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BARRACKS FOR GRAIN.

Many of the older readers remember the old "barracks" on farms in the Middle States. They served a good purpose, in receiving and protecting grain and hay that could not be put into the barn because there was not room enough, and then, on long farms, a great deal of precious time was saved by putting the grain shocked in the "back fields" into the barracks. Another good thing was that they saved the straw in better condition than stacks did.

Mr. Waldo F. Brown, in *Farmers' Review*, recalls the barracks and recommends their use, as follows:

There is no loss more trying to the farmer than that of a crop after it is grown and almost ready for market, and it is in the hope of convincing our readers that they cannot afford to run the risk of losing their grain by stacking and threshing out-of-doors that I am writing this article. A building such as I will describe can be built so cheaply and put to so many uses that every farmer who is not supplied with sufficient barn room ought to erect one before another year.

I know the anxiety and loss from handling grain in wet seasons without buildings to shelter, and the difficulty—almost impossibility of stacking wheat so that the stacks will not take water in those seasons of frequent heavy rains which do often occur. One such experience as I had in 1882 ought to convince any man that he cannot afford to stack grain out. I had a crop of wheat of about thirty-five acres, and in order that we might build our stacks quickly and run less risk of rain, I changed work with my neighbors and had three teams.

When we began at noon, there was no more appearance of rain than there had been for the last two days, and I was congratulating myself that we would be sure of getting up one large stack that day, at any rate. We drove to the farthest field half a mile away with all the wagons, loaded the first and sent it to the stack yard, had the second wagon loaded, and about a dozen shocks on the third when I noticed a little cloud like "a man's hand", in the southwest, and in less than ten minutes the rain was pouring down in torrents. The strip on which rain fell was not a mile wide, but we were in the center of it, and there was nothing we could do but stop and tear down what grain had been put into the stack, and set it around to dry and send our teams and hands home. Two days later, July 13, we got our teams together, and stacked the wheat, fifty loads. I hired an expert, a Pennsylvania Dutchman, at double wages to do the stacking, and felt when the stacks were completed that our troubles were over, and although we had very heavy rains during the next month, I did not apprehend loss. The first week in August was splendid threshing weather, but it was impossible for me to get a machine; but on Saturday night one drove into my yard to be ready for Monday. Monday morning, the gang of men and horses came, but it rained so we did not begin. I kept the teams and four men with the machine over night, and Tuesday afternoon we threshed one small

stack. Wednesday got help together again but heavy showers came on and we had to give it up. The machine men took their horses and went home that night, but as Thursday was bright they came back Friday, and we got 400 bushels threshed when it rained again, and we were obliged to stop, and it was Saturday afternoon when we finished. Worse than the hindrance, we found that the water had found its way to the middle of two out of five of our stacks, and over a hundred bushels of my wheat was so wet that the shippers would not buy it. I rented three upstairs rooms in an unoccupied building in town and spread it, and for two weeks turned it daily, and after long trouble and

for the quality of fodder which stands out through the winter is usually depreciated one-half or more. In making this building a set of strong nail ties should be placed just high enough from the ground to support a temporary floor of poles to be used when storing fodder in it for winter, for while we want all the room when filling with grain, and build from the ground up, we wish to leave stable room for stock under the fodder in winter, and it will be easy to arrange so as to save two-thirds of the room for winter storage, and leave all the lower part for stabling, and the upper floor can be put in or taken out in less than a half a day by two hands.

them. In spring and early summer it will be a good place for mares and their foal and a part of it can be used to store the binder and such other machinery as needs protection.

Pastures for Hogs.

Kansas Farmer:

When it can be done, after the orchard has been well started to growing and the soil has been properly enriched, I like to seed down to clover and then use during the summer as a hog pasture. In this way the decayed or fallen fruit can be used to good advantage and the work of picking up and feeding can be avoided.

For wintering hogs a good woods pasture will be found very convenient, and at the same time be a splendid place for the hogs to roam over. I never like to keep breeding hogs or stock hogs confined. They should have a good shelter and be reasonably well protected during storms, yet a good pasture where they can take exercise and pick up more or less food will secure a much better growth at a less expense than penning up. And a good woods pasture during the winter can be used to good advantage. Hogs like certain kinds of nuts, and worms they will also relish, acorns and other nuts usually growing in the woods, and these will often materially lessen the amount of other feed necessary to keep in a good condition. The first year I came to this State I purchased a start of hogs. As I had everything to buy, including feed for my stock, I was of course anxious to economize as much as possible. Yet it has always been a rule with me as far as possible to keep stock in

a good thrifty condition, as I believe a profitable growth can be best secured in this way. That year I let the hogs I had purchased have the run of a good woods pasture, giving them a comfortable shed to sleep in and feeding bran slop a considerable portion of the time, with a little corn twice a day. I considered it better to give the light feed of corn twice a day rather than feed the same quantity at one feed. I never wintered hogs at a less expense and kept up a better growth. I always consider health a very desirable item, and growing hogs will unquestionably keep healthier if they are allowed to run in a good pasture at all seasons, except, of course, when we are finishing for market, than to be kept closely confined in a feeding yard or pen; and if during the fall and winter they can have the run of a woods pasture they can be wintered cheaper. Of course, necessary pains should be taken to provide warm, comfortable quarters during cold, stormy weather. This is very important, as stock of no kind will thrive unless made comfortable.

N. J. SHEPHERD.
Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

He that cannot forgive others breaks the bridge over which he must pass himself; for every man has need to be forgiven.

Try crude petroleum, which will cost about 10 cents a gallon, as a wood preservative. Applied to fences and wood that rests upon the ground, it will add years to the wear.



HASSELMAN'S BROWNEY 28777 — IMPORTED.

Tested on the Island of Jersey at the rate of 33 pounds 12 ounces in seven days. Property of Hazard Stock Farm, Newton, Kansas. (First Annual Sale July 27, 1887.)

labor I got it dry enough to sell. I then began to study the best plan for wheat barracks and to figure on the cost, and I soon found that it would take but a few seasons like that one to bring loss enough to pay for a building large enough to secure the crop.

A building large enough to hold from 500 to 800 bushels of wheat can be built for \$200 or less, when the farmer must buy all the material and hire the work done, and if he has timber and is convenient to a saw-mill and can spare the time to do a part of the work, he can save quite a per cent. on this cost. Then such a building can be used not only for wheat, but can be put to so many other valuable uses that the farmer can get a dividend on the capital invested in it three or four times a year. After the wheat is threshed if you are growing clover seed, and, as is often the case, cannot get a machine when the clover is in the right condition for hulling, you can put it into the barracks, and then the machine can come and do your threshing when it is too wet to thresh from the field. A large number of farmers in this township lost from \$25 to \$50 worth each of clover seed last fall because they could not get machines, and some weeks the machines were idle almost all the time because the clover was too wet to thresh. Then after the clover seed is threshed the building can be filled with corn fodder, and on many farms the saving of this alone would pay for the building in a few years,

The location of this building should be carefully studied. If the farmer has a barn which is not large enough for his purpose, often it will be found convenient to build this as an addition to the barn, and a saving in weather-boarding can be effected, as no boarding will be needed between the two. It will be wise, also, to locate it if possible at the end of the barn containing the stables, so as to throw or wheel the manure from them into this building, for it has been proven beyond question that manure made under cover, which is tramped solid so as to prevent heating, and which is kept moist by the urine of the stock kept on it, is worth double that managed as is done by most of our farmers. So I would advise that where location of the barn admits of it the wheat barracks adjoin it. If it does not adjoin the barn it certainly should be the barnyard, so that the straw can be stacked there, and so the cattle can be turned in and out readily during the winter; and it will add to the comfort of the stock if it can be located on the north or west side of the barnyard, as the prevailing winds are usually from one of these directions. In addition to these uses it is very convenient to have a building of this kind in which to cure such crops as broomcorn, beans, etc., which are sometimes grown. The floor of the building can be divided by temporary partitions into large box stalls for colts, calves, etc., and it will be a very safe and comfortable place to winter

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.

FOREIGN COMPETITION IN MEAT.

The American is particularly interested in establishing and maintaining markets in his own country, because agricultural methods are improving in all countries, and foreign markets will, some time, be wholly wrested from him unless he can produce and sell as cheaply as his competitors in other lands. India now produces wheat in large quantities, for export, too. Australasia and South America produce cattle and sheep, sending frozen carcasses to European markets, coming in direct competition with the American farmer. For the purpose of showing how vast is the meat interest in the territory of the Rio de la Plata, we reprint portion of the report of Consul John E. Bacon, as it appears in Consular Report for January, 1887,—No. 73:

The principal wealth of the Plate countries consists in herds and flocks, and so rich are they in these that every possible attention and effort have been given to solve the vexed problem, "What shall we do with our surplus beef and mutton?" Experience has taught the farmers that the shipping of live stock will not pay; the voyage being too long, say from twenty to thirty days by steamer to France, England, Germany and Italy, and as a consequence the freights, including the feed, are very high. For some time jerked beef answered for the purpose, but by degrees the frozen meat trade has been resorted to and made successful. In the Argentine Confederation alone there are said to be now 100,000,000 sheep, besides immense herds of cattle, and, as the pastures are apparently inexhaustible, the increase of such immense herds and flocks must be prodigious and beyond all conceivable use for a population of only 3,000,000. In Uruguay, likewise, with a population of about 700,000, there are said to be now (1896) over 8,000,000 cattle and 20,000,000 sheep.

It will therefore be easily seen that this frozen meat trade, if ultimately successful, will assume gigantic dimensions. The question has become so important that legislation for its encouragement and development has been resorted to, and a certain interest guaranteed by government upon all capital invested in factories of frozen carcasses. For instance, in this Republic, Uruguay, it has been lately enacted, in order to assist the development of the export of meat, that the state will guarantee an annual interest of 6 per cent. upon all companies that shall establish themselves within the Republic for the purpose of exporting fresh meat, with a capital of not less than \$500,000, to be increased to 7 per cent. when the capital is not less than \$3,000,000, the total capital to be thus guaranteed, however, not to exceed \$6,000,000, this guarantee subject to certain conditions.

In addition to this the subject receives the greatest attention from the rural societies, agricultural clubs, etc. Indeed the interest manifested in regard to this trade by the valley of the Plate (chiefly Uruguay and the Argentine Republic) is ably supplemented by capitalists in England, France, Germany and Italy; especially by the owners of the many steamboat lines between those countries and the River Plate Republic, as its success would fill their steamers to repletion with freights. The Zenoha, for instance, lately carried at one time 13,536 carcasses of frozen

sheep and 335 quarters of beef, at 3½ to 4½ pence per pound for the mutton, and 2½ to 5 pence for the beef. In addition to other meetings in different parts of Europe for encouraging this trade, the papers allude to one lately held at Hamburg, at which the matter was thoroughly discussed and a proposition made for an investment of 3,000,000 marks to assist the trade between that port and the river Plate.

The great struggle now, as to what country shall monopolize this frozen-meat trade, seems to lie between the United States, Australia, New Zealand, the Argentine Republic and Uruguay. The transportation of frozen meat has become an undoubted success, and sooner or later, in the opinion of the best informed parties, will entirely supersede that of the transportation of live stock.

If this be true, the subject becomes of vast importance to the United States, and especially to Chicago, the principal shipping point to England. My attention of late has been forcibly directed to this point by reading in the papers here of meetings, where this matter, so far as it affected the United States and Chicago, was thoroughly discussed. In point of fact, not only the government here (as will be seen from the guarantees by Uruguay of 6 or 7 per cent. to frozen meat investments above referred to), but wealthy capitalists, backed by the wealth and intelligence of the *estancieros* (large farmers) are apparently more interested at present in devising ways and means to wrest this trade from the United States, Australia and New Zealand than in any other. In order to do this they have procured the fullest and most minute information as to the amount of live stock and frozen meat sent from those countries, where it is sent to, at what prices, freights, etc. For instance, I read not long since of a meeting where it was stated upon the authority of the *Times*, that the freight from the ranches in the United States, to Chicago, would average 32 shillings per head; from Chicago to New York a sovereign; and the cost for shipping a carcass or live beast onward to Liverpool is about 50 shillings; that a beast on the plains is worth, roughly, £4, and that, therefore, American fat cattle, dead or alive, would cost in England little less than £10 apiece, and showing by an accurate calculation that the same beast or carcass could be laid down in England for half that price.

An article from the New York Daily *Commercial Bulletin* was also commented upon, stating, among other things, that a large amount of jerked beef was annually exported by Argentine and Uruguay, the importations to Brazil and Cuba alone amounting last year, respectively, to these countries, to \$1,700,000 and \$1,143,000; that no attempt had been made in the United States to compete with Argentine and Uruguay, the only exporters of jerked beef, and it would doubtless be difficult to do so, as the cost of cattle is much greater in this country. Their transportation facilities to the West Indies are better than ours, notwithstanding the difference in the distance, and a steamer leaves Buenos Ayres for the Brazilian ports every day.

The jerked meat trade is likewise demanding constant attention. Indeed, there is a society at Montevideo, supported mainly by the government, with the view of opening new markets for the sale of this product. It is said that a great effort will be made by this society to provide ways and means for substituting in the foreign markets jerked beef for codfish from Sweden and Norway. They claim that the jerked beef is much cheaper and much more nutritious than the codfish, and that no

other meat is so healthy; that it can be laid down, free from bone and moisture, in Europe at 5 cents per pound, about one-fourth less than the cost of the codfish; indeed, they go so far as to say that the nutritive value of jerked beef, pound for pound, is greater than that of fresh meat.

About a year ago the Buenos Ayres *Standard* contended that, allowing 1½ pence per pound and 1½ for freight, Merino mutton could be placed on the London wharves at 3 pence per pound. A New Zealand correspondent, noticing this, asserts that it cannot be done for less than 3½ pence per pound, but, after commenting upon the importation of mutton from Australia, New Zealand and the Plate, he admits that, "in Merino and the lower grades of mutton it is only a matter of time for the Plate to smother our Australian neighbors and drive them out of the English market by advantages which the former possess of a slightly lower cost of production and a much lower freight to England."

A sufficiency of transportation is also being provided. In connection with this it is stated, by way of example, that Montevideo is in daily communication with England by telegraph, and almost so by steam, no less than 217 steamers having left England for Uruguay in 1884, besides 198 sailing vessels, making a total of 415, or considerably more than one per diem. The question, therefore, of freight for the exportation of jerked beef in the returning vessels presents no difficulty. When to this is added that the French and Italian lines are daily going and coming between Montevideo and their respective ports, to say nothing of the sailing vessels of the different nationalities, it will be seen that the country will not suffer for want of freight. Indeed I am told that the rivalry between the respective lines and boats is so great as to render freight comparatively cheap.

I have bestowed much time and consideration on this subject. It is of vital importance to the United States, so far as the transportation of frozen beef is concerned, and it is highly important that it should be known that the wealthy, astute, and energetic capitalists of the Plate countries, backed by the money from England, France, Italy and Germany, are endeavoring, not only to compete with the trade of the United States, in this regard, but to rival and finally supersede it.

The Republics of Argentine and Uruguay and Paraguay alone possess over 37,000,000 head of cattle and sheep. Indeed, in a comparison contained in one of the leading journals here, it is stated that there are over 1,500 cattle to every hundred inhabitants of the Plate country, and only a little over seventy to the hundred in the United States. This may be, and I dare say is, exaggerated, though Mr. Curtis, if I am not mistaken, makes the difference still greater. The truth is, the statistics here are generally unreliable. At least I am so advised. The comparison, however, even dropping one-half of the 1,500, is astounding. Besides this, there is no doubt of the great excellence of the pastures here, and of the succulence of the natural grasses and of their comparative inexhaustibility, nor can there be any doubt of the cheapness of beef, the tenderloin steaks selling in Montevideo markets at 6 cents per pound, and still less doubt that there will always be a sufficiency of transportation for all purposes.

In this connection I will state that the merchants, shippers and capitalists of this city (Montevideo), composed, as they are, of all the great nationalities—English, French, Spanish, German and Italian—are unusually shrewd, intelligent and experienced, and for any

feasible plan can command, either themselves or through their European acquaintances and houses, any reasonable amount of capital. Indeed, owing to the low interest paid on money in Europe, generally millions upon millions, as the journals here state, are seeking investment at higher rates in the countries of the Plate.

A Word for Devon Cattle and Alfalfa.

Kansas Farmer:
Devon cattle seem slowly but surely coming more into public favor as they well deserve. It is one of the most ancient of breeds, long carefully bred, and of which a noted English stock writer said—"It is so near a perfect breed that the introduction of the blood from any other breed could not benefit the Devon."

A test of beef breeds was recently made at the Colorado Agricultural college, and the Devon steer came out ahead, showing the largest percentage of dressed meat in proportion to carcass. I overheard a butcher say to a farmer recently—"Why don't you raise Devons? I can afford to pay more for the steers, for I get more choice cuts from a Devon than from anything I kill." More desirable meat in proportion to cost is one of the most important claims of the Devon. In England, where quality is more considered than in this country, Devon steers sell regularly for more per pound than any beef breed. Mr. Culver, one of the best known steer-growers of Colorado, uses only Devon bulls on his ranch; and the editor of *Field and Farm*, recently visiting there, writes: "Of the size of the Devons in this country that we have seen, we must say they were fully up to the best beef breeds. We saw thirteen and fourteen-months-old steers in the fattening pens of Mr. Culver that turned the scale beam at 1,250 pounds each. And a bunch of half-bred Devon yearlings, now feeding in his yards, eating nothing but alfalfa hay, no grain, will weigh 1,100 pounds each, if not more. We doubt if there is any other breed that can excel them."

A drive around among farmers shows great diversity of progress. Most of them seem to stick to the prairie grass for both pasture and hay, although willing to admit it far inferior to tame grasses. Considerable timothy and clover have been started in this county, but they fail to give perfect satisfaction, especially are the uplands too dry, and Kansas rains too irregular for their full development.

Alfalfa would appear to be the coming grass for this State as well as for Colorado, where it is largely changing the methods of stock-growers. A grass that can be cut four times in one season and yield four to six tons of hay per acre must prove desirable. A person in Colorado had a lease of 640 acres of State land with four years unexpired. The State desired to cancel the lease and the holder refused to do so except for \$10,000 cash. This 640 acres was all in alfalfa, and he estimated his net profit from it for four years to be not less than that amount.

Mr. Kirkendal, the Clydesdale breeder of this county, now has fifty acres of alfalfa which is in full bloom, and being cut this week for the second time (July 7). He states that last year he cut four tons per acre, and that for feed one ton is equal to two tons of prairie hay. Stock will fatten on it without grain. It also affords first-class bee pasturage, its sweetness being perceptible for many rods away. W. R. Emporia, Kas.

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.

Sheep in Hot Weather.

The Merino shows by its habits that it is a native of a dry and hot climate, and therefore better adapted to the United States than any one of the English breeds. The Merino naturally seeks the shade during the heat of the day, preferring the cool, dark stable to a forest, fence or anything else. The force of instinct, fixed and stamped by long descent, teaches the animals that such a refuge is the best protection against the fly and other insects. The English sheep is less particular about shade. The long residence of its ancestors in the cool, moist climate of England has rendered it comparatively indifferent to shade, so far as immunity from the fly is concerned; hence, in addition to its large, open nostrils, offering a convenient harbor for the fly, it is more likely to fall a victim to that small enemy because it is less careful than the Merino to avoid it. It is often said that the English breeds suffer more from the sweltering heat of our American summers than the Merino does; and I cannot but believe that one reason for this is that they have less development of instinct to seek the shade.

These facts give the farmer an unmistakable hint, namely, to provide ample and effective shade for his flocks. The trees are not sufficient, and the fence is execrable. I have heard farmers argue in all seriousness that sheep and cattle ought to be restrained from lying or standing in the shade, because they thereby lose valuable time when they ought to be grazing! They will gravely tell you that the sheep grow poor in dog days from the waste of much time lolling under the trees, instead of eating grass as they ought. The truth is, the sheep lose flesh from the constant torment of the insects, the fly especially, from the stamping, the running, the general restlessness, the loss of time for proper rumination. The sheep needs an abundance of time for long and quiet chewing of the cud, and it will not prosper without. The necessary nourishment of the body cannot be accomplished without, for the food will pass through the stomachs and bowels more or less undigested and, of course, unassimilated. I have kept suckling ewes in fair flesh and an excellent flow of milk, and their lambs very fat, right through the hottest of the summer, by simply providing them a shade so cool and dark that they could repose in it all day without moving an ear. I used to wonder at their spending so great a part of the day in it, often eight hours, or from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m., and still finding time to do the necessary grazing and keeping in good flesh as they did.

It is a bad practice to drive sheep much about the farm, and especially along a dusty road, when the weather is so warm that they are obliged to open their mouths for breath. One such overheating, though its effect may not be immediately perceptible, is liable to throw the sheep off condition and work an injury from which it will not recover in a month. It will have the "snuffles" after it showing that it took cold from being overheated. If sheep must be moved in hot weather the driver ought to be up and on the road at the first peep of day, then call a halt at 9 o'clock or before, for the heat of the day. Sheep are cowardly at night, especially if it is dark, but on a moonlight night I have driven them without trouble until midnight. Sheep ought to lead a tranquil, quiet life, and for that reason, in the latter years of my experience, I became opposed to dogs as a means of handling the flock. The shepherd dog is a relic of the semi-barbarous, nomadic condition of the craft, when the time of an able-bodied man was of so little value

that he could devote his days to sauntering after a few hundred sheep. A dog is a disturber of the peace, a harasser of the flock. A great deal of science, of fine illustration of the triumph of mind over matter, may be shown in the handling of an intelligent shepherd dog; but what boots it? The energetic, nervous American likes to jam his flock into the shed or through a gap in short order by the help of a barking dog; but it would be better to go more gently about it, even if it does take more time.

The best practical sheep-breeder of my acquaintance acts always on the motto, "Love your sheep." He goes before and quickly leads them into the stable to be shorn, instead of collecting men and boys around in a circle, whooping, swinging their arms, throwing clubs, etc.

To recur to the subject of summer stabling, I deem it well worth while to let sheep sleep under cover every night, with all the extra trouble it makes. The abundant urine and droppings will render necessary frequent littering of the stable floor and removal of the manure, to prevent noisome odors from arising, to the great detriment of the flock. But a flock of 100 sheep sleeping on the pasture will so pollute eight or ten square rods of it each night that they will not graze there again for a month, nor even sleep there. It is often urged in favor of sheep that they more completely distribute their droppings over the land than other stock. This is true during their daylight rambles, but at night they assemble on the highest ground to such an extent that they become overfertilized at the expense of the slopes, which receive almost nothing.

Sheep that are accustomed to a shed will run to it of their own accord when it rains, and it is well that they should. Water never yet did a sheep good, externally administered. No sheep is the better for a wetting, but rather worse, no matter what the time of year. The wool in a man's coat is injured by rain, and so, only to a less degree, perhaps, is the living fiber on the sheep's back.—*Stephen Powers, in Thoroughbred Stock Journal.*

Horses enjoy the kind familiarity of their owners and drivers, and work more cheerfully with than without it.

Prof. Arnold says that permanent pasture and meadows are great institutions in the eyes of lazy and dull men.

Cows that have no bedding are often injured in the knees by getting up or down, especially if the floors be wet and slippery.

Testimonials from persons who have been cured by a medicine ought to convince those suffering from the same disease, and would, if known to be genuine. Please notice that whenever we publish any testimony in favor of Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria, the name and address are given, and that we invite you to verify it by writing directly to the parties themselves.

A. T. SHALLENBERGER & Co.,
Rochester, Pa.

There are many advantages in diversified crops. It is better for the land not to continue one kind of crop on it for an indefinite time. It is easier handling a hundred acres in different crops than if all is in one kind. A few acres in one crop will demand attention at one time and is soon taken care of, and then another one is ready. When a farmer is growing different crops, he runs less risk, for if one is not successful, others may be.

Farm Loans.

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

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

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.

M. D. COVELL, Wellington, Kas., fifteen years an importer and breeder of Stud Book Registered Percherons. Acclimated animals of all ages, both sexes, for sale.

CATTLE.

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

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

W. M. BROWN, Lawrence, Kas., breeder of A. J. C. C. Jersey and Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Stock for sale. Bulls, \$50 to \$100; Heifers and Cows, \$50 to \$150. Send for catalogue.

H. H. DAVIDSON, Wellington, Kas., breeder of Polled Angus and Galloway Cattle. The largest herd in the State. Choice stock for sale at all times. Correspondence and orders solicited.

F. R. FOSTER & SONS, Topeka, Kas., breeders of Herefords. Bulls for sale.

OKWOOD HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE.—All recorded. Choice-bred animals for sale. Prices low. Terms easy. Imported Earl of Gloster 74522 heads herd. C. S. Eichholtz, Box 1208, Wichita, Kas.

F. MOHARDY, breeder and importer of GALLOWAY Cattle, Emporia, Kas. Young stock for sale at reasonable prices. Liberal credit given if desired. Mention KANSAS FARMER.

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.

D. R. W. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Mo., proprietor of ALTAHAM HERD and breeder of fashionable Short-horns. Straight Rose of Sharon bull at head of herd. Fine show bulls and other stock for sale.

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CATTLE AND SWINE.

J. L. TAYLOR & SON—Englewood Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kas., breeders of Holstein-Friesian Cattle and Poland-China Hogs. Stock for sale. Terms easy.

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M. H. ALBERTY, Cherokee, Kas., breeder of Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle and Poland-China Swine. Also Pekin Ducks, Wyandotte and Plymouth Rock fowls. Stock and eggs for sale.

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.

H. C. STOLL, BEATRICE, NEB., breeder and shipper of the most fancy strains of Poland-China, Chester White, Small Yorkshires and Duroc-Jersey Hogs. Special rates by express companies. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

ELM GROVE HERD OF REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA Swine and *Jayhawk strain of Plymouth Rock Fowls*. 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 \$4 to \$5 per pair. Pigs at reasonable rates.

J. M. MOKEE, 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.

W. M. 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. LAIL, 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.

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, Plattaburg, Mo., breeder of Merino Sheep. Ewes averaged nearly 17 lbs.; stock rams, 34 lbs. to 38 lbs. Extra rams and ewes for sale. Also Holstein Cattle.

POULTRY.

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

HIGH-BRED LIGHT BRAHMA CHICKENS.—In season. Also eggs, \$2.00 per 13. J. A. McMahon, Box 220, Clearwater, Sedgwick Co., Kas.

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 200, 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 Rouen 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 \$2.25 per 13.

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

MARMATON VALLEY POULTRY YARDS Mrs. ALLIE E. MILBURN, (Lock box 1461), FORT 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. Copy correspondence solicited and cheerfully acknowledged.

TOPEKA POULTRY YARDS.—L. E. Pirley, Emporia, Kas., breeder of Wyandottes, B. B. 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. Complies catalogues.

FOR SALE!

SHORT-HORN BULLS

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

HAZARD STOCK FARM

—OF—
NEWTON, - - KANSAS,

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

Jersey Cattle.

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

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.

Correspondence.

Coal Tar for Chinch Bugs.

Kansas Farmer:

After reading the letters of Messrs. Mohler and Arnold, I thought best to communicate my experience with coal tar as a mode to prevent chinch bugs from advancing from one field to another before they are winged sufficient to fly.

Take a stirring plow, plow one furrow in advance of, throw dirt from, the bugs. Level off on top of ridge made by the plow a width of four inches, make smooth and compact as convenient, use any vessel that will give a uniform stream of tar a little larger than a rye straw—I use a one-gallon sprinkler, with the sprinkling arrangement left off. First three or four days make two applications of tar—morning and noon, after which one at mid-day, and always one after a rain, will be sufficient to check any bug or number of bugs that get near enough to scent the tar.

I used tar thirteen years ago with complete success, and am using it now with just as much success, except at first I was not prompt enough after a rain. A good tar line, with all sticks, cornstalks, weeds, etc., kept off, will without any question insure the safety of any growing crop from the depredations of the chinch bug until they are able to fly. Coal tar can be procured at any city where gas is manufactured, and at no great expense—say at from \$2.50 to \$4 per barrel, freight charges making the difference in price.

I think mid-day the best time to put on new tar from the fact that bugs make very little stir until after that time in the day. After a person has become accustomed to it, tar can be put on very rapidly. I have a line between ninety and a hundred rods long which requires less than fifteen minutes to renew.

After the ground has become well saturated with tar and has become hard, the stream of tar can be diminished. Any person that will take the pains to try it will soon learn that chinch bugs will not cross a fresh tar line; hence success depends very much on the regularity of the applications.

Hoping coal tar will be given a fair trial and that I have not come too late to do good, I am most respectfully yours,

A. H. Cox.

Quincy, Greenwood Co., Kas.

From A Stranger.

Kansas Farmer:

I have been favored with a copy of your paper which I have carefully read. By what agency your paper found me, I know not, as I am a stranger in these parts; neither does it matter so far as that is concerned, how it came about. We know that there is an established law in nature that like begets like, and there seems to be a law or instinct, looking to the same source for its origin that like seeks like as liquids seek a level. I am thankful for the favor, and hope you may feel disposed to repeat it. I like the tone and style of the FARMER. I am in your State laboring in the interest of the farmer. I am by birth an Ohioan, but was raised on the farm in Indiana. I am laboring to organize the farmers, farm laborers, and mechanics, and also teachers, physicians, and preachers, who belong to no ring or syndicate. Ladies are eligible to membership in our organization, and are cordially invited and solicited to lend their help and influence to the good cause of reform and redemption. Capital was and is the legitimate offspring of labor, and should be just as subservient to it and its laws as man is and should be to his creation. It is just as reasonable that man should ignore, insult, and trample under his unhallowed feet the laws of nature, of God, and of his being, as that labor should be subservient to capital, which is its own creature. Capital never yet created anything but oppression. When it is in its legitimate sphere it does not do that, but when it is arrested from that sphere as it now is throughout all the broad land, nothing but starvation, nakedness, misery, want, suffering, and crime follow in its wake. Destitution, degradation, prostitution, vice, woe, and eternal banishment are its legitimate fruits. It would be better to-day for the money changers and corporate monopolies if a mill stone were hanged about their necks and they cast into the sea, than that

they wait for a worse fate in the final reckoning, and I am certain it would be vastly better for the honest capital maker. Please give this scrap place in your columns, receive my thanks for past favors and send me another copy of the FARMER.

Forever yours in the cause of human redemption.
J. D. CADY.
Rock, Cowley Co., Kas.

From Mitchell County.

Kansas Farmer:

We have quite a drouth here, for a few square miles only, and of course we are all thinking about the cause and the cure. The first I will say nothing about just now, and of the second only in a small way—the garden and orchard.—By experiment we find that sprinkling, or even a little rain, is of little or no good in a warm, dry season, and as perhaps my way of reaching the cause may be of some use to the gardener or orchardist, I venture to give my thoughts and experience.

"First, then I wish to go to the bottom of the business to commence. Water is simply the vehicle that carries the protoplasmic constituencies of the plants upwards, and electricity the power that drives it. The current of electricity that is always coursing through the earth decomposes its constituents and creates more of the same force. Now, in proportion of the looseness of the earth is the water and electricity admitted, and accordingly will the constituencies be made into protoplasm fit to be forced into the general circulation. So then, when the water is withheld, even if the necessary protoplasm has been made, it cannot be forced into the circulation. Now as to artificial watering. If a sprinkling or a light shower of rain falls to the warm earth, it immediately rises in vapor, and as all heat is electric, produced by the vibration of electricity with the vapor of the atmosphere, the rising vapor only adds to the volume of heat already above the earth, and scorches instead of invigorates the plants. This has been noticed by a great many people, but the question was to find the remedy. Of course the remedy on a large scale is irrigation, but in a country like Kansas that is impossible. However, to a large class of the people it is practicable on a small scale, for trees and some vegetables; it is only to remove the earth on one side, or perhaps all around a plant, and pour the water to the roots and then fill in the earth again. If plenty of water is applied in this way in most seasons one application will be sufficient. This looks like a tedious and expensive way, but it is better than to lose the first labor and seed, the more especially if it is trees that suffer. I have planted a tree three inches in diameter and put eleven buckets of water in the hole for it to start business with, and although it was a dry summer it did remarkably well. But the after treatment is a most valuable consideration. The electricity that forces the constituencies of the plant upwards through its branches does not return to the earth, but rises into the atmosphere and joins the common element. It does this with all plants, those we do not wish as well as those we do; consequently, to retain weeds is not only to lose the constituencies that make them which under a clean culture would go to build up the plants needed, but the electric force is also lost in their production. Now it is not enough to think that because we have kept the earth from producing weeds and thus conserved the material and force to the plants we use, that we have done all that is required. In a dry season we lose much water and force also, that comes up through the interstices of the particles of earth, and these can be stopped by repeated movings, as by the use of the hoe or rake. Moving the dry earth sifts an impalpable powder into the small holes between the particles and completely stops the vapor from rising. Here again we do a double service; we not only conserve the water to use through the plants we do wish, but we also prevent its rising and vibrating with the electricity of the atmosphere and creating more heat. This, I think, is the science of all cultivation. But if some one can see a flaw in it, and has a better mode, trot it out.
GEORGE W. CHAPMAN.
Cawker City, Mitchell Co., Kas.

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.

Gossip About Stock.

G. W. Berry, proprietor of the Select Herd of Berkshires at Topeka, expects to make an exhibit at the leading fairs of Kansas this fall.

Messrs. Strough, Martin & Co., Coffeyville, Kas., offer for sale twenty large brood mares. Horse breeders should write them.

The Hazard Stock Farm's first annual sale of Jersey cattle at Newton next week bids fair to be an important event to the dairy interest of the State. No better opportunity was ever offered for securing good Jerseys than this sale does. See the illustration on the first page.

The most important "needs" for the pig during the summer is: First, your attention; second, water; third, shade; fourth, dry quarters; fifth, variety of feed. In fall the same; in winter the same, substituting sunshine for shade. In spring, same as winter. This and nothing more.—*Swine Breeder's Journal.*

The Grant shipment of heavy 300-pound hogs to the City of Mexico, Old Mexico, was quite an interesting event. There were 25 cars, costing something like \$20,000. The run is 2,500 miles and something like fourteen days will be occupied. At places two engines will be required to pull the train, and at places water tanks will be loaded on the cars.

An effort is being made to establish large wool scouring works at Carson or Denver, Colorado, also at Fort Worth, Texas. This is a much needed movement in the right direction. Kansas should have several such establishments. It is folly to pay for shipping dirt to the Eastern markets. Let us hear from Kansas sheep men regarding this and other matters of interest.

The grade prices realized at a number of Short-horn sales should convince breeders that a good way to solve this problem is for every Short-horn breeder to steer all male calves of inferior or medium quality. A limited number of our best Kansas breeders are now following this sensible plan. Keep only the choicest calves for bulls. A short time only will be necessary to convince breeders of the wisdom of this course.

Kansas exchanges are publishing the following item from Morris county, Kansas: "Near Delaven a farmer has a dog of the female persuasion, that has taken four young pigs to suckle. The fond mother lost her own offspring in their tender infancy, and has since consoled herself with the pigs, to which she pays every attention and manifests all the solicitude for their welfare as though she was their own natural mother."

Take the hogs and put them five to a rod—so as not to squeeze them—along the State line with their snouts outward, and they will present a front of pork around the entire State. Start the sheep three abreast from the base line of the survey along the sixth principal meridian and let them follow four to the rod, and the first will be bleating in the Indian Territory, while the last are still whisking their tails in Nebraska. Let the horses and mules go single file a thousand to a mile, and they will reach from Kansas City along the Kansas Pacific railroad to Denver and the mountains up Clear Creek.—*Russell (Kan.) Record.*

W. P. Higginbotham, Manhattan, sends us a marked catalogue of his Clay Center sale, which he thinks under the circumstances is quite satisfactory. It certainly ought to be to the lucky purchasers. Twenty-eight Short-horns brought \$2,400, an average of about \$90 each. Twenty-three females sold at prices ranging from \$50 to \$190, making an average of \$88.70; five bulls brought \$450, an average of \$90. The buyers are H. H. Merter, Morgantown; W. M. Wilcox, Concordia; Henry Croft, Fancy Creek, and John Blackwood, Geo. Rood, N. Maginnis, H. Milholland, Wm. Mittendorf, D. F. Weir, N. A. Starr and J. C. Johnson, of Clay Center, Kas.

It is reported that some of the western railroads have devised a scheme by which they can still discriminate in favor of large shippers. These roads are paying 10 per cent. of the regular rates to parties securing them business. While these roads pretend to pay such commissions to freight solicitors only, yet the commission can be paid to any member of the firm on the pretense that such a party is a freight solicitor, and conse-

quently discriminations can be practiced to the same extent as if rebates were being paid. That won't work well. The people have set out to correct all abuses of this character, and they will succeed. The wise thing for railway managers to do is to be open, fair and manly with their patrons, just as every good and safe business man is in his private business.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

Of Mortuary and Reserve Fund of the Kansas Mutual Life Association, Hiawatha, Kas., at Close of Business, July 9, 1887.

| MORTUARY FUND RECEIPTS. | |
|---|-------------|
| Balance on hand January 1, 1887..... | \$11,127.89 |
| Mortuary fund receipts to date..... | 19,992.47 |
| Total receipts..... | \$31,120.36 |
| MORTUARY FUND DISBURSEMENTS. | |
| Amount of five death claims paid..... | 9,598.75 |
| Amount refunded to members and expense in protecting mortuary fund..... | 388.52 |
| Total disbursements..... | 9,987.27 |
| Balance cash on hand..... | 21,133.09 |
| | \$1,120.36 |
| RESERVE FUND ON HAND | |
| Collected to date and deposited in the State Treasury..... | 12,989.65 |
| Monthly fund on hand..... | 21,133.09 |
| Total mortuary and reserve fund on hand..... | 34,172.74 |

STATE OF KANSAS, ss.
Brown County, ss.

I, Jno. E. Moon, Secretary of the Kansas Mutual Life Association, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true and correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JNO. E. MOON, Secretary.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of July, 1887.
[SEAL.] E. D. BENNER, Notary Public.
(Commission expires May 9, 1891.)

Book Notices.

ALMANAC.—Prof. Blake's almanac of weather predictions from May 1, 1887, to May 1, 1888, is out. Price, \$1 a copy. Address C. C. Blake, Richland, Kas.

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.—The second paper by David A. Wells on "The Economic Disturbances Since 1873," to appear in the August *Popular Science Monthly*, will probably be the most important of the series, as it contains a statement of the conditions and events which Mr. Wells is convinced were the causes of the world-wide commercial depression.

FORUM.—Lord Bramwell, one of the foremost jurists of England, believes that the issue between Ireland and the English government has never been fairly stated in this country, and he has prepared for the August number of the *Forum* a paper in which he has endeavored to tell the story in an impartial manner. An article of the kind from such a source is likely to command general attention.

Our country is bigger than China. We have 3,002,000 square miles, and China has only 2,000,000.

Certain New England farmers strongly recommend hay tea as a nourishing feed for calves. One dairy farmer says he has raised calves on hay tea and two quarts of new milk per day.

An English gardener advises trapping ants with bones upon which some meat has been left, and dipping occasionally in hot water. For "slugs and wine worms" he uses pieces of potato or carrot.

A distinguished poultry writer asks: Have you built a bin under cover to store your poultry droppings till next spring? If not, do so at once; the droppings from a fowl will buy one-third of what she eats in twelve months.

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

Make Hay While the Sun Shines.

In order to make first-class hay it is important that it be done in season and in a prompt manner, and a very important factor in extensive hay-making is modern and efficient machinery, such as the Champion Hay-Stacker and Rakes, which may be secured this season from the agent, Mr. S. R. Stockwell, who has his office with Warner & Griggs, at the corner of Sixth and Quincy streets, Topeka.

CREAM OF A WEEK'S NEWS.

Gold-bearing quartz is reported near Ishpeming, Michigan.

The National Educational Association in session. About 500 teachers present.

Treasury officials have notice of opium smuggling along the Canadian border.

St. Louis extends a third invitation to the President to visit that city during the fall.

The President and his wife are enjoying the lake breezes about the Thousand Isles.

The dead body of a man was found near Detroit, Michigan, very much eaten away by field rats.

A new railroad line is projected between New York City and Pittsburg, the length about 325 miles.

Nine persons taking shelter under an oak tree during a storm in Tennessee, were killed by lightning.

Two Pennsylvania women burned to death by kersene exploding while they were attempting to start fires with it.

Frederich Krupp, the well known German metal founder and steel gun manufacturer, died. He was born at Eassu in 1812.

Saturday, the 16th instant, was the hottest day of the summer thus far at many points in the northern half of the United States.

A new branch of the National Soldiers' Home is to be located at Minnehaha Falls. The city of Minneapolis contributes \$20,000 in money, and St. Paul donates a park.

A passenger train collided with a freight train carrying oil, and a number of persons burned, in northern Michigan. The oil took fire, communicating immediately with the cars of both trains.

King Kalakua's affairs in bad condition. A Honolulu dispatch says that soldiers are marshalling and that the king will go aboard a British man-of-war and ask protection of the British government.

Nine men were killed by an explosion on a new railroad in North Carolina. While preparing a blast, using ten kegs of powder and a dynamite cartridge, they were caught in a premature discharge.

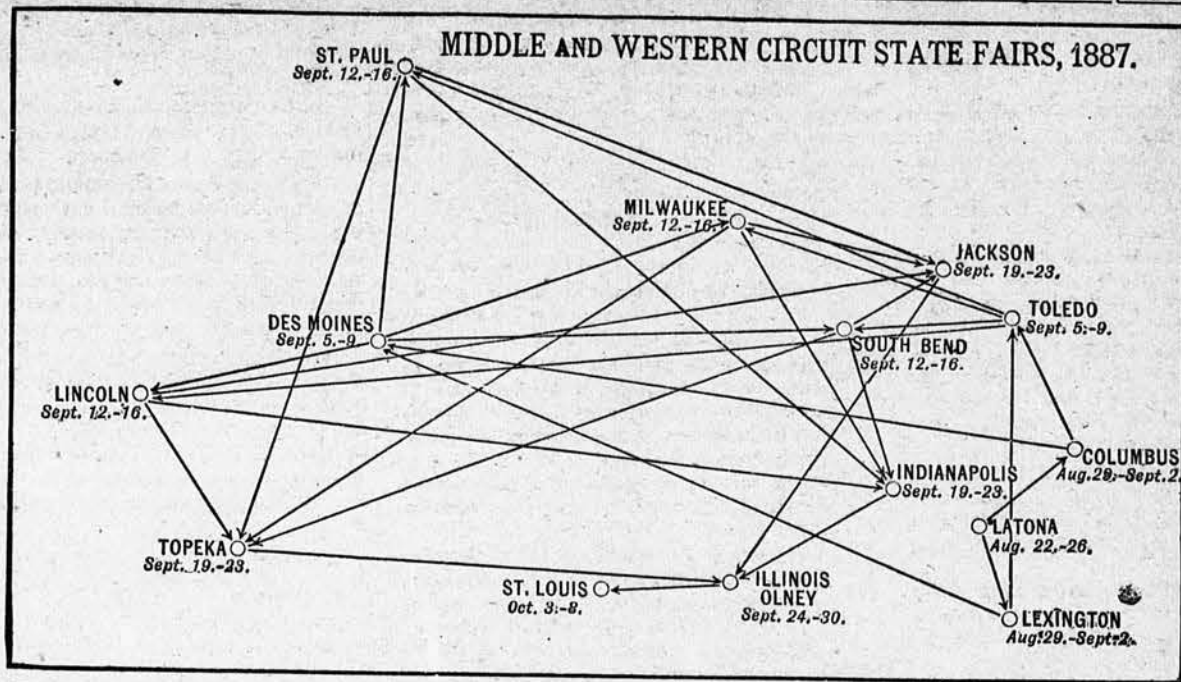
Members of the southwestern lines met at Chicago for the purpose of discussing the demand of the Chicago & Alton for a reduction of grain and other rates from Kansas City and Missouri river points to Chicago. The discussion was general and resulted in a reduction of the wheat rate 2½ cents a hundred, leaving the corn rates as at present.

The water supply of San Antonio has grown to be a very serious question. The city is supplied by water works owned by private parties, who own the grounds at the head of the river, four miles above. It has recently been discovered that fifteen out of the original eighteen springs have gone dry, and that there are probabilities of two more going dry within ten days.

The division and admission convention at Huron adopted a resolution declaring unalterable opposition to the admission of Dakota as a whole, and declaring for a division on the seventh standard parallel; protesting against the tyranny of congress in refusing admission and appealing to the people of the union for support. A committee was appointed to confer with a similar committee of north Dakota.

A number of women and children were drowned at New York City the 11th instant. The news is to the effect that because of the drunkenness of the men of the party, the women were put on a separate yacht, and that its captain, in opposition to their protest and piteous appeals, put on more sail to beat the men's yacht to port, when the boat was capsized and twenty-seven of forty persons aboard were drowned.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway company in Texas, inaugurated a freight war on St. Louis business. A St. Louis dispatch, dated the 16th instant, says: The Missouri Pacific opened the ball at this end yesterday, by cutting on several important commodities; on sugar, rice and molasses from 60 cents a hundred to 35 cents, bagging from 63½ and ties from 60 to 35 cents; canned goods from 62 to 35 cents. All of these articles in less than car loads have been reduced from 77 to 50 cents. These rates apply from St. Louis and New Orleans to all points in Texas, asking common point rates. The cotton belt followed suit by a similar cut.



Farmers Getting Rich.

There has been a good deal of discussion lately of the question whether farmers are keeping up with the wealth-getting procession. The *National Stockman*, Pittsburg, has a word on the general proposition, and it is good enough to reproduce: "Agricultural wealth is not very easy of accumulation," it says, and yet there are almost everywhere some farmers who are gradually becoming rich. Some are doing it by one process, and some by another, and each probably considers that it is nobody's business just how his success is attained. But the "how" is a matter which affects the public very considerably, and each man owes it to the public to keep this fact in sight. There are farmers whose gathering of wealth is a matter of positive advantage to everybody near them, and there are others whose individual gains are neighborhood losses. The latter are those who work for money—for money's sake; who simply accumulate because they never part with what comes into their hands; whose homes possess none of the comforts of life; whose families live in a state of mental starvation and physical privation: whose boys are worked into prematurely old men; whose wives and daughters know no social pleasures interlarded with a drudgery of the fruits of which they never have a taste; who never buy a good article—stock, machinery, or anything else—because it costs something; on whose premises not a stroke of work is done without an idea of wringing a cash return out of it; whose farms are just as nearly run down as they can be to squeeze anything out of them; whose neighbors never trade with them without being skinned; who—but this is wasted, for those fellows never take a paper. If you know a man of this kind, reader, you know one whose wealth-getting is as much of a curse to the community as it is to himself and family—and that is saying a good deal. Two or three such men in a neighborhood can, by their example, do more, and really do more, to retard progress, keep the people poor, and shut out opportunities of getting ahead, than can be estimated.

But there is another kind of farmer—bless his heart!—whose wealth-getting is a gain to everybody around him. Though economical and careful, he believes that money was made to be used, and uses it in such a way as to make his business a steady, every-day success. He does not invest in every clap-net invention that comes along, but when he finds what he needs for economical production he loses no time in getting it. His farm is always in good order, and is a standing advertisement to strangers of the excellence of the community in which he lives. He keeps good stock, because it pays to do so. He trains his family to habits of industry and thrift, and causes every member of it to be a contributor to his success—yet not forgetting that all have bodies to be taken care of, minds to be cultivated and refreshed, and affections to be recognized. In short he honors his calling, sheds a wholesome influence all around him, and assists everything agricultural with which he comes in contact.

Neither of these classes of farmers are

creations of the fancy. You have seen and we have seen both. Between the two extremes the great mass of farmers are to be found, the greater part inclining, however, as our observation goes to show, toward the better type. The one kind impoverishes, while the other enriches a community;—for upon how money is gotten, as much as upon the fact of its accumulation, depends its effect upon others.

Important to Wool-Growers.

"On the outside page of this paper will be found an attractive advertisement of Ladd's Tobacco Sheep Dip, one of the most reliable sheep dips now made, which has been used by our most experienced flock-masters. Any of our readers who have any sheep should write for the new pamphlet, which will be mailed free.

Mr. Charles Peabody, of Massachusetts, says he has raised heifers up to two years of age for \$35; this includes the value of the calf at the start, and the cost of feed and attendance.

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.

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

Nearly 40,000 doctors have been graduated from the various medical colleges during the last ten years.

Germany has 28,000 miles of underground telegraph wires and France 7,200, all in successful operation.

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

An Atlanta dispatch, of the 11th instant, says: The prohibition election in Rome Saturday, which resulted in an overwhelming victory for the dry ticket, has settled the question that the remaining fourteen counties in which whiskey is sold must go dry, and that before six months Georgia will be as absolutely dry as Maine. Rome is a city of 12,000 inhabitants, situated in Floyd, the most populous white county in the State. For more than forty days the contest has raged, growing fiercer as the day of election approached.

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|---|----------------|
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| Chas. Schmisser, West Belleville, Ill..... | 73,000 |
| St. Louis Press Brick Co., Collinsville, Ill..... | 60,000 |
| Adolph Coors, Golden, Col..... | 30,000 |
| Corsicana (Texas) Fair Association..... | 30,000 |
| Belleville Nail Co., Belleville, Ill..... | 20,000 |
| Iola Carriage and Omnibus Co., Iola, Kas..... | 20,000 |
| Parker-Russell Mining and Manufacturing Co., St. Louis..... | 23,000 |
| Tupelo Compress Co., Tupelo, Miss..... | 20,000 |
| W. B. Kline & Co., Birmingham, Ala..... | 18,000 |
| Saline County Fair Association, Marshall, Mo..... | 10,000 |
| French Market, city of St. Louis..... | 8,000 |
| Total..... | 708,000 |

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The Home Circle.

Three-Score and Ten.

BY PHOEBE PARMALEE.

All the years of life allotted man have come and gone for me—
Such a varied life of joy and pain, the backward view I see.
Could the view been given me years ago, I should have shrank with fear;
But the changes wrought just one by one were tempered as they drew near.
I've been led these years, I see it now; the way seemed thorny then.
'Twas the hand of God that led me through these three-score years and ten.
And if I drew back and faltered, 'twas because my sight was dim;
It was not because I had no trust or grounded faith in Him.
And the years to come, should they be few or long, ere I go home,
If some service small is given to me the strength to do will come.
So I'll hope and trust and wait the while, with face set toward my rest,
For the time will come when I shall reach the mansions of the blest.

Reconciliation.

I had a friend, but in the heat of rage
When passion killed his nobler sense of mind,
He smote me, and in silence worse than words
We parted.

A weary round of years went by, when came,
Like flood tide on the angry deep, great waves
Of trouble rolling onward in our paths;
Alike the skies were dark for both,
Alike the gentle, smiling sun beamed forth.

Then, after we had felt the fire of life,
Fate, chance, or God, or what you will, took up
The raveled ends of our remaining days,
And brought us face to face.
I met him in the early dawn when morn,
Gray hooded, and with somber mien,
Looked o'er the hills upon a drowsy world.

Pale was his face and in his eyes I saw
Few were the moments till his race was run.
He turned upon his couch—his dying couch,
And bade me hear the last words of his life.

Yet ere he spake, his breath forsook his lips,
And with a gentle, winning smile, he passed
"Into the confines of another world."
And I rejoiced he spake not, for his smile
Was better far than idle words.

—Will B. Dickson, in *Kansas City Journal*.

The rose is fairest when 'tis budding new,
And hope is brightest when it dawns from fears.
The rose is sweetest washed with morning dew,
And love is loveliest when embalmed in tears.

Eternal spirit of the chainless mind!
Brightest in dungeons, liberty, thou art!
For them thy habitation is the heart—
The heart, which love of thee alone can bind.

—Byron.

School Hunting.

This is not a recognized industry, although many persons are engaged in the occupation about this time, and will be engaged in it until the fall term of school begins. It speaks well for the energy and perseverance of girls when they brave the sultry heat of July days and ride miles in search of work for the coming year.

There are a good many country girls who are making ready to teach the coming year. They have prepared themselves—or so they think—in their home district schools. A few may have attended a State normal school. Most of these girls have proved themselves so proficient in the common branches that they hope to get a certificate. They feel almost certain of a third grade, and some have faint aspirations for a second grade certificate. If the energy manifested now characterized their efforts while studying, they are tolerably certain of realizing their hopes.

And yet, when some of these young girls apply for schools, it will be too evident to some directors that there has not been a proper or sufficient preparation for such an undertaking as training or cultivating the youthful mind. When a young woman makes the assertion that she always expects to "git to the school house again 8 o'clock," I mentally observe—"I hope you will never have the pleasure of beginning a day's teaching in our school house." And yet such girls are teaching and holding certificates from the county that they are qualified to teach!

A bright young girl came to our house the other day, to make application for our school, and informed us that she "had went" to the Normal two years; also that she

"seen" several girls on the same expedition with herself that day. She will probably teach somewhere, and little imitative children will go home to their parents and surprise them by like grammar.

When we have made an effort to have the English language spoken in its purity in our homes, we are loth to send the little ones to a school presided over by any one who will give them wrong example in this particular. A careful parent considers the influence likely to be exerted in other ways by the one who is to be so constantly with his children during so many months of the year. He is inclined to be too critical, perhaps, and while she may be wondering why such or such a director seemed to be prejudiced against her, he may have observed in the young lady applicant for the school a lack of refinement or force of character. She may have permitted herself an indulgence in inelegant expressions at some time when there seemed to be no necessity of carefulness in that respect, and unluckily for her, nature asserted itself while she was off guard. There's always some one "taking notes;" it's the way of the world; but no harm comes of it if we are always at our best.

I have been inclined sometimes to charge our examining boards with the responsibility of sending out so many unqualified teachers. This may be unjust, as they seem to work pretty hard in attending to the three R's, and some other things. And it might not be very practicable to suggest a "conversational" class, and still less so to organize a system of marking the errors, and then standards of elegance are so different. So we are forced to appeal to the girls themselves, and to any chance young men who may be contemplating the work of teaching school. Aim to be equal to the best people in every particular, and then you will have confidence, when you aspire to educate their children, that you will give satisfaction. Self-confidence will tend toward winning the confidence of others, only let your confidence be upon a substantial basis.

PHOEBE PARMALEE.

Kansas in Foreign Lands.

Here is an extract from a letter written in Sweden, June 1, last, by Bishop Ninde, of Topeka: "I have traveled widely the past nine months. The world does not seem as large to me as it did. The nations are assimilating with marvelous rapidity and marching to the same thrilling chord. Never was the Christian gospel so influential in moulding and directing great, world-wide movements as to-day. And everywhere you find English speech, English books and English or Anglicized institutions. Of course I use the word English in the generic sense. I feel justly proud of our own noble State. As the advanced temperance community of the world she is enlisting the world's attention. When I was in Copenhagen on my way to Sweden a group upon the street were discussing with lively interest the probable success of prohibition in Kansas, and *Salignant's Messenger*, in Paris, had in one of its issues an article on the same subject. Scandinavia responds with quick sympathy to American ideas and movements. Especially is this true of Norway, the most advanced country in Europe, except England, in the line of political freedom. In front of the church where the Norway conference was recently held, the stars and stripes floated from a tall staff during the entire session, side by side with the Norwegian flag. May the Lord help us to meet our signal responsibilities."

Table Manners.

Good manners at the table are almost an infallible evidence of refinement and careful breeding. A safe general rule to be followed there, as well as elsewhere, is that of consideration for the feelings of those about you—a desire to avoid giving offense by uncouth or coarse actions. It is well, however, to remember the following timely precepts: Eat and drink leisurely and without noise—it is not appetizing to have to have the hog trough and its accompaniments brought vividly to mind at a meal; do not scrape your plate, tilt it up to get the last drop, or wipe it dry with a piece of bread—stinginess on the part of host or hostess might be implied; if you mix messes on your place, it looks as if your desire for hash had not been gratified; carrying your mouth to the food, instead of the food to your mouth, indicates

an acquaintance with chop-sticks or something worse; taking chicken and other bones in your fingers is uncouth, and might imply ignorance of the use of knives and forks; loud talking or mysterious whispered conversation are both in bad taste for obvious reasons; discussion of distempers, medical treatment, etc., is trenching on dangerous ground; avoid sneezing by pressing your finger against your upper lip, under the nose; keep your elbows at your sides and your hands in your lap when you are not eating, and do not lounge in any way or tip back your chair. Many other points of etiquette must be learned by observation.—*Good Housekeeping*.

Cramps in the Water—How to Rescue From Drowning.

Every one capable of swimming should know how to overcome cramps, the greatest danger to swimmers. The cramp in the stomach, the most dangerous of all, proceeds from acidity of the bowels, arising from a bad state of the stomach or from the effects of cold water and strain on the muscles. Some persons are very subject to it on slight occasions, and such persons will do well to never go beyond their depth. The best advice to a person when attacked by cramp in the stomach is to get out of the water as quickly as possible. This form of attack doubles a person, contracts and renders powerless all the muscles of the body, renders breathing very difficult, leaving the swimmer in most cases in a hopeless state. If there is not available assistance, there is nothing but the exercise of the greatest will power, presence of mind, confidence in one's self and the dogged grit and physical power to suffer the most excruciating pains. A person is generally forewarned of the approach of cramps by the slight contraction and stiffening of the muscles in the region about to suffer attack. When this is felt the person should at once roll over upon the back, and gently paddle towards the shore, using only the hands. He should be careful not to excite himself, should have confidence in the sustaining power of the water, and his respiration should be slow and easy. When the indications of the cramp have gone, he should swim with as little effort as possible, using the legs as little as possible, and should avoid attempts at loud outcries, even for assistance, unless it be very near at hand, for this exhausts the lungs, creates a jerky circulation of the blood, and creates the cramp again. Cramps in the toes, feet, calves of the leg, thigh, arms, hands, shoulders and neck result generally from cold and fatigue or weak muscles, and at times from too much effort in stroking. When attacked in any of the above-mentioned places, the part attacked should be allowed to rest. If, for instance, a cramp should take you in the calf of one leg, it would be well to refrain from using both, for in resting one and using the other, the latter, which may be as fatigued as the former, is most likely to cramp also from overuse. The main stay, in all cases, for a person attacked is confidence in himself and in the sustaining power of the water and ability to endure hard bodily suffering.

Above all things, the good swimmer should be anxious to save life and rescue those who may be in danger, without himself becoming the victim, as it often happens. The following rules are highly important to be observed: The swimmer must avoid approaching the drowning person in front, in order that he may not grasp him; for whatever a drowning person seizes he holds with convulsive force, and it is no easy matter to get disentangled from his grasp. If, however, the drowning person does clutch you sink with him, and immediately he will release his hold upon you and try to keep the surface. It is then a very easy matter to get behind him and fasten your hold. There are many methods of grasping the person in danger, and it has been my experience that the best method is to clasp them by the neck from behind and then swim upon your back to the shore or nearest point of landing. Of course, the person being rescued is frantic, and may possibly attempt to get free by scratching the hands of the rescuer, which may be overcome by ducking his head under water or pushing the thumbs under the lobes of the ear, which subjects the drowning person to great pain, causing him to immediately desist. A drowning person is particularly sensitive and wonderfully thoughtful,

and when he is subjected to that related above, he recognizes that it is best to move at the direction of his rescuer. Another method is to take the person by the hair with one hand, having the one to be rescued on his back, and swim to the shore. A simple method, original to the writer, and practised by him on several occasions, is to take the drowning man by the feet, either with the hands and swimming on back, or by placing them under one arm and swimming on breast with the other arm and with legs. It is a fact, curious as it may appear to some people, that a legless body will not sink, and it will be seen that by supporting the legs the body will float easily, and one may be rescued without much trouble. This method I think one of the best, for if the person being rescued attempts to struggle, it throws his head under the water, and the folly of struggling is immediately realized. By taking hold of one by the back of the neck with one hand and pushing him forward, a rescue can easily be made. Here the sensitiveness of the drowning comes into play. Feeling the grasp on the neck, his first impulse is to throw his head backward, which enables the rescuer to obtain a good leverage, and safely and easily take the drowning man to shore. For two swimmers the labor is easier, because they can mutually assist each other. If the drowning man still has some presence of mind remaining, they will then seize him, one under one arm and one under the other, and without any great effort bring him along, with his head out of the water, while they enjoin him to keep himself stretched out as much as possible without motion. There are several other methods of rescuing the drowning, but the above methods, which have been resorted to in the majority of cases of life saving from drowning, are pronounced the best by experienced natators, and endorsed by the humane societies throughout the world.—*American Cultivator*.

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The Young Folks.

A Very Intelligent Bird.

We conversed some time together—
You may think it quite absurd—
But I found that quail in the orchard
A most intelligent bird.

He chose a shady corner
Before he would alight;
I inquired: "What is your name, sir?"
He said at once, "Bob White."

He had an air of business,
The knowing little sprite!
So I asked about his family;
He said at once, "All right."

I thought I'd like to see them,
And asked him if I might;
Perhaps it was the thought of toast
That made him say, "Not quite."

"Permit me just a glance, sir,
They must be a cunning sight—
Then tell me what's the reason,"
He winked and said, "Too bright."

I said, "Don't you get dizzy
When you swing at such a height?"
He hopped upon a loftier twig,
Then answered back, "You might."

Though from answers dissyllabic
He never swerved a mite;
Yet he always had an answer,
The roguish little wight.

At last I tried to catch him—
He showed no signs of fright,
But simply spread his winglets,
And chirped back, "Good-night."

Your parrots and your mocking birds
You may think are very bright;
For wit and for intelligence
I recommend "Bob White."

—The Congregationalist.

Soldier, why do you shrink from the hiss of
the hungry lead?
The bullet that whizzed is past; the ap-
proaching ball is dumb.
Stand straight! you cannot shrink from
Fate; let it come!
A comrade in front may hear it whizz—when
you are dead.
—John Boyle O'Reilly.

'Tis a common proof,
That lowliness is young ambition's ladder,
Whereto the climber upward turns his face;
But whence he once attains the utmost round,
He then unto the ladder turns his back,
Looks in the clouds, scorning the base degrees
By which he did ascend.
—Shakespeare.

Glove Making.

The headquarters of the glove-making in-
dustry in Fulton county, N. Y., are forty-five
miles northwest of Albany, in Johnstown
township. The villages of Gloversville and
Johnstown in that township contain a popu-
lation of about 20,000, seven-eighths of whom
are glove makers. There are upward of 150
glove manufactories in the section. Glove
making in what is now Fulton county was
begun early in the present century. Upon
the passing away of Sir William Johnson,
the famous Indian agent of colonial times,
and of his son, Sir John, a zealous Tory who
fought fiercely for King George, the Dutch
farmers of the neighborhood looked about
for some better means of support than were
offered to them by the soil, which was not
fitted for husbandry, although there was
good grazing land upon the stony hillsides.
A shrewd family from Connecticut are popu-
larly credited with introducing into the
neighborhood the manufacture of buckskin
gloves. There was in the convenient North
woods in those days a supply of material for
this manufacture, so great that nobody
would have thought it could ever be ex-
hausted, but the demand of American peo-
ple for gloves proved to be still greater, and
the North woods deer ceased to be depended
upon by the Fulton county glove makers
years ago. To-day the gloves manufactured
in Gloversville and Johnstown are made of
skins brought from the most distant parts of
the globe.

The great bulk are buckskins and sheep-
skins, but there are many others which the
glove makers use, among them sealskin, dog-
skin, East India cowhide and the skin of the
South American water-hog. The bulk of
the buckskin comes from Mexico and Cen-
tral and South America. The deer of the
tropics is covered with a heavier skin than
covers the deer of these latitudes, and the
finest sheepskin from South Africa, and is
that of the Cape hair sheep. "The coarser
the wool the finer the skin," is a glove
maker's saying. All manner of furs, too, go
to Fulton county, to be used in finishing
gloves. The business of glove making in
Fulton county amounts to about \$8,000,000
yearly. The wages of the most skillful
workers, the table cutters, as they are called,
run from \$80 to \$80 a month; block cutters
get from \$55 to \$65 monthly, and machine

girls earn, according to their skill, from \$6
to \$12 and even \$14 a week.

Skins of which gloves are made go through
a very exhaustive variety of processes.
Some of them are soaked in vats variously
from three to four weeks, after which they
get a scraping from the "beam" worker.
They are then dried into parchment, then
soaked in water, then "milled" in oil, then
put upon the beam again and scoured of oil
and natural grease with alkali, being repeat-
edly dried in the course of this various treat-
ment. After the alkali scouring they are
put upon the "breaking" machine, and are
then "hand-staked" with a blunt tool to ren-
der them pliable. Then they go on to the
"buck tail," or emery wheel, and from there
into the identical oil and natural grease of
which they were scoured with such pains.
Then they are wrung out and colored, then
again "broke staked" and "finished," then
smoked, and then turned over to the glove
makers, who promptly "stake" them again,
cut them either on the block or by hand
("table" cutting), "silk" them, sew them,
do much else to them, put buttons on them,
fit them on metal hands heated by steam,
sort them and put them up in pasteboard
boxes in which they are sent to market.
The gloves made in Fulton county are of all
sorts, and range from a lady's kid to the
cowboy's gauntlet, splendid with tassels and
gold cord."—Harper's Bazar.

The Ancient and Modern Plow.

The plow in some form doubtless dates
back at least 3,500 or 4,000 years, as proved
by chiseled slabs upon ancient monuments.
For many centuries it was but a crooked
limb of a tree, one of the earliest represen-
tations shows it as being drawn by four men
who take portions of the branches upon their
shoulders, while two other men walking be-
hind hold it to the ground with hands or
feet. The first plows drawn by cattle were
guided by a single handle, while the plow-
man, with his free hand, sowed the grain.
Other men followed as attendants to scare
away birds and prevent them from picking
up the grain before it should be covered by
the plow. The Greeks believe that the plow
was the gift of the Goddess Ceres, and prob-
ably would have considered it sacrilege to
try to improve it by any human ingenuity.
This is doubtless one reason why the ancient
plow remained so long in use without any
material improvement in its construction.
It was sometimes shaped so as to raise the
soil as by a flat wedge, at other times the
wedge was turned on edge to move the soil
to one side and secure an open furrow for
the seed to fall into, but it was not till the
fifteenth century that there was an indica-
tion of the idea of combining the two forms
of the wedge into the twisting mould-board.
It was only a little more than a century ago
that the plow began to take the general
form of the plow of the present day, and the
improvements are due to a number of in-
ventors in different parts of the world. The
Dutch of Holland gave the pattern for all
our subsequent improvements, but to
Thomas Jefferson is due the discovery and
demonstration of the principle of the twist
in the mould-board. Webster took much in-
terest in the improvement of plows, but it
remained for Gov. Holbrook, of Vermont, to
give us the perfect plow of the present day.
—New England Farmer.

Where the Presidents are Buried.

The burial places of our Presidents are
widely scattered. Washington lies at Mount
Vernon; the two Adamses are buried under
the old church at Quincy, Mass.; Jefferson
rests at Monticello; Madison's grave is at
Montpelier, not far from Monticello; Mon-
roe's remains lie in the Richmond cemetery;
Jackson's grave is in front of his old resi-
dence, "The Hermitage;" Van Buren was
buried at Kinderhook; Harrison at North
Bend, near Cincinnati; Polk at Nashville;
Taylor's remains are near Louisville; Fill-
more lies in Forest Lawn cemetery, Buffalo;
Pierce was buried at Concord and Buchanan
at Lancaster; Lincoln's grave is near Spring-
field, Johnson's at Greenville, Garfield's at
Cleveland, Grant's at Riverside, and Ar-
thur's at Albany.

It is estimated that the material contained
in the Chinese wall would build a wall
around the world six feet high and two feet
thick. Its cost was probably equal to that
of all the 100,000 miles of railroad in the
United States.

A Vancouver Island Verdict.

At a little backwoods settlement in Van-
couver's Island, an Indian had been stealing
potatoes from a farm belonging to Mr.
Sproat, the local justice. One day, in order
to frighten the Indian, the man in charge,
who was a Western backwoodsman, fired
his gun vaguely in the direction of the po-
tato field. To his astonishment he found
that he had shot the native dead. An in-
quest had of course to be held. The woods-
man did not look upon a slain Indian as a
very great affair, and several came to Mr.
Sproat and said: "You are not going to
trouble Henry about this, are you, sir?"
Mr. Sproat, being not only the man's master,
but also a magistrate, had to reply that how-
ever much he felt for the man's misfortune,
he must let the law take its course. But
where was a surgeon to be found to make
the *post mortem* examination? A care-
worn looking man stepped off a pile of lum-
ber, where he was working, and said he was
a surgeon. This statement being naturally
received with some hesitation, he produced
from an old army chest his commission, his
degree, and ample proof of not only having
been a medical man, but of once having
been a staff surgeon. He performed the
post mortem, and soon produced a shot from
the lung and proved that the Indian had
died from gunshot wounds in the chest.
Other evidence was forthcoming, one of the
witnesses testifying that the prisoner had
said, "Jack, I've shot an Indian." The
"Judge" laid down the law to the jury,
which was composed of twelve of the most
intelligent of the men, and they were sent
into another room to consider their verdict.
It was nearly half an hour before they re-
turned. The foreman then said: "We find
that the Indian was worried by a dog?" "A
what?" the judge exclaimed. "Worried by
a dog, sir," said another jurymen, thinking
that the foreman had not spoken plainly.
Assuming a proper expression of magisterial
gravity, his worship pointed out to the jury
the incompatibility of their verdict with the
evidence, and again went over the case, and
calling their particular attention to the med-
ical evidence, and to the production by the
doctor of the shot found in the body of the
Indian, he again dismissed them to their
room begging them to come back with a ver-
dict reasonably connected with the facts.
They remained away longer than before.
When they at last returned, the judge drew
a paper toward him to record their finding.
"Now, men, what do you say?" Their de-
cisive answer was, "We say that he was
killed by falling over a cliff." The judge
shuffled his papers together, and told the
jury they might go to their work, and he
would return a verdict for them himself.
For a full mile in every direction from where
the dead body was found the country was as
level as a table.

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Topeka, Kansas.

The business situation generally is reported good.

The government paid out about \$75,000,000 for pensions during the year ending June 30, last.

The people of Harper and Sheridan counties voted bonds to railroad companies last week by large majorities.

Jacob Sharpe, the "aged prisoner," who paid money to city Aldermen for their votes in his favor, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$5,000.

The Coffeyville (Montgomery county) *Sun* says that R. C. Grisham, a farmer residing a few miles from that place, harvested nearly a hundred acres of wheat this year that "thrashed out almost forty bushels to the acre."

Mr. J. C. H. Swann makes the following excellent suggestion: "Can't the managers of the State Fair so arrange as to have a hall on the grounds where such subjects as the raising of stock, corn, wheat, oats, and the sowing of grass seeds, can be discussed, taking certain hours, and let this be in the bills advertising the fair?"

A coroner's inquest was held in St. Louis a few days ago over the body of a boy who had purchased a toy pistol and box of 22-calibre cartridges to celebrate the Fourth with. The report says he had fired a number of shots and was having a glorious time until the spring in the trigger became out of order so that the hammer could not be made to stay back. While he was placing a cartridge in the cylinder he held his left hand over the muzzle while he held the hammer in position with the other. He released his hand on the hammer without taking his hand from the muzzle, and the consequence was that the cartridge exploded, sending the bullet through the palm of his left hand. Despite the efforts made by the physicians who attended, lockjaw ensued and resulted in his death.

The *Railway Register*, referring to the rapid extension of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway system, says a contract has been entered into between the Atchison company and the Mallory steamship line, of Galveston, for the carrying of traffic from the Gulf port to New York. The heavy traffic of the company will naturally find its exit by this new route at all seasons. The Atchison's extension to Chicago is being pushed along with the customary vigor of the company, and soon it will establish a terminus upon Lake Michigan. Thence east it will have the choice of a water route and the trunk lines with which to form a traffic alliance. It will not be long before the Atchison will be firmly anchored upon the Pacific coast, the great lakes and the Gulf of Mexico. It will then be in a position to develop its earning powers at a rate never before equaled.

THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUNAL.

At last the people have a tribunal that is free to do right according to conscience, free alike from the pressure of custom, the power of precedent, and the danger of technicalities. The Inter-State Commerce Commission, thus far, have manifested not only a willingness to administer the law fairly and according to its spirit, but they have openly, persistently and courageously maintained a courteous, dignified determination not to administer it unfairly. No like body of men had before existed in the country, and naturally there was great solicitude concerning the course which the Commission would adopt as to proceedings before it, what would be heard as evidence or rejected as useless, how far old methods of trial with their dilatory motions and debates would be respected, and how far away from the people the new Commission would be driven or drawn by force of existing customs and methods. Fortunately the testimony of the Commission's actual work is assuring. Time was taken to look over the field and study it, and it is just to say that probably no five men ever took hold of a great subject with greater desire to treat it fairly. While immunity was granted for a season, it was only to avoid greater danger by precipitate action without sufficient information, and in no sense or degree with intent to violate the law or lessen the just restraint of any of its provisions. The result of their study was the adoption of a rule to let the law take its course, and when a complaint should be presented to examine it and determine, after investigation, whether any sufficient reason exists in that particular case for the interference of the Commission. The carriers now understand that the Commission will enforce the law and not nullify it.

Among the best and wisest things done by the Commission is a rule against that troublesome and often dangerous weapon of the lawyer—the dilatory motion. Whenever a lawyer has a case which he does not want heard or tried, he interposes a motion of some kind, so as to work up a contest on his motion and thus postpone or avoid a hearing on the main issue. The Commission throttled the motion last week. The counsel for the Missouri Pacific railway company, in the matter of the complaint of the St. Louis Wholesale Grocers' Association against it, moved that the complaint be dismissed on the ground that the Commission had not jurisdiction. The argument of that motion would have required days, and it might have been a month before a decision was reached, and then the case might have gone into the Supreme court of the United States on an application for a writ of mandamus or injunction, in the meantime delaying action on similar cases and thus interfering with the work of the Commission to the extent of great public injury. But the Commission disposed of it gracefully by saying that "it is the desire of the Commission that the practice and proceedings in a case before it shall be in the simplest form possible consistent with justice, and that without dilatory motions, pleas in abatement, or other interlocutory proceedings, the matter in question may be brought to issue at the first practicable day when final hearing may be held forthwith, and all proper questions will be entertained whether jurisdictional or going into merits of controversy."

This is a just ruling on an important matter. It is a response to the recognized public demand that justice be promptly administered. The carriers had their way so long that it does not seem to them quite regular to be

checked up by a process that means business in court as well as out of it. This is a tribunal of the people, starting out in a business-like way to perform the most responsible duties ever imposed by the government on five men:

A Word About Innocent Purchasers.

Law, it has been said, is based on justice, and in a general way it may be said that is true. What is known as the common law of England was not written in the statutes at all; it consisted wholly of decisions of courts which had stood the test of reason as applied in the affairs of men. The early chancellors decided matters referred to them "according to conscience." It is doubtless correct to say that in the enactment of laws Legislatures intend to do right and be just, as it is true that Judges decided justly according to their ideas of justice. Still we have some strange inconsistencies in the law. For example, a thief steals A's horse and sells it to B who does not know of the larceny. He is wholly ignorant of all the criminal features of the case. He purchases honestly, though he is ignorantly buying from a thief. In time A learns where his horse is and goes for him. If B does not willingly give up the animal an appeal is made to the law and the real owner is entitled to the horse. That, unquestionably is right. No man ought to be deprived of his ownership by theft.

But here is another case. A swindler obtains a man's signature to a piece of paper containing certain words—amounting to a contract of some kind, and afterwards adds words so as to make the paper a negotiable promissory note, and sells it to a person who knows nothing of the fraud, but relies upon the genuineness of the signature. He is an innocent purchaser, just as B is in the horse case. But while B must give up the horse, the man who bought the fraudulent note can collect the sum of money named in it from the person who signed the paper intending altogether a different thing. Both are innocent purchasers, but one is protected while the other is not, and there is no difference between them as to the fraud on one side and innocence on the other side.

Another class of cases which bears particularly hard on innocent purchasers is the patent right infringements and impositions. An invention is announced and John Doe is the reputed patentee. Richard Roe disputes John Doe's title to the invention, and he proceeds to make and sell the machines. Persons who know nothing of the conflicting claims of the inventors or patentees, buy the machine, whatever it is, and afterwards are compelled to pay royalty on it because the courts decided against Mr. Roe. Farmers suffer from cases of this character more than any other class of citizens. The *American Cultivator*, in a recent issue, discussed this part of the subject saying, among other things:

The chief vice of our patent system is that it allows patentees to overlook the parties concerned in the infringement of their rights, and find their remedy from those who have innocently purchased or are otherwise using their inventions. This law, made too exclusively in the interest of the patentee, throws the burden of litigation, and of the final defeat if it come, mainly upon the farmers of the country. They are always responsible and their property can always be got at. The wily oily agent may be in Europe or Asia when the patentee comes around with his claim, and have no visible property anywhere. Take, for example, the case of the thousands of driven wells put down on farmers' lands for convenience in watering their stock. The men who did the work charged enough so that their profit from the well was greater, probably, in many cases than that of the farmer. Yet, the latter will, under present laws, be held solely responsible. It is high time that this was changed. Farmers' organizations, especially granges, have for years asked such a reform, but the money or other influence of patentees have been more potent than their demands for justice. Now this demand should be made so strong that neither Congress nor the Senate can refuse to hear it. Such a change in the law is needed even in the interest of inventors. While the innocent and unsuspecting pur-

chaser of a patented article is placed in the position of a receiver of the stolen property, it is scarcely to be wondered at that farmers resist every effort to break their traditional conservatism. With the collection of royalties on driven wells, paid for years before, it is scarcely to be wondered at that many farmers regard every new improvement as only a device to entrap them. It is an explanation of what is called old foginess that has not often been considered as it should be. If it affects farmers worse than others it is only because their property cannot be hidden, and when obligations are made there is no way to avoid paying them. The patent laws as they now are strike at the basis of all honest methods of doing business in new inventions. They combine sharpers on both sides against the luckless farmer, and it is scarcely to be wondered at if he retires to his hole, and not only remains there, but tries, if possible, to pull the hole in after him. No honest inventor is helped by the withdrawal of the confidence on which all business enterprises must depend for success. When the laws cease to make farmers the chief victims in patent law suits, honest inventors will receive better treatment, and be respected as well as prosperous. Sharpers of all kinds have long enough plundered the farmer. It is time to change this a while, and let the various classes of sharpers fatten, if they can, off each other.

Our laws need revision in this respect. Every innocent purchaser or inventor in patented articles ought to be saved harmless, and no person should be compelled to complete a contract he did not make. Let men purchase notes just as they do horses, on their own responsibility.

Drouth in Iowa.

Our Iowa neighbors, some of them, had a long and discouraging experience with drouth. A correspondent of the *Homestead*, writing from Atlantic, Cass county, says wells which had the trial of years and were supposed to be proof against any emergency, gave way and ceased to yield to the thirsty people and stock depending upon them, while quite a number of streams dried up. Pastures had to be abandoned, not only for shortness of feed, but scarcity of water. Sleds and wagons containing two or three barrels were a common object to be seen at nearly every residence. He says many apple trees died in the spring after leafing. But on the 11th day of June a good rain fell and changed the aspect of things.

An Original Scheme.

The Assaria (Saline county) *Argus* makes the following announcement:

We will furnish this paper and the *KANSAS FARMER* one year free to the party that will place on exhibition at this office the largest water melon during the coming season. For the next to the largest melon we will send both papers six months. At the end of the season the weights of all melons, together with the names of the raisers, will be published.

Newspaper men are proverbially fond of the vegetable above named, and that fact being known, would justify a suspicion of partnership in this melon proposition. We assure the reader, however, that it is purely original with our excellent neighbor, the *Argus*. It is a good idea. We hope the *Argus* office will be filled with melons, so that the printers will have to work in the woodshed, and that every melon above the average will be voted worth a copy of the *Argus* and the *KANSAS FARMER* both one year, and that the *Argus* man will order at least fifty extra copies of the *FARMER* to supply the demand.

Twelve sunstrokes were reported in Cincinnati last week—four of them fatal.

A decision of a United States court recently, concerning the non-payment of tariff duties on live animals imported caused a good deal of excitement among importers of breeding stock. We understand the treasury department came to the rescue, which relieves the situation of anticipated hardships.

Some Dakota farmers applied to the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners for relief against what they believed would be the policy of several railroad companies. The Commission referred the complaint to the companies, which immediately replied that they would see that there is no further cause of complaint on the same score.

A Lame Explanation.

Last May the Episcopal convention for South Carolina was held at the city of Charleston, when colored delegates were admitted over protest of some members of the convention, and they, the protesting members, withdrew from the convention. They appointed a committee of their own number to prepare a statement of their reasons for withdrawing. There has been some irritation on the subject, and the committee begin by sketching the history of the dividing question during the last twelve years. They declare that the decision of the Bishop—that the convention was properly organized when colored clergymen were sitting as members of it—left them no alternative except a dignified withdrawal. They believe the seating of the colored clergymen in the convention to be not only unconstitutional but dangerous, and in this relation recall a number of precedents. The committee are confident that the actual and practical results of admitting colored people into the councils and churches on equal terms with the whites would be to force negro social equality upon the people. The duty and responsibility of the church in the Southern States in regard to the colored people is fully recognized, but there is no call "to take them into our councils." In the view of the committee therefore, the convention of 1887 was illegal. The report sets forth that those who withdrew represented more than half of the church membership and paying two-thirds of the convention's expenses, the Bishop's fund and the missionary fund.

That explanation does not explain. The time is at hand when Christians must stand up and face the queries of the people. Because the great Master did not distinguish between rich and poor except to caution the latter to be careful about their ways He was called "this fellow." If there is to be no distinction of persons in heaven, why should there be in the church on earth? Will there be any colored delegates in the "house not made with hands," and will there be some proud persons there who will withdraw because it is unconstitutional to admit such persons and because it will lead to social equality? Those seceding delegates, every one of them, have been in the company of negroes a thousand times, but it seems their Christianity is so refined that they cannot worship in the same building with them.

It is not a question of social equality; it is a simple test of religion. A man's house is his castle; he is not compelled to admit visitors against his will; but whose house is the church? Are Christian worshippers equal there, and did the Master prescribe the color of a believer's skin? There is only one honest way to handle this matter, if the doors of the church are not to be thrown open to all Christians who desire to enter, and that is to say plainly to colored people: We will have no religious or social intercourse with you. That would be honest, but whether it would be Christian is another matter.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office last week confirmed a ruling made and followed by his predecessors, to the effect that no amount of cultivation and improvement and no showing of good faith in other respects can atone for a lack of actual residence upon the land sought to be secured, and that even actual residence does not give validity to the claim except in so far as it shows an intention to make such residence permanent beyond the acquirement of title. In this case the claimant had cultivated fifty acres of his claim, constructed irrigation and built a house in which he personally

lived. His improvements were valued at from \$100 to \$120. His family remained on the place owned by him half a mile distant, and it was in evidence that he designed abandoning his new claim as a place of residence as soon as he had made his title secure. On contest, the rule was applied. It so happened, however, that the contestor is a "professional," and he did not receive favor at the Commissioner's hands, but the other man was allowed to go on and perfect his claim if he so desires.

About Topping Corn.

It is about forty-five years since the writer of this had his first experience in "blading" corn after his father who "topped" it. The practice of topping and blading corn was common among Pennsylvania farmers in those days. The topper carried a short butcher knife with which he cut off the cornstalks just above the ear, taking one row or two rows as he wished—usually two—laying the tops down in little piles convenient for binding with rye straw bands. The blader followed, stripping the blades off below the ear and laying down between the stalks to prevent their being blown away by the wind. They were usually bound in little sheaves by themselves, and made excellent food for calves and sheep. Indeed, they were good food for any kind of stock. The tops were bound and stacked or put away in the barn and fed to cattle.

The advantages of topping corn over the cutting of the stock near the ground consist in the ease of handling the fodder. The coarse stalk amounts to nothing as food, and by topping, all that part of the stalk below the ear is left in the field. The upper part of the stalk is light and easy to handle. The blades contain about all the food there is about a cornstalk, except the ear. By topping, therefore, the real feed is all saved and the heavy, coarse stalks are left in the field. The topping is done when the kernels are glazing. The blades are then mostly green and in good state for curing. The ears are left on the stalk to mature and dry when they may be "snapped" or husked on the stalk, leaving the husks for cattle to feed on during late fall.

Cutting up corn is hard work, and if the crop is good, one strong man can cut and shock an acre a day. Two acres can be topped in the same time with much less exertion. But then, the binding of the tops, and shocking them requires some time; still, when all is done, the advantages as to time are in favor of topping. The blading may or may not be done, as the farmer shall think best. It is done by using both hands at the same time, beginning at the ear and sliding them down along the stalk catching all the blades as the hands go. When stalks stand close enough, the leaves may be stripped from two or three stalks at one motion.

We believe in saving plenty of feed, and this year there is a shortage in oats and wheat straw, so that there will be need for a more general use of corn fodder than in former years. Besides, corn fodder is much better food for all fodder-eating animals than straw or prairie hay. If the fodder is secured while it is green, it makes first-class feed. Those of our readers who have never tried topping corn ought to take a lesson in it this year, for it makes very convenient feed. But don't postpone the work to a convenient season. As soon as the ears are too hard for boiling—when the kernels are well glazed, then begin to top. Whatever more sustenance is required for the ear it will get from the stalk below. If you wait till half the blades are blown away, there is little use in topping or in cutting up. Try it.

National Agricultural Exposition.

We called attention, two weeks ago, to a proposed National Agricultural Exposition at Kansas City. Since then we have received a prospectus and a letter from Hamilton S. Wicks, Secretary. The letter is addressed to the editor personally, but we know of no better way of serving the writer than to publish it in the KANSAS FARMER, so that persons inclined to assist in the work proposed may know how to get started—write to the Secretary. Here is the letter:

KANSAS CITY, MO., July 15, 1887.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Dear Sir: The Prospectus herewith mailed to you will give a detailed description of the National Agricultural Exposition, which holds its first annual display from the 15th of September to the 1st of November, 1887. You will observe that we are erecting a veritable Crystal Palace in this city for the grandest agricultural exhibition ever made in this country, and we are desirous of making it national in its scope, by having displays from the agricultural states, and from the leading counties in these states.

The idea of erecting pavilions and pagodas for the aggregate displays of counties and states, is a very taking one to those to whom it has been submitted, and will undoubtedly prove a grand success, and attract more attention than anything of a similar nature that has previously been done at any other exposition.

The management has decided to offer a premium of \$300 for the best agricultural and horticultural display by any county; \$200 for the best mineral and metallurgical display by any county, and \$200 for the best timber and wood display by any county. We also have assurances that the railroad companies will duplicate these premiums.

Now, sir, we are very desirous of interesting your section, and want your co-operation towards effecting this result. Would it be within the scope of your present vocation to act as our special commissioner for the purpose of interesting your leading citizens, and in collecting a fine exhibit of the natural products of your soil and climate? If you have not the time to devote to this enterprise, will you kindly suggest some party who would take sufficient interest in the undertaking to give the matter the attention it deserves?

Trusting that you will give the subject due consideration and present it to a number of your influential citizens, I am, awaiting your early reply.

Very truly yours,

NAT'L AGRICULT'L EXPOSITION,
HAMILTON S. WICKS, Sec'y.
Nos. 9, 10 and 15 Beals Building.

Freight Rates to Fairs.

The general freight agent of the C. K. & N., Mr. D. Atwood, Topeka, publishes a "Joint Circular" announcing that—

For the purpose of more fully introducing to the Eastern States the resources of Kansas and Nebraska, shipments of live stock, agricultural products, geological specimens and manufactured articles originating in Kansas and Nebraska, forwarded from those States for exhibition at State, county, district or municipal fairs, expositions or educational associations, to be held in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio or any of the Eastern States, during the year 1887, will be transported over the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railways, subject to the following conditions:

1. The freight will be way-billed at owner's 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 its exhibition, it will be returned free over the lines of these companies at owner's risk, to point of shipment on these lines.
3. The usual live stock contract must be executed in the regular manner for shipments 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 (10) days after the close of the last fair at which it was on exhibition, otherwise full tariff rates will be charged.

6. After the property has been returned to shipping point, as per conditions named in circular, on presentation of freight bill to C. K. & N. R'y, with proper evidence that the property was sent over C. K. & N. and C. R. I. & P. R'y's to the fair or exposition, all freight charges accruing on C. K. & N. and C. R. I. & P. R'y's will be refunded.

Tariff Essays by College Students.

The American Protective Tariff League, last fall, offered prizes for best, second best and third best essays by college students on "The advantages of a protective tariff to the labor and industries of the United States." The judges appointed to pass upon the essays were ex-Governor Henry M. Hoyt, of Pennsylvania; Hon. George H. Ely, of Ohio; Prof. B. Denslow and Hon. Mahlon Chance, of New York, and Hon. A. M. Garland, of Illinois.

The number of competitors was forty-eight, representing eighteen States and thirty-five colleges. Following are the awards:

First prize, \$250, Crawford L. Henning, University of Pennsylvania; second prize, \$100, James H. McBride, University of Michigan; third prize, \$50, H. R. McKenzie, University of Minnesota.

Fifteen silver medals were awarded, viz: J. W. A. Young, Bucknell University, Pennsylvania; Royal Robbins, Harvard University, Massachusetts; George L. Robinson, Princeton College, New Jersey; Calvin T. Heckler, University of Pennsylvania; Coles Van V. Veeder, University of Virginia; Miles Tucker, University of Pennsylvania; R. J. Finley, Knox College, Illinois; George L. Neuhoft, Washington University, Missouri; D. B. Smith, Grinnell College, Iowa; Herbert E. Cushman, Bates College, Maine; Edward C. Applegarth, John Hopkins University, Maryland; Frank R. Baldwin, Adelbert College, Ohio; George A. Jepherson, Brown University, Rhode Island; George Otis Draper, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Theodore Baumeister, College of the City of New York.

Inquiries Answered.

TURNIPS.—It is not too late to sow turnip seed any time within thirty days. The ground ought to be in excellent condition, plowed deep, well pulverized and clean. If the ground is moist, the seed may be sown broadcast and harrowed in, but if the ground is dry on the surface, the seed must be covered deeper, and in every case the ground ought to be rolled after the seeding, so as to press it well down on the seed.

PRAIRIE DOGS.—Replying to a question as to the best way to get rid of prairie dogs, *Farm, Field and Stockman* says: A plan found valuable in destroying ground squirrels in California is to soak corn in arsenic water, and lay it in the burrows. Prairie dogs readily eat corn, and the same will apply to them. The prairie dog also eats most vegetables. Thus, small pieces of potatoes, carrots, etc., may be placed near the burrows. In each piece a very little strychnine is inserted under a flap, cut up from the vegetable and then pressed down. This has been found valuable with like vermin.

SICK CHICKS.—I would like to inquire through the columns of your paper if any one can tell me what to do for our chicks. About the time they commence to get feathers in place of down there will be one or more of a brood show the following symptoms: Head drawn down between the shoulders and held there like a person with stiff neck, run with a restrained motion, wings droop a little, in a few days grow very pale, weak and die. I have tried sweet oil, red pepper and kerosene on different cases, but without avail. The stock from which I got a good many eggs are dying of cholera now but were to all appearances well then. I keep the hen-house clean and well ventilated, sprinkle ashes around frequently, give them fresh water three or four times a day, and let them run when a few days old. Any information will be gladly received.

—The symptoms described are present in gapes, cold and roup, but there are other symptoms in those diseases, as difficulty in breathing, watery eyes, jerking of the head, etc. So that we cannot safely risk a positive opinion in this case. It will be safe, however, to remove the sick ones from the well ones, and give new and clean quarters to all, feeding only oats and rye meal wet, with vegetables and a little Cayenne pepper, and milk.

Horticulture.

Treatment of the Potato and Tomato for the Blight and Rot.

[Circular from the Agricultural Department at Washington.]

In Circular No. 3 of this section, addressed to the vineyardists of the country, it was suggested that some of the preparations therein described might be found useful in preventing potato "blight" and "rot," this suggestion being made upon the knowledge of the fact that the fungus which causes the mildew of the vine is very similar in character to that which produces the diseases named above. The published evidence of experiments made in France, in 1886, in the treatment of potatoes and tomatoes for "blight" and "rot" with the Bordeaux mixture, gives additional weight to this subject and renders it highly probable that by the application of preparations containing sulphate of copper we will be able to prevent, or at least to greatly diminish the ravages of one of the worst enemies of the American farmer.

Directions for the preparation and application of the remedies thought most likely to prove successful are here presented and it is earnestly recommended that they be given a thorough trial in order to demonstrate their supposed value.

LIQUIDS.

(1) *Eau Celeste, Blue water*, (the "Audouinaud process")—Dissolve 1 pound of sulphate of copper in 3 or 4 gallons of warm water; when completely dissolved and the water has cooled, add 1½ pints of commercial liquid ammonia, then dilute to 22 gallons. The concentrated liquid should be kept in a keg or some wooden vessel and diluted when required for use. Apply in clear weather with a suitable force pump having a fine spraying nozzle, which will spray the plants thoroughly but not drench them. Make the first application when the plants are in bloom, the second a week or ten days later and, if the weather be such as will favor the development of "rot," a third and perhaps a fourth application should follow within about the same intervals.

(2) *Copper Mixture of Gironde, Bordeaux Mixture*—Dissolve 4 pounds of sulphate of copper in 16 gallons of water; in another vessel slake 4 pounds of lime in 6 gallons of water. When the latter mixture has cooled, it is slowly poured into the copper solution, care being taken to mix the fluids thoroughly by constant stirring. It is well to have this compound prepared some days before it is required for use. (The sulphate of copper ought to be purchased in a powdered state, as it dissolves with difficulty in the ordinary crystalline form.)

This liquid, slightly thickened because of the lime, may be applied with small brooms or whisks made of slender twigs, which are dipped into the compound and then switched over the plants so as to thoroughly spray the leaves. This method is wasteful and tedious, however, and where one has a considerable area to cover it would be economy to procure a spraying pump; the essential features of a good machine are ease and rapidity of application with economy of material.

Follow the same general directions in making the applications as are given under No. 1.

POWDERS.

(3) *Sulphatine*, (the Esteve process)—Mix 2 pounds of anhydrous sulphate of copper with 20 pounds of flowers of sulphur and 10 pounds of air-slaked lime.

(4) *Blight Powder*—Mix 3 pounds of anhydrous sulphate of copper with 97 pounds of flowers of sulphur.

This amount will be sufficient for one

application to five acres of potato plants.

Powders possess the advantage over the liquid remedies of requiring less labor in transportation and of being more easy of application, consequently they will be preferred to the liquids should they prove equally efficacious.

For applying the powders, which ought to be done when there is no wind and when the leaves are wet with dew or rain, the primitive arrangement, made of tin and constructed like a large pepper box, or rather like an inverted funnel with fine wire gauze fastened over the lower end, and which when filled with the powder, is held over the plants and shaken, is efficient and at the same time simple and inexpensive. Only enough of the powders, especially of the sulphatine, should be applied to be simply visible upon the leaves, as heavy doses may burn them.

Owing to the continual motion of the leaves of potato and tomato plants, by which both surfaces are liable to receive the spores of the fungus, the applications ought to cover both sides; this can best be accomplished by the use of a bellows with an extension nozzle, enabling the operator to direct the blast.

The degree of success attending the use of these compounds will depend more or less, (1) upon their careful preparation, (2) the time of application, (3) the more or less intelligent manner in which they are applied, (4) the atmospheric condition existing at the time or which may follow the applications, (5) the number of treatments made, and (6) the purity of the lime and sulphate of copper used.

The following observations are essentially the same as those recently published by the French Minister of Agriculture, in circular of similar import to this.

The experiments should be conducted in such a manner that the vine or plants treated and those left untreated (to serve as control experiments) may be comparable; they ought to be of the same variety, cultivated at the same time and in all respects alike. The digging of the treated and untreated plants ought to be made simultaneously, for it has been proven that the tubers may be infected at the moment when they are taken from the ground and that the chances of infection are much greater in the early morning when the air and ground are damp, than later in the day when there is less moisture.

At the moment of digging, count the rotten tubers found in the soil and also those which are spotted only. The weights of the crops from the treated plants and from those not treated should be determined, and they should be preserved separately during the winter but under identical conditions, for the purpose of learning if there be any difference between them in respect to infection.

Much can be accomplished in the prevention of potato rot by renewal of seed, selection of varieties and especially by planting only in light and well-drained soils; also, perhaps, by following certain systems of cultivation, but the evidences we have of the serious losses occasioned by this disease throughout the potato-growing regions of the United States, render it imperative on the part of the government to exercise all possible efforts for its prevention, and I respectfully recommend the immediate distribution of this circular, urging those who suffer directly from the ravages of the diseases named, to experiment with the remedies and report to you the results obtained.

Potatoes marketed immediately after digging, at 40 cents, will give more profit than if held over until spring and sold at 50 cents.

The Rose Beetle.

The rose beetle has been unusually abundant in the East the past month. We never knew them to be so plentiful and so destructive to fruit. The peach and apple crop with us has been very materially injured by them. The fruit was concealed in a cluster of the beetles as large as it could sustain, and their immense numbers would cover every vestige of the fruit which they attacked. We found as many as fifty or more on a single peach, and they were so numerous that some of the peach trees were robbed of their entire crop. Their attacks were not confined to one kind of fruit; apples, cherries, plums, grapes, blackberries, all alike suffered. The sassafras trees were denuded of foliage, and the common sour dock was overrun. We regret that many of our trial fruits were in bearing, and were quickly robbed of all their fruit, so that we must now wait another year for their bearing.

The rose beetle appears above ground but a short time; the females soon burrow in the ground, where they deposit their eggs, usually each about thirty or more. These eggs hatch in July, and the young worms feed upon the roots of plants and trees until late in the fall, when they descend deeper into the soil, and remain until the following spring. They then work their way to the surface and undergo a change from a yellowish-white worm, about three-quarters of an inch long, to the pupa form. They soon change again into the beetle state, and emerge from the ground almost all at the same time, which will explain their sudden appearance. Vast numbers of them perish in the soil from unfavorable weather, cold or wet.

Horticultural Notes.

Egg plants require very rich soil and constant cultivation. Plant two feet by fifteen inches. Potato bugs devour them and must be kept off.

A Philadelphia commission merchant last year handled the immense amount of 233 tons of grapes within twenty days. Prices were low, but the demand was correspondingly increased.

Cranberries sent to the Southern markets are put up in water-tight packages, and the cases are then filled with water, this being the only means by which they can be kept in hot weather.

It is generally admitted by those who have tried about everything recommended, that corn cobs dipped in coal tar and placed among the plants is the best thing to keep away the squash, melon and pumpkin borers.

Seventy-five years ago the first tomatoes grown in this country were cultivated as a strange and showy horticultural curiosity in a garden in Salem, Mass. Forty-five years ago, or a little more, they began to be used as a vegetable in their season.

Cut raspberry and blackberry canes off to within six inches of the root when setting out. The newly-set plant should not bear the first season. The growth from the cane this season is only for the purpose of strengthening the root, that it may send up strong new canes which will bear next season.

And how interesting is the study of plant life! Some plants sleep; others are sensitive to touch; some are night-blooming, and still more wonderful are the insectivorous and moving plants. Among sleeping plants we find the well-known sunflower, the creeping portulaca, with its lovely wax-like blossoms, which, as we all know, make the most brilliant display about mid-day, closing up soon after noon. The *Convolvulus major*, better known under its old name of "morning-glory," greets us in the early morning with its delicate

bell-shaped flowers of every variety of color; but if we go out a few hours later, when the sun is high, we will find them all closed or asleep. The crocus opens in the morning, and goes to sleep about noon.

Constant cultivation of the soil and the destroying of weeds is important work at this growing time. Both the fertility and moisture needed by the crops are taken by weeds, and if allowed a start they greatly injure the quality and size of everything useful among them.

Vick's Magazine gives the following remedy for mildew of the grape vine: Thirty-five pounds of sulphate of copper is dissolved in fifty-three gallons of water; thirty-three pounds of quick lime is slaked in eight gallons of water; the lime and water mixture is then poured into the solution of copper. In using, keep the mixture well stirred. It can be applied to the foliage with a whisk broom. The treatment should be commenced soon after the foliage is well out, and be repeated so as to protect the later foliage. The quantities of the substances can be changed while preserving the proportions.

Prevent overcrowding sheep, both in pens and at the feeding racks.

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SOLD EVERYWHERE.

In the Dairy.

Keeping Milk Sweet.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* writes suggestively on this subject. He says: "Having had considerable experience in supplying milk to families, many of whom complained that they could not keep the milk sweet for one day, I may, perhaps, be able to give a few hints to those persons who are troubled in this way, both to those who sell milk and to those who use or purchase it for their families, and these hints may help them to avoid the difficulty. Milk sours from internal changes quite as much as from exposure to the air, and will sometimes sour very quickly when it is sealed up air tight but kept in a warm place. Caseine of milk acts as a ferment just as much as rennet does and changes the sugar of milk to lactic acid without exposure to the air. Milk sugar will not undergo any change, even when in solution in water by mere exposure to the atmosphere. But the caseine only requires heat to begin its action in producing acid. This active property is shared by all nitrogenous substances, as gluten of wheat, and all animal membranes, such as the mucous membrane of the bladder and of the intestine as well as of the stomach. A piece of these substances put into a solution of milk sugar changes it into lactic acid and finally alcohol is produced. The effect of these ferments is increased after they have been kept some time, and age restores the property after it has been exhausted several times.

"Consequently a very small fragment of old stale milk curd, attached to any vessel in which milk is kept, quickly starts this acidification, and the action is more rapid in proportion to the increase of the temperature. I have found one gram (15 grains or the 32d of an ounce) of dried stale milk curd to cause decided acidity in four quarts of milk just taken warm from the cow, in one hour. The temperature of the milk was kept at 80 deg. At 70 deg. the milk became sour in three hours, and at 60 deg. it was sour in nine hours; while at 45 deg. it remained sweet for 36 hours.

"But the caseine of the milk in its natural state has the same effect. It is an acid substance, and when prepared in the most careful manner reddens litmus paper, thus showing its acid character. It is then identical in composition with the gluten of wheat, and it exerts the effect mentioned of producing lactic acid in the milk. Knowing then the behavior of this element of the milk, and that it acts within the milk and without aid from atmospheric influences, and is assisted in its action by temperature only, we have a key to the solution of the problem, how to keep the milk sweet as long as possible: To reduce the temperature quickly after it is taken from the cow, and keep it as cool as possible.

"Atmospheric influences are also at work to cause changes in such an unstable liquid as milk, containing as it does an acid substance and a ferment, and sugar in solution. Pure air is therefore indispensable for the preservation of milk, and the place where milk is kept should be as free from taints of all kinds as possible. I have found the common moulds in cellars to sour milk quickly, and to produce the special fungi found upon sour milk—a blue mould and a bright red one, which is much like the round cluster cups of rust in form. As mould and mildew are abundant in damp, confined places, and cellars are usually close and damp, they are not suitable places for keeping milk in. The easiest way I know of to keep milk sweet is to bottle it, using a perfectly clean bottle, and to plunge the bottle in a vessel of cold water; or if there is an open well, to hang it in the well near the surface of the water."

Dairy Management.

A Wisconsin Dairyman, in a late number of *Farmer's Review*, related his experience, as follows:

This is how I managed my dairy to make my cows pay me \$48 per cow in seven months, commencing September 15, 1886, and ending April 15, 1887. In the first place, I had a warm barn that was 40 deg. warmer than the outdoor weather. [This could only be the case in below zero weather, and this is probably what is meant.—ED.] My cows were fed on shock corn (cut with a fodder-cutter, corn, stalks and all—the corn was cut one inch in length), beets, carrots, shorts, hay and straw.

Care of cows.—Morning feed was first a tablespoonful of salt per cow, then one bushel cut corn per cow, then cows were milked. After cows had eaten all the corn, I gave them basketful of beets to five head, then cows were turned out of stable to exercise and drink, afterwards were turned in stable and fed hay. Noon feed, three pounds shorts per cow and hay. At 3 o'clock cows were again turned out to drink. Night feed, basketful of carrots to five head, and three pounds of shorts per cow and hay. Then cows were milked and again fed hay. I put straw in racks in yard so cows could eat at will when in yard. The stable care of cows commenced when grass failed in fall, or about the 15th of November.

When cows are kept constantly in stable it must be borne in mind that the stable must be kept clean and well ventilated and light. I would emphasize the word light, and above all it must be warm, and cows must not be allowed to be out in a cold yard until they are all humped up with the cold.

Care of milk.—I use cans or pails eight inches in diameter and nineteen inches in depth to set milk in to raise the cream. When cans are filled they are immediately set into cold water. My milk tank stands about twenty feet from the stable door, so that as soon as we have milked enough to fill a can it is carried to the tank. For the winter I made a box around the tank and filled it with chopped cornstalks, tramping in solid, making it frost-proof. The tank was covered with a close cover. The water should be kept at 46 to 50 deg. to have the cream rise quick. If the milk is cooled rapidly to 46 deg. the cream will all rise in six hours, the milk and cream will be perfectly sweet. The milk should be skimmed with a conical dipper.

Care of cream.—The cream when skimmed was carried to the house to ripen before churning. It was placed in a warm room by a coal stove, keeping it at about 60 degrees. Cream should not get too sour, but should just turn to a slight acid taste. We churned every day, so the cream never stood over thirty-six hours after skimming.

Care of butter.—Butter was salted an ounce to the pound, salting in the churn (we use a barrel churn). We let the butter stand about six hours after salting, to absorb all the salt, when it was worked on a table with a lever-ladle, and packed in ten-pound spruce tubs and shipped to a commission firm in Chicago. The highest net price received was 29 cents and the lowest net price was 16 cents, during the seven months.

Cooling the Cellars.

A great mistake is sometimes made in ventilating cellars and milk houses. The object of ventilation is to keep the cellars cool and dry, but this object often fails of being accomplished by a common mistake, and instead, the cellar is made both warm and damp. A cool place should never be ventilated, unless the air admitted is cooler than the air within, or is at least as cool as that or a very little warmer. The warmer the air, the more moisture it holds in suspen-

tion. Necessarily, the cooler the air, the more this moisture is condensed and precipitated. When a cool cellar is aired on a warm day, the entering air being in motion appears cool; but as it fills the cellar, the cooler air with which it becomes mixed chills it, the moisture is condensed, and dew is deposited on the cold walls, and may often be seen running down them in streams. Then the cellar is damp, and soon becomes moldy. To avoid this, the windows should only be opened at night, and late—the last thing before retiring. There is no need to fear that the night air is unhealthy—it is as pure as the air of midday, and is really drier. The cool air enters the apartment during the night, and circulates through it. The windows should be closed before sunrise in the morning, and kept closed and shaded through the day. If the air of a cellar is damp, it may be thoroughly dried by placing in it a peck of fresh lime in an open box. A peck of lime will absorb about seven pounds, or more than three quarts of water, and in this way a cellar or milk room may soon be dried, even in the hottest weather. A bushel of lime absorbs twenty-seven pounds of water, and still appears as a dry powder. In this condition it will be very useful to spread over the garden or lawn, or around fruit trees, or it may be used for white-wash. This precaution is often necessary in the dairy, because of the prevalence, where air is damp, of mildews, and the various forms of mold. The orange and red kinds of mold especially, which sometimes form upon the cream, have a most injurious effect upon the butter.

Coming Home to Die.

At a period of life when budding womanhood requires all her strength to meet the demands nature makes upon it, many a young woman returns home from the severe mental strain of school with a broken-down constitution, and her functions disarranged, to go to an early grave. If she had been wisely counseled and given the benefit of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" her bodily development might have kept pace with her mental growth, and health and beauty would not have given way to decline and death.



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The Poultry Yard.

Roup.

The following is taken from *Poultry Culture*, by J. K. Felch:

"When roup appears our advice is to kill the affected one and turn your attention at once to the flock, giving sulphur in the ratio of a tablespoonful to fifteen fowls every other day for a week, feeding tincture of iron, eight drops to a hen every day in their soft food, which will pay to be boiled rice until treatment is over. With this, be sure that the ventilation is complete and free from direct drafts upon the fowls. For the benefit of those who wish to cure the disease, we give the following symptoms and our mode of treatment. The symptoms are swelling of the head, watery discharges from the eyes and nostrils, which are very fetid and offensive to the smell, following which these discharges become acrid and result in a congealed yellow coating to the mouth and tongue, called canker—which we term a poisonous fungus growth in the blood.

"For treatment, wash and steam the head and throat with hot water in which a dash of carbolic acid is added. Clean the nasal passage to throat by an injection of carbolic water, one part carbolic acid to ten parts of water, or by use of kerosene oil and a crooked syringe. Gargle the throat with kerosene oil three mornings running, when all the canker of throat and mouth will generally come off, leaving the mouth and throat red but clean. We have seen cruel though ignorant people remove this canker of the mouth with a stick or nail; all this kind of treatment but aggravates the disease. Give a dessert spoonful of castor oil, and follow with a gill of milk in which two grains of bromide of potassium has been dissolved, night and morning. The milk can be easily administered by taking the bird by the under beak and drawing the neck upward till straight when the milk poured from a teapot will run into the crop without the effort of swallowing. At the end of about four or five days the effect of the bromide in the blood, and the solution of carbolic acid as a bath, and the kerosene as a gargle may be seen in the sloughing off of the cankerous substance from the tongue and mouth, when the fowl will commence to mend. The treatment at this stage should be nourishing food with occasional doses of sulphur, and the fowls will regain their health and sprightliness. In some cases the bromide seems to fail in overcoming the poison in the blood. We have used Fowler's solution, one drop a day, and in a week seen the birds commence to mend, but when the disease hangs on for a long time we think it a poor policy to breed from such, for we find such birds susceptible to colds."

Mr. N. J. Sheldon, in *Poultry Monthly*, says there is no good reason why the farmer should not have as good poultry as the fancier, and of all kinds—chickens, ducks, turkeys, etc. But at the same time I very much question the good policy of having more than one variety of each kind. The farmer expects to give the poultry the range of the farm, with the exception of the flower and vegetable garden, and the stable yard for feeding; but they should have the privilege of going where they please. They will cost less to keep, because during the greater part of the year they will pick up nearly or quite enough without feeding, and of material that in a majority of cases would otherwise go to waste, and while they are doing this they will also be benefiting the

owner by destroying a large number of injurious pests that will, if let alone, damage the growing crop of plants. I consider it necessary for every farmer to keep a supply of poultry for this purpose alone. It is not a good plan nor can it be made the most profitable to keep the poultry confined. One of the principal advantages the farmer can have is that his poultry costs him but a small outlay for food, because whenever the weather is suitable—and this is all the time that the largest number is kept upon the farm—they can find the most of their own living. If more than one breed is kept it is necessary that they should be kept separate, and of necessity one or the other must be kept confined at least a portion of the time. And there is nothing to be gained in keeping different varieties, while there is the risk of their getting together; and I, for one at least, do not like mixed breeds even among the poultry. While I consider it profitable to keep only the best stock even of poultry, yet for the farmer one breed of the different kinds is sufficient.

St. Louis Wool Market.

We quote from the wool circular of Hagey & Wilhelm, of date July 12:

The stringency of the money market which Eastern wool centers comment upon and offer as an excuse for low, dull wool markets has not been felt here and all offerings meet quick sale on arrival to the army of buyers having ample capital to pay spot cash. The continued unexpected heavy purchase and importations of foreign wools by American manufacturers and speculators is now fully felt and lower prices prevail and will continue until the status is changed. Large cargoes of speculative, foreign wools are available for import and will be sailed as soon as American markets show sufficient advance in prices to guarantee profits. The present decline and low prices of the domestic clip will prevent for a while further shipments to America for sale on commission, but manufacturers' purchases must come. Scourers claim that heavy, dirty wools are yet too high and that they pay the grower better than choice light wool. The question for shippers to decide is whether they will ship to St. Louis, sell at higher prices than in the East, for spot cash and quick returns or ship East and receive returns in six to nine months, risking further declines in their already dull, low markets. Eastern advices of late dates report sales there hard to make even at concessions from low values and large stocks of last season's clip of dark, heavy wools on hand. From the opening of the season we urged prompt shipment and orders to sell on arrival and we are now firmer in that belief and still urge the point as we cannot see any possibility of an advance. Owing to the dirty, heavy condition of the present clip we cannot make advances until we are assured before shipments of the character and condition of fleeces. Dark, heavy, earthy, mixed, unmerchantable clips are selling at 10 to 15 cents per pound all around in original packages and at the prices we consider them well sold. The dirt tags and grease in these dark, earthy wools generates heat and moisture that will destroy them if stored, and the only salvation for them is to sell at current prices. We now have such wools on hand stored and the fiber is almost ruined by heat and mould, compelling us to rehandle or sell at once.

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| TUBWASHED. | |
| Fancy..... | 37a38 |
| Choice..... | 34a36 |
| Fair..... | 31a33 |
| Common..... | 30a31 |
| Low and coarse..... | 28a29 |
| TEXAS AND INDIAN TERRITORY. | |
| Medium, 12 months..... | 24a25 |
| Medium, 6 to 8 months..... | 22a24 |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| Fine, 12 months..... | 21a23 |
| Fine, 6 to 8 months..... | 18a20 |
| Medium, fall clip..... | 18a20 |
| Fine, fall clip..... | 16a18 |
| Short, sandy, dark..... | 11a16 |
| UNWASHED. | |
| MISSOURI, ILLINOIS, IOWA AND EASTERN. | |
| Choice 1/4 and 1/2-blood..... | 27 |
| Medium..... | 25a26 |
| Fine..... | 21a23 |
| Braid..... | 18a22 |
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| Cotted..... | 17a18 |
| Pulled..... | 16a19 |

| | |
|--|-------|
| KANSAS AND NEBRASKA. | |
| Choice 1/4 and 1/2-blood, bright, light..... | 23a25 |
| Medium, bright, light..... | 21a23 |
| Fine medium, light, bright..... | 20a22 |
| Fine medium, dark, earthy..... | 17a20 |
| Low medium, bright, light..... | 19a21 |
| Dark, heavy earthy medium..... | 17a20 |
| Light fine..... | 18a22 |
| Heavy fine..... | 16a20 |
| Bucks and heavy Merino..... | 12a16 |
| Carpet..... | 13a16 |
| Common..... | 15a18 |
| Pulled..... | 13a16 |
| Sheep pelts, fallen stock..... | 10a14 |
| Burry wools, 2 to 5 cents per pound less. | |
| COLORADO, WYOMING, UTAH AND TERRITORY. | |
| Choice medium..... | 23a25 |
| Fair medium..... | 21a23 |
| Fine medium..... | 20a22 |
| Low medium..... | 19a21 |
| Choice fine..... | 20a22 |
| Average fine..... | 17a20 |
| Heavy fine..... | 16a18 |
| Short and sandy, mixed grades..... | 15a18 |
| Carpet..... | 14a17 |
| Hatters' stock..... | 10a12 |
| Sheep pelts, fallen stock..... | 10a14 |
| Burry wools, 2 to 5 cents per pound less. | |

BOSTON.

Kansas and Nebraska wools, according to Walter Brown's last circular, are selling in Boston, as follows: "Light.—Fine, 22a24 cents; fine medium, 24a26; medium, 25a26. Ordinary.—Fine, 18a20 cents; fine medium, 21a23; medium, 22a24; low, 16a19.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, July 18, 1887.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 2,300, shipments 400. Market steady. Shipping to choice 4 00a4 30, fair to choice butchers steers 3 50a4 00, fair to good feeders 3 00a3 50, common grass to good corn-fed Texans and Indians 2 10a3 90.

HOGS—Receipts 3,500, shipments 300. Market active and strong. Choice heavy and butchers selections 5 50a5 65, packing and Yorkers 5 25a 5 50, common to good pigs 4 70a5 20.

SHEEP—Receipts 2,500, shipments 100. Market firm. Fair to choice clipped 3 10a4 10, lambs 3 70a4 60.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports: CATTLE—Receipts 8,000, shipments 3,000. Market steady. Shipping steers, 3 90a4 80; stockers and feeders 1 35a3 10; cows, bulls and mixed, 1 50a2 65; Texas cattle 2 70a3 40.

HOGS—Receipts 18,000, shipments 500. Market steady at Saturday's declines. Rough and mixed 5 25a5 35, packing and shipping 5 25a5 55, light 5 25a5 55, skips 3 50a5 50.

SHEEP—Receipts 2,000, shipments 600. Market strong. Natives 3 00a4 25, Western 3 00a3 80, Texans 3 75a3 75.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—The supply was very small, and too light to make a market. Only about 200 native cattle were on sale. Corn-fed steers sold about 3 25a3 65, but some coarse Colorado steers, around 1,250 pounds, fed some corn, sold at 3 00. Really good cattle sold about steady, but the coarse and half fat were probably the lowest of the season.

HOGS—Tops sold in a small way at 5 37 1/2a

5 40, against free sale for tops at 5 37 1/2a5 40 Saturday. Bulk of sale was 5 20a5 35, against 5 25a5 40 Saturday. The demand for heavy stock was better than for mixed packers and the decline less. The Mo. P. side was rather the stronger to-day. Pigs and yorkers were quiet and lower at 5 05a5 15 for bulk, with best lots at 5 20a5 25.

SHEEP—Lower; 2 25a2 65.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT—Trifle lower. No. 2 red, 82c elevator, 82 1/2a83c delivered.

CORN—Steady. No. 2, 44 1/2a45c delivered.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, cash, 72c; July, 71 1/2a72 1/2c.

CORN—Higher, owing to hot weather. Cash, 34c; August, 34 1/2a34 1/2c.

OATS—Quiet. Cash, 25 1/2c; July, 24c.

RYE—Strong at 48c.

Chicago.

Cash quotations were as follows:

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 60 1/2a70c; No. 3 spring, 60c; No. 2 red, 72 1/2a73c.

CORN—No. 2, 37 1/2c.

OATS—No. 2, 26 1/2c.

RYE—No. 2, 45c.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts at regular elevators since last report 5,330 bus., withdrawals 929 bus., leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day 33,026 bus. There was a 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, 64 1/2c bid, 66c asked. No. 2 red winter, cash, 64c bid, no offerings.

CORN—On track by sample: No. 2 cash, 32 1/2c; No. 2 white, cash, 35c.

OATS—No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings. On track by sample: No. 2 mixed, cash, new, 25 1/2c; old, 28 1/2c.

HAY—Receipts 61 cars. Market steady for strictly fancy old and weak for new. New, 5 00a5 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; 21 00 per ton, free on board cars; ear lots, 18 00 per ton.

SEEDS—We quote: Flaxseed, 96c per bushel on a basis of pure. Castor beans, 1 10 for prime.

BUTTER—Receipts light and market firm. Sound common going to shippers at 8c. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 29c; good, 16c; 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 8c per dozen for fresh.

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 1/4c higher. Sugar-cured meats (canned or plain): Hams 12 1/2c, breakfast bacon 10 1/2c, dried beef 13c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides 8 10, long clear sides 8 00, shoulders 5 00, short clear sides 8 30. Smoked meats: clear rib sides 8 85, long clear sides 8 75, shoulders 6 70, short clear sides 9 60. Barrel meats: mess pork 15 00. Choice tierce lard 6 25.

Notice of Appointment.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1887, the undersigned was, by the Probate Court of Shawnee county, Kansas, duly appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of Eli Morrill, 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.

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 \$82.00; the German, of Freeport, Ill., \$1.00 to pay \$70.00; the Burlington of Iowa, \$1.00 to pay \$78.00, and the State of Iowa has \$1.00 to pay \$79.00 at risk.

THE 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 falls 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 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 BK on left shoulder and Mexican brand on left hip, 7 years old; valued at \$20.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Harvey county—John C. Johnston, clerk.

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

Dickinson county—Richard Waring, clerk.

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

Phillips county—S. J. Hartman, clerk.

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

Sedgwick county—E. P. Ford, clerk.

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

Pottawatomie county—L. W. Zimmerman, clk.

MULE—Taken up by Steve Ryan, in St. Marys tp., June 17, 1887, one light bay mare mule, about 14 1/2 hands high, 10 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$60.

Morris county—G. E. Irvin, clerk.

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

Johnson county—Henry V. Chase, clerk.

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

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

PONY—Taken up by M. G. Robinson, in Aubry tp., one bay pony mare, 8 years old, black mane and tail,

14 hands high, branded F on left hip and shoulder; valued at \$20.

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 \$80.

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.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 21, 1887.

Clark county—J. S. Myers, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Josiah Cavin, in Englewood tp., (P. O. Englewood), May 18, 1887, one spotted cow, no distinct marks or brands; valued at \$20.

PONY—Taken up by J. S. Hodges, in Englewood tp., (P. O. Englewood), May 19, 1887, one sorrel mare pony, three white feet, no brands; valued at \$20.

Allen county—R. W. Duffy, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by S. S. Speakman, in Humboldt tp., June 20, 1887, one sorrel mare pony, 7 years old, branded on left shoulder with Spanish brand, white spot on left shoulder; valued at \$20.

Barber county—Robt. J. Talferro, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by M. McGuire, in Sharon tp., (P. O. Sharon), June 28, 1887, one white heifer, under part of both ears cut off; valued at \$8.

Ness county—G. D. Barber, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by James Farr, in Franklin tp., June 29, 1887, one spotted 3-year-old heifer, branded Z; valued at \$18.

HEIFER—By same, one white heifer, 3 years old, branded H; valued at \$20.

Cowley county—S. J. Smock, clerk.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by George Merang, in Creswell tp., July 1, 1887, one roan cow, line back, drooped horns, right horn partly broken off, gives milk from six teats, no brands; red heifer calf at side with star in forehead.

Johnson county—Henry V. Chase, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Jerry Williams, in Oxford tp., one bay horse, black mane and tail, white spot in forehead, branded D on right shoulder; valued at \$40.

Johnson county—Henry V. Chase, clerk.

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Johnson county—Henry V. Chase, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Jerry Williams, in Oxford tp., one bay horse, black mane and tail, white spot in forehead, branded D on right shoulder; valued at \$40.



EARLY DAWN HEREFORD HERD, The Champion Herd of the West, —CONSISTING OF— 250 HEAD OF THOROUGHbred HEREFORD CATTLE.

The sweepstakes bulls BEAU MONDE and BEAU REAL and first-prize Wilton bull SIR JULIAN, out of the famous English show cow Lovely, by Preceptor, are our principal bulls in service.

E. S. SHOCKEY, Secretary, Maple Hill, Kansas.

Twenty miles west of Topeka, on the C., R. I. & P. R. R.



TOPEKA HEREFORD CATTLE CO. TOPEKA, -:- KANSAS.

FIFTY HEAD CHOICE COWS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE.
New Catalogues on application.

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

F. P. CRANE,
Manager.

C. E. CURRAN,
Secretary.

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



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

This herd is one of the oldest and largest in the country, comprising 300 head of choicest Herefords from all the best strains in England and America. The herd is headed by famous first-prize and sweepstakes bulls: FORTUNE 2080, one of the most celebrated bulls of the breed, by the famous Sir Richard 2d 970a—the smoothest, blockiest family of the breed; Sir Evelyn 9650, one of the best sons of Lord Wilton 4057; Grove 4th 13733, an illustrious son of Grove 3d 2490; Dewsbury 2d, 18977, by the celebrated Dolly 9495.

FOR SALE—Cows, Bulls and Heifers, either singly or in car lots, at the very lowest prices consistent with first-class breeding and individual merit. Special prices given to parties starting herds. Visitors always welcome. Catalogues on application.
J. S. HAWES, Colony, Anderson Co., Kas.

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 none is there a better system of drainage.

Higher Prices are Realized

Here than in the markets East. All the roads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the Yards, which thus 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 elating, and stockmen have found here, and will continue to find that they get all their stock in 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,
General Manager

E. E. RICHARDSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

H. P. CHILD,
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.

Cheap Homes!

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

CITY HOTEL, -:- CHICAGO.

State Street, Corner Sixteenth Street.

Rate \$1.50 Per Day.

Convenient to Stock Shippers. A good Family Hotel.

Table and Rooms first-class. State street, Archer avenue or L. S. & M. S. Dumrey pass the house to all parts of the city and depots.

W. F. GRCUTT, Proprietor.

C. E. JEWELL & CO.

Chattel Mortgage Loans

A SPECIALTY.

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

RUPTURE

RELIEVED AND CURED

Without any operation or detention from business, by my treatment, or money refunded. Send stamp for Circular, and if not as represented will pay railroad fare and hotel expenses both ways to parties coming here for treatment.

DR. D. L. SNEDIKER,
Emporia, Kas.

Warranted not to blow down off the tower, and that our Geared Windmills have double the power of any other mill in existence.

Mrs. of Tanks and Windmill supplies of every description

and the Celebrated Challenge Feed Grinders, Horse Powers, Corn Shellers, Pumps and Brass Cylinders.

Send for Catalogues and Prices.

Always Buy the Best Geared or Pumping Mills on 30 days' test trial.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED.

Challenge Wind Mill & Feed Mill Co.,
Batavia, Kane Co., Ill.

The Veterinarian.

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

WARTS.—It is often extremely difficult to eradicate warts, permanently in young animals. With age warts usually disappear. Hanging warts may be clipped off, and, when done bleeding, touched with lunar caustic. The flat ones may be touched with nitric acid once a day until well burned down, greased once a day until cured.

CRUPPER SORE.—What can I do for a horse with a sore tail, caused by chafe of crupper? I would like to dispense with the crupper entirely, but cannot keep the horse's head off the ground, as he cannot be checked up. [So far as the sore itself is concerned, if anything is needed to heal it, powdered charcoal, arnica and vaseline would be good. To dispense with the crupper, breeching, to which straps running from the saddle are attached, can be used.]

INFLAMMATION OF LIPS.—I would like some information about my sheep. There is some kind of boil raises up over the nose; swells the nose all up. When I cut them open and press on them there is a long-shaped core or worm pops right out. Sometimes they break and come out. They are tapering at both ends. I should like to know what is the matter and a cure. [We have seen a contagious form of inflammation of the lips of sheep where the entrance to the mouth became studded all over with vesicles, which, after breaking, appeared as confluent ulcers, rendering the parts so painful that it was impossible for the animals to graze. We have never seen such a condition as you describe, nor do we know of any literature published on the subject. The treatment, however, is evident: Bathe the lips with warm water, and when the small abscesses are ready to open lance them and dress with such a simple ointment as the following: Sulphur, 1/2 oz.; carbolic acid, 2 drachms; lard, 4 oz. Keep the parts clean and turn the sheep into a rich pasture where the grass is long.]

WASTING OF THE MUSCLES OF THE HIP.—If you can, please tell me what to do for a mare of mine. She is a large five-eighths Norman, weighing 1,600 lbs. Last fall while using her she in some way slipped and nearly fell down; in a day or so she began to show lameness in her right hind leg. I could discover no place in particular that seemed sore, but having other mares to work I turned her loose and let her run all winter. About ten days ago I began working her, at which time she seemed perfectly well in every respect. Last night I noticed for the first time her hip seemed to be sinking away as it were. On making inquiry of her driver, I learned that for the last week she seemed to be sinking, and that he thought she was getting worse all the time. The mare is not lame in the least. The cap of the hip is all right; it seems just as if the muscles of the hip were sinking away, like shoulder sweeney. I enclose you a little cut showing just the place. Is there such a thing as a hip sweeney? The mare is a regular breeder and has a colt at her side now. [The wasting of the muscles of the hip is the result of the lameness from which the mare has suffered. It was not noticed until she commenced to work, no doubt, because no one had examined her closely. Wasting of the hip muscles may result from any chronic lameness of the hind leg, and in the same way wasting of the shoulder muscles may arise from any chronic lameness of a fore leg, in which case it is called sweeney. There is very

little doubt but that with constant exercise the muscles of the mare's hip will gradually regain their former size, and as the mare is not lame it hardly seems necessary to apply treatment when nature will gradually restore the parts to their natural condition.]

In some parts of Germany the cherry orchards are on the public highways. A large revenue is derived from the sale of the fruit, the money being turned over to the school and turnpike fund.

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

Col. F. D. Curtis says: "When sheep have clover hay they will not have stretches, as the clover keeps the bowels from becoming constipated; and for the same reason they do not need linseed meal, which they should always have if fed on timothy hay. This does not agree with sheep, and should always be fed in connection with roots or linseed meal, to offset its constipating effect."

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CARBONDALE, (OSAGE CO.), KANSAS,
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Clydesdale & Norman HORSES.

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Importers and Breeders of French Draft and French Coach Horses. We have now over 75 head of imported French Draft Stallions and Mares on hand. Our importations this year have been selected from the best breeding district in France. Our stock is all recorded in France and in the National Register of French Draft Horses in America. Our French Coach Horses are the best that could be found in France. We will be pleased to show our Stock to visitors. Correspondence invited and promptly answered.

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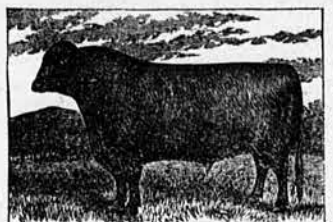
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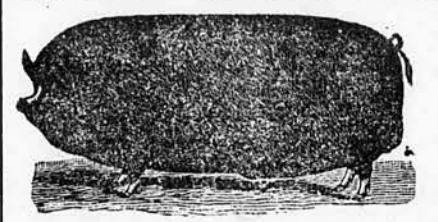
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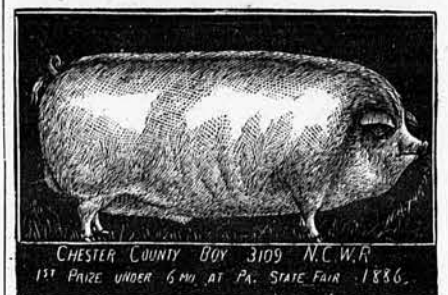
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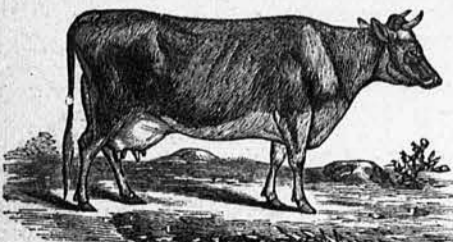
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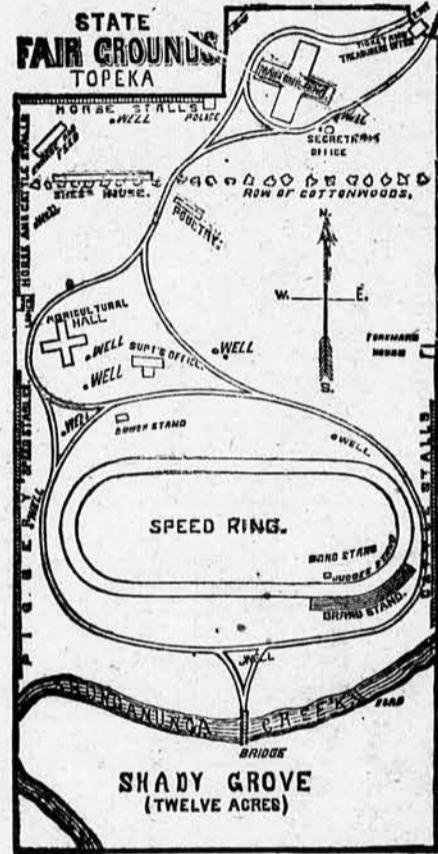
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