and will not have over 5 per cent. of a crop. Large acreage of corn and fine prospects; chinch bugs hurting that adjoining small grain. Oats poor, not over 40 per cent. of a crop. Sorghum good, but small amount grown. Stock in fine condition, grass and pastures fine. Small crop of fruit, about 50 per cent. Weather fine, all that farmers can wish.

Lyon.—Wheat is a very poor crop, but here and there a field good enough to pay for harvesting. Corn never looked better where not killed by chinch bugs, but must have rain soon. Oats are almost an entire failure; but few fields are being harvested. Stock is looking well, but pastures are beginning to be short. Fruit is plentiful, especially apples. The early potatoes are good. Millet is good where not hurt by chinch bugs. Weather is dry and hot; must have rain soon or no corn. P. S.—Just as I start this report the rain is falling in liberal quantities.

Marton.—Not much wheat sown; little what was sown has been cut; 10 per cent. crop. Corn, 125 per cent. of average. Oats has improved wonderfully by late rains; average crop. Sorghum, 100 per cent. Stock is doing well. Apples above the average; no peaches. Fine weather.

(Continued on page 4.)

The Stock Interest.

DATES CLAIMED FOR STOCK SALES.

OCTOBER 12-13.—W. T. Hearne and U. P. Bennett & Son, one or two days' sale of Short-horn cattle, at Lee's Summit, Mo.

ABORTION AMONG COWS.

The French government, by its Minister of Agriculture, is investigating the causes of abortion among cows, having in view the discovery and application of remedies to prevent it as much as possible. This troublesome disease, for such it seems to be, is more prevalent in France, probably, than in any other country. Localities of considerable area, whole districts, in some instances, are infected. Losses have become frequent and numerous, and the disease is spreading so fast over the country that it has passed beyond the range of individual exertions and has become matter of national interest. It appears that the malady is more destructive among cows of a particular breed—the Nivernais—the principal beef breed of France, which competes favorably with the Short-horns in this respect, and for that reason the investigations are limited mostly to that breed.

The first thing, naturally, is to discover causes which operate to produce the disease. It is generally believed to be contagious, but that belief does not help the investigator much in cases occurring in stables or localities where there had not been anything of the kind before. It was suggested some years ago that very fat animals are more subject to abortion than others which are leaner, even of the same breed or in the same herd, and that suggestion ripened into a belief among a good many veterinarians as well as among farmers and dairymen, that "the high degree of perfection which the Nivernais breed has attained, and its great aptitude for laying on fat, which has made it capable of competing, and frequently with success, against the finest Short-horns, put it under conditions unfavorable to the regular process of gestation and, perhaps, in themselves sufficient to induce abortion." This theory applied reaches even to the "tendency to fatten." The investigations are not yet nearly concluded, but enough has been learned, in the opinion of the Minister, to justify a negative conclusion on the "fat" theory. He says:

Undoubtedly it cannot be denied that excessive obesity in the mother is a condition unfavorable to the regular progress of gestation and to the normal development of the fetus; but the investigation to which I have personally devoted myself in April as well as in December, 1885, in the districts of the Department of Nièvre most noted for abortion, prevents my attributing any importance to this, excepting as a predisposing influence, a modified condition indisputably favorable to the development of the malady, but insufficient of itself to occasion the occurrence of it. In fact, while abortion has invaded many farms where the condition of precocity prevailed in a very high degree, we can refer to numerous others upon which the breed was even more changed in the same direction, which have as yet enjoyed immunity from the disease.

Another theory was, that cross-breeding, and especially with Short-horn bulls, caused abortion; but the Minister is of opinion that this is not sufficient, even if it be an effective agency in some cases, to account for what he calls "epizootic abortion," for he says "there are numbers of farms on which the Short-horn is the rule, and on which there have been no abortions. More than this, on a number of properties where the owner was positive that the appearance of abortion was coincident with the importation of a Short-horn bull, I was able to prove that the same bull had done service on neighboring farms without the subsequent occurrence of abortion, and, on one of these properties, the owner, retracting his error, recollected that, at the same time with

his Short-horn bull, he had brought in several pregnant cows of uncertain origin, and that one of these cows was among the first to abort."

Still another theory attributes the disease to feeding upon pasture grasses (rye grass, sweet-scented vernal grass, etc.) on the spears of which a fungus, similar to that which occasions ergot in rye, has grown. This, the Minister thinks, is entitled to serious consideration, because of the opinion of well-informed veterinarians that ergot causes abortion. However, it is shown that abortion occurs on farms where the animals are stabled long before autumn; where the grass is cut some time before the maturity of the spikes, that is, before the time for the formation of ergot; it can thus have no influence upon the development of the disease. And other farms may be cited, on which the stock remains in pasture until winter, feeding upon grass that has never been mown, at all stages of ripeness, and thus taking into their systems all the ergot that may have formed, without abortion having ever yet been observed. Rye ergot is a well-known medicine, but it is suggested that it has never yet been proved experimentally that the ergot of pasture grasses has an effect identical with that of ergot of rye, and Prof. Nocard, who has personally conducted many investigations on this subject, says: "For my own part, I have never been able to cause a pregnant female to abort by giving ergot of rye, in any quantity, under any form, or by any method of administering it whatever."

Having thus disposed of those three theories, the report gives a great many facts concerning the symptoms of the disease as it appears at the stables and facts occurring before and after its appearance, as, for example, these—

A. As a general rule, abortion ordinarily makes its appearance, following the introduction into the herd of a newly-purchased in-calf cow. If this cow happens to abort, then one of the old stock of cows, that have previously all always calved at full time, aborts in sequence, then a second, third, fourth, and so on. The stable is thenceforward infected, and the disease reproduced with a discouraging persistency for a succession of years. I could instance a number of stables in which the disease has, for eight, ten and fifteen years, attacked, every year, a fourth, a third, even more than one-half of the pregnant cows.

B. It is usually the cow next in the stable to the one newly purchased that is next to abort, but it may also happen not to be a cow immediately in contact with the first. More frequently, upon the whole, the disease gives the preference in its attack, and sometimes attacks exclusively, the cows on the same side of the stable with the one that first aborted.

C. If pregnant cows, coming from healthy stables or from a district in which abortion is unknown, are brought into an infected stable, it may happen that they will not calve until the proper time, but this good fortune attends those only which were, at the time of their introduction, not far removed from the full period—the rest, for the most part, abort. We may therefore infer that the disease requires a period of incubation of some length.

For example, a farmer near Zaincaize, M. Pournau, taking on lease a property scourged by abortion, put upon it thirty-two cows from six to eight months gone in calf. Not one of these cows aborted. He had thirty-two well-made calves to the good. But in the second year, eleven cows out of thirty aborted from the fourth to the eighth month of gestation, and afterwards, for ten years, the disease continued to cause the same proportionate mischief.

I could instance a number of facts of the same kind, going to show that the stable has much to do with the persistent recurrence of the disease. I content myself with the following, which seems very much to the point:

Many other facts are related tending to show the contagious character of the disease, but we will add only one:

Near Provins, in Brie, where abortion had not yet prevailed as an epizootic, a good woman supported her family by the product, in milk, cheese, and butter, of four milch cows. At length, after many years, all the cows that she tried to bring into profit aborted. She had made up her mind, while fattening for the butcher the cow that she was drying off, to buy a cow in calf, and as near calving as possible, to avoid abortion. One fine day a fire destroyed stable, cows and all. Fortunately the good dame was insured; she rebuilt her stable in a different corner of her court-yard, bought new cows, and afterwards had no abortions.

The burning of the stables and the

diseased cows destroyed all agencies of infection about the premises; the new quarters were clean, the new cows free from disease, and no further abortions occurred. A very important suggestion occurs in those facts: After premises have become infected with the contagious agencies of this disease, they and the disease may be destroyed by burning.

THE LOW PRICE OF BEEF.

A good deal has been said in these columns lately about the low price of beef and the cause of it. Western farmers are not the only persons complaining. The complaint is common all over the country just as it is about wheat. By way of showing what Eastern farmers think of the situation, we reprint an editorial article which appeared in the *Maine Farmer*, a little over a month ago, as follows:

The low price of beef for a long time past, and the continued tendency through the winter and spring, down, down, down, after every one had supposed it had touched its lowest possible figure, causes no little discouragement to the owner of every pair of cattle, as he repeats again the query, "Where will it go next?" True, the beef interests of our State are not great, and there are but few farmers who make beef-raising a specialty, yet so long as there are so many of our farmers who raise steers and keep oxen for farm work, with beef in the end as an ultimate object, 6½ cents a pound for choice beef in the month of June, and after a winter's feeding on hay and meal, is a staggering blow.

We like to see good oxen. We have heretofore considered them good property on a farm. We have advocated increased attention to this kind of stock, and urged the movement before the Legislature to aid beef-raising in the State by the offer of special premiums at the State fairs for its encouragement, and rejoiced to see the long lines of sleek cattle string out in exhibition of the wealth they represented. Their beauty is left, but their value is not specially stimulating to the business. With beef at 6½ cents a pound and flour at \$4.50 a barrel, sentiment may advocate raising beef and growing wheat, but it is not business. We take the business end, and claim that the extension of either at the present time can not be encouraged. Maine and New England at large are not the only sections whose stock interests are staggered by the low price of beef. The great stock States of the interior, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Missouri, feel seriously the paralyzing power of present low prices. Nor are the great cattle ranches with their free range, coining the wealth that was promised when the companies were organized and the ranches stocked. A prominent Ontario, Canada, farmer claims that he has not made any money in four years. The American cattle ranches prevent him from making a profit off of stock, and the wheat region of Manitoba can undersell him. There is a small margin on horses, barley, cheese, and butter. But the Ontario farmers are having a hard time of it.

What is the cause of this low run of prices for beef? The vast supply thrust on the market from the cattle ranges of the far West. For several years past these almost unlimited feeding grounds have been in process of stocking up with cattle. While this was going on, they were absorbers of stock. The drift of cattle was towards the plains, rather than from them. For the time they aided to relieve the country of surplus stock instead of contributing to its visible supply. But now all is changed. The range country is not only stocked up, but much of it is overstocked. As a consequence at the present time, not only all the increase of these unnumbered cattle is thrust on the market,

but with them just as much of the surplus as the market can be made to take. Overstocked ranches must be relieved. Cattle companies with no dividends must be unloaded as fast as anything is fit for sale. All this is in addition to the ordinary cattle traffic of the country. Is it any wonder that supply exceeds demand?

All the winter through, the tendency has been to lower prices and larger supplies, notwithstanding cattle have been on winter feed. The effort has been to force beef upon consumption. Every hamlet in this broad country, not before supplied, has been provided with a crowded supply of Western dressed beef, for sale almost at purchaser's prices, and the effort is to give us more of it still.

Receipts of cattle at Chicago thus far this year figure up \$730,397, against \$637,812 the corresponding period last year. Thus far this month (May) receipts foot up 81,800, or 25,000 more than arrived the corresponding time last May. And now while we are trying to work off the winter-made supply on a falling market, grass beef from Texas and Colorado is already making tracks for Eastern consumption, to still further depress prices.

Where is to be the end of this condition of the beef supply? is the question that is being asked by owners of cattle. We venture no answer. It is impossible to foretell the future. One thing, however, is certain—relief from the present condition will not come promptly or suddenly. The supply *per capita* must first become less. This can only be brought about by the multiplication of beef-eaters and their march upon the feeding grounds of the ranges. Westward the course of empire takes its way, and it never was going faster than at the present time. But we shall expect that years will come and go before Maine farmers will again be selling their fat cattle at 10 cents a pound.

Is not this view of the situation a little "blue?" Yes, and that is the hue stamped on the business. It is well for us to take facts and look at them as they are. After looking the situation over as it stands at the present time, if the outlook for beef-raising in Maine looks better to our readers than to us, we shall be glad, and hope they will give the *Farmer* the signs by which they judge.

We would not advocate changing base with every turn of the tide, and while the outlook is not encouraging for special efforts in beef-raising, yet there is still a chance to raise steers on the farm for the double purpose of work and beef, and between the two get something of profit out of the operation. This is what many farmers are doing, and we believe they should continue in it whether prices are high or low. Still, there is nothing in the outlook to encourage large operations in this line of work.

Value of Ensilage.

Mr. A. M. Bowman, of West Virginia, sums up his experience thus:

1. Ensilage is an economical stock food, and no stock-raiser in Virginia can afford to be without a silo of sufficient capacity to winter his entire stock of cattle.

2. It will keep cattle in a healthier and thriftier condition than any other forage, and is especially valuable for milch cows, in that it increases both quantity and quality of the milk, and that it is as far superior to dry food as is canned fruit to ordinary dried fruit.

3. That Indian corn will yield more ensilage per acre than anything else, and that one acre of good land planted in ensilage corn, will ordinarily winter four cows.

4. That the corn should be planted

as early in the spring as convenient, in drills three feet apart and thinned out, so as not to leave more than one stalk to every six inches of space in the rows, and should be cultivated just as any other corn crop.

5. That it should be cut when at its fullest development, when the ears are fully formed, and just as they begin to glaze over and get too hard for roasting ears, and before the lower blades begin to die and dry up.

6. To get it to the silo with all possible speed after it is cut down, and to cut it as fine as possible, not less than half an inch in length, and to tramp it down all over the silo, and especially in the corners and along the walls.

7. To put on the cover as soon as possible after the silo is filled, and to weight heavy enough to press out all the air.

8. That a cheap silo will preserve the fodder as well as a more expensive one, provided it is so constructed as absolutely to exclude both air and moisture.

9. That the cost of raising and putting a ton of corn fodder into the silo is less than one dollar.

In the Dairy.

How to Make Cheese.

In answer to a correspondent's request for information on this subject, the *Western Rural* gives directions prescribed by Frank W. Holmes, an experienced dairyman:

To make good cheese it is necessary to have good milk to begin with, and good milk cannot be had from poor half-fed cows. Then it is necessary to feed the cows liberally, have plenty of good water and good usage. Cows should never be run and worried by dogs. This injures milk for cheese-making. One bad mess of milk may spoil a whole vat of cheese. Care and cleanliness, if the cows are healthy and have proper food, will insure good milk always. It is unreasonable to expect a good cheese-maker to turn a prime article of cheese out from poor milk. If a patron carries sour or tainted milk to a factory, he must expect bad, sour cheese. Set the night's milk in the vats or cans and cool to 60 deg.; then mix with the morning's milk in the morning, but don't use the little skimmer. Leave the cream all in. After the milk is all in the vats, the heat may be started at once and raised to about 82 or 84 deg., as to the condition of the cheese room. If we set the milk below 82 the rennet works too slow; if set above 82 it works too fast, while the temperature is being raised. It should receive frequent stirrings to keep the cream from rising, and thus becoming wasted or drawn off with the whey. The rennet should next be added until the temperature stops rising; then enough rennet should be stirred in and should be agitated at least fifteen minutes, and coagulation should begin in about twenty minutes—the stirring after the rennet is in is to prevent the cream from rising and waste. In a cool room when the surface cools quickly and there is a falling of the temperature of the milk there will be a thin cream on the surface; this will form a soft curd, which will stick to the vat and be very annoying. If you want a quick-curing cheese, more rennet should be added than one to be cured slow and kept some time. As a rule, the more rennet used the lower the temperature should be at which the milk is set and curd worked. After the milk begins to thicken, a cloth should be spread over the vat to keep the surface warm. There should be no raising of the temperature after the rennet is added and the milk comes to a standstill until the curd is cut fine. The curd should be cut as soon as it will break clean across the finger when placed in it and raised

gently forward; the early cutting is very necessary; the clearest whey is always obtained by cutting early; the whey runs from the curd much more readily when it is young and tender. This is the object of cutting the curd to let out the whey; the curd will be cut with both a horizontal and perpendicular knife; never let the curd get tough and leathery cutting, as there is always more waste and not as fine a curd. Cut the curd very fine, the finer the better, as it expels the whey easier and more thoroughly and cooks more evenly, and gets an even action of the rennet.

After the cutting is done and the curd commences to settle, the heat may be started at once, but not rapidly. If the action of the rennet is slow, it is better to wait a few minutes for the curd to harden a little. After the heat is turned on gently stir the mass to keep the curd from packing together and to keep a more even temperature through the vat; as the heat rises the harder the crust gets and the less liable to injure the curd; but keep up this stirring till the curd is heated up to 98 deg., or blood heat, where it should take at least one hour after the heat is turned on. This temperature should be kept until the curd is cooked, because the action of the rennet is more perfect than at any other degree. Before the curd is done cooking some of the whey may be drawn off, as it is more easy to handle the balance in the vat. After the curd is cooked—which every cheese-maker is able to tell—the whey should be drawn off before the acid comes on. Many curds, by remaining in the whey too long, make a soggy, hard, sour cheese. This kind of cheese is not desirable, but is the kind of cheese we get if the acid comes on while in the whey. The acid takes off with the whey the finest part of the cheese. Then I would have the curd cooked before the acid comes on, and be sure and dip the curd sweet, and if you have a curd-sink to drain on, so much the better, and if you do not have a curd-mill, would salt all at once, as this keeps the curd from packing. If you have a curd-mill let it lie until acid comes on, only stir once in awhile to let the whole expose to the air; after the acid comes on, grind and salt, and put to press at about 80 deg., as at this heat you will get a good face, and press well together; let this stand twelve hours in the press, then remove to the curing room. First-class cheese may be spoiled by having a poor room to cure it in, too cool or too hot; 70 deg. to start with is about the right temperature, then after ten days a little cooler, say about 65 deg. I had good results of curing in a dry cellar at 65 deg. They cure slowly, but are the better cheese for it. One good cheese is worth three poor ones.

