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The American Idea.

The people who are preaching doctrines in this country that are inimical to the American idea of government have little idea of the overwhelming sentiment in favor of the ballot, the free school system, obedience to the law and the good order of society which prevails throughout the American population. This country is intensely American. The native born element and the very large majority of our adopted citizenship is in favor of the supremacy of American ideas. A few nights since we attended a meeting that packed one of the largest halls in Chicago, and it was composed entirely of Americans, that is of those who were born upon American soil and those who became naturalized citizens with the intention of becoming thoroughly American. Probably there was not a professional politician in the house, and from appearances there was not one who did not love America with all his heart. The advocacy of maintaining American institutions and preserving American characteristics was received with an enthusiasm that gave little encouragement to

plotters against Americanism, whatever may be their character or position. As the sentence, the ballot and not the bomb must be the resort for the correction of wrongs real or fancied, dropped from the lips of one of the speakers—though spoken in a way that it may be doubted if he expected that it would arouse much enthusiasm—it was received with such tumultuous applause, swelling into a mighty waive of noise and subsiding only to be renewed over and over again, that the little knot of anarchists in this city are dull of comprehension indeed if they cannot realize that Americans will stand none of their folly.

Perhaps in no country in the world can be found so much latent loyalty to the systems under which they live, as can be found among the people of the United States. Americans are not noisy, in the ordinary course of life. They are a people who attend to their own business and say little. Indeed, they are so slow and conservative in the way of demonstration that it often seems as if disaster would certainly overwhelm them before they can be aroused. But they are thinking all the time, if they are not saying much; and they are always prepared for decisive action in an emergency. Crowding our great cities, and scattered over our farms are millions of men who do not make much fuss, but who would spring to arms in the twinkling of an eye to resist any assault upon American principles. They are lenient with the mouthing anarchist,

who is too much of a coward to remain in Europe and attempt to enforce his methods, but comes here to do so because the American people are lenient. But he is inexcusably ignorant of the character and temper of this people, if he supposes for a moment, that if he goes beyond a certain point in antagonizing what is purely and clearly American, they will not step on him as they would on a worm. This country is not a hot bed for the development of crankism or Europeanism. It is not a battle ground for every loafer of Europe to come to for the

The Farmer's Education.

[From a graduating address by W. S. Blacthly, Bloomington, Ind.]

The essential duty of the coming generation of scientists is not, therefore, so much to learn more, as to use their influence in disseminating among the people generally that which is already known concerning the projects of nature. There are two principal ways of doing this. First and foremost is by means of the common schools, for, taking Indiana as an example, 58 per cent. of the pupils of the common schools become either

sect; so that they could protect the one and destroy the other?

Which can the farmer of the future best afford to do without, a knowledge of the principal parts of all the irregular verbs, or a knowledge of the process by which the brown earth bulks from tiny seed the stalk, and flower, and fruit? From which will he derive most pleasure during his life work on the farm, a knowledge of cube-root and duodecimal, or a knowledge of the names and structure of the birds and fishes which he daily sees around him? Which will best cultivate that refined feeling for beauty which enables one to discover the out-of-the-way, unnoticed charms of nature, a knowledge of how to spell correctly "phthisic" and "uncomprehensibility" or a knowledge of those geological laws and forces which have molded and carved into fantastic forms, the surface of this grand old earth of ours?

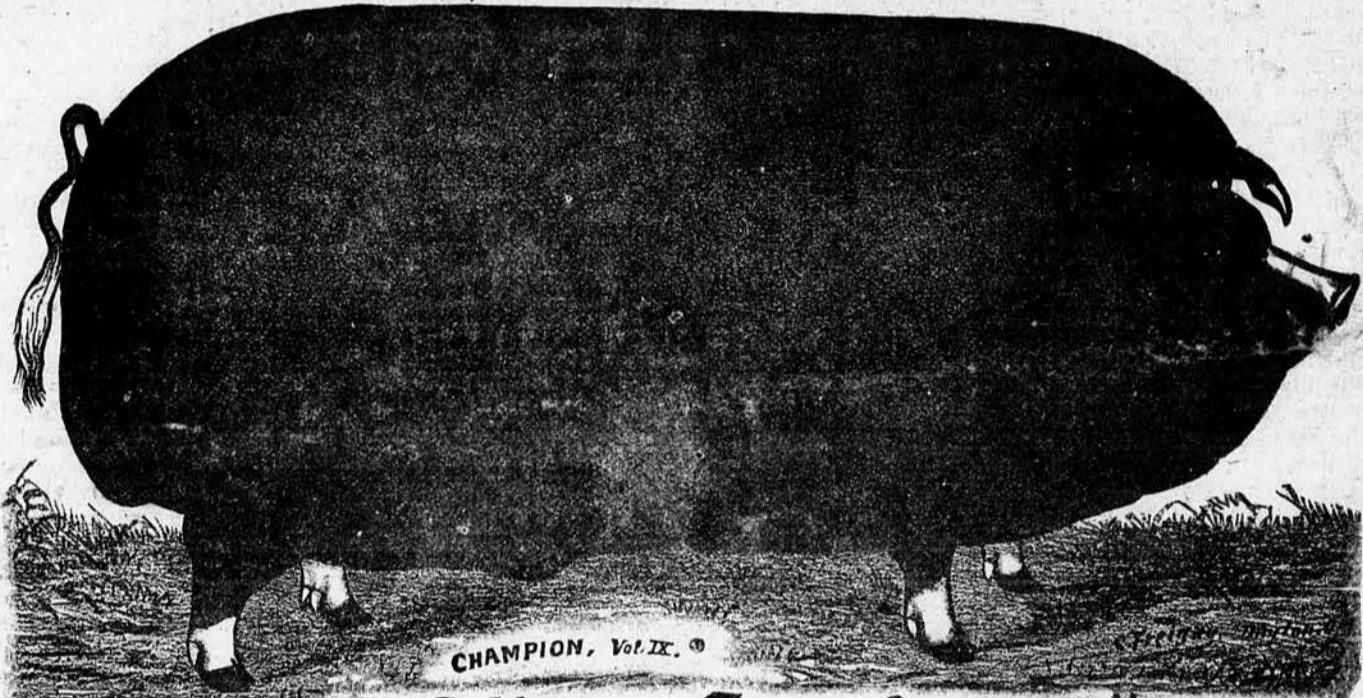
Let then the time spent in our common schools on grammar, geography, spelling and arithmetic, be lessened at least one-half, and in the hours thus gained let the elements of botany, geology, zoology

and entomology be taught. If this be found impracticable at least one school in each township should be maintained where such branches are taught, for if farmers pay the taxes to support the schools the benefits which they receive from them should be the most practical which can be given.

The Illustration of Champion.

The first-page illustration of Champion (Vol. IX O. P. C. R.) is a splendid likeness of this fine animal, from a sketch by Freigau, the noted swine artist. Champion was sired by Chief Commander 6775, he by Brown's Commander 4877, out of Gypsy Queen 8356; his dam, M. B. Bess 4th 14474, her sire, Give or Take 1585, he by Tom Corwin 2d 2037. It would be difficult to find a better strain of blood than is represented in young Champion, which is a fair representative of the Walnut Grove herd of Poland-Chinas, owned by Mr. V. B. Howey, Topeka. The brood sows of this herd are descendants of M. B. Bess 4th 14474, she being either the dam or grand-dam of all the sows. Readers of the FARMER are cordially invited to inspect this herd.

I am of opinion that there is nothing so beautiful, but that there is something still more beautiful, of which this is the mere image and expression, a something which can neither be perceived by the eyes, the ears, nor any of the senses; we comprehend it merely in the imagination.—Cicero.



Bred and owned by V. B. HOWEY, TOPEKA, SHAWYER CO. KANSAS.

purpose of waging a war to establish his peculiar ideas. It is America, with American institutions and American notions and American peculiarities. The vast majority who come to the country from foreign lands, come because it is America. They would not come if it were anything else; and they make good citizens and are heartily welcomed. No other class of people are welcome. Their room is preferable to their company; but if they persist in coming, they must behave themselves. But as lovers of American systems we must be on our guard. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. We have no wall about the United States, and we do not want one. But as long as the country is wide open we shall have some plotters come, and they must be watched and throttled.—Western Rural.

An authority gives the consumption of corn as follows: "180,000,000 bushels are used for human food, 624,000,000 for working animals, 20,000,000 for seed, 100,000,000 for the production of spirits and glucose, 65,000,000 for export, and 900,000,000 for the food of meat-producing animals."

The farmers of South Carolina have concluded that they can no longer raise rice with profit. It is very difficult to obtain reliable labor for the rice fields. During the last few years several other cereals have come into use in the place of rice, and the demand for it has decreased.

farmers or farmers' wives, while of the present farmers of the state only 6 per cent. ever attended any higher institution of learning. The arts by which they live and gain a support for themselves and families are utterly foreign to anything they ever saw or heard or studied in the little school-houses where they spent so many toilsome months and years.

Before entering school every farmer's son has begun to acquire for himself many of the simpler facts of the natural sciences. He easily recognizes the differences between birds and bees. He knows at a glance a robin from a crow, a mole from a mouse, a fish from a crawfish. But once placed in school the great text-book of nature written in the child's vernacular—the beautiful language of living facts and visible forms—is taken from him, and in its place eight text-books are substituted which are the work of puny man, and on the leading principles of each of which hardly two of our so-called "great educators" will agree.

Now, to banish wholly any one of the eight common school studies is not for a moment to be thought of; but there should be a restriction in the amount taught of some of them; and I appeal to all fair-minded persons as to which would be more profitable to our farmers, a knowledge of the names of the rivers of Patagonia and the capes of Australia, or a knowledge of how to distinguish the beneficial from the injurious in-

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.

Corn and Pork.

Mr. Joseph Allen, of Butler county, Ohio, a farmer of twenty-five years' experience, some time ago published in the *Farmer's Review* results of a few experiments which he made in order to ascertain as nearly as practicable the value of corn when used for pork-making. We quote:

First Trial.—I selected twenty choice Poland-China hogs, weighed them, September 6, 1869; the twenty hogs weighed 5,270 pounds, live weight; paid for them 9½ cents per pound, making their total cost \$500.65. They were fed three times a day for sixty-five days, in which time they consumed 300 bushels of corn; had a plank floor to feed on, straw stacks for shelter, and convenient to good, pure running water. They were then reweighed, and weighed 8,425 pounds, making a gain in the sixty-five days' feeding of 3,155 pounds, or 157½ pounds per hog—a daily average gain of 2.62 pounds each—which made 10½ pounds for each bushel of corn fed. Their net weight in Cincinnati was 6,993 pounds, showing a loss from gross to net weight of only 17 per cent. They were sold at 11½ cents per pound, amounting to \$821.67; deducting their original cost, \$500.65, the 300 bushels of corn they ate would amount to \$321.02; or \$1.06½ per bushel. The yearly average price of corn in Cincinnati that year was 85 cents per bushel.

Second Trial.—August 29, 1870, I weighed 100 head of hogs of the Kentucky thin-rind stock, sixteen months old, which aggregated 15,000 pounds, or an average of 150 pounds per hog. This stock is of medium size, not so large as the Poland-China, but remarkably good feeders when fully grown. They had been fed sufficient corn during the first fall and winter to keep them in good growing condition, and turned on good clover pasture the first of May, and kept there until August 21, without any kind of grain. They were fed on good sound old corn till September 10, and on new corn to December 1, 101 days, consuming 2,200 bushels in that time, and weighed 25,484 pounds. Counting their gross gain at 5½ cents per pound, which was their home value, gives \$1,401.62 for the 2,200 bushels of corn fed them, making the value of corn at home 63½ cents per bushel. The yearly average price of corn in Cincinnati for that year was 56 cents per bushel.

In the above calculation the gross gain is valued at the home-selling price, which is the correct basis for calculating the profits in feeding grain to stock; but stock to feed can as a general rule, or should be, bought for less than the selling price when fattened and ready for market. The daily average gain of this lot was 2½ pounds, the total gain in 101 days 252 3-10 pounds per hog, and for each bushel of corn fed showed a gain of 11½ pounds. This is the largest gain per bushel that I ever have made in feeding corn to hogs, but they were old and fully matured in growth of frame, and in the best possible condition for feeding. Their net weight in Cincinnati was 34,100 pounds, showing a loss from gross to net of but 16 per cent. They were sold at 6½ cents, value \$2,301.75; this gave \$42.13 for their delivery at Cincinnati over the 5½ cents gross, or live weight, at home.

Third Trial.—I bought 200 bushels of corn at 65 cents per bushel, \$130, selected fifty Poland-China hogs, which weighed December 1, 1881, 10,655

pounds. They were fed regularly morning, noon and evening on a plank floor, had good shelter, and the corn lasted them twenty-four days. At the end of that time they weighed 12,660 pounds, showing a total gain of 2,005 pounds, 40 pounds average, a daily average gain per hog of 1½ pounds. This gave 10 pounds of flesh for each bushel of corn fed. Now, valuing the gross gain at 6½ cents per pound at home, this trial gave but 30 cents more than the cost of the corn, to say nothing of the trouble of feeding and the risk of hogs dying.

Fourth Trial.—January 1, 1883, sixteen choice spring hogs, nine months old, weighed 2,215 pounds, average 140½ pounds. They were fed till March 27, eighty-six days, in which time they consumed 138½ bushels of corn, and at the latter date weighed 3,610 pounds, a total gain of 1,365 pounds, or 85½ pounds per hog; daily average gain per head 1 pound; this gives 10 pounds for each bushel of corn fed. They were sold at 7½ cents per pound, live weight, which gave \$102.37 for the 138½ bushels of corn, making the value of the corn per bushel at home 74½ cents. The yearly average price of No. 2 corn in Cincinnati was 57½ cents.

All the above trials were made on selected hogs, which had extra care and were fed on sound corn. As a general rule nine to ten pounds gross is fully an average gain per bushel of corn fed to full-grown hogs. A good, careful feeder, with good weather for feeding, good corn and shelter from the cold storms can make ten to eleven pounds gain per bushel; but those who pay little attention to improving their stock, who seldom commence feeding till late in the fall, and then feed in the mud, with no shelter from inclement weather, cannot expect to realize over eight to nine pounds of gross pork per bushel of corn even on old hogs, and on young ones less, as all my experience has proven.

From the examples given above, and my belief that ten pounds of gross pork is a good average gain for each bushel of corn fed, I submit the following comparative values of corn and hogs: When corn is worth 40 cents per bushel, the price of hogs, live weight, should be 4½ cents per pound; corn at 50 cents, hogs should sell at 5½ cents; corn at 60 cents, hogs should be 6½ cents; corn at 70 cents, hogs should be 7½ cents; corn at 80 cents, hogs should sell at 8½ cents. This does not make any allowance for hogs dying.

Experience With Swine Plague.

A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* says his experience has convinced him that "pigs which are fed on a variety of foods and are supplied with pure water, and warm and dry shelter are capable of great resistance to the contagion of swine plague, and also that if attacked by the disease, they frequently can be cured if prompt action be taken. Every swine-breeder may as well know first as last, that it is utterly useless to treat hogs that are attacked by the plague if their systems have been especially prepared for its reception and cultivation by injudicious feeding and unsanitary surroundings. Such hogs not only contract the disease upon the slightest exposure, but they also help to increase its virulence to such an extent that even those that are healthy and vigorous are unable to withstand an attack.

"Swine-breeders should bear in mind that the disease always increases in virulence in proportion to the number attacked. Hence the necessity for close attention, and prompt action in whatever method of treatment may be adopted. The first symptoms of the disease manifested by a pig should be the signal for its instant removal from

the herd. Some advocate removing the sound animals from the yard and leaving those that are sick. In case the owner has eight or ten yards, each provided with warm and dry sheds, the idea would be a good one, but when he has only one yard fitted up with sheds, troughs, feeding floors, etc., it would hardly be practicable. If the first pig attacked is promptly removed when the first symptoms of illness are exhibited, no germs will be deposited; and there will be much less danger of others taking the disease while surrounded by pig comforts and conveniences, than if turned into an open yard and exposed to storms and cold.

"When the herd is closely watched, and the matter of removal carefully attended to, a herd that is healthy and vigorous will frequently pass the crisis with very little loss, either in number or weight. If the affected ones do not show good signs of recovery within three days, it is best to knock them on the head, and then destroy every vestige of them with fire, together with all litter and bedding they have come in contact with. Then apply disinfectants freely to the floor and walls of the building they occupied. In some cases the simplest remedies supplemented with clean, dry quarters, and varied food, will work a complete cure in a short time.

"Last year I had a pig which I was fattening in the highest style of the art, for my own use. Its food comprised the best materials and was varied daily, and its drink was milk and water. It was one of the most lively and frisky pigs I ever saw, and my appetite waxed keen when I thought of the delicious ham and juicy sausage contained in its frame. But, during my absence, the pigs of my nearest neighbor caught the plague in its worst form, and all died. On my return I learned that he had turned them out of the pen when first attacked, and one of them had strayed through my yard. I immediately went to the pen of my porker, and found it lying in one corner with its eyes closed, and the end of its nose resting on the ground. I took a lath and with some smart spating induced it to walk into a small shed. Finding that warm milk and other pig delicacies failed to tempt its appetite, I gave it a quantity of soft coal, broken small. It chewed a bit, gave a grunt of satisfaction, then crunched away until it had eaten nearly half a peck. That pig ate over half a bushel of coal in two days, and would touch nothing else. At the end of that time it had become quite lively and began to eat food; then it wouldn't touch coal. It recovered completely in five days, but it had lost twenty pounds in weight. It regained its weight within three weeks, but my appetite for that particular piece of pork had vanished, and I sold it.

