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Harvest Home Picnic.

Special Correspondence Kansas Farmer:

The Farmers' Experimental and Test Club, of Jefferson county, held their third annual picnic on the Club's fair ground, four miles south of Nortonville, Kas., July 28. The Acme Farmers' Experimental and Test Club, of Atchison county, joined with the foregoing Club in this excellent social thanksgiving harvest home demonstration, and from the great numbers attending and participating in the varied exercises of the day one is led to forcibly conclude that each event of the nature here manifested is of immense value to everybody whose pleasure it has been to attend and feast upon the good thoughts given forth by the many participants. The exercises consisted of instrumental and vocal music, essays, speeches, etc. The address of welcome was made by Hon. W. K. Stone, and responded to by W. H. Tucker, Esq., followed by an excellent essay from Mrs. Kate Stiers, entitled "Drifting." Next came a paper on "What shall the harvest be?" by Mrs. Amanda Maxson, which was admirably adapted to the occasion and well rendered. Mr. Chas. Mitchell and others followed her in the singing of the song, "What shall the harvest be?"—just the thing. At this point Mr. Ed Goddard, a rising young orator, gave a declamation on "The wrongs of Ireland," after which Miss Lucia Sprang delivered an appropriate declamation pertaining to that never-dying, ever-gnawing, relentless monster known as the "Mortgage." The next subject under consideration was "How to buy and use farm machinery," by Mr. J. Van Natta, followed by short talks from Messrs. G. N. Goddard, D. G. Wilson and others. At the close of these appropriate talks the grand subject of the day was announced by the chairman, Mr. W. I. McCrea, namely—dinner. And its excellence and plentitude I will not attempt to describe. Only by those who have had the pleasure of partaking of a dinner in an old-fashioned picnic style, out in one of nature's beautiful groves, underneath the shade, upon the green swards, with happy people congregated here and there in small groups surrounding festal spreads of richest viands and delicacies fit for king or queen, can this and all similar occasions be fully appreciated. Long live those who so generously prepare such grand feasts of good things for the "harvest home picnic."

After dinner the assemblage was again called together by delightful music, followed by well-composed essays from Messrs. T. T. James and W. I. McCrea. Then came select readings by Mrs. W. Van Natta and Miss M. James, both of whom acquitted themselves nobly. Short addresses were indulged in by several parties, followed by an essay from Miss Hull; then an address from Mr. W. H. Van Natta. The query box brought out a number of short talks of profit to all. Col. J. S. Ritter, of Valley Falls, spoke at some length in a pleasing vein of thought on "Monopolies vs. Farmers," to which several responses were made. This finished the exercises of the day, and all with one accord pronounced the entire proceeding a complete success, and will look forward to the next annual meeting with eager intent for a like triumph and possibly a far greater demonstration.

To the President, Secretary, and others, I am greatly indebted for many favors extended, which resulted in an addition to the already large and rapidly increasing list of KANSAS FARMER readers, who by their act in thus becoming identified with the only exclusively agricultural and stock paper in the State and west of the Mississippi will always maintain a progressive place among the leading farmers and stockmen of the country.

HORACE.

From Marshall, Missouri.

Special Correspondence Kansas Farmer:

Marshall is a city of 5,000 people, the county seat of Saline county, said to contain the finest agricultural area comprised in any one county in the United States, and containing one of the nicest court house buildings to be found in Missouri. The city has eleven churches, two large public school buildings, a fine system of water-works, well lighted streets, four banks, two large elevators, three flouring mills, and one creamery. Taxes are very low—no county or city public debt. Besides the city of Marshall, there are several other places of importance in the county, among them Slater and Mt. Leonard.

During the past week the seventeenth annual fair of the Saline Central Agricultural and Mechanical Association was held on their finely-shaded grounds near Marshall. The weather was propitious, two copious rains having fallen during the fair, making the roadways in fine condition, and attendance large each day, notwithstanding the exorbitant price of admission—50 cents. The exhibit of roadster and trotting horses was simply par-excellent, and aside therefrom all other departments were not as well represented as the occasion merited, save that of thoroughbred cattle. In this department the Association only made classes for Jerseys and Short-horns, leaving out entirely all others of just as meritorious breeding. Among the cattle on exhibition, and for which no class was made, were a choice herd of Holstein-Friesians, the property of W. A. Gould, Marshall, Mo., and a fine herd of Herefords, the property of the Cherokee Land and Stock Company, of Columbus, Kas., both representations being as fine as the sun ever shown upon. It is hoped that another year ample provision will be made for all breeds in their respective departments. In this instance the Cherokee Land and Stock Company came a long distance to make an exhibit, and should have at least been accorded a class and granted a diploma, if nothing more. Another thing detrimental to the good and welfare of those managing the fair, was the permitting by the Association of gambling dives on the grounds. From the number—twenty-three—it looked as though all the votaries of hell had been turned loose to work upon the pockets of the unsophisticated ruralites, and from the way they each were taken in it seems that Satan's imps had struck a bonanza. When will fair managers, boards of directors, and their secretaries cease to be a prime accessory in this hellish and damnable work?

HORACE.

While it is desirable that wheat should have a fair growth in the fall, as a better protection against winter-killing, it is not considered nearly so important as it used to be. A moderate growth, with roots in compact shape, will be better than long and widely distributed roots that are broken off by freezing and thawing. The presence of the Hessian fly renders early sowing objectionable, as the insect's attacks are always worse on early sowed wheat.

Origin of Chinch Bugs.

Kansas Farmer:

Friend Mohler has given us quite a lengthy article on this subject, but the only remedy to get rid of them is prayer. Now I have no objection to that kind of amusement, if it would only hit the bug, but he does not give the death of a single bug by that means. How very near he comes to the discovery of the origin of the bug is seen in his language, but just near enough to miss it. He says that some people had abandoned the growing of the wheat crops and the bugs disappeared; the conclusion is jumped at that the wheat was the cause, whereas if the facts were known the abandonment of these crops had not in the remotest degree anything to do with it. Now to be a reasoner he certainly is bound to tell us what did have to do with it, for he can only know that one thing did not do it, by knowing what did do it. Just look at it this way: When the wheat is there the bug is there, and when the wheat is not there the bug is not there. How very near that is to the conclusion that the wheat is the origin of the bug, or the bug the origin of the wheat, and friend Mohler and all others must rest on one or the other of these dilemmas.

I shall take the side of the wheat being the origin of the bug, and shall support it by the assertion that plant life is the origin of animal life; that decomposed plants afford the constituencies of animal life, and that each plant produces its peculiar kind of animal life. This is only an assertion, and I do not wish any one to believe it until it has been so nearly proven that they can't help but believe it. The first step in the line of proof is, that an organized being can be produced by inorganic material. It is universally admitted that head lice are produced on the heads of persons that are not kept clean of inorganic material by washing, and that the most favorable condition for their production is on the heads of the young. The second step is, body lice, not quite like the other, are produced on the bodies of some unwashed people. Plenty of wash, no life in either case. I am well aware that there is a chance for an argument that they are caught from other people; but no one ever said that they were caught from well-washed people, thus clearly asserting that they must have come from inorganic material on the persons well adapted to force inorganic matter into organic. But we will trace the subject further. Young children, after they have ceased to live on milk, are troubled with worms; that is, when they have first begun to live on vegetable food. No one will say that this condition is caught from others; and they are certainly alive and had no other way of coming into life but from inorganic material. And this applies to young and sometimes to old horses. Nearly all colts are possessed of them, and young cattle are often quite covered with lice. Then, there are some conditions of human life that produce an animal called itch. The well-washed are not considered to breed these, although one can take them by contact. Then again, all our medical faculty are aware that minute organized beings are produced under peculiar circumstances in millions of human beings and causing disease and death. Of course these must come from inorganic material; there is no other way.

Now for the material world. Every person that has lived in the Eastern States in the timber country, has seen large swamps that were the breeding places of myriads of mosquitoes, a new crop exery year. The large, old-fashioned log rain water trough was considered a fine place to produce them. I maintain that decomposed wheat plant, under favorable circumstances, produces the chinch bug. Of course, I know that there are many years when it does not produce them, and the reason is, the circumstances were unfavorable to do so.

I am well aware that I have opened up a vast field of inquiry, and that very properly a demand will be made for the proof of the production of life. It will be asked how did life come. This is more than can be given in a single article, for, like the principle that life comes of inorganic matter, it needs the naming of many things in its support, and just now I shall give the one general answer: That the life is given and maintained by electricity; in the case of animals on or in the body of persons or the larger animals, it is produced from electricity manufactured by the decomposition of animal and vegetable life in the person and by breathing it from the atmosphere. I need scarcely say that electricity can be made by decomposition of material, as I hope all people know that all electrical machines are operated by that mode, and I say that life and health are produced by the same process, one natural, the other artificial.

GEORGE W. CHAPMAN, M. D.
Cawker City, Mitchell Co., Kas.

Respectable Gambling.

Judge Blandford, of the Supreme court of Georgia, thus defines one of the worst species of gambling known among men: "It is manifest that the consideration of the note sued on is for and on account of dealings commonly called 'futures.' Is such a transaction in the nature of gaming? The transaction termed 'futures' is this: One person says that I will sell you cotton at a certain time in the future for a certain price; you agree to pay that price, knowing that the person you dealt with has no cotton to deliver at that time, but with the understanding that when the time arrives for delivery you are to pay him the difference between the market value of that cotton and the price you agreed to pay, if cotton declines, and if cotton advances he is to pay you the difference between what you promised to give and the advanced market price. If this is not a speculation on chances, a wagering and betting between the parties, then we are unable to understand the transaction. A betting on a game of faro, brag or poker cannot be more hazardous, dangerous or uncertain. Indeed, it may be said that these animals are tame, gentle and submissive compared to this monster. The law has caged them and driven them to their dens; they have been outlawed, while this ferocious beast has been allowed to stalk about in open midday, with gilded signs and flaming advertisements to lure the unhappy victim to its embrace of death and destruction. What are some of the consequences of these speculations on 'futures?' The faithful chroniclers of the day have informed us, as growing directly out of these nefarious practices, that there have been bankruptcies, defalcations of public officers, embezzlements, forgeries, larcenies and death."

It is with a fine genius as with a fine fashion; all those are displeased at it who are not able to follow it.

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.

How to Select a Beef Bull.

In order to bring about that change among the common stock on our farms which shall, in the first place, insure quality, and in the second place higher prices and better demand, a bull of the type properly suited for the services to be required of him must be purchased. To the man who has paid no attention to the characteristics of the different beef breeds, the task of making a good selection is at once difficult and perplexing, thus, a few hints to the intending purchaser may be of value. First let us state plainly that it matters little if any from what beef breed the bull is chosen. A good animal will serve the purpose no matter what breed he belongs to or what family he is descended from. Naturally the man who has been accustomed to the examination of beasts of the several breeds at our annual fairs will have come to some conclusion of his own regarding the race of cattle which to him seems most attractive, and will make his purchase accordingly. The farmer, on the other hand, who has no preference, will be safe to choose a pure-bred bull from any of the beef breeds.

We say pure-bred because we would strongly deprecate the use of grade bulls for the improvement of farm stock. Let it be understood then what follows relates to pure-bred, not grade bulls.

If the farmer will bear in mind what was suggested in our article on "quality" last week, he will have a good idea of what type of bull will best produce the desired results. Let us enter an enclosure wherein are a number of bulls, and let us have a look at them. There are many different types before us, and but few are suitable to our requirements. There is one, for instance, that will not do at all. He is standing at the shed with his nose in the thatch "seeking what he may devour." His shoulders are like those of a mule. Where they crop out they form withers and behind that there is a hollow; under that there is a narrow waist, flat fore ribs and a tucked up place under the fore legs. With that kind of front we do not have to look to see that his back sags, that his paunch is large and low hung, for these things go together. This bull is too high up on his stilts to belong to "the quality," and although some buyers for the ranches might possibly buy him, he is not what we are looking for. Doubtless he is held at a low figure, but no matter, pass him by, for he is dear at any price, as he will not produce quality. There in the corner is a bull that suits us "to a tee;" we must take him home if possible. Look at him and see the difference! His countenance is broad, placid, sensible and contented looking. There is plenty of dew on his wide muzzle, and he is contemplatively chewing his cud as he watches us without signs of astonishment. His head and crest are strongly masculine; his neck merges well and smoothly into his crops; there is no hollow at his chine; his heart-girth is full and round, denoting well-sprung fore ribs; his shoulders are neatly set on and well covered at the points; his brisket is firm and not too pendant; his neck vein is well-filled, and his tongue root prominent. When we approach and place our hands upon him we find a silky coat of healthy hair, a roomy, pliable, mellow hide, and beneath it flesh that strikes a happy medium, being neither too hard or too soft. See, his back is straight, his barrel well rounded, his paunch well stowed, his keel line true, his flank well let down, filling the hand and joining nicely at the stifle joint; his quarters deep and wide; his twists low down to the hocks; his last ribs not too far from his hook bones, the latter not too far apart; the loin very full and well developed; the rumps meaty and straight to the tail, which hangs perpendicularly, not held out by "hog hams." His body is round and plump; blocky and wide; long, but strongly coupled; carried firmly near the ground on strong clean-boned legs, and his strong constitution, vigor and masculinity are self-apparent.

This is the kind of bull to select, but he will cost money and is worth it. If one farmer cannot afford to pay for such an animal himself let him "chip in" with his neighbor or neighbors and take him home. With proper care and the right sort of females he will soon pay his cost price and amply repay his purchasers.—*Farmer's Review.*

How to Examine a Horse.

Persons differ a good deal about the "points" of a horse, but one can easily imagine a style of horse that no farmer would buy if he could do better. When we see a round-shouldered, narrow-chested man, we involuntarily assume that he is a weak man physically—that he is diseased. So, when we see a narrow-breasted, long-backed, high-flanked, crooked-legged, filmy-eyed horse, we don't want him. There is something about a horse's head—his eyes, ears, nostrils, about his neck—in the curve up or down, in his shoulders, in his breast, in his back, in his legs—in every part of him, which helps to make up the verdict in his favor or against him. "Stand in front of a horse to see how the limbs are formed," correctly remarks the *Canadian Pacific*, "notice the width and depth of the chest, all defects in front legs being remembered; see that the shoulders are not upright, but slope well and are muscular. Examine head for poll evil by pressing between the joint of the head and neck; next observe the eye, shade one eye at a time and pass the hand rapidly in front of the other to see if the animal will flinch. Feel the crest for condition. The fore-arm should be long, massive and muscular. Good knees always have a well-formed, centrally situated trapezrum bone, deep and long; canon bones should be short and flat, firm and free from splint; pasterns free from ring-bone and windgalls at the joints. Feet moderate in size, frogs clean; no side bones or flat feet are desirable. Back muscular, level and moderate in length, loins nicely sprung, top of quarter long and muscular, nearly horizontal, drooping and short indicates lack of quality; tail well set on. The body should be deep, ribs well coupled. Stand back three or four yards and observe the muscularity of the haunches, feel the thighs and second thighs, which should be well let down in the hocks. Notice if there are any indications of thorough-pin. Hocks clean with prominent points and free from spavin. Hind canon bones short, straight and flat; hind pasterns moderately long. Stand behind and see that the quarters are muscular. Then satisfy yourself about the head and neck, the former should be clean and intelligent-looking. Neck rather long and small where it joins the head. Now let the horse be walked, with the head free. See that the action is true. Freedom of action can alone be found in sound horses."

A good, strong, reliable pair of horses on a farm are worth a dozen broken-down or crippled plugs. It does not pay to keep a horse that is not able to do a full day's work every day of the week.

Stock Notes.

Every mare raising a colt should have a roomy box stall, and not be tied.

If a farmer would keep four mares and breed two for fall colts and two for spring he could carry on a large farm with the mares and young horses and have horses to sell each year. I think a fall colt is less tax on the mare and better in many respects than a spring colt.

A colt weaned in spring with a long pasture season before it will be larger at a year old than one weaned in the fall and entering the winter at six months old instead of a year, as is the fall colt. A colt born in September or October can be weaned in February, and the mare will be in good condition for spring work.

As to scours in pigs, usually boiled ground feed scalded in milk in which a little flour and several eggs fed raw to the sow will soon correct the difficulty and give strength to the pigs to recover. Feeding dry bran and oats for a few days, afterwards giving drink, help If the stomach has been overloaded, feed more sparingly and add soda and charcoal to sweeten the stomach.

Never ride a horse without first making his acquaintance and securing his good-will. Go to his head, speak kindly, pat him, look in his eyes. Whether you are a friend or foe, he will judge by your voice, your eye and your breath. Horses judge a man as quickly as a man does a horse. Feed and water abundantly at night after work and the animal has had time to rest and cool off.

Feed moderately in the morning or before work. Parthians and Arabs prepare their horses for hard drives by fasting rather than feasting. More horses are injured by hard driving on a full stomach than by any other process. Never let a horse eat or drink much when he is hot from work. Study your horse, treat him according to his nature, make him your friend, and he will do better and safer work.

Bad driving will often fatally injure a horse in a few miles, while skillful driving would make the journey in less time and have the horse as fresh as when he started. Drive slow when the animal is full of food and water; but after the muscles are limbered and the system emptied, increase the speed. Then check up and let the horse cool off before stopping, and there will be less danger of taking cold and of stiff muscles, and less necessity for rubbing down. Drive slowly up hill and down, and make good time on level ground and on moderate descents. Never keep the same gait and speed for a long time, for a change of gait is equivalent to a rest.

If it is your thin, half-starved pig that dies thumping, it is not common thumps, but disease. First the pigs are stupid, their little sides thump and the violent action of the heart soon thumps them to death. The probable seat of disease is in the digestive organs, and the death of one will teach you to put the sow on half rations of most easily digested food, as cooked ground food mixed with nature's food—sweet milk. A drop or two of turpentine in the milk is good. Rubbing the stomach with equal parts of coal oil and turpentine often affords the quickest relief. A little oil of tar daily placed down the throat, say three to five drops, will aid very much, especially when disease is the cause. One of the standard remedies is to give two or three drops of digitalis to a small pig.

A colt thoroughly halter-broke before it is weaned is half broken. Until your colts are three years old winter them in box stalls; you can keep two together in a stall 8x10 feet, let them out a few hours for exercise every pleasant day, feed very little corn, but give all the good bright hay or fodder they will eat, and four quarts of oats and bran a day, with an occasional feed of sheaf oats, and in cold weather one ear of corn each. Do not stint their food, but do not try to make them fat. The pasture for them should have pure water, shade, and a variety of grasses, and should not be overstocked. I think a majority of the colts in the corn belt are permanently injured by overfeeding with corn, and many of them are allowed to stand in the stable for weeks at a time without exercise.

