



ESTABLISHED, 1863.  
VOL. XXV, No. 33.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1887.

SIXTEEN PAGES WEEKLY.  
PRICE, \$1.00 A YEAR.

### WEATHER, BUGS AND BRAN.

*Kansas Farmer:*

I have read with much interest the article in the July 28 number of Mr. J. C. H. Swann, also the article in the August 4 number—"The bran question." Now as regards Mr. Swann, I thank him for generously forgiving me, that I do not believe in his theories. In his little book entitled "The Future by the Past," he says that history in regard to agriculture (that is, good and bad crops, drouth and rainy seasons) repeats itself every twenty years; he bases this theory on records kept by him. On another page he says that we will not have a good corn and wheat crop the same season, but he advises the farmers to sow wheat largely in the fall in the uneven years, because his records show that there is always a good wheat crop in the even years; and always plant corn largely in uneven years, because there will always be a good corn crop in uneven years. This, he says, is the case according to his records and his theories in general terms. I believe Mr. Swann is perfectly honest in the expression of his views; but are his views right? That is what interests the farmers. Mr. Swann was certainly right in predicting a terrible drouth, but contrary to this, some sections of country, as southwestern Missouri and southeastern Kansas, never had any better crops than this year, both in wheat and corn. According to Mr. Swann, we ought to have a good corn crop this year, it being an uneven year, but the chinch bugs on one side and the terrible drouth on the other side, got away with our corn, and farmers and stockmen in this part of the country have to buy largely to winter their stock; and I for one do not know where they will get the corn and roughness they want. Now as far as wheat is concerned, in '84, according to Mr. Swann, we ought to have had a good wheat crop, and in this part of the country we had it; '85 was poor, all according to Mr. S.'s theory, but '86, when we ought to have had a good crop again, it was still poorer than in '85, and this year beats it all. This year, '87, seems to be a phenomenal year all round; we have no wheat, no oats, no corn, no millet, scarcely any grass to make hay. Pastures were brown and burned up by middle of July, creeks and wells dried up in a very large part of our country. Most of the farmers have lost their grit, and no wonder. Another such year and most farmers here will be broken up entirely. It is very hard for them now, (and for the business men in the cities, too). Mr. Swann advised sowing wheat this fall; I did the same to all farmers that I had a chance to speak to, but with the same provision that Mr. Mohler, of Osborne county, makes—"if we get plenty of rain this fall to destroy the chinch bugs." If we do not get rain enough to destroy these pests, I would not sow a single grain. By the way, I think Mr. Mohler is the only man who has the right remedy against chinch bugs—that is rain, rain and rain. All the other remedies, like putting fence boards around a field and tarring them, etc., may work all right on a small garden-like patch of corn or other grain; but suppose a man has 100 acres or more in corn, it will be quite a job to do this. As an example, let me state that last fall an Eastern man bought a farm just a little southwest of Ellsworth, paying a large price for it, but the improvements were good, and the land was good. The man said he wanted a good corn crop; he plowed his land well

in the spring, then check-rows his corn, and when it came up it was a beautiful sight, cultivated both ways, clean, not a weed to be seen. He had heard about our dear little chinch bugs and he wanted to head them off; so around his field, I think it was 200 acres, he left a strip of about two rods all around and on the outside he sowed thickly some corn, to give the bugs that came in from neighboring fields something to eat, and between this strip and his cornfield he kept a cultivator going all the time to keep the land mellow and bury the bugs that tried to crawl to his cornfield. If ever a man did his work faithfully, that man did it. But what is the result? The chinch bugs took the field in spite of all, and his corn crop is entirely gone. That man put his all in one crop and he is nearly ruined. This certainly is a year without any precedents, and as they say here, "no rule holds good in dry time."

Now let me say a word about "the bran question." In '81 I came to this county and engaged in the milling business in Ellsworth. At that time bran was considered about equal in value to sawdust; they actually chucked the bran under the boiler of the mill and tried to burn it, because there was no sale for it. I bought some sheep and fed them bran, persuaded some friends of mine that were stockmen to buy bran and feed it, and the first winter worked up a trade that I was unable to supply; I had to ship in a few carloads from Salina. From that time bran was never sold for less than \$7 per ton and often reached as high as \$15 per ton, and stockmen found it profitable to buy bran at that figure. In '83 I sold out my interest in the Ellsworth mill and have gone to stock-raising, and my experience is that if I had to buy any feed I would rather pay \$12 per ton for bran than 30 cents a bushel for corn. Of course, a farmer ought to raise as much as he wants to feed out, but when he has to supply a shortage of corn it will pay him to buy bran rather than corn, not only for the feeding value of the bran but also for mixing with other feed, as corn. There is no one food which supplies all that an animal needs, but by mixing the feed a farmer can better supply the wants of his stock. For fattening and finishing off a lot of hogs nothing can so well take the place of corn; but even fattening hogs will be all the better, will be healthier and put on fat quicker, if they have a mixture of bran with their corn, especially if the corn be ground. For horses nothing in this country can take the place of good sound oats; if horses that are worked hard are fed on corn alone, they are unable after a while to perform their work. Corn is too heating and too much fat-producing, while oats is nearly a perfect food for horses, giving them strength, forming bone and muscle. Whenever I was obliged to feed corn to my horses, I would always mix it with bran. It has been my experience that corn fed exclusively to horses would sooner or later produce disease. I only fed corn to horses in very cold winter weather. For fattening cattle, corn is the feed; but, like hogs, they will be all the better for a change, and I fed mostly shelled corn and bran together and had very good results. All this applies to feeding grown animals. No man should feed young stock of any kind on corn; it is too heating, too fat-producing. Young stock fed on corn will after a while lose their appetite, and if they have no change are very apt to contract disease or get stunted. In my opinion, for growing stock nothing can take the place of bran. It

is easily digested, forms bone and muscle, and keeps the bowels open. Oats comes nearest in feeding value and chemical composition to bran, and if a farmer could grow all the oats for his stock he would be very well off; but if it comes to buying any kind offered, then bran is the feed which, if he can get it at \$12 per ton, is better than corn or oats at 30 cents per bushel. What I have said about cattle applies to steers or fattening cattle, while every dairyman knows that bran is the best feed to produce milk that he can buy, considering the money value of bran and milk. In Pennsylvania I have bought bran at \$25 per ton and fed it to milk cows and made money at it.

Now we come to sheep. When I came to Ellsworth county, the motto of the sheepmen was corn and prairie hay for winter feed. I demonstrated to them that they could advantageously substitute bran for part of the corn; they tried it, and most of my bran afterwards went to sheepmen. As I stated before, I always had been keeping some sheep. I was not fixed to keep them myself, so I let them out on shares. In the winter of '83 they were fed on a corn and bran diet, about one bushel together a day to one hundred sheep and all the roughness they wanted. They had rather a poor shed; the sheep were then 4 years old and sheared a trifle over eight pounds per head on an average and raised a good percentage of lambs. In '84 I gave them to another man. He fed an exclusive corn diet with all the roughness they wanted, and had a good frame shed; they sheared five pounds on the average, and from 400 sheep I got thirty-two lambs. The ewes fed on corn were fat but had no milk, while the year before when fed on corn and bran they were in fair condition and had plenty of milk. In '85 I changed them again to another man. He was an old sheepman from Ohio; I do not think he fed them very well. He went into the winter with 350 head and came out with 216 head. Corn diet, about one bushel a day per hundred. It is true he raised some few more lambs than I had in '84; I got eighty-six lambs. It was an awful hard winter, which may be some excuse for him. The sheep while in his care sheared just four pounds per head all round. I always sold off or traded the lambs. I did not find it profitable to let sheep out that way; so I concluded to keep them myself last winter, and as they were getting along well in years I wanted to fatten them and put them on the market. In the summer of '86 I laid in a large supply of bran—fifty tons—and commenced to feed these 216 ewes bran quite early, commencing about the middle of September, and as I thought they would fatten better if they were served by the bucks, I let the bucks run with them. When the new corn crop came in I commenced to feed corn and bran together, about three pecks together to one hundred sheep. I found that they were not gaining so much as I expected; they were in very good condition, but they were too old to fatten readily, and as the market did not seem very promising, I concluded to keep my sheep over winter and get a crop of lambs and a crop of wool off them. I had a good barn for them, plenty of well water, plenty of roughness, and when cold weather set in I increased their feed to one bushel a day per hundred of mixed shelled corn and bran. They kept in very good condition; the first lamb was dropped on January 18. I was well prepared to take care of them; the ewes had plenty of milk. There were about 160

lambs dropped in all, but I lost a few; about shearing time I counted 152 lambs. I butchered some of the largest. I weighed two; one dressed forty-five pounds, and the other dressed forty-six pounds. The old ewes that the winter before sheared only four pounds, sheared now a trifle over nine pounds. This winter we had more winds which would blow the dust more into the fleeces and no rains to wash it out; this in some measure accounts for the heavy shearing; but my fleeces were the cleanest of any that I have seen. In my opinion the good results obtained were through the feeding of bran. The old ewes could not digest the corn so well as the bran mixed with the corn, and perhaps it would have been just as well to feed bran alone; but these sheep would never have raised such fine large lambs without the bran, which made the milk for them. My losses this winter were just six head of ewes, of which two died of old age and four were killed by my neighbors dogs.

My experience with all kinds of stock has led me to the conclusion that if a farmer has to buy feed, then bran, all things considered, is the best and cheapest to buy; and even if a farmer has corn, it will pay him to buy bran to feed to his young growing stock. Now let me state that I have sold part of my ranch near Ellsworth and bought a mill in Wilson, therefore Mr. L. A. Knapp might infer that I have an axe to grind and want to sell my bran, which, however, is not the case, as I am unable to fill the orders for bran for the next six months. Do not let your readers understand that I fed those fifty tons of bran that I had to those 216 sheep; no, I had quite a lot of cattle and hogs besides that I fed bran to.

Now, Mr. Editor, if you have worked through till here, you may put this letter into your waste-basket or print part of it or all just as you see fit. I wanted to let the farmers know what my experience of six years in Ellsworth county is, that bran is the best and cheapest feed if they have to buy any feed at all. Yours truly,

OSCAR VOIGTLANDER.  
Ellsworth, Ellsworth Co., Kas.

### It Discounts the Past.

Remarkable and extraordinary as has been the success of the Western National Interstate Fair during the past, there can be no doubt that the exposition this year will excel all its former successes. The management of this great mirror of the material prosperity of our State, have so systematized and perfected the gathering together and attractive showing of a great and varied exhibit in all departments that upon their part there can be no such word as fail. It depends upon the people of this and other counties of the State to render this great exposition, by their presence, an untold power in the development and distribution of the marvelous and varied resources and productions of our State. This great State Fair is a means of practical education which should be taken advantage of by every producer of, and dealer in, the products of Kansas. The date of this remarkable exposition is September 5 to 10, at Bismarck Grove, Lawrence, Kansas.