"Many men wonder how the contagion is spread over a neighborhood so rapidly. It is distributed by running water, stray animals, dogs, crows and buzzards, and by the boots and clothing of hog-buyers and the owners of affected hogs. I have seen hundreds of buzzards and thousands of crows feasting on the dead hogs that short-witted farmers had hauled out into their fields and pastures, and even along roadsides. Can any sane man wonder at the rapid spread, and increased virulence of the disease. The only way to keep it out of a herd, is to put the animals into a small, clean yard and establish a shotgun quarantine. But even with these precautions a buzzard, crow or wandering dog may introduce it. Not until people learn to destroy every vestige of their dead hogs with fire, and to use disinfectant freely, need any man hope to keep his herds perfectly safe from the

plague when it appears in his neighborhood."

A Sheep Destroyer.

Growing on the Western plains of America is a pretty looking kind of grass, resembling oats, and which is called, popularly, weather grass or needle grass—botanically, *Stipa spartea*. What may be its special sphere of usefulness to man or in the economy of nature, granting that it had such a sphere, is hardly worth considering in the light of its evil works.

Looked at casually, while in its growing state, it might be mistaken for immature or bastard oats, although a moment's inspection would reveal its true character. The seed, particularly, would serve to emphasize its unlikeness to its useful cousin, and it is this seed which, as a seemingly insignificant but really potent agent of destruction, claims our attention.

The seed in general conformation, but not otherwise, is like the oat. Its base is tipped with a tiny point as sharp and hard as that of a pin. Almost hiding this tip, and extending upward to nearly half the length of the seed, is a soft, silky, hair-like growth. The remainder of the seed, which has a total length of about three-quarters of an inch, is bare, smooth, and flinty. A minute depression, made by the unfolding of the edges of the case, runs the entire length of the seed.

From the upper end of the seed runs a long awn or beard, varying in length from four to seven inches. This awn is a simple but beautiful piece of mechanism, designed apparently for the sole purpose of enabling the seed to sow itself. It is tightly twisted, screw-like for two-thirds of its length, and then turns abruptly into a right angle, the remaining one-third being untwisted. They who are acquainted with the so-called animated oats or the wild oats will be familiar with the action of the twisted awn under the influence of wet or dry weather. The awn unloosens or tightens its twist according as it comes under the influence of wet or dry conditions, and the untwisted, right-angled end remaining quiescent enables the seed to writhe and turn and burrow deeper and deeper into the earth.

This application of its mechanical powers to the proper end of saving its life is both beautiful and pleasing; but, unfortunately, those powers being mechanical act with equal vigor to an improper end. Caught in the seemingly impenetrable wool of the sheep, and there subjected to the influence of alternate moisture and dryness, the awns do their work, and, incredible as it may seem, propel the seed so far as to cause the needle to penetrate the hide of the animal. The awn breaks off, and the needles penetrate the vital parts of the sheep, causing painful death. The harmless-looking, silky growth on the needle, tending backward from the point as it does, acts as a barb to prevent any retrograde movement of the intruding needle.

The points, too, not only enter the body of the sheep in this way, but also stick in the nostrils, nose and lips, where, however, they do less harm than when eaten and swallowed into the stomach, in which event death must follow.

Sheepmen guard against loss from this cause by frequent examination of the sheep during the period when *Stipa spartea* is ripe, and by burning the pasture in June, at which time the deadly grass has just commenced its growth. Prevention in this instance, as in others, is better than cure, for it is no easy matter to examine every sheep of a large herd so carefully that all the needles can be detected and withdrawn.—*Farming World, Edinburg, Scotland.*

In the Dairy.

The Farm--The Ration--The Herd.

A dairyman, near Philadelphia, asked some questions in the *Country Gentleman*, and Prof. Stewart answered them:

EDITORS COUNTRY GENTLEMEN:—There is a farm near here which will grow freely corn, oats, clover or timothy hay and carrots, with ample silos; a milk dairy only; mill convenient for grinding; horse-power to cut hay in the barn. What is the best ration for milk production, having in view quality of milk as well as quantity? I assume, that Prof. Stewart knows about the cost of bran and linseed meal in this vicinity as well as of any other elements he may think desirable in the ration. If he were so situated and desired to feed to the very best pecuniary advantage, considering both present production, and the increase of the milking capacity of his herd, what ration would he use and in what quantity per day? Would he make any difference except quantity between Holstein-Friesian and Jerseys, and if so, what? Or if only in quantity, how much? X.

The situation which X presents requires the most economical and profitable dairy management of a valuable farm, in an interesting location, near one of the finest dairy markets in America. Here is the basis for a short treatise on the best system of dairying. But, however tempting, we can only find space to give the points to be considered in the discussion of such a situation.

First, the farm should be made to contribute as large a part of the food for the herd as it can, and especially the bulky part of that involving heavy carriage. The most important class of forage plants for the production of milk and butter, is clover. It includes in the climate of this farm red clover, large and small, and alsike clover. The latter is perennial, and grows and matures well with timothy. Red clover should here give, in its several cuttings, twenty tons green, or over five tons of cured hay per acre. Alsike and timothy will give one heavy cutting, and, in favorable seasons, a lighter second cutting. Corn, producing such large crops of green fodder, is very important for ensilage, and, as ensilage is most valuable when made as near a complete ration as possible, second-crop clover, or clover and timothy, or winter vetch, and corn may properly be ensiled together. Oats and peas, sown early, but mown high, before the head starts, to delay maturity, may also be used to ensilo with corn—peas being very rich in nitrogen. Better still, if on dry land, peas and oats may be pastured by cattle to keep them back so as to reach the proper stage of maturity for ensiling with the corn crop.

It is to be inferred that this farm is to be kept in a very fertile condition, so that full crops may be raised, and the most important means for keeping it in such condition is the complete saving and application of the liquid and solid droppings of the animals kept on it.

And, in order to fully utilize the large crops of ensilage corn raised, it becomes necessary to feed with it food rich in albuminoids, such as malt sprouts, pea meal, linseed or cottonseed meal, four pounds of malt sprouts or pea meal, or two and one-half pounds of linseed or cottonseed meal will balance fifty pounds of corn ensilage and make it equal to very good clover hay. Then the rest of the ration may be made up of corn meal, bran, or ground oats. Bright, clean, light-colored malt sprouts may often be bought in large lots at from \$10 to \$13 per ton, and will more than pay cost in milk or meat production, besides adding the whole cost to the value of the manure. And, situated as this farm is, sprouts, linseed and cottonseed meal, and bran, may be liberally purchased and fed for this purpose.

It will be seen that the purchase of these extra foods enables all the fodder products of the farm to be utilized as food for the herd and turned into

manure. The grasses and clovers are the most profitable productions of the farm, because involving the least proportional labor to income, and especially is this true of the clovers, of which several crops can be cut per year. When the crop is timothy alone, it is worth more for market hay than to feed for milk. If managed on the best system, a farm, in this situation, should feed a large Holstein-Friesian cow upon every two acres, or two Jerseys upon three acres, fed for large milk or butter production; and if the land is used simply to produce coarse fodder, each acre will produce the fodder for one large cow, and two acres for three small cows—this coarse fodder including the grasses, clovers and corn. This farm may well illustrate *intensive farming*. Carrots or other root crops are not profitable for feeding with ensilage. Corn ensilage has nearly the same chemical composition, and is much cheaper food.

Dairy Notes.

The cow's udder, with its teats, is not a mere vessel with pipes for outlets, but a mass of intricate ducts, which run together very much like those of a sponge.

All rash changes in feed and in treatment should be avoided, and above all, do not intermit the kindness in the least, without which a milk cow will never do her best.

Vast numbers of good cows are ruined every year by carelessness, by neglect, and by brutality of milkers. The manner of milking and the circumstances connected therewith are not fully understood, or, if understood, not fully appreciated by dairyman.

It is the practice of many farmers to keep a class of cattle which is equally well adapted to all departments of their live stock industry. It makes a fair butter and cheese record, and when superannuated, so far as the dairy is concerned, its usefulness for the flock is not yet gone.

One should be very cautious about interfering with the operation of the teat, and especially in trying to push anything into it. At times it is necessary to do this, but quills and straws are extremely objectionable. But every one who owns a cow should have and keep a silver tube expressly for this purpose, as he may never know the day when he will want to use it.

It is a great fault with many farmers to allow their cows the range of the farm, thus getting more exercise than is good for a milch cow, trampling the fields and making muddy paths, while the frost-bitten food that they pick is of reduced benefit, and leaves the fields bare and exposed to the winter's severity. It is an error to suppose that late grass, frost-bitten and bleached, is of more value as feed than for protection and plant food. Leaving the grass un-fed is in effect green manuring without the expense of turning it under.

The quantity of milk that a cow gives depends much upon the mode, time and regularity of milking. Cows do best that have one regular milker, and the time of milking should be carefully attended to and not be subject to variation from day to day. The udder should be brushed, and in case of any dirt on it should be cleansed by washing with a cloth and water. For if the cow has been driven through muddy places and thus become besmeared, any dirt accidentally falling in the pail will communicate its taint to the milk. Wetting the hands and teats with milk before milking is a very bad practice. This should always be avoided, both for the comfort of the animal and the cleanliness of the milk. The milker should have short finger nails, for long nails will be sure to hurt the teat and cause irritation of the cow.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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.

HORSES.

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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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.

DR. W. H. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Mo., proprietor of

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and breeder of fashionable Short-horns. Straight Rose of Sharon bull at head of herd. Fine show bulls and other stock for sale.

GUERNSEYS.—Elm Park Place, Lawrence, Kas. L. Bullene, dealer in registered Guernsey Cattle. Young stock for sale. Telephone connection to farm.

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C. H. HOLMES & CO., Grinnell, Iowa, breeders of Jersey Cattle and Duroc Jersey Swine. Prices to suit the times. Send for catalogue.

PLATTE VIEW HERD.—Of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle, Chester White and Berkshire Hogs. Address E. M. Finney & Co., Box 790, Fremont, Neb.

SWINE.

ELM GROVE HERD OF REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA SWINE.—Z. D. Smith, proprietor, Greenleaf, Washington Co., Kas. Pigs and Sows bred, for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs \$1.25 for 13; \$2.25 for 26.

WALNUT GROVE HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS.—V. B. Howey, proprietor, box 103, Topeka, Kas. My hogs are strictly thoroughbred, of the finest strains in America. All breeders recorded in Ohio Poland-China Record. Chief Commander No. 6775 at head of herd. Pigs for sale, from 2 to 10 months, from \$10 to \$25.

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 \$1 to \$5 per pair. Pigs at reasonable rates.

J. M. McKEE, Wellington, Kas., breeder of Poland-China Hogs—A. P. C. R. Five kinds of Poultry. Choice pigs and fine fowls for sale. Prices low. Write.

ROBERT COOK, Iola, Kas., thirty years a breeder of Poland-China Swine of the very best and most profitable strains. Breeders registered in O. P. C. R.

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

BAHNTGE BROS., Winfield, Kas., breeders of Large English Berkshire Swine of prize-winning strains. None but the best. Prices as low as the lowest. Correspondence solicited.

F. M. LALL, MARSHALL, MO., breeder of the finest strains of POLAND-CHINA HOGS and PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS. Eggs in season, \$1 for 13. Catalogue free.

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

W. W. WALTIRE, Carbondale, Kas., breeder for eight years of Thoroughbred Chester White Hogs and Short-horn Cattle. Stock for sale.

SWINE.

LEVI HURST, Oswego, Kas., breeder of thoroughbred Poland-China Swine. Eighteen years in the business. Pigs shipped C. O. D. to responsible parties.

F. W. ARNOLD & CO., Osborne, Kas., breeders of pure-bred Poland-China Swine. Breeders all recorded in Ohio Record. Young stock for sale. Also Wyandotte and Langshan Fowls and Pekin Ducks. Eggs, \$1 per 13.

SHEEP.

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.

IMPROVED REGISTERED MERINO SHEEP, Poland-China Hogs, Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks and Bronze Turkeys—all of prize-winning strains, bred and for sale by R. T. McCulley & Bro., Lee's Summit, Jackson county, Mo.

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

H. V. PUGSLEY, Plattsburg, Mo., breeder of MERINO Sheep. Ewes averaged nearly 17 lbs.; stock rams, 34 lbs. to 89 1/2 lbs. Extra rams and ewes for sale. Also Holstein Cattle.

POULTRY.

TOPEKA WYANDOTTE YARDS.—A. Gandy, 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. McMahan, 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 209, Carthage, Mo.

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

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

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 \$2.35 per 13.

SUNFLOWER POULTRY YARDS.—T. S. HAWLEY, Topeka, Kansas, breeder of PURE-BRED POULTRY. Leading varieties.

MARMATON VALLEY POULTRY YARDS. Mrs. ALLIE E. MILBURN, (Lock box 1401), Post SCOTT, Kas., breeder and shipper of thoroughbred Lt. Brahmas, P. Rocks, Wyandottes, B. Leghorns, B. Javas, B. Cochins, Mam. B. Turkeys, and P. Ducks. Fowls for sale at all times. Send for circular. Correspondence solicited and cheerfully acknowledged.

EUREKA POULTRY YARDS.—L. E. Pixley, Eureka, Kas., breeder of Wyandottes, B. B. R. Games, P. Rocks, B. and W. Leghorns, Buff Cochins and Pekin Ducks. Eggs and birds in season. Write for what you want.

N. R. NYE, Leavenworth, Kas., breeder of the leading varieties of Land and Water Fowls. DARK BRAHMAS a specialty. Send for Circular.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

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. C. H. R. Herd Books. Complete 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. **E. M. SHELTON,** Superintendent of Farm, MANHATTAN, KAS.

HAZARD STOCK FARM

—OF—
NEWTON, - - KANSAS,

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

Jersey Cattle.

The herd is headed by the Stoke Pegis 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.**

Correspondence.

Interesting Letter From Illinois.

[We had two letters on file for last week's issue of the FARMER, but they, with a good deal of editorial matter were laid aside for more interesting matter just then—the crop reports. We give them both now, the subject matter in no respect lessened in interest by the postponement of publication.—EDITOR.]

(No. 1.—Date June 24.)

To the farmers and live stock breeders and feeders of central Illinois, the prospect for an abundance of nearly every product they have for sale is most encouraging. Wheat harvest comes nearly two weeks earlier than usual. The hay crop, though less than last year, is being put up in good condition. Corn promises well, though at present some rain would be a benefit.

Altogether our farmers have little to complain of this season as regards the weather or any other of nature's agencies by which crops are injuriously affected. The most that now troubles them is the getting of their products to market. Freight rates are not satisfactory, particularly to the live stock men. Railroad charges have not of late been as low as they were years ago. Under the new laws enacted ostensibly for the purpose of protecting producers and shippers from the rapacity of railroad corporations, the latter are allowed to charge more for the same service than they did before. Many a shipper in this region who formerly sent cattle to Chicago at \$18 per car, is now made to pay \$30.50.

Two large meetings of live stock breeders, feeders and shippers, representing an extent of territory from which many thousands of fat cattle will soon be sent to market, have recently been held in Springfield. At the last meeting the railroad men were to have met with them before the State Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners. Both sides were to be heard with a view to an amicable adjustment of rates by the Commissioners. The live stock men were ready to present their case, but the representatives of the railroad interests begged for an extension of time. This was finally granted, and the 30th inst. set for another hearing before the Commissioners.

The railroad companies are now desirous of having the freight rates on cattle and other live stock determined by weight instead of as at present by carload lots, and with this in view they propose spending ever so many thousands of dollars in making necessary arrangements for weighing on arrival at destination. Against all this the cattlemen most earnestly protest. They well know that the expense must eventually come out of their pockets, and that the weighing will delay them in the delivery and sale of their animals. Granting, however, that these objections can be overcome, they still insist that it is unfair to ask them to consent to the weighing of their stock so far from home and by the very parties that they have found by experience are always ready to extort from them every dollar that well intended, though lame laws, do not actually prohibit.

(No. 2.—Date July 2.)

While it is to be hoped that the recent "amicable" adjustment, at Springfield, of the difficulties between the railroad managers and the live stock producers and shippers may continue, there are good reasons for thinking that war between the parties may again occur at any time. Though much is said of the mutual dependence on each other of railroad and live stock men, of their having interests in common and of the folly of any antagonism between them; there is no denying that each knows but little regarding the business of the other. During the conference in Springfield, on the 30th of June, mention was again made of the delay in the sale of live stock, which delay, it was thought, might result from the weighing of the same by the railroad companies on arrival at Chicago. In the course of the debate that followed a leading railroad man declared that when they landed the stock in Chicago their interest in it was at an end. It made no difference to the railroads whether the stock was sold the same day, or the next, or in three days. Where, in such talk as this, are to be found the signs of a common interest between shippers and carriers? It seems not unreasonable that between the parties named a feeling of

common interest should exist. The fact, however, that it does not, must be owing to a failure on the part of one or the other, or more likely on the part of both, to appreciate fully the situation of each. Is it true, for example, that it does not concern the railroads whether or not the shipper is able to promptly dispose of his stock on arrival in Chicago? So long as the railroads are indifferent on this point, so long as they fail to place the shippers' stock in the best condition to be sold and the money sent quickly into the country, just so long will they be working to the injury of the producer and shipper, and in the end to their own loss as well. Let them consider well, therefore, the new proposition to determine freight rates on live stock by weighing on arrival at destination, and in this consideration place themselves for a time in the situation of the producer or shipper and see how the matter looks from that side. No treaty of peace can be expected to last long or to do much good that is not based on correct knowledge of the situation and a proper appreciation of the relations of the parties to each other.