Sniffles, or catarrh.—The pig has a hacking cough, blows through its nostrils as they become stopped up by a yellowish matter. Often the hog will stop as if choked by the matter passing down his throat. When drinking rapidly he often chokes and stops and gasps for breath. You may detect blood on his nose and the pig often refuses to eat and dies. You must now be up and doing or you will lose others. Separate the sick from the well and feed three drops of carbolic acid in milk to a young pig; ten drops to a pint of milk to the dam or a teaspoonful of sulphurous acid with a large pinch of the hyposulphite of soda fed in bran slop. We have swabbed the nose, lower lips and even nostrils and mouth with a liniment made of equal parts of turpentine, coal oil and carbolic acid, to which add a little ammonia. Turpentine and ammonia seem to penetrate the nostrils and afford immediate relief. The carbolic acid cleanses and heals the sore.

Sheep will eat more, be more contented and thrive better on a new than on an old range. Frequent change of range for them is important at this season of the year.

In England the horns have been bred off of several breeds of sheep by crossing with Southdowns, and the grades are more satisfactory in every way than the original stock.

Even two or three feeds of cooked turnips or potatoes each week is better than to omit such food altogether. It is variety that promotes health and keeps the stock in condition.

It is within the reach of every farmer to breed good horses. In fact not many can afford to breed poor ones. The more poor horses a man raises the worse off he is, and there are few who have the capital to run them any length of time.

To give a horse medicine take a long-necked bottle, raise the horse's head, thrust the bottle into its mouth, and while the liquid is running into the throat rub the nose of the bottle vigorously against the roof of the mouth, pretty well back. This done most horses will swallow nicely.

Our readers have doubtless often noticed that Hood's Sarsaparilla is well spoken of in the newspapers. The press is quick to recognize merit, and does not hesitate to give praise where it is due. The following is from the *Baptist Weekly*, a leading religious paper: "Advertising may bring an article prominently before the public, but no advertising can long help it if it has not real merit. Hood's Sarsaparilla is well advertised; but the best proof of its value is that so many persons use it on the recommendation of friends who have proved its peculiar virtues."

Examine the pedigree, as well as the horse, before you breed your mares. There are "pedigrees without horses" and "horses without pedigrees," and of the two it is hard to tell which is the worse for breeding purposes. A fine appearing horse with a poor ancestry is a very uncertain kind to breed, and should be avoided if a well bred horse can be procured.

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.

In the Dairy.

Rearing Calves in Scotland.

A correspondent of the *Farming World*, Edinburg, Scotland, discusses this subject as follows:

Those who rear young cattle have two serious enemies to contend with—the black-leg and the husk. The former is almost quite confined to those pens where the young stock is very highly fed and warmly housed, not going out of doors at all probably for nine or twelve months, or even more, from birth. This treatment, on the other hand, is almost if not quite sure to prevent any chance of husk. Those young cattle, however, that are turned out to grass at about three months old, and are often left alone altogether at that age, escape the black-leg, but are very apt, nay, in many cases, certain to get the husk.

For black-leg, which is a sort of instantaneous poison, there is, we believe, no cure but the speedy application of the knife (useless, of course, in the case of animals too young for the butcher), and only one preventive in much favor, namely, a seton. This should be inserted in the brisket of all calves, at an early age, that are likely to be highly fed and closely housed.

In black-leg the animal suddenly falls sick, lies or falls down, and the blood and flesh of one extremity begin to turn black. This discoloration spreads shortly over the entire animal, and death ensues of course. The husk consists, as is well known, of a number of small worms infesting the bronchial tubes, and is, perhaps, the cause of more actual money loss than the other, not only from it being so much more frequent, but because while there is no chance of throwing good money after bad in the first case, money and time are often lavished upon animals suffering from husk *too late* to be able to produce any real result. Never was any disease so difficult to cure except in the very first instance, though it is not hard with proper appliances to prevent it. Numbers of people have recommended there own private remedies, which in all cases have been pooh-poohed or even declared quite hurtful by the next writer. Turpentine seems to be the most approved remedy, while, if caught in good time, some special preparations are very efficacious.

Unfortunately no one in this country now wants to know what the signs of the husk are, so prevalent has this dreadful disease become all over this most unhappy country. Stock-rearers should always be on the watch for the source, and observe if the attitude of the animal points to the fact that it proceeds from more than a common cough or choke.

Farmers must remember that, in the same way as a groom will ride a lame horse six miles or more without finding out the animal's condition, so not one cowman in six thousand will detect the husk till the case has grown serious; and this, though he has the best chance to do so, from being without fail with the young things the first thing in the morning and last at night, the times at which the husk is most sure to betray itself.

Some people maintain that no calves will get the husk if they have plenty of corn. That is quite a mistake, though as soon as you find a calf suffering, you cannot do better than house him more warmly and feed him more richly than usual.

For the successful managing of calves nothing is more important than proper appliances, which can mostly be arranged at a moderate cost. A sufficient number of loose boxes, fitted with troughs and racks to hold not more than four calves each, is quite a necessity. The boxes should be kept dry, clean, and though airy, quite free from draughts which are most fatal. Should a calf scour, he should be taken away and placed by himself till he is well again, or the smell of the excrement is sure to set the rest off. An anchovy sauce bottle filled half with castor oil and half with gin is a pretty certain remedy for scouring, which proceeds mostly from a stoppage. The calves should be tempted while in the boxes to eat all the nourishing food they can. Coarse oatmeal is, perhaps, the best thing to supplement the skim milk with. It is wonderful how little milk many very successful rearers have at their disposal.

For the care of calves which are to be turned out at about three months old, which is the most usual, natural, and with proper care the most economical method, we should advise as follows:

First, unless the ground they are to run upon is high, sound, and with plenty of shade and water, especially the latter, do not turn them out at all; in fact, calf-rearing is not the business for men with no grass land but what is on the level of a river or very soft and unhealthy for young stock. Next, supposing the ground to be suitable, it is a very great advantage to have the yard where the calves are fed and lie at night adjoining the pastures in which they have their daily run. Driving calves across roads and through several fields takes a great deal of time, and is very apt to take off their first flesh, which should always be most carefully retained, if possible.

Above all things, never let the calves have one mouthful of aftermath, or be in the field one minute after the dew has begun to rise. These two precautions are the most certain to prevent husk if anything. Let them lie in a nice well-littered yard, with an open shed, and have their cake for supper, and plenty of good old hay to nibble at all night if they like.

Those that seem to get bullied, and deprived of their fair share of the good things, should, of course, be housed by themselves, and here again the master's eye will be wanted every night and morning.

Any calves that are not dropped in time to be able to go out by June 1 are much better kept in altogether till the next spring. July is a very trying month for them to begin out-door life upon.

Sheep in an old weedy pasture or wood lot will more than pay their keep in keeping down the noxious weeds and briars, while nothing equals them for restoring fertility to a worn-out field.

All sufferers with such chronic ailments as liver disease, dyspepsia, blood diseases, cough, consumption (scrofula of the lungs), and kindred diseases should know that Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is their best friend in such deep affliction. It comes to soothe, alleviate and cure.

Better prices are being paid for colts and undeveloped horses now than have been ever known before. Good breeding and good pedigree are guarantees upon which to judge the future horse, and buyers can afford to take more chances now than they could before the matter of breeding received the attention it now does.

Don't You Know

that you cannot afford to neglect that catarrh? Don't you know that it may lead to consumption, to insanity, to *death?* Don't you know that it can be easily cured? Don't you know that while the thousand and one nostrums you have tried have utterly failed that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is a certain cure? It has stood the test of years, and there are hundreds of thousands of grateful men and women in all parts of the country who can testify to its efficacy. All druggists.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

HORSES.

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

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.

WM. 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.

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

DR. W. H. 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.

J. S. GOODRICH, Goodrich, Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred and Grade Galloway Cattle. Thoroughbred and half-blood Bulls for sale. Sixty High-grade Cows with calf. Correspondence invited.

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.

H. S. FILLMORE, Lawrence, Kas., proprietor of Green Lawn Fruit and Stock Place, breeder of Jersey Cattle and Poland-China Swine. Stock for sale.

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.

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 *Jayhawker 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.

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

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

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

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

F. M. 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. WALTMIRE, Carbondale, Kas., breeder for eight years of Thoroughbred CHESTER WHITE Hogs and SHORT-HORN Cattle. Stock for sale.

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

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

SHEEP.

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

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

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

H. V. PUGSLEY, Plattsburg, Mo., breeder of MERINO Sheep. Ewes averaged nearly 17 lbs.; stock rams, 34 lbs. to 38½ lbs. Extra rams and ewes for sale. Also Holstein Cattle.

POULTRY.

HIGH-BRED LIGHT BRAHMA CHICKENS—After 1st of August. Eggs, $2.00 per 13, in season. J. A. McMahan, Box 229, Clearwater, Sedgwick Co., Kas.

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

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 220, 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. HAWLEY, Topeka, Kansas, breeder of PURE-BRED POULTRY. Leading varieties.

MARMATON VALLEY POULTRY YARDS

MRS. ALLIE E. MILBURN, (Lock box 1401), 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. Correspondence solicited and cheerfully acknowledged.

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

S. A. SAWYER, Fine Stock Auctioneer, Manhattan, 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. Compiles catalogues.

Devon Cattle!

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

RUMSEY BROS. & CO., EMPORIA, KANSAS.

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.

HAZARD STOCK FARM

—OF—

NEWTON, - - KANSAS,

Breeder of A. J. C. 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.

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

Correspondence.

Good Reading Matter -- Crops in Brown County.

Kansas Farmer:

It is not always that the general reader gets all the good there is in the KANSAS FARMER, as it comes to us week by week full of useful information. The average farmer has so much pressing work on hand that too many of us think we have no time to reflect during the spring and summer season. But I am convinced that if all of us would give more time to study and thought—do some mind and plan work and not all muscle and force exertion—we would enjoy life better, live longer, and be of more use and benefit to this world of ours.

The present busy season has been one of more than usual push to those who till the soil in Kansas. It was but seldom I took up a paper or book the past four months. Last Saturday, owing to a slight accident, I had to suspend work for the day, and I took to reading—first, the KANSAS FARMER, then the *Herald and Presbyter*, and then the Chicago *Advance*, and got so much good from these papers, that the value in dollars and cents cannot be computed. In the FARMER my eyes fell on the well-written article on "Points in Wheat-growing," first page. On the fourth page I became deeply interested in Mr. Swann's letter which every farmer ought to read. On page 8 the editor's own on "Wheat-growing and Chinch Bugs" riveted my attention; and on the ninth page, "Excessive Foreign Immigration," I found too good to be skipped—just my sentiment. And those four articles, rightly digested, Mr. Editor, are worth more for future utility to the reader, than the annual subscription price of the old reliable KANSAS FARMER. It takes no prophet to foresee that those who take the FARMER and read it weekly, summer and winter, will be the intelligent, well-to-do yeomanry in ten years from now. The need, use and influence of our farm journal is felt for good everywhere. The paper is getting perceptibly better year by year. And truly, the FARMER deserves to be honored and patronized for its high morel tone. We become strong and respected as individuals, communities, states and as a nation when we develop in moral and social worth and excellence. I am glad to know that ex-Governor Crawford is now on the staff of the KANSAS FARMER. I knew him to be a brave and faithful soldier during the late war. He was the captain, well-liked by all the boys of Company A, Second Kansas cavalry. (Your correspondent held the position of private in Company F, same regiment.) Captain Crawford was promoted to the colonelship of the second colored regiment and afterwards was governor of Kansas.

The spring season of Brown county was never better for a bountiful crop of everything than the one of this yoar. Wheat, oats, grass, corn, potatoes, fruits, etc., never looked more prolific than it did here during the month of June with a full supply of rerefreshing rains. The small grain and hay was all cut and stacked in the best shape and condition, and there never before was so large and such a perfect crop of oats in Brown county. However, July came in and went out with a different programme; hardly any rain, but hot winds and hotter sun, so that our corn and potatoe crops look worse than they did last year at this time. The final outcome cannot yet be fully known. I hope to read more and write oftener in the future. C. H. ISELY.

Labette, Kan., August 3.

P. S.—On August 5 we had two good rains, refreshing everything and cooling the air; indications are that more will follow.

C. H. I.

From Wallace County.

Kansas Farmer:

I have read your paper for quite a long time and get much good out of it, as it is a valuable paper in the interestr of farmers, merchants, dairymen and cattle raisers, and in fact to everybody. It is of no use for me to situate this place; everybody has a map of Kansas and by looking in the western part of the state it will be found in the finest section of the state.

Crops are doing fine, those which were tended and properly cared for. Stock which were kept here during the season are doing well and grazing is good yet. If frost will not come too early there will be good grazing for winter, which western cattlemen generally go by, It would look rather rude for eastern farmers to do so; they might be prosecuted; and to say the truth it ought to be done in this country. Everybody knows that lots of the western cattle are suffering in the winter for want of shelter and more food.

There are a few sheep ranches in this county and from what I hear they are doing well. There are a few hogs raised here, but they don't extend to a large number, as corn is too high, for the reason that there has none been raised here yet. Small grain was raised here on a small scale, but what was of it did well. There is considerable talk of putting in a large crop this season.

W. L. DETWILER.

Wallace, Wallace Co., Kas.

The Battle is Won and the Bugs are Vanquished.

Kansas Farmer:

For the first time in a long while the rain gods commenced a thorough organization of their forces in our section last night. The artillery was placed in position in splendid shape and the marshalling of forces was grand. After spending considerable time in maneuvering for position, terrific cannonading opened out on every side while a brilliant display of electric fire flooded heaven and earth. As the thundering of artillery began to cease, a grand charge was made. The heavens broke and joy and gladness all around in rich profusion fell.

Again to-day at 2 o'clock p. m. wonderful activity characterized movements of these gods on every side. It was plain a thorough reorganization of forces on a still grander scale was ordered, indicating a general engagement along the line.

In the north and in the south, in the east and in the west, forces were rapidly falling into line and grandly moving forward. The masterly maneuvering for position usual in sublime engagements being accomplished, the most terrific and long continuous cannonading ever heard opened all along the line. That which shook the hills of Gettysburg was as nothing compared to it. Then for a full hour and a half came the rattling of musketry and the clashing of steel while shot and shell filled the air with an awful glare. A charge is made and the battle is won.

Drouth, utterly routed out at every point of the line, broke, and the bugs, panic stricken, fled from the field, leaving their baggage and their homes behind them forever. *Gloria in excelsis!* Let us rise and sing.

M. MOHLER.

Downs, Osborne Co., Kas., August 2.

Interesting Letter from Cheyenne County.

Kansas Farmer:

When, in November, 1861, we were "wearing of the blue," and on the march, under command of General Fremont, following "Old Pap Price" down through western Missouri, and at the time General Fremont was superseded by General Hunter, we remember to have seen a troop of three hundred Indians come galloping over the plain, armed with long spears, bows and arrows, and painted for the expected battle soon to come.

We had read the stories of Kit Carson, telling of the atrocities of the "red devils" on the plains, and our youthful mind could not imagine anything more horrible than a fight with the Indians armed and equipped with their usual weapons. However, we soon learned that spears, bows and arrows were of no use where the Minie-ball and brass cannon were brought into action.

Little then did I think that time would find me on a claim in the midst of the "Great American desert," the home of the savage and the untamed buffalo. The cycle of time brings wonderful changes. Two years ago, one could travel from sun to sun on a fleet horse over this great prairie and not see any signs of settlement or civilization. The wild horse, buffalo, antelope and range cattle were the sole possessors. To-day? What a change! This plain has been transformed into a great field of growing grain and the homes of thousands of industrious and prospering people. Here, where we were told by the early settlers of eastern Kansas that it was all sand, that nothing would grow, and that the country was worthless generally, we now can see great fields of wheat, oats, corn, rye, flax, and potatoes and vegetables of all kinds in abundance.

Cheyenne county has over 75,000 acres of corn, and the prospects for a heavy yield are splendid. Spring and winter wheat and rye are excellent. Oats a light crop, owing, in my opinion, to too much wet and the cold nights late in April and early part of May. Potatoes will be a heavy crop. Cane and millet give a bounteous yield, while peanuts, sweet potatoes, cabbage, beets, pumpkins, melons, squashes, sweet corn, popcorn and other garden luxuries are plentiful enough to supply all home demand and much to sell or ripen for another year's planting. Fruit and forest trees, where proper care to plant and water the roots was exercised at time of planting, are doing finely. I have but one dead apple tree, out of seventy-five set out this spring. Walnut, ash, honey locust, mulberry, box elder and elm do nicely, particularly if the seed are planted where they are intended to remain.

"Well," a tender-foot would remark, "does it ever rain out there?" To use a slang phrase, I would say, "I should smile if it did not." The truth is, we are having rain every week, and often several days in each week, and the most cool and delightful, health-giving air one could wish to breathe.

HAWKEYE.

On the ranch, near Bird City, Cheyenne Co., Kas., July 25, 1887.

Preparing Corn Land for Wheat.

Kansas Farmer:

Where a system of rotation with wheat, corn, oats, hay, grain or clover is followed, it will sometimes be found a good plan to have wheat follow corn. If the corn has been properly cultivated and kept clean and the soil mellow, corn land can be very easily prepared in a good condition for fall seeding to wheat. I am satisfied that in a majority of seasons it pays to cultivate corn reasonably late, at least until as far as possible the crop is assured, and especially should this be done when we are intending to follow the corn with wheat. If this plan has been followed the corn ought to be clean of weeds and the soil reasonably mellow. I always make it a rule to cut the corn close to the ground. This in a great measure does away with the interference in preparing the land by the stubs of the cornstalks. If only a small acreage of corn land is to be seeded to wheat, I should certainly advise cutting and hauling off. Three men and one team will get the corn off very rapidly, and the ground is then in a much better condition to seed to wheat. Unless you are better prepared than the average farmer a large acreage would be difficult to clean up in this way, so that the next best plan must be adopted, and that is to cut and set up the corn in good-sized shocks, making the rows straight so that as much of the land as possible can be seeded. An Acme or one of the disc harrows can nearly always be used to good advantage in preparing land for wheat. If these cannot be had conveniently, then the common farm harrow can be used. I prefer to harrow the way the corn was plowed or cultivated the last time, as the first harrowing breaks the crusts and loosens up the surface. The cross harrowing levels the soil and loosens it up much more thoroughly than if harrowed across the rows first; at least that is my experience. Much depends upon the soil how many harrowings may be necessary in order to sufficiently fine the surface for seeding to wheat. But sufficient work should be done to fine the soil to a sufficient depth to furnish a mellow bed for the seed, both to insure germination and covering. I prefer always to use the drill for seeding; the seed is sown so much more evenly and at a more uniform depth than can possibly be done by hand, that I consider it pays to use the drill. Besides, drilling saves time, and in the fall when work is nearly always pressing this is something of an object.