All persons desiring to attend some business college in the fall or winter, ought to write to the Southwestern Business College, Wichita, Kansas, for circulars. The tuition is reasonable and good board can be furnished at from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per week at the student's boarding hall.

## 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.

### American Tastes as to Horses.

Horses in this country, like the people, are largely composed of foreign stock and their descendants. The first good horses were brought here from England, France and Germany. American tastes in the horse direction are cultivated, and there is a good deal of foreign influence in it. Still, we have some horse ideas, and good ones, too. In this respect as in many others, we are breeding away from the foreign standard rather than towards it. In a late number of the *American Agriculturist*, some pertinent thoughts on this subject were expressed. The successful merchant is the man who first recognizes and then supplies the market he deals in, the writer says: With this trite fact before us, seemingly few breeders know their market requirements, or, if known, the needed objects are not offered. The breeding of thoroughbred horses has passed into the hands of a few enterprising men, lovers of racing, who have ransacked three continents to procure sires and dams worthy of their great undertaking. The courage of these breeders has been crowned with success. They know their markets and they ably supplied it. The trotting interests are likewise well looked after, and the American trotter, a horse *per se* created, and we can honestly add, perfected, in his native land, asks no outside strain of blood to maintain or improve his standing as a first-rate light harness horse. With these two families, and the various breeds of heavy draft horses, the record of satisfaction ends; as yet the United States cannot boast other useful families with distinctive race qualities. The annual importation of sires goes on, and the careful observer sees with satisfaction vast general improvement in the horses performing the daily work of our large cities, but a dreary want in the individual classes. We take the stand that while the farmer thinks he wants, and sometimes fondly believes he has, a general-purpose horse, there is no such horse on the planet, and still less a sire for general purposes. It is looking for the union of opposite qualities that has retarded in the United States the formation and full development of various types of horses, suited for our diverse and constantly varying necessities.

Recently horseback riding has become the fashion, yet it would be very difficult to select a score of safe, steady, good-looking, even-tempered saddle horses within the confines of our great metropolis. This lack is also felt in single harness horses, when power and temper and much style are required. A medium class of horses, suited for moderate work in double harness, is fairly represented. At this time, the express companies possess the best class of heavy harness horses to be found, and to obtain these animals their agents are out all over the country searching for young, sound, well-broken horses. These horses, though useful, with a fair share of good looks, are not one-fifth what they could be raised to by judicious selection and careful crossing.

When the breeder seeks to create a family his first care must be to place his stock on land suited to their peculiarities. Saddle horses are best reared on broken, hilly ground, for the habit of surefootedness it insures. Harness horses require for their development a rolling country, the moderate irregularities of which give good knee action, and

render them able in after days to cheerfully breast a hill. On no account should a rich, deep, alluvial soil be chosen to breed saddle horses on. Having secured a desirable tract of land, the breeder next must decide what class of horses he intends to produce. If saddle horses, the sire should be an Anglo-Arabian; color, dark bay, dapple brown or black; in conformation the build should be close-knit, the head handsome, with the dish-face of the Arab; the ears small and pointed, the eyes prominent and full of intelligence; the forehead wide, the muzzle so small that he could drink from a tumbler; the neck long and graceful, cut in at the throat; this will insure his get against being pullers; the lips, when at rest, firmly closed; the back short and straight, the withers rather low and round; the forearm and hindquarters muscular; the ribs deep, the knees large and flat, the crown bone short, the foreleg measuring at least eight inches and a half under the knee; the height not to exceed fifteen hands, three inches; the horse well broken, and ridden in difficult grounds. A steeple-chaser would be the most desirable of all thoroughbreds, as his education would be transmitted to his progeny, in so far that they would be more readily taught than other horses. The dams should be selected for stoutness of constitution, docility of temper, perfect soundness and abundant good looks; highly, but not clean bred. The sire, to produce stately harness horses, should also be thoroughbred; for heavy harness work, sixteen hands would not be too high, when combined with due size and symmetry of form. The first cross of such a sire from clean-bred Clydesdale or Percheron mares, gives excellent results; the second cross on these half-bred fillies, the sire being also thoroughbred, produces three-quarter bred beauties of much substance, and abounding in good qualities. To create a type and preserve its best features is easier and more remunerative than to do as farmers generally do, viz.: breed for general purposes, because it is cheap and easy.

### Care of Pigs in Warm Weather.

Warm weather is quite as hard on animals as on men. Every observing person has seen animals exhibit symptoms of great uneasiness and discomfort when suffering from extreme heat. Cold reduces flesh; so does heat. And pigs are very sensitive to heat. Where they have opportunity they spend half the time, during hot weather, in water. The wear and waste from heat is much greater than most farmers know. Good feeding—proper and plentiful feeding, we mean, is quite as necessary in summer as it is in winter. The food ought not to be corn only, in warm weather; it ought to be grass and vegetables, mixed with meal, millstuffs, bran, etc. It ought to be nutritious, disposed to loosen rather than to constipate the bowels; to strengthen rather than fatten; to produce muscle and bone rather than lard. The *National Live Stock Journal* reasons this way:

"Among farmers the common practice of keeping pigs upon a spare diet of thin slops from the house, with a little grass, through the warm weather, and then doing all the fattening in the fall and early winter, results in much loss of food and poor returns to the feeder. The cost of keeping pigs in this slow-growing condition is but little less than generous feeding, which will produce twice the growth in the same time. We do not disapprove of putting pigs upon good grass for this is not only good for their health and thrift, but is the cheapest food so far as it goes. What we wish strongly to enforce is the

economy of full feeding during warm weather. A little addition of grain to summer pasture will produce twice the additional growth that the same amount of grain fed in cold weather will. There is very little expenditure of food in keeping up animal heat at this season, and the grain will all go to the extra flesh. A March pig may reach as great weight on the first of September, by good feeding, as on the first of December by the common system, and the expense will be much less. An experiment, several years since, with four March pigs of the same litter, each of nearly equal weight, all fed upon grass, but two of them having in addition fine wheat middlings and cornmeal, mixed in equal parts and soaked in cold water twelve to twenty-four hours, all they would eat, showed the decided advantage of full feeding. The other two had the same grass with the thin slops from the house for drink, and weighed, on the first of September, when five and one-half months old, 248 pounds, while the two with meal and bran, *ad libitum*, weighed 450. They ate 500 pounds of the middlings and meal in 123 days, from the time they were weaned, at six weeks old, to the first of September, and gained 202 pounds by this additional feed, or one pound for two and one-half pounds of middlings and meal. The experiment was continued three months longer, to the first of December, all four pigs being fed alike what they would eat of three parts cornmeal and one part middlings, with grass during September and October, and pumpkins in November, and weighed, the two former, 440 pounds, and the latter, 660 pounds, live weight. The former lost 20 per cent. in dressing, and the latter only 16 per cent. They consumed of the meal and middlings 1,620 pounds, or four pounds of feed to make one pound live weight, besides the grass and pumpkins. Here it takes 60 per cent. more grain to produce a pound live weight in the fall than during the summer. But this result is caused, first, by the greater age and weight of the pigs, and second, by the cold weather. The two pigs that were full-fed through the summer, still gained more pounds in the fall than the others and showed their better condition in the end by losing less in dressing. There is only one point of importance left out in the experiment—the separate quantity consumed by each two pigs after the first of September. It is highly probable, however, that the heaviest two consumed the most feed to make one of live weight after that period, as the full-fed animal constantly eats more, as its weight increases, for each pound of gain. From other experiments tried by us, we found that it cost 30 per cent. more food to produce a pound live weight in November than in July, August or September. These experiments were tried in ordinary pens, not warmed or constructed with a view of keeping up a summer temperature, which might profitably be done for winter feeding. But as few farmers are prepared to keep their pig pens of an even temperature at all seasons of the year, economy requires them to feed when the greatest amount of pork can be made from a given amount of feed. The principle illustrated in the above experiment is most important. During the warm weather two and one-half pounds of extra food produced one pound live weight. This would be a most extraordinary result if applied to all the food taken by the pigs, but it must be remembered that they had all the good grass they could eat, and that this food supplied the waste of the system, the animal heat, and kept the pig growing moderately, and this extra food was used solely to lay on flesh.

Here is the secret of high feeding. The extra food digested all goes to profit, whereas the food that supplies animal waste produces no gain in flesh, and if no more is fed than to supply waste in the young animal, the food is all thrown away."

### Save the Best Lambs.

If a man would have success in any calling he must take care of details. No business will run itself. The farmer who expects to raise good stock without great watchfulness and attention as to little matters, will be disappointed. He might as well expect to raise good corn or potatoes without planting good seed. Save the best lambs, just as you save the best pigs, calves and colts. "Those who raise early lambs," the *Wool-Grower* says, "often find it quite profitable to turn them off in autumn. There are some very good arguments in favor of this practice. If turned off at this time comparatively little expense has been incurred, so that the greater portion of the price received will be clear profit. The price fixed upon them usually allows something for the wool. The expense of wintering will more than equal the gain during that period.

"There is more clear profit in selling a lamb for \$3 in autumn than in selling for \$4 in the spring after wintering over. The item of risk must always be considered in carrying over winter. There is risk of low prices, dull market, and loss by severe winter, disease and death.

"As these lambs are largely turned off in very early autumn, if not late summer, it offers a source of income to the farmer at a time when he is greatly in need of a little ready cash to pay the expenses incurred in harvesting his crops.

"On the other hand, if the farmer gets in the way of realizing upon his lambs at this early day, he is often tempted to sell more than for the good of his flock he should; or what is also too frequently done—allow the purchaser to select his finest lambs in consideration, perhaps, of paying a little extra price.

"The sheep-raiser is pretty apt to yield to such temptations when pressed for ready means. The flock that is culled in this way soon deteriorates. To keep the flock well up in quality, or to make a gain in that direction the best lambs must be kept on the farm. The butcher must not have the pick of the flocks.

"The best ewe lambs especially must be reserved to take the places of the older ones that should yearly be removed from the flock. If wethers are to be kept over for fattening it should by all means be the best ones, for that is where the profit comes in."

If swine are to be kept on the farm, the best profits will be found in the finest breeds that run into matured meat the first year.

See that your shoer fits the shoe to the foot, and not the foot to the shoe. It is the owner's own fault if blacksmiths are allowed to ruin their horses' feet.

If farmers in any agricultural community set their faces against the numerous neighborhood squabbles that get into the courts, they may lessen taxes materially, besides insuring easy service for judges and juries.