"A Word to the Wise is Sufficient."

Catarrh is not simply an inconvenience, unpleasant to the sufferer and disgusting to others—it is an advanced outpost of approaching disease of worse type. Do not neglect its warning; it brings deadly evils in its train. Before it is too late, use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It reaches the seat of the ailment, and is the only thing that will. You may dose yourself with quack medicines till it is too late—till the streamlet becomes a resistless torrent. It is the matured invention of a scientific physician. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

For a permanent pasture it is always desirable to sow a mixture of grasses, so as to provide a variety of food for the stock at all seasons of the year. Land will produce more food from a mixture of grasses than if but one or two are sown.

Short-horn Bulls for Sale.

A number of choice young thoroughbred Short-horn bulls for sale at low prices and on satisfactory terms to purchasers. Address, at once, J. B. McAFEE, Topeka, Kas.

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

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PROSPECT FARM.—H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred CLYDESDALE HORSES and SHORT-HORN CATTLE. A number of choice bulls, also horses for sale now. Write or call.

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T. M. MARCY & SON, Wakarusa, Kas., have for sale Registered yearling Short-horn Bulls and Heifers. Breeding herd of 100 head. Carload lots a specialty. Come and see.

JERSEY CATTLE.—A. J. C. C. Jersey Cattle, of noted butter families. Family cows and young stock of either sex for sale. Send for catalogue. C. W. Talmadge, Council Grove, Kas.

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D. H. FORBES, 198 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas., breeder of Short-horn Cattle. Six head of Bulls, from 7 months to 3 years old, for sale now on easy terms.

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W. H. BIDDLE, Augusta, Kas., breeder of Pure-bred Poland-China Swine, from most noted strains. Also pure-bred Bronze Turkeys. Have a choice lot of early birds at \$4 to \$5 per pair. Pigs at reasonable rates.

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

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TOPEKA WYANDOTTE YARDS.—A. Sandy, proprietor, 624 Kansas avenue, Topeka, breeder of Golden, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes. Write for what you want.

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

SEA SHELL FOR POULTRY! 100 pounds \$3.50, in seamless sack. **HUGHES & TATMAN,** NORTH TOPEKA.

IT WILL PAY YOU.—To send for our beautiful Illustrated Circular, full of valuable information. Sent free to all. Address C. A. Emery, Lock box 300, Carthage, Mo.

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

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TOPEKA POULTRY YARDS.—Wm. A. Eaton, Topeka, Kas., breeder of Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Partridge and Black Cochins. Can furnish W. & B. Leghorns and W. F. B. Spanish. Eggs \$2.25 per 13.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

FOR SALE!

SHORT-HORN BULLS

Bred at the Agricultural College. We offer a good lot of **SIXTEEN-MONTHS-OLD BULLS**—all recorded, reds, of good families, good individuals. Price \$100 and upwards. Also choice **POLAND-CHINA** and **BERKSHIRE PIGS.** Address **E. M. SHELTON,** Superintendent of Farm, MANHATTAN, KAS.

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Jersey Cattle.

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

(Continued from page 1.)

McPherson.—Wheat light, about two-thirds harvested, one-third left standing, not worth cutting; bugs. Early corn in fine condition, late being damaged by chinch bugs. Oats good, about one-third harvested, will yield from forty to sixty bushels. Broomcorn fair. Stock in fine condition, fat enough to butcher from grass. Apples and grapes good. Chinch bugs are very bad here, getting away with a lot of corn and some oats. Weather dry, want rain.

Miami.—Wheat not a good crop, will not have enough for home use. Very good prospect for corn, a large acreage and clean of weeds. Oats not more than an average crop, some bugs in them. Castor beans looking very fine. Broomcorn looks well and stand good. Sorghum fine. Stock in good health and flesh. Fruit rather a light crop. A good deal of flax, about ripe and promising a good yield. Weather very favorable.

Mitchell.—(1) Wheat nearly all destroyed by chinch bugs. Corn very clean and growing well, except where adjoining small grain bugs are injuring it badly. Oats mostly destroyed by the bugs. Broomcorn looks well. Sorghum is looking well. Stock doing well. Apples a medium crop. Weather dry. (2) Wheat all cut and mostly stacked; short half crop. Corn has been doing well, but now needs rain. Oats about all cut; one-fourth crop; generally cut with mower. Broomcorn doing well; about the usual acreage. Small acreage of sorghum; doing fairly well. Stock healthy and looking well. Grapes and pears a full crop, balance light. Weather generally cool, but dry all the time.

Montgomery.—Wheat coming out finer than ever, from 30 to 55 bushels per acre. Corn mostly laid by, tasseling, and in some places earing; best prospect for years. Oats almost a failure. Castor beans growing well and clean. Broomcorn looks well. Sorghum growing finely. Stock in good condition. Apples fair crop, grapes fine, peaches very few. Potatoes doing better than for twelve years. Weather a little dry; occasional showers.

Nemaha.—Wheat all cut; rather light crop; hurt by dry weather and got bugs later. Corn mostly laid by; looks well. Oats a good crop, except some late which may not fill well on account of chinch bugs; nearly ready to cut. Stock doing well; pasture good; a little hog cholera in places. Good prospects for a moderate crop of apples. Weather warm; need rain.

Neosho.—Wheat all harvested and a good deal of threshing has been done; bottom land will average from 20 to 35 bushels per acre, upland very light. Corn promises the largest crop ever raised in this county. Oats better than at last report; mine will thresh out 35 bushels to the acre. Castor beans a good stand and in fine condition. Not as much planted as usual. Stock all in extra good condition; no disease. Fruit not more than half a crop. Rain enough to keep the crops growing.

Osborne.—(1) My opinion is that there will not be as much wheat harvested as was sown last fall. Much corn destroyed by bugs, but rain soon will make a great deal of corn yet. Oats an entire failure. Sorghum eaten by the bugs. Stock in good condition, but pasture very short. Too dry for fruit to do well. Rye is very light but generally cut. Millet eaten by the bugs. Weather dry, with light showers occasionally. (2) Wheat almost a total failure; about 8 per cent. of crop harvested. Corn doing exceedingly well, excepting where it is listed in wheat and rye ground and bordering wheat fields; there chinch bugs are damaging it, but not to any great extent; prospects good for a big crop. Oats a failure. Castor beans doing well, but very few grown. Broomcorn doing poorly—damaged by chinch bugs. Sorghum doing well; acreage big. Stock could not do better, excepting where farm pastures are overstocked. Fruit not quite up to average; berries small. Wool to the amount of 40,000 pounds is held at this point for buyers; price asked, 22 cents. Weather dry on the whole, yet frequent local showers quite fairly distributed keep the crops doing well.

Ottawa.—(1) Wheat is a total failure; injured by bugs. Corn is looking fine; will be a big crop if bugs will leave it soon. Oats are also taken by the bugs; some few fields are looking well. Stock is in fine shape; never known to look better. Fruit is not plentiful this year. Weather is fine for growing crops. (2) Wheat harvested, some threshed; yielding from 5 to 13 bushels per acre. Corn in good condition where the bugs have not injured it. Oats very light. Stock of all kinds healthy

and doing finely. A few apples and some peaches. Weather fine but getting dry.

Pottawatomie.—What little wheat was sown nearly all destroyed by chinch bugs. Corn looks well and promises to be an abundant crop. Oats look well, but are damaged some by chinch bugs. Broomcorn looks well and promises a good crop; and the same is true of sorghum. Stock is in first-class condition; no disease. Fruit of every description looks well except peaches, but there will be some of them. Plenty of rain all season for corn.

Pratt.—Wheat about all harvested; one-fourth crop; damaged by dry weather and bugs. Corn good; mostly laid by. Oats very light, not more than one-fourth crop; injured by dry weather in the spring. Stock doing well. Some peaches and apples. Weather dry and warm.

Republic.—No wheat harvested in this county; the little that was sown was taken by the chinch bugs. Corn never looked better at this time of the year, but the bugs are working rapidly and will injure the crop to some extent. Oats not more than one-fourth of a crop; dry weather in March and April, followed by chinch bugs caused the failure. Broomcorn acreage not so large as last year, but crop in excellent condition. Very little sorghum raised; crop at present writing vigorous and growing rapidly. Stock in excellent condition; no disease to speak of. Small fruit a failure, apples one-fourth crop, grapes three-fourths of a crop. Potatoes good in quality and yield. Weather fair, occasional light showers.

Rice.—(1) Wheat, quality good but yield generally light, caused by chinch bugs and early drouth. Corn in fine condition, except that chinch bugs are going into it from wheat fields. Oats will probably be light. Broomcorn is doing well; so is sorghum. Stock is in first-class condition. Apple crop less than half a crop, peaches nearly blank. Weather fair all through June. (2) Wheat has been harvested in good shape; crop light. Most farmers are nearly through cultivating corn and are "laying it by" in good shape. Oats are about ready to harvest; owing to the dry spring the crop will be light. Considerable broomcorn is being planted. About the usual amount of sorghum is planted and it looks well. Stock looks well. Small fruit is a short crop. Garden "truck" is unusually fine; there seems to be an absence of destructive insects. Weather has been very favorable for corn.

Riley.—A few pieces of wheat average, but most of it will not pay for harvesting. A great deal of corn badly damaged by chinch bugs, where planted near small grain; also hurt by dry weather. Oats rather short and light, many fields badly injured by chinch bugs; about half cut. Stock is doing very well, but prices are so low that there is poor encouragement to raise any. The fruit crop will be light, was injured by frost. Early potatoes are very good, late ones will depend on the weather. Millet badly injured by the bugs. Have had light showers nearly every week but no good soaking rains, and they are much needed.

Rush.—Wheat stands thin; Early May all harvested; late wheat somewhat damaged by chinch bugs. Corn never looked better, with a few exceptions where damaged by chinch bugs. Oats will make a fair crop. Broomcorn will be good. Stock all doing well. Scarcely any fruit trees large enough to bear. Weather usually warm, from 90 to 100 deg.

Scott.—Acreage of wheat small, yield good. Corn very fine; acreage large. Oats short but good. Broomcorn looks well; acreage small. Sorghum acreage large; looks well. Stock in good condition; plenty of grass. Fruit trees growing well. Weather warm with frequent showers.

Sheridan.—Wheat is rather poor. Corn is good and is about all laid by. Oats not very good. Sorghum is good. Stock is in good condition. Weather is warm; had a nice rain on the night of the 29th of June.

Sherman.—Wheat good. Corn remarkably fine. Oats only fair, as they are mostly on sod. Sorghum somewhat late but good. Stock is in good condition. Tree-plantings very fine, especially walnut. Weather had been rather dry for two weeks, but an unusually heavy rain fell in the last two days, which will insure us a corn crop, and farmers are very jubilant.

Smith.—Winter wheat not an average crop on account of chinch bugs and dry weather; spring wheat almost an entire failure. Corn looks well yet; the bugs are commencing on a great many fields, and the ground is quite dry. Oats very poor; dry weather and chinch bugs to blame; nearly all being cut with mowers. Stock is looking splendid where pastures are not overstocked; generally healthy. Fruit short, both apples and small fruit; some peaches. Rye a fair crop, potatoes look well, tame grass looks badly on account of dry weather. June 30 showery, rest of the month dry.

Stafford.—A very small acreage of wheat; killed by hail and chinch bugs. Very large acreage of corn; doing nicely and a splendid prospect. Oats poor; killed by hail and chinch bugs. Very few castor beans planted. Fair acreage of broomcorn out and doing well. Sorghum looks well; average acreage. Stock doing well. Splendid prospect for fruit. Weather favorable.

Sumner.—(1) Wheat a good half crop and of fair quality. Corn badly damaged by the dry weather and bugs. Oats a fair fourth crop. Sorghum same as corn. Stock in fine condition. Flax will be a good crop. With plenty of rain fruit will be a fair crop. Weather has been very dry for two weeks past. A good rain fell last night. (2) Wheat cut, stacked, and some threshing done; berry good, yield from six to twenty bushels, average eight bushels per acre. Corn coming on nicely; some has suffered by dry weather. Oats one-fourth crop; some fields not worth cutting, for the want of rain. Sorghum for feed, less than last year; farmers could not get seed. Stock in fine condition and healthy. Half a crop of peaches in a few localities, apples half a crop, grapes good. Weather dry; three inches of rain in June.

Thomas.—Wheat not very good; some chinch bugs. Corn good. Oats good but short. Average crop of broomcorn. Sorghum good. Stock in good condition; no disease that I know of. Irish potatoes are very good; no bugs to hurt them yet. Weather changeable; plenty of rain for crops.

Trego.—Prospect for wheat poor; some few pieces, but very short. Corn looking splendid, with good prospect for a large yield. Oats mostly burned and dead; very little worth harvesting except for feed. Very little broomcorn planted; usually late; prospect fair. Less sorghum planted than last year; prospect good. Stock doing well; no disease, and generally in good condition. Not much tame fruit planted yet; wild fruit a fair yield. Weather very dry and windy for last ten days; a heavy rain, which wet the ground thoroughly, on June 30.

Wabawsee.—Wheat almost a total failure; have seen no good wheat and very few pieces that are a half crop. Corn is very fine, some pieces tasseling and earing; think it is very forward; but a few pieces badly injured by the bugs. Oats mostly good, but a few pieces adjoining wheat are badly damaged by bugs. Small quantity of broomcorn raised, but it is doing well. Not a large amount of sorghum planted, but looks well. Stock is doing finely; no disease of any kind that I have heard of. Apples in some orchards are a good crop and not in others, a good many peaches, and some small fruit. Chinch bugs promised a large crop, but are somewhat damaged by recent rains, of which we have been getting frequent showers.

Wilson.—Wheat crop is fair, harvested in good shape, and all in stack. An immense crop of corn is assured; commenced raining this morning at 3 o'clock and still raining. One-third of the oats crop in shock yet and in bad condition; too wet. Only a small acreage of castor beans planted, but look remarkably well. Broomcorn acreage large and farmers still planting; the early-planted is shoulder-high. Sorghum but little cultivated in this county—mostly as a forage crop. Stock of all kinds is doing well; no disease; range good and water plenty. Small fruits not very good, apples good. Potatoes and garden vegetables abundant and cheap. Wild hay will be extraordinarily good. Early part of June light showers, latter part wet.

Woodson.—Wheat is all harvested; grain plump. Corn beginning to tassel; looks fine. Oats poor; not much harvested. Stock doing well. Small fruits have been plentiful; apples fine. Flax good and ready to cut. Weather warm and showery.

The draft horse importations for 1887 will be larger than ever before.

Attention is directed to the new advertisement of "Black Diamond Prepared Roofing." Persons building will be well repaid by investigating the merits of this material which is becoming so popular on account of its usefulness, durability and cheapness.

Adam Forepaugh, the great showman, is a good advertiser. He is sending out letters to all the widely circulated papers in the west announcing the coming of his "big show" west of the Mississippi after harvest. Wanting to reach all rural Kansas at a stroke, he mailed a letter and flaming advertisement to the KANSAS FARMER. So, it seems that Forepaugh will come to Kansas, and when he does come he will bring a good show. It is always worth the price of admission to see what the Forepaugh management have on hand.

Correspondence.

The Chinch Bug Problem.

Kansas Farmer:

The chinch bug problem is rather a difficult one to tackle on a hot day, but as our wheat, rye and oats have already been harvested by these industrious little fellows, we have plenty of time to talk about them, what they are, where they come from, how to get rid of them, etc. The chinch bug is a distant relative of the bed bug—second or third cousin, probably, unlike in form, to be sure, and in the functions it performs in life, but alike in flavor, as any one can readily ascertain. Whether it has a higher mission in life I know not, but it is the inveterate foe of the farming interests of our country, and is more to be dreaded by the farmer than any or all other enemies of the farm combined.

Wherefrom do they come? They seem to be native-born citizens of prairie countries. The range of their nativity is widely extended, reaching in our country from the State of Indiana on the east, to the Rocky mountains on the west. How far this range extends north and south I know not, but they inhabit quite a wide and rich belt of territory through the central portion of the United States. I say inhabit. They live—have their homes—right here with us during all the years, and only in dry, hot seasons like the present and the latter part of last season do they become sufficiently numerous to do any serious damage. Cold, heavy rains they can't endure. During a good season, when we have abundance of rain, they perish to a large extent, and the few remaining do no perceptible damage.

The present season has been most favorable for the propagation of bugs and for their successful operations in the destruction of crops. They have multiplied wonderfully, the like of which has never been known before. Aside, however, from the character of the present season, there is another reason why we have such a bountiful supply of bugs. The last hatch a year ago had just the kind of weather and feed to make them strong, vigorous and fully-developed. While the corn was earing they feasted on the rich juices thereof, shortening the crop over 25 per cent.; and when the corn became dry, the stalks being sown to wheat, they had the green wheat to feast on. The fall was dry, the winter was mild and dry, and in consequence an unusual amount of bugs wintered through in good shape. Spring opened out early, and was dry and hot. The fall, winter and spring being so highly favorable, the bugs came out of their winter quarters in splendid condition, lively, active, vigorous, and in such numbers that some days swarms of them filled the air so thickly that it was unpleasant to make one's way through them. Right here we come to an important fact concerning these bugs. They fly. Those wintering through fly in the spring. Their object in flying, aside from that of celebrating the return of spring in a grand jubilee, no doubt is to look out a suitable place for rearing their young. Their place of harboring through the winter, therefore, is not necessarily their place of breeding through the summer. The latter may be many miles away from the former. Last spring farmers fifteen miles south of us told me that most of the bugs left them in the early spring on the wing, and they are not suffering much from them now. Like the grasshopper, they seem to be choice in their breeding places. For prudential reasons, probably, they seem to prefer the Solomon country.