I like to have land seeded to wheat reasonably clean and thoroughly prepared in a good condition, and the expense of one mere harrowing would be a small item if it is necessary to a proper preparation of the soil.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

Send for Catalogue of Campbell University.

Another Letter From Mr. Bell in the Southwest.

Kansas Farmer:

As I wrote you, I am still down here in the southwestern corner of Kansas, and am favorably impressed with this part of the State. There is less waste land here than in any other part of the world I was ever in. We hear men raising the doubt whether this is an agricultural country or not. All I can write you is the facts as they present themselves to my mind by observation.

First.—The soil is not only good, but by actual measurement in places where they have been digging for cellars and wells, we find it to be four feet deep; hence that this country has the soil none can deny. The surface is almost as flat as if you would stretch out a piece of India rubber with your hands. Second.—I find that when the warm wind has been blowing from the southeast from one to three days, it invariably has brought us rain just after sundown. We have had seven such rains in the last two weeks a little after sundown. It appears to me that the warm wind from the southeast blowing against the cold air that arises from the snow on the mountains northwest of us, acts on the same principle as it does on the pitcher filled with ice water, and causes the outside of the pitcher to be covered with drops of water; that is, the warm air coming in contact with the cold air condenses it and makes the drops of rain, and the counteraction of the current of air brings us the showers. Third.—The depth to water varies from twelve to 180 feet. The writer was at Roanoke, Stanton county, when a team came with three barrels in the wagon for water, and by a careful estimate one man can draw by windlass and two pulleys and two seven-gallon buckets fifty gallons of water in five minutes. This well is about 160 feet deep. And the assertion is boldly made that with two ten-gallon buckets two men can draw up seventy gallons of water in five minutes, which your correspondent fully believes can be done with the arrangements they have here.

Corn, millet, castor beans and Russian sunflowers on spring breaking will average better here than in the eastern part of Kansas. Peanuts, catalpa and box-elder seed put in on spring breaking looks well. The same can be said of a few yearling catalpas and soft maples that were shipped in and set out.

If you will bear with me, let me say: First Sabbath we attended preaching in a sod shanty, about thirty in attendance; second Sabbath, attended Sabbath school and preaching, and the general behavior would have been a credit to an audience of the same kind in any of the cities of the East.

JAMES BELL.

Roanoke, Stanton Co., Kas.

Stock Water in Illinois.

Kansas Farmer:

In these days of general drouth and scarcity of stock water on many farms, there is heard occasionally a longing for stock ponds as a means of water supply. Good stock ponds, however, are almost entirely things of imagination rather than of fact. Could they be kept throughout the summer in as good condition as they usually are earlier in the season before the tile drains that feed them have quit running or while the spring and summer showers help keep them fresh and living, they might be worth having, Usually stock ponds in times of severe drouth are worse than useless. If not completely dried up they are either miserable mudholes or basins of warm, stagnant water, fit places only for the breeding of disease germs that have been carried into them from the surface drainage from surrounding pastures. To have the surface water from the pasture go into stock ponds is bad enough, but what of the ponds so located as to receive the drainage from the stables and feed lots also? Such ponds particularly are a positive damage to the country and a nuisance on farms where any pretensions are made to the proper keeping of domestic animals.

Good wells are always to be preferred to either stock ponds or streams. The latter are too often, in dry seasons, only muddy sloughs, or no better than ponds of stagnant water. There is do insurance against the loss of farm animals by disease, more economical or more safe than may be had by the sinking of wells from which good

supplies of pure water can be drawn as needed. Whatever the farmers and feeders may be prompted by the experience of the present season to do for securing better supplies of water, may they not resort to the building of any more of the miserable stock ponds that always bring disappointment, disease or death whenever depended on for stock water in dry weather.

The long continued dry weather in central Illinois is being looked upon as a public calamity. All hope of more than half a corn crop is abandoned. Pastures were never known to be drier than now.

The Illinois live stock commissioners have reported officially that all danger from pleuro-pneumonia in this state is over and the governor has so informed the authorities of other states and requested the removal of quarantine restrictions.

PHIL. THRIFTON.

Springfield, Ill., August 6.

Gossip About Stock.

Mr. R. W. Owens, of Lee's Summit, Mo., offers choice Kentucky blue grass seed for sale. See advertisement.

In the Breeders' Directory appears the card of W. E. Gould, Marshall, Mo., who has one of the very best herds of Holstein-Friesian cattle. See his card, then write him for something good.

Mr. C. G. Sparks, of Mt. Leonard, Mo., breeder of Poland-China swine, presents an advertisement in this and subsequent issues of the KANSAS FARMER. At the Marshall, Mo., fair, he captured two first and two second premiums.

In the last Holstein-Friesian transfers the following are of interest to Kansans: Jellum 2d 7591, J. W. Stillwell, H. V. Pugsley, Plattsburg, Mo. Jess 5232, H. H. B., F. G. Babcock, T. H. Derrington, Salina, Kas. Chamois 5233, H. H. B., F. G. Babcock, T. H. Derrington, Salina, Kas.

M. A. Householder, of Cherokee, Kas., exhibited a draft of finely-bred Short-horns at the Marshall, Mo., fair, last week, and secured for his efforts five first and four second premiums, including a sweepstakes prize. The night before making sweepstakes show some low-down miscreant cut off the tail from his cow calf, thus debarring Mr. H. from securing further awards.

Mr. F. M. Lail, breeder of Poland-Chinas, presents an illustrated advertisement in this and following issues of the FARMER, to which your attention is called. Having personally investigated his herd and found everything in "tip-top" condition, it affords a pleasure to so state. Stem Winder 7971, O. P. C. R., heads the herd, and a fine animal he is. An illustration of Stem Winder will appear soon in the KANSAS FARMER.

W. P. Higinbotham, Manhattan, writes: "We have had a soaking rain; two and a half inches of water fell here in the past thirty-six hours. It will help crops and pastures. My Imp. Cruickshank heifer, Lovely 41st, dropped, July 28, a red bull calf by Imp. Double Gloster (49383)—a plum. Our calf crop has been a good one this season. Herd and stud in fine condition. We expect to have sixteen cattle at your fair in September."

The Brightwood Herd of Short-horns, property of R. K. Thomson, Slater, Mo., is brought before our patrons in a conspicuous advertisement to which attention is called. Mr. T. has seventy-five head of the best of Short-horns, with Barrington Duke the 6th at head of herd. He was sired by 2d Duke of Kent, which sold for over $6,000; his dam, Barrington Duchess, sold for $5,000, and he when a calf cost $1,500. Mr. T. has also several choice trotting stallions, on which he received two first premiums at the recent Marshall fair.

They Will Not Do It.

Those who once take Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" will never consent to use any other cathartic. They are pleasant to take and mild in their operation. Smaller than ordinary pills and inclosed in glass vials; virtues unimpaired. By druggists.

A Merino sheep will get fat in three months of good feeding. It will not be thick on the rib, for this is not the nature of the Merino.

Send for copy of *University Advocate*, Holton, Kas.

Kansas Fairs.

Anderson county—Garnett, August 30 to September 2.
Bourbon—Fort Scott, October 4-7.
Brown—Hiawatha, October 4-7.
Cheyenne—Wano, September 14-16.
Cloud—Concordia, August 31 to September 3.
Coffey—Burlington, September 12-16.
Cowley—Winfield, September 5-9.
Crawford—Girard, October 4-7.
Davis—Junction City, September 20-22.
Edwards—Kinsley, September 27-30.
Elk—Howard, September 22-24.
Ellis—Hays City, September 20-23.
Franklin—Ottawa, September 27 to October 1.
Graham—Hill City, Sept. 29 to October 1.
Harvey—Newton, September 26-29.
Jefferson—Oskaloosa, September 13-16.
Jefferson—Nortonville, September 28-30.
Jewell—Mankato, September 27-30.
Lincoln—Lincoln, September 21-24.
Linn—LaCygne, September 5-9.
Linn—Pleasanton, September 13-16.
Linn—Mound City, September 19-23.
Marion—Peabody, September 14-16.
Mitchell—Cawker City, September 6-9.
Montgomery—Independence, September 6-10.
Morris—Council Grove, September 13-16.
Nemaha—Sabetha, September 20-23.
Nemaha—Seneca, September 6-9.
Osage—Burlingame, September 27-30.
Osborne—Osborne, September 14-17.
Phillips—Phillipsburg, September 27-30.
Pottawatomie—St. Marys, October 4-7.
Pratt—Pratt, October 11-13.
Rice—Lyons, October 10-13.
Riley—Manhattan, September 13-16.
Rooks—Plainville, September 27-30.
Rush—LaCrosse, September 13-15.
Saline—Salina, September 7-9.
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A LAW QUESTION.—A man and his wife in this county owned 160 acres of land; they have four sons. The parents gave their sons 40 acres of land each, on condition that the sons are to pay the parents a certain amount each year until their death; then the deeds are to become absolute in fee. The land not being divided, the question is to divide the land according to law. Do the parties owning the lands on the section lines have to lose one-half the road, or does the party on inside forty that has no section line lose part of the road? Or is the 160 cut into forties from each section line?

—The contract will govern; that is, each son will get one of the four forties of which the tract of 160 acres is composed. The division will be according to the regular survey lines. The road cuts no figure in the matter. Lands are taken for roads wherever the roads are needed; but the title is not in the public any longer than the road is used. Whenever the public ceases to use the road, the land originally taken from adjoining lands reverts to the original owners, descending to present owners for their use and benefit.

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The Home Circle.

The White Petunia.

BY CLARA FOWLER SMITH.

Slowly fades the glowing light
From the midsummer sky,
While shadows deepen as the night
In darkness draweth nigh.

At this loved time we all should be
Influenced by nature's charm,
And lifting up our thoughts to Thee
Pray—"Keep us from all harm."

But when I looked upon my flowers,
Dying for want of rain,
I murmured that these quiet hours
Brought only grief and pain.

And in the twilight soft and still
I sighed for a garden fair
Where at eve there sang the whippoorwill
And perfume filled the air.

But soon I felt that I had sinned,
And vowed I would complain no more,
For, wafted on the rising wind,
Came the sweet fragrance as of yore;

And there, in the gloom and chill of night,
Where I had not thought to look before,
Were lovely blossoms pure and white,
In a corner near the kitchen door.

And thus a lesson and a truth
Came home to me that night:
That in winter's storm or summer's drouth
We should do our best to make life bright,

And that in this world we often find,
In places where we least expect,
A gentle heart and a powerful mind
Rising above sin and neglect.

DRIFTING.

An essay read at the harvest home picnic of the Acme Farmers' Club, near Nortonville, Jefferson county, Kas., by Mrs. S. Stiers, and sent to the KANSAS FARMER for publication.

Did you ever think of the meaning of the word and note how applicable it is to the manner in which such a large portion of human kind spend their life or a portion of the same? Drifting with the tide. Yes, it is much easier to drift than to battle with the current. Picture to yourself a voyager floating at ease with the current in life's river, his oars idle and his arms folded, as though no effort is required of him to complete his voyage. Such a person one may speak of as drifting.

Looking about us we see people in all stages of progress, from those of merely drifting to those of steam up and sails unfurled, headed for some special destination, working and anxiously watching to take advantage of every element that will draw them nearer to the goal.

We may compare our lives to a river that has a beginning and an ending. The little stream gushes forth from the mountain side, and in its course gathers strength and size until after a time, varying according to the particular stream, it expands into a great lake, containing on its borders cities of great industries. This lake we may liken to that stage of our existence called the prime of life, the outlet to the wane of life which empties into eternity. When we hear of the voyage of life, therefore, we may picture to ourselves one starting with the little stream, and having abilities commensurate with the size of the stream, expanding and contracting with it in its course from source to outlet. The conditions of drifting must necessarily be the means of progress with the child in his first embarkation, but the many tributaries of this river that drifts him on begin to increase the size of the stream until the abilities of our voyager, which we have said expands in the same ratio, has arrived at that condition when drifting need no longer be the sole means of progress. The boy with the intelligence acquired from his five senses becomes aware that life's voyage may be made one of interest or may be lacking of interest, according as he prepares himself to understand the nature of things he must pass in his course. If he be an intelligent boy and at the same time possess an energy and will, he decides to no longer drift, but (to use a homely but applicable phrase) he decides to "paddle his own canoe." He chooses for his oars learning, and sets himself to the acquirement of the same. But how many we have seen who have acquired the oars, and have reached the great expansion—the prime of life—with all its opportunities, and yet the oars are idle, and drifting is still the word. But our voyager's condition need not be entirely hopeless. The mere fact of his having acquired his oars—learning, is proof that drifting must be only a matter of choice. It takes considerable energy and perseverance to acquire good oars of this kind; energy and perseverance are the two prominent factors of success, and unless all the energy and perseverance has been expended in acquiring the oars (which is seldom the case) there is no reason why a voyager who has arrived at the great expansion of life should not row right up to some of the industries to acquire some of the benefits thereof which he may bear honorably and triumphantly down that part of our life's river that empties into eternity.

We will call attention to two appropriate times in life to drift—the beginning and the ending. See how nicely the voyage of life illustrates the expression, "Once a man and twice a child." The child period and the drifting period are the same, but the man period ought to be one of activity, energy and effectiveness. Youth at the first starting on the voyage is the first childhood; old age or at the closing of the voyage is the second childhood. These two periods of our existence are the only ones when drifting is excusable. In the first period—youth, the oars are not yet acquired; in the last period—old age or second childhood, the work has been completed and the voyager may calmly fold his arms and drift off into eternity. But how about that middle period of our existence, the prime of life, which we have compared to the widened river? There is a quotation that says—"There is a tide in every one's life which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune" omitted, and all the voyage is bound in "shallows and in miseries."

But how many of us drifting, as it were, on the great high seas of our lives, are trying to imagine that our tide has come and gone, and that the rest of our voyage must of necessity be bound in the shallows and miseries, as quoted. We think the quotation should read, there are tides; then we could take courage and prepare ourselves for the next tide, and by strengthening our oars with our past experience, row with the tide that leads us to success. We say row with the tide, because to row against it is useless. It is even worse than drifting. The one always seeking to do impossible things is the one who rows against the tide, and he who rows with the tide takes advantage of all available and honorable means to put himself forward, and he finds the current of popular sympathy helping to tide him over the breakers that a lesser energy would shipwreck on. The one who, like Micawber, is always "waiting for something to turn up," is the man who is drifting and is likely to arrive at no particular port of advantage before the eddying waters catch him up and bear him off down the decline of his years and cast him into the gulf of oblivion. From what has been said, the time that belongs to neither of our childhood periods should not be occupied in drifting. This period we have compared to a great lake, or most expansive part of life's river. This lake we have pictured as having cities of great industries on its borders. These industries correspond to the various occupations of mankind, all useful in their way. A drifting person is, as we have intimated, one who has no occupation, who is useless, and sometimes not even ornamental, a condition we are inclined to think was not originally intended. The proper thing for one to do who has good oars is to row right up to one of the industrial pursuits and there tarry, at least sufficiently to have acquired the means of subsistence during that part of his voyage when drifting once again becomes the natural pastime. To such a person the words "Well done, good and faithful servant," may some day be said; but to one who drifts all his life, never.

An Important Element

Of the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is the fact that every purchaser receives a fair equivalent for his money. The familiar head-line "100 Doses One Dollar," stolen by imitators, is original with and true only of Hood's Sarsaparilla. This can easily be proven by any one who desires to test the matter. For real economy, buy only Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists.

ECONOMY.

As all signs are failing in this drouthy time, when threatening thunder-clouds vanish in thin air and smoke trails along on the ground—a delusive promise, when the "wet moon" laughs at the dry earth, and pitchers "sweat" in vain, we look toward the blackberry bushes that are saving us the trouble of drying our fruit, or canning it, either, and at the corn that promises only half a crop, and we wonder where we can save a little more.

I sigh as I finish the long sentence, partly from the sense of a failure in good composition, and partly from the vista of future economy. There is one comfort in the look ahead, however, and that is, we and our children are pretty certain of gaining habits of care and thrift. I am not so certain that we older ones need any more lessons of the kind; but the children are getting no harm when they are storing up for future years ideas of economy which as a necessity now will steady and balance them when they shall find themselves in the full enjoyment of the vast (?) accumulations of their parents.

Nearly everybody is prone to think that the greatest good comes with unlimited means to enjoy the good things of life. That may be putting it too strongly; but I speak from experience when I say it is usually a second thought that brings before me the greater importance of soul and mind discipline. As it is the up-hill road that develops and strengthens the muscles, so a stronger, better character is made from a sturdy overcoming of adversity.

The children that are taught self-denial when money is scarce will find it possible to exercise it when easier times open to them. The boy that is forced to the independence of wearing patches will have gained the strength to be manly and self-respectful when he finds it right to depart from some code of his fashionable friends. These good results will depend, however, upon the manner in which the lessons are clinched. If adversity is accepted as an unmitigated evil and groaned and lamented over as something to be endured until luck shall change, the children will listen to the cry, and cringe before their fellows who are richer or better dressed, with the idea that the one thing in life worth having is denied them, and thus a great gulf of contrast separates them from the envied rich. But if, on the other hand, a cheerful acceptance of present annoyances is taught, together with the lesson that character is the main thing, and the right to respect one's self is indispensable to character, then poverty will help in a noble work.

There is a mistake made by some people who suppose that economy is first cousin to stinginess, and it is with shame they begin to take lower seats when an accustomed flush use of money is denied them. Some will not accept the inevitable, and cling to old privileges with a zeal which leads them into the greater evil of debt.

The man or woman who cannot be cheerfully independent when obliged to wear plain clothing or set a plainer table, does not deserve to be considered noble or high-bred when favorable circumstances surround them and give them ease of manner. It is an ease born of surroundings and not of self-respect.

There are other people who have attained strength to see things within their means to buy, and yet without a pang of covetousness turn away from them because they feel no need of them. Such people have learned that those who buy what they do not need may come to want.