PHIL THURFTON.

From Brown County--Chinch-Bugs.

Kansas Farmer:

The season has been earlier than usual thus far in everything growing and ripening. The fall wheat in this quarter does not amount to much, the acreage being small, and that was cut short by the dry spring. The spring wheat is better, the early sown being excellent, and oats, also, are a big crop and about 20 per cent. larger acreage than usual. Corn looks very promising. Owing to the dryness of the subsoil and the multitude of the chinch-bugs now being fledged in the stubble fields, it will require more rain to make a crop this than last year. The hay crop which looked so scanty even on June 1st, has thickened up wonderfully. With favorable haying weather the next ten days an abundance of hay (mostly tame hay) will be made.

I notice an inquiry in the FARMER about suckers on corn, the cause of their appearance, and the advisability of removing them. As to removing them, a farmer in Kansas, with his extensive fields, as we farm at present, will find it as unprofitable work as to plant by hand and count the grains to be dropped in a hill, would be. The cause of suckers is an over-abundance of plant food during growth of the stalk or the early part of it. Hence top planting on fall plowing, and shallow listing next, is the most conducive to their appearance. Corn planted in deep listed or listed at moderate depth at least is seldom troubled with suckers, as it does not reach the best supply of plant food until the stalk is mostly made, and the ear begins to form. Where corn is too thin on the ground suckers are useful in bearing an ear just like other stalks, and sometimes another one in the top.

The subject of chinch bugs has received some attention, and will probably receive more attention before the close of this season. And this is well, if any efforts of man can lessen their destructiveness. The advice to destroy their hiding places for winter is good, if it be done while the bug is there. It is the matured bug that hibernates, and it can stand any rough treatment of weather. The grinding heel of stock on the frozen ground, and still more, the grinding teeth when eating the fodder, destroys many bugs. Hence stalk fields pastured very close during freezing weather become comparatively free from them. The chinch bug does not remain in the fields of its winter quarters unless it has pasture there. In early spring, on the first warm still days, they can be seen flying slowly in search of suitable quarters to live and lay their eggs. I noticed three such days last spring, when they emigrated to greener fields, and on the wing. A thin stand of small grain (wheat, rye, etc.) is their favorite laying and hatching place, because the sun can reach the eggs to warm and hatch them. Poor stands of small grain had better be plowed up as unprofitable for more than one reason.

H. F. M.

Some Benefit.

Kansas Farmer:

If the farmer who attends the different fairs where stock is exhibited will take the pains, there is no doubt but that he will learn much that will be to his advantage, especially if he is willing to learn and then

make the most of the knowledge thus acquired. If he is a thinking farmer and he sees a cow that will give a sufficient amount of milk from which 800 pounds of butter can be made, when he has no idea whether he receives milk to make 100 or 200, he is very liable to go home with something of a determination to know more about his cows. If he does this, and in addition to his being a thinking farmer he is a business man, after he investigates and ascertains just how much each of his cows average, he will be very liable to make such changes as will aid in improving or rather increasing the quantity of butter.

How many cows on the farm will average 200 pounds of butter each year even when given good feed and care? The larger percent. will not, and when we consider that this is only one-fourth of what can be secured, and so many fail even to give us this, the difference between what is received and what might be is clearly a considerable amount.

With a large class only seeing is believing, and to them if they can be induced to attend there is no question that much good can be done, provided, of course, that the farmer is disposed to profit by what he sees.

We are often considered slow, and there is no doubt but that in many respects we are, and there are many good reasons why we should be. But when facts are self-evident and we can see that we are not realizing what we should, then if we fail to take advantage of what we have learned, we certainly have no right to complain if our profits are small.

By attending the fairs we can see the difference between the stock we own and those of a better grade, not always the best, but enough better to show us that we are considerably behind. And if this is sufficient to go to work to improve we have been able to derive a considerable benefit.

That considering a cow that will give milk from which 800 pounds of butter can be made to be the best that has been secured, it certainly behooves us to make some effort towards improvement, when what we have averages so small. To many to hear of such a cow would seem almost absurd, but when we do see her and see her capacity for manufacturing her food into milk, it becomes a reality and should act as an incentive to improvement. As a conclusive argument, the seeing is of considerable benefit, but the full measure is only secured when we make the attempt to do as well on our own farm.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

Gossip About Stock.

H. C. Stoll, of Beatrice, Nebraska, one of the veteran hog raisers, places a breeders card in this issue. Mr. Stoll thinks he can satisfy any buyer.

T. B. Evans, of Geneva, Illinois, one of our Illinois advertisers of Chester White swine, writes that he expects to show at the Kansas State Fair. Mr. Evans recently received a trio of royally bred Chester White pigs from England.

Importers of draft horses are going to have considerable trouble and expense this year. It seems that a recent decision of the Federal Circuit Court imposed a duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. Heretofore horses from foreign countries were admitted free. This will be a great blow to this important industry.

Maple Hill, the great fine stock breeders' stronghold of the "Switzerland of Kansas,"—Wabaunsee county—is being boomed wonderfully since the advent of the Rock Island railway in that county. The successful sales made by Shockey, Warren and others indicate that they are reducing the area of pasture and evidently converting the same into town lots.

Sam Jewett, of Independence, Missouri, one of the most noted and successful sheep breeders in the west, in speaking of the business said that there is nothing gained by grumbling. Sheep pay as well one year with another as does any product of the farm, and perhaps a little better. He thinks that of all breeds in the West the fine woolled are the most profitable. Wool pays better than carcass.

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.

Inquiries Answered.

INSURANCE.—Will you please state in the FARMER whether the Kansas Farmers' Insurance Company of Abilene is a stock company or a mutual company, and oblige many of the readers of your paper in this county.

—It was formerly a mutual, but is now operating as a stock company.

TURNIPS, BUCKWHEAT, BUGS.—I had six acres of wheat used up by the chinch bugs, and south of that is some oats and late planted corn. I think of plowing under the wheat and part of the corn and oats to put in buckwheat and turnips. Do you think the bugs will eat the buckwheat and turnips as they have the wheat, oats and corn?

—Before plowing, mow the ground over, so as to get all the weeds and green stuff dry, then, after taking necessary precaution against escape of fire, burn the ground all over; then plow and sow the seed as soon as possible, and you will have little or no trouble with the bugs. The plan, we think, is very good. We recommended it last year, and now repeat the advice.

CANNING CORN.—The only difference in methods of canning corn and fruit consists in the time of heating. Fruit needs to be heated sufficiently to cook it, not long, but thoroughly. Corn needs more heat, and as farmers have no means of increasing the degree of heat except slightly, they must make up for it in length of time. Corn ought to have a steady heat strong enough to boil water and keep it boiling, and that should continue about four hours, when twenty minutes will do for fruit. Cut the corn from the cob as if for immediate cooking, put in cans just as you do fruit, and after a continuous heating about four hours, take off and treat just as you do peaches, or berries of any kind. Keep a steady heat, have the water continuously boiling about the cans. Corn requires great heat.

POULTRY DISEASES.—My poultry is troubled with sore eyes and mouth. Would like to learn through the FARMER what is the matter with them, and what is best to cure them.

—It is roup, probably, a dangerous and contagious disease. If the diseased fowls are not now dead, they might as well be killed and deeply buried. At any rate, separate the sick from the well at once, then remove the well ones to new quarters, and thoroughly purge the old roosting places by cleaning, washing, fumigation, or by burning. It may be that the disease has come because the fowls have no quarters. It is a kind of scrofulous disease, and remedies must reach the blood. Sulphur and charcoal are good medicines in small quantities mixed into the food. Don't let the well fowls drink or eat out of vessels used by the sick ones.

Conscience is at most times a very faithful and prudent admonitor.

Its thousands of cures are the best advertisement for Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

The best remedy for the currant borer is careful cutting away and burning of all infected branches.

Prof. Riley advocates the use of the solution of Paris green or London purple on shade trees which are being defoliated by insects.

Wisconsin produces nearly one-half of all the cranberries grown in the United States. There are thousands of acres of marsh lands on which the fruit grows wild. The Wisconsin Valley railroad runs through forty miles of continuous cranberry marsh, as level as a floor, and which is divided into large cranberry farms.

Mr. J. N. Stearns, of Kalamazoo, keeps the curculio from his fruit trees by dusting them with lime slaked with water containing carbolic acid. He uses a peck of lime to a quart of crude acid. This preparation does not kill the beetles, but the strong odor drives them away, and the odor is quite permanent, as it may be detected a year after slaking.

Everybody should grow trees, fruit, forest and ornamental. If you wish to make a really good investment, and enhance the value of your homes and farms, plant trees of all kinds. Attention is directed to the advertisement of the La Cygne Nursery, which appears in this paper this week, giving information to all wishing to secure trees. Write him any say where you saw his advertisement.

CREAM OF A WEEK'S NEWS.

Over a thousand people were rendered homeless by fire at Clarendon, Pa.

The French Chamber of Deputies adopted the clause of the military bill providing for three years' service.

Peter Barlow, who took part in the American revolution under General Washington, died in Demarara, aged 130 years.

The flour product of the Minneapolis mills for the week ending July 2 was 139,400 barrels, an average of 23,333 barrels daily.

Two persons, in Texas, took shelter, as they supposed, under a pine tree during a storm. They were both killed by lightning.

Two shipments of gold from Europe received in the United States amounting to half a million dollars, and a million and a half more on the way.

Worms are destroying the cranberry vines in parts of Wisconsin. It is feared the vines will be permanently injured. One grower who expected 15,000 bushels will not get any.

The people of Evansville, Ind., are discussing the exodus of the County Treasurer and the County Attorney. The former is a defaulter, and the latter was detected bribing jurors.

A recent decision of a court in Missouri shows that an old law permitting the sale of liquors on Sunday is still in force. The St. Louis Police Commissioners have decided to prohibit the Sunday traffic in all liquors stronger than beer and wine.

A peculiar cattle disease is discovered in the vicinity of Mexico, Mo. The cattle break out in perspiration, their gait becomes staggering, and they swing their heads slowly from side to side and then suddenly go off their feet and die in a few hours.

A business firm of Walla Walla, W. T., complain to the Inter-State Commerce Commission that the freight per 100 pounds on cotton goods from Chicago to Walla Walla is \$4.70, and to Portland, Oregon, 250 miles further, it is only \$1.20 per 100 pounds.

John D. Van Gordon, 60 years old, of Dingman's Ferry, Pike county, Pa., was killed by a bee sting on the wrist. In a few moments after he was stung the pain became so bad that he started for the house. He groaned, "Oh, I am dying," and expired.

Several persons were struck by lightning near Garden City, Kas. One of them, a woman, was badly hurt. The lightning burned the hair from her head, plowed down her breast and both limbs, ripping open her shoes and tearing her garments into tatters.

The New York Commercial Bulletin's June fire record shows the largest fire loss of any June on record, excepting June, 1877, the month of the great fire at St. Johns, N. B. The total is \$10,182,100, against \$9,750,000 for June, 1886, and larger than the average of June fires for the ten years previous to 1886 by nearly \$4,000,000.

A Cincinnati dispatch reports that an ex-member of the old Board of Public Works, one of a long list of indicted boodlers, was found guilty by a jury. The charge against him was that while an officer of the city he was interested in a city contract. The transaction was one in which by the purchase of horses for the city he made \$1,000.

The statistics of immigration at the port of New York for the first six months of the current year show a large increase in comparison with the same portion of last year. The figures are, for the first six months of 1886, 148,707; first six months of 1887, 212,655; for the whole year in 1886, there were landed at Castle Garden 300,908 immigrants. If the immigration continues for the next six months at the increased rate, this year will show an immigration of nearly 500,000 persons.

One of a number of St. Louis boys, playing, took hold of the loose end of a guy wire which was attached to the electric light pole at that point, when he was instantly hurled to the middle of the street, owing to the wire having come in contact with the electric circuit. His agonizing screams brought a number of men to his aid, and as he was unable to let go of the wire, several men laid hold of him but they were hurled away from him by the force of the electricity. Various expedients were tried to free him, but every one who touched the lad received a shock that sent him reeling several yards away. At last a man grabbed the wire by

means of a cloth, and although he also was shocked, he succeeded in jerking the wire loose from the boy, who at once jumped to his feet and ran to his home, about a block away.

The country about Perham, Minn., is alive with locusts. Trees, walls and buildings are covered with the creatures. They are crushed under foot on the sidewalks and in the streets. High in the air every clear day when the wind is strong millions of them can be seen going as the wind carries them. Crops at Perham are a dead loss. Ten thousand acres can already be counted as destroyed. Vegetation in places is devoured to the roots. Everything is eaten except wild grass and foliage. In some places currant bushes and young trees are stripped of the bark and foliage.

An attempted train robbery was frustrated in Texas by the presence of a guard on the train. The telegraph operator at Pendleton suspected that something was wrong from the strange actions of eight men around the station. He wired the train dispatcher at Temple just in time to stop the express train. An armed posse was speedily raised and the train proceeded northward. Half way between Pendleton and Temple the train was flagged and an obstruction was noticed on the track. No sooner had the train stopped than six men attempted to board the engine and cars. The posse opened fire on them and one of the robbers fell and the others fled.

Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, a Catholic priest who has fallen in with the peculiar land and labor theories of Henry George, was excommunicated. He was directed to visit the Pope at Rome to answer the charges against him; but he declined, urging in his own behalf that he was not outside the proper range of his clerical functions. The dispatch announcing the fact says this is the last act in this strange drama so far as this church is concerned. Dr. McGlynn is entirely cut off from it, and Catholics are not supposed to associate with him. All sacraments are withheld from him. The priest who should even give him absolution on his dying bed would be liable to be unfrocked.

Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, issued a proclamation of quarantine against the infected cattle district in Chicago. The last Legislature passed an act on the subject, which is very stringent. The Governor's proclamation is based on that law. It prohibits all domestic animals of the bovine species within said district from being moved from one place to another, or over any public highway within said district, or any unfenced lot, or piece of ground, or from being brought into or taken out from said district except upon obtaining a special permit signed by the Board of Live Stock Commissioners or members thereof, or agent, or officer of the board authorized to issue such permit.

The President of the Wabash Western railway company says he will ignore section 4 of the inter-State commerce law so far as it applies to traffic over his line from Peoria or Chicago to the East. To compete for through traffic from Peoria to the East his road, being a circuitous route, is compelled to make the same rate or less than is made by other competing lines. The Peoria rate as now established is low enough, and he takes the same position as regards the rate from Jacksonville. He therefore has decided to take through business from Peoria at 110 per cent. of the Chicago rate and at the same time continue to charge 120 per cent. from Jacksonville and correspondingly from intermediate stations, thus making the rate for the long haul from Peoria 10 per cent. less than the shorter one from Jacksonville.

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

An excellent mixture of hay for all classes of stock is one-third clover hay with timothy and red-top, which is much better than either one alone, as the mixture is more complete in food elements. It should be fed with an allowance of ground grain also.

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

Another Thief Caught.

A man named Oscar J. Harvey, appointed chief of the horse division in the Third Auditor's office at Washington, two years ago, began a system of fraud by which he realized a good deal of money. He says a friend of his insisted upon his making something out of his office. His scheme was to certify fraudulent claims for horses alleged to have been lost in the service during the civil war. The claims were presented in the names of officers of Pennsylvania and New Jersey regiments. All of the cases appeared to have been prosecuted by W. W. Winn, first of Philadelphia and then of Washington, and the services of J. C. Manford, notary public, Philadelphia, were called into requisition in connection with the necessary affidavits. The work involved a very large number of forgeries, official and otherwise, and the stealing of numerous incriminating papers from the files of the department. For instance, in thirteen claims it was found that signatures involving the names of thirty-eight officers were forgeries. Subsequently it was found that the Second Auditor's name had been forged in the certificates received from that office, and also that none of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey cases in which Mr. Winn was attorney, were entered in the records of that office. Manford, the Philadelphia notary, like Winn, the attorney, was found to be a myth. In addition to forty-three cases passed there have been 150 smaller cases adjusted, aggregating \$30,000, and there are still pending unadjusted sixty cases amounting to \$13,600, making a total of 161 fraudulent cases which might have eventually been paid but for the discovery. Mr. Harvey was hauled up a few days ago and was put under heavy bonds to await the action of the grand jury. Men will learn some day, that the way of the transgressor is hard. This man might have led an honorable life and gone on respected; but he will spend at least part of his remaining days in prison and die a thief, if these things be true.

The best fruit cellars are fitted up with drawers and bins in which to store the fruit. These are made with slatted bottoms and

shallow, so that the fruit need not be stored in them over six inches deep, and so that the air can circulate freely through it. This is not only favorable to the keeping qualities of the fruit, but also enables it to be closely watched and the decaying specimens to be the more easily and carefully picked out.