From this we conclude that the burning of cornstalks and other trash on the farm is no sure guarantee that we will have no bugs to damage our crops the following year, certainly not unless all the farmers in a given section of country would do the same thing. However, the burning of stalks and the removal from the farm of all kinds of trash as recommended by Mr. Keys and strongly endorsed by the editor of the FARMER, is all right on general principles and tends to increase our chances of immunity from the ravages of these devouring insects. I believe in a clean farm as I believe in a clean face and clean clothes. The importance of cleaning up a farm cannot be too highly emphasized. Aside from the many other advantages I believe the aggregate number of

bugs in a community is thereby greatly diminished.

But I believe the popular idea that bugs harbor only in cornstalks and old trash lying around on the farm in the winter is a mistake. I believe they harbor in whatever affords sufficient protection; it may be a board lying on the ground, or it may be a rank growth of winter wheat. The belief generally prevails among farmers here that last winter the bugs took up their quarters largely in the winter wheat, that is, the early-sown wheat which had made a large growth in the fall. This belief is founded on the fact that the bugs were first discovered working on that kind of wheat in the spring, and this kind of wheat was the first to fall in ruins beneath their ravages. It was the common remark that the best wheat—that which promised the best in the spring, was the first to go, and its destruction was the most complete. In a sixty-acre field I had ten acres which from the start last fall gave much better promise than the rest of the field. The ground, being plowed at just the right time, was in splendid condition in seeding time. The wheat came up in good shape, strong and vigorous, and made a much better growth in the fall than the balance of the field. In the spring, walking over the field, I said to myself if there is wheat anywhere in the country I will have it here. Yet that was entirely killed, and it was the first attacked. The rest of the field has some wheat. I took the precaution to burn cornstalks in the spring and all old trash on the farm. Either these bugs harbored in the wheat through the winter or they came from elsewhere in the spring.

That other idea so generally accepted, that the old bugs in the spring of the year do no damage, has also been thoroughly exploded by the experience of the past season. They must live, and as we ourselves would do, they eat the best they can get. Being so wonderfully numerous in the spring the effect upon the crops of their eating became plainly visible, and on account of the early hot weather the first hatch of bugs was unusually early, and the rain gods failing to get in their work, the wheat plant being at serious disadvantage all through the contest, was obliged to succumb.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have already made this article too long, and yet have said nothing about how to get rid of these bugs. This is a voluminous subject, and I think I will yield the floor to some other one who is aching for a speech. In conclusion, however, I will suggest that all the farmers of Kansas and all others interested join in one universal, earnest and persistent prayer for rain, for continuous rain, abundant rains, soaking rains, and when such rains come there will be a panic among the bugs, and they will tread one another to death in their hasty flight out of the country. M. MOHLER.

Downs, Osborne Co., Kas., June 28.

Wheat and Chinch Bugs.

Kansas Farmer:

In your issue of June 16 I noticed your article referring to Mr. Keys' method of dealing with chinch bugs. I think Mr. Keys left out the most important factor of their propagation, *i. e.*, wheat. My experience during ten years in Kansas is that they do no harm in the early part of the season, except in wheat or fields adjoining. This year I have a field planted to corn, across one end of which is a strip that was in wheat last year. It was plowed last fall in good season, and well plowed, too; but there was considerable volunteer wheat came up on it, and it lived through the winter. It was listed in corn the fore part of May, and on that strip are the only chinch bugs on the place, so far as I have been able to discover, notwithstanding the fact that my cornstalks were cut with a stalk cutter and left on the field. I would not say a word against cleanliness in farming, but I most surely believe that without wheat we would have but few if any chinch bugs. M. ARNOLD.

Little River, Kas.

Where Are We Tending?

Kansas Farmer:

The aristocratic "Beard of Supervisors" refused to let the Fourth of July committee float the U. S. flag in San Francisco last week. The chairman of the committee ordered the decorators to hoist the flag and was promptly placed under arrest. He was taken to the Sergeant's office, where he was informed that he was not only under arrest for violating the laws of the land, but that

the flag would be cut down in fifteen minutes. The aristocracy are very strong in San Francisco, and are intending to celebrate the Queen's Jubilee in force but are trying hard to prevent any celebration at all on the Fourth of July. The above facts we gather from a special to the Denver *Enterprise*. Does it not show the true loyalty (?) of the blue bloods?—*Kansas Critic*.

When Americans submit to seeing our national ensign insulted and trampled on by the monied aristocracy, surely it is time for us to consider ways and means whereby to wrest our national institutions from beneath the heel of the capitalist, foreign or native. There is not a day in all the year when the public sentiment is so fully portrayed by every class as on our Fourth of July celebration. M. J. HUNTER.

What Our Flag Means.

[A correspondent sends us, as appropriate for this issue of the FARMER, the following extract from a Decoration Day oration, in 1882, delivered by Col. R. G. Ingersoll.—EDITOR.]

The flag for which the heroes fought, for which they died, is the symbol of all we are, of all we hope to be. It is the emblem of equal rights. It means free hands, free lips, self-government, and the sovereignty of the individual. It means that this continent has been dedicated to freedom. It means universal education, light for every mind, knowledge for every child. It means that the school house is the fortress of liberty. It means that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," that each man is accountable to and for the government, that responsibility goes hand in hand with liberty. It means that it is the duty of every citizen to bear his share of the public burdens, to take part in the affairs of his town, his county, or his State, and his country. It means that the ballot-box is the ark of the covenant, that the source of authority must not be poisoned. It means the perpetual right of peaceful revolution. It means that every citizen of the Republic, native or naturalized, must be protected at home in every State, abroad in every land, on every sea. It means that all distinctions based on blood or birth have perished from our laws, that our government shall stand between labor and capital, between the weak and the strong, between the individual and the corporation, between want and wealth, and give and guarantee simple justice to each and to all. It means there shall be a legal remedy for every wrong. It means national hospitality; that we must welcome to our shores the exiles of the world; that we must not drive them back. Some may be deformed by labor, dwarfed by hunger, broken in spirit, victims of tyranny and caste, in whose sad faces may be read the touching record of a weary life, and yet their children, born of liberty and love, will be symmetrical and fair, intelligent and free. That flag is the emblem of a supreme will, of a nation's power. Beneath its folds the weakest must be protected and the strongest must obey. It shields and canopies alike the loftiest mansion and the rudest hut. That flag was given to the air in the Revolution's darkest days. It represents the sufferings of the past, the glories yet to be, and like the bow of heaven, it is the child of storm and sun.

Gossip About Stock.

A rare opportunity to secure first-class Jerseys is afforded by the first annual sale of the Hazard Stock Farm at Newton, Kas., July 27.

Good sales are reported from the Early Dawn Hereford Herd, now located at Maple Hill, Kas., so much so that it will not be necessary to hold a public sale, yet a number of choice yearling bulls may be secured at very low figures to close out the remainder. The 2-year-olds have all been sold. A shipment of three 2-year-old bulls and sixteen grade heifers went to Hays City, Kas.

We desire to remind our readers of the fact that on Wednesday, July 13, at 1 o'clock p. m., Wm. P. Higinbotham, proprietor of the Blue Valley Herd and Stud at Manhattan, Kansas, will sell thirty very choice recorded Short-horn cattle at the fair grounds in Clay Center, Clay county, Kas. This sale comprises, perhaps, the best lot of Short-horns ever shown in a Kansas sale ring. The cows and heifers are bred to the Scotch Cruickshank bull, Imported Double Gloster, whose equal is hard to find and whose superior does not exist. A few young bulls of

his get are among the offerings. We earnestly advise our readers to attend this sale if for no other purpose than to see the best lot of cattle that will be shown in Kansas this year, the fair show rings not excepted. Gloster will be on exhibition at the sale. Col. S. A. Sawyer, an agreeable gentleman to do business with, will be master of ceremonies. Write to Clay Center bank, Clay Center, or Blue Valley bank, Manhattan, Kas., for catalogues.

Inquiries Answered.

RICE CORN.—Please give me the uses of rice corn or what it is good for.

—Rice corn is good food for stock—like sorghum seed and shelled corn. It makes good meal, also, for use in the farmers kitchen. The blades are good fodder. We would be pleased to have some one or more of our southwestern readers give the KANSAS FARMER some practical lessons on this plant, its nature, cultivation and uses. Matter of that kind would have special interest for all our western Kansas readers, and it will be worth more if prepared by practical farmers who are raising it or who have raised it.

BIG HEAD OR DISTEMPER.—I have a fine 2-year-old filly that I turned out in my neighbor's pasture about one month ago, and upon taking her out about two weeks ago I noticed she has a hard gisty substance coming just at lower edge of cheek-bone on left side of face, which seems to hurt her when I feel of it. I wish you could tell me what it is and what to do for it. I thought it might be the big head. I never saw a case, therefore I do not know. Do you know of any good strong liniment that will take it off? also had I better put her up where I can apply often?

—The description of the case is so brief that we dare not hazard an opinion. It may be "big head," it may be distemper, it may be the effect of a slight cold, and it may have resulted from the bite of a reptile or sting of an insect. If there is no professional veterinarian near, let a surgeon examine the enlargement and ascertain its character, as to whether it is simply a swelling of the muscles or glands, or whether it is really an enlargement of the bone. If only a swelling, then treatment may be determined by noting attendant symptoms, as coughing, difficult breathing, soreness in throat, pain in swallowing, etc. Any practical farmer of experience can estimate pretty well what is the trouble in such a case by reflecting upon human disease when symptoms are of similar nature. Swelling caused by distemper ought to be poulticed with wheat bran, flaxseed meal (oil meal, or

oil cake); feed warm mash to steam the nostrils; keep the bowels open by injections of warm water, open the sore places by lancing when ready, and keep the incisions open by continued poulticing. In case of "big head" the thing to do first is to aim a general improvement of the health by use of tonics, as cinchona, iron oxide, ginger, etc., and good nutritious food, as oats, rye, bran, etc., steamed or boiled if necessary, pure air, with plenty of rubbing, brushing, etc. Prof. Low says no good can be expected of advanced cases, but only of those seen in the early stage, with some stiffness, and swelling of bone, and the passage of phosphates, to excess, in the urine.

CREAM TEMPERATURE.—In your issue of June 9 is an excellent article by Dr. Hoskins, from which I learn some valuable points; but either he fails to give or you eliminate the proper temperature of cream at churning. Cause of failure if too cold or too warm are given. Please tell me in your next the proper degree of heat and what sort of a thermometer to use and where to get it. For this information I shall bless the KANSAS FARMER at every future churning.

—Temperature of cream at churning ought to be about 60 deg. F. The range may be between 60 and 65 deg.; the average resulting from tests being 62½ deg. For a thermometer, in order to make no mistake, write to Chas. P. Willard & Co., 284 Michigan St., Chicago, enclose 50 cents, mention the KANSAS FARMER as reference, and tell them what you want. The instrument is immersed in the fluid, unless there is room to suspend it just above the closed churn. Remember, however, that it sometimes happens that cream takes a "tantrum" and won't surrender. One of the causes of this is the use of cream from milk of cows near calving time.

Bonner Springs Nursery, Bonner Springs, Kas., advertise pot-layered strawberry plants this week, something new for Kansas. The plants, they say, are sure to grow and produce a crop next season. This plan does not require so much work. The plants can be shipped any distance.

The source of many of the woes of our producing and laboring classes is in combination where there should be competition, and competition where there should be combination.

Farmers and dairymen will do well to call and see our new Creamery Cans, for sale at J. J. Floreth & Co.'s, 713 Kansas avenue, Topeka.

UNION COLLEGE OF LAW, Fall Term Sept. 21. For circular, address H. BOOTH, Chicago.

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FOR ANY ROOF AND ANY CLIMATE.

Put on by Anybody! Ready to Apply! Cheapest Roof

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Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition Association	410,000
Chas. Schmisser, West Belleville, Ill.	73,000
St. Louis Press Brick Co., Collinsville, Ill.	60,000
Adolph Coors, Golden, Col.	30,000
Corsicana (Texas) Fair Association	20,000
Belleville Nail Co., Belleville, Ill.	20,000
Iola Carriage and Omnibus Co., Iola, Kas.	23,000
Parker-Russell Mining and Manufacturing Co., St. Louis	20,000
Tupelo Compress Co., Tupelo, Miss.	16,000
W. B. Kline & Co., Birmingham, Ala.	10,000
Saline County Fair Association, Marshall, Mo.	10,000
French Market, city of St. Louis	8,000
Total	706,000

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W. E. CAMPE, Agent. Warerooms and Office, 113 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

The Home Circle.

The Woman of To-Day.

As you walk the broad highways of culture and art,
O, sweet, earnest women, of beautiful lives,
In your care of the intellect slight not the heart—
That germ of the old-fashioned mothers and wives.

The fair fields of progress are lovely, indeed,
With the white robes of women who march
on to fame,
And the world is as ready to wish them God-speed
As once it was ready to hiss them to shame.

Oh, ho! for this era! this age of progression!
Be glad that you live in this wonderful time.
From the ruts of old creeds that bred wrong
and oppression
We are marching out into a future sublime.

No more 'midst the sneers of an insolent throng
The woman of talents must make her gifts known
Now the world doffs its hat as she passes along;
She is courted and sought, like the queen on her throne.

The feminine "doctor," once rudely assailed
By ridicule's shafts, has attained her true place,
And daintily habited, booted and veiled
She enters sad homes like a vision of grace.

The pert paragrapher falls flat in his mirth
When he jests of the "blue stockings'" careless array;
Her exquisite toilets are models of Worth
(Sorosis itself proves my statement to-day.)

The women who think—in our cities and towns—
Are no longer objects of insult or fear;
"Society" copies their coiffures and gowns,
And whenever they speak the world pauses to hear.

Then, ho! for this century! Thought is the fashion!
The pathways are crowded to culture and art!
But, alas! for us all, if the warm springs of passion
Run dry in that time-honored organ, the heart.

In the drama of life, full of pathos and pain,
The scenes call for sympathy, tenderness, fire;
And the women whose hearts have dissolved into brain
Are not the star actors who teach and inspire.

We were meant to be creatures of sweetness and love,
Though the highways of knowledge are lofty and broad,
I know of fair hilltops that tower above—
The hills of affection that lie close to God.

In your strong earnest efforts great good to attain,
Oh! earnest-souled women, remember this truth:
It was love and compassion, not talent and brain
That Buddha and Christ brought the world in its youth.

Brave, beautiful army, march onward and pray
For the truest conception of duty and right;
You can haste the dim dawn of a wonderful day
When the fair brow of Justice shall shine with new light.

A day when the sins of your fathers and brothers
By the eyes of the world are regarded the same
As the errors and sins of your sisters and mothers—
When men shall admit there is no sex to shame.

Formed by the same clay, by the same God created,
By the same passions stirred, the same temptations vexed,
Why should not our faults by the same rule be rated?
Why pardon one sinner and sentence the next?

This age is for women! The pathway is clear,
The boulders are gone that obstructed the past,
There is much to be hoped for and little to fear,
Your purpose and strength are respected at last.

The gates are wide open to knowledge and art;
As you cultivate gardens in intellect's soil
Sun the fruit of your brain in the warmth of your heart
And the world shall acknowledge the worth of your toil.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Water and Ice.

Water, when filtered, that stands in a metal tank or silver pitcher, without porcelain lining, is dangerous to drink, from the metallic salts it dissolves. Water that stands uncovered an hour in any living or sleeping room is no longer pure, for it absorbs very quickly whatever is deleterious in the air. Ice, unless artificial or extremely clean, should be tied in fine muslin when put in water. The best ice is made in shallow wooden tanks, filled to a depth of twenty inches with filtered water in cold weather, lightly covered with the cheapest cotton, and, when frozen solid, stored as usual. In

this way we can hope to have it free of dust, hair, worms, and the other pleasant things health inspectors profess to find in pond ice, by report.

Teach the Boys to be Helpful in the House.

Teach the boys to be helpful in the house. Not only seeing that there is plenty of coal in the box, and kindling wood brought into the house, but also that whatever repairing there is to be done they shall do it to the best of their ability. Few boys are without some idea of mechanical work, and can repair a chair or table or put up a shelf quite nicely. There should be a set of carpenter tools in every house, and if there are no boys in the family very often the girls or the mother can handle a hammer or screw-driver almost as well as most men, and a great deal better than some, without taking her thumb for the nail, as it is generally supposed she does. There are some very good mechanics among our working housekeepers, who can hang pictures, put up curtains or shelves equally as well as their brothers or husbands, and in many instances a great deal better. In the matter of picture-hanging it is usually admitted that most women have a better idea and more artistic taste in the arrangement of the different sizes on the wall than the majority of men, and, consequently, prefer doing such things themselves, rather than having to suggest how they should be done. To be sure it is a useful thing for a woman to know how to do such things, for should she be left without a man to do her repairing, it is a consolation for her to think that she need not depend on a neighbor, but when the time comes she can mend and make whatever she needs. But she should never hang pictures or curtains unless actually obliged to do so, for this work is not suitable for any woman, and she will be sure to feel its effects when she has forgotten all about her mechanical labors.