We see the opposite state of things illustrated when thoughtless, undisciplined people become suddenly rich. The strong desire to have money and spend it has been the ruling passion of their lives, and when restraint is removed and means to gratify the desire is forthcoming, we are amused or disgusted with their foolish lavishness. Very often wealth seems to them greater than it is, and it soon vanishes away. There came within my knowledge, some years ago, a case illustrating this point. A girl who had no sense of the fitness of things and no thought but to gratify her love of dress, was raised very much above her station by marrying a man possessing forty acres of raw prairie and a little ready money. One of her first purchases was a $10 hat which she exhibited with secret pride but with ostentatious scorn that "it only cost $10."

There are different de rees of the disposition to show off a prodigality illy afforded; but the slightest degree betrays a weakness of character. The reserve which leads to economy in material things extends to mental and spiritual affairs. The man who can control himself in one particular will be likely to control his thoughts and his words. A man who economizes his words is never one who tells all or more than he knows, and he is agreeable to us as we think of the reserve fund of knowledge in his possession. It is a law of the universe that nothing be wasted. Divinity recognized this in the saving of the "twelve baskets full," even after the multitudes had been well fed. Then we poor mortals surely should not be ashamed to save when we remember also the economy carried on in nature by the saving up of every particle of moisture and its return to us in form of rain, and the returning of all material things to dust which shall again do its part in making organic things—first the plants and then the animals which live by means of the plants.

PHŒBE PARMALEE.

What Shall We Wear?

This is a subject that has been ever dear to woman since Eve's attempt in the garden paradisical to clothe herself properly with the material just at hand. And although we have the credit of being more concerned about our own apparel than our brothers are about theirs, we will not attempt a defense on that score, as the field is a vast one, and wholly absorbs the attention of many intelligent women to-day more than many another subject of greater importance. Not that I would be understood to care nothing for dress since it is a pet theme with the very best of our sex, and should demand just enough of our attention—and no more—to render us comely and attractive in every station in life. A thoroughly neat and orderly woman is presentable at every home, whether she be in the kitchen or in the parlor. I advance it as every woman's duty as well as prerogative to dress well in the common acceptation of the term. Though her robes be ever so simple, they may be neat and comely; and if she is able to dress in silks and satins, so much the better, but let her always display good taste in the purchase of goods, their make-up, and the general effect afterwards. First, I say dress modestly. Your dress-maker, your magazines, and better than all, your taste, with your experience, will tell you what colors become your complexion, what style of manufacture best accords with your style of movements; but shun such style of dress as will attract undue attention. It is all very well for little girls to dress with low necks, but for a young women to make her appearance in the society of young men with such display of person in what is mistakenly called "full dress," is a shame to her. I know what fashion allows, and Dame Fashion has many sins to answer for. I believe in dress. I believe God delights in beautiful things, and as He has never made anything more beautiful than woman, I believe that that mode of dressing the face and form which best harmonize with their beauty pleases him most. But I believe that mode of dress prevalent among certain sects (forbidding bows, flounces, and other little etceteras, which combined make up the perfect toilette) absolute desecration, for these same females study in some way unknown to their more fastidious sisters to rig themselves outlandishly, depriving themselves of their natural beauty and the respect they otherwise might command. To take anything which infinite ingenuity and power have made beautiful and capable, by the gracefulness of its form and the harmony of its parts, of producing the purest pleasure of the observer, and clothe it with a meal-bag, and crown it with a sugar-scoop, is an irreverent trifling with sacred things and will have to be accounted for, I believe, with many another sin laid up for final settlement. The great secret of the French women dressing so exquisitely as to excite the envy of their Anglo-American sisters lies, not in the possession of so many gowns as either the English or American ladies boast, but by bestowing both time and thought upon the subject before purchasing, and also do they decide upon the etceteras of a toilette in advance. They are exact as to fit and scrupulous as to finish, and when satisfied as to results, wear their apparel with an easy grace and seeming unconsciousness which few women can imitate.

Many women who can afford it, and many, alas, who cannot, buy too many gowns with-

out due regard to the accessories, and when too late they find it too great an outlay of money to purchase hats, bonnets, shoes, gloves, parasols, etc., to match, or even to harmonize, so a compromise is effected which allows the old "extras" to do duty in the new outfit (sometimes making shocking contrasts where elegance on the part of the wearer was the primal principal involved) which a French woman with her fewer gowns most vigorously insists upon. It would be well for us as a class to imitate our French sisters in so far as selections are concerned, and if we can afford but one suit throughout each season, see to it that that one suit shall harmonize throughout in all its details; and if we particularly study harmony of colors, blending good taste, effect and gracefulness, we may have an elegant suit, though the whole affair, from the crown of the hat to the tip of the shoes, cost only a modest X.

This subject, as I said at the beginning, is vast, and I might particularize upon it indefinitely about this and that style of dress for the class that denominate themselves "strong-minded" women, those who through persistent toil have finally obtained for themselves "M. D.," and also others who mount the platform in the lecture room. I have in my mind a particular style of dress for these over-intellectual women. The garments are quite new as to origin (as I have never read of them till recently), and are being advocated by "strong-minded" women in our own beloved America and also across the ocean. This outfit is called the "divided skirt," made just as full as our plain skirts, and the only redeeming trait about them that I can conceive of is their attempt to imitate the masculine, which these "strong-minded" women are imitating as to profession. But I leave this introduction of new things to abler pens than mine. One of the most unbecoming things in the world is this devotion to dress which, with many persons, grows into a mania and leads to worship of dry goods and dress-makers. They envy one another, flatter one another, hate one another, all upon the score of dress. They go upon the streets to show their dresses, enter the house of God to display their bonnets. They actually prize themselves more highly for what they wear than for any charm of mind or person which they may possess. MYSTIC.

Oskaloosa, Kas.

The Young Folks.

The High-Bounding Broncho.

There was a young man who came out to the West—
Came out from the East that is shop-worn and busted—
And much there occurred that troubled his rest,
But chiefest of these was the broncho he trusted!

For that broncho he bucked, and that broncho he tore,
He tipped up behind and he reared up before—
This self-rising broncho, this rip-snorting broncho,
This broncho which made the young man so disgusted!

He mounted the critter to take a short ride,
And tried to start off with a Central Park trot,
But that broncho had cussedness stored in his hide,
And mentally whispered he guessed he would not.

Then he crooked up his back with a terrible hump,
Got up on his hind legs and proceeded to jump—
And the young man shot through the atmosphere—
Away towards the firmament calm and clear,
Far up among the stars so high,
That nightly wheel athwart the sky;
Up from this world of doubt and care,
Up from where bronchos pitch and tear—
This high-flying young man, this sky-scraping young man,
This young man who mounted the broncho which seemed hung in the air.

Cause for Complaint.

"I don't like grandma at all," she said—
"I don't like grandma at all;"
And she drew her face in a queer grimace,
And the tears were ready to fall,
And she gave her kitten a loving hug,
As she took him up off the soft, warm rug.

"Why, what has grandma done," I asked,
"To trouble the little Floy?
O, what has she done, the cruel one,
To scatter the smiles of joy?"
Through quivering lips the answer came,
"She—called—my—kitty—a—horrid—name."

"She did? are you sure?" and I kissed the tears
Away from the eyelids wet,
I can scarce believe that grandma would grieve
The feelings of either pet.
"What did she say!" She sadly said,
"She—called—my—kitty—a—quadruped!"

—*Western Rural.*

The History of Corn.

The word corn is perhaps of Saxon origin, and signifies the grain or seed of plants used for making bread. According to the European use of the word there are several species of corn, such as wheat, rye, barley, oats, millet, rice, maize and peas, lentils, etc., each of which has its peculiar qualities of usefulness. In this country the term is applied to maize or Indian corn only.

Much has been written on the origin of this grain. Bonafus, in his *Historie Naturelle du Mais*, expresses the opinion that it came originally from Asia. Mr. J. Crawford, who resided nine years in Japan, says it had been cultivated in the Asiatic islands under the equator from a very ancient period, and thence it was carried to China, and from there to India and Turkey.

Gerarde, in his Natural History of Plants, written in 1597, under the title "Turkey Corn," describes seven kinds, and a different kind called "Corne of Asia." While both these authors claim that maize came first from Asia, they admit that after the discovery of the new world it was re-introduced from there into Europe.

Humboldt and other reputable travelers and writers controvert its Eastern origin, and do not hesitate to declare that it originated solely in America. In proof they cite the following facts: No ancient writer has noticed it, neither has it ever been found in any ancient tumulus, sarcophagus or pyramid; nor is it represented in any ancient Eastern painting, sculpture or other work of art.

Joan de Cuba, who wrote the "Ortus Sanitatis," as late as 1491, the year before Columbus landed on American soil, makes no mention of it; but Vega, one of the earliest Peruvian historians, says that the palace gardens of the Incas were profusely ornamented with maize in gold and silver, with all the spikes, grains, stalks and leaves, and that representations of it have been found in the ancient burying places of that country. These are strong proofs not only of the wealth of the Incas, but of the high estimation in which this important grain was held by the ancient Peruvians.

The preponderance of testimony is in favor of the position that maize is indigenous to America, and that it had been cultivated long and extensively by the natives before the discovery of the Western Continent. In further proof of its American origin it may be stated "that it is still found growing in a wild state from the Rocky Mountains in North America to the humid forests of Paraguay, where, instead of having each grain naked, as is always the case after long cultivation, it is covered with glumes or husks."

It is by nature a tropical plant, but its flexibility enables it to acclimate readily in any suitable soil from the equator to the 45th parallel, and in favored situations 50 deg., north, and to the 44th parallel south. But as it changes latitude it also changes somewhat in character, and new varieties are often obtained by these climatic changes.

The plant is tender and most sensitive to atmospheric influences. At every stage of its growth, from the time the *plumule* appears above ground until it is fully ripe, frost will kill it—and we all know from experience how essential warm nights are to insure rapid growth.

Because of the cool, damp atmosphere of the island, corn will not mature in England. In Brittany the grain seldom ripens, but it is a profitable crop for fodder, yielding on the sandy soil of that province much larger crops of rough food than either clover or lucerne.

Maize is more or less extensively cultivated in Mexico, the West Indies, most of the South American states, France, Spain, Portugal, and Southern and Central Europe generally, Western Africa, India, China, Japan, Australia, the Sandwich Islands, the Azores, the Madeiras, and numerous other ocean isles. Its preference is a deep, rich, warm, dry soil, hence we find it most at home in the fertile plains of the United States, and especially those in the Mississippi basin, for here we find the greatest production in this country.

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The total production of the United States for 1884 was 1,936,170,000 bushels, of which 1,503,888,000 bushels were produced in the thirteen States lying altogether or chiefly within the lines of the ellipse, and 432,288,000 bushels in the remaining States and Territories.

The first successful attempt of the English to cultivate corn in North America was in 1608, on James river in Virginia.—*The Miller.*

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Missouri Agricultural College begins its fall term September 13, better equipped than ever before for good work.

The fair for Ottawa county, Kansas, which was to be held August 30-31 and September 1 and 2 is by its directors declared off for the year 1877.

Galbraith Bros., breeders and importers of horses, send us a copy of the decision of the Treasury Department in the matter of their appeal from the customs officers at Detroit requiring payment of tariff duties on an importation of Cleveland Bay horses. The custom house ruling was reversed and the money was refunded.

About the Crops.

A friend writes for information concerning crops in Kansas. Our regular crop reports will appear in our first issue in September, when we expect to mirror the State exactly. In the meantime, it is safe to say that with the increased acreage in corn, the crop of the State will be about as large as ever it was. The season has been peculiar, as will be seen by facts referred to in another place. Some fields are good, some fair, some nearly worthless. Taking the State as a whole, we are not destitute by any means.

Millbrook, the county seat of Graham county, was badly wrecked during a storm, last week. We are indebted to an extra of the Trego county *Republican* for particulars. It says "the town is almost a total wreck. The streets are lined with an almost indescribable mass of shattered buildings, household furniture, wearing apparel, vehicles and merchandise. The scene beggars description, and is enough to make the strongest heart grow faint, and yet amid all this we found brave men and courageous women with willing hands—and faint hearts, no doubt—actively employed in bringing what order they could out of chaos. Every building in the town, but three, is greatly damaged, the larger portion of which is almost totally ruined." Only one person, a child, was killed. A large number, fifty, perhaps, received injuries more or less serious.

July Weather Report.

In his report for July, Prof. Snow says:

The hottest July since 1874. Only two Julies on our record have been hotter (1868 and 1874), and no preceding July has had so cloudless a sky. The rainfall was a little less than half the July average, and nearly the entire amount fell on the first day of the month. This deficiency in the rainfall, added to the serious shortage of the preceding twelve months, found the growing crops without the usual ground reserve to draw upon, and great damage has resulted, especially to the corn crop. We are now passing through a period of rain deficiency, one of which, according to our observations, occurs once in about seven years, each alternate period being one of maximum deficiency.

Mean Temperature—Seventy-nine and seventy-nine hundredths deg., which is 1.89 deg. above the July average. The highest temperature was 102 deg., on the 17th; the lowest was 55.5 deg. on the 24th, giving a range of 46.5 deg. The mercury reached 90 deg. eighteen times. Mean at 7 a. m., 74.85 deg.; at 2 p. m., 90 81 deg.; at 9 p. m., 76.74 deg.

Rainfall—Two and fourteen-hundredths inches, which is 2.23 inches below the July average. Rain in measurable quantities fell on seven days. There were four thunder showers. The entire rainfall for the seven months of 1887 now completed has been 15.92 inches, which is 5.15 inches below the average for the same months in the preceding nineteen years.

REPORT FOR JUNE.

The mean temperature of this month was slightly above the normal value, although the number of hot days was only about the average. The rainfall was somewhat deficient, but was so well distributed as to produce no outward indication of such deficiency. The sky was unusually clear and the wind fell below its average velocity.

Mean Temperature—Seventy-three and eighty-nine-hundredths deg., which is 0.88 deg. above the June average. The highest temperature was 96 deg., on the 20th; the lowest was 51 deg. on the 23d, giving a range of 45 deg. The mercury reached 90 deg. five times. Mean at 7 a. m., 70.40 deg.; at 2 p. m., 82.80 deg.; at 9 p. m., 71.18 deg.

Rainfall—Three and seventy-seven-hundredths inches, which is 1.06 inches below the June average. Rain in measurable quantities fell on eight days. There were two thunder showers. The entire rainfall for the six months of 1887 now completed has been 13.78 inches, which is 3.20 inches below the average for the same months in the preceding nineteen years.

Weather and Crops in Illinois.

From the report of the Illinois weather service we extract a few sentences showing the condition of things among farmers there. The report is dated August 6.

"The temperature during the past week in all portions of the State has been much above the normal as compared with corresponding weeks during the past ten years. * * *

"Only in six counties is an average seasonable rainfall reported during the past week, viz.: Ogle, Livingston, Shelby, Montgomery, Fayette and Wabash. The only county in which good rains have fallen is Edgar county. The percentage of sunshine during the past week has been above the normal in all the counties from which reports have been received. The prospects for the growing crops are not as favorable as last week and the continued dry weather has largely reduced the outlook for corn, and the counties in which more than half an average yield per acre may be expected are the exception. In a number of counties the corn has been so seriously damaged by the dry weather as to give little encouragement for even a small yield per acre, and the stalks are being cut and fed to stock for fodder. In several counties 'almost a failure' of the corn crop is predicted. The lack of pasturage in the counties from which scarcity of rain is reported, has made it necessary to feed the stock hay and cornfodder. * * * The yield per acre of Irish potatoes has been greatly reduced by the dry weather and less than three-fourths of an average yield per acre will be harvested in all the counties reporting except the following in which the prospects are as noted: Ogle, 75; Rock Island, 90; Pike, 80; Randolph, 75; Perry, 80; Edwards and Wabash, 90. In a number of counties there will not be to exceed 10 per cent. of an average yield per acre of Irish potatoes. * * * The condition of pastures is even more discouraging than at date of last weekly report. In a number of counties pastures are reported 'dried up,' 'none,' 'poor,' 'burned out,' etc., and in only four of the counties reporting is the condition up to 75 per cent. of an average. The reports of pastures having been burned over by fire are frequent."

Freaks of the Season.

The season has been peculiar. Last week we called attention to its spotted character, referring more particularly to Kansas, and adjoining territory. The area affected by the spotted season is ten times as large as Kansas, extending from the great lakes to the mountains west and to the gulf south. Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Kentucky, Arkansas and Texas, all have felt, in spots, more or less seriously the effects of heat and dryness during the year. Congressman Peters returned a few days ago from an Eastern trip. He said the crops had been damaged more in Indiana, Michigan and Illinois than in Kansas. For a hundred miles out from Chicago on the Rock Island he saw hardly a green thing. Missouri crop report for August 1, sent out by Prof. Sanborn, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, says: "The dry, warm atmosphere, over a soil deficient for a year in its normal content of water, has been quick and severe in its effects. Corn has gone from 105.6 in a month down to 82.2—the last 62 cards received averaging 80.6, and at this date is lower and rapidly lowering. Grass has withered and has nearly ceased growth, except in favorable places. Potatoes of the late sort are suffering badly, while water is scarce and often drawn. Unless rain falls soon corn will fall to last year's low average, and possibly below." A dispatch from Elgin, Ill., of date August 3, said the dairymen of that section had "given up the battle for the season." There had been but little rain there since May. A special from Camp Lake, Wisconsin, August 5, said: "Unless the prevailing drouth comes to a very speedy end, the indications are that a very considerable portion of southern Wisconsin will be little more than a black desert before many days. The present spell has eclipsed anything in the recollection of the proverbial oldest settlers, and bush and prairie fires are reported from a score of directions. Every bit of moisture and sap has been burned out of grass, bushes and all kinds of vegetation, and the earth is so dry that the roots of the stubble in recently mowed fields are burning over hundreds upon hundreds of acres." The same day the Secretary of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture reported that there would not be half a crop of corn in that State. A Chicago evening paper, having reports covering a large territory, said, (the 8th): "About three weeks ago serious damage was reported from certain sections of Michigan and in some counties potatoes were declared to be a complete failure as a crop. Next came reports of distress in Indiana. Then from Wisconsin and at the present time there is scarcely a county between the lakes and the Mississippi in which rain is not prayed for." Same day a morning paper said: "This morning there is an area of perhaps 75,000 square miles in the West where the dust lies heavily on the earth. The district is bounded by Madison on the north, Bloomington on the south, Lake Michigan on the east, and the Mississippi on the west. The grass in the meadows has grown yellow and white, and streams are as dry as powder horns."

On the days when these reports went to the country rain was falling in many places in Kansas. On the 3d, it rained heavily in Atchison, Riley and Mitchell counties; on the 5th, soaking rains were reported in Lincoln, Ellsworth, McPherson, Finney, Ness, Harvey, and Osage counties. Persons who had been on the roads reported good rains in other portions of the State.