When you feel that you are dangerously sick, you will send for an educated physician of acknowledged skill, without considering the cost. *You wish to get well.* Have you malaria in your system, and do you wish to get rid of it? Dr. Shallenberger's Antidote is the remedy. The Doctor is a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, thirty years in practice. The medicine will cost you one dollar, but it will cure you, and is safe in any dose. Sold by druggists.

## In the Dairy.

### Size in Dairy Cattle.

Hoard's Dairyman says:

There is a madness in the blood of the great mass of farmers in regard to the size of dairy cows, and this madness is contributed to, in a great degree, by many breeders. The question of size and weight is what has ruined the Short-horn and a great portion of the Devons as profitable dairy cows, and many breeders of Holsteins and Guernseys are following in the same track.

It is a vicious notion and one that we are convinced has no reference whatever to that quality that makes a cow profitable as a dairy animal. On the contrary size and weight beyond a certain economic measure is as sure a handicap to a dairy cow as it is to a race horse. Then again size and weight must be supported, and if the cow is larger and heavier than is needed for dairy performance, this support of the extra weight becomes at the end of eight years a heavy item of expense.

This applies with great force to cows that are kept for butter-making.

We believe that in the dairy, as well as the beef animal, there is a certain economic standard of size, below which or above which it is not best to go. The profit of a cow in the making of butter must always be considered in connection with live weight. The food an animal eats is divided every day, according to the necessities of the animal, into three classifications. (1) The food for growth or the making of new bone and tissue. (2) The food for support of the bone and tissue already made or to supply the waste. (3) The food for production, which in cattle finds expression in three ways; the labor of the ox, the solids in milk and surplus flesh. Now in butter-making we get no returns from the food expended until, in the mature cow, the question of support is first satisfied and the cost of daily support is usually from 2½ to 3 per cent. of the live weight. Where the value of the food is reduced to the same standard as good hay. With heifers the food is drawn upon, first for growth, and second for support, before any can be expended in production.

This evidently is one reason why the milk of heifers is so deficient in butter fat in comparison with older cows.

Now to support a hundred or five hundred pounds more weight than we need say, for eight years, at an expense of 2½ to 3 per cent. of that weight in food daily, is a big expense. It is absolute waste. Bates, the great English Short-horn breeder, found that the same principle applied in the production of beef, and he went to work to reduce his Short-horns to the most economic standard of weight. The same craze for more size without due reference being had to economy of production is seen in our American breeding of draft horses. It is size, size, size, everywhere, and certain French writers aver that we are destroying the real effectiveness of the Percheron horse in our blind rage for size. The Dairyman is very confident that this same vicious notion is doing that work for our dairy cattle.

Let us select our cows as we do our statesmen, for talent, not size. Let us breed toward the establishment of an heredity for dairy production, and size will regulate itself. This logic applies to all breeds alike that come forward and claim attention as profitable butter producers. The first sharp practical question with the butter dairyman is—"How much butter can I get out of a given amount of food and care?" and the second is—"Where is the breed of cows that will take that food, and

care, and work it up into butter most economically?" In catering to the necessities of the butter dairymen breeders will find themselves, more each year, compelled to build their cattle to suit this demand. The machine, whether it be a cow or a churn, must be so constructed as to do dairy work at the least dairy expense.

### Dairy Notes.

A slow, dilatory milker makes a great loss in the yield of milk, except, perhaps, when cows are going dry at the end of the season.

Where cows are kept for the purpose of being milked and their product sold, either manufactured or unmanufactured, they are, properly speaking, a dairy herd; whether they are a good lot of cows for the purpose or not does not alter the case.

To be a good milker is an accomplishment which some persons can never attain. It requires a muscular hand, honesty or conscientious integrity in discharge of duties, good nature or complete control of temper, at least while milking, and a scrupulous regard to cleanliness.

An importer of Holstein cattle went into a herd of Holsteins in Holland, examined each cow's escutcheon carefully noted in his book what he considered her yield of milk was in pounds. This was in the pasture. He then went to the house with the proprietor and compared his figures with the record (they weigh their milk night and morning and preserve the record) that was kept of the herd, and found he only varied six pounds from the actual yield. This method of judging can be followed in selecting a bull. The escutcheon not only indicates the quantity of milk given, but also the length of time which the cow will keep up a good flow of milk.

Dairy heifers should always be handled familiarly from the first and there will be little trouble with them. But a heifer that has never been handled until she drops her first calf needs to be educated by gentle means. It is too often forgotten that such animals are timid and nervous and do not know what is required, and the boot or club is applied to subdue them. This is all wrong. If the heifer is to be made a useful and pleasant beast for the dairy she should be handled and accustomed to all necessary manipulations from the time she is a calf. All dairy animals, whether old or young, should be taught to regard their master as their best friend. Rule by creating confidence and never by force.

The structure of the teat may be thus explained. In the center are the lactiferous ducts which run into each other in precisely the same manner as the cells of a sponge; around these ducts and holding them, as it were, in place, is a fibrous tissue which is extremely elastic, which is a part of the fibrous structure of the udder. Around this mass of tissue and the connecting ducts which ramify through it, is a layer of glandular tissue which is the same as that of the udder. These glands are made up of vesicles clustered upon fine tubular ducts, like grapes upon their stalks, secreting the milk which flows through the fine ducts into the larger ducts, where the milk secreted from these glands meets the milk which flows down from the udder, so that the teat is really a part of the udder and does its part in producing milk, and is not a mere channel for its passage from the udder.

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.

## 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 GLYDESDALE 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.

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 Aaggia, Texalar, Astreas, Duchess of York, Coronet and Barent. Choice young stock of both sexes for sale.

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

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

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

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

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

OAKWOOD HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE.—All recorded. Choice-bred animals for sale. Prices low. Terms easy. Imported Earl of Gloster 74523 heads herd. C. S. Eicholtz, 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.

D. E. W. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Mo., proprietor of

### ALTAHAM HERD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. W. WALTIRE, Carbondale, Kas., breeder of 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.

### SWINE.

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

### SHEEP.

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

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

H. V. PUGSLEY, 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. Gandy, proprietor, 624 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas., 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 889, 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 Boudon Ducks. Eggs in season. Write for wants. No circular.

TOPEKA POULTRY YARDS.—Wm. A. Bacon, 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 1461), Fort Scott, Kas., breeder and shipper of thoroughbred Lt. Brahmas, P. Rocks, Wyandottes, B. Leghorns, B. Javas, B. Cochins, Man. 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, Emporia, 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, Ridging Horses and Spaying Cattle a specialty.

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

## 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 1873, 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 BUY A HOME Stamp for particulars. E. C. LINDSEY & CO., Norfolk, Va.

## Marketing Wool.

*Kansas Farmer:*

I have been engaged in keeping sheep in this county for the past sixteen years. I came here with 375 Missouri sheep and increased them up so I generally winter from 1,300 to 1,500. I have generally had good success with sheep with a few bad losses, and to guard my brother sheepmen from the same I write these lines. I sent my wool to Philadelphia market for several years; it netted me from 28 to 35 cents per pound, unwashed. That was what I called good times for the sheepmen. After having one bad sale in Philadelphia, I sent to Walter Brown, of Boston. He always graded my wool and always sold for the full market price of Boston. But the objection I had with the Boston market was, they sold on two months time; I had to wait for my money two months or pay interest on advances. Last year my wool was in rather bad condition, some few fleeces being coted, and some not as strong as it should be on account of the sheep not wintering well; so I sold it to a buyer at home at 17½ cents per pound. This year my wool was a good strong growth, free from burs or tags. The pulled wool and tags and black wool I sacked separately. Knowing that I had a good lot of wool that would bring a good price in any market, and receiving circulars and seeing their advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER of Hagey & Wilhelm, that they carefully graded and set their price on wool and sold it for what it was worth, I concluded to send my wool to them with instructions to hold and sell at 22 cents per pound, knowing that it would grade about three-fourths light fine, one-eighth dark fine, one-eighth medium and fine medium. It graded from the same sheep in that proportion in 1885, and the wool is in the same condition as then. Before they received the wool they sent me a letter requesting me to have them sell the wool on arrival, which I did, but told them not to sell at a low price. The result was, they sent me the returns on arrival of the wool—14 cents and 4 mills per pound, and stated to me that they sold the wool at 16 cents per pound all around, without grading and opening the sacks. Instead of getting 22 cents per pound, the quotation in their circular, I got the price of buck wool for 9,020 pounds of good wool. Such a price is enough to give any man the blues; but I can stand one such loss, and I hope that other wool-growers have not fared so badly. When I received the returns I sent a card stating that I had not received within \$400 of what my wool was worth, and if they were honest men to send me the man's name and post office address that bought the wool. They answered by saying that they could not control the market. They did not dare to let me know what became of the wool or who they had turned it over to. Now let us hear through the FARMER what returns other wool-growers have got from the same parties.

GEORGE R. MANN.

Penfield, Osage Co., Kas.

P. S.—In answer to the inquiry about oat grass, I will say I have a small field of oat grass. It stands the winter well. I never have seen chinch bugs in it. I had corn adjoining it that was full of bugs. It is the earliest grass to come up in the spring that I ever saw, but not equal to orchard grass to grow after the hay crop is cut; does not grow in dry weather so well.

G. R. M.

## The World One Market.

One of the most momentous and what may be called humanitarian results of the recent great extension and cheapening of the world's railway system and service is, that there is now no longer any occasion for the people of any country indulging in either excessive hopes or fears as to the results of any particular harvest; inasmuch as the failure of crops in any one country is no longer, as it was, no later than twenty years ago, identical with high prices of grain; the prices of cereals being at present regulated, not within any particular country, but by the combined production and consumption of all countries made mutually accessible by railroads and steamships. Hence it is that, since 1870, years of locally bad crops in Europe have generally witnessed considerably lower prices than years when the local crops were good, and there was a local surplus for export.