Where there are boys in the family such work as the above should be theirs. With a few suggestions from mother in regard to the arrangement they will soon learn to do this very acceptably. All healthy boys like to work, and the kind that they prefer is usually something in which they can use hammer and nails, as the use of these tools comes as natural to boys as the needle does to the girls. A handy boy around the house is a great help in keeping furniture in repair. If there is a shelf wanted for mother's plants he is always delighted to make it, and usually it is done very well and correctly. If a skirt-board is what is wanted, or a bread-board, or, in fact, any of the many articles of this kind so much needed in the household, a word to the amateur carpenter intimating the article needed, and in a short time he is at work with rule, plane and saw, trying to evolve to his and the housekeeper's satisfaction whatever is desired. Where there is one of these young mechanics in a family, the furniture is never out of repair, for he will attempt to mend almost anything, and, though he may not do it as well as a man who makes his living at it, he usually succeeds in fixing it somehow. He is always inventing something, and very often this takes the shape of a convenient and useful article for the house.

Another kind of work that is well to teach the boys to do, so that when there is a necessity they will know how to do it, is a little housework. "Oh," some of you say, "we don't expect the boys to do that." Very likely not, but it will not harm them to know how to wash dishes or sweep the floor. If there is no girl in the family, any boy ought to know how to wash dishes, so that when the mother is tired out or ill, he can lighten her work a great deal by aiding her in this way. Many boys are naturally inclined to be helpful in this kind of work, and will willingly aid mother and sister when they are working very hard, or when they are in a hurry, but they are usually very sensitive, and are timid of being ridiculed by their companions.

Very often grown people laugh at a boy who, with his mother's apron before him, is helping her by washing or wiping the dishes. This is very wrong, for no person likes to be laughed at, and least of all is this true of a boy; and instead of ridiculing him, he should be commended for his thoughtfulness for his mother's and sister's comfort. This ridiculing children does a great deal of mischief and should never be indulged in

by grown people. Some boys will get along nicely while washing dishes until some neighbor is announced, then they hurriedly snatch off the apron they have before them and tuck it away out of sight, fearful if they are seen doing housework that they may be called "betties" or "sissies." Many boys will not willingly do work of this kind under any consideration, not because they do not want to help mother, but they have a horror of being called by either of the above names. They do not care that their companions call them so, but they dread the ridicule of older people.

Grown people of this stamp are always the most selfish of all people. They seldom have a thought for any one but themselves, and never think of such a thing as trying to ease another's burden. They are usually the ones that make the most fuss in the world and do the least good. There is no danger that they have ever been called "betties" or "sissies," for they never forget themselves long enough to help anybody; possibly if they had they would be more competent to form an opinion in regard to the helpfulness of boys in the house. Boys who are thoughtful of their mothers or sisters in this respect may be trusted to be thoughtful of everybody, even of the poorest. Few "betty" boys are a worriment to their parents, for very few ever go wrong.—*Boston-Budget.*

How to Mix Colors for Painting.

Alice M. Crockett, in the *New England Farmer*, gives some directions for mixing paints for decorative painting, which we reproduce:

The first step in the use of colors is to become acquainted with their names, properties and combinations. Some pupils learn color very easily, having a good eye for it, while others are troubled very much to know what to use to get desired shades. One of the greatest mistakes which beginners make, is in mixing tints, sometimes getting them too crude, especially in the shades of green. Many know that blue and yellow make green, but they proceed to use this combination without any other addition, which is wrong, as this green needs, one or more colors added to give what artists term "quality," that is, toning them down, so they will not be so bright, but more like nature's lovely green. To study nature, and try to produce her colors, will be the best guide that can be had. There are three shades of zinnobar green, light, medium and deep, but the light is the one used most, and is preferable to the others. This green with white, black, raw umber, burnt sienna and light cadmium will make almost any shade that is commonly used. Black and deep chrome yellow will give a good dark green; Antwerp blue and yellow ochre mixed, makes a good foundation for green, qualified with the other colors mentioned; vermilion is often used in light green, and crimson lake in some of the darker shades. Emerald green is a color never used alone, but is sometimes useful to mix with others, as in the blue-green leaves of the carnation pink, and to make a shade of gray; by combining it with crimson lake, yellow ochre and white. This gray is often used to shade pink flowers.

It is an excellent practice for a beginner to try mixing different colors, trying to match the shades of flowers and leaves. White flowers are painted with gray, for the general tone, and the lights and shadows put in while the whole is wet. For this gray use white, yellow ochre, cobalt, light red and little black, adding more of the darker colors and less of white in the shadows. A white flower is never so white but a little of some yellow is used in the lights; some are cream-white, others a greenish shade, and sometimes they are tinted a little pink.

Pink flowers often trouble the amateur, and they are apt to get the shade too purple in tone. This may be overcome by adding yellow to the pink, made by mixing madder lake and white; janne brilliant is best for this, but yellow ochre Naples yellow may be used. There are several shades of red flowers. For scarlet ones use vermilion, crimson lake, with a little white in the light and black in the shadows. For the darker red flowers use more crimson lake and less of vermilion, and when the flower is dry, if you wish it very bright, glaze with madder lake. This is done by mixing a little of the madder lake with linseed oil and rubbing it

over the flower. If the lights are too dark add a little white and retouch them. This is the best mode of painting bright crimson flowers.

Purple flowers may be painted with crimson lake, cobalt blue, white and black; make it the desired shade by adding more or less of the crimson or blue. Mauve is sometimes used in place of the other colors, and it is a beautiful shade, but too bright to use alone, and should be qualified with black and white. Our blue flowers are mostly of a purple tone, and are painted with permanent blue, white madder lake, shade with raw umber and black.

For yellow flowers use the different shades of cadmium (or chrome yellow) white, and shade with raw umber, burnt sienna, and black, according to the shade of flowers desired. All flowers are shaded more or less with gray, and not a darker shade of the same color, and in all lights white is added.

Misery is the one word to describe the feelings when malaria is in the system. There may not be positive chills, but there will be cold hands and feet, headache, indifference to food as well as to everything else, so that life itself is often a burden. If you are in this condition, one dose of Shallenberger's Pills taken at bed-time will almost restore you to health—a few more will certainly do it.



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I never had anything to do me so much good. I recommend them to all as the best medicine in existence."
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SOLD EVERYWHERE.
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The Young Folks.

Bedtime for Birds and Babies.

"Come, Nelly dear, it's time to get undrest. Each little bird is sleeping in its nest."
"Yes, but wait till I tell you how they go. Because I watched them, and I'm sure I know."

"To get undrest; I s'pose they just take off their wings, And then the mother-bird stays there and sings, and sings; She wouldn't leave them all alone, out in the dark, To be frightened, like I am, when the big dogs bark."

"My mamma says: 'Kiss me, dear, and say your prayers, Company's coming, and I must go down stairs.' And Sunday she says: 'Good night, my little Nell, Mamma can't stay now, for I hear the church bell.'"

"She wouldn't go to parties, that mother bird, Nor to church either, even if she heard The bell; she don't care for any of those things, So she just stays there and sings, and sings and sings."

"If I could lay my head right on my mamma's breast, Like baby birds, all close together in their nest, And mamma'd stay beside me, and let me hear her sing, I'd go right straight to bed as soon as anything."

—Virginia Dare, in Good Housekeeping.

A Poet's Vision.

Day follows day; years perish; still mine eyes Are opened on the self-same round of space; Yon fateless forests in their Titan grace, And the large splendors of those opulent skies. I watched unwearied the miraculous dyes Of dawn or sunset; the soft boughs which lace Round some eow dryad in a lonely place Thrilled with low whispering and strange syllable sighs; Weary? the poet's mind is fresh as dew, And oft refilled as fountains or the light, His clear child's soul finds something sweet and new Even in a weed's heart, the curved leaves of corn, The spear-like grass, the silvery rime of morn, A cloud rose-edged, and fleeting stars at night!

—Paul Hamilton Hayne.

If mean or costly dresses through this globe Decide the rank in which men are enrolled, Why, then, we'll clothe the wolf in satia robe, The alligator in fine silk enfold!

—Oriental.

CASTING THE GREAT BELL.

A Chinese Story of a Girl's Filial Devotion and Sacrifice.

The first story told in a newly published book, entitled "Some Chinese Ghosts," is that of the soul of the great bell in the Tachungsz' of the city of Pekin. Yong-Lo, of the "illustrious" or Ming dynasty, commanded the worthy official, Koan Yu, that he should have a bell made of such a size that the sound thereof might be heard for 100 li. And he further ordained that the voice of the bell should be strengthened with brass, and deepened with gold, and sweetened with silver, and that the face and the great lips of it should be graven with blessed sayings from the sacred books, and that it should be suspended in the center of the imperial capital, to sound through all the many colored ways of the city of Pekin. The worthy mandarin immediately assembled all the master molders and renowned bellsmiths of the empire, and they measured the materials for the alloy and skillfully prepared the molds, fires and instruments. They labored like giants, toiling day and night; but when the metal was cast, it was found that the gold had scorned alliance with the brass and the silver would not mingle with the iron. A second attempt was made with the same unfortunate result. Now, when

THE SON OF HEAVEN

heard these things he was very angry, particularly after the second failure, and he sent his message to Koan-Yu with a letter written upon lemen-colored silk and sealed with the seal of the dragon, containing these words:

"From the Mighty Yong-Lo, the Sublime Tait-Sung, the Celestial and August—whose reign is called 'Ming'—to Koan-Yu, the Fuh-vin: Twice thou hast betrayed the trust we have deigned graciously to place in thee; if thou fail a third time in fulfilling our command, thy head shall be severed from thy neck. Tremble and obey!"

Poor Koan-Yu was in a terrible strait. But he had a beautiful and devoted daughter, Ko-Ngai, who, after fainting away with fear upon reading the awful yellow missive, de-

termined to do what she could to save her father. She went to an astrologer, who examined the signs of the Zodiac—the Hwang-toa or yellow road—and consulted the table of the five Hsin, or principle of the universe, and said to her: "Gold and brass will never meet in wedlock, silver and iron will never embrace till the flesh of a maiden be melted in the crucible, till the blood of a virgin be mixed with the metals in their fusion." So Ko-Ngai returned home sorrowful at heart, but kept her secret from everybody. At last came the direful day when the final casting was to be made. Ko-Ngai and her waiting-woman went to the foundry with her father, and they took their places upon a platform overlooking the toiling of the molders. There was no sound but the muttering of the fires.

THE BLOOD-RED LAKE OF METAL

slowly brightened like the vermilion of a sunrise, and the vermilion changed to the glow of gold, and the gold to blinding white. The metal was now ready. Koan-Yu prepared to give the signal to cast. But ere he lifted his finger a cry rang through the place. It was the voice of Ko-Ngai, sweet as a bird's song, above the thunder of the fires. She said: "For thy sake, O my father!" and leaped into the white flood of metal. The serving woman put forth her hands, but got only a tiny shoe embroidered with pearls and flowers. Koan-Yu was wild with grief, and had to be led away. The casting was made, and lo! when the metal had become cool it was found that the bell was beautiful to look upon, and perfect in form, and wonderful in color above all other bells. Nor was there any trace found of the body of Ko-Ngai. And when they sounded the bell its tones were deeper and mellower and mightier than the tones of any other bell—reaching even beyond the distance of 100 li, like a pealing of summer thunder, and yet also like some vast voice uttering a name, a woman's name—the name of Ko-Ngai! And between each mighty stroke is heard a long, low moan, a sound of sobbing and complaining, as though a weeping woman should murmur "Hlai!" When the people hear that golden moan they keep silence; but when the sharp, sweet shuddering comes in the air and the sobbing of "Hlai!" then, indeed, do the Chinese mothers, in all the many colored ways of Pekin, whisper to their little ones: "Listen! that is Ko-Ngai crying for her shoe! That is Ko-Ngai calling for her shoe!"

Booming the Mice Skin Market.

The story goes that the fur runner has one section of Maine in which his appearance on a fur buying trip is an event. About everybody sells to him, and he hasn't made many mistakes in his buying. He cultivates this section. He saves his best jokes and his funniest stories for this locality. Hence his grip is good and he don't want to lose it.

It was after a successful expedition into this section, recently, says the Lewiston Journal, that the fur runner fell a-talking. Now there is danger when a man falls a-talking, and on this day in question the peltry king told yarns and talked about furs and how money could be made and lost in them. Said he to the listeners: "Why don't you save up some mice skins? The market is big on mice. They are worth, lemme see—they are worth about \$10 a hundred," and then he smiled complacently as a man spoke up and said: "B'gosh, is that a fact? Well, now, you bet we co'd get a bushel on 'em in a week if we was a mind to." It was only just a sort of joke, and he went away forgetting to remove the impression.

Several months passed and he went back again, bargaining and buying. He had traded for a good many furs, when in the course of the trade, the seller said: "The boys has got lots of mice skins for you." The buyer looked wonderingly, and then up out of the past came the vision of his previous iniquity. "They have, have they?" replied he. "Well, I don't know, exactly. Did I say I'd take 'em?" "That's what you said," was the reply. "Ten dollars a hundred, and the boys has about two hundred of 'em."

It was a sad fact. The industrious boys had fully that number of mice skins stretched on boards. The buyer had to invent something, and so he said that the market had dropped off over three-quarters since he was here before, and he ended by settling with the boys for a \$5 bill. It would never

have done to have declined them, for that might have spoiled the trade on more sizable and marketable pelts in that vicinity forever.

Familiar Quotations.

From Bacon comes "Knowledge is power." Thomas Southerne said that "Pity's akin to love."

Dean Swift thought that "Bread is the staff of life."

"All cry and no wool" is found in Butler's "Hudibras."

Thomas Murgan queried long ago: "What will Mrs. Grundy say?"

Edward Coke was of the opinion that "A man's house was his castle."

Washington Irving coined the expression: "The almighty dollar."

Goldsmith remarked: "Ask me no questions and I'll tell you no fibs."

"Man proposes but God disposes," are the words of Thomas A. Kempis.

"When Greek joined Greek, then was the tug of war," came from Nathaniel Lee.

Charles Pinckney first said "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute."

"Variety is the very spice of life," and "Not much the worse for wear," come from Cowper.

Edward Young asserts that "Death loves a shining mark," and "A fool at 40 is a fool indeed."

Macintosh gives, in 1791, the phrase often attributed to John Randolph: "Wise and masterly inactivity."

"Of two evils I have chosen the least," and "The end must justify the means," are from Matthew Prior.

The world is indebted to Colley Cibber for the very agreeable intelligence that "Richard is himself again."

To Milton is owed "The paradise of fools," "A wilderness of sweets" and "Moping melancholy and moonstruck madness."

Dryden says: "None but the brave deserve the fair," "Men are but children of a larger growth," and "Through thick and thin."

Christopher Marlowe gave forth the invitation so often repeated by his brothers in a less public way: "Love me little, love me long."

Thomas Tasser, a writer of the sixteenth century, first said: "Better late than never," "Look ere you leap," and "The stone that is rolling can gather no moss."

"First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his fellow citizens" (not countrymen), appeared in the resolutions presented to the House of Representatives in December, 1790, by Gen. Henry Lee.

Why Boys Should Not Be Snubbed.

Don't snub a boy because he wears shabby clothes. When Edison, the inventor of the telephone, first entered Boston he wore a pair of yellow linen breeches in the depth of winter.

Don't snub a boy because his home is plain and unpretending. Abraham Lincoln's early home was a log cabin.

Don't snub a boy because of a dullness in his lessons. Hogarth, the celebrated painter and engraver, was a stupid boy at his books.

Don't snub a boy because of the ignorance of his parents. Shakespeare, the world's poet, was the son of a man who was unable to write his own name.

Don't snub a boy because he chooses an humble trade. The author of the "Pilgrim's Progress" was a tinker.

Don't snub a boy because of physical disability. Milton was blind.

Don't snub a boy because he stutters. Demosthenes, the great orator of Greece, overcame a harsh and stammering voice.

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The business situation generally is reported good.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending July 1 were 155.

Pleuro-pneumonia was discovered among cattle in Westchester county, N. Y.

Special reports give information of heavy rainfall within a week in many parts of the State.

Several new gas wells have been opened at Paola and the citizens there are happy in the belief that their gas will prove to be a constant source of wealth.

From reports of assessors being received at the office of Major Sims, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, it is estimated that the total population of the State is about 1,650,000.

The first new wheat brought to the Topeka mills this year was grown by a farmer of Shawnee county, Mr. H. D. Rice, and was delivered June 29. This year's oats was sold in Topeka on the same day.

Attorney General Bradford is besieged with questions as to whether cider is an intoxicating liquor. Anybody can settle that matter for himself. Any liquor that will produce intoxication is an intoxicating liquor.

Wheat in southern Kansas is threshing out well. An Arkansas City special says that wheat threshing has begun there and that a yield of thirty-five bushels per acre is predicted through southern Kansas from results thus far shown.

There will be more peaches in Kansas this year than in any one of the last three years. In the southern counties there are a good many peaches of excellent quality, and as our reports show, there will be some in other sections of the State.

Large iron deposits have been found recently in Llano county, Texas. A Wisconsin man bought 21,000 acres of iron land and 64,000 acres of coal land. He estimates that 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 tons of ore can be mined from the property per year after the first or second year's mining.

Mr. P. E. Spring, a farmer residing a few miles out of Topeka, raised some very good peaches this year. His Early Alexanders, a sample of which he was good enough to send to the FARMER office, were the first healthy looking, well developed peaches we have seen in two years. He marketed some June 28.

Jacob Sharpe, a wealthy citizen of New York, convicted a few days ago of bribing city Aldermen to vote a street railway franchise to him, is now in prison, and although he is permitted to have very comfortable quarters, and to have his wife and friends near him, he is breaking down physically and mentally.

THE NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.