No harm done by changeable weather; seems to only make the Black Diamond Roofing the better; five thousand customers say so. M. EHRET, JR. & Co., sole manufacturers, No. 113 N. 8th St., St. Louis.

Professor Forbes says that at least 70 per cent. of the apples now destroyed or injured by the codling moth may be saved to ripening by one or more sprayings with Paris green, made in early spring, while the fruit is not larger than a hazelnut.

Education gives fecundity of thought, copiousness of illustration, quickness, vigor, fancy, words, images and illustrations; it decorates every common thing, and gives the power of trifling without being undignified and absurd.—Sidney Smith.

An unknown exchange makes the following curious statement: All fruits that grow with a pit, a core, or with seed, can be made to grow without them, when it is understood. It is accomplished by reversing the scion—rooting the top end of the plant. To do this you bend the scion to sprout down, and cover it with dirt. After rooting cut it loose and let the root end be up. Apples are grown without cores, peaches without seed, and grapes and other vines also, by simply reversing the plant. It is true, and can be done to a certainty, further remarks the exchange.

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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Twelve Concerns Have Used About 700,000 Square Feet.

	Square feet.
Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition Association	410,000
Chas. Schmisser, West Belleville, Ill.	75,000
St. Louis Press Brick Co., Collinsville, Ill.	60,000
Adolph Coors, Golden, Col.	30,000
Coriscana (Texas) Fair Association	20,000
Belleville Nail Co., Belleville, Ill.	23,000
Iola Carriage and Omnibus Co., Iola, Kas.	20,000
Parker-Russell Mining and Manufacturing Co., St. Louis	16,000
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

M. EHRET, JR., & CO., Sole Manufacturers. W. E. CAMPE, Agent. Warerooms and Office. 113 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

The Home Circle.

Persian Roses.

In an ancient legend, Persians say
That a rose tree blooms at the gates of Day,
And once in each life, be it sad or gay,
Comes the scent of that flower from the far-off
skies.
And the heart seems lifted to Paradise.
And, oh, the day that it came to me!—
Tears cannot tarnish the memory, love,
Of that moment out on the summer sea
When the fragrance fell from above!

Your eyes were raised, and their tender tale
Had made me forget the refreshing gale,
Till the waves were dashing over the rail,
And the clinging arms of a ragged cloud
Had wrapped the sun in an inky shroud.
With the timbers straining under our feet,
—And our faces pale in the lightning's glare,
We learned for the first time life was sweet,
For we learned for the first time love was
there.

Blest was the fragrance that came on the blast,
Bright was the moment but swiftly past—
Ah, far too blest, too bright to last!
For the mighty, passionless, pitiless sea
Claimed what was dearer than life to me.
Ah, merciless Memory, draw thy veil
Across the path of that leaping wave!
Shut from my eyes the loosened sail
And lift my heart from that ocean grave!
—Lippincott's Magazine.

The Unknowable.

Still on the lips of all we question
The finger of God's silence lies,
Shall the shut hands in ours be folded?
Will the closed eyelids ever rise?

O friends! no proof beyond this yearning,
This outreach of our souls, we need;
God will not mock the hope he giveth;
No love he prompts shall vainly plead.

Then let us stretch our hands in darkness
And call our loved ones o'er and o'er;
Some time their arms shall close about us,
And the old voices speak once more.
—Whittier.

And as in sparkling majesty a star
Gilds the bright summit of some gloomy
cloud,
Brightning the half-veiled face of heaven
afar,
So, when dark thoughts my boding spirit
shroud,
Sweet hope! celestial influence round me shod,
Waving thy silver pinions o'er my head.
—Keats.

Fireworks at the Farm.

When the fathers of our country framed
and signed the Declaration of Independ-
ence, it is evident that their enthusiasm and
patriotism must have been at the highest
point possible. The reason for such an
opinion lies in the fact that the time chosen
for the great work was the most enervat-
ingly hot season of the year, the time when
we of a later period would prefer staying at
home in the shade.

While we remember with awe and admira-
tion the act made and signed in the face
of all difficulties, we allow our own patriot-
ism to dwindle to a point that almost makes
us ashamed of ourselves. We begin to think
the boom of cannon and snapping and crack-
ling of smaller Fourth of July artillery in-
appropriate so many generations from the
war-like times which ushered in our history
as a nation. This plea for a more peaceful
celebration may be due to the fact that we
older ones are getting within sight of that
time when small things become burdens.
Nevertheless, the few bunches of fire-crack-
ers which found their way to the farm this
year, for the sake of the boys, had to be en-
dured. The little noisy surprises planned
for our consternation rather than for our
pleasure, were not so bad when we looked
at the delighted faces of the boys who were
getting all the fun they could out of the
Fourth.

The second edition of fireworks came in
the evening. From all points of the com-
pass rockets shot up from the horizon, tell-
ing us of the crowds of people who had
gathered in every town able to provide the
few minutes delight of fireworks. After
all, the great full moon put lesser lights into
insignificance, and we enjoyed the beautiful
moonlit evening, with its calm and peace, at
home, as much as other country people who
had gone to town enjoyed their view of fire
and smoke and crowds.

Every one to his taste! Such a privilege
is given us by our free institutions. In read-
ing the KANSAS FARMER of June 30, I was
impressed with the contrast between the pa-
geant in London at the Queen's Jubilee, and
the simple characteristic celebration in the
early Kansas times described by Mrs.
Hunter. We who are all sovereigns and
princes can afford to reduce our celebrations
to matters suiting our own quiet tastes, and
we can look toward the subjects doing honor

to their Empress-Queen with feelings free
from envy, because we remember the fact
that ours is a reign of more than a hundred
years.
—PHEBE PARMALEE.

From "Bramblebush."

Thanks, Mrs. Smith, for your interesting
letter. I always like to read about plants.
Like you, I am not discouraged by failure,
but try again. But I find that geraniums
are the least trouble. I am very carefully
watching some carnations, and hope that I
shall succeed in having some blossoms.
Just as the flower seeds we had planted out-
of-doors were coming up, there came a
severe hailstorm. Some of the hail meas-
ured from six to nine inches around.

Mrs. Hunter, your advice to boys is good
—don't kill the birds; but we think the men
need a little talking to, also, for hardly a
day passes but we see men with their guns
shooting at birds. Do they think how
wicked it is? How we listen for the sweet
notes of the meadow lark in the spring; and
the blackbirds, what a chattering they make.
It always makes me think that they are hav-
ing a party and all trying to talk at once.

In the Ladies' Home Journal for April,
I find a handsome lace pattern called Eng-
lish lace, which I will copy:

Cast on 16 stitches, knit across plain.

First row—Knit 2, thread over, knit 5,
over, narrow, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 4.

Second—Knit plain.

Third—Knit 2, over, knit 1, narrow, thread
over 3 times, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped
stitch over, knit 1, over, slip 1, narrow, pass
slipped stitch over, over, knit 5.

Fourth—Knit plain to the three loops;
make 3 stitches of the loops by knitting 1,
seaming 1, knitting 1, the rest plain.

Fifth—Knit 1, narrow, over, narrow, knit
3, narrow, over, knit 3, over, narrow, knit 3.

Sixth—Knit plain.

Seventh—Knit 1, narrow, over, narrow,
knit 1, narrow, over, knit 5, over, narrow,
knit 2.

Eighth—Knit plain.

Ninth—Knit 1, narrow, over, slip 1, nar-
row, pass slipped stitch over, over, knit 1,
narrow, over 3 times, slip 1, narrow, pass
slipped stitch over, knit 1, over, narrow,
knit 1.

Tenth—Same as fourth row.

Eleventh—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, nar-
row, knit 3, narrow, over, knit 3.

Twelfth—Knit plain.

We have found many a piece of petrified
wood along the banks of the Arkansas river,
but we hardly think the Indians brought it,
for everything seems to indicate that the
country around here was once covered with
water. And now the river is steadily wash-
ing the bank away. Last summer we held
a family picnic up the river in a pretty grove
of cottonwoods; to-day those great tall trees
lie in the water and the river runs over the
ground where they stood. Who knows how
hard they had tried to live, with the cattle
rubbing against them, the prairie fires sweep-
ing upon them, and now, in a moment al-
most, they are gone. —BRAMBLEBUSH.

The Children's Table.

There is an idea prevalent among a certain
class of mothers—those who care for their
children as animals for their young, through
an instinct which provides food and shelter,
but without that other and better care which
takes thought of future conditions, as re-
sults of the present treatment—that young
children, who are moderately sturdy, can
eat anything with impunity. To this end,
the small members of the family are given
any and all articles of food which find a
place upon the table, and this variety is ex-
tended by indulgence in the sweets which
children love, candies, nuts, popcorn, cakes
and the like. Sausages and buckwheat
cakes with sirup, and coffee, are placed be-
fore the 3-year-old, and no one thinks any-
thing about it. At 5 years old the child
probably complains his coffee is not strong
enough, or wants "more." If he begins to
exhibit a capricious appetite, the thought is
not a reform in diet, to enable the stomach
to regain its normal tone, but a loving but
mistaken care is exercised to provide some
unusual dainty to tempt to over-indulgence.
Health is estimated by what is eaten, rather
than by what is digested and assimilated,
and a falling-off in appetite, instead of being
traced to its cause and treated accordingly,
is made a pretext for indulgence in more
dainty and unhealthful food.

The child's system, with the vigorous ex-

ercise and activity naturally incident to its
years, can dispose of a good deal of improper
food without immediate unfavorable results.
But nature is the sternest of creditors; she
exact the full "pound of flesh" for every
violation of her laws. When the child has
grown to maturity, with experiences en-
route with sick headaches and bilious at-
tacks, the long-suffering stomach will pay no
more debts of his contracting, and so advises
him by that rebellion which we have named
dyspepsia. Then he leads a miserable ex-
istence, a slave to the despot who rules his
digestion, a terror to cooks, a victim to drugs
and doctors, with pessimistic views of life
and a mighty poor opinion of humanity, all
because of his early indulgence in strong
coffee and tea, fried oysters, doughnuts,
mince pie, and other viands concocted by
cooks for the undoing of humanity.

"We set better tables, so far as abundance
and variety go, than any other people in the
world; eat more and digest it less comfort-
ably than any sister nation. This generation
is beyond help in these particulars. We
must look for the abatement of American
dyspepsia to the mothers who are making
the constitutions and history of the coming
century."

It requires a good deal of courage to live
plainly in the midst of such abundance as
we, as a nation, are blessed with. The ar-
ticles of food that are luxuries in other coun-
tries are every-day fare to common laborers
in the United States. The English laborer,
especially in the agricultural districts, thinks
himself fortunate if he tastes meat once a
week; the Germans have their black bread
and vegetable soups; the French peasantry
live plainly and what we would call poorly;
but meat three times a day, the finest of
white flour, and cakes and puddings, are the
every-day fare of the corresponding class in
our country. We are apt to point to this as
an emblem of our prosperity and greatness
as a nation. Yet the children whose diet is
oatmeal, black bread, and vegetables, with
no dainties, excel in strength, health and
longevity those who have what we are
pleased to call greater advantages. We
have, certainly, greater opportunities than
any other nation, and what we might accom-
plish if we but lived up to our privileges,
and at the same time modeled our table, at
least upon Spartan simplicity, putting brain
and stomach in unison, as it were. Who
can tell?

There is no more perfect food for children
than milk. Oatmeal and milk, bread and
milk, milk to drink, instead of tea or coffee,
ought to be the principal living of the little
ones. An American mother would indig-
nantly declare her children were "abused"
if their diet was as simple as the nursery
table in the home of an English nobleman,
where cereal foods, mutton for meat and rice
puddings or fruit for dessert are the rule.
Yet English women are healthy, rosy and
athletic.

Let any person, young or old, succumb to
a sick headache or a bilious attack, which is
only one condition of indigestion, and the
first thought of those interested in the pa-
tient's welfare is "Now what can we fix up
that you can eat?" That is, when the stom-
ach has "gone out on a strike," in indigna-
tion at our unfair treatment of it, we insist
it shall not be allowed to recuperate, but in-
crease the task it has already refused to per-
form.

To an inquiry as to the health of a little
daughter of a physician, who had been very
frail and delicate from her birth, the father
made answer: "She grows stronger and
more robust; we think her improvement is
largely due to our strictness in the matter of
diet. Sometimes she over-eats and gets sick;
then she goes without eating for two or three
days, and is all right again." I have often
thought since that a little wholesome starva-
tion is not such a bad thing after all.—
Beatrix, in Michigan Farmer.

The Latest in Paper.

Doors, which one would think were pol-
ished mahogany but that they swing so
lightly, and are free from swelling, cracking
or warping, are composed each of two thick
paper boards, stamped and moulded into
panels, and glued together with glue and
potash, and then rolled through heavy roll-
ers. These doors are first covered with a
waterproof coating, then painted and var-
nished and hung in the ordinary way. Few
persons can detect that they are not made of

wood, particularly when used as sliding
doors.

Black walnut is said to be getting very
scarce in this country, but picture frames
are now made of paper and colored like wal-
nut, and are so perfect that no one could de-
tect them without cutting them. Paper
pulp, glue, linseed oil and carbonate of lime
or whiting are mixed together and heated
into a thick cream, which on being allowed
to cool is run into moulds and hardened.

Drawing-rooms can be set off by handsome
pianos manufactured from paper, a French
invention. A beautiful musical instrument
of this kind has lately been an object of
great curiosity to the connoisseurs and mu-
sical savants of Paris. The entire case is
made of compressed paper, to which is given
a hard surface and a cream-white, brilliant
polish. The legs and sides are ornamented
with arabesques and floral designs. The ex-
terior and as much of the interior as can be
seen when the instrument is open are cov-
ered with wreaths and medallions, painted
in miniature by some of the leading artists
of Paris. The tone of this instrument is said
to be of excellent quality, though not loud.
The broken, alternating character of piano
music is replaced by a rich, full, continuous
roll of sound, resembling somewhat that of
the organ. Only two of these instruments
have been made. One is still on exhibition;
the other has been sold to the Duke of Dev-
onshire.—Chambers's Journal.

Notes and Recipes.

Try breathing fumes of turpentine or car-
bolic acid to relieve whooping-cough.

It is said that snuffing powdered borax up
the nostrils will cure a catarrhal cold.

If you have no dark place for the fruit
cans, wrap each one separately in heavy
paper.

The oftener carpets are shaken the longer
they wear; dust cuts the fiber of woven
goods.

A rich gloss can be put on glass by rubbing
it quickly with newspaper; dry or wet whit-
ing will give a brilliant polish to glass.

To exterminate black ants from the pan-
try, place tansy leaves on the shelves. If
that does not grow near by, put air-slaked
lime in all the corners or crevices through or
by which the ants must pass to reach the
food. The lime must be in a finely-powdered
condition.

For Sudden Hoarseness—Roast a lemon
in the oven, turning now and then that all
sides may be equally cooked. It should not
crack or burst, but be soft all through. Take
the lemon while very hot, cut a piece from
the top, fill it with as much sugar as it will
hold, and eat on going to bed.

Scalloped Tomatoes.—To a quart of toma-
toes peeled and sliced, allow two cups of
bread crumbs, a tablespoonful of salt, and a
very little pepper dusted over each layer if
liked. Put in alternate layers, the butter in
bits over the top layer of bread. Bake an
hour, adding a little boiling water if too dry
when half done.

Chicken Fricassee.—Boil the chicken until
tender and then cut small. Make a gravy of
the water in which it was boiled, allowing
a half cup of flour and two spoonfuls of but-
ter to every quart. Mix the butter and flour.
Season with salt and pepper and turn in the
chicken, letting it boil five minutes. Gar-
nish with boiled rice.

To salt sweet corn: The corn is boiled,
then cut off the cobs. Half an inch of salt
is put in the bottom of an earthen jar, on top
of which a two-inch layer of corn is placed;
fill the jar with alternate layers, leaving salt
on top. A rather close-fitting cover is
weighted down over it. It will keep for
years, and when freshened and cooked with
a little sugar it is equal to the best canned
article.

Warm Gingerbread.—One cupful each of
sugar, molasses, butter and "lapped" milk
or cream, four and a half cupfuls of flour,
one teaspoonful of soda, sifted twice with
the flour, one teaspoonful of ginger, one tea-
spoonful of mixed mace and cinnamon,
three eggs; beat together molasses, sugar,
butter and spices until they are very light;
put in the milk, beaten eggs, and finally
flour. Stir vigorously for five minutes and
bake in a "card." Break instead of cutting it.

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

The Young Folks.

The Hollyhook Maidens.

Each year when the days are at summer,
Large colonies quaint and queer,
Wearing bonnets all of a pattern,
At my garden wall appear.
The bonnets, tho' new every summer,
Are always the self-same style,
And seeing so many together
One scarcely can help but smile.

I learned their history lately
From a neighbor living near,
Old Mrs. Sunflower, who told me
She'd "known them many a year."
A colony first was founded
By one who was tired of life,
Because the getting new bonnets
Was such a continued strife.

So, far in the country quiet,
She started a village, where,
White bonnets and all of a pattern,
Its members should always wear;
And swift to its shelter came flocking,
Those tired of the weary quest
For the newest thing in apparel,
And settled themselves to rest.