In short, one marked effect of the present railroad and steamship system of transpor-

tation has been to compel a uniformity of prices for all commodities that are essential to life, and to put an end forever to what, less than half a century ago, was a constant feature of commerce, namely, the existence of local markets, with widely divergent prices for such commodities. How much of misery and starvation a locally deficient harvest entailed under the old system upon the poorer classes, through the absence of opportunity of supplying the deficiency through importations, is shown by the circumstance that in the English debate upon the corn laws, about the year 1840, it was estimated, upon data furnished by Mr. Tooke, in his "History of Prices," that a deficiency of one-sixth in the English harvest resulted in a rise of at least 100 per cent. in the price of grain; and another estimate by Davenant and King, for the close of the seventeenth century, corroborates this apparently excessive statement.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

## Live Stock Insurance.

This subject is attracting a good deal of attention in Kansas, and in view of the fact that up to this time several companies have failed, it will be interesting to read what the *New York Insurance Monitor* says on the subject:

"The difficulty with live stock insurance is just this: Rates high enough to cover the normal losses of honest live stock insurance drive trade away; men can not pay the prices which will justify the company in assuming the natural hazards of the business; and if they let the rates remain low enough to secure trade the losses will break the company; and so, between the devil and the deep sea, it goes down every time. We regret that we have not kept a list of these Western failures; we can call to mind only a very few of them, but we are able to name the Aetna Live Stock, Fire and Tornado company, of Oxford, Michigan, which went down in 1871; the Great Western Horse and Detective company, of Decatur, Illinois, which went up in 1868; the Fire, Lightning and Live Stock company, of Rochester, Minnesota; the Minnesota Mutual Live Stock; the Mankato Live Stock; the Rock River, of Beloit, Wisconsin, and now the Security Live Stock, of Bloomington, Illinois. A score more could be recorded if their names could be recalled. The experiment has been tried a great many times in the United States, but never successfully. Companies with capital and without capital were started years ago, and their lack of success was attributed by the rich and astute New England underwriters to a defective financial basis; so in 1886 the Hartford Live Stock Insurance company was organized in Connecticut with a cash capital of \$500,000, and a management which included some of the wealthiest men in Connecticut. Before it commenced business it sent abroad for information, and for several years studied the systems of live stock insurance then in operation in Great Britain and Germany, and its managers supposed they were thoroughly equipped for a successful campaign in America. But within twenty-two months of its advent it sustained losses amounting to \$410,000, and was obliged to discontinue business. The Aetna Live Stock, of Hartford, was organized in 1867, just as the Hartford was scooping in money by the bushel and was supposed to be making immense profits. There are plenty of Hartford insurance men who can remember the enthusiasm of twenty years ago when the Aetna company opened its books for stock subscriptions, and the crowd was so great that parties came around to the side of the building and rapped on the windows begging for an opportunity to subscribe before all the shares should be taken. The projectors of the company were men noted for the successful and careful management of all institutions with which they had theretofore been connected, and it was believed that the warning of the past would enable the new enterprise not only to steer clear of disaster, but to consummate a splendid financial success. In less than a year and a half it was a total shipwreck. Whether any of the new companies which have been organized in the West will be able to make a better record than their predecessors is a matter which only time can determine; but with the annals of the past in view we are inclined to take precious little stock in live stock insurance companies."

Send for Catalogue of Campbell University.

## Gossip About Stock.

J. B. Wales, Jr., Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Herd Book, writes the KANSAS FARMER that he will sell fifty head of fine Holstein-Friesian cattle at Kansas City, Mo., Monday, September 26, 1887.

In our two-cent column may be found matters of interest to every reader, and we invite every one that has anything for sale, trade or wanted to try this cheap column which was opened especially for subscribers advertising.

J. M. McKee, Wellington, Kas., presents a new advertisement of his celebrated Poland-China swine in this issue of the KANSAS FARMER, to which your attention is directed. His herd is composed of choice blood and nothing but first-class hogs of individual merit and gilt-edge pedigree. Always mention this paper when you write him; also in writing to others do likewise.

Not every owner may have acquired a knowledge of the veterinary art, but the Humphreys' Medicine company have made it possible for all to have the means at hand for relieving any ailment of the horse until a competent veterinary can be summoned, and in many cases the services of a practitioner can be entirely dispensed with. In nothing is the old maxim, "a stitch in time saves nine," more applicable than in relation to the care of that noble animal, the horse. How many valuable animals have been lost through inattention when first attacked by disease that would have yielded to prompt treatment? No stable should be considered complete without a supply of Humphreys' Homeopathic Veterinary Specifics.

In the transfers of thoroughbred stock, American Berkshire Record, are the following: Fancy 13417, S. W. Renfro, Collinsville, Ill., to College of Christian Brothers, St. Louis, Mo. Fancy Duke 17388, M. L. Stewart, Manhattan, Kas., to Frank Fry, Salina, Kas. Artful Belle V 16821, N. H. Gentsy, Sedalla, Mo., to Shay & Grishaber, Windsor, Mo. Perfection II 16829, N. H. Gentry, to L. J. Miller, Bowling Green, Mo. Bell Duke of Monmouth 17393 and Rochester Beauty 17398, N. H. Gentry, to P. W. Brockway, Rochester, Minn. Duke of Bedford 18395, N. H. Gentry, to Geo. C. Stitzel, South Auburn, Neb. Matchless 17396 and Sampson 17399, N. H. Gentry, to J. A. Martin, Marlin, Texas. King of Fairfield 17409 and Queen of Fairfield 17410, C. M. Walter, West Chester, Pa., to Edward Walter, same place.

E. S. Shockey writes from Maple Hill, Kas.: The Early Dawn Hereford Herd was increased this week by three calves—two heifer calves by Beau Monde and one bull calf by Beau Real. Some time ago we sold the 2-year-old show heifer Idalia 24539, got by Senator 21577, by Secretary 6597, by Regulus 3849, a Royal prize winner, by Sir Roger 4076, the sire of Lord Wilton. Her dam is May 24540, got by Lord Rowton 8662, by Sir Isaac 6629, dam Miss Perfection 7516, by The Earl 7518. Idalia was a winner at Topeka, St. Joe, and Lincoln, Neb., in 1886, and she will likely sustain her yearling record. Yesterday we sold a yearling bull, by Beau Monde and out of a Marlow cow, to the same party. The rain last week has freshened grass very much and cattle are happy in consequence.

The Surveyor General of New Mexico thinks a good deal of land in that Territory has been obtained unlawfully, and he wants an additional appropriation of \$15,000 to pay clerks for assisting in the examination of titles.

All who feel interested in obtaining a thorough business, short-hand, academic, music or art education should put themselves in communication with the Lawrence Business College and Academy of English and Classics, Lawrence, Kas., the leading institution of its kind in the West.

Buttermilk is a good drink in any kind of weather, but more especially in warm weather. An exchange suggests: "In warm summer weather many persons feel an irresistible craving for something sour, and often gratify this desire by a free indulgence in pickles, or vegetables made acid with vinegar. This demand for acids indicates a deficiency in the acid secretions of the stomach, and the demand for an artificial supply is a natural one; but vinegar is not the best substitute. Lactic acid is one of the chief

agents that give acidity to the gastric juice of the stomach in health. This is the acid of sour milk, and therefore one of the best summer diet drinks that we can use is buttermilk. It satisfies the craving for acids by giving to the stomach a natural supply, and at the same time furnishing in its cheesy matter a good supply of wholesome nutrition. A man will endure fatigue in hot weather better on buttermilk than on any diet drink he can use."

## Book Notices.

AMERICAN MAGAZINE.—The *American Magazine* will hereafter be published under the management of the American Magazine company; a corporation abundantly equipped in finances and business experience. Readers are promised a continuous improvement of the magazine in all its departments, including several new and attractive features. Address *American Magazine*, New York.

PRACTICAL FLORICULTURE.—Peter Henderson's new book is just what is needed by every person who is interested in the growing of shrubs and flowers, and more particularly those who want to learn how to do that kind of work. It would require more space than we can now spare to tell all or one-twentieth part of what this excellent book contains; so we will say, only, that it is quite as good as any of Mr. Henderson's other books, and that is enough to recommend it anywhere among persons who are fond of flowers and house and yard plants. It is published by O. Judd company, 751 Broadway, New York. We do not know the price, but it is worth all that will be asked for it.

A good deal of rain fell in Wisconsin last week, enough to help out crops that were not already too far gone for anything to help.

The commercial department of Campbell University has had very flattering success. Whole expense for five months need not exceed \$75.

A national convention of colored editors was held last week in Louisville, Ky. There was the usual division among the members as to what party they should support.

The music course at Campbell University is second to none in the West. The faculty consists of two professors of piano and organ and one professor of vocal culture and two special professors of band and orchestra music.

The Lawrence Business College and Academy of English and Classics, Lawrence, Kas., is the best in the branch of business and academic education in the West, and takes a front rank among the leading institutions of the country.

Reports of 271 township correspondents to the State Department of Agriculture, covering every county of South Carolina, show that on August 1, cotton, which is two or three weeks earlier than last year, has a full bottom crop, and if the season continues propitious the largest crop ever produced in the State will be made. The corn crop is reported as generally the best grown. The yield will be the largest on record.

The annual catalogue of the Lawrence Business College and Academy of English and Classics is before us. It is a neat pamphlet of about sixty pages, neatly printed and illustrated with several elegant engravings. The Board of Directors is composed of prominent men well known throughout the State and West, among whom we find the names of ex-Chancellor James Marvin, D. D., L. L. D., Judge S. O. Thacher, ex-Gov. Chas. Robinson, etc. Eminent professors are numbered among the faculty, and many new and important features have been added to this justly popular school. The business, academic, music and art departments are sustained by first-class talent and rank second to none in the State. All who contemplate attending some business college, academy, music or art school should address Prof. E. L. McClravy, Lawrence, Kas., for a copy of the College catalogue and review.

Prospective medical students should have a catalogue of the preparatory course in Campbell University.

**CREAM OF A WEEK'S NEWS.**

The Indiana *Farmer* says that fine crops of wheat and hay have been grown and harvested. The paper admits that the outlook for corn is unfavorable, and cautions farmers against cutting corn at present for fodder. The editor insists that the ear is in good shape, and claims that there is yet a possibility that timely rains may result in saving the larger portion of the growing crop.

A Galveston (Texas) *News* special says: "Alexander Walker, the colored prohibitionist speaker who was set upon and badly beaten and mangled by being thrown against a wire fence soon after he had made a speech at Prairie Grove, near Webberville, in this county, last week, died on Sunday from the effects of his injuries. His friends claim that he was beaten by anti-prohibitionists, but it is not known who his assailants were."

The Minnesota State Commissioner of statistics gives the following figures, showing the increase in the acreage of the principal cereals as compared with 1886, as follows:

	INCREASE.
Wheat.....	96,278
Oats.....	155,037
Barley.....	86,177
Corn.....	73,755
Flax (decreased).....	33,922

Acreage of wheat for the present year is 3,046,143; oats 1,278,427.

A Nashville, Tenn., dispatch dated Aug. 10, says: Willis McDearmon, a school teacher near Gabattia, Jackson county, found his school house guarded by a mob yesterday morning who refused him admission on the ground that he was a prohibitionist. He opened another school house and the anti-prohibitionists have installed a new teacher and the pupils are divided according to the parents' views on the question.