No people on earth have as good reasons and as many of them for observing in a spirit of thankfulness and rejoicing the anniversary of their national birthday as have the people of these United States; because, although we are in nowise perfect and are deficient in many respects, still we can truthfully claim that we have more liberal institutions, a larger measure of liberty, a more equable distribution of privileges, a more general diffusion of knowledge, a more universal spirit of patriotism, more powerful citizenship and better paid labor, than any other nation. Every one of these things is matter for congratulation, but they are not the only facts which may justly excite a spirit of national pride. The progress we have made in every department of work, our national development, our territorial expansion, our political advancement, and the common loyalty of the people, these are facts which may properly call forth evidences of our most profound admiration. We are not yet one hundred years old. The Declaration of Independence was put forth by men as representatives of thirteen separate and distinct political constituencies—colonies, claiming that "these colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent States." The national idea was not then present in force, and when, in 1783, a treaty of peace was concluded, the States were named separately in the treaty. It was a treaty between the King of Great Britain on one hand and the representatives of thirteen sovereign States on the other. It was not until after the weakness of the confederation became manifest that a movement was made towards the holding of a convention to frame a constitution of government which should have all the powers and attributes of sovereignty representing at one and the same time all the people of all the States. That convention was called together in 1787. The instrument prepared by that body—the constitution of the United States, begins with the words, "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union," etc. It was adopted and took effect in 1789. The first President was inaugurated April 30, of that year. It was then that our national existence really began. At that time Virginia was the most populous State, having 747,610 people, considerably less than one-half what Kansas had a year ago. The total population of all the States was 3,929,214. In 1803 we acquired Louisiana, which gave us free navigation of the Mississippi river and control of the largest valley in the world, and from the territory then acquired we now have Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, Nebraska, most of Kansas and Indian Territory, part of Colorado, most of Wyoming, and the whole of Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington. In 1821 we acquired Florida and with it all the gulf coast east of Perdido river. In 1845-6, Texas was annexed, and a few years later by treaty and by purchase we added Colorado and New Mexico and all the territory west and north-west of them to the Pacific ocean and south of the territory before described as having come with the Louisiana purchase. With the old and the new we have grown from thirteen States to twenty-eight States, with territory enough left to make fifteen or twenty more States, every one of them larger than the largest of the original thirteen.

We are the most extensive manufacturing nation. The value of articles manufactured in the United States exceeds that of Great Britain which was the leading manufacturing nation be-

fore we gained the advance. The railroad mileage of the United States is not only greater than that of any other nation, but it is more than one-half the total mileage of all the nations. What is more, with all our shortcomings, railroad transportation is cheaper here than anywhere else, except, possibly, Russia. Our mail facilities are better than those of any other people, and our government carries mail farther for less money than any other government.

In all respects, our development has been remarkable; and, although we are an active, bustling, trading, speculating people, one important feature is that rugged attachment to country—which, in trying times, overshadows all mere personal and local interests. During the years of the slaveholders' rebellion, more than two million of our citizens volunteered their services and became soldiers. It is a debatable question whether we are not too free, whether we are not drifting away from safe moorings rather than toward the best government; but the earnest, practical citizen has faith to believe that with all our faults, we are really growing better and stronger. Indeed, it has come to this, that the people must govern themselves. There will be no monarchies established over as free a people as this; it is evident that we have not room enough for an aristocracy, for we have already destroyed some corrupt combinations, we have declared an honest rule for the great carrying corporations, we are already preparing to clip the wings of moneyed combinations, and we have imprisoned anarchists. The people will rule, they must rule, or there will be no rule. We have faith—the people have—that as new dangers appear, there will be found effective agencies to avoid them, and that we will always have the knowledge, the wisdom and the power to overcome all opposing forces. So let it be forever, that we may grow better and wiser as the years come and go, and that we may some time reach a degree of political perfection when all trade laws may be abolished, that all civilized people will unite with us in establishing common methods of interchange and exchange of commodities, and that labor everywhere may have just reward with an equitable apportionment of profits in all departments of work.

A Decision of Interest to Kansas.

Some years ago, in 1857, as our memory puts it, Congress passed an act allowing to all the States having government lands lying within their boundaries 5 per cent. of the proceeds of such lands afterwards sold by the government. The allowance was to be used in encouragement of education. It was the rule at Washington to pay the 5 per cent. whether the sales were of "Indian lands," or of purely "public lands," that is, lands that had never been set apart for Indian reservation. Kansas, through her agent, ex-Governor Crawford, recently applied for 5 per cent. of the moneys received from lands that had been ceded to the government by several Indian tribes for sale for their benefit. The Secretary of the Interior decided against the claim, which amounts to nearly four thousand dollars.

The dispatch announcing the decision says the Secretary overruled the former action of the Interior Department, whereby similar accounts aggregating to something over a half million dollars, have been certified to and paid to the State by the Treasurer every year.

The case will, we suppose, be taken into the courts on an application for a writ of mandamus requiring the Secretary to certify the claim for payment.

The Blue and The Gray.

A pleasing and appropriate ceremony was performed at Gettysburg, Pa., last Saturday, on the occasion of the meeting of men who had met as enemies on the battlefield there twenty-four years ago. Col. A. K. McClure, of Philadelphia, welcomed the Southern men. He said: "I greet you in the name of the great North, now inseparably interwoven with the great South, in sympathy, in interest, and in fellowship. Free government is stronger at home today because of the wounds of the civil war, and our children and our children's children will turn to its sacrifices, its sorrow, and its irrevocable judgment, as a guarantee that "government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

In response to Col. McClure, Col. William R. Aylett, of Virginia, said:

Not only do we receive and shall ever treasure the noble sentiments of McClure as the voice of Pennsylvania and her chief city, but also of those brave men who met us here twenty-four years ago with a valor we could not overcome, and who meet us here tonight with a loving welcome so dear to us and to our people. * * * I utter it as a sentiment that comes swelling up from every bosom of Virginia and the South, that the man who would rekindle again that feeling which filled our land with death, and tears, and grief, and mourning, with graves and suffering, is not only unworthy of the high title of American citizen-ship, but that human being should find no home nor friends on earth or in heaven. There is not a true man at the South to-day but who feels as if he would like to stand at the tombs of Lincoln and Grant to plant a flower there and to water it with a manly tear. * * * Never again will our old battle flags wave in strife. They have gone forever, but they went down in glory and in honor. They are dead, and we love and follow alone now the living flag which floats from Key West to Behring Straits, from Bunker Hill to San Francisco.

Meetings of that kind are eminently appropriate. The feeling of brotherly kindness which inspire them is worthy of all praise. Let us be united in spirit as well as in name. There is room among the American people for the largest measure of patriotism. All the people ought to be as one.

Let it be remembered, however, that the permanent usefulness of such gatherings consists in the real spirit of the occasion. It is not a time for the use of harsh language, nor is it becoming to indulge in mere sentiment. The object of such meetings is to shake hands over hard facts of history. Those facts need not be repeated, but it is very important that no attempt be made to smother them or to smooth over any of the rough and jagged points. The great war and its causes are quite well understood by the people of the United States and of the civilized world. The value of a government like ours is measureless. Its establishment cost priceless treasure; its maintenance required sacrifice of the nation's best blood. The slaveholders' rebellion cannot be excused upon any ground which the judgment of coming generations will approve. It was wrong morally; in law it was a crime; therefore, logically it was wholly without justification. These are facts. Let them stand as they have been recorded, the same as other things which have been done by men. In all kindness let it be understood that the government was right in raising armies and using them to preserve the Union and to execute the laws of the United States. Upon this platform there can be and there ought to be permanent reconciliation. It need not be discussed; simply, let it be everywhere accepted manfully. If called in question it must be stated boldly and defended courageously. And in this there is no unkindness. Let us be brethren on the platform built by the Union armies, leaving wholly out of discussion all matters adjusted in the fierce conflict of war. In brief, let the national sentiment prevail, and let all the people alike respect the just authority of the government. That will remove all civil irritation, and in time obliterate every trace of sectional animosities. Lincoln said—"Let us be friends;" Grant said—"Let us have peace." So say we all.

Two Important Cases.

The Supreme court of this State recently decided two cases of special interest to the people. (1) It appears that on the night of June 16, 1884, which was a very dark night, while northbound freight train stopped for water south of the city of Olathe about one mile, William Kelley, a boy about 15 years of age, got on the train between two cars for the purpose of going to Kansas City; that he had no ticket and no money to pay his fare; that he had been working in Galena, Cherokee county, and had been sick, and was beating his way home to Kansas City. He was discovered by the brakeman and asked where he was going and if he had any money; the boy replied that he had no money, and the brakeman then directed him to get off the train. He said he would if the train would slow up. He was then informed by the brakeman that the train was going slow enough for him to get off, and that he must jump off the train or he would throw him off. In obedience to this demand he jumped off, and in falling his leg was caught under the wheels of the car, and his foot and ankle crushed. He was picked up by a man and carried to a hotel, and it was found necessary to amputate the leg between the knee and ankle. The railroad was sued in the District court of Johnson county, and a verdict of \$4,000 was given the boy. The Supreme court affirmed the judgment of the District court.

(2) Andrew White took out a policy of life insurance in the Kansas Protective Union in June, 1884; the membership fee was \$8, for which he gave his note due August 30, 1884, and after the note became due he wrote to the company for an extension, which was granted until November 1, 1884; on October 26, he died, and November 30, his son wrote to the Secretary, enclosing \$8 and signed his father's name to the letter; immediately after the death of Andrew White, the beneficiary in the policy informed one Doyle, the general agent of the insurance company living in Sterling, of the death of her husband, and he informed his company by letter on November 4; in reply thereto he was informed by the company that White was not a member of their company, his certificate of membership having been cancelled for non-payment of note, and that they were not liable and would pay nothing. The Supreme court holds that the policy was not forfeited by the non-payment of the note; and that where a policy contains no express stipulation that the failure to pay a note given for membership when due would render the policy void, and after a note so given becomes due, the time of payment is extended by the company, and death occurs before this time of payment runs out, the court holds that there is no forfeiture of the certificate of membership. Mrs. White is awarded the full amount of the policy, \$2,000.

An Odious Discrimination.

The case of Jacob Sharpe, convicted of bribery in New York city last week, calls to mind one of the most odious discriminations ever practiced among men. Mr. Sharpe was a wealthy citizen of New York who, by means of bribery of city Aldermen, secured a valuable street railroad franchise. His shameless conduct was first exposed by the newspapers, but like his predecessor, Tweed, he laughed at them. The law took hold of him, however, and after nearly forty days of court trial, the jury on a ten minutes consultation declared him guilty as charged. Upon the announcement of the verdict, the dispatch says—"the aged prisoner's head dropped

forward and he was removed to Ludlow street jail." When at the jail, instead of placing him in quarters like those of common criminals, he was permitted to occupy the Warden's parlor. If he were some poor devil who had stolen an overcoat or a pig, he would have been hustled into a cell without ceremony.

Sentence has not yet been pronounced, but when it is, if it include imprisonment, this "aged prisoner" will be allowed well furnished quarters and will live about as well in prison as he did at home. Such discrimination is altogether unjust and is a potent factor in arousing that general contempt of the people for the forms of judicial administration in such cases. Jacob Sharpe, by reason of his wealth and social position, ought to be held to greater responsibility than any ignorant, poor and friendless thief. Justice ought to set her hand upon him heavily, not revengefully, but justly. The people must be protected from such men, and there is no way better than to simply enforce the law against them. A kid-gloved rogue is the worst villain of all.

Senator Cullom on the Law.

The Illinois Grain Merchants' Association held a meeting at Springfield last week and invited Senator Cullom to deliver an address before the body, taking the inter-State commerce law for his subject. A very brief synopsis of his remarks was telegraphed to the country. Being the author of the Senate bill and chairman of the conference committee which recommended this particular bill, Senator Cullom's opinion of the law, now that is in force, is entitled to much respect. He thought the first result was to place all men more nearly on an equality with respect to advantages in shipments of their products. The law was in one sense experimental, but it was a declaration by Congress of its power over the subject and of its determination that these privileged corporations should be conducted in the interest of the people. The act will not be repealed, he said, and if any persons or corporations imagine it will be they may as well dismiss that expectation. Its substantial provisions have come to stay. So far as my observation goes, said he, those who are attacking the law and seeking to overthrow it were persons who profess to find difficulty in understanding its meaning. The true ground of objection on the part of such critics is to be found in the purposes and not in the alleged ambiguity of the law. The requirements of the law, that there be no unjust discrimination declared, has been shown by the character of the complaints against the enforcement of the act to be absolutely demanded. In reference to the long and short haul clause he said: For many years the railroads of the country have so absolutely controlled our inter-State commerce that we have no means of knowing what are natural channels of traffic, or what would be the effect of natural laws of trade upon many, at least, of the present commercial centers. What critics of the law call natural centers of trade are centers created by railroad favoritism, which has diverted trade from its natural channels into artificial ones at the expense of less favored localities. He did not believe the railroads are attempting to render the law obnoxious. He credited them with too much business sagacity for that.

Market for Cocoons.

Mr. J. H. Morse, Secretary of the Board of Silk Commissioners, at Peabody, Kansas, writes us that those persons "who have on hand old crops or waste cocoons * * * can find a market for them," by corresponding with him.

The Osage Orange Tree.

The State Horticultural Society at its meeting last week, passed resolutions condemning the course of Land Commissioner Sparks in his ruling out Osage orange from the list of timber trees. Mr. Sparks is rendering himself obnoxious in more quarters than he has yet learned about. He is clogging up the machinery of his office so that, as we are informed, he is now about two years behind with his work. His progress seems to be all backwards. We suppose it is because he goes upon the theory that every man who takes a piece of government land is a natural born rogue who must be made to prove his innocence before he can safely be permitted to avail himself of the benefits of the law. Zeal and faithfulness in the public service are very much to be commended, but these excellent qualifications of an officer are not placed in favorable light by causing unnecessary trouble to ninety-nine good citizens in order that one rascal may be discovered.

This Osage orange ruling is in keeping with Mr. Sparks' official blundering generally. It required a good deal of exertion and demonstration to get that tree included in the list of timber trees which might be grown on timber culture lands under the act of Congress, and it was not until a Kansas man was put in charge of the General Land Office that it was so included. People who live out here know a good deal better than people who do not what trees will grow well in our high prairie soil. The truth is, the Osage orange grows well as a tree in all this region; it does better in dry soil than in wet soil; it grows fast; it is a very firm, solid and tough wood, good for mechanical uses as in wagons and all manner of farm implements, and it makes excellent fence posts. It will be well to call Senator Plumb's attention to this matter, and he will be able with little effort to have a bill passed naming a list of trees, and relieving the Land Commissioner of further trouble in the matter.

St. Louis Wool Market.

Our St. Louis correspondents, Hagey & Wilhelm, St. Louis, in their circular dated June 2, say:

Our wool market continues active and firm with urgent demand and heavier receipts than ever known, and buyers take all offered at current values. Heavy purchases of medium wools in Europe, by American manufacturers, costing laid down here, less than our home wools, caused fluctuations and a temporary decline in prices of those grades during the middle of June, but now all declines have been partially regained on Western and Territory wools, and market active. Dark, heavy, earthy wool may seem low at the prices, yet considering their condition, they are higher at 13 to 17c. than bright light wools at 30c. We are compelled to report several heavy failures among traveling buyers, who at the opening of the season paid fancy prices for dark, heavy, earthy wools, and look for more failures as they market their purchases. We are daily taking charge of dark, earthy, heavy clips, sold at home at fancy prices, and drawn on, and purchaser seeing his loss allowed drafts to go to protest. Inexperienced commission houses have encouraged growers to ship to them and draw more than dark dirty wools will net here, and are storing the wools, hoping for an advance in the future to let them out. When they sell, they or the shipper must suffer, as they have misled the shipper as to the value of his wool, and are now holding at shipper's expense, when they ought to have made light advance on shipment and sold on arrival, thus pro-

tecting shippers' interest. We urge sale of all shipments on arrival, believing that the future will not show enough higher prices to pay any profit over the cost of holding wools in storage. We make the assertion, and defy contradiction, that St. Louis is today the best wool market in the United States. We now have a consignment of one car wool from Chicago, Illinois, shipped there by A. E. Upton, Milford, Nebraska. Prices herewith are for wools of average shrinkage. Dark, heavy, earthy wools are from 2 to 4 cents per pound lower than bright wools of light and average shrinkage.

TUBWASHED.

Fancy	37a38
Choice	34a36
Fair	31a33
Common	30a31
Low and coarse	28a29

TEXAS AND INDIAN TERRITORY.

Medium, 12 months	25a27
Medium, 6 to 8 months	23a25
Fine, 12 months	22a24
Fine, 6 to 8 months	20a22
Medium, fall clip	20a22
Fine, fall clip	18a20
Short, sandy, dark	11a16

UNWASHED.

MISSOURI, ILLINOIS, IOWA AND EASTERN.

Choice 1/4 and 3/8-blood	30
Medium	27a28
Fine	25a26
Braid	21a23
Common and mixed	20a22
Cotted	18a20
Pulled	16a19

Burry 2 to 5 cents per pound less.

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

Choice 1/4 and 3/8-blood, bright, light	25a27
Medium, bright, light	23a25
Fine medium, light, bright	21a23
Fine medium, dark, earthy	18a20
Low medium, bright, light	20a22
Dark, heavy earthy medium	18a21
Light fine	20a22
Heavy fine	18a20
Bucks and heavy Merino	12a16
Carpet	14a17
Common	16a19
Pulled	16a19
Sheep pelts, fallen stock	10a14

Burry wools, 2 to 5 cents per pound less.

COLORADO, WYOMING, UTAH AND TERRITORY.