For a generation they prospered,
Till the maidens restless grew
At the never-changing fashion,
And pleaded for something new.
Said they "fain would know the wisdom
Which the pain of shopping taught,"
And "would learn to resist the dangers
With which changing styles were fraught."

They pleaded, until the elders
This concession decided to name;
They might all wear colored bonnets,
If the style was kept the same.
And now, Mrs. Sunflower tells me,
All the long, long winter through
They search and search to discover
For their bonnets something new.

So that is the reason each summer
The hollyhook maidens fair
New tints, new shades and new colors
On their quaint old bonnets wear.

—Lucy E. Tilley, in N. Y. Tribune.

'Tis the old, old story; one man will read
His lesson of toil in the sky,
While another is blind to the present need,
But sees with the spirit's eye.
You may grind their souls in the self-same
mill,

You may bind them, heart and brow;
But the poet will follow the rainbow still,
And his brother will follow the plow.

—John Boyle O'Reilly.

Teach me to feel another's woe,
To hide the fault I see;
That mercy I to others show,
That mercy show to me. —Pope.

THE RUBBER TREE.

How Its Product is Gathered and the Ways in Which It is Utilized.

The chief industry in Eastern Costa Rica is the collection of caoutchouc (pronounced koochook, with the accent strong on the first syllable,) as the native Indians call that substance to us known as India rubber. Not many years ago more than 100,000 pounds of it were shipped every month from Grey Town alone, but at present the average export per month is only about 62,000 pounds. This considerable falling off is due to the fact that no legal or other surveillance is exercised over gathering the gum, and through the customary improvidence of these people many of the valuable trees which yield it to have been ruined. The yularoes, or rubber-hunters, are the most ignorant and irresponsible creatures, whose first object when out on a hunt is to secure as much caoutchouc as possible, and next to damage the prospects of other yularoes, regardless of the future.

A thrifty tree, at its first cutting, ought to yield not less than fifty pounds of rubber, but the hunters of to-day find few so profitable—unless they penetrate far into the virgin forests and are lucky enough to discover an entirely new district. In those sections already worked most of the trees have been tapped several times, and many of them were spoiled at the outset by having been cut too young—the greedy discoverer fearing that if the prize were left to attain perfection another might find and secure it. Were the matter regulated by judicious laws so that only mature trees might be tapped, and those not to an extent to cause death, the production of caoutchouc would be greatly increased. Recently the Costa Rica government has offered extensive grants of land to any who will devote them to the culture of rubber trees, but so far few have availed themselves of the opportunity.

Many attempts have been made to import the juice of the tree in its natural state, but so far none of these efforts have succeeded. While in liquid form it may be fashioned into any shape by means of moulds, but no process has yet been discovered to

prevent its solidifying. There is always a good deal of partially hardened caoutchouc adhering to the bark of the tree, which is torn off in long stringy masses called berucha. Of course this is not nearly so valuable as the solid cakes, and is more especially the product of those trees that have been cut several times, and therefore can not yield a copious flow of sap, but it is wrapped up in bundles and exported for various purposes. Commercially speaking, the caoutchouc of Paris is considered best and commands the highest price in the market, while that from the west coast of Africa is least desirable, being only slightly elastic and—like its collectors—extremely offensive in odor. Great quantities are also brought from British India, Mauritius and the Indian Archipelago.

The milky juice which plays now so important a part among the earth's productions was first used by these Central American Indians. Their caoutchouc was made known to the world as elastic gum, and was long afterwards given the name of rubber from the discovery of its usefulness in rubbing out the marks of black lead pencils. For the latter purpose it began to be imported into Great Britain toward the close of the last century, and being much valued by artists, was sold at a high price. Early in 1530 the Spanish conquistadores in Mexico had learned to make caoutchouc into shoes, and also used it for waxing their canvas cloaks to make them resist water—something as the clothing of the modern yularo is coated. That, no doubt, was the origin of the idea of its manufacture into waterproof cloth, which first gave it a commercial importance. Not until 1820 did its employment begin to extend much beyond the erasing of pencil-marks, though the quantity imported had considerably increased. Long before that time it had been used in the manufacture of flexible tubes for surgeons and chemists, but the expensive character of the only solvent then known prevented its general application for useful purposes. Finally a method was discovered for fabricating articles of various kinds by casting the caoutchouc into moulds. Its remarkable elasticity and flexibility, as well as its insolubility in water and impenetrability to gases and fluids in general, have adapted it to more uses than any other one commodity can be applied. Now by far the greatest variety of its applications is employed in the vulcanized state—a process invented only forty-three or forty-four years ago—since which time thousands of patents have been granted for as many different applications. Mr. Charles Goodyear in the United States, and Mr. Thomas Hancock in England, seem to have discovered almost simultaneously the great changes which caoutchouc undergoes when mixed with sulphur and heated. As everybody knows, the manufacture of India rubber goods is now one of the most extensive industries in the United States, while in England are many immense manufactories, and in France alone the consumption of raw caoutchouc is nearly 200,000 pounds per annum, the approximate value of which, when manufactured, is \$12,000,000. Although found in many countries, India rubber forests are neither numerous nor extensive, and at the present rate of wanton wastefulness in Central America the day is not distant when the product will be extinct in this part of the world.—Cor. Providence Journal.

A doctor in St. Louis explains the necessity for having two ears by the fact that sound is always heard more distinctly by one ear than by the other, and in this way it is located. A man with but one ear can hear just as well as a man with two, but he cannot locate sound.

The "earth-shine" which we see on the unilluminated part of the new moon is a reflection of sunlight from the earth, which is then at the "full" as seen from the moon. The apparent diminution in size of the dimly illuminated part is due to an optical illusion known as irradiation.

Most of the superstitions about the moon come to us directly from old English, Scottish and Irish sources. In Devonshire England, it is lucky to see the new moon over the right shoulder, but unlucky over the left; but to see it straight before is good fortune to the end of the month. In Renfrewshire, if a man's house be burnt during the wane of the moon it is unlucky, but if the moon

is waxing it is lucky. To have money, particularly gold or silver, in your pocket at that time is a token of good fortune, but to be without it is a very bad omen. In Orkney it is considered very unlucky to flit or move from one place to another during the waning of the moon. Old people in some parts of Argyllshire are wont to invoke the divine blessing on the moon after the monthly change. The Gaelic word for fortune is derived from that denoting full moon, and a marriage or birth occurring at that period is believed to augur prosperity.



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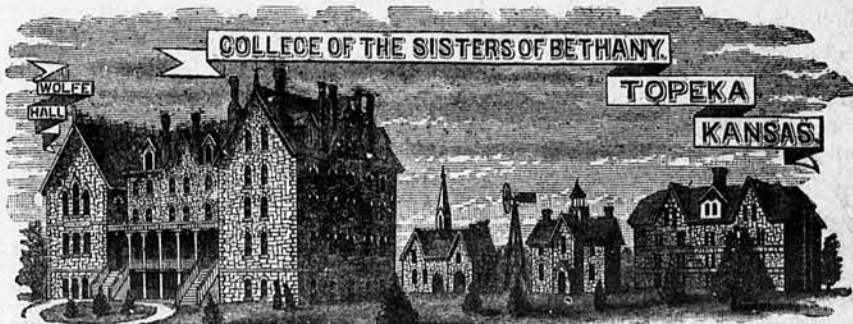
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H. A. HEATH, BUSINESS MANAGER.

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It is rumored that a new telegraph company is about to take the field in opposition to the Western Union. The name of the new company is given as the Pacific Mutual.

Kansas and Nebraska wool are quoted in the Boston wool market, according to Walter Brown's circular, as follows: Light.—Fine, 22 a 24 cents; fine medium, 24 a 26 cents; medium, 25 a 26 cents. Ordinary.—Fine, 18 a 20 cents; fine medium, 21 a 23 cents; medium, 22 a 24 cents; low, 16 a 19 cents.

Hay ought to be dried evenly, and in order that it may be done, the fresh cut grass, if it is thick enough to prevent the sun and air operating freely on all of it, should be stirred as often as may be needful. When the swath is heavy the underside is in the shade, and the moving air cannot affect it, nor the sun's rays reach it.

A dispatch from Austin, Texas, conveys the information that a plan has been agreed upon for the protection of passengers traveling on railroads in that State. The officials of each road are to send to the Governor the names of eight trusty trainmen of each passenger train operated in the State, and the Governor to have them sworn in as State rangers, invested with all the authority of the rangers of the regular force. Railroad authorities will arm them at their own expense.

Some days ago the Governor received news that a dangerous cattle disease had appeared in Washington county, this State, and he directed the State Veterinarian to look into the matter. That officer reported, under date July 6: The outbreak of disease at Greenleaf is Texas fever. On April 2 Mr. George S. Elwood brought in from Arkansas over 400 head of cattle. Mr. Allen, our inspector at Kansas City, refused to pass them into the State, but they came in in spite of his protest, the owner putting up a bond of \$5,000 to the Missouri Pacific road to secure their transportation in violation of the law. More than twenty-five have died, and nine or ten are now sick.

Mr. Alpha Messer, Master of the State Grange of Vermont, says the reason why farmers are largely in the background is not from any lack of native talent among them, but because the circumstances and conditions of their lives are such that they can not or have not improved opportunities for self development. What the farmer of to-day needs is freer and more frequent intercourse with his fellow man. In the years past he has been confined to his farm and excluded from nearly all society, except in weekly religious meetings at the village church, and when he was called out to political gatherings to become enthused in favor of some candidate for political preferment. The result has been that other men, of wider experience, but often of less ability, have kept at the front and held the reins in their own hands.

THE SUGAR QUESTION.

Prof. Wiley, Chemist of the Agricultural Department at Washington, is being severely criticised because of his manner of conducting experiments on behalf of the government at Fort Scott last fall. In 1885 he had charge of experiments in sugar-making at Ottawa, and his report of the results was so encouraging as to cheer the believers in American-made sugars. Prof. Wiley was sent to Europe to study the methods of making sugar in Germany and France. With the aid of knowledge obtained during his foreign trip he was supposed to be well equipped for the further experiments at Fort Scott. New machinery was made after patterns and suggestions made by him and every improvement needed was supplied. But the Fort Scott experiment was pronounced a failure by Dr. Wiley, though persons at a distance were unable to understand it, and persons that witnessed the proceedings and who understood the work on hand, declared the failure was not because Dr. Wiley's former report was not true. It is charged that the Professor went about his work in an icy way; that he was haughty and overbearing, that he had no heart in the work; that when persons remonstrated or offered suggestions, he would swear at them; that when some one suggested danger to the boilers in a certain event, he spoke as if he cared nothing about the safety of property placed in his care; it is openly charged that he "dumped ninety tons of sugar and 15,000 gallons of molasses into the gutter." It is further charged that Dr. Wiley purposely delayed the work, though no person has yet undertaken to state the reason. Prof. Collier, a former Chemist of the Department, a friend of the sorghum sugar industry, and who has said that such sugar can be made as low as a cent a pound, makes a statement in the *Chicago Journal of Commerce* "that at the very time when all were clamoring for a speedy solution of the problem, Prof. Wiley was seriously proposing to abandon all his experiments in this country and, securing a leave of absence for two years, it was proposed by him to carry out for a foreign government the very experiments which were so earnestly demanded by the friends of our home sugar industry."

There were representatives of other States and other nations looking on during the progress of the Fort Scott experiments, and it is stated they were disgusted with Wiley's conduct. So much indignation was aroused by his imperious and wasteful manner that his methods and motives were discussed in Congress. A correspondent, on the ground, sent there by the *New Orleans Times-Democrat*, the leading paper of the far South, to watch the experiments and give the Louisiana people the benefit of his observations, published his report on the 29th day of December. Among other things, it contains this paragraph:

"As to the addition of quicklime and of slaked lime by the thousands of pounds to the limited water supply, it would seem to be either the result of stupidity or something far worse. It was currently reported at the time that when Mr. Deming remonstrated with Professor Wiley, who directed this lime to be added in such quantity, and stated that it would interfere with the experiments which Professor Swenson desired to try, that Professor Wiley retorted, 'D—n Swenson's experiments!' and when it was represented to him that the safety of the boilers would be endangered by the use of this lime water, that he exclaimed, 'D—n the boilers!' If this statement is not true, it behooves Professor Wiley speedily to contradict it. If it is true, his course in the matter was clearly criminal and not the result of ignorance or stupidity."

That extract was read to the House of Representatives at Washington last March by a member of Congress from Louisiana, Mr. King, and he suggested that an investigation be ordered.

We do not know to what extent Prof.

Wiley is culpable in this matter; indeed, we do not know that he is culpable at all, but we do know that we, with many other persons were disappointed and grieved at the outcome of the Fort Scott experiments. We believe that enough has been demonstrated absolutely and repeatedly to prove that sugar can be made profitably from sorghum cane, we believe that there are plenty of chemists now who know how to do the work, and that it will not be long before men will be making sugar regularly and profitably out of sorghum cane. And we believe more in the same direction, namely: That immense sugar factories will soon be built in the South, and that before the nineteenth century is ended Americans will be making nearly if not quite all of the sugar needed in this country. Let nobody be discouraged by the failure of Prof. Wiley's experiments, because, as has been suggested by a reviewer, the failure was of a particular method, and not of scientific sugar-making. Let the work go ahead. There is no good reason why the people of this country should long continue paying \$150,000,000 annually for foreign sugar. We can raise the cane here and we can make the sugar. It is stated that the New Jersey sorghum sugar factory is to be removed to Florida, where an immense plant is to be erected for the manufacture of sugar from the Southern ribbon cane. It is reported, also, that several similar establishments are to be set up in Louisiana. These are big straws. They show the faith of men in this great industry. It seems strange that in a country so well adapted to the growing of sugar plants as this that capitalists have waited so long to see the golden opportunities. But the old slave code methods will not do. New and better machinery must supplant the old, and men who raise the cane must be interested in the final product. Kansas can make sugar from her own cane, enough to supply half the people on the continent. And what a harvest our farmers will reap when that day comes.

From an Illinois exchange we learn that a train consisting of twelve cars loaded with 120 tons of new potatoes, reached Chicago the other day from Los Angeles, Cal. The train made excellent time, coming through in six days over the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. Another car loaded with tomatoes was also received. This trade in early vegetables promises to develop into large proportions. The California producers can anticipate the Eastern markets from one to two months, and are assured good prices. The first train of potatoes brought there some two weeks ago were sold at a good profit, and the shippers have been encouraged to repeat the experiment.

The editor of the *Homestead* (Iowa) says some farmers up that way are talking about sowing rye in their corn, and he relates his own experience in a matter of that kind. He sowed rye in his corn once. "It came up nicely," he says, "and we had a fine stand. We were ready to say we had solved the problem. But the chinch bugs spied that rye from afar and made it their rendezvous when the cruel farmer gathered in the oats crop, and by the first of September we did not have a stalk of rye to the square rod. Not to be beaten out we sowed it in the dust of the cornfield about the 1st of September and let the fall rains cover it and got a fair stand and some late fall and early spring pasture. We tried it again one year in August and cultivated it in, but the damage to the corn was more than the profit in the rye."

The President and the Grand Army. After it had been determined, upon invitation, to hold the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic for 1887 at St. Louis, some of the people of that city presented an invitation to the President of the United States to visit St. Louis during the time of the encampment and review the old soldiers. The President accepted the invitation and promised to be present unless official duties should interfere to prevent.

The announcement of his acceptance was not received kindly by some of the G. A. R. posts, and a good deal of noise was made about it. Some posts went as far as to resolve not to attend the encampment if it was understood they were to pass in review before the President. The reasons assigned for such resolutions were, that the President, in the language he used in some of his pension-veto messages, and in other documents, declarations and letters, had manifested a spirit of unfriendliness toward the Union soldiers and their dependents.

The matter was very generally discussed in all parts of the country, and the President, having read and listened, reconsidered his promise, and recalled it in a long letter, dated July 4, in which, after reciting the reasons for his conduct, he says: "I should not be frank if I failed to confess while disclaiming all resentment, that I have been hurt by the unworthy and wanton attacks upon me, growing out of this matter, and the reckless manner in which my actions and motives have been misrepresented both publicly and privately."

This whole business is offensive to the best sentiment of the people. Whether the President did wisely or unwisely in withholding his signature from certain pension bills, is in no sense a personal matter; it was an official determination for which the President is officially, not personally, responsible; whether the language he used in his veto messages was well chosen and appropriate, is matter of taste; and whether he is or is not in sympathy with the objects of the Grand Army is not matter which need at this time convulse the country. The office of President is entitled to respect, and the incumbent ought to be so treated as long as his conduct is not so flagrantly outrageous as to make it necessary to draw a line between the office and the man. It would have been much better, as the matter looks to us, if no official action had been taken by the G. A. R. of a personally unfriendly character towards the President. But after having done so, it would have been better for the President to keep his promise or to withdraw it privately. The dignity of his high office forbids his coming before the people in a letter like this so purely personal. A judge never defends himself in open letters against unfriendly criticism of his official conduct. The President of the United States is at the head of the nation; he is a kind of impersonal personality; he ought to leave his official acts to speak for themselves. If he had friends enough to elect him, he surely has enough left to defend him and to present his side of every case. It would have been an easy matter to handle this thing decorously on the President's part without bringing his personal feelings before the world like an ordinary politician during his candidacy for office.

Mr. Robert W. Furnas, Secretary of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture, will please accept our thanks for an invitation to attend the State Fair at Lincoln, September 9 to 16, next.