Kansas is quite as well off as any of the Western and Northwestern States. We will have plenty for ourselves and as usual something to spare for our neighbors, but some of us will have reason to remember long the spotted season.

The Wool Market.

ST. LOUIS.

Reported by Hagey & Wilhelm.

Our wool market has been active and firm throughout the week, showing heavier purchases than for any corresponding time during the present season, and continued heavy demand and inquiry from buyers as to coming consignments. Prices are well sustained. Receipts for the week 846,051 pounds. Since January 1, 12,517,743 pounds. Sales and shipments this week, 1,085,970 pounds. Dark, earthy, heavy, mixed grades sell quickly at 12 to 19 cents. Light shrinkage bright wools in urgent demand at the following prices:

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

Choice ¼ and ⅜-blood	23a25
Medium	21a23
Fine medium	20a22
Low medium	19a21
Light fine	20a22
Heavy fine	18a20
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.

BOSTON.

From Walter Brown's wool circular:

The wool market has as yet shown no improvement from the extreme quiet noted in our circular of July 15. Apparently, manufacturers have no interest in wool, except where some small line is required to fill a gap in their present work; and although their supplies of raw material are not large, they show no anxiety regarding the future, in the belief that, while present quotations may be maintained, there will be wool enough and little probability of any advance for some time to come.

On the other hand the Eastern wool houses feel confident that wools cannot be replaced below present asking prices, and although they may make some small concessions to secure a share of the retail business now being done, they are confident the later wants of the mills will sustain the present basis of values for an average of the fall months.

The small demand still continues mostly for medium grades, while the finer qualities are neglected, although it is expected that the demand for the coming month will move these wools more freely than for some time past.

The woolen goods trade continues to show only a moderate business, as is customary for the month of July; but manufacturers are now opening their new light weight samples, and a good distributing demand is looked for during the next three or four months. With liberal orders, many mills will be induced to purchase raw material much more freely than of late, and as this seems probable, the wool trade generally except that the August sales will bring the aggregate of this period of the season to its usual average.

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA—*Light.*—Fine, 22 a 24 cents; fine medium, 23 a 25 cents; medium, 25 a 26 cents. *Ordinary.*—Fine, 18 a 20 cents; fine medium, 21 a 23 cents; medium, 22 a 24 cents; low, 16 a 19 cents.

RIGHTS OF SMALL SHIPPERS.

A new question is raised by the action of the trunk lines of railroad in the Eastern States. The roads are the same that formerly constituted the "pooled lines" before the inter-State commerce law took effect. The New York Central, Hudson River, Lake Erie & Western, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore & Ohio, with their connections. These roads long practiced the separating of freight into different classes—first class, second class, third class, etc. Different articles—sugar, nails, furniture, dry goods, etc., were assigned to particular classes and were carried at the same rate per hundred pounds, without regard to quantity. A shipper might have had ten carloads, one carload, one ton or one barrel, box or sack; it all went at the same rate. There were only rare exceptions to the rule. That plan was never complained of, except that merchants occasionally asked to have certain goods assigned to other classes, as in the case of low-priced dry goods. The rule was fair to all, no advantages being given by it to large shippers as against small shippers. Whatever was done in the way of rebates was nothing against the rule, but in its favor, because it showed that the rule did not provide for or allow discriminations on account of quantity.

Since the new law took effect, and since it was discovered that the Inter-State Railroad Commissioners understand the law and will execute it impartially and fully, those railroad companies rescinded the old rule and adopted a new one in its stead. The new rule prescribes a new classification, placing articles of the same kind—as coffee, molasses, prunes—in two classes, the dividing line being a carload. If there is a carload of the article it goes into a class paying a lower rate of freight; if the quantity is less than a carload it goes into another class paying a higher rate of freight. Sugar, for example, when a carload is shipped, belongs to the sixth class, and pays 25 cents per 100 pounds from New York to Chicago; if less than a carload, it belongs to the fourth class and pays 35 cents per 100 pounds, a difference of 40 per cent. According to that arrangement, if Mr. Doe ships a carload of sugar—say ten tons, his freight bill would be $50, and if Mr. Roe ships sugar, in the same train, but in quantity less than a carload, his bill would be 40 per cent. larger in proportion to the weight of his sugar. If he sent out 12,500 pounds (carload being 20,000) his freight bill would be exactly the same as that of the large shipper who sent out 20,000 pounds.

The discrimination is felt in business circles, and complaint is entered against the railroad companies by a committee representing the New York Board of Trade and Transportation. The committee addressed a communication to the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners, setting forth the facts and praying that the Board require a return to the old system of classification, or, if that is not the best thing to do, then to prescribe a rule of classification which will at least be just to the small shipper.

This is a very nice point, but it is properly raised, and it must be fairly and promptly dealt with. At first sight the new rule looks reasonable. A query, however, suggests itself: If the rule is necessary or reasonable now, why was it not necessary or reasonable before the new law took effect? Under circumstances which can easily be imagined, the principle of the rule would apply justly. A railroad running through a thinly-settled region, the cars gathering freight at the way stations—fifty pounds, seventy-five pounds, 225 pounds, and so on to the end, would necessarily be more expensive per car or per mile, or per man, than another road whose cars are all filled promptly and at one spot from goods waiting on the platform. In such cases, it would be just to charge more per pound or per hundred pounds than for same quantities in carload lots taken in at one loading and carried the same distance. The difference is justified only on the ground of greater expense necessarily incurred. But the rule does not properly apply on roads and from places where large quantities of freight are always in waiting for shipment. When the great southwest strike occurred, within six hours the accumulation of freight was observable, and a few days served to derange the business of the entire country. During the longshoremen's strike in New York, miles of freight lay upon the wharves awaiting movement. Similar conditions prevailed when the switchmen quit work at Chicago. At great cities there is always abundance of freight ready and waiting, so that no more time is required to load a car with the goods of ten men than if they all belonged to one man. When such goods at such places are put in readiness for shipment, kinds are not mixed promiscuously. Sugar is kept by itself, and so of all groceries, and hardware and furniture and dry goods are not dumped in piles together. And where the destination is the same, the rule applies at both ends of the line. Through freight should be subjected to like charges per pound without regard to the number of pounds.

The foundation principle of the railway is this: It is a highway of travel and traffic established by the people for their benefit, placing it in possession and under control and management of a particular corporation charged with keeping the road in good condition and furnishing reasonable, prompt and regular accommodations for safe and speedy transportation of persons and property, and entitled to charge and receive a reasonable compensation for the service rendered. All competent railroad men understand this, but abuses became so common that the people rebelled against the unjust domination of men who, as in the case of this last classification of freight, would meet in a hotel parlor and determine among themselves what the railroad companies which they represented would compel the people to pay for doing business over their own highways. That rebellion is now under full headway, and will not terminate until all common carriers recognize their proper relations to the public and perform their duties as agents of the people who granted them special privileges in consideration of faithful service.

A small shipper has equal rights with a large shipper. Any other rule would work destruction to the poor man. A country merchant whose purchases are necessarily small is supplying a community that pays its full share for all benefits of government protection, and is entitled to equal privileges on all public highways and among all agents of the people. When he goes to New York or to any other trade center to lay in supplies for his business, he is entitled to equal privileges over any railroad leading in his direction, and this because he is taking supplies to the people, and they are interested more than he in the freight charge, for they will have to pay it. The rule of the common law must be applied in all railroad business, that rule which requires reasonable service and allows reasonable compensation.

Remember the FARMER is now $1 a year.

Some Old Newspapers.

Last week we made mention of a few old papers forwarded us by Mr. Chenoweth. There are five of them, and they are very interesting, not only containing some good matter, but as showing the condition of things and the state of agriculture in past years.

(1) *Northwestern Farmer and Horticultural Journal*, Dubuque, Iowa, May, 1861. This has an article on "The great drouth of 1860," and the writer expresses the opinion that "good farming is the one great remedial agent for many ills to which our agriculture is heir," for, he says, "the thoroughly tilled soil suffers much less than that which has been slightly plowed—slightly harrowed—and perhaps slightly cultivated after." Showers and sunshine are necessary to the production of a good crop, this old Iowa paper says, but when, to a greater or less extent, showers are withheld, it belongs to the farmer to so cultivate his soil that a disastrous result may in part or in whole be modified. The article concludes with—"To overcome the evils of drouth, then, plow deep and fine, and let the roots down into the lower soil."

The premium list of the Iowa State Agricultural Society is published. The fair was to be held at Iowa City, September 24 to 27.

(2) Indiana *Farmer*, Richmond, Ind., July 12, 1852. The first article in this is one calling attention to the good points in a new hay and cotton press, and refers to the hay-making business as for the Southern trade, mentioning boating as the means of transportation. Not a word about railroads. An excellent article on "How to make manure" says: "Immediately after planting in the spring, and after I have used what manure I want, I commence my compost heap for the next season." It was a Massachusetts correspondent, however, that wrote that way. A quotation from *The Plow* shows up the "Marks of a bad farmer," in which it is set forth that among the marks are neglect to educate children, roughness of manners and looseness of morals, and a comfortless appearance about his dwelling.

(3) Ohio *Cultivator*, Columbus, Ohio, August 1 (and 15), 1851, starts out with editorial correspondence from the Crystal Palace, London, in which it appears that the attendance the first four days at the exhibition "average but little short of 70,000 per day." Referring to articles on exhibition, the writer says "the show of plows is quite good, embracing about fifty specimens; though we do not find one among them that we think quite equal to the best steel plows of Ohio and Indiana. The harvesting machines of McCormick & Hussey are vastly superior to any in use in this country, and so are our threshing machines, horse-powers and fanning mills, if lightness and cost are taken into the account as well as efficiency. The same may be said of nearly all our smaller implements and inventions." Of manufactures of cloth, among other things he wrote—"Of cotton goods there is a better show, especially of Merrimack prints, and such others as find sale in foreign countries in competition with the English. A picture of a Galloway cow appears, and the reader is informed that cows of that brand are not good milkers, but they give milk of good quality.

A second letter from Europe appears in August 15th number. The writer had gone to France, and he says of things which he saw there—"The appearance of the country in the grain districts of France and Germany is strikingly different from that of England or the United States. In the first place, no fences or hedges of any kind are to be seen, and the land being very smooth and but gently undulating, its appearance is in many places like a vast prairie, only dotted with here and there a little village or an occasional group of trees. In the next place, the tillers of the land, whether owners or renters, all reside in small towns and villages, instead of isolated farm houses as with us, and all the domestic animals they possess (which are very few) are kept in sheds or stables on what is called the soiling system in England; or if led or driven to pasture, a person is employed to watch them."

(4) *Prairie Farmer*, Chicago, Ill., July, 1851, begins with an article on the price of wool, in which the editor complains of excessive importations of cheap woolen goods from England. He says—"These articles are the remains of stocks left on the hands of English manufacturers, after supplying their own markets." A correspondent wants to know whether ground corn cobs are worth anything as food for stock. A stock man wants good breeding animals advertised. He says "Horses that are not worth advertising are not fit to breed from." A stock article refers to "the stately Durhams," and the writer believes Herefords take the second place among breeds of cattle. One writer says "The *cicado septendecim*, or seventeen-year locust, is now making his appearance in certain districts of northern Illinois."

(5) *The New Genesee Farmer*, Rochester, N. Y., April, 1841, has a good deal about silk, silk worms, cocoons, etc., and a new silk reel is advertised. One writer discusses "Fire wood," another "Rust on wheat," and a third writes on political economy. This last mentioned begins by saying "the cotton planters of the South export more and consume less of their own productions than the farmers and manufacturers of the North." A little way down he says: "But the South very much overrates her importance to the Union when she asserts that because she pays a large portion of our foreign debt with her cotton, she ought on that account to receive her wines and silks without impost." The article concludes: "If there ever was a time when countervailing duties might be tolerated and home productions encouraged as indispensable to this nation's social health, that time has now arrived. For years back we have paid for our surplus imports in United States bank shares, State stocks, etc., etc. But in the utter failure of all these devices, all balances must now be paid in coin, every dollar of which we are told will give to the community three dollars of sound paper currency, which alone can keep up the prices of the real estate of the country in like ratio."

A farmer, writing on "Pleasures and profits of agriculture," says "an acre of good corn land, well manured and properly cultivated will produce eighty bushels of corn in a season."

These old papers call up a great many pleasant memories.

A Pen Flourish.

To any one who will send the names of fifteen persons who are likely to attend college this year, a beautiful pen flourish or copy will be sent. Specify whether the persons are interested in collegiate, musical, art or commercial departments. Address C. E. C., lock box 5, Holton, Kas.

Leg weakness in fowls is the result of rapid growth, and is best met with animal food and tonics. A little meat or worms should be added to the food every day, and a little tincture of iron dropped in the drinking water.

Horticulture.

AMERICAN FORESTRY.

Paper read at the meeting of the American Nurserymen's Association, Chicago, June 15-17, 1887, by Robert Douglas, Waukegan, Ill.

(Continued from last week.)

It is not flattering to our pioneers in the West to read the effusions of new converts published in our Eastern papers, when noting a simple experiment in Europe, to be told that when we have had a hundred years of experience in this country, we will begin to know what they do now. We have reports of all they are doing in Europe, and can bring it into practice in this country, as far as our climate and condition will permit. But the most interesting and most difficult problems must be worked out *here*, just as it has been with agriculture and horticulture in this country. Much less than one hundred years ago, our people were conducting agriculture on the European plan, with their cast iron plows and sickles and reaping hooks. Now we have our mowers and reapers and headers, and twine binders. Less than one hundred years ago our National Pomological Association (of which most of us are members) was deciding the best and most profitable varieties of fruits for cultivation in this country. We soon found that there was not a single variety profitable in all parts of the country, not even in the same latitude, and we soon found that we must recommend each variety for a locality only. Varieties that would prove to be the most hardy and the best bearers in the East would prove to be, in most cases, in the same latitude in the West, so tender that they would winter-kill, or if hardy, the tree would prove to be a shy bearer, and in many cases the fruit almost worthless.

WESTERN HORTICULTURISTS.

You know how you labored for a whole generation. We in the West were with you, and experimented with you, and had the hardest part to endure, for we had the hardest climate, and many kinds recommended by the society would die with us when they were hardy with you. We had to labor under our brighter and hotter sun, parching winds, and long drouths during the summer, and to get together in winter to compare notes. We had no railroads, few stages, deplorable roads, and had to travel long distances, as the country was then sparsely settled in the West. When we met, we would first give our reasons for not arriving on time, how we were mired in the sloughs, or stalled in the snowdrifts, and after that proceed to business. A more earnest, intelligent, industrious set of men was rare to find.

Now what was true of fruit trees, we found to be the same with ornamental trees, and we find it just as true of forest trees, and not only true as regards the West, but also in the East. I will state one case, and could state twenty: When on the grounds of Ben. Perley Moore, two years ago, I noticed a remarkable row of chestnut trees. Noble, grand trees they were, that would strike the admiration of any one. About a five hours' run took me from Boston to Hanover, N. H. I scanned the woods carefully from the car window, but soon lost sight of chestnut trees. Having leisure when at Hanover I inquired particularly about the chestnut tree, and found that it would not endure that climate, not even down on the Connecticut river, sheltered by the hills. Yet one solitary chestnut tree is growing further up the river, planted by a young man who is now old. The tree has never produced a nut. The chestnut has been thoroughly tested in the West—hundreds of thousands planted—yet very few are to be found now, and those in only a few localities, though they have been planted almost everywhere. Some say, "Only grow the kinds found indigenous in the locality where the forest is to be planted." In this case they have got to the root of the subject, but they must still go further and look to the seeds. The red cedar ranges from Florida through all the States of the Northwest, and in the Western Territories to the British Possessions. Is perfectly hardy with us, and grows on the Lake Shore and along most of the small lakes in the county. Yet one year we procured a large quantity of the seeds from western Tennessee and southern Illinois, and found them so tender as not to stand our winters. The black walnut tree is perfectly hardy in our county. One year we planted a lot of nuts from southern Illinois alongside the nuts grown in our county. The Southern grew nearly twice the size of ours during the summer. Next spring they were killed nearly to the ground; ours were alive to the terminal bud.

We have grown seedlings from nearly all the species of conifers grown on the Pacific slope, not only for testing, but in very large quantities, and at very great expense. Sooner or later, they all went to the brush pile, without a single exception. We have grown seedlings of some of the same species, from seeds collected on the Rocky mountains, that have proved perfectly hardy. No man who has made a study of forestry, would speak slightly of forestry, as practiced in Europe, or fail to admire their skill and patience. Their mode is undoubtedly the best for *them*, and they kindly give us the benefit of their experience, just as the American Pomological Association gave us their experience and kindly advice. Yet we had to adopt the motto: "Western trees for Western planters." Now, these Western trees were not necessarily indigenous; indeed, many of them were fruit trees of the European varieties, and some of them recently introduced, so acclimatization had nothing to do in the case.

NATIVE TREES GENERALLY PREFERABLE.

No reasonable man will say—and as far as I know, no man has said—that there are no foreign forest trees adapted to forest uses in this country. We in the West, and you in the East, are willing to give foreign trees the same test we have given the chestnut tree; but at the same time, we are perfectly safe in believing that many foreign trees, indispensable for ornament, may not prove to have the same longevity as our native trees of similar kinds, that nature has grown here without the help of man. Fortunately for us, there is hardly a spot in this whole nation that has not both valuable timber trees, and trees of rapid growth in near proximity, and it is safe to depend in a great measure on these neighboring trees. We find that the white ash is a much finer tree in the East than the green ash. In the far West the green ash is decidedly the best. In these cases, at least, each tree does best in its native locality. We find very many similar cases in our experience.

DEPEND UPON OURSELVES.

I have mentioned these cases to show that we must depend mainly upon ourselves, and while we have a great study, we have certainly a very flattering prospect. No doubt many of our members will still remember the time when farmers in the East were clearing off the forests for cultivation, and how confidently they would talk of the quality of the land, by judging from the kind of timber they saw growing thereon. It is just so in this neighborhood. We have not the variety of timber you have in the East, but principally oak, and they will remark when looking over land, "white oak, good, strong land, good wheat and grass land, but it bakes, and hard to work when wet, etc." "Red oak, warm land, easily worked, but it leaches, etc.;" and so on with their burr oak land, hazel brush land, etc. On the prairies it was just the same. They would comment on resin weed land being excellent, and judge it by the plants growing thereon.