Choice medium	25a27
Fair medium	23a25
Fine medium	21a23
Low medium	19a21
Choice fine	20a22
Average fine	17a20
Short and sandy, mixed grades	15a18
Carpet	14a17
Hatters' stock	10a12
Sheep pelts, fallen stock	10a14

Burry wools, 2 to 5 cents per pound less.

A Strange Work of Nature.

Mr. A. B. Herons, of Sumner county, commonly known among his neighbors as "Fatty," because of his low stature and extraordinary weight, sent to this office by the hand of his friend Mr. Simmons, a peculiar potato growth. One of the potatoes of last year's growth which had been put in the cellar for winter keeping, was found in the spring to be shrivelling all over and opening on opposite sides. Upon examination it was found that a perfectly-formed potato about an inch and a quarter in diameter was growing inside the shrivelling shell. It was permitted to remain some days, when it was removed and placed alone in a dry place in order to stop the growth and preserve the form. When delivered here, the new potato was about one-third exposed on one side of the old one, and about one-eighth exposed on the other side, and on that less exposure was growing another little potato about the size of a wren's egg. The new growth had absorbed nearly all the matter of the old, leaving only about enough to remind one by its peculiar odor of a potato cellar.

Cherokee County Poultry Association.

Mr. A. W. McDowell, Secretary, writes to the KANSAS FARMER from Columbus under date, June 28, as follows: "The organization of the Cherokee County Poultry Association was perfected in this city last Saturday, with a membership of twenty-two. The officers were elected as follows: A. A. Mears, President; M. A. Honsholder, John Stauffer, S. H. Plummer, Dr. Davis, and W. Edgerton, Vice Presidents; A. W. McDowell, Secretary and Treasurer. The association will give a poultry exhibition in this city the second week in January next."

Horticulture.

PEACH CULTURE.

Report of Committee appointed at the Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, held at Manhattan, December 1-3, 1885, and approved by the Society at the Annual Meeting, in 1886.

Selecting a Site.—For the northern sections we would recommend a sheltered location on the north or northeast of a wood or hill, for the purpose of averting the danger of trees and fruit buds being killed in winter or by late spring frosts. For sandy soils, an open, elevated site is preferable, to admit of a free circulation of air.

Soil.—The peach thrives best on a loose, dry soil, well under-drained, naturally or artificially, and reasonably enriched with decayed organic matter. Such as is well adapted to the growth of corn is equally adapted to the peach. On light soil the earlier will the tree bear and ripen its fruit, but the sooner will both fail.

Procuring Trees.—Your committee would recommend purchasing of the nearest reliable nurseryman, and such as are grown at his nursery, and he will guarantee to be true to name. This will place the planter in direct business relations with the grower, who can hold him responsible for mistakes or any dishonesty.

Time for Planting.—Trees may be planted safely on sandy land during autumn. If trees have been grown on rich land their growth will be somewhat soft, and when planted in the northern latitudes in the fall, may suffer injury during the winter, while if kept deeply "heeled in" over winter they will suffer little or no injury. In either case it is best to secure the trees in autumn. Where trees are to be "heeled in," a well-drained location should be selected, and one free from grass, weeds or rubbish, which form a covert for mice. Dig a trench sufficiently deep and broad to admit all the roots; place a single layer of trees at an angle of about 30 deg. with the general surface of the land; cover the roots with mellow earth, well mixed in and tramped, and up to the lower branches; then add another layer, overlapping the first, and so continue until all are trenched. Plant as early in spring as the land can be prepared.

Preparation of Ground.—It should be thoroughly and deeply plowed and harrowed, until in best possible condition for planting.

Distance.—If the trees are to be grown under the "heading-in" system, sixteen feet apart each way is sufficient; but if on the "full-growth" system, eighteen feet is far the best for easy cultivation.

Laying off the Land.—With a bundle of laths and an eighteen-foot pole, set a row on each opposite side one way, and one row in the middle, placing a lath at each eighteen-foot point; then, with a steady team, run a furrow on the line of laths across the ground. Returning on same line, run another furrow from the first, turning the ground in an opposite direction; then replace the laths for "sighters" when planting.

Planting.—First, prepare a mud-hole near where the trees are "heeled in," of sufficient size to admit the roots. Only a few trees should be taken from the trench at a time, and all bruised and broken roots cut off and the tree carefully examined for borers; then plunge the roots into the mud-hole, to give them a coating to protect from exposure to the air. Let one man hold the tree in the place indicated by the lath, another range it the opposite way, by sighting from lath to lath across the ground; spread out the roots in a natural position, have another to throw

onto the roots a few shovelfuls of well-pulverized surface soil, packing it well among and over the roots, till the earth around the tree is on a level with the general ground; when planted, the tree should lean slightly to the southwest. The varieties should be planted in succession—earliest ripening, near the entrance of the orchard, and others according to their ripening season, progressively, to the rear. Three or four inches of mulching, in depth, and three feet in diameter, around the tree, will keep the land moist in seasons of drouth and prevent loss. When planted, the branches should all be trimmed close, and the main stem cut back to a uniform height of about three feet; this is essential to secure a good growth the first year, and in some cases the life of the tree depends upon it.

After-Treatment—Cropping.—The orchard land between the rows may be planted with corn for the first two or three seasons, and thereafter plowed at least twice a year as long as the trees live. This should be done from the middle of April to the middle of May, and the middle of September and October; a small plow—ten or twelve-inch—is the best for such work. In the spring plowing, furrows should be turned from the trees; in the fall, towards them. A cultivator and harrow should be freely used during the fore part of the season.

Pruning.—During the month of June all straggling branches should be cut back, and all branches and suckers below the intended height of head removed. "Cutting in."—Some growers practice this system annually. Downing and others equally noted commend it; while extensive peach-culturists growing this fruit for market, prefer to plant new orchards every few years. "Cutting in" is done by cutting back about one-half of the current year's growth in July and August, or early the following spring. By this process a large amount of new branches are formed near the main stem and near the ground, for fruiting the following season. It also invigorates and prolongs the life of a tree, and the fruit is larger and richer in quality. Further, it facilitates the capture of the curculio under the "jarring process."

State Horticultural Society.

Mr. Simmons, of Sumner county, one of the most prominent horticulturists of the State, called at the FARMER office on his way home from the meeting of the State Horticultural Society at Belleville, Republic county, last week. His brief visit was full of interest because of the information he imparted and the suggestions he offered. He said the meeting at Belleville was more than usually interesting because there was so little special preparation on particular topics, and so much discussion among the members in a familiar and colloquial way on all matters pertaining to horticulture. He referred to one fact of much importance—a blight on apple trees, not only on branches or tender shoots, but, in many instances on the body of the tree, showing itself there in blackened spots on the bark and by shrinking. Mr. Simmons inclines to believe the cause of this is in the unusual dryness of the subsoil during the last year or more.

The counties were not nearly all represented at the meeting, hence no reliable report could be made for the entire State, but enough was presented to indicate that the fruit crop of the State will not be more than 50 per cent. of those of our best fruit years. Apples head the list, though the yield is much better in some localities than in others, without any apparent reason or cause for the difference.

As to small fruits, there is a quite

general bearing, but the crop is not large anywhere. Grapes are doing fairly well, in most places, but currants are a failure. Peaches, in some of the southern counties, are good, and the crop will be the largest for several years.

Manure for Grapes.

A good many people fail to get good results from their grape vines. The most frequent cause, perhaps, is poverty of the soil. Grapes need a rich soil, especially one rich in phosphates; and plenty of stable manure is just as beneficial. Josiah Hoopes, an old fruit man, writes in the New York Tribune, as follows, on the subject:

Good stable manure thoroughly rotted is the best invigorator for grapes; whether organic fertilizers are best for health and longevity of the vine is another question. Application of bones to the grape arbor is of greatest importance, as careful examination of the roots will prove. Ground or broken bone is preferable to the material in an unbroken condition, as it allows of a more even distribution and hastened disintegration. Grape roots, however, will push a long distance in a straight line to obtain this much-coveted food. Some years since, in removing a vine, it was found that the roots on one side were much stronger than the others, and curiosity as to the cause instigated a careful search for the extremities or feeding rootlets. After several feet had been uncovered the bones of a dead animal were unearthed, but they were so completely covered with a perfect network of small fibres as to be almost indistinguishable.

These rootlets had penetrated into every crack or inequality of the bones, which evidently had been of great service as food for the plant. Beyond question iron in the soil is of great benefit for coloring the fruit. Iron filings and turnings answer an excellent purpose, and the effect may be noticeable the first season after application. Above all else the sweepings of a blacksmith shop have given excellent result, as we may then secure manure in concentrated form and of a variety of constituents—the horse droppings, hoof-paring, iron filing, etc., combine to form a powerful fertilizer. Perhaps no other plant is more quickly benefited by the contents of the wash tubs every week. It is a mild solution of potash and appears to be greedily absorbed at once. A plentiful allowance of wood ashes forked in the soil in spring pays well in the crop of fruit. It may not destroy mildew on the foliage, as some claim, but it will certainly invigorate the plant.

Horticultural Notes.

Fruit and other trees are whitewashed to advantage, provided the wash is not put on heavily enough to close up the pores of the bark too much.

Canada has a law relative to the black knot in plum trees, which requires every person on whose trees the disease appears, to cut it out or otherwise destroy it, the penalty being not less than \$5 for each offense.

Peter Henderson mentions as the best dozen ever-blooming roses, either for bedding or winter flowering, the following: Agrippina, Hermosa, The Bride, Mermet, Bennett, Sunset, Blush Malmaison, American Beauty, Bon Silene, La France, Pearl of the Gardens, Red Malmaison.

Vick's Magazine gives the following remedy for mildew of the grape vine: Thirty-five pounds of sulphate of copper is dissolved in fifty-three gallons of water; thirty-three pounds of quicklime is slaked in eight gallons of water; the lime and water mixture is then poured into the solution of copper. In

using, keep the mixture well stirred. It can be applied to the foliage with a whisk broom. The treatment should be commenced soon after the foliage is well out, and be repeated so as to protect the later foliage. The quantities of the substances can be changed, while preserving the proportions.

A New Jersey melon-grower whose land is not adapted to that crop makes holes two feet across and eighteen inches deep, which are filled with sand, loam, and a spadeful of chicken compost, made by mixing one part of manure to two parts of sawdust or dry loam. Very fine muskmelons are raised in this way.

Prof. Burrill, of the University of Illinois, says, in the horticultural report of that State, that he has traced the root of a two-year-old grape vine for thirteen feet. Apple trees twenty feet apart were found to have interlaced roots eight years after planting. The roots of a Lombardy poplar were found in abundance seventy feet away. Willows fifty feet from walls occupied them with plenty of roots. To this the Country Gentleman adds: "We have found suckers from a common locust forty feet high at a distance of sixty-five feet, and the roots of a peach tree eleven feet high twenty-three feet away."

The 500 cattle on exhibition at the New York Dairy Show were valued at \$1,000,000.

Plows and harrows will last longer and do better work if they are cleaned up and put under cover after each using.

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

Light, poorly cared for, and hence weak horses, mean light manuring, shallow plowing and second-class farm work generally; horses the reverse are very apt to reverse all the methods. Moral: Raise good horses and take good care of them.

In haying, be ready to cut a field as soon as the grass is in proper condition; a delay of a few days will greatly injure the quality of the hay. Do not start the mower until the dew is off, and cut only so much as can be well cured and cared for.

Mr. J. C. Plumb, of Wisconsin, having noticed that pastured orchards are almost exempt from attacks of "codlin and curculio," suggests the general adoption of the plan of letting sheep, swine and poultry forage among the trees; or, in the absence of this defence, induce children to gather and destroy the fallen wormy fruit.

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Cattle, as well as other farm animals, appreciate good treatment, milch cows in particular do so, and should always be treated kindly, and even petted. They will very soon learn to recognize those who are kind to them, will take from the hand almost everything in the way of food, and seem to relish whatever is offered, simply because it is given by a known friend.

Horses are often bought on account of one or more very good points. This is a mistake. In selecting a horse, begin by rejecting for bad points. These are of course, in a great measure depending upon degree, and discretion is required in deciding the degree of the bad points. As a chain is no stronger than its weakest link, the greatest strength of a horse is limited by its worst point.

The Poultry Yard.

To Cure Hens of Eating Eggs.

Chickens, like human beings, sometimes get into bad habits that are hard to be broken. One of these is eating eggs. Of course if the hen is not valuable, it would be proper to retaliate upon her by eating the hen. But if she is, it may be worth while to try to break her of the habit. A correspondent of the *New England Farmer* writes as follows on the subject:

"For egg-eating apply the axe cure," says an agricultural journal in one of its recent issues. Undoubtedly the owner who disposed of his egg-eating fowls in that manner would have no further trouble from them, but we question the advisability of such a course. True, a hen that will devour its own production of eggs and others, too, is not to be tolerated, but is there no means by which we may reform the hen from this habit and thus avoid the necessity of killing her. This habit is the result of pure carelessness, and this carelessness is noticeable in three different directions. First, the absence of a necessary supply of meat and bone or oyster shells. In the second place, when eggs are allowed to collect in the nest without being gathered some of them are liable to become broken accidentally, and hens once getting a knowledge of the luxuries contained in an egg shell will in nine cases out of ten sample them again when given an opportunity. Thirdly, when egg shells are thrown out to them, not being broken up as they should be, they are given another opportunity of ascertaining the goodness of the egg. Understanding the cause of this unthrifty habit it will be seen that it is not difficult to provide a remedy.

The suspected fowls should be separated from the rest of the flock and fed liberally with animal food in addition to their regular diet, and be allowed to lay in nests from which the light has been partially or wholly excluded. Of course the eggs should be gathered as often as possible. If success is not attained in this manner an application of the "axe treatment" will be necessary. As a cure for this habit it has been recommended that an egg shell artificially filled with lard and pepper be given them, and getting a taste of this mixture it is supposed that they will be cured of the habit. Certainly the hens would not require a second taste to satisfy them that that egg was "no good," but it seems to me that the next time an opportunity was offered this hen, if she was endowed with the ordinary perseverance of her race, would just "wade in."

Even though one should not succeed in breaking a hen of this habit by following the prescribed methods there is nothing lost, while oftentimes the hen will be reformed and returned to the flock all right when otherwise she would have fallen a victim to the axe method.

Poultry Notes.

It is said if eggs are packed with the small end downward, and in layers without touching each other, with plenty of wheat or corn as a packing material they will keep for hatching purposes for two months.

Give the fowls plenty of sunshine and fresh air. Let the sun stream in on them, and open the house every day as early as possible. No matter if it is cold outside, sunshine and pure air are the best of all medicines.

One of the things that the poultry should have about this time, and all along through the heated term, is a shady place where they can loaf through the middle of the hot day, and if there

be not plenty of shady places about your premises, you better contrive something to shelter your fowls from the hot sun.

Pigeons are very cleanly in person, and their coops should be kept in accord with their habits. They delight in washing, and will eagerly enter a shallow tub of water set in the aviary for bathing. It is especially good for the hens that are sitting, as it tends to refresh them and keep them in health and strength.

Some person has started the story that if a hen's wings are clipped she will quit laying. Nothing could be more silly. A hen's wing has nothing to do with her laying qualities, and if she is inclined to be breachy the best thing to do with her is to clip one wing pretty short, then tell her to keep on her own side of the fence and out of the garden and flower beds. Tap the party that started the yarn soon as he is found.

My advice, says an old breeder, is commence with only one variety, and let that variety be one of the old-established breeds of poultry; let all these new-fangled breeds pass by; don't expect to make a fortune at the business; don't start in as though you were going to knock the bottom out of things the first season; lay the old adage, *i. e.*, "business before pleasure," partly to one side, and make pleasure equal, if not greater than business; go at it for the pleasure there is in raising fine poultry, and if you get that out of it, then the money will be almost sure to follow.

Those who have stables already built can, by a small outlay, make changes when these are needed to let in the light, and it will pay them well to do so.

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F. E. SHORT & CO.
Managers.

This company has established in connection with the Yards an extensive Horse and Mule Market, known as the **KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS COMPANY HORSE AND MULE MARKET.** Have always on hand a large stock of all grades of Horses and Mules, which are bought and sold on commission, by the head or in carload lots. In connection with the Sales Market are large feed stables and pens, where all stock will receive the best of care. Special attention given to receiving and forwarding. The facilities for handling this kind of stock are unsurpassed at any stable in this country. Consignments are solicited, with the guarantee that prompt settlements will be made when stock is sold.

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

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN THE SUBJECT OF

INSURANCE?

When you hear that some Live Stock Insurance Company has proven unreliable, remember that was a counterfeit. When you hear that some Fire, Lightning or Tornado Insurance Company has secured business through dishonorable means, or reprehensible methods, remember its name, as that is a counterfeit. When you want reliable indemnity, at the lowest possible cost; When you want to patronize a Kansas institution that can always be found when wanted; When you want to do your business with old citizens of Kansas, who have an unimpeachable record for strict integrity; When you want an agency for your vicinity, remember not to be misled by designing scoundrels who talk only of "the home company," but apply to

KANSAS HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
AND TAKE NONE OTHER. TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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M. P. ABBOTT, Secretary.

Kansas Farmers' Fire Insurance Company,

ABILENE, : : : KANSAS,

Insures Farm Property, Live Stock and Detached Dwellings

Against Fire, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms.

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

The last report of the Insurance Department of this State shows the **KANSAS FARMERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY** has more assets for every one hundred dollars at risk than any other company doing business in this State, viz.:
The Kansas Farmers' has \$1.00 to pay \$18.00 at risk; the Home, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$46.00; the Continental, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$80.00; the German, of Freeport, Ill., \$1.00 to pay \$70.00; the Burlington of Iowa, \$1.00 to pay \$78.00, and the State of Iowa has \$1.00 to pay \$79.00 at risk.