As to the number of teachers attending the late meeting at Chicago, Prof. Canfield, Secretary of the National Educational Association, says the total number of registrations at the national meeting held in Chicago was 9,200. Illinois leads with 1,700 teachers. Iowa next with 1,154, and Kansas situated so far away ranks third with 940. Minnesota, Missouri and Nebraska each about 625; Ohio 565; Wisconsin 485. The rest are scattering.

Things are so dry in parts of Illinois that prairie fires are common even in towns. A prairie fire which broke out about 5 o'clock last Wednesday in the vicinity of Eighty-ninth and Halstead streets, Chicago, resulted three hours later in the total destruction of the Weber wagon works at the corner of Eighty-first and Wallace streets, the Auburn school building just across the street, a two-story flat adjacent to the school building, and four cottages on Wallace street, north of Eighty-first street.

The Ottawa (Canada) *Free Press* has the following: "On inquiry at the fisheries department this afternoon it was ascertained that there are some grounds for the statements telegraphed from Halifax on Sunday, to the effect that some British war vessel will assist in the work of protecting the gulf and Atlantic coast fisheries from American poachers. Some confidential communications in reference to the matter have been recently received here from the admiralty authorities. It is understood that her majesty's war ships will not only act as patrols for the purpose of keeping Americans outside the forbidden waters, but will be prepared to make seizures whenever an opportunity offers."

Hon. Emory Speer, presiding in the United States circuit court for the southern district of Georgia, rendered a decision in the case of Sherwood vs. Roundtree, involving the validity of the contracts of money loans on land made by loan companies. He held that the practice of these companies of withholding from 15 to 20 per cent. of the amount loaned under the device of commissions for negotiating the loan, was usurious, and claimed that where the money lender, who dealt through the loan companies was shown to have carried on a settled business where these exorbitant and extravagant rates and in addition to regular interest were charged, he was presumed to understand the nature of the contracts and that in the absence of satisfactory proof to rebut the presumption, he could recover only the amount received

by the borrower and the legal interest and not the commissions, which are included in the amount stated in the note or mortgage.

A Chicago dispatch of the 10th inst. says: "Never before have the farmers and residents of the suburbs suffered so from the heat and dry weather all around. Vegetables of small gardens have been killed. All along the railroad tracks prairies are on fire and the residents of the suburbs are called out at all hours of the day and night to extinguish the flames when they threaten the houses and barns. At Western Springs a valuable grove of young trees has been completely destroyed and the neighboring dwellings were only saved by the greatest efforts on the part of the villagers. Out on the Rock Island things are even worse. Fences are on fire and the air is constantly filled with the smoke of the burning prairie grass. At South Englewood every one was called out of church Sunday to fight the fire and the people of the village have had to turn out and extinguish the flames several times since. The wells are almost dry and the precious fluid is economized in every possible way. Cattle stand for hours lowing for water. At Washington Heights water has been sold for 5 cents a pail and found a ready market."

**Inquiries Answered.**

**STATE FAIR.**—The Kansas State Fair will be held at Topeka, September 19 to 24.

**RYE.**—Rye may be sowed for pasture at any time when the ground is in good condition.

**SORGHUM FOR FEED.**—For fall pasture, sorghum seed may be sown at any time when the ground is fit to receive the seed between the first of July and the first of September, remembering that frost injures the plant.

**CARP.**—To whom shall I apply for German carp; at what time of the year can spawn be furnished and what time is best to stock a pond?

—Address Hon. S. Fee, State Fish Commissioner, Wamego, Kansas, and tell him what you want.

**WORMS IN COLTS.**—The following is recommended for colts that are troubled with worms: "Tartar emetic, half drachm; powdered ginger, one-fourth drachm, make into a ball with linseed meal. Give one every morning for a week on an empty stomach. Then follow with a purge of aloes."

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.

**Farm Loans.**

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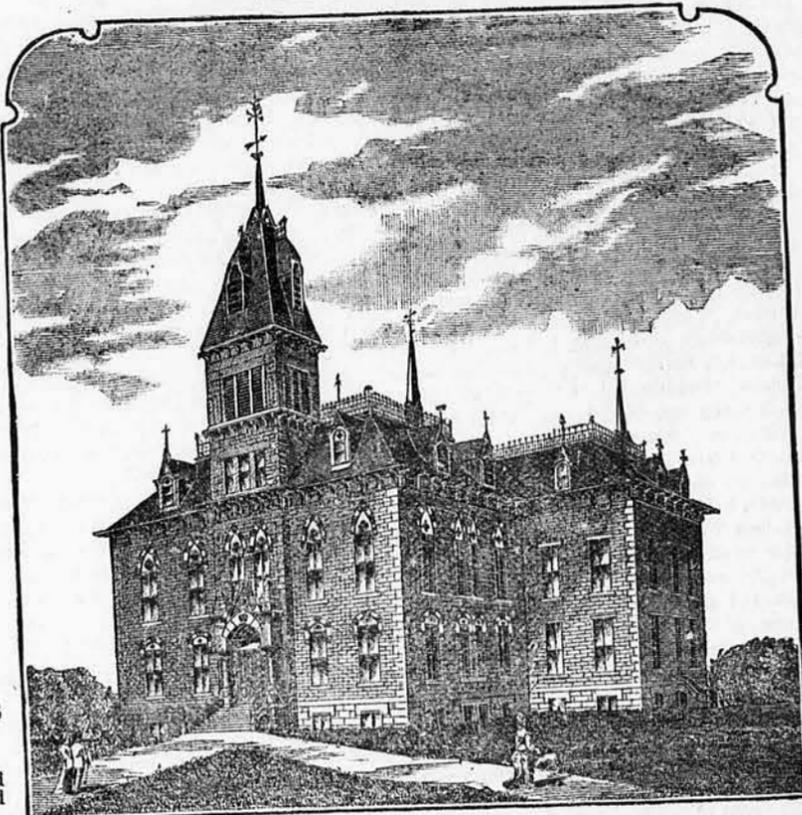
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## The Home Circle.

### The New Crusade.

In the dead of the winter night,  
As I lay on my couch awake,  
There fell, as it seemed, a light,  
And I heard a voice that spake.

And it seemed, but I know not why,  
The voice of Him that died  
On the Holy Mount of Calvary—  
Jesus the crucified!

Yet with half reluctant air,  
I turned on my pillow, and said:  
"Speak, Spirit, what message you bear,  
Is it news from the living or dead?"

And the Spirit answered again:  
"O creature troubled and crossed,  
Surely I died in vain—  
For my lambs are straying and lost!

"In the crush of your proud great city,  
So full of revel and scorn,  
Have you neither place nor pity  
For the little ones weakly and lorn?"

"They know not their way in the shadows,  
Though wisdom still cries to be heard;  
For better the marsh and the meadows,  
The life of the bee or the bird!"

Then I said—"O, Lord, I am Thine,  
And wait but the word from Thee;  
But why are Thy looks divine  
So searchingly turned on me?"

Then He spake, and with kind command,  
His words as the dew came down—  
"Brother, the day is at hand,  
Lay hold on the Cross and the Crown!

"Behold! as I pass thro' your streets,  
My watchmen away or asleep;  
And forever there come the bleats  
Of the wandering, desolate sheep.

"From the heat of your stifling alleys,  
Green gardens of fever and pain;  
From the very green of your valleys,  
Far away from the stress and the strain;

"From garrets seething with leaven  
Of idleness, folly and sin,  
Where the only glimpse of my heaven  
Is the stars that look shudderingly in;

"From all the waste places of plenty,  
From wretchedness deep as the grave,  
They call you! Go forth, I have sent you,  
Go forth in my spirit and save!"

So spake He, and speaking, He vanished,  
And I tell but the vision to-day,  
But when from this heart shall be banished  
The voice that has shown me the way?

Oh, brothers and sisters mine,  
In the dead of your winter night,  
Should the self-same spirit shine  
And utter such words of might—

Wait not for the bigots and schemers,  
Still fighting for sway in their schools;  
Heed not all the profitless dreamers  
Asleep o'er their systems and rules.

There is work for the hands that are willing  
And trophies for hearts that are true,  
See now! the dark places are filling  
With beacon lights kindled anew.

Go forth! They are far from the fold,  
In their wretchedness black as the grave  
While the shepherd calls as of old,  
"Go forth in my Spirit and save."

—Alsager Hay Hill.

### What Shall the Harvest Be?

Any farmer would tell us that we would harvest the same kind of grain as we sow. If we sow wheat we need not expect to reap wheat. If we sow mustard we must not expect to reap flax. If we sow wild oats we surely will not find the harvesting profitable. Therefore we must put into the ground pure seed and the best of its kind to produce such a harvest as we would wish to see. This which has proven to be a truth in agriculture can be morally applied. I would like to show you an allegorical scene. Give your imagination full play and perhaps with me you may see this vision. It is of a vast field, and the owner of the field has many workers there. They are sowers. To them he has said—"In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thy hand." There are laborers of all ages. Toddling babes are these sowing with chubby hands while they coo with soft baby notes. Some of the babes have pale, pinched faces, but their waxen fingers do not fail to do their work. When they get too weary to do more, the lord of the field removes them to his own abode where they are tenderly cared for, but they return no more. Lads and lassies are there in that field, young men and maidens, middle-aged persons, and those who are tottering with age are there. And all are sowing whether they desire to or not. Study the faces there. Some are beautiful, some are plain, some are happy faces, while others are gloomy; some faces wear looks of patience and meekness, while others are sullen and defiant. Now note their mein. Some work with patient care; some seem to labor without realizing it. There is Mr. Goeasy, with swaying motion, who would shirk if he could, but he cannot. There is Miss Feeble-

mind, laboriously sowing, but does not appear to accomplish much. There is Mr. Hypocrisy, with his long cloak; there, also, is Mr. Highwayman, with his stealthy manners; but the numbers are so great and the scene moves so rapidly that we cannot notice but a few. One thing I observe is, that many are removed from the field, and that size, age or appearance does not make any difference in the choice of persons.

Another scene comes before my view. This is called "The Harvest Home." The place I cannot describe, for it is not like anything I ever saw, but all the persons that I saw in the scene of the sowers are here and many more. While in the other scene the lord of the field was not visible, here he is the prominent figure. In this scene the fruit of all that sowing is shown, not the best only, but all, and such fruit as was never exhibited before at any fair or harvest home. Some are very good and some are very bad. There must have been some very reckless sowing. The sowers are to receive rewards according to their fruits. The lord of the field is to be the judge.