"Milling in Transit."

This phrase has come into use since the inter-State commerce law went into effect, and its application in practice seems to mean an evasion of the law, so that men may do in a roundabout way, what they know the law prohibits. It was started by the northwestern millers and grain dealers. It applies to wheat shipped to New York or Chicago at a through rate, but under a contract which allows of its being taken off the cars at some intermediate station, ground into flour, and sent forward the remainder of the distance in that shape.

The *Breeder's Gazette* says it is reported that the far Western railroads are introducing the same system upon their lines with regard to cattle, making a "feeding-in-transit" rate. Under it cattle are brought down from the ranges on a through rate, unloaded at feeding establishments in the grain-growing sections of Nebraska, and after an interval spent in feeding are sent forward to their destination. The *Gazette* comments on the new deal as follows:

The introduction of this practice, no matter what may be said for or against it, illustrates the tendency of these times of close competition, to "cut the corners" and invent new methods for eliminating expense or increasing profit. And in this sort of competition, it is the bright, wide-awake men who study their business closely and master all the conditions surrounding it, who succeed. The general farmer and cattle-grower, whose operations are on a more modest scale, cannot hope to accomplish much in the way of such business "schemes" as we have been describing, and yet he is not without sufficient opportunities in his own sphere for wringing more liberal profits even from the hardest of present conditions. If he cannot make an extra dollar in ordinary freight rates saved through "milling" or "feeding rates in transit," he can reap many dollars more than at present, by raising more wheat per acre and better cattle. Improved cattle will make him more money than inferior stock with which he is now bothering and being bothered, and if he gives them the attention which considerations of practical profit justify, he will have enough manure to largely increase his yield of wheat, should he desire to continue its production as part of his business.

The *Gazette* says it is "difficult to see where this is objectionable." There has been a rule of travel in force ever since railroads began to have passenger traffic, that when a person wished to go from A to C by rail, he must not stop at B, unless he paid local rates—one fare to B, and another from B to C. There are special rules governing cases where passengers wish to spend a day or so at an intermediate point, but "stop-over" tickets are not sold to the general public, and it would not be best to do it. When grain or cattle may be billed through with the privilege of stopping over for some purpose of change in the character, weight or value of the article, and then re-shipped and forwarded to its destination, nobody is injured if there is no discrimination against other persons who are shipping like property. People will wonder, however, why it is that in this "milling in transit" or "feeding in transit" business, the railroad company can afford to unload and reload at a way station for rich grain and cattle dealers and cannot do it for other persons. As long as the carriers treat all patrons alike under similar circumstances and treat everybody fairly, there will be no complaint. The people have set out to put the transportation business on a basis of justice all around, and they are going to have it that way sooner or later. It may look fair to a railroad manager that he should make his charges and his contracts to suit himself; but he must remember that he has no lawful or moral right to do so, because his franchise was given him by the people for their benefit and not for his. Things have been running a long time as the railroad people ordered; now the people have determined that they will insist upon even-handed justice being done, and that carriers be required to observe rules established in

the general interest. It will be easy to follow the public will, for it is plain and altogether just. Rates on long hauls may be much lower in proportion to distance or weight than those for short hauls over the same lines in the same direction, etc., but they must not be less, and there must be no subterfuges nor shams. Those companies which honestly and earnestly set about arranging their business to correspond with the requirements of the law will be wise, and they will profit in the end, for the substantial provisions of that act will never be repealed.

Of Interest to Settlers.

A Washington dispatch of July 6, states that Commissioner Sparks, of the General Land Office, has received a letter from a public land entry man in eastern Colorado, saying that the drought has damaged the crops there, and if it continues much longer the crops will be a complete failure; that insects have destroyed the vegetables and there is absolutely no feed for stock. The entry man says his neighbors are forced to leave their holdings to obtain the necessities of life, and asks if this absence will operate to defeat their claim when final proofs are offered. The Commissioner's answer is important to the policy of the General Office with respect to these cases, of which it is stated that there are a large number in different parts of the West. He says:

The distressing situation you have mentioned appeals to my sympathies in favor of active residents on the public domain who are suffering, and whatever relief may be possible with the discretion of this office will be extended to enable them to preserve their claims. Settlers who are obliged to leave their claims on account of drought should be prepared to account for their absence when they make final proof, but in such cases proof should not be offered until the law has been fully complied with after their return to the land. An enforced absence on account of climatic reasons will not imperil the claim if the fact is established when proof is made, and if proof is not attempted to be made in advance of the time when the residence, improvement and cultivation required by law, can be satisfactorily shown.

Official Atlas of Kansas.

This great work, of which mention was made in the *FARMER* two weeks ago, is being delivered. It proves to be better than was promised by the publishers or expected by the subscribers. It is by far the largest and best book of the kind ever sent from the press. It is eighteen inches long, fifteen inches wide, two inches thick, containing a large map of the State, up to April 1 last, a map of every county, together with maps of some thirty of the larger cities, besides a great many other maps—some nine hundred in all, instead of four hundred as was originally expected. These maps are not merely black lines drawn on white paper and roughly executed at that, but they are finely colored and made in the best style of the lithographic art. The work contains a vast amount of practical information about the State, and every part of it, and all its industries and interests, including land laws, method of surveying public lands, etc., all made up from official sources. Many of the maps were made from field notes of men specially employed for the purpose, the others made from official surveys by government, State, county or city officers. The matter of this book is really vast in scope, and it is presented in artistic form. It will be worth many times its cost to every subscriber. There ought to be one copy at least in every school

district in the State for the use of the school. It is a work of exceeding great value. In its preparation a great deal of labor and time and money were expended, and the publishers are entitled to much credit for making it so thorough, so handsome and so full.

Raising Sorghum for Animal Food.

Mr. H. A. Ensign, a successful farmer of Harvey county, and who has experimented a great deal with sorghum, favors our readers with the following:

NEWTON, KAS., July 7, 1887.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: There appears to be quite a variety of opinion as to the value of sorghum fodder, and as to the time and method of curing it for the use of our domestic animals. I observe that my friend Colvin has indulged in some criticisms, through the columns of the *KANSAS FARMER*, passed upon my method of cutting, curing and feeding the crop to my stock. I cannot forget the careful observations drawn from seven years experience feeding this crop to nearly one hundred head of bovines, twelve to fourteen head of horses and forty head of Cotswold sheep. I grant that swine will eat the large stalks of mature sorghum with more avidity than they will the fine sorghum fodder resulting from sowing the seed thick, but it will be remembered that I have not urged upon the public the value of this esculent plant as food for "the grunter" so much as for other domestic animals, and I still do not think he should be made the standard by which to gauge its value, for he only consumes the juices of the stalk, rejecting the woody fiber which accumulates in great excess as the stalk ripens.

The gentleman's estimate of the nutritious value of sorghum when cut green, is certainly incorrect. He places it below prairie hay. I have a little experience exactly in point, and will relate it: In the spring of 1883, I sowed ten acres of sod ground to sorghum, putting upon it about a bushel and a quarter of clean seed per acre. The plants came up very thick and grew rapidly, crowding, starving or smothering out every weed. When a few scattering heads began to show over the field, I cut it, and when thoroughly cured I filled my barn with it, stacking the balance in the field. That crop made me some eighty-seven tons of dry fodder, and was cut the latter part of July. Afterwards, about the 1st of September, I cut some nine acres of prairie hay, and as my sorghum fodder had settled some, I put about three tons of hay on each mow. About the 1st of November, I put nineteen cows into my stable and instructed my man to give them as much hay as they would eat and four quarts of mill-stuff morning and evening. Of those nineteen cows twelve were strippers (cows that had dropped calves the spring previous). On this hay ration my cows fell off in their milk rapidly, insomuch that two three-gallon buckets were more than sufficient to hold it all. Presently, however, he came down to the sorghum fodder, and straightway those cows began to increase their flow of milk, until it required four buckets to contain the lacteal flow, and my cows in the meantime did well. Now, if there was not nutriment in the fodder, where did this gain come from.

Again, the fodder off of that ten acres of sod ground carried seventy-two head of cattle, eleven head of horses and forty-one head of sheep through the winter, with the additional help of the hay, three tons of millet and twelve to fourteen acres of corn-stalks, and my stock came out in the spring in good condition. Will some one make a better showing for ripe cane? I also got two months of most excellent pasture for twenty-four head of grown cows, which I would not have done had I let my cane ripen, or had I sown it as late as W. J. C. recommends.

Last year and the year before I cut my sorghum crop twice each season, my second crop proving quite as valuable as the first. There is doubtless some value to sorghum seed, but fed liberally to a milch cow it will dry her up, and you cannot ripen the seed to any great extent upon your farm without its eventually taking possession of it; and these considerations more than counterbalance any good to be derived from its use, in my judgment.

H. A. ENSIGN.

Condition of the Crops.

The following is a correct synopsis of the report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for the month ending June 30, 1887, showing the acreage, condition and probable product of the crops named, by Hon. Wm. Sims, Secretary:

Wheat (winter and spring)—Area sown, 21 per cent. short of last year; killed and destroyed from all causes, 40 per cent.; area from which a product may be expected, 833,479 acres; probable product, 8,334,790 bushels.

Corn—Acreage, 25 per cent. in excess of any former period. Condition, very fine—never better.

Oats—Acreage, 30 per cent. above last year, with a condition of 60 per cent. as compared with a five years' average.

	Condition.
Potatoes.....	100
Broomcorn.....	95
Flax.....	95
Sorghum.....	100
Millet and Hungarian.....	80
Tame grass.....	75
Prairie grass.....	100
Live stock.....	100
Apples.....	70
Peaches, 25 per cent. of a full crop.	

Railroad Rates to Fairs.

Mr. D. Atwood, general freight agent of the C., K. & N. (Rock Island) Railroad company publishes a card stating that shipments of live stock, agricultural implements, machinery and other articles for exhibition at State, county, district or municipal fairs or exhibitions or educational associations to be held in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri during the year 1887, will be transported over the lines of this company according to the following conditions:

1. The freight will be way-billed at owners' risk of damage, and regular tariff rates will be charged on shipments to the fair or exposition.
2. On return of the freight, no change of ownership having occurred, and with the proper evidence from the secretary of the exhibition, it will be returned free over the lines of this company, at owners' risk, to point of shipment on this line.
3. The usual live stock contract must be executed in the regular manner for shipment of live stock.
4. Shipments of race horses are not to receive the benefit of this circular, but are in all cases to be charged full tariff rates both ways.
5. All property must be returned within ten days after the close of the fair where it has been on exhibition, otherwise full tariff rates will be charged.

Among the latest useful inventions is a combined corn husker and fodder cutter. From the manufacturer's description of it we learn that "when the corn is cut and shocked, it may be fed into this machine in the same manner as wheat into a thresher. The stalk passes between two rollers and the ear is broken from it, passing into another set of rollers, which tear the husk from the ear. Thence it passes to the elevator, and is dropped into the wagon on the right. The stalk is cut by knives and carried to an opposite elevator, and also dropped into a wagon. The fodder, which, particularly in the West, is often wasted, is saved by this machine, and as it is estimated that, acre for acre, it is as valuable as good hay, the importance of this can be appreciated. The refuse left by the cattle is an excellent absorbent of the liquid manure of the stable, taking up a larger proportion of it than any other stable refuse. The value of the fodder in this respect is hard to estimate; but it is no doubt true that the amount of fertilizing material carried back to the land in this way is nearly or quite equal to the value of the fodder."

There are 2,116 precious stones of all sizes in Queen Victoria's crown, worth \$585,000.

Horticulture.

Longevity and Vigor of Peach Trees.

The writer has planted and reared to maturity three large farm orchards, and as many vineyards, including not less than five hundred peach trees of choice varieties. To no one feature of this horticultural experience has he had cause to give more careful consideration and nursing than to the preservation of the peach tree from low vitality and early decay.

All fruit trees grow and bear vigorously in fresh and virgin soils, but the peach most of all. Continued cultivation and removal of crops from the ground despoil it of vegetable mold and other constituents necessary to full and healthy maturity. On old and tilled land these must be restored, and orchards cultivated and fertilized as specially and skillfully as crops of grain or vegetables.

It is against nature that the same ground should nurture and grow two heavy crops to healthy maturity year after year, and this violation of nature's obvious laws accounts for so many stunted fruit trees in orchards, and such dwarfed and imperfect fruit upon them. This we might easily and conclusively show here if space admitted; but it is a subject for a special treatise of itself.

The universal and death-dealing enemy of the peach tree is the borer. The reader will understand what it is. If he does not, and has a lot of peach trees in charge, let him scrape away the earth one or more inches deep immediately at the junction of the tree and ground, and he will find punctured places in the bark at intervals around the trunk, with a gummy substance gathered jelly-like about each wound.

Carefully scrape and clean out these wounds and save the gum in an old vessel. On examination he will find a number of worms or borers, from the size and appearance of small white threads, a fourth to a half inch long, and larger, to rusty-looking worms three-fourths of an inch long and as large in girth as a small straw.

Minute examination shows that all have horny and nipper-like cutters, with which they bore through the bark and into the wood. The tree is thus tapped and the sap furnishes both food and shelter to the insidious enemy. It feeds on the liquid parts, while the resinous gum forms about and shelters it in all extremities of weather. Next examine the body of the tree to the limbs, and then the body of the larger limbs, and other colonies may be found here and there imbedded in the oozing gum.

A peach tree thus neglected and given up to the borers will usually survive—not live—seven years, while its natural life, if protected and cared for, should be twenty to thirty years. In the neglected condition it will probably not bear more than two full crops of fruit, and this be imperfect. In the healthy and natural state it should bear seven to ten fair crops.

There is but one sure remedy, and that is mechanical and simple. Twice a year, in April and September, the owner should, with the point of an old-fashioned butcher-knife or similar instrument, scrape away the earth some two inches or more deep at the base of the tree, and out every colony of borers, carefully and cleanly scrape out the gum in which the worms are imbedded, and save this in a tin vessel, to be emptied into the fire and burned as taken out. Then clean out the colonies in the body and limbs of the tree also. Then, having saved the strong soapsuds from the last washing, mix enough lye or lime-water with it to double its

strength, and with a loose cloth mop fastened on the end of a stick wash the tree from the ground to the second limbs, with a good scrubbing that will clean off all old moss and parasitic growth, as well as with the back of knife scrape off all old bark that may be in the way. Two men can go over one hundred trees in a day, and clean out all borers and wash them. Do this twice a year, and the brightness and beauty of your trees will be the admiration of all neighbors, and they will gratefully repay your kindness with delightful fruit four-fold.

A little ashes or weak lime around the tree at the root is some protection with the above treatment. Without the treatment, nothing will protect or save, that I have tried, for the borer cannot be reached in his shield of gum. It lies there sucking the life-blood of the tree, winter, spring, summer and autumn. Nothing but annihilation will cure.

The addition of lime enough to the wash to leave a very light, perceptible coat of thin white on the tree has a good effect, but not a full whitewash. If fertilized some, the better. The quantity will depend on the wear of the soil from tillage. Be sure not to waste it by putting it near the tree. It should be spread from a circle five or six feet from the body to five or six feet beyond the reach of the branches.—*Old Kentucky Farmer, in Hearthstone.*

The Osage Orange Tree.

In last week's issue we made note of the fact that the State Horticultural Society, at its recent meeting, passed resolutions concerning the Osage orange tree. Here are the resolutions in full:

WHEREAS, The timber culture law of Congress, originally passed in 1873, and subsequently amended, is one of vast concern to the people all along the frontier settlements of the West; and

WHEREAS, The modification of such rulings by Commissioner McFarland, in February, 1882, recognizing the fact that trees, like agricultural and horticultural products, are not alike successfully grown over large areas of territory, and only holding that the character of the trees for such planting "should be such as are recognized in the neighborhood as of value for timber, or for commercial purposes, or for firewood and domestic use;" and

WHEREAS, Under such modified ruling many timber claimants have planted the Osage orange (the famous timber tree of Texas) on their claims; and

WHEREAS, Final proofs are now being made on some of these claims, and are being refused by the local United States land offices, for the reason that they do not contain enough trees, exclusive of Osage orange, to comply with said law; therefore be it

Resolved, By the seventeenth annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, now in session in the city of Belleville, Kas.:

1st. The Osage orange is a good tree and eminently worthy of extensive planting in western Kansas, and should not thus be proscribed on the ground that it is in some locations used only as a hedge plant.

2d. That the Osage orange is one of the most durable kinds of timber grown upon this continent, and therefore its culture ought to be encouraged instead of discouraged by the Land Department.

3d. That copies hereof be placed in the hands of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the Secretary of the Interior, and each of the Kansas delegations in Congress.

MARTIN ALLEN,
F. WELLS,
I. O. SAVAGE, } Committee.

Lice on Apple Trees.

Answering a question, the *Country Gentleman* says: "If the lice are the aphides which infest the leaves, wash them with soapsuds made from whale oil soap, or any other soap, as strong as the foliage will bear without injury; or apply strong tobacco water, dashing on with a syringe, or bend over and immerse in the vessel of suds the infested branches. But if bark lice are referred to, wash early in the season with kerosene emulsion, made by repeatedly agitating together a gallon of kerosene and half a gallon of fresh or sour milk, until the whole has the appearance of thin

butter. Dilute a pint of this mixture with six quarts of water, adding the water gradually and stirring constantly and vigorously. Soap may be used instead of the milk. Prof. Cook's mode is to boil a quart of soft soap in a gallon of water, and then, while boiling, to stir in a pint of kerosene. This he thinks better than using milk. The tent caterpillar hatches from the rings of eggs on the shoots at the same time that the buds begin to open. Paris green will of course kill them."