The Busy Bee.

To Rear Good Queens.

Samuel Cushman, a Rhode Island farmer, tells the readers of the *Bee Journal* how to raise good queens. He says:

Immediately encourage the colony containing your best queen to swarm early by giving brood from other colonies, get them very strong, crowd for room, keep warmly covered, and feed if necessary. When the swarm issues catch the queen (her wing being clipped she will fall to the ground in front of the hive; Alley's drone and queen trap will catch queens whether clipped or not), remove her and let the bees return. When the cells are nearly mature, cage the best cells in a queen nursery, place in a strong colony and put back the old queen. When the cells are hatched and it is time for the queens to fly, place them in nucleus colonies. When they commence to lay they are again to be caged until needed, and virgin queens are put in their place.

Lacking a queen nursery, give the cells to nuclei or divide the colony into as many parts as you wish, leaving each one or two cells. Give bees enough to protect the cells and hive. When the laying queens are needed, other cells may be given from colonies that have cast a swarm. After queen-rearing, unite these small colonies, if they have second brood and have young bees. If the bees are all old, they will soon die and are of little use.

Do not clip a queen's wing until she has worker brood. Keep a few extra queens on hand the entire season. They are needed when you wish to supercede an old one or when one is accidentally killed or lost, and to give to colonies that have sent out a swarm. A laying queen given immediately saves the time that is lost before a queen is mated and commences to lay.

The above method of rearing queens under the swarming impulse is the best and most natural I know of and is much better than when a queen is simply returned to get cells built. Any bee-keepers' text book will give further particulars regarding the number of days required between the various operations.

One pure-bred colony of either Italians, Syrians or Carniolans should be in your apiary, from which to rear drones or queens to cross with the other stock. To get drones from any desired queen, strengthen the colony as early as possible, and place plenty of drone comb in the center of the brood nest. If done early, these drones may be ready before they are reared in other colonies. Drones from inferior or objectionable colonies may be caught and destroyed, or prevented from flying by using a drone trap at the entrance of the hive. This will also prevent first swarms from leaving for the woods. It allows the workers to freely pass in and out, but catches the queen and drones.

Bees Dying at the Entrance.

One hive of my bees died at the entrance in the same manner as some one reported their bees doing some time ago, and I think you said that they were poisoned. Almost any time of day you can see, on the entrance board, bees dying, shaking first, then before they die they behave as if some other bee had stung them. I thought at first that some one had been poisoning canker worms with Paris green when the apple trees were in bloom, but they behave the same now after the blossoms have gone. If they are not poisoned, and I think they are not, what is it? Can it be because they can not get water or salt enough? or do they get too much salt or potash, as some bees are for ever

getting water out of the mud where we throw the slops? J. L. HYDE. Pomfret Landing, Conn., May 30.

From your description of the way the bees act, dying at the entrances, I am strongly inclined to think you have what is called the "nameless" bee disease. The symptoms are a sort of quivering and twitching motion. The abdomen is swollen, and the bee looks decidedly as if he were really sick. They will crawl out at the entrance and creep into the grass, as if desirous of the greatest good to the greatest number by ridding the colony of their miserable presence. If you pinch the abdomen of the affected bee, a brownish substance will burst forth. This peculiar disease affects the bees alike in warm and in cold weather. The cure is, to destroy the queen and give the colony a new one. This treatment has scarcely ever failed. You suggest that your bees may have been poisoned. As a rule, I think it is always best to account for troubles of this nature from other sources.—*Gleanings.*

The *American Agriculturist* says the Leghorns—and there are several other breeds—are by no means so high bred as the Spanish, yet they are hardier, and the eggs, though smaller, are more abundant, so that so long as eggs sell by the dozen, rather than by the pound, they are very profitable fowls to keep. Houdans are favorite French fowls, and combine egg-laying and flesh-production in a high degree; they are, besides, hardy, prolific, and like all the other Gallic fowls, excellent eating, which can hardly be said with truth of the fowls of any other of the groups of non-sitters.

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

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, July 2, 1887.

[Our report is for Saturday, July 2, because Monday, the Fourth, was a national holiday and there is no report for that day.—EDITOR.]

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.
CATTLE—Receipts 200, shipments 1,100. Market steady. Choice heavy native steers 4 30a4 50, fair to good shipping steers 3 90a4 25, fair to choice butchers steers 3 70a4 10, fair to good feeders 3 10a3 90, fair to good stockers 2 20a3 00, common grass to good corn-fed Texans 2 10a4 10.

HOGS—Receipts 900, shipments 700. Market strong. Choice heavy and butchers selections 5 10a5 20, common to prime packing and Yorkers 4 85a5 05, common to good pigs 4 30a4 80.

SHEEP—Receipts 100, shipments 600. Market steady. Fair to choice clipped 3 10a4 00, lambs 3 40a3 50.

Chicago.
The Drovers' Journal reports:
CATTLE—Receipts 2,500, shipments Market steady. There was a good supply of Texans and the demand was steady at fair prices. Shipping steers, 3 20a4 50; stockers and feeders stronger at 1 35a3 15; cows, bulls and mixed, 1 50a3 00; bulk, 1 75a2 50; sloop-fed steers, 4 10a4 30; through Texans 1 50a3 75.

HOGS—Receipts 1,200, shipments Market opened active on speculator's account, and closed 5c higher than yesterday. Rough and mixed 4 85a5 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, packing and shipping 4 95a5 15, light 4 90a5 10, skips 3 00a4 70.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,000, shipments Market nominally steady, with average supply and a fair demand. Natives 2 55a4 30, Texans 2 75a3 70, Western 3 00a3 70, lambs 1 00a4 00 per head.

Kansas City.
CATTLE—Receipts 184. Supply on sale very light. Values were about the same as on Friday. Good to choice corn-fed 3 95a 4 15, common to medium 3 40a4 00, stockers 3 40a2 80, feeding steers 2 90a3 10, grass Texans 2 50a3 00.
HOGS—Receipts 4,937. Market strong and 5c higher. Good to choice 4 70a4 90, common to medium 4 40a4 75, skips and pigs 3 00a4 25.
SHEEP—Market steady. Good to choice 3 00a3 50, common to medium 2 00a2 75.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

St. Louis.
WHEAT—Nominal, owing to fireworks that were hurled into the pit and against the black-

board at each attempt to carry on trades. No. 2 red, cash, 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ a73c.
CORN—Weak. Cash, 33c asked.
OATS—Nominal. Cash, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ a20 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.
RYE—Dull at 53.

Kansas City.
WHEAT—Receipts at regular elevators since last report 2,600 bus., withdrawals 8,348 bus., leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day 33,958 bus. The market to-day on 'change was dull, as there were no sales on the call of any of the different grades, either for cash or future delivery. No. 2 soft winter, cash, no bids nor offerings; July, 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ c bid, 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ c asked; August, no bids, 68c asked.

CORN—Receipts at regular elevators since last report 1,171 bus., and withdrawals 1,776 bus., leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day 252,500 bus. The market on 'change to-day was merely nominal, no sales having been made on the call, either for cash or future delivery. On track by sample: No. 2 cash, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ a29 $\frac{3}{4}$ c; No. 2 white, cash, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

OATS—On track by sample: No. 2 mixed, cash, 28c; No. 2 white, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
RYE—No bids nor offerings.

HAY—Receipts 16 cars. Market weak for strictly fancy old and steady for new. New, 8 00a8 50; old, fancy, small baled, 10 00; large baled, 9 50; wire-bound 50c less. Low grades dull and weak.

OIL-CAKE—Per 100 lbs. sacked, 1 25; 21 00 per ton, free on board cars; car lots, 20 00 per ton.
SEEDS—We quote: Flaxseed, 95c per bushel on a basis of pure. Castor beans, 1 25 for prime.

BUTTER—Firm. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 18c; good, 16c; fine dairy 13c; store-packed, 10a13c; common, 6a8c.

CHEESE—We quote: Full cream 10c, part skim flats 6a7c, Young America 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, Kansas, choice, 10c.

EGGS—Plenty, and dull at 8c per dozen for fresh.

PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually $\frac{1}{2}$ c higher. Sugar-cured meats (canned or plain): Hams 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, breakfast bacon 10c, dried beef 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides 7 25, long clear sides 7 15, shoulders 5 25, short clear sides 7 50. Smoked meats: clear rib sides 7 55, long clear sides 7 65, shoulders 6 25, short clear sides 8 25. Barrel meats: mess pork 15 00. Choice tierce lard 6 00.

Pot Layered Strawberry Plants

Now ready; can be shipped with perfect safety and sure to grow.
PARRY—Cream of Strawberries for South-west—\$2 50 per 100.
All leading varieties, \$2.00 per 100.
BONNER SPRINGS NURSERY,
Bonner Springs, Kansas.

SEED BUCKWHEAT!

(New Crop).
TURNIP SEED AND FRESH RUTA BAGA SEED,
AT TOPEKA SEED HOUSE.

Address
DOWNS ELEVATOR & SEED CO.,
304 Kansas Ave., cor. Third St., Topeka, Kas.

C. E. JEWELL & CO. Chattel Mortgage Loans

A SPECIALTY.
OFFICE:—North Room under First National Bank, TOPEKA, KAS.

CITY HOTEL, :-: CHICAGO.

State Street, Corner Sixteenth Street.

Rate \$1.50 Per Day.

Convenient to Stock Shippers. A good Family Hotel.
Table and Rooms first-class. State street, Archer avenue or L. S. & M. S. Dummay pass the house to all parts of the city and depots.

W. F. CURTIS, Proprietor.

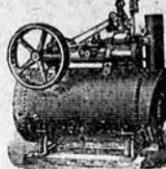
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General Manager Kansas Surgical Hospital Association.

OFFICE:—118 Sixth Avenue W., TOPEKA, KAS.

WOOL Commission Merchants, HAGEY & WILHELM,

220 N. Commercial St., ST. LOUIS, MO.
REFERENCES:—Boatmen's Bank, St. Louis; Dunn's Mercantile Reporter, St. Louis; KANSAS FARMER Co., Topeka, Kas.; First National Bank, Beloit, Kas.



FARM ENGINES
Upright and Horizontal, Stationary, Portable and Semi-Portable. 8 to 16 Horse Power. Illustrated Pamphlet Free. Address
JAMES LEFFEL & CO.
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110 Liberty St., New York



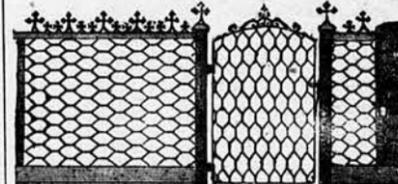
DEREDICK'S HAY PRESSES.
the customer keeping the one that suits best.
Order on trial, address for circular and location of Western and Southern Storehouses and Agents.
P. K. DEDERICK & CO., Albany, N. Y.

DUTTON GRINDER



Perfect Mowing MACHINE KNIFE GRINDER.
Weighs but 18 Lbs.
Can be carried into the field and attached to Mowing Machine Wheel. Send for Descriptive Catalogue. Agents wanted in every County.
R. H. ALLEN CO., 189 Water St., New York.

SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE.



The best Farm, Garden, Poultry Yard, Lawn, School Lot, Park and Cemetery Fences and Gates. Perfect Automatic Gate. Cheapest and Neatest Iron Fences. Iron and wire Summer Houses, Lawn Furniture, and other wire work. Best Wire Stretcher and Plier. Ask dealers in hardware, or address,
SEDGWICK BROS., RICHMOND, IND.

Warranted not to blow down off the tower, and that our Geared Windmills have double the power of any other mill in existence. Mrs. of Tanks and Windmill supplies of every description and the Celebrated Challenge Feed Grinders, Horse Powers, Corn Shellers, Pumps and Brass Cylinders. Send for Catalogues and Prices. **GOOD AGENTS WANTED.** Always Buy the Best Geared or Pumping Mills on 30 days' test trial.
Challenge Wind Mill & Feed Mill Co.,
Batavia, Kane Co., Ill.



Notice of Appointment.
NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1887, the undersigned was, by the Probate Court of Shawnee county, Kansas, duly appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of Eli Merritt, late of Shawnee county, State of Kansas, deceased. All parties interested in said estate will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.
H. W. CURTIS, Administrator.

RUPTURE

RELIEVED AND CURED
Without any operation or detention from business, by my treatment, or money refunded. Send stamp for Circular, and if not as represented will pay railroad fare and hotel expenses both ways to parties coming here for treatment.
DR. D. L. SNEEDIKER,
Emporia, Kas.

Lonergan's Specific.

Cures Nervous Debility, Male and Female Weakness, and Decay. Price, \$1 per package; 3 packages \$2.
Address A. C. Lonergan, M. D., Louisiana, Mo.
SURE cure for epilepsy or fits in 24 hours. Free to poor.
Dr. Kruse, M. C., 2536 Hickory St., St. Louis, Mo.

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, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and 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 an estray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township giving a correct description of such stray.

If such stray is 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 JUNE 23, 1887.

Hodgeman county—E. E. Lawrence, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by A. Hilderbrand, in Sterling tp., May 21, 1887, one bay horse pony, three white feet, branded 56 on right hip and 3 on left hip; valued at \$25.

Meade county—W. H. Young, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. W. Buecher (P. O. Joash), in Crooked Creek tp., June 1, 1887, one bay pony mare, branded T and A with a mark similar to I with an O on the perpendicular stroke—the last named character separating the T and A; valued at \$25.

Barber county—Robt. J. Talioferro, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by H. S. Huff, in Sharon tp., June 14, 1887, one roan mare pony, 2 years old, 13 hands high, some white on right fore leg, marks and brands cannot designate; valued at \$55.

Pratt county—Demey Lewis, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by S. C. Culbreath, of Mason tp., (P. O. Nora), May 16, 1887, one iron-gray horse, about 15½ hands high, swayed in right shoulder and spavined in left hind leg; valued at \$25.

Cowley county—S. J. Smock, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by N. Kaser, in Cedar tp., June 1, 1887, one mouse-colored horse, black mane and tail, 14 hands high, 7 years old, scar on left hip, black stripe on back and shoulders; valued at \$20.

Anderson county—A. D. McFadden, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by W. T. Curry, in Rich tp., May 20, 1887, one red 2-year-old steer, bush of tall white, left ear slightly drooped, hog-ring in right ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$20.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 30, 1887.

Morris county—G. E. Irvin, clerk.

COW—Taken up by William Rendt, in Clark's Creek tp., May 26, 1887, one roan cow, about 5 years old, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$20.

Elk county—J. S. Johnson, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Robert Arbuckle, in Greenfield tp., (P. O. Grenola), May 25, 1887, one bay mare, 12 years old, O. W. on left shoulder and scar on right hip; valued at \$35.

Shawnee county—D. N. Burdge, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. T. Hopkins, in Rossville tp., June 3, 1887, one light brown mare pony, about 8 years old, Texas brand on right hip; valued at \$30.

COW—Taken up by J. W. McFarland, in Topeka tp., June 11, 1887, one red and white cow, 7 or 8 years old, with small piece of rope around neck; valued at \$15.

Labette county—W. W. Cook, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by S. C. Spronze, in Hackberry tp., June 11, 1887, one dark gray or roan pony, 4 or 5 years old, Spanish brands; valued at \$20.

Butler county—James Fisher, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by W. S. Stroger, in El Dorado tp., June 3, 1887, one straw-roan steer, 2 years old, marked with salt in dewlap.

STEER—By same, one gray-roan steer with spots nearly white, no marks.

PONY—Taken up by Elias Mitchell, in Richland

tp., May 20, 1887, one dun mare pony, branded O on left shoulder, hind feet white.

MARE—Taken up by John Moore, in Sycamore tp., June 13, 1887, one bald-faced sorrel mare, 10 years old, branded X on left shoulder.

MARE—By same, one roan mare, 12 years old, no marks or brands.

Gove county—D. A. Borah, clerk.

COW—Taken up by J. B. Morrow, of Gove City, May 14, 1887, one white cow, 4 years old, B on left hip; valued at \$17.

Mitchell county—A. D. Moon, clerk.

2 STEERS—Taken up by Benjamin Dockstader, (P. O. Cawker City), April 11, 1887, two roan 2-year-old steers, no marks or brands; valued at \$32.

Johnson county—Henry V. Chase, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by G. W. Cross, living three miles east of Shawnee, one black horse, 10 years old, 15 hands high, both fore feet and left hind foot white, branded with a circle enclosing two s's; valued at \$40.

Wabaunsee county—G. W. French, clerk.

MYRE—Taken up by Robert McClelland, in Maple Hill tp., May 16, 1887, one dark bay mare, left hind foot white, some white on right hind foot, star in forehead, small scar on left fore leg above the knee, age 5 years, no brands; valued at \$30.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 7, 1887

Clark county—J. S. Myers, clerk.

MARE AND COLT—Taken up by Hosea Ross, (P. O. Englewood), June 3, 1887, one bay mare, blaze face, branded B K on left shoulder and Mexican brand on left hip, 7 years old; valued at \$20.

HORSE—By same, one dark bay horse, blaze face, Mexican brand on each hip and = on left shoulder, 6 years old; valued at \$15.

MARE—By same, one gray mare, brand similar to Pa joined together on left shoulder, Mexican brand on left flank, 9 years old; valued at \$15.

HORSE—By same, one sorrel horse, blaze face, Mexican brand on left hip, 5 on left side of tail; valued at \$15.