Let us move a little nearer and recognize some of the crowd if we can. O, yes! there are the babes—those with the chubby hands and those with the waxen fingers, but all have radiant faces. Their fruits are being inspected, and as the judge speaks of them I catch the word—"blessed." The weary, patient-faced sowers come forward, but their faces have lost their look of weariness. "Enter into thy rest" is spoken to them. Miss Feeblemind is now before the judge. Of her labors he speaks: "She has done what she could." In the throng I see Mr. Goeasy. His careless manner is gone; his attitude is that of sorrow. I can hear his voice. List! what does he say—"The summer is past, the harvest is ended and my soul is not saved." I see Mr. Hypocrisy without his cloak. I see Mr. Highwayman, but no mask. I also see those of the defiant look, and many others with them. They do not seem pleased with the result of their fruit showing. Their faces wear looks of hopeless dejection. What word is there for them? It is—"Depart, ye workers of iniquity." I turn my face from the view, and as the scene fades away, I hear a sound of wailing.

What means these scenes we have just witnessed? They are figures. The field is the world and we are the sowers. Then with what care should we do our sowing. "For whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." The other scene needs no declaring.

HANNAH MAXSON.

### Teasing Children.

One of the commonest practices, and one that should be strongly condemned by mothers and guardians, is the pernicious habit of teasing children. Some people take particular pleasure in provoking a little child to anger. They will torment and harass it just to see its eyes flash and its little hands close tightly, and when this end is attained they laugh heartily at the picture of anger and indignation they have wrought. Should the child under this provocation resent by an angry word or action the torture these people are heaping on it, that is a very different thing altogether; they are horrified at the expression or action; the child is impudent or vicious; its mother ought to punish it. Generally the mother or guardian does chastise it, although in their hearts they feel that, in justice, the child is not to blame and the punishment belongs elsewhere. "Oh, dear!" you will hear these people exclaim after an exhibition such as the above, "that child is so hot-tempered and irritable, if it isn't controlled when it is young the parents will have a hard time with it when it is older." They are fond of citing, as an example for this child to imitate, one of their acquaintances who is totally dissimilar in disposition to the irritable one. The model child never gets angry, no matter how long they may torment it. It takes it all good-naturedly and never thinks of such a thing as resenting it. They usually attribute this trait in a child as the result of proper training, when, as a rule, it has very little to do with it. There are two kinds of children that do not mind teasing, and these are the ones that are usually set up as models. One is of a naturally amiable disposition, and will good-naturedly take a great deal of teasing before resenting it. The other is of the "don't care" kind, and would as soon be tor-

mented as praised. A child that is indifferent to either censure or praise will bear watching, for such a child seldom amounts to much when grown up.

Where there is a large family of children the irritable child will be tormented and annoyed by its brothers and sisters enough, on account of its unfortunate disposition, without the aid of older people. Children are very quick to follow in the footsteps of older folks and are very observant. Seeing that the irritable member of the family is always the one chosen by grown folks to tease, they very readily learn to imitate the latter, and if not seen to by the parents, the tormented child will have a miserable time of it even in its own home, the place of all others where it should be protected. Parents should not allow teasing in the home, and more particularly where the subject of it is a child of such temperament as the above. To be sure there is no necessity of spoiling such a child, by allowing it more privileges than the other children. No, indeed. It will not ask any more. It will be perfectly contented to be let alone to quietly enjoy the same privileges as the other children without the fear of being annoyed on every little occasion by reference to its unfortunate disposition.

Other children are very sensible to teasing who are not of irritable temperaments, and these little ones are tormented even more than the others. They will stand just so much annoyance without a sign of resentment, until the first intimation they give of being hurt is a flood of tears. Then in a contemptuous tone the epithet "cry-baby" is applied to them by their persecutors. All children, but more particularly sensitive children like the above, like to stand well in the estimation of older people, and will do all in their power to further this. They work so hard to do what is right, that when their little peculiarities are held up to ridicule they are bitterly grieved and their disappointment is so great that their only relief is in tears. They do not care that other children tease them, they do not mind them but very little, and get over it in a short time; but that grown people, to whom they have never done anything to deserve it, should ridicule them until they cry, and then heap insult on injury by calling them "cry-babies," is too much for their sensitive natures, and it is not to be wondered at their hearts being very sore.

A little fellow of the writer's acquaintance is naturally of an impulsive, quick-tempered disposition, but has been taught to control his temper, and really, for one so young (6 years), does admirably in this respect. Usually he keeps within bounds, but sometimes under strong provocation he will burst out, as the following incident will show: There visits the boy's house a friend of the family, who seems to take a particular delight in teasing the little fellow, knowing full well he is not allowed to rejoin. One day, amusing herself in the usual way, she tormented him until he could stand it no longer, and he burst into tears. The name "cry-baby" brought out a heavier flow of tears, but when the epithet was applied in a contemptuous tone the second time, it was too much for the little fellow's hot blood, and he lifted up his head, and, with the tears streaming down his flushed face, he blurted out, hotly: "I guess you'd cry if you was hurt all over." The only definition he could give of his wounded feelings was that he was "hurt all over," and, really, he gave about the best definition of the phrase I have ever heard, for when the feelings are hurt it does appear as though a person was hurt all over. How many older people can give a better one than this.

Do, parents, then, throw this pernicious habit out of the home. Teach the children that it is unjust and uncharitable to show up the foibles of their brothers or sisters. Teach them to be careful of this among their playmates. Very few children but will listen and profit by advice from parents when it is seriously, not angrily, given. If grown people persist in this practice, tell them honestly and firmly that you wish them to desist. I know full well that these kind of people are the ones that are the most easily offended, and that it will be a delicate task to accomplish, but the future welfare of your children is at stake, and better offend such people a thousand times, even though you never see their faces again, than that your children's dispositions be ruined, for

there are more children's dispositions ruined in this way than any other.—*American Cultivator.*

### The Popular Tandem Tricycle.

I noticed in a walk through the park a few days ago that the tricycle is becoming very popular, and more especially the machine known as the tandem tricycle. It is the proper thing for a lady and gentleman to use one of these tandems, and many couples were spinning along merrily over the hard walks of the park. Some of the ladies wore jaunty little caps and blue flannel dresses trimmed with white braid. The effect was very pleasing. These tricycles are much more expensive than the bicycles. A good one costs in the neighborhood of \$300, and some come as high as \$500. It will be remembered that an American artist and his wife made a trip through England and the continent on one of these machines not long ago. The trip was described in one of the magazines, and of course that gave a boom to tricycle riding. The labor of working these machines is about equally divided between the two riders and they are especially well adapted to long distance traveling, but are practically out of reach of any one not having a good bank account.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

### A Fancy Apron.

The material used for this confection is scrim. A deep hem is made at the bottom, at the sides, and across the top, a wide ribbon being inserted in the hem at the top to draw the apron in and to tie about the waist. The hems are held with buttonhole stitches of yellow floss; threads are drawn above the bottom hem to form three rows of squares, which are filled in with long stitches of the floss radiating from the center to the edges. These stitches produce the effect of daisies, and are soft and beautiful. Narrow ribbon the color of the embroidery silk is run in to show in the openings at the corners of the squares. The stitches may be shaded blues, heliotrope, pink, scarlet, pale green or blue. A row of buttonhole stitching is also made across the apron at the top of the squares. Extreme care is needful in drawing the thread to produce the regular effect which is so desirable to the good finish of the work.

### What a Change!

A few short weeks ago that young girl was the personification of health, vigor and beauty. The blush upon her cheeks rivaled that of the rose; her step was light and buoyant, her every movement was a revelation of perfect physical health. Yet now she is pallid and haggard, and her superabundant vitality has given place to a strange dullness and lassitude. What has caused this change? Functional irregularities, which can be cured by Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," a remedy to which thousands of women to-day owe their lives. All druggists.

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## The Young Folks.

### For His Sake.

You have read of the Moslem palace—  
The marvelous fane that stands  
On the banks of the distant Jumna,  
The wonder of all the lands.

And as you read, you questioned  
Right wonderingly, as you must,  
"Why rear such a noble palace,  
To shelter a woman's dust?"

Why rear it? The Shah had promised  
His beautiful Nourmahal  
To do it, because he loved her,  
He loved her—and that was all!

So minaret, wall and column,  
And tower and dome above—  
All tell of a sacred promise,  
All utter the accent—love.

We know of another temple,  
A grander than Hindoo shrine,  
The splendor of whose perfections  
Is mystical, strange, divine.

We have read of its deep foundations,  
Which neither the frost nor flood  
Nor forces of earth can weaken,  
Cemented in tears and blood.

That, chosen with skill transcendent,  
By wisdom that fills the throne,  
Was quarried and hewn and polished,  
Its wonderful corner-stone.

So vast is its scale proportioned,  
So lofty its turrets rise,  
That the pile in its finished glory  
Will reach to the very skies.

The flow of the silent Kedron,  
The roses of Sharon fair;  
Gethsemane's sacred olives  
And cedars, are round it there.

The plan of the temple, only  
Its Architect understands;  
And yet He accepts—(oh wonder!)  
The helping of human hands!

And so for the work's progression,  
He is willing that great and small  
Should bring their bits of carving,  
As needed, to fill the wall.

Oh, not to the dead—but the living,  
We rear on the earth He trod  
This fane to His lasting glory—  
Till His Church to the Christ of God.

For over the Church's portal,  
Each pillar and arch above,  
The Master has set His signet,  
And graven His watchword—love.

—Mrs. Margaret J. Preston, in *Our Dumb Animals*.

### In a Ceylon Harbor—Superstition of the Natives.

Less than a mile beyond we came to the remaining fort of the place—Fort Frederick—a massive structure built by the Dutch in 1675 to resist land attacks from the interior, but now occupied by an armed garrison of English heavy artillery. Passing through the fort and out to the extreme point we came to a large, rugged rock rising precipitously out of the sea to a height of nearly 200 feet. It is known as Salmi rock, and the natives have a tradition that it is occupied by one of their evil deities, to propitiate whom their native Hindoo priest holds a sacred service on the rock twice a week. The Europeans here know of only one event that has occurred to make the rock memorable since the first Dutch settlers arrived here. The daughter of one of the old Dutch governors fell in love with a young lieutenant stationed on a man-of-war in the harbor. Her irascible old father opposed the union because the young lieutenant had nothing but his pay, and in order to separate them he ordered the man-of-war to sea on a long cruise. As the ship sailed out of the harbor the young girl went out to the dock, waved a last farewell to her lover, and then threw herself off into the sea and was drowned.

Fortunately, we got to the rock just as the service was about to begin. On a narrow ledge right over the sea stood the priest, a fine-looking, gray-headed old fellow, who was attired in the narrowest loin cloth I have yet seen. Near to him, but clear of the rock, were about fifty or sixty natives, the men attired very much like the priest, but the women resplendent in skirts of many colors and fairly loaded down with gold and silver ornaments in nose and ears, and on arms, ankles and toes.