To Prevent Mildew on Grape Vines.

I would advise that sulphuring should be done before or after bloom rather than during the same; and that all sulphur used at such time, especially, be carefully tested on the tongue to ascertain whether or not it contains a perceptible amount of acid. All such should be discarded from any use whatever in the vineyard. I prefer to have sulphuring done while the leaves are moist with dew. The powder then remains adherent to the leaves instead of being blown away by the first wind; and thus the disinfecting action is maintained for a length of time, as it is necessary it should be, since the effect is not instantaneous, but depends upon the gradual formation of sulphur vapor. The latter is formed more or less at all ordinary temperatures, as is obvious from the well-known odor which is especially striking when a sulphured vineyard is under hot sunshine. There is not, as has been erroneously stated, any combustion under these conditions, and therefore no generation of the "sulphurous gas" which serves as a disinfectant in wine cellars. Moreover any particles of sulphur lodging on the soil and becoming mixed with it become useless so far as the formation of sulphur vapor is concerned, because that vapor is promptly absorbed by the soil. Only relatively large masses of sulphur falling on the ground can exert any effect on the vine; but whatever lodges on the head or in crotches of the stock will, to the extent of its surface exposure, contribute to the formation of the disinfecting vapor. The most economical and effective use is, after all, the even dusting over of the moist leaves, on which the particles will remain fixed until evaporated. For young vines the dredge is most convenient; on older ones the bellows having a positive provision for agitating the sulphur powder within is preferable; without such provision the distribution is very uneven and wasteful.—*Prof. E. W. Hilgard, California Experiment Station.*

The Sweet Briar, or Eglantine.

A writer in the *Prairie Farmer* says this fine shrub is a native of various parts of Europe, and for ages has been the theme of song and story. It does very well in this country as a shrub, and we wonder it is not oftener met with. We fancy if the florists would grow it more plentifully, and offer it among their stock in trade in the spring, they would find a ready sale for quite a number, when it became better known. Nurserymen, also, should more generally include it among their shrubs offered for sale. We have at our residence, a specimen planted close to the walk up to the side door, and in summer rarely pass without plucking a fragrant leaf. Its peculiar charm of fragrance is especially noticeable on a still, moist summer morning or evening, particularly after a gentle shower.

"And the shower
Wets not a rose that buds in beauty's bower
One-half so lovely; yet it grows along
The poor girl's pathway—by the poor man's
door.

Such are the simple folks it dwells among:
And humble as the bud, so humble be the
song."

Though the above beautiful tribute is

perhaps more adapted to an English, than an American condition of things, yet Gray gives it as one of our plants, naturalized from seeds sown by the early settlers.

The stem is quite prickly, and the shoots often spring up very strong and bold from the base. It is best to top these when they get too high, to make a symmetrical bush. It also requires occasionally a thinning out of decayed branches; and very hard winters will sometimes kill off the older shoots, but abundant new ones spring from the bottom again. A slight protection around the base of the shrub in winter is a good thing. The flowers are small, pale red, and like all wild roses, very pretty in the bud. The fruit or "hips" are produced in abundance in this country, from which the seed is obtained; and very often they will seed themselves around the old bush, but usually are destroyed, unless they fall on some place secure against the hoe. They will often, too, vegetate and struggle along in the grass by the side of a plant, until either smothered by the grass or destroyed by the lawn mower. They can be easily raised by florists from seeds sown in the greenhouse. The best way is to sow from the fruit when fully ripe, or keep in the "hips" until ready to sow. In the spring the young plants may be set out in the free ground, and repotted in the fall, if wanted for sale in the growing state in the spring; or they may be protected by a little brush out of doors, and grown as any other shrub. There are quite a number of varieties cultivated in English rosaries, with rose, scarlet, and white in semi-double and double flowers. There is also a moss rose derived from this plant. The plant is known to botanists as *Rosa rubiginosa*.

The Calla Lily.

Peter Henderson says the Calla lily is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and was introduced into England in 1731. It is of easy culture; the only particular attention it requires is abundance of moisture when in a growing state, and as warm a room as can conveniently be given it; say an average temperature of 70 deg.

The Calla is largely grown for winter flowers, and it is of the easiest culture. Although it will grow and flower during the entire season without resting if sufficiently fed by being repotted, yet it is more profitable to dry it partially off, say from June 1 to September 1. This is best done by placing the pots on their sides so as to prevent the rains from wetting the soil and covering them slightly with hay or moss, so as to keep the sun from drying the roots too much; or if a portion of partial shade can be had, there will be no need of covering the pots. The roots thus rested will flower more abundantly and produce fewer leaves, and thus twice the number of flowers may be obtained from the same space.

It is not well to give the Calla too much pot room, else too much foliage is produced. We have found the best method to be not to use too large pots, and to use liquid manure freely, made from one bushel of cow dung to twenty-five or thirty gallons of water. Where an excess of leaves occurs, cut them off freely, withholding water somewhat for a week or so after cutting the leaves off. By this method the plants can be grown closely together, and a larger crop of flowers obtained from the same space.

The Calla is one of the best of winter-flowering plants for room culture, needing little care beyond abundant water, and an occasional syringing or washing of the leaves, to keep them free from dust and red spider. It is also a good plant for a large aquarium.

The Poultry Yard.

About Raising Turkeys.

A correspondent of the *Poultry Keeper* gives his method of raising turkeys. He says: "My method of raising turkeys is very simple. I have carefully perused a long article on raising turkeys, but, as yet, I have never put myself to such trouble while raising the broods. The *Poultry Keeper* says, 'don't give raw meat to young turkeys.' I was always of the opinion that it was too much trouble to cook it, and that turkey mothers never cooked for their young. I give them, at first, bread soaked in milk, and afterwards, raw cornmeal. After that whatever they may choose to devour. Hatch them as early in the season as possible, latter part of April or first of May. Then coop them out in the green grass, never permitting them to go near a chicken house which may be infected with chicken lice, or near a dunghill that is generally utilized by a mother hen and her brood of chickens. I aim to raise them as near the white state as possible. It is very amusing to see a flock of young turkeys, 200 in number, chasing grasshoppers in a large field and coming out to you when they are called for food. As for their food, I am not over-particular. Generally, I give them kitchen refuse and such like. What I give them the first week, is what we call in French "Herbe a dinde" (turkey grass); they are very fond of it, and it does them much good. It must, however, be cut very fine. I do not condemn cooking the food and making Dutch cheese for them, but I never yet could find time to do so. None of my young turkeys were ever sick from eating raw corn or oatmeal. If they have a good place to forage, and can find plenty of insect food they will prosper. Care should be taken that they be not caught out during a heavy shower of rain, or, at least, before their backs are well feathered. In my next letter I will describe my new chicken house. Though unprovided with fire, and notwithstanding the fact that the thermometer for several times this winter, has descended far below zero, water has not frozen in it."

To this the *Poultry Keeper* adds: "Perhaps it was a subscriber who did not recommend raw meat. Our cardinal rules for raising turkeys are perfect dryness, never to allow them to become infested with lice, and a variety of food—especially of meat or insects. One-half the young turkeys die from lice and their owners do not know it. They want nourishing food, as they grow and feather very rapidly. Often the old hen is lousy when she goes on the nest. Nearly all sitting hens have lice, and lice will kill young turkeys and chicks as quickly as will the most dreaded disease. Do not wait for the young things to droop, but begin at once. When the hen goes on the nest dust her, the nest, and the eggs, with Persian insect powder, and repeat the same every week. Dust the young ones when they come out. Look on their heads, necks, around the vent, and under the wings. Don't take it for granted there are no lice. Be sure of it, and be sure often."

Make some feeding "racks" where the chicks can go in and eat in peace. These racks are frames a foot high, three feet square, covered with plastering lath or strips of board placed far enough apart to allow the chickens to enter, but not far enough to allow the older fowls to get in. As soon as the chicks are old enough a supply of cracked corn and wheat can be left in these feeding places.

Poultry Notes.

Dampness is bad for young chicks. Arrange their drinking vessels so that they can not get into them, and do not allow them to run in the wet grass or to be out in a storm.

A few days before the eggs are due to hatch, the hen and nest should be thoroughly dusted with insect powder, to destroy lice that have probably fastened on the hen while sitting.

Young ducks should be marketed when they weigh about three pounds each, and may be sold either alive or dressed, the best prices being obtained for the dressed carcasses. The best time for selling young ducks is in June and July; they should be plump and fat.

Green food may be provided to pigeons that do not have their liberty, in the form of lettuce, or salad may be sown in boxes and kept in a part of the coop where it can get sun and light. This is only needful when you keep your pigeons confined and where they can not obtain green food that they would get if they were liberated.

The shape of eggs has nothing to do with the life germ, unless the egg is deformed. The shape of the egg conforms with the shape of the ovary and duct, hence we have long eggs, short eggs and round eggs. The air cell and germ is in the broad end, and if this part is smooth and even and if the germ is fertilized, that is all that is necessary so far as shape goes. Hens lay larger eggs than pullets.

A dust bath to fowls is as necessary to the health of fowls as bathing with water is to mankind, and it not only keeps them clean but it helps to keep them clear of vermin. If a box of road dust in which is put a quarter of a pound of sulphur is kept in a dry place where fowls can have the run of it there will be much less trouble with sick fowls, the sickness many times being the direct consequence of the presence of lice or mites on the fowls.

Bone dust for mixing in poultry food should be on an average about the fineness of fine oatmeal. There are usually large pieces interspersed, but these need not be taken out, as any too large will be rejected, though the meal may be sifted from any larger than peas if desired. The price, never being much more per pound than good meal, it should be used liberally with all the soft food, and about one ounce mixed with every half pint of dry meal before adding the milk or water.

Salt-cat is composed of about equal parts of clean unctuous loam such as brick-makers use—a coarse, gritty sand or fine gravel—and old mortar. To this add a small quantity of bay salt. Some add aromatic seeds to make it more attractive, such as cumin, anise, coriander, and caraway. The whole should be mixed up into a consistency of mortar and placed in a small crock or a box to harden. Pigeons delight in pecking at this substance, and it gives them many articles needful to them.

The quality of chicks cannot be judged until they are four to six months old. Something of what their general markings are can be told when two months old, and week by week the changes can be noticed; but so far as picking out the prize-winners before they are about matured, nobody can do it. Very often the most ungainly chick of the brood proves to be the best when matured. In stock of all kinds the most promising are of little value when grown, all of which goes to show that opinions are often found to be erroneous.

HOPE VILLA, LA., Nov. 1st, 1886.

Messrs. A. T. SWALLENBERGER & Co., Rochester, Pa.—Gents: I received a sample bottle of your Antidote for Malaria last spring, and have tested it fully in my own case. After failing utterly with quinine, it has cured me permanently, and I would take it before any remedy whatever. There is no unpleasant effect while using, and it leaves none. If you could sell at a lower price, if for introductory purposes only, it would be "bread upon the waters" later, when the world finds it must have it. Very truly yours, J. S. WEBSTER.



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The Busy Bee.

A New Honey Plant.

What is known in England as the globe thistle has been introduced into this country as a new honey plant, and is called the Chapman honey plant. It has been extensively tried in York State and at the West and South, doing very well. It blooms from twenty to thirty days and this period can be extended by cutting back. The amount of honey contained in the blossom is wonderful, as it can be shaken out on to the hand after the blossoms have been covered twelve hours. In some cases the bees can fill themselves with honey on this plant without moving, according to the testimony of reliable apiarists who have tried it. The seed should be sown in the spring, scattered in waste places, or sown in hills and drills like onion seeds. It blossoms the second year, and continues to bloom in three years, and at times when there is very little bee forage. Unlike the common thistle the seed has no balloon which may be borne by the wind, but falls directly to the ground like rye or oats, so that the plant can be easily exterminated if desired. The plant is named after Henry Chapman, of Versailles, N. Y., the introducer.—*Bee Keeper.*

The bee's sting, says Naturalist Clark, is by no means made for stinging only, but is used in doing the artistic cell work, capping the comb and infusing the formic acid, by means of which honey receives its keeping qualities. The sting is really a skillfully contrived little trowel with which the bee finishes off and caps the cells when they are filled brimfull of honey. This explains why honey extracted before it is capped over does not keep well. The formic acid has not been injected into it.

An old bee-keeper says that in localities where willows and hazel do not abound it is well to feed bees with rye meal, as it is a good substitute for pollen, which is the main ingredient in the bee bread, on which young bees are fed. Rye meal, when fed, especially in late springs, stimulates brood-rearing, and enables colonies to send out earlier and stronger swarms. It should be placed in shallow troughs or pans a rod or more from the hives, where it will soon be found by the bees and gathered eagerly by them.

"The facts are that plants are very thoroughly fertilized by insects. A gentleman marked 310 plants which were incapable of self-fertilization and carefully put pollen on the stigmas of each day after day; he left an equal number to the insects. His produced 11,237 seeds and the bees 10,886, a difference of but one in thirty-five, and this difference is fully made up by the fact that he worked during a cold spell with continued rain when the bees did not. Of white clover, ten heads unprotected gave nearly ten times as many seeds as ten heads covered with gauze; twenty heads covered produced only one poor seed and twenty heads open gave 2,290 seeds. Of red clover, 100 heads covered gave nothing and 100 heads open produced 2,720 seeds. Insects will abundantly cross-fertilize plants growing one-third to one-half mile apart."

A New York correspondent of an out of town paper makes the startling statement that there are 800,000 adults in the city who are not members of any church.

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St. Louis Wool Market.

Reported by Hagey & Wilhelm: The stringency of the money market in the East causing general dullness in the wool trade is not felt here, and all receipts meet prompt sale. In consequence of heavy imports of foreign wool prices in all American markets have declined, and at the decline buying on our market is heavier than ever. Latest sales were as follows:

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.	
Choice 1/4 and 3/8-blood, bright, light.....	24a26
Medium, bright, light.....	21a23
Fine medium, light, bright.....	21a23
Fine medium, dark, earthy.....	18a20
Low medium, bright, light.....	20a22
Dark, heavy earthy medium.....	18a20
Light fine.....	15a22
Heavy fine.....	16a20
Bucks and heavy Merino.....	12a16
Carpet.....	14a17
Common.....	16a19
Pulled.....	15a18
Sheep pelts, fallen stock.....	10a14
Burry wools, 2 to 5 cents per pound less.	

Patents to Kansas People.

The following is a list of patents granted Kansas people for the week ending July 9, 1887; prepared from the official records of the Patent office by Mr. J. C. Higdon, solicitor of patents, Hall building, Kansas City, Mo.

Grapple—William Potter, Spring Hill.
End-gate fastener—John L. Hammer, Burlington.
Mowing machine—Voorhess G. Smith, Iola.
Spring equalizer for vehicles—Thomas D., J. M. and N. Toy, Cherryvale.

Following were reported for July 2:

Rowing attachment for boats—Selden B. Lard, Waterville.
Paint compound—Ransom K. Burt, Hadam.
Machine for weaving thatching—Alanson H. Bales, Washington.
Egg carrier—Harry E. Alsworth, Ashland.
Wagon brake—James C. Kelly, Stockdale.
Grain drill—John Rodenberger, Hallowell.

Following were reported for June 25:

Flambeau—Vaughn & States, Topeka.
Hay stacker—David B. Craig, Eureka.
Baling press—Wm. A. Laidlaw, Cherokee.
Stove-pipe attachment for flues—Alfred M. Mealey, Coldwater.
Washing machine—Martin V. B. Watson, Altamont.

Discretion is the perfection of reason, and a guide to win all the duties of life.

Experience has shown that a greater amount of work is accomplished by sewing machines when run by electro-motors than by foot-power. There is also less wear and tear to the machine.

Itch, Prairie Mange, and Scratches of every kind cured in thirty minutes by *Woolford's Sanitary Lotion*. Use no other. This never fails. Sold by Swift & Holliday, druggists, Topeka, Kas.

The first country to issue stamps for cheap postage was Great Britain in 1840. An unused one is worth about \$300. The rarest postage stamp known to collectors was issued by the postmaster at Brattleboro in 1846.

A famous dog trainer educates his dogs by simply talking to them. He uses neither sugar nor whip, but tries to make the dog understand what he is to do. He then performs the trick himself and the dogs follow and imitate him.

Farm Loans.

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

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

At a meeting of delegates held in San Francisco, last week, the American party was organized. The platform calls for an unconditional repeal of the naturalization laws; the modification of laws permitting and encouraging immigration, so that shiftless criminals and other undesirable classes may be excluded; the prohibition of alien land holding; total separation of church and state, and no interference by any church with the American school system. The platform also demands a law compelling citizens to vote at every election.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, July 11, 1887.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 1,700, shipments 400. Market steady. Choice heavy native steers 4 25a4 40, fair to good shipping steers 3 75a4 20, fair to good butchers steers 3 60a4 10, fair to good feeders 3 10a3 90, fair to good stockers 2 10 a2 80, common to good corn-fed Texans 2 00a 4 00.