MARE—By same, one bay mare, left ear cut down, MG on left shoulder, Mexican brand on left hip, X on left jaw, 10 years old; valued at \$10.

MARE—By same, one chestnut sorrel mare, star in forehead, branded R K and Ky on left hip, 12 years old; valued at \$15.

HORSE—By same, one gray horse, branded P 5 on left shoulder, 2 years old; valued at \$15.

HORSE—By same, one gray horse, Mexican brand on left flank, 18 years old; valued at \$5.

STALLION—By same, one bright bay stallion, dark mane and tail, star in forehead, branded A with over top on left shoulder, hind feet white; valued at \$50.

Harvey county—John C. Johnston, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Smith Narans, (P. O. Burrton), June 13, 1887, one sorrel horse mule, about 4 years old, 14 hands high, harness marks; valued at \$100.

Dickinson county—Richard Waring, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by A. H. Pratt, in Ridge tp., April 6, 1887, one chestnut sorrel mare pony, about 5 years old, branded VP on left hip, hind feet white to fetlocks; valued at \$15.

Phillips county—S. J. Hartman, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by James F. Warner, in Walnut tp., six miles southeast of Woodruff, one dark brown mare, 2 years old, white star in forehead, a few white hairs on left hind foot and small slit in left ear, no other marks.

Sedgwick county—E. P. Ford, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Reeves, in Minneha tp., May 15, 1887, one bay mare, 6 years old, shod all round, cellar marks; valued at \$50.

Pottawatomie county—I. W. Zimmerman, clk.

MULE—Taken up by Steve Ryan, in St. Marys tp., June 17, 1887, one light bay mare mule, about 14½ hands high, 10 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$60.

Morris county—G. E. Irvin, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Dennis Larkin, of Rolling Prairie tp., June 15, 1887, one bay horse, white stripe in forehead, four white feet, about 9 or 10 years old; valued at \$35.

Johnson county—Henry V. Chase, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by S. B. Cook, in Monticello tp., one dark bay mare, 20 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

HORSE—By same, one light bay horse, three white feet, branded J on left shoulder; valued at \$10.

PONY—Taken up by M. G. Robinson, in Aubry tp., one bay pony mare, 8 years old, black mane and tail, 14 hands high, branded F on left hip and shoulder; valued at \$20.

Strayed or Stolen.

On the night of April 6, 1887, from the farm of John M. Hutchinson, Wilmot, Cowley county, Kansas, one bay Mare Pony, with black mane and tail; mane short; about 14½ hands high; weight about 750 lbs. Liberal reward will be paid to any person who will give me information leading to her recovery.

Address JOHN M. HUTCHINSON, Wilmot, Cowley Co., Kas.

GO SOUTH Young Man and BUY A HOME Stamp for particulars. E. C. LINDSEY & CO., Norfolk, Va.

Newton's improved COW TIE thousands in use. Pushes them back when standing, draws them forward when lying down, and keeps them clean. Circular free, if you mention this paper. E. C. NEWTON, Batavia, Ill.

FOR SALE!

Four Colonies Italian Bees, at \$5.00 each. Four Trios Prize-winning S. C. B. Leghorns, at \$2.50 per trio. Must be sold. Address J. B. KLINE, 924 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

WANTED -- BULLS!

THREE THOROUGHBRED GALLOWAY BULLS,

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

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

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



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

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

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We want 1,000 calves annually, sired by bulls purchased of us. Inspect our herd and learn particulars. Address E. S. SHOCKEY, Secretary, Maple Hill, Kansas.

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

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TIMBER LINE HERD Holstein - Friesian Cattle.

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

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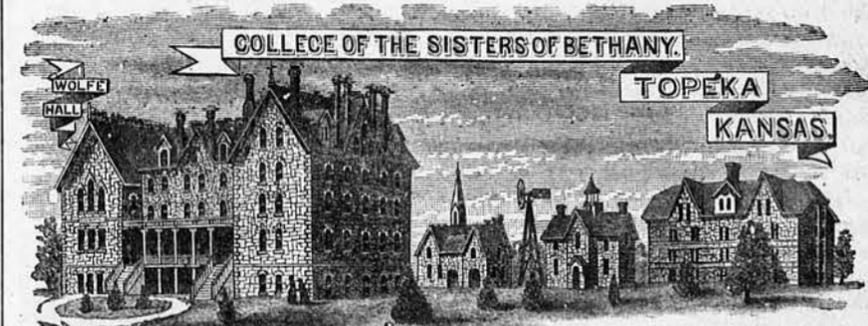
MEADE COUNTY, KANSAS. Organized; county seat permanently located at Meade Center; free from debt; well watered; deep, rich soil; no waste land; fine building stone. Three Railroads coming at the rate of two miles a day. Land cheap, but rapidly advancing. MEADE IS THE BANNER COUNTY OF THE SOUTHWEST, having won a special prize this year for county exhibit at the Southwestern Exposition, fifteen counties competing, and another at Dodge City Exposition over all competitors. Now is the time to invest. For further information address J. A. LYNN, Land and Loan Agent, Meade Center, Kansas. All representations guaranteed.

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Faithful Maternal oversight for all entrusted to our care. ALL BRANCHES TAUGHT—Primary, Intermediate, Grammar, and Collegiate; French, German, the Classics, Instrumental and Vocal Music, Elocution, Drawing, Painting.

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In the ART DEPARTMENT, the Studio is well equipped with casts, models and copies.

Send for Catalogue to T. C. VAIL, Burgess, or BISHOP P. VAIL, President, Topeka, Kansas.

The Veterinarian.

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

WOLF TEETH FORCEPS.—Forceps for pulling any teeth of a horse can be bought in Chicago, Ill. So-called wolf teeth are small, insignificant teeth that appear in the upper jaw, immediately in front of the grinding teeth. They are not attached to the jaw and may be easily removed by means of a pair of blacksmith's pincers. They do no harm unless the bit working against them causes inflammation of the gums. They do not cause weakness of the eyes in any other way, and in this manner only as other inflammation of the gums may do, from sympathy.

GLANDERS.—What are the symptoms of glanders? [Glanders mainly affects the nose, and gradually extends to the throat and lungs. Pustules or pimples form in the lining membrane of the system in one or both nostrils, frequently the left. These break and leave ulcers with uneven, inflamed and thickened edges. The ulcers increase in number and circumference, and gradually destroy the membrane. There is a discharge of variously-colored, gluey or sticky consistency, having a tendency to dry and form dark crusts on the edge of the nostrils. There is also a hard, nodular swelling of the gland, closely adhering to the inside of one or both lower jaw bones. Glanders is an absolutely incurable disease, and it is contagious and always fatal to both man and horsekind.]

BIG JAW—CAUSE AND CURE.—This disease, peculiar to the bovine species, is known to the profession as osteoporosis. It is a bony tumor in which the interior of the bone is absorbed, leaving a mere shell of bone divided into cells, often containing pus or a cheesy-like matter. Perhaps if I call the tumor a dilatation of the bone it will give the readers a better idea of the character of the disease. In cutting into the jaw bone of cattle suffering from this complaint, its cavity is found to be occupied by a substance resembling soft cheese, on removing which it is often found that the cartilaginous braces which hold the sides of the bone together are decomposed, hence the dilatation. This foreign material often degenerates into true pus and burrows through the bone toward the surface. In this condition a fluctuating tumor can be felt at the angle of the jaw, commonly called big jaw. If the tumor should be higher up and nearer the superior nasal it would undoubtedly be called, as it is by many, big head. Sometimes the bones of the parts affected appear to have lost their cohesive firmness and vitality. They then border on a state known as necrosis, or softening of the parts. In this case no treatment is of any avail, as the animal is soon rendered unserviceable for ordinary duties. Having ascertained that this structure is deficient in earthy matter, and that the animal matter is weighty, we are then in possession of facts that can be used to great advantage in preventing the malady. If taken in its early stages and the proper remedial agents administered, a cure may be effected. Since the remedies are such as vegetable tonics and stimulants, I would recommend the following to be given: Phosphate of lime, 6 ounces; powdered gentian root, 2 ounces; powdered ginger, 3 ounces; oatmeal, 4 pounds. This must be well mixed and divided into fifteen parts, and one part given with the food every night. The medicine given in this form is calculated to give tone to the functions of nutrition. Should there be enlargement

about the head, the external treatment should be in the form of an ambrocatation to be used as follows: Olive oil, 8 ounces; spirits of turpentine, 4 ounces; spirits of camphor, 3 ounces; oil of cedar, 1 ounce. Mix and apply once a day.

If you have not time for a thorough reading of your agricultural papers, file them away for future reading.

Reject a horse with a big, coarse head; do not look a second time at a horse with either a long, slack back or with a hollow back.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft, or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, sweeny, stifles, sprains, sore and swollen throat, coughs etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Every bottle warranted by Swift & Holliday, druggists, Topeka, Kas.

The poultry interest is one of great importance to the country. Although there are comparatively few large breeders of poultry, yet there are few farms that have not more or less of the feathered tribe thereon. The rearing and care of a moderate-sized flock is a pleasure and if rightly managed it will be found a source of profit.

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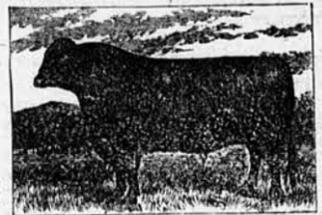
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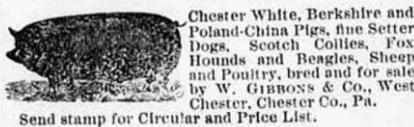
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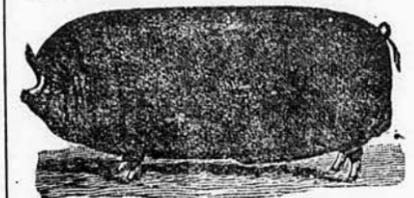
PIGS and MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. We have a splendid lot of the above named hogs and turkeys for sale at hard time prices. Write for prices before making purchases if you need anything in this line. Satisfaction guaranteed. W.M. BOOTH & SON, Winchester, Kas.

SELECT HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES!

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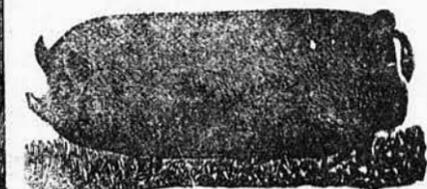
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STRAYED—From northwest corner Fifth and Lincoln streets, a Milch Cow, most all white, some black spots on head and shoulders. Suitable reward for return of cow or information of her whereabouts. A. M. Kent, Topeka.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—One blood-bay Mare, 15 hands high, crippled in right hind foot. Also, one brown Mare, 14 hands high, with brown coat; coat had hater on when last seen. Finder will please call at corner Hinton and Lincoln streets, and get reward. J. T. Franklin, Topeka.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A dark bay Pony Mare; aged, apparently with foal, blind in right eye, white spot on forehead, some white on one or both hind feet. The finder will be rewarded. Call on or address "R. F.," KANSAS FARMER office, Topeka.

WILL SELL OR TRADE—One-half blood Clyde Stallion, Annandale, Jr.; brought from Illinois; acclimated and a good breeder. W. Guy McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

BARTHOLOMEW & CO., Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 189 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas. Write them for information about Topeka, the capital of the State, or lands, farms or city property.

FOR RENT—For cash, a Farm of 800 acres, fourteen miles northeast of Council Grove, Kas. It has good house and barn and well, 52 acres broke and 640 acres fenced with four strands of barbed wire. Address S. S. Cartwright, Topeka, Kas.

FRUIT TREES.—We have in surplus, Budded Peach Trees, twelve of the best varieties, 4 to 6 feet, \$1.50 per 100. Apple Trees of all the leading varieties, largely winter, 4 to 5 feet, \$1 per 100. No. 1 Concord 1-year Grape Vines, \$15 per 1,000, \$1.75 per 100. 1-year Maple, 12 to 30-inch, \$1.75 per 1,000. Other stock cheap. We will box free and deliver at depot any of the above stock. Douglas County Nursery, Lawrence, Kansas. Wm. Plasket & Sons.

THOROUGHbred SHORT-HORN SALE!

All Pedigrees Straight.

On Wednesday, July 20, 1887, I will sell at my farm, three miles southwest of Topeka, and one-fourth mile south of Seabrook P. O., on the Auburn and Topeka road, a desirable lot of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cows, Heifers and Bulls, good colors and fine, individually. 4 Cows, good milkers and breeders, calves at heel; 3 Cows, good milkers, fresh in the fall; 3 fine red 2-year-old Heifers, bred; 1 fine red 1-year-old Heifer; 1 Bull, 12th Duke of Kirklevington; 1 2-year-old Stallion, sired by Parmes; 1 good Work Team, and other stock. These cattle are finely-bred and pedigrees all straight. I take this method to close out the entire lot to the best bidder, as my health has failed and I have sold my farm and quit business. This is a good opportunity to get as good stock as there is in the country.

Terms:—Twelve months at 7 per cent. interest, purchaser making bankable paper; 5 per cent. off for cash. Sale to commence promptly at 1 o'clock. Lunch on the ground. We mean just what we advertise. Come and make your price and take the cattle. A. F. MCCASLIN, TOPEKA, KAS. CAPT. A. J. HUNGATE, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE!

THE GRAND BATES BULL,

Baron Bates 13th, 54616, (Vol 26, A. S. H. H. Book.)

Baron Bates, as his pedigree shows, is one of the best bred Bates bulls in the land. He is a beautiful red, an easy keeper, good disposition, a sure getter, and in fair working order weighs about 2,200 pounds. Is sold only because we can't use him longer on our herd. Price \$400 on cars. He cost us as a yearling \$1,000. G. W. GLICK & SON, ATCHISON, KAS.

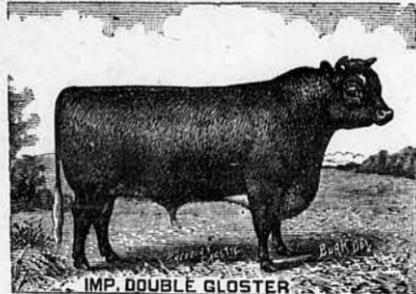
Jerseys for Sale -- Less Than Value!

Ten Jersey Cows, one to six weeks fresh, 2 to 7 years old; five 2-year-old Heifers, fresh in two to five months; six 1-year-old Heifers fresh in five to seven months; six Cow Calves from 1 to 3 months old; one Bull Calf, 3 months old—price \$30; two Jersey Bulls, 5 and 6 years old, gentle and quiet to handle. H. S. FILLMORE, Green Lawn Fruit and Stock Place, and Breeder of Jersey Cattle, LAWRENCE, KAS.

Sheep--For Sale--Sheep!

Rams, Wethers, Ewes, Lambs. Rams thoroughbred, balance high-grade Merinos. Staple long; fleeces average eight pounds. Ewes lamb in May. Shearing commences June 1. Will sell before or after that time. Range overstocked and must sell. T. O. FOX, Ellsworth, Kansas.

SHORT-HORN SALE!



IMP. DOUBLE GLOSTER

Clay Center,

OLAY COUNTY, KANSAS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, '87,

At 1 o'clock p. m.

30 SHORT-HORNS 30

Registered, Cruickshank-Topped, Beefy and Wealthy, from the

Blue Valley Herd of Wm. P. Higinbotham, Manhattan, Kansas,

INCLUDING FIVE VERY FINE YOUNG BULLS

Ready for service. The females are bred to the Cruickshank Bull Imp. Double Gloster 55403, (49883). (Imp. Gloster will be on exhibition at the sale). TERMS:—Cash, or six months time on bankable notes. Catalogues ready June 25th.

COL. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.

WM. P. HIGINBOTHAM, Proprietor Blue Valley Herd and Stud, MANHATTAN, KAS.

FIRST ANNUAL PUBLIC SALE

OF A. J. C. C.

REGISTERED JERSEY CATTLE

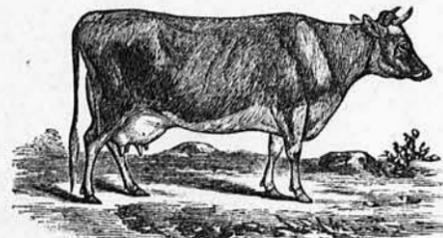
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At 1 o'clock p. m.

Will sell FIFTY HEAD OF JERSEYS, representing the blood of St. Lambert, Coomastie, Signal, Duke 76, Rex, Rajah, and many others. Catalogues mailed on application. Address S. B. ROHRER, Newton, Kas.



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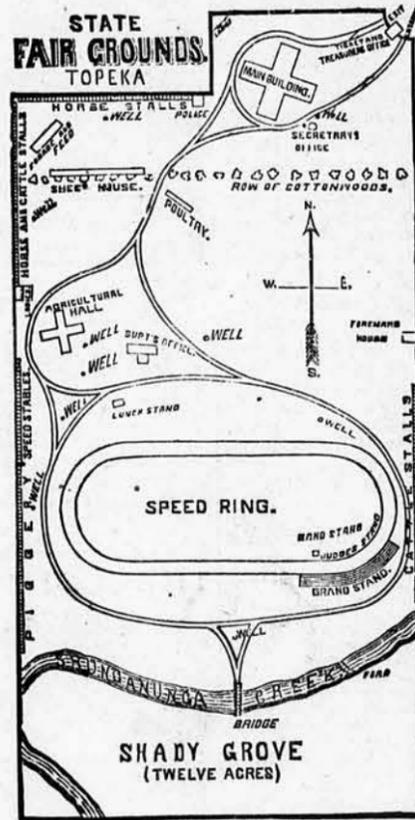
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