The priest was fairly surrounded with a load of fruit, flowers, rice and coconuts, the offerings of his congregation. He commenced the service by ringing a bell. Then holding a brass vessel, in which was a blazing fire, in his hand before him, and apparently invoking some spirit in it, he first threw some slips of paper over the face of the rock, his congregation facing the sea, clasping their hands in front of the body and engaging in prayer. After this was over the priest opened all the coconuts, emptying

the milk into a brass vessel. Afterward he made a final prayer in regard to keeping the sea quiet so that vessels could swim on it, and then commenced to throw a part of the offerings into the sea; first some flowers, then a little rice, and finally some coconuts. How they were to reach the evil deity I could not learn. During the praying of the priests these poor natives looked every bit as earnest and devout as any of our congregations at home would look during divine service.—*Cor. Baltimore Sun.*

### The Stars.

No more beautiful picture can be seen than the starlit sky presents on a cloudless night when there is no moon to dim the luster of the stars. The heavens seem to be alive with these glittering points, sparkling like jewels. A few among them are large and brilliant, a greater number are of medium size, the rest, and by far the larger portion, are so small as to be barely visible. Every star that twinkles in the sky is a sun, a great globe of fire, like our sun, but so far away that it looks like a mere golden point. The largest of the shining throng is Sirius, the bright star that comes up in the south-east on winter nights. It is supposed to be two hundred times as large as our sun, but is so distant that it takes its light sixteen years to reach the earth.

If Sirius were suddenly destroyed it would be seen shining in the sky for sixteen years to come. Many stars are smaller than the sun, while our great sun himself, seen from the nearest star, is only a star of medium size.

It seems almost impossible to count the stars, but this has been done over and over again. The total number visible to the naked eye of an observer endowed with average visual power is less than six thousand.

So accurately has the estimate been made that it is asserted that twenty-four hundred and seventy-eight stars are visible in the northern hemisphere and thirty-three hundred and seven in the southern hemisphere. A good opera glass will bring out twenty thousand. A small telescope will show one hundred and fifty thousand. The most powerful telescopes will reveal more than one hundred millions.

In order to compare stars with each other, they have long been divided into classes or magnitudes. Stars from the first to the sixth magnitude are visible to the naked eye. Good telescopes will bring them out to the fourteenth magnitude. The great telescopes will bring them to the sixteenth magnitude.

In passing from one order to the following, the number of stars seems to follow the law of an increasing geometrical progression, of which the first term is nineteen—one less than the number of stars of the first magnitude—and the ratio three.

There are, therefore, fifty-seven stars of the second magnitude, 171 of the third, and so on. The number increases enormously as the stars decrease in size, giving 30,239,137 for the stars of the fourteenth magnitude.

A French astronomer estimates that the limit of stars is reached at the twentieth and a half magnitude, and that the stars belonging to our universe number sixty-six million of millions.—*Youth's Companion.*

### And She Didn't.

One of the most striking instances of mind cure I ever saw, said Judge W—, one day, was exhibited in an old lady client of mine; but it was a case of self-cure. Her name was Norton. She had been a second wife. She was in bed, seriously ill, and sent for me to draw up her will. I hastened to the house with paper and pen. I found a table and chair ready for me at the woman's bedside, and in a few moments told her I was ready to prepare the will if she would tell me what she wished its provisions to be. I wrote the introductory phrase rapidly, and leaning towards her said: Now, go on, Mrs. Norton.

Her voice was quite faint, and she seemed to speak with an effort. She said: "First of all, I want to give the farm to my sons, Harry and James; just put that down." But, said I, you can't do that, Mrs. Norton; the farm isn't yours to give away. "The farm isn't mine!" she said, in a voice decidedly stronger than before. No, the farm isn't yours. You have only a life interest in it.

"This farm that I've run for going on forty-three years next spring isn't mine to

do what I please with it! Why not, Judge? I'd like to know what you mean?" Why, Mr. Norton—your husband—gave you a life estate in all his property, and on your death the farm goes to his son John, and your children get the village houses. "And when I die John Norton is to have this house and farm whether I will or no?" Just so.

"Then I ain't going to die," said the old woman, in a clear and decidedly ringing healthful voice. And so saying she threw her feet over the front of the bed, sat up, gathered a blanket and covering about her, straightened up her gaunt form, walked across the room and sat down in a chair before the fire. The doctor and I came home. That was fifteen years ago. The old lady is alive to-day.—*Youth's Companion.*

### Men Who Got An Early Start.

Charles James Fox was in Parliament at 19.

John Bright never was at any school a day after he was 15 years old.

Lord Bacon graduated at Cambridge when 16, and was called to the bar at 21.

Gladstone was in Parliament at 22, and at 24 was Lord of the Treasury.

Peel was in Parliament at 21, and Palmerston was Lord of the Admiralty at 23.

Henry Clay was in the Senate of the United States at 29, contrary to the Constitution.

The great Leo X. was Pope at 38; having finished his academic training he took the office of Cardinal at 18.

Judge Story was at Harvard at 15, in Congress at 29, and Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States at 32.

Lord Beaconsfield commenced his political career by writing a book at 17, in which he predicted that he would be Prime Minister.

Webster was in college at 15, gave earnest of his great future before he was 25, and at 30 was the peer of the ablest man in Congress.

Washington was a distinguished Colonel in the army at 22, early in public affairs, commander of the forces at 43, and President at 57.

William H. Seward commenced the practice of law at 18, at 21 was president of a State convention, and at 37 Governor of New York.

Napoleon at 25 commanded the army of Italy. At 30 he was not only one of the most illustrious generals of all time, but one of the great law-givers of the world. At 46 he saw Waterloo.

William Pitt entered the university at 14, was Chancellor of the Exchequer at 22, Prime Minister at 24 and so continued for twenty years, and when 35 was the most powerful uncrowned head in Europe.

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## KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1888.

Published Every Thursday, by the  
KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.OFFICE:  
821 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.S. J. CRAWFORD, - - - PRESIDENT.  
J. B. MCATEE, - - - GENERAL AGENT.  
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A letter from Harper county says: This has been the driest year for Harper since its settlement.

Cotton and corn in Georgia have been a good deal injured by heavy rains and overflows of streams in the low bottom lands.

Receipts of wheat at Liverpool from Russia, India and Australia have not been as large this year as they were last, and the percentage furnished by the United States has increased.

In a business letter from Hamilton county (on the west line of the State) the writer adds a postscript—"Awful hot and dry; corn all dried up—not one-fourth of a crop; millet not more than half a crop, other crops are a failure."

The Arkansas Valley Agricultural Society sold its old grounds in Wichita—thirty-five acres, for \$62,500, and purchased other grounds—eighty acres, not within the city limits; but because of dissatisfaction on part of a minority of stockholders, it was determined to disorganize. So there will not be any fair held in Sedgwick county this year. It is to be expected, however, that a new association will be formed, and fairs held regularly hereafter.

Business does not yet appear to be seriously affected by crop failures. R. G. Dun &amp; Co. commence their weekly report thus: "Short crops in 1841 proved the turning point of business for several years, and drought this year, though resulting in less injury to crops, comes at a time when real estate values have been unusually inflated. Heavy rains have broken the long drought during the past week, but only after the official report had shown how serious was the injury and the relief came too late to do good in extensive districts of the Northwest. The bureau reports losses which cannot be repaired to the hay crop, to oats, potatoes and fruit, a little injury to cotton and wheat, and a decline of 17 per cent. in corn. The work of destruction continued ten days after the bureau reports were made, and the aggregate loss of farmers must exceed \$30,000,000. A difference is inevitable in the purchase of manufactured goods by the Northwest."

## Over in Illinois.

Here is the closing paragraph of a letter from Phil Thrifton, Secretary of the American Berkshire Association, dated Springfield, August 13:

"Of all animals on the farm, the sheep is usually credited as being the best weed and briar eater known; but the long-continued drouth in central Illinois is making for him hosts of competitors for honors in this direction. We see calves and pigs eating stamp or button weeds and cows browsing on burdock, while horses and colts eagerly devour almost anything green, even reaching for the leaves and small branches of trees overhead. Red clover pastures are the only ones affording feed worth the mention here now."

## CROP CONDITION IN KANSAS.

Monday evening we looked through something more than a hundred of our Kansas exchanges that had come in the mails of that day, in order to see what they published concerning crops, and the following extracts from papers published in the counties named is the fruit of our search:

**Marshall.**—This corn was grown on bottom land, and Mr. Paul expects it to yield about fifty bushels to the acre. He has other pieces, however, that he does not expect to yield over fifteen bushels per acre, making his average crop probably twenty-five bushels to the acre.**Clay.**—But there is a very large acreage of corn that has been damaged but slightly, and now, since the heavy soaking rains set in, the most encouraging reports are coming in.**Atchison.**—This settles all fear of drouth this year and assures us an abundant crop of corn.**Davis.**—Capt. Pierce has been out southwest among the farmers, and finds many fields of good corn.**Pottawatomie.**—While the rain will not save the bulk of the corn, yet its value to this locality may be counted by the thousands of dollars, by starting the fall pasture, filling the ponds with water, etc.**Riley.**—A great many fields of corn will be greatly benefited, and some fields, we are informed will make very nearly a full crop.**Cloud.**—Mr. Thos. Wrong went south from this city through Center and Meredith townships, and then west through Starr and then north to Colfax, then home through Aurora and Nelson. In all of these townships he found field after field of good corn, well-cared and an ear on every stalk.**Allen.**—John Pruitt was cutting corn at Mr. Kern's this week, and says it was as heavy corn as he has handled in Kansas. Still they come, and three-fourths of the farmers will find when they come to gather their corn that it will yield twice as much as they are counting on. . . . Mr. Graham says that Mr. Stoolfire has the finest crop of corn he has seen anywhere, and indeed the corn along Long creek is nearly all good. . . . John A. Douglas, one of the best farmers in the country, has in about 150 acres of corn that will yield him on the average thirty-five or forty bushels per acre.**Wabaunsee.**—The rain last week, although too late for the early corn, was of great benefit to the late corn and grass.**Greenwood.**—We saw three stalks of corn Wednesday, grown on Mr. Tucker's farm, just south of the city, that were nearly fourteen feet tall, and each was armed with a large ear of corn, which were just eight feet from the ground.**Marion.**—We are infinitely better off than we were in 1874, when the dry weather and grasshoppers came simultaneously.**Lincoln.**—There are ten thousand acres of corn growing between this point and the west line of the county up the Saline valley that will average forty bushels to the acre without another drop of rain until January 1, 1888.**Jewell.**—While our corn crop is light, the scarcity of corn in other localities insures our farmers a good price for their surplus, and trade will be better and times much easier than in many other localities.**Russell.**—Grass and late planted corn have received new life, and the farmers have had good cause for a general rejoicing.**Doniphan.**—Our corn crop will not fall greatly below the usual average, if that along the C. K. & N. is a fair sample of the county.**Jackson.**—The rain came in the niche of time, and will add thousands of bushels of corn to our crop.**Paonee.**—Mr. H. R. Brown brought a sample of his corn to our office this morning. The stalks are well loaded with fair-sized ears, and the grain is plump. Mr. Brown's crop evidently escaped the dry weather.**Cowley.**—Mr. Hawkins brought in a sample of his corn yesterday which was raised near this city. The stalk measures ten feet high, six inches in circumference at the base and has a good-sized ear six feet from root. . . . Mr. S. says his crop this year will yield only about forty to fifty bushels per acre, in consequence of the drouth, but the grain is well matured and the ears of good size. We have specimens of both white and yellow corn and both are good.**Montgomery.**—On last Saturday morning Mr. Harmon Voecke brought to our office half a dozen ears of corn, the longest of which measured fourteen inches in length. They were all filled exceedingly well with long, well developed and sound kernels, and were sufficiently hard to feed.**Woodson.**—Farmers are cutting up their corn. Some will have a fair crop, others will have nearly an entire failure.**Hamilton.**—There is an almost total failure of crops in Hamilton county.**Jackson.**—Better tell the truth—and by the way the truth is not nearly so bad as some discouraged people would try to make us believe.**Wilson.**—Wilson county, however, has two-thirds of a corn crop in all but a narrow strip in the north part of the county.