HOGS—Receipts 3,900, shipments 208. Market active. Choice heavy and butchers selections 5 20a5 30, packing and Yorkers 5 05a5 20, common to good pigs 4 50a5 00.

SHEEP—Receipts 2,500, shipments 200. Market firm. Fair to choice clipped 3 20a4 00, lambs 3 00a4 00.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:
CATTLE—Receipts 10,000, shipments 300. Market steady. Shipping steers, 3 40a4 30; stockers and feeders 2 25a3 00; cows, bulls and mixed, 1 25a2 85; Texas cattle 1 75a3 35.

HOGS—Receipts 19,000, shipments 5,000. Market strong. Rough and mixed 5 00a5 25, packing and shipping 5 15a5 35, light 5 05a5 30, skips 3 00a4 95.

SHEEP—Receipts 3,000, shipments 400. Market steady. Natives 3 00a4 35, Texans 3 00a 3 50, Western 3 30a3 75, lambs 1 50a4 00 per head.

Kansas City.

Received from 5 p. m. Saturday to 12 m. today, 1,199 cattle, 4,381 hogs and 244 sheep. Held over, 202 cattle, 772 hogs and 102 sheep. Total, 1,401 cattle, 5,153 hogs and 346 sheep. Receipts for July to date now show 1,600 increase in cattle, 12,000 decrease in hogs and 1,800 decrease in sheep compared with last July. For the year to date there is an increase over last year of 53,465 cattle, 52,847 hogs and 6,346 sheep.

CATTLE—Only a few loads of dry lot cattle offered, and a very few loads of corn-grass cattle. The feeling was weak in sympathy with Eastern markets, and while local killers might have paid steady prices for a few loads, anything to be forwarded to Eastern markets would have been lower. Dressed beef and shipping, 3 70a3 75.

HOGS—There were not enough pigs and yorkers to make a market, but two shippers got a load or two by picking up odds and ends. Pigs were 5c higher, shipping grades selling at 4 75a4 95, mainly at 4 85a4 90, with some thin stuff as low as 4 00. Yorkers under 190 pounds sold as high as 5 00. The Mexican buyers paid 5 15 for lard hogs, but the packers were not disposed to pay above 5 10, which was Saturday's high figure.

SHEEP—The receipts were small. Local killers needed supplies badly and paid higher prices. Good 98 to 101 pound muttons sold at 4 05, making the highest point reached since March, and equaled only a few times since January.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 83a83 1/2c.
CORN—Heavy and a shade lower. No. 2 44a 44 1/2c in elevator.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, cash, 74 1/2c.
CORN—Cash, 32 1/2c.
OATS—Easy. Cash, 28c.
RYE—Quiet at 51.

Chicago.

Cash quotations were as follows:
WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 71 1/2a72c; No. 3 spring, 63c; No. 2 red, 74 1/2c.
CORN—No. 2, 35 1/2c.
OATS—No. 2, 25 1/2c.
RYE—No. 2, 48c.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts at regular elevators since last report 292 bus., withdrawals 1,000 bus., leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day 26,996 bus. There was a steady but merely nominal market to-day on 'change, 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, 65c bid, 68c asked.

CORN—Receipts at regular elevators since last report 1,002 bus., and withdrawals 8,814 bus., leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day 208,871 bus. The market on 'change to-day was quiet, no sales having been made on the call, either for cash or future delivery. On track by sample: No. 2 cash, 31c; No. 2 white, cash, 33c.
OATS—No. 2 cash, 23c bid, no offerings. On track by sample: No. 2 mixed, cash, new, 26 1/2c; old, 28c.

RYE—No bids nor offerings.
HAY—Receipts 27 cars. Market steady for strictly fancy old and weak for new. New, 7 50a8 50; old, fancy, small baled, 8 50; large baled, 8 00; wire-bound 50c less. Low grades dull and weak.
OIL-CAKE—Per 100 lbs. sacked, 1 25; 2100 per

ton, free on board cars; ear lots, 18 00 per ten. SEEDS—We quote: Flaxseed, 98c per bushel on a basis of pure. Castor beans, 1 25 for prime.

BUTTER—Receipts light and market firm. Sound common going to shippers at 8c. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 16c; good, 14c; fine dairy in single package lots, 15c; storepacked, do., 10a12c for choice.

CHEESE—We quote: Full cream 10c, part skim flats 6a7c, Young America 11 1/2c, Kansas, choice, 10c.

EGGS—Receipts larger and market weak at 9c per dozen for fresh.

POTATOES—New, home-grown, 40a50c per bushel.
APPLES—40a60c per 1/2 bushel box; 1/2 bushel box, 75a90c.

BROOMCORN—We quote: Green self-working, 3c; green hurl, 3 1/2c; green inside and covers, 2c; red-tipped and common self-working, 1 1/2c; crooked, 1c.

PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually 1/2c higher. Sugar-cured meats (canned or plain): Hams 12c, breakfast bacon 10 1/2c, dried beef 13c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides 7 50, long clear sides 7 40, shoulders 5 25, short clear sides 7 70. Smoked meats: clear rib sides 8 25, long clear sides 8 15, shoulders 6 25, short clear sides 9 00. Barrel meats: mess pork 15 00. Choice tierce lard 6 25.

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.

CHICAGO LUMBER CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Lumber, Lime, Cement,
PLASTER,
AND ALL BUILDING MATERIAL.

We have 200 Lumber Yards. Our sales for 1886 were over 400,000,000 feet.

TOPEKA YARDS

Corner Third and Jackson streets.
ROBT. PIERCE, MANAGER.

LA CYGNE NURSERY. MILLIONS

Fruit Trees, Shade Trees, Small Fruits,
Vines, Ornamental Trees, Etc.

TEN MILLION FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.
ONE MILLION HEDGE PLANTS.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND TWO-YEAR
APPLE TREES—Grown from whole root
grafts.

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

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

D. W. COZAD,

Box 25, LACYGNE, LINN CO., KANSAS.

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

Vanderbilt University

Offers in its departments of Science, Literature and
Arts, Law, Theology, Engineering, Pharmacy, Den-
tistry and Medicine, the highest educational advan-
tages at moderate cost. Address
WILS WILLIAMS, Secretary, Nashville, Tenn.

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 admin-
istrator 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.

WOOL HAGEY & WILHELM, Commission Merchants, 220 N. Commercial St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

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

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.

And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper, free of cost, to every County Clerk in the State, to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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 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. Sprone, 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 strawberry roan steer, 2 years old, marked with slit in dewlap.

Steele county—James 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 half-faced sorrel mare, 10 years old, branded X on left shoulder.

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.

MVRE—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 X 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 R 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 O 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, collar marks; valued at \$50.

Pottawatomie county—I. W. Zimmerman, clk.

MULE—Taken up by Steve Ryan, in St. Marya 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.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 14, 1887.

Wabaunsee county—G. W. French, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. H. Cantrell, in Wilmington tp., (P. O. Eskridge), June 15, 1887, one chestnut sorrel mare, about 7 years old, branded with a square brand on left hip; valued at \$60.

MARE—By same, one bay mare with star in face, about 7 years old, branded with a flag-shaped brand on left stifle; valued at \$60.

Brown county—G. I. Prewitt, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by W. W. Garvin, in Powhatan tp., June 29, 1887, one brown pony mare, 7 years old, branded J. C. on left hip, knot on left side of neck, neck stiff.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by George B. Crall, in Otter Creek tp., June 25, 1887, one bay mare, 3 years old, four white feet, weight about 700 pounds, no marks or brands; valued at \$60.

Allen county—R. W. Duffy, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Richard Clinchy, in Salem tp., June 27, 1887, one sorrel horse pony, 4 years old, branded with heart and cross on right hip; valued at \$20.

Dickinson county—Richard Waring, clerk.

COW—Taken up by August Kurtze, in Hope tp., June 13, 1887, one white cow with red spots, small slit in right ear; valued at \$30.

Clay county—W. P. Anthony, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by James Clark, in Republican tp., April 15, 1887, one yearling red heifer, white stripe on each hip and on flank, white heart on forehead; valued at \$15.

Shawnee county—D. N. Burdge, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up in Auburn tp., July 6, 1887, by M. F. Stout, one bay horse, branded on right shoulder with horse-shoe and straight mark; valued at \$60.

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.

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.

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.

Devon Cattle!

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

RUMSEY BROS. & CO., EMPORIA, KANSAS.

Kansas City Stock Yards,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI,

Are by far the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri Valley, with ample capacity for feeding, weighing and shipping cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules. No yards are better watered and in no way is there a better system of drainage.

Higher Prices are Realized

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

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

Kansas City Stock Yards Company Horse and Mule Market.

FRANK E. SHORT.

CAPT. W. S. TOUGH.

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,

E. E. RICHARDSON,

H. P. CHILD,

General Manager

Secretary and Treasurer.

Superintendent.

CHICAGO.

KANSAS CITY.

ST. LOUIS.

James H. Campbell & Co.,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

—FOR THE SALE OF—

CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

Rooms 23 and 24, Exchange Building, Kansas City Stock Yards.

Unequaled facilities for handling consignments of Stock in either of the above cities. Correspondence invited. Market reports furnished free. Refers to Publishers KANSAS FARMER.

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.

J. E. BONEBRAKE, Pres't.

THEO. MOSHER, Treasurer.

O. L. THISLER, Vice Pres't.

M. P. ABBOTT, Secretary.

Kansas Farmers' Fire Insurance Company,

ABILENE, : : : KANSAS,

Insures Farm Property, Live Stock and Detached Dwellings

Against Fire, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms.

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

The last report of the Insurance Department of this State shows the KANSAS FARMERS' FIRE 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.

Cheap Homes!

MEADE COUNTY, KANSAS. Organized; county seat permanently located at Meade Center; 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.

STIMMEL, ROBINSON & BRIGHTON,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HUTCHINSON, - - - KANSAS.

10,000 acres of improved and unimproved land in Reno and Harvey counties for sale very cheap and on long time at 7 to 8 per cent. interest. Also farms and good pasture lands to exchange for merchandise or Eastern property. All kinds of stock taken in part payment on some of this land.

Correspondence solicited.

WESTERN KANSAS!

Full information regarding the great and rapidly developing Southwestern Kansas given on application.

200,000 ACRES OF CHEAP LANDS FOR SALE!

Price \$2.25 to \$6.00 per acre. Terms easy. All inquiries about Western Kansas promptly answered, and the "Settler's Guide" sent free. Railroad fare one way free to buyers of a half section, and round trip fare refunded to buyers of a section of land.

Address DUNN & BELL, GARDEN CITY, KAS.

The Veterinarian.

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

WEAKNESS OF THE HIND FETLOCKS.
—I have a colt three years old that has been worked some, and while moving along he will give way in his hind ankles, sometimes in one and sometimes in both, and will then go off lame for a few steps. He has never been pulled hard but has been worked to a buggy for a year, and gets worse all the time. [From your description, I would conclude that your colt has been worked rather early and that his hind legs, especially the fetlocks, are becoming weak and sore. If you continue to work him he will ultimately knuckle so badly that he will look like an old, over-worked horse. What he needs is rest, as he is too young to stand the work he is now doing. I would recommend that he should be allowed to run out for a year, and at the end of that time he will probably show no indications of his present weakness.]

ABORTION IN COWS.—Abortion is contagious, in respect that it may be spread through a stable if not kept disinfected. The best preventive is to remove all cows but the infected ones to a clean stable, or in the summer to a fresh pasture. The stable to which the well cows are removed should be white-washed with lime wash, and better if the wash contain a portion of carbolic acid. The abortions succeeding from the first cow attacked may occur in from two to six weeks. For the cases specifically attacked, syringe the parts well out with tepid water and thereafter twice a day, for a week or more, of the following: One-half ounce carbolic acid in one-half gallon of water. This strength may be used to mix with lime wash. The best preventive of succeeding abortion, once a cow has been affected, is to keep her away from other cows in heat, and to feed a pint of hemp seed in the food once a day, prior to the time of heat, and continue through the period of gestation for four to six months.

RING-BONE IN COLT.—I have a colt, coming two years old, that has a small enlargement or ring around second pastern joint, above the hoof, on near hind leg. The enlargement extends nearly around the second pastern joint, but is largest on the outside of same and in front, and but very small on inside of joint. The colt is somewhat lame; he has been so for about three months. I went to a man some two months ago, and he gave me some liniment to rub on, and said it would cure, but it does not. I have also used Kendall's Spavin Cure (one bottle), and that does not take away the bunch, or cure the lameness. [Ring-bone consists of osseous deposits, occurring on the upper and lower pastern bones. In some cases the deposit extends pretty well around one or both bones, hence the term "ring" bone. But any ossific deposit in the locality described is essentially ring-bone, and is an unsoundness, and may produce as much lameness and inconvenience as though it really encircled the bone. Ring-bones are called high and low, according to location. They may be so slight as to elude the observation and even the manipulation of those who have not become experts in veterinary practice, or so large that any one would notice the deformity. Ring-bones are the results of disease. Inflammation of the bones (ostitis), or of the synovial membranes of the articulations may be followed by and are the usual causes of ring-bone. In some cases the osseous deposit occurs on the

os suffraginis, in others on the os corona. Or it may involve both, and extend across the joint between them, rendering it immovable, thus forming an ankylosed (fixed) joint. We might compare such a state of things to a hinge that has become rusted across its joints, and therefore cannot be worked. Ring-bone is always an unsoundness, whether the animal is lame or not. There is no doubt that it is often hereditary, therefore it is inadvisable to breed from animals so affected. Rheumatism and injuries may cause these deposits. Spavin, splint ossalet and ring-bone are of one nature, having names applied according to locality. Ring-bone is curable in a smaller percentage of cases than the others. Put on a shoe with heel calks higher than toe for hind foot. If the fore foot is affected, a shoe of reverse pitch is necessary, viz.: one twice as high at toe as at heel. Then apply Moore Bros.' Golden Blister around foot, from top of hoof to fetlock. In some cases it will not relieve the animal of lameness; then the actual cautery and blistering are to be tried, and this will not prove efficacious in some instances.]

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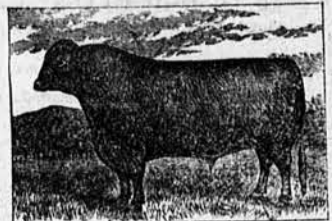
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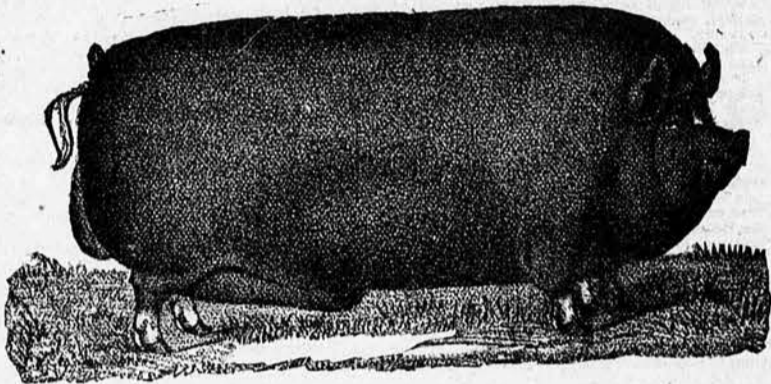


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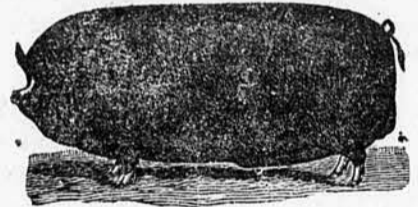
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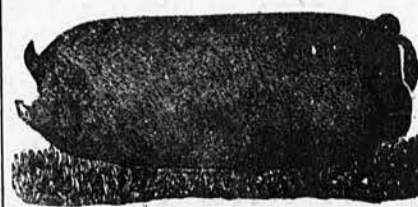
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On Wednesday, July 20, 1887, I will sell at my farm, three miles southwest of Topeka, and one-fourth mile south of Seabrook P. O., on the Auburn and Topeka road, a desirable lot of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cows, Heifers and Bulls, good colors and fine, 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 Parlevington; 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.

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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 \$10; 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.

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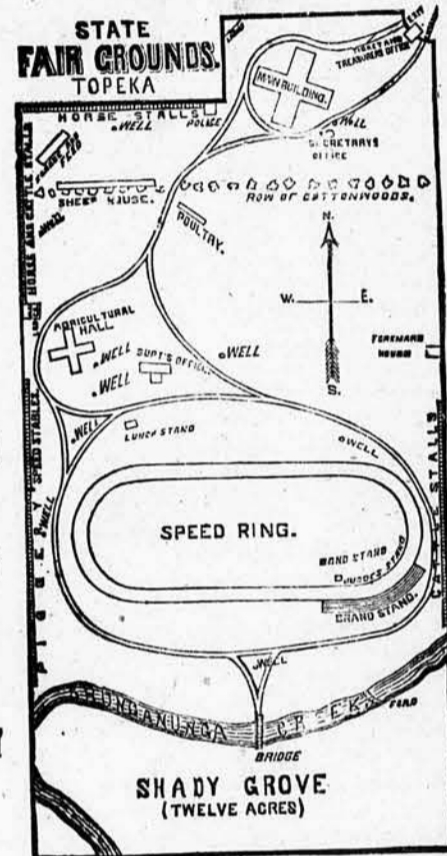
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