Now the 147,000 acres in Kansas have been planted by such men as these. They represent thousands of stalwart, practical, common-sense men, close observers. They are the owners of the trees they have planted. There is nothing like this to be found in Europe. A few land-owners, a few educated foresters, the rest mere machines for doing the work, that is forestry in Europe.

It will not require 100 years, nor half 100 years, to place America far ahead of all the nations in Europe combined, as growers of artificial forests. Less than fifty years ago, you could not make one in ten of our farmers believe that either tame grasses or trees could be grown on our Illinois prairies. Even now the European foresters are falling far behind us in many respects, or rather we are going ahead, and they are standing still. There is very little to show that they have gained within the last fifty years. They trench and spade their ground to raise their seedlings, and dig their trees with spades. We in this country prepare our land with horses, throw up our seedling beds by horse-power, cultivate and dig our trees, and even prune the roots, by horse-power. A tree-grower in this country who depends on manual labor for growing his trees may make a good living if his land is rising in value, but not otherwise, as far as I know.

COMMON SENSE VS. IDEAL FORESTRY.

When ideal forestry has blown its blast, and men take a common-sense view of the subject, then American forestry will astonish the world. Bitter complaints are made because capitalists do not plant trees by millions. Capitalists will not plant trees as long as so many intelligent and influential men are telling the people that the object in planting trees is to prevent the country from becoming a desert, and that the government should make large appropriations, as it is an industry that the people do not understand, and that individuals will never embark therein. The last generation of farmers cut down the forests without any aid from the government, and it is twice, if not four times as much work to cut down and clear an acre of forest, as it is to plant an acre.

GOVERNMENT FORESTRY.

There is a way in which the government might assist, but whether it would be legal or not, I can not say, and that is to compel the lumbermen, when cutting down a forest, to reserve all trees under a certain girth, and to enact stringent laws to prevent forest fires, and to preserve our forests intact on the upper waters of our great rivers in the Northwest. This would cost nothing, as government now owns the land, and there are no settlers on it.

Possibly I am all wrong, but I think our native forests are the best forestry schools. They will at least teach us that this country is in no danger of becoming a treeless desert. From the Atlantic to the Rocky mountains, wherever the forests have grown, they would grow again if the whole human family were to leave the country. At least this much can be learned by an examination of our forests. Look through New England, especially in the mountainous parts, where they were cutting down the forests and burning the timber to cultivate the land, only fifty years ago. I had the curiosity to examine a spot where they cleared off the forests less than half a century ago. During that time farm crops had been grown, and the land put down to pasture. The white daisy has for years been running out the pasture, and now white pines are running out the daisy.

WHEN FORESTRY WILL PAY.

When forestry in this country is conducted in a plain business manner, and it is shown to capitalists that it is a profitable and safe investment, *as it assuredly is*, it will then be shown that we have the men ready to commence the work. There are not only dozens, but scores of men, members of this association, who could take a contract to plant 1,000 acres annually without interfering with their home business, and deliver it over in ten to twelve months from the signing of the contract. The process is very simple. We will say he makes his contract in February. In March, having ordered the seeds and the tree-digger forwarded, he steps on the train, gets off at the proper place, goes to a neighboring farmer, and leases thirty to forty acres of land prepared for planting corn. He engages breaking teams to break the 1,000 acres, and the same men to cross plow in the autumn. While this is going on he has men and teams growing and cultivating the seedlings. In the prairie country he will be sure to find two months of fine weather during the autumn; thirty days will do. One hundred men will plant 1,000 acres in thirty days. He comes home to his Thanksgiving dinner, after the trees are all planted, and if he is inclined to think he has accomplished something wonderful, he may have his pride somewhat humbled by noticing that a new railroad has been built since he went out, employing 1,000 men, while he has been dallying along with his 125 men; or possibly he may notice a farm on which wheat has been sown a month after he went out and that 20,000 acres of wheat, has been sown on that farm, harvested, and sent to the elevator, and the whole 20,000 acres fall plowed, ready for another crop the following spring. Let us possess our souls in patience. The fertile districts of this country will not become a desert in less than 100 years, but in less time than that, much of the desert portion of the country will blossom as the rose.

On the Western slope of our country we have a climate equal to the best and mildest climate in Europe. Much of the desert land only requires water to make it as fertile as could be wished for. Our people will not stand idle and see the waters of the Rio Grande, the Colorado, and other great rivers of the West, carrying the waters from the mountains into the Gulf of California and Gulf of Mexico. Men who have within fifty years banded this, the unexplored country, with railroads, making the journey less than five days, which then required over five months, and brought in a population that is raising foreign grapes by the hundred thousand tons; men who have chained the lightning and compelled it to do the work of 10,000 mail carriers, can control these rivers, and make them do our bidding, *and will do it;* and both native and foreign trees will be grown on these deserts, not European trees, or rather, not from the northern part of Europe, but trees from similar climates, from Asia and Australia. And whatever you may do on the seaboard, we in the West will be looking toward Japan, the Amoor river, and other dry climates for our ornamental trees and novelties, yet it is very doubtful if you will ever find forest trees on this globe better than the trees we already have around us.

About the Forests.

The American Forestry Congress is advertised to meet this year at Springfield, Ill. The time fixed is September 14 to 16. The circular announcing the meeting says: "We claim that the present reported forest area of the country (less than 500,000,000 acres) cannot, in its present condition, and under present methods of utilization, furnish a continuous supply of wood of all kinds even to our present population of 60,000,000, the annual consumption being over twenty billion cubic feet; that the supply of building material, if slaughtered in the same manner as heretofore, without regard to recuperation, will be practically exhausted before any new crop now started can be ready for use; that our supplies will be inferior in quality and inferior in amount per acre, if left to nature's methods of reforestation after the forcible interference by man, while an increased population will make larger demands on these resources; that in spite of the employment of substitutes, the consumption of wood is increasing with the increase of population all over the world. (In Germany the consumption of coal has increased 265 per cent. within twenty-four years, and yet the wood consumption has increased in a similar ratio). We claim, that considered merely as regards material supply, the question of forest preservation has reached a stage where the earnest attention of the economist is called for."

The Kennett (Pa.) *Advance* puts the case well: "Farming may be a laborious and irksome business and the profits of agriculture discouraging, but there is one thing which the farmer may possess of which every man in any other avocation may well envy him, and that is his absolute independence. Men engaged in trade frequently feel obliged to refrain from doing what they consider their duty lest in its performance they may injure their business. In Kennett Square the house to house canvass for signers to a remonstrance against the granting of a license to our one hotel developed a number of cases of this kind, and two or three persons who signed the remonstrance were subsequently overcome by their fears and had their names stricken off, the fear of a boycott proving too powerful for their sense of duty. The farmer, however, has nothing of this kind to fear. He is absolutely his own master, and neither his religious, moral, political or social beliefs or disbeliefs may in any way be used to the injury of his worldly prospects. He wears no man's collar. And after all this is more desirable than riches or place. One's manhood is something more to be desired than something that has to be gained by constantly "crooking the pregnant hinges of the knee," or bowing to the caprice and whim of people we may in our inmost soul loathe and despise."

WEST BROOK, NORTH CAROLINA, September 6, 1886.

DR. A. T. SHALLENBERGER, Rochester, Pa.—*Dear Sir:* The two boxes of Pills you sent me did everything you said they would. My son was the victim of Malaria, deep-set, by living in Florida two years, and the Antidote has done more than five hundred dollars' worth of other medicines could have done for him. I have had one of my neighbors try the medicine, and it cured him immediately. I now recommend it to every one suffering from Malaria.

Respectfully yours, W. W. MONROE.

The Anti-Poverty Society, being organized by Henry George and Dr. McGlynn, is arousing a good deal of interest. Those gentlemen claim that land, like water and air, is the heritage of man, and that every individual is entitled, by right of nature, to the use of as much land as he needs for himself and those dependent upon him. They would abolish ownership of land altogether, and in its stead have only renting. They would make the general government the agent of the people for the purpose of apportioning land and collecting rent, the rent money taking the place of taxes. At a meeting in New York city, recently, Dr. McGlynn was asked how his society proposes to abolish poverty, and in replying he said: "We are going to do it by persuading voters to accept our ideas; by electing an anti-poverty majority Legislature and Congress. In every future election we are to nominate candidates of our own, pledged to carry out our ideas, and we are to keep on reiterating our platform of principles." The audience cheered itself hoarse when Dr. McGlynn said that the labor party, with its anti-poverty principles, would make no compromise with any other political party, but would nominate absolutely independent united labor candidates for every elective office. Then he said: "We will have a candidate for President, too."

It has been suggested that farm horses be sold by weight, in addition to other qualities, so as to induce farmers to raise larger and better horses.

How to Cure Skin & Scalp Diseases with the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

TORTURING, DISFIGURING, ITCHING, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

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

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays itching and inflammation, clears the skin and scalp of crusts, scales and sores, and restores the hair.

CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, is indispensable in treating skin diseases, baby humors, skin blemishes, chapped and oily skin. CUTICURA REMEDIES are the great skin beautifiers.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

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No. 114 West Sixth street, TOPEKA, KAS.

Tutt's Pills

will save the dyspeptic from many days of misery, and enable him to eat whatever he wishes. They prevent

Sick Headache,

cause the food to assimilate and nourish the body, give keen appetite, and

Develop Flesh

and solid muscle. Elegantly sugar coated. Price, 25cts. per box.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

SURE cure for epilepsy or fits in 24 hours Free to poor. Dr. Kruse, M.C., 2336 Hickory St., St. Louis, Mo.

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HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFICS

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

CURES—Fevers, Congestions, Inflammation.
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F. F.—Colic or Gripes, Bellyache.
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Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual, Witch Hazel Oil and Medicator, $7.00
Price, Single Bottle (over 50 doses), - .60
Sold by Druggists; or Sent Prepaid on Receipt of Price.
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In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for **Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness,** and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.—Humphreys' Medicine Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

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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.
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References:—P. B. Weare Commission Co. and Hide & Leather National Bank, Chicago.
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KANSAS HOME NURSERY
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BEST HOME-GROWN TREES. Choice Fruit and Ornamental Trees of *real merit* for the Western Tree-Planters. Also best **Fruit and Flower Plates.** Water-proof. Samples by mail, 10 cents each; $6.00 per 100, by express.
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A full line of Nursery Stock, Ornamental Trees, Roses and Shrubbery. ☞ We have no substitution clause in our orders, and deliver everything as specified. **220 Acres in Nursery Stock.**
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Established 1857.

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Now ready; can be shipped with perfect safety and sure to grow.
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Parties desiring to buy in large or small quantities will save money by purchasing our stock.
We have Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry and Evergreen Trees. Grape Vines in all varieties, and FOREST TREES a specialty. Osage Hedge Plants and Russian Mulberry in any quantity.
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MILLIONS
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TEN MILLION FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.
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ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND TWO-YEAR APPLE TREES—Grown from whole root grafts.
FIVE THOUSAND IRISH JUNIPERS—Two-feet, SPLENDID WALNUTS, and other forest tree seeds and nuts, prime and fresh.
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D. W. COZAD,
Box 25, LACYGNE, LINN CO., KANSAS.

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IMPROVED HIRES ROOT BEER
25 CENTS PACKAGE
Makes Five Gallons of a delicious, sparkling temperance beverage. Strengthens and purifies the blood. Its purity and delicacy commend it to all. Sold by druggists and storekeepers everywhere.

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The Syracuse Nurseries offer for the fall of 1887, a large and unusually choice stock of **Standard Apples, Standard, Half Standard** and **Dwarf Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries** and **Quinces.** Also a full line of other **Nursery Stock** both **Fruit** and **Ornamental, Shrubs** and **Roses.** With an experience of nearly half a century, soil especially adapted to the growth of trees, and growing only for the trade we can offer special inducements to Nurserymen and Dealers, and solicit their correspondence or a personal examination of our stock before making contracts for fall.
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INVALUABLE TO EVERY HOUSEHOLD.
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GRANDEST BOOK PUBLISHED!

THE MODERN FAMILY PHYSICIAN AND HYGIENIC GUIDE was written by three of the most eminent physicians known to the profession—Drs. Richardson, Ford and Vanderbeck—whose experience forms a world of learning. They have produced a volume that has for its object the prevention and cure of disease, and so perfect is the work in every detail that nothing of the kind can approach it. The aim of the book, to benefit mankind everywhere, has been accomplished. It is emphatically the **Grandest Household Work of the Times.**

You want to know what to do for the various ailments of life; how to eat, and what is the most wholesome food; how to prepare it; how to exercise; in short, how to enjoy life?—The Family Physician tells you. The Vegetable Materia Medica provides Nature's remedies for a multitude of complaints and chapter upon chapter of useful knowledge completes a work never equaled.

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The Poultry Yard.

Success in Chicken-Raising.

Success in raising chickens depends on little things: selection of the eggs, construction of the nest, regularity in feeding, etc. The best place for a nest after April 1, is a coop and barrel. The coop, thirty inches square, is made of two-inch stuff for a frame; sides and back of one-half inch match boards, roof of common clap-boards, laid four inches to the weather side and fifteen inches high. A slide door is put in the rear to admit of passage to and from the barrel which is settled one-fourth into the ground level. The nest is made of hay chaff, or fine hay or straw; the bottom is flat, to prevent the eggs from doubling up and getting broken. The eggs should be medium size, round and smooth; very large, small, or long slim eggs are liable to break, and hatch less evenly. Nine to thirteen eggs, according to the size of the hen, is the right number for a sitting. During incubation the eggs should be examined, and the soiled ones washed in luke-warm water and wiped dry, and the nest freshly made up; for an egg coated with the albumen of another will not hatch. Often an egg will begin to hatch and the germ die, and the egg becomes rotten. The heat of the hen then generates gases, causing the egg to burst. In such cases the remaining eggs seldom hatch. Fifteen per cent. of such gas in the air is death to man, and it is quite fatal to the life within the porous egg walls, confined about them as it is by the brooding hen. Unless the accident is known at once, and the nest and eggs cleaned, it is best to throw away the eggs and reset the hen.

When the chicks are hatched do not remove the coop or brood to the lawn or field, or feed them, till the hen shall, of her own accord, have brought her brood off the nest into the coop. Then feed for the first week on scalded milk and crackers, and hard-boiled eggs, chopped; this to be followed by canary or millet seed, baked Johnny cake, cracked corn, and whole corn when they are old enough to swallow it. Whenever the chicks get the diarrhea, scalded milk to drink, all water being removed from their reach, will soon correct the evil. The slats in front of the coop should be fully three inches apart; the evil of close paling is seen in deformed chicks which slip their hips down by squeezing through. When the chicks are three weeks old the door of the coop can be thrown open in fair weather, and the hen and her brood allowed to roam at will.

The coop should be removed every two or three days to a fresh plot of grass; the chicks are thus saved many evils which result from vermin. Carbolic test eggs, if used from the eighth to the eighteenth day of incubation, will bring the hen and her brood off the nest free from lice, and with care as to cleanliness by whitewashing, or the use of carbolic acid in water, sprinkled in and about the coop, all will be well. It is such care as this that rears the premium chicks for the fall shows. The best food to fit birds for exhibition is baked johnny cake and milk, for in it they find all they need for fine condition and fine plumage. The chickens at four months should be separated; the cockerels removed to one inclosure and the pullets to another, if the best results are desired. He who rises early enough to secure to his chickens a warm breakfast, as they come from the coop to the dewy grass, will have the premium fowls; while the sluggard who allows his flock to wait for their breakfast, and to go many times supperless to bed, will have a scrubby flock to show in the fall. The fact that his birds were hatched from eggs laid by fine stock will not save him, for it is not only essential that fowls be well bred, but they must also be well cared for, if one is to win the prizes or have first-rate poultry.—*I. K. Felch, in Journal of Agriculture.*

Feed turkeys daily enough to induce them to return home regularly at night.

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

The fall term of Pond's Business College, Topeka, Kas., reopens September 12. Business and short-hand courses excellent—no better east or west, north or south. Come.

How charming is divine philosophy!
Not harsh and crabbed, as dull fools suppose;
But musical as is Apollo's lute,
And a perpetual feast of nectared sweets,
Where no crude surfeit reigns. —*Milton.*

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.

Man is his own star, and the soul that can
Render an honest and perfect man,
Commands all light, all influence, all fate,
Nothing to him falls early or too late.
Our acts our angels are, or good or ill,
Our fatal shadows, that walk by us still.
—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*

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.

Farm Loans.

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

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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.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, August 8, 1887.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 4,900, shipments 200. Receipts mostly Texans and Indians. Fair to choice heavy native steers 3 90a4 15, butchers steers 3 30a3 95, fair to good feeders 3 30a3 50, stockers 2 10a2 60, common grass to good corn-fed Texans and Indians 2 00a3 50.

HOGS—Receipts 2,300, shipments 1,500. Market steady. Choice heavy and butchers selections 5 25a5 30, medium to choice packing and yorkers 4 30a4 40, pigs 4 40a5 00.

SHEEP—Receipts 2,300, shipments 1,400. Fair to fancy clipped 3 10a4 10, lambs 3 10a4 50.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 2,000, shipments 3,000. Market steady for good, shade lower for common. Stockers and feeders, 1 50a3 00; cows, bulls and mixed, 1 00a2 80; Texas cattle, 1 50a3 40.

HOGS—Receipts 13,000, shipments 3,000. Market slow. Rough and mixed 4 65a5 25, packing and shipping 5 10a5 40, light 4 60a5 25, skips 3 00a4 00.

SHEEP—Receipts 3,000, shipments 500. Market stronger. Natives 2 50a3 05, Western 3 00a3 60, Texans 2 50a3 50, lambs 4 35a4 50.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday 2,055. Market active for offerings of good quality, while others were about steady. Sales of best steers ranged from 2 65a3 30.

HOGS—Receipts since Saturday 3,482. The offerings to-day were generally of a common quality, and the market was stronger for good and 5a10c higher for common and medium. The extreme range of sales was 3 50a5 27½; bulk at 4 80a5 15.

SHEEP—Receipts since Saturday 502. Market steady and nominally unchanged.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 78½a79c elevator, 79¾a80¾c delivered.

CORN—No. 2, 47a48c elevator, 48c delivered.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, cash, 68a68½c.

CORN—Excited and closed ¾c higher. Cash, 36⅝c.

OATS—Firmer. Cash, 23½a24c.

RYE—Quiet at 43½c.

Chicago.

Cash quotations were as follows:

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 67⅝a68c; No. 3 spring, nominal; No. 2 red, 70⅞c.

CORN—No. 2, 40½c.

OATS—No. 2, 24½c.

RYE—No. 2, 43½c.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts at regular elevators since last report 10,193 bus., withdrawals 10,468 bus., leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day 184,252 bus. The market to-day on 'change was merely nominal, with no sales on the call of any of the different grades, either for cash or future delivery. No. 2 red winter, no bids nor offerings. On track by sample: No. 2 soft cash, 66½c.

CORN—Receipts at regular elevators since last report 1,005 bus., and withdrawals 2,752 bus., leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day 94,777 bus. There was a stronger market to-day on 'change and values higher. On the call No. 2 was nominal except for August, which sold at 35¾c against 34c bid Saturday when 34⅝c was asked. On track by sample: No. 2 cash 37½c.

OATS—No. 2 cash, 23c bid, no offerings. On track by sample: No. 2 mixed, cash, 24½c.

RYE—No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings; August, 1 car at 43c.

HAY—Receipts 36 cars. Market weak. New, fancy, small baled, 7 50a8 00; large baled, 7 00a7 50; wire-bound 50c less.

OIL-CAKE—Per 100 lbs. sacked, 1 25; 20 00 per ton, free on board cars; car lots, 18 00 per ton.

SEEDS—We quote: Flaxseed, 93c per bushel on a basis of pure. Castor beans, 1 00 for prime.

BUTTER—Light receipts and market firm. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 22c; good, 18c; fine dairy in single package lots, 18c; store-packed, do., 14a16c for choice; poor and low grade, 10c.

CHEESE—We quote: Full cream 11c, part skim flats 6a7c, Young America 11½c.

EGGS—Receipts light and market firm at 8½c per dozen for fresh.

POTATOES—Home-grown, 30a40c per bus.

PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually ¼c higher. Sugar-cured meats (canvassed or plain): Hams 13c, breakfast bacon 11c, dried beef 13c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides 8 00, long clear sides 7 90, shoulders 5 50, short clear sides 8 60. Smoked meats: clear rib sides 8 75, long clear sides 8 65, shoulders 6 50, short clear sides 9 25. Barrel meats: mess pork 15 00. Choice tierce lard 6 37½.

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If so, it is of great importance to you to be fully informed as to the cheapest, most direct and most pleasant route. You will wish to purchase your ticket *via* the route that will subject you to no delays, and by which through trains are run. Before you start, you should provide yourself with a map and time table of the Gulf Route (Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Gulf R. R.), the only direct route from and *via* Kansas City to all points in Eastern and Southern Kansas, Southwest Missouri, and Texas. Practically the only route from the West to all Southern cities. Entire trains with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, and Free Reclining Chair Cars, Kansas City to Memphis; through Sleeping Car, Kansas City to New Orleans. No change of cars of any class, Kansas City to Chattanooga, Knoxville and Bristol, Tenn. This is the direct route, and many miles the shortest line to Little Rock, Hot Springs, Eureka Springs, Fort Smith, Van Buren, Fayetteville, and all points in Arkansas. Send for a large map. Send for a copy of our "Missouri and Kansas Farmer," an 8-page illustrated paper, containing full and reliable information in relation to the great States of Missouri and Kansas. Issued monthly and mailed free.

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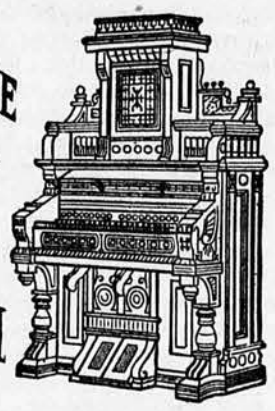
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GALLOWAY BULLS,
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53 State Street, - CHICAGO.

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 appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker-up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

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

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

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

No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray.

If an animal liable to be taken up, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

Any person taking up an estray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township giving a correct description of such stray.

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

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up (ten days after posting), make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

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

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

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

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker-up may have had, and report the same on their appraisement.

In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of the stray, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray.

Any person who shall 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 28, 1887.

Barber county—Robt. J. Talioferro, clerk.

MARE AND COLT—Taken up by E. T. Mathew, in Hazelton tp., (P. O. Hazelton), July 6, 1887, one iron-gray mare, weight 1,200 pounds, blind in right eye, no brand; horse colt, bay, two white feet, no brand; valued at $150.

Sedgwick county—E. P. Ford, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by James M. Walker, in Minneha tp., June 24, 1887, one sorrel horse, 6 years old, 14 hands high; valued at $40.

Nemaha county—R. S. Robbins, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by G. W. Conrad, in Capioma tp., (P. O. Capioma), July 8, 1887, one dun mare pony, about 4 years old, branded E on left jaw and Mexican brand on left hip; valued at $20.

Bourbon county—E. J. Chapin, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by C. Goucher, in Pawnee tp., June 30, 1887, one sorrel horse pony, about 12 years old, blind in left eye, branded W on right hip; valued at $15.

Ness county—G. D. Barber, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by F. L. Murdock, in Center tp., June 3, 1887, one bay horse pony, brand on shoulder and hip, right hind foot white, star in forehead; valued at $35.

PONY—By same, one iron-gray mare pony, no brand; valued at $40.

Johnson county—Henry V. Chase, clerk.

COW—Taken up by ——, one dark red cow, about 5 years old, branded O on hip, rope mark around head at base of horns: valued at $12.

Shawnee county—D. N. Burdge, clerk.

BULL—Taken up by H. W. Hampe, in Dover tp., July 2, 1887, one dark red bull, about 2 years old, a little white under body and on front legs, branded B on left hip, no other marks or brands visible; valued at $15.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 4, 1887.

Brown county—G. I. Prewitt, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Robert Gaston, in Hamlin tp., July 11, 1887, one 1-year-old red steer, crop off left ear, swallow-fork in right, branded H on left hip; valued at $15.

Chase county—J. J. Massey, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by A. L. Morrison, in Bazaar tp., (P. O. Matfield Green), one horse pony, 4 years old, 14 hands high, four white feet, white face, no other marks or brands; valued at $30.

Atchison county—Chas. H. Krebs, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Wm. Fitz Charles, in Shannon tp. (P. O. Atchison), June 29, 1887, one light gray mare, 16 hands high, no marks or brands, 9 or 10 years old; valued at $50.

Pratt county—Demcy Lewis, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Henry Secrest, in Haynesville tp. (P. O. Silverton), one gray horse pony, 15 hands high, heart-shaped brand in left flank; valued at $40.

PONY—By same, one sorrel horse pony, 14½ hands high, heart-shaped brand in left flank; valued at $40.

Comanche county—Chas. P. Overman, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Geo. A. Poppleton, in Powell tp., (P. O. Poppleton), July 8, 1887, one red and white yearling heifer, indescribable brand; valued at $7.

Cherokee county—L. R. McNutt, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by T. Conklin, in Pleasant View tp., July 6, 1887, one dark brown or black mare, branded XZ on left thigh, right hind foot white, star in forehead and supposed to be about 8 years old.

Jefferson county—E. L. Worswick, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Abram Stauffer, in Delaware tp., on or about the 11th day of July, 1887, one bay horse pony, white strip on face, white left hind foot, brand on left jaw q, brand on left shoulder Y S, indescribable brand on hip; valued at $15.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 11, 1887.

Hamilton county—Thos. H. Ford, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by M. M. Glover, in Stanton tp., (P. O. Syracuse), July 22, 1887, one bay mare, 7 years old, 5 feet high, blind in right eye, right hind foot white, no brands; valued at $35.

Cowley county—S. J. Smock, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by John Mason, in Grant tp., (P. O. Add Otto), July 11, 1887, one roan horse pony, branded 118D and 2R with a line or stroke over the latter brand.

Hodgeman county—E. E. Lawrence, clerk.

PONY MARE AND COLT—Taken up by H. W. Fiedler, in Sterling tp., (P. O. Orwell), July 20, 1887, one bay pony mare, (followed by mule colt), two white feet on left side and white spot in face, Spanish brands on both thighs; valued at $25.

Marshall county—J. F. Wright, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Geo. W. Kelly, in Noble tp., July 9, 1887, one roan mare Texas pony, about 7 years old, branded on right hip; valued at $20.

PONY—By same, one bay Texas filley, about 2 years old; valued at $15.

STEER—Taken up by J. M. Watson, in Clear Fork tp., May 7, 1887, one red 2-year-old steer.

STEER—By same, one roan 2-year-old steer; both valued at $20.

Saline county—Joseph Sargent, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Henry M. Cooper, in Smoky View tp., (P. O. Bridgeport), July 8, 1887, one bay mare, about 14 hands high, a little white on nose, two hind feet white, branded O on left hip; valued at $30.

Labette county—W. W. Cook, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by I. M. Layton, in Hackberry tp., July 20, 1887, one roan mare, 6 years old, 15 hands high, branded N on right shoulder; valued at $25.

MARE—By same, one dark roan mare, 3 years old, 14 hands high; valued at $20.

FILLEY—By same, one roan mare colt, 2 years old; valued at $15.

COLT—By same, one mouse-colored horse colt, 2 years old; valued at $15.

Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by L. Don Spellman, in Emporia tp., August 2, 1887, one black mare, 6 or 7 years old, four white feet, some white in face, scar on each side probably made by stirrups or spurs, brand similar to HP on right shoulder; valued at $35.

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Have extra well-bred young bulls, ready to head herds, for sale *now* at terms to suit.

Also two handsome, rangy,

FINELY-BRED TROTTING STALLIONS for sale.

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EARLY DAWN HEREFORD HERD,

The Champion Herd of the West,

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New Catalogues on appplication.

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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 Delley 9495.

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LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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Kansas Farmers' Fire Insurance Company,

OF

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 Incurance Department of this State shows the *KANSAS FARMERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY* has more assets for every one hundred dollars at risk than any other company doing business in this State, viz.:

The *Kansas Farmers'* has $1.00 to pay $18.00 at risk; the Home, of New York, $1.00 to pay $46.00; the Continental, of New York, $1.00 to pay $80.00; the German, of Freeport, Ill., $1.00 to pay $70.00, the Burlington of Iowa, $1.00 to pay $78.00, and the State of Iowa has $1.00 to pay $79.00 at risk.

Garden City,

The QUEEN CITY of the Arkansas Valley.

Surrounded by the FINEST LANDS in Kansas. Lands cheap, but developing rapidly. *Now is the time to invest!* Deeded Lands, $4 to $7 per acre.

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The leading Real Estate Firm in GARDEN CITY, KANSAS.

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.

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

Correspondence solicited.

The Veterinarian.

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

ENLARGED PASTERN.—A three-year-old mare has a hind pastern which is constantly increasing in size; it was first noticed about one year ago. It is now about twice the size of the other joint, but there is no fever, and it is hard and has the effect of raising her heel about one and one-half inches. When she commences to go she is very lame, but soon only a stiffness is noticeable in her gait. She was cut badly in a wire fence about the same time this swelling was first noticed, but I do not think it caused the swelling, though it might, as I did not see her at the time. Please tell me how to stop its growth or cure it if possible. [I would think that from your description there can be very little doubt that the cutting of the colt's pastern by the wire was the starting point of the swelling of the pastern. As a result of severe laceration there is apt to be inflammation set up which extends to all the tissues of the pastern and produces a general swelling or enlargement of the same. Another effect of such an injury is that the horn-forming parts secrete or form horn faster than usual, and thus will cause the heel of the affected leg to be as you describe—one and one-half inches higher or longer than the other. To remedy this you should direct the shoeing-smith to cut away the excessive growth of horn at the heel until the horn at the heel and other parts of the foot is of same depth as that of the opposite foot. If there seems any tendency in the pastern to grow larger the hair might be shortened and tincture of iodine applied on it three or four times a week. I incline to think that the sinews behind and in front of the pastern have become adherent or grown fast to the parts about them, so that the colt will always move rather stiffly. As there is no fever present and the condition of the pastern is the result of previous disease, it does not seem probable that measures other than those recommended will be of any service.]

CONTRACTION OF THE FEET.—About one year ago I purchased a valuable horse that had what would be called a close heel; in other words, his foot was round, and close at heel, was about four or four and a half inches from the ground to the hair on the heel. As the roads became hard and dry I noticed he would flinch, and at the same time thought I could detect a slight depression on the shoulder, like sweeney. When he was reshod I found the hoof unduly hard, and the frog dry, hard, and apparently lifeless. With time the sweeney increased, until it was well marked, notwithstanding I was using a liniment on it calculated to stimulate and fill out the parts. Having failed to cure the sweeney I turned my attention to the feet. I soaked them in cold water from one to two hours a day until it was so cold I had to stop. During all this time I had the shoes reset as often as once in six weeks. During the cold weather I had leather placed under the shoes, and poured in tar and rosin with a little oil. This treatment I have kept up until now. The frog and sole of the foot are becoming softer; the mare is in a healtny state, but they appear to grow very slowly. The sweeney is as bad as ever, but the skin is loose, while the foot is more tender than a year ago. Will you please give me full directions as to treatment of feet and shoulders? [We would incline to think that at the time you bought the animal its feet were diseased. There is a form of contraction which is apt to escape notice; and in horses so affected the frog becomes small and hard, and appears to have shrunk upward, and in such feet a chronic form of inflammation affects the navicular joint, sometimes entirely subsiding and at other times reappearing suddenly, and this it is very apt to do if the horse is driven on hard roads. This kind of lameness frequently affects horses whose heels are high and upright. The treatment you have applied to the horse's feet was well adapted to his case, and its failure to remove the lameness may be accounted for by the fact that the disease of the navicular joint is of such a chronic character that it cannot be permanently removed. In such a case, if the shoes are removed, the hair might be trimmed from the front and sides of the pastern to the top of the coronet and a blister applied. The horse might then be kept in a box stall with an earthern floor for two or three weeks. If the lameness is removed he should be shod with plain shoes, the toes of which should be beveled, *i. e.*, hammered so as to present the appearance at the toe of a shoe which has been worn for ten days. The horse should then be worked on the farm, as in our experience such horses will go sound if worked on a farm, but will go lame if worked on hard roads. The shoulders do not need any treatment, as the sweeney or wasting of the muscles is merely the result of the chronic foot lameness.]

ROUGH ON RATS
TRADE MARK
DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE

Gone where the Woodbine Twineth.
Rats are smart, but "ROUGH ON RATS" beats them. Clears out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Water Bugs, Flies, Beetles, Moths, Ants, Mosquitoes, Bed-bugs, Insects, Potato Bugs, Sparrows, Skunks, Weasel, Gophers, Chipmunks, Moles, Musk Rats, Jack Rabbits, Squirrels. 15c. & 25c.

HEN LICE.
"ROUGH ON RATS" is a complete preventive and destroyer of Hen Lice. Mix a 25c. box of "ROUGH ON RATS" to a pail of whitewash, keep it well stirred up while applying. Whitewash the whole interior of the Hennery; inside and outside of the nests, or after hens have set a week, sprinkle the "ROUGH ON RATS" dry powder, lightly over the eggs and nest bed. The cure is radical and complete.

POTATO BUGS
For Potato Bugs, Insects on Vines, Shrubs, Trees, 1 pound or half the contents of a $1.00 box of "ROUGH ON RATS" (Agricultural Size) to be *thoroughly* mixed with one to two barrels of plaster, or what is better air slacked lime. Much depends upon thorough mixing, so as to completely distribute the poison. Sprinkle it on plants, trees or shrubs when damp or wet, and is quite effective when mixed with lime, dusted on without moisture. While in its concentrated state it is the most active and strongest of all Bug Poisons; when mixed as above is comparatively harmless to animals or persons, in any quantity they would take. If preferred to use in liquid form, a tablespoonful of the full strength "ROUGH ON RATS" Powder, well shaken, in a keg of water and applied with a sprinkling pot spray syringe or whisk broom, will be found very effective. Keep it well stirred up while using. Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers. 15c., 25c. & $1.
E. S. WELLS, Chemist, Jersey City, N. J.

TOWHEAD STOCK FARM
LEONARD HEISEL,
CARBONDALE, (OSAGE CO.), KANSAS,
Importer and Breeder of

Prince of the Times 4650.

Clydesdale & Norman HORSES.
I have a choice collection of Imported Pure-bred and Registered Clydesdales at low prices. Each Stallion guaranteed a breeder. Correspondence solicited.

E. BENNETT & SON,
TOPEKA, - KANSAS,

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF
Percheron, Clydesdale and Coach Horses.
106 Head of Stallions just arrived from Europe. Choice stock for sale on easy terms. We won all the leading prizes at Kansas State Fair last fall.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue, free on application.

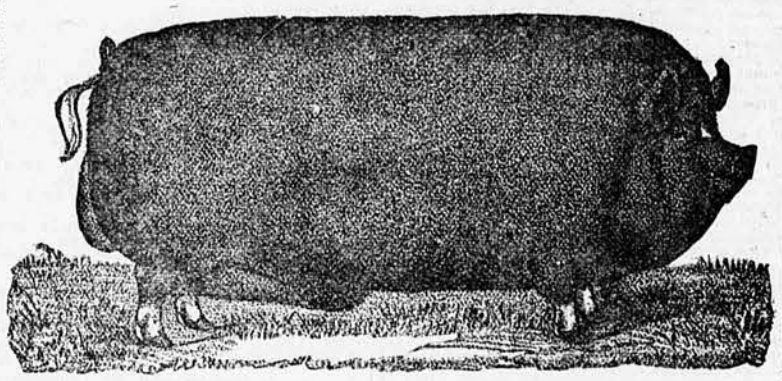
IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF
ENGLISH SHIRE AND SUFFOLK PUNCH HORSES
—AND—
RED POLLED CATTLE.

Monitor (3232).

Peter Piper (717).

We have on hand a very choice collection, including a recent importation of horses, several of which have won many prizes in England, *which is a special guarantee of their soundness and superiority of form and action.* Our stock is selected with great care by G. M. SEXTON, *Auctioneer to the Shire Horse Society of England.* Prices low and terms easy. Send for catalogues to
SEXTON, WARREN & OFFORD,
34 East Fifth Ave., Topeka, or Maple Hill, Kansas.

ROME PARK STOCK FARM.
PURE-BRED POLAND-CHINAS. LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.



T. A. HUBBARD, PROP'R, WELLINGTON, KANSAS.—Sweepstakes on herd, breeders' ring, boar and sow, wherever shown in 1886, except on boar at Winfield, winning (75) premiums at four fairs, including *Grand Silver Medal for Best herd at Topeka.* Stock recorded in Ohio Poland-China and American Berkshire Records. In addition to my own breeding, the animals of this herd are now and have been prize-winners, selected from the notable and reliable herds of the United States, without regard to price. The **best and largest herd in the State.** I will furnish first-class hogs or pigs *with individual merit* and a *gilt-edged pedigree.* Single rates by express. Personal inspection solicited. Correspondence invited.

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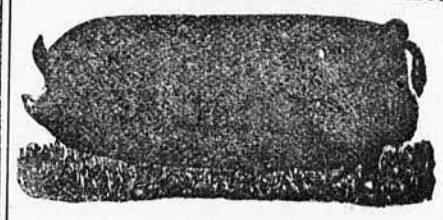
Importers and Breeders of French Draft and French Coach Horses. We have now over 75 head of imported French Draft Stallions and Mares on hand. Our importations this year have been selected from the best breeding district in France. Our stock is all recorded in France and in the National Register of French 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. DEGEN BROS.

Chester White, Berkshire and Poland-China Pigs, fine Setter Dogs, Scotch Collies, Fox Hounds and Beagles, Sheep and Poultry, bred and for sale by W. GIBBONS & CO., West Chester, Chester Co., Pa.
Send stamp for Circular and Price List.

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

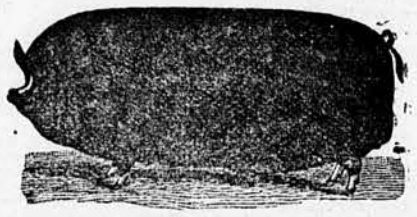
SELECT HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES!
G. W. BERRY, PROP'R, TOPEKA, KAS.
My breeders have been selected, regardless of expense, from the leading herds of the United States; are bred from the best stock ever imported, and represent seven different families. Healthy pigs from prize-winning stock for sale. Write for circular and prices or come and see. [Mention this paper.]

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD
—OF—
Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



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

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.



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

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POLAND-CHINA & DUROC-JERSEY SWINE of the most popular strains, at prices to suit the times. Send for catalogue and price list.
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THOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINAS.

Choice animals of all ages generally on hand at prices to suit the times. Orders for extra show **Spring Pigs** should be sent in at once. A few choice Sows with pig, for sale. Breeders recorded in A. P.-C. Record. Pedigree with every sale. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Low rates by express. F. W. TRUESDELL, LYONS, KAS.

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Established 1845. THOROUGHBRED POLAND CHINAS as produced by A. C. Moore & Sons, Canton, Ill.
We breed from 160 sows and 12 males. All recorded in A. P. C. Record. Pigs all eligible to record. Pedigree sent when desired.

Swine Journal 25 Cents in 1 & 2 ct. stamps.
Photo Card of 48 Breeders sent free.
COME AND SEE OUR STOCK. We have special rates by express.
If not as represented we will pay your expenses.

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Full information regarding the great and rapidly-developing Southwestern Kansas given on application.
200,000 ACRES OF CHEAP LANDS FOR SALE!
Price $2.25 to $6.00 per acre. Terms easy. All inquiries about Western Kansas promptly answered, and the "Settler's Guide" sent free. Railroad fare one way free to buyers of a half section, and round trip fare refunded to buyers of a section of land.
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Bales one to two tons an hour. Loads 10 to 15 tons in car. Double Working. Easy on man and beast. Uses no doors.

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Heebners' Patent Level-Tread Horse-Powers,

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Heebners' Improved Threshing Machines, Fodder-Cutters, Corn-Shellers, Wood-Saws, Field-Rollers. Extraordinary success with latest improvements. *Catalogues Free.*

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The Lightning Hay Press.

Superior to any other press made. Send for descriptive circular and price list.

K. C. HAY PRESS CO.,
Foot of Sixth street, KANSAS CITY, Mo.
When writing advertiser mention KANSAS FARMER.

I WANT ACTIVE ENERGETIC MEN

and Women all over the country to sell the **Missouri Steam Washer. Why does it pay to act as my Agent?** *Because* the arguments in its favor are so numerous and convincing that sales are made with little difficulty. I will ship a Washer on two weeks' trial on liberal terms, to be returned at my expense if not satisfactory. Agents can thus test it for themselves. Don't fail to write for terms and illustrated circular with outline of arguments to be used in making sales.

J. WORTH, 17th & Franklin Ave., **St. Louis, Mo.**

(Sent prepaid on 2 weeks' trial to persons for their own use where I have no Agent. Ask particulars about Free Trial.)

We manufacture Hydraulic, Jetting, Artesian and Gas Well Machinery. Business pays large profits; small capital needed; plenty of work. Acme Wind Mills, Pumps and appliance. Special Tube Well Pipe. Send 14c. and we will mail or express you, charges prepaid, the fullest, most compact, most elegant Catalogue published in our line.

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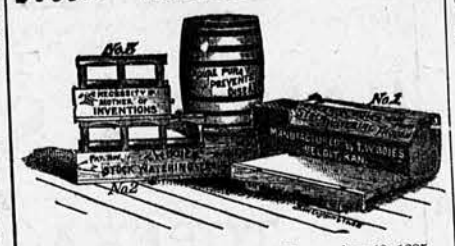
AUTOMATIC NON-FREEZING

STOCK WATERING TROUGH.



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Patented in Canada, January 13, 1886.

The Best and Cheapest Automatic Watering Trough Ever Presented to the Public.

No patent ever issued has taken so favorably with the stockmen.

Endorsed by PROF. SHELTON, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan; JOHN WHITE, Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner, and hundreds of other prominent live stock breeders.

Now is the Time to Secure Territory,

as the Troughs *sell on sight*, and when once introduced become a necessity to all parties raising stock.

☞ Troughs sent on trial to responsible parties giving references.

For price of territory, terms and information, address

GOODWIN & BISHOP,
DELPHOS, KANSAS.

THE VANELESS MONITOR.

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FARM MILL.

Has the only successful Rotary Power in the World

SEARLES BROTHERS

GENERAL AGENTS,

No. 621 Commercial St., ATCHISON, KAS.

WANT AGENTS for best SASH LOCK ever invented. Excellent ventilator. Stops rattling. Big pay. Sample & terms to agents 10 cts. SAFETY LOCK CO., 108 CANAL ST., CLEVELAND, O.

CHAMPION
Hay : Stacker : and : Rakes!

GUARANTEED TO BE THE BEST IN THE MARKET, AT THE FOLLOWING VERY LOW PRICES:

STACKER, AT $50.00. -:- RAKES, EACH, $20:00.

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OFFICE—With Warner & Griggs. Corner Sixth and Quincy Sts., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Kansas City Stock Yards,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI,

Are by far the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri Valley, with ample capacity for feeding, weighing and shipping cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules. No yards are better watered and in 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 clashing, and stockmen have found here, and will continue to find that they get all their stock is worth, with the least possible delay.

Kansas City Stock Yards Company Horse and Mule Market.

FRANK. E. SHORT. CAPT. W. S. TOUGH.

F. E. SHORT & CO.

Managers.

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

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

Special attention given to receiving and forwarding.

The facilities for handling this kind of stock are unsurpassed at any stable in this country.

Consignments are solicited, with the guarantee that prompt settlements will be made when stock is sold.

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

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1,000 of these watches given absolutely **free** to introduce THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION. We will also send **The Household Companion six months free** to 1,000 persons who will answer this advertisement, and send us the address of 20 newspaper readers, representing 20 different families, before Nov. 1st, 1887. The old reliable and popular **illustrated Household Companion,** of New York, is **a complete family paper** in its fullest sense; each issue profusely and beautifully illustrated, containing several complete and serial stories of fascinating interest, and a rich variety of funny sketches, anecdotes, news, condensed notes on fashion, art, industries, literature, &c., and stands conspicuous among the illustrated Metropolitan journals of the country. Send 15 cts. to help pay postage, packing, &c. Address, **HOUSEHOLD COMPANION, 257 Broadway, New York.**

The Line selected by the U. S. Gov't to carry the Fast Mail.

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With Elegant Through Trains containing Pullman Palace Sleeping, Dining and Chair Cars, between the following prominent cities without change:

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Over 400 Elegantly Equipped Passenger Trains running daily over this perfect system, passing into and through the important Cities and Towns in the great States of

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Connecting in Union Depots for all points in the States and Territories, EAST, WEST, NORTH, SOUTH. No matter where you are going, purchase your ticket via the

"BURLINGTON ROUTE"

Daily Trains via this Line between KANSAS CITY, LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON, ST. JOSEPH and DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, OMAHA, SIOUX CITY, ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.

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MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.

ONLY LINE RUNNING

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BETWEEN

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Double Daily Line of Free Reclining Chair Cars to **OMAHA.**

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

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Only one change of cars St. Louis to San Francisco.

Through Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars

to Memphis, Mobile, Malvern, Houston, Galveston, and all principal Southern points.

Information cheerfully furnished by Company's agents. H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen'l Pass. & Tk't. Agt.
W. H. NEWMAN, Gen'l Traffic Man., ST. LOUIS, MO.

CHICAGO, KANSAS & NEBRASKA R'Y.

ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

TIME CARD:

ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

Arrives from Chicago	12:25 p. m.
Leaves for Chicago	2:45 p. m.

Depot, Union Pacific R. R., North Topeka.

ALMA ACCOMMODATION.

Arrives at Topeka	11:50 a. m.
Arrives at North Topeka	12:00 noon.
Leaves North Topeka	1:00 p. m.
Leaves Topeka	1:10 p. m.

From crossing R. R. street and C., K. & N. track, North Topeka.

☞ ALL TRAINS RUN DAILY.

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TWO-CENT COLUMN.

"For Sale," "Wanted," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order.

FOR SALE—Five hundred bushels of choice Kentucky Blue Grass Seed, in lots to suit purchasers, at 75 cents a bushel on board cars. Address R. W. Owens, Lee's Summit, Mo.

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

FOR SALE—Two yards Wyandotte Chickens, one yard Partridge Cochins. One cock and five hens each. I will sell cheap. Extra good stock. Jno. I. Hewitt, Tenth street east, Topeka.

A NO. 1 FARM FOR SALE.—A good part can be readily irrigated, making it especially adapted for producing vegetables and fruits. Will sell low, compared with the true value. Address Box 3, Rock, Cowley county, Kas.

THE TURKVILLE P. O. FARM FOR SALE—Cheap, on easy terms. Saline river flows three-fourths mile through north side; two fine springs; 25 acres native timber; 96 acres improved; 70 acres pasture; 50 acres fine bottom land. A rare chance. Seven miles from two towns. Good schools, etc. Correspondence solicited. B. N. Turk, Hays City, Kas.

STRAYED—A 2-year-old Bay Colt, star in farehead, one white hind foot. Suitable reward given by J. G. Carnellson, North Topeka.

STOLEN. — Black horse, white face, high neck heavy mane but short, long heavy tail, shoes on front feet. $25 reward. C. K. McDowell, 393 Morris avenue, Topeka, Kas.

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

WANTED — Man and wife—no children; man to superintend dairy farm and attend to growing stock. Man of experience and good judgment required. Wife to help in house and make butter. A permanent situation to right parties. Address Idylwild Farm, lock box 53, Council Grove, Kas.

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

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

Too Late to be Classified.

W. E. GOULD, MARSHALL, MO., breeder of Thoroughbred and Grade Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Calmuck 3582 H. H. B., heads herd—a choice butter-bred Netherland bull. Have now in my herd imported cows and strains from Aaggie, Texalar, Astreas, Duchess of York, Coronet and Barent. Choice young stock of both sexes for sale.

Pure-bred Poland-Chinas

C. G. SPARKS, Mt. Leonard, Mo.

BLACK U. S. at head of herd. About sixty **choice pigs**, both sexes, for sale.

Special express rates.

Stock recorded in A. P.-C. and O. P.-C. Records.

POLAND-CHINA PIGS!

135 FOR SALE.

Sired by six first-class boars, for season's trade.

My herd is headed by STEM WINDER 7971.

Address **F. M. LAIL, Marshall, Mo.**

[Mention KANSAS FARMER.]

Regular subscription price of the KANSAS FARMER is now $1 a year, within reach of all.

STOCK SALE!

AUGUST 17, 1887.

On above date, I will offer for sale, at my farm, adjoining **Wakefield, Kas.**, at 1 o'clock p. m., the following stock, to-wit:

250 Shropshire-Down Sheep,

Consisting of twenty-five rams, the remainder ewes, wethers and lambs; nine head horses, mules and colts; sixteen cows, steers and calves, and twelve head hogs; two full-blood Poland-China boars and two sows 3 months old. **Time and Terms**—Given on day of sale.

Sheep will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

E. JONES, Prop'r, Wakefield, Kas.

J. S. THOMPSON, Auctioneer.

Sheep--For Sale--Sheep!

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

FOR SALE.

Twenty Large Brood Mares.

Inquire of JACOB MARTIN, Coffeyville, Kansas.

FOR SALE!

A fine Stock Ranch of 800 acres, all in one body and all fenced and perfectly watered by never-failing spring creeks; 80 acres of blue grass; 150 acres valley land; a $500 barn; new house; large stone spring house over one of the largest springs in Kansas, that never fails; 700 apple trees, 100 plum, 25 cherry, 25 pear and 300 peach; also small fruits, 100 grape vines and 25 crab apples; young groves of maple, walnut, catalpa and poplar of about 4 acres. Lowest price—$22 per acre. Will take good farm or city property in part; balance long time.

Address WM. FITZGERALD, Atlanta, Cowley Co., Kansas.

EIGHTH ANNUAL FAIR

—AT—

BISMARCK GROVE,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS,

SEPTEMBER 5th to 11th, 1887.

$20,000 IN PREMIUMS.

KANSAS IN 1887.

A GRAND EXPOSITION

Of Her Material Greatness.

THE

KANSAS STATE FAIR!

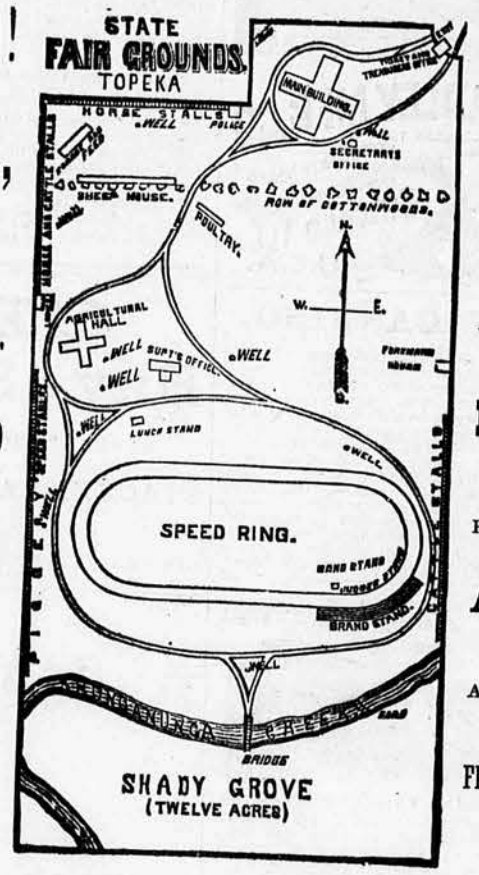
—AT—

TOPEKA, -:- KANSAS,

September 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24, 1887.

$20,000.00! IN **PREMIUMS,** To be Distributed Under Award of **EXPERT JUDGES.**

$1,000.00 IN **PREMIUMS** For Best General Display of **FARM PRODUCTS!** Made by **COUNTIES.**



$25,000.00! FOR **FAIR GROUND** Improvements.

CITY WATER SERVICE

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NEW HORSE BARNS, CATTLE BARNS, **ART HALL,** MACHINERY HALL, AMPHITHEATER, And the Adornment of the FINEST FAIR GROUND and SPEED RING In the West.

THE GREATEST EXHIBITION OF

Thoroughbred and Imported Stock

Ever Made in the United States, will be at the

KANSAS STATE FAIR!

—TO BE HELD AT—

Topeka, Kas., Sept. 19 to 24, inclusive, 1887.

☞ For information and Premium Lists, address

C. H. TITUS, Assistant Secretary, CHET. THOMAS, Jr., Secretary,

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ARE YOU INTERESTED IN THE SUBJECT OF

INSURANCE?

When you hear that some Live Stock Insurance Company has proven unreliable, remember that was a **counterfeit.**

When you hear that some Fire, Lightning or Tornado Insurance Company has secured business through dishonorable means, or reprehensible methods, remember **its name**, as that is a **counterfeit.**

☞ When you want reliable indemnity, at the lowest possible cost; When you want to patronize a Kansas institution that can always be found when wanted; When you want to do your business with old citizens of Kansas, who have an unimpeachable record for strict integrity; When you want an agency for your vicinity, remember not to be misled by designing scoundrels who talk only of "the home company," but apply to

KANSAS HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

AND TAKE NONE OTHER. TOPEKA, KANSAS.

SCAB!

Only SHEEP DIP sold under Positive Guarantee. Never fails. Ten Years of Continuous Success. Nothing Poisonous about it.

LADD'S TOBACCO SHEEP DIP

Is guaranteed to ERADICATE SCAB and VERMIN as surely in mid-winter as mid-summer. Those who have used other dips, with no, or partial success, are especially invited to give ours a trial. Its use more than repays its cost in an

INCREASED GROWTH OF BETTER WOOL.

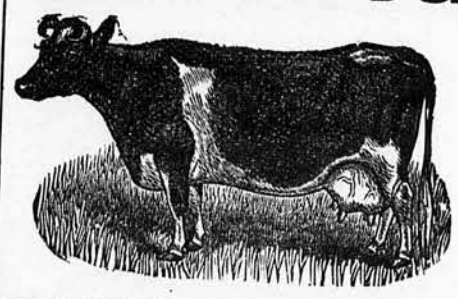
Our new pamphlet, seventy-two pages, ready for free distribution. Send for it.

[Mention this paper.] **LADD TOBACCO CO., 1319 Spruce St., St. Louis, Mo.**

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

Blooded Cattle!



—BY—

W. J. ESTES & SONS,

—AT—

WINFIELD, KANSAS,

—ON—

Wednesday, August 17, 1887.

Sixty head of Cattle, consisting of

THOROUGHBRED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS AND GRADE COWS AND HEIFERS; NIAGARA 853, A GRANDSON OF ECHO 121, THE FINEST HOLSTEIN BULL IN THE STATE; ALSO A FEW GRADE SHORT-HORNS AND HEREFORDS.

The sale will be held at S. Allison's Livery Barn in Winfield, commencing at 10 a. m.

TERMS: — Twelve months time for sums over $10. Bankable notes without interest, if paid when due; if not, 12 per cent. from date. Ten per cent. discount for cash.

WALTER DENNING, Auctioneer.