## In Other States.

In last week's issue we called attention to the bad condition of farmers in a number of other States. Rain has been reported since that writing, in several States. Heavy rains fell in Indiana and Wisconsin, but in some places the crops were too far gone to be helped out by rains. Here are sample dispatches, all dated August 12:

INDIANAPOLIS.—During the past twenty-four hours central Indiana has been favored with a fall of rain, and as far as can be learned the drouth has been broken in all parts of the State. The rains have put new life into the grass and potato crops, and unless there is a recurrence of the dry weather the agriculturist will receive good returns.

CINCINNATI.—The drouth in this portion of Ohio began in the early part of June, and though it has not been wholly unbroken it has been practically so nearly all through south-

ern Ohio. The rain of last night here amounted to 38-100 of an inch, and is the heaviest rainfall since the early part of June. The effect has been felt chiefly in pastures, hay, potatoes, and all vegetables. Corn in all parts of southern Ohio has been more or less injured. Potatoes are everywhere reported as a virtual failure.

CLEVELAND.—But very little rain has fallen in this section since the 1st of July. Local showers have occurred, but they were of short duration and did little good.

TOLEDO.—The only rain that has fallen for nearly two months in this immediate vicinity, was a light shower or two on Wednesday, but not sufficient in quantity to relieve the drouth to any great degree. Crops are suffering greatly all over northern Ohio, though not to such an extent as further westward. Potatoes are a failure in many places. Corn is badly injured, save on low-lying lands and on some farms it has been cut for fodder to save it from drying up. Pastures are burned out very largely and only heavy rains within a short time can save farmers from heavy loss.

DETROIT.—Rain has fallen quite generally throughout Michigan since Monday, and crops in the northern counties have been greatly benefited. The drouth that has prevailed in the southern part of the State with scarcely a break during the entire season, has injured corn and potatoes beyond recovery. The good done by the rain more than offsets the injury to corn and potatoes.

MILWAUKEE.—Though the recent rains in Wisconsin probably did not leave an inch of farm ground unmoistured, it is reported from many sections of the State that a violent wind storm which preceded the rain did more harm than the shower's benefit. In some counties the time for crops had passed and it is feared that many farmers will be in very needy circumstances before their land can be made to yield its substance again. The good done by the rain, however, more than offsets the injury to corn and potatoes.

## Major Sims' Crop Report.

Major Sims, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, is of opinion that our corn crop this year will be the lightest grown since 1874—that is, the lightest per acre. The acreage in corn this year is much larger than ever before, but the average yield per acre will be small.

He gives the following additional particulars:

Oats—Area sown, 1,495,903 acres, which is 21 per cent. larger than for any former year. The estimated yield per acre is about twenty-eight bushels, which places the product of the State at 41,881,953 bushels, an increase over that for last year of 14 per cent.

Rye—Area sown, 154,822 acres; probable product, 2,105,636 bushels.

Barley—Area sown, 21,991 acres; probable product, 399,721 bushels.

Condition and general promise of the following, as compared with a five years' average:

Potatoes (early)—Condition, 80 per cent.

Broomcorn—Condition, 76 per cent.

Flax—Condition, 90 per cent.

Sorghum—Condition, 82 per cent.

Millet and Hungarian—Condition, 68 per cent.

Tame grass—Condition, 70 per cent.

Prairie grass—Condition, 75 per cent.

Live stock—General condition, 100.

Fruit—Apples, condition, 63; peaches, condition, 59.

## Condition of Corn Generally.

The Department of Agriculture, Washington, reports August 10: "The prospect a month ago was a very heavy crop of corn and a rate of yield for about the average. Its condition in all the States of the Atlantic coast is now unimpaired and of very high promise. In Texas and Tennessee the condition has declined materially. In the central corn region, however, in the valleys of Ohio and Missouri, where two-thirds of the crop is grown and the commercial supply is procured, a very heavy reduction has taken place which has made the national average 80.7 instead of 97.7 last week. The cause of this is the long continued drouth, which has been severest in Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan. Nebraska has been scorched on the southern border, and Iowa and Missouri have escaped with comparatively light loss, so have the more northern States. Seven corn surplus States stand as follows: Ohio, 82; Indiana, 64; Illinois, 75; Iowa, 90; Missouri, 80; Kansas, 80; Nebraska, 75."

## Condition of Fruit in Kansas.

By courtesy of Mr. Brackett, Secretary of the State Horticultural Society, we are permitted to take the following figures from the manuscript of his August fruit report. The figures show the average condition of the fruits named for the entire State:

Apples 46; cherries 37; peaches 19;

pears 43; plums 43; grapes 81; black berry 53; currant 22; gooseberry 34; raspberry 54; strawberry 44; quince 10.

## Our September Crop Reports.

Unless we are mistaken in our estimate of the men selected to do the work, the KANSAS FARMER crop reports to be published September 1 will be the most truthful and complete report of rural affairs in Kansas that will reach the people this year. We have one or two correspondents in every county in the State. They were selected for this work because they are personally known in this office to be intelligent and truthful men or because they were recommended to be such by persons specially addressed on the subject. We want our reports to be truthful, above everything else. Coloring is well enough when needed to bring out features more perfectly. But in plain matters of the farm the simple truth briefly told is the best thing. We want the KANSAS FARMER to be authority in all these matters, so that persons who read its reports and its editorial utterances may feel that they are reading of matters which are truthfully and honestly presented.

The blanks for reports will be sent out in a day or two, every one containing a special request that the correspondent before making up his report will read this article. We want as full a statement on every item named as can be given in a few plain words, and we want no coloring either brighter or darker than the facts warrant. The September report this year is a particularly important one, and we are particularly anxious that it be complete and reliable. Don't take one neighborhood as representative of a whole county unless it is so in fact. If a particular crop is very good, fair, light or a failure, insects or careless farming. Get as much information as possible, covering the whole county, if it can be done, then report fairly what the facts justify as to the whole county. A million people will read a synopsis which will be made up in this office from our correspondent's letters and given to the world by telegraph.

Our blanks request the mailing of the reports on the 25th inst., so that they may reach this office in time. We want every county in this time, and by starting the reports on the 25th the most distant and out-of-the-way postoffice can be heard from in time.

## St. Louis Wool Market.

Reported by Hagey &amp; Wilhelm.

Manufacturers continue to purchase current receipts and all offerings are sold quickly. Foreign markets have heavy stocks seeking an outlet, and imports of foreign wools and woolen goods continue heavy. The outlook for the future is not encouraging. Receipts for the week, 896,000 pounds. Receipts since January 1, 13,413,743 pounds. Sales and shipments for the week, 1,177,069 pounds. Dark, earthy, heavy, mixed grades sell unclassified 12 to 19 cents. Classified light shrinkages in demand at the following spot cash prices:

## KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

Choice $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ -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.

The Free Methodist State camp-meeting will be held in Garfield Park, Topeka, beginning August 25, inst.

## ANTI-DROUTH THEORIES.

The peculiar experiences of this year, have set the people to thinking about methods for relieving agriculture as much as possible of the usually disastrous effects of long continued dry and warm weather. Mr. Thomas E. Hill, in *Hill's National Builder*, says farmers are draining their lands too much. "For a generation," he says, "our farmers have been draining their lands of moisture. They have run their tileing through every slough; they have drawn out the water from every swamp; they have dried up the pond; they have obliterated the beautiful little lake. In doing this they have made such easy and rapid egress for rainfall from the soil, as to endanger the homes and farm lands of all the settlers along the great rivers in the southern regions of our country, already inflicting great distress, loss of life and property equaling in value many millions of dollars—an evil which is growing in magnitude each year."

What follows from this course, in Mr. Hill's opinion, is this:

The result of this wholesale draining of the upper country of water is not only thus disastrous to life and property along the larger streams from frequent overflow, but there is such absolute drainage of moisture from the earth as to produce severe drouth, accompanied by such intense heat and dryness of atmosphere as results in the hurricane, the cyclone and innumerable village, prairie and forest fires. In the early days when the process of evaporation of moisture went forward from the swamps, the ponds and lakes of our Western and Middle States, an extended drouth, with extremely intense heat, was comparatively rare. In those days sunstroke was very uncommon, and the cyclone was comparatively unknown. This year we are in the second season of drouth in various portions of the country, while every year brings its devastation from wind, the result of an excessive dry and frequently disturbed condition of the atmosphere.

As a remedy, Mr. Hill makes at least one good suggestion, that instead of "running the drains through and out of the swamp, they should lead to an excavation of such size as circumstances will permit, which should be made at a depth of three or four feet, where the water can gather and will remain throughout the year." He says no fear need be entertained as to stagnation and filth, because, by putting fish in the ponds they would keep the water clean. He has a pond on his own land—a pond made from "dredging a swamp;" the pond is filled by rainwater, only, yet it is "always perfectly clean and fresh." He concluded his interesting article thus: "Dot the farms of our inland States with ponds and miniature lakes, and while they will afford health, attraction and pleasure in a thousand ways, they will give us back the uniform rainfall we had in the early settlement of the country, when excessive seasons of drouth, forest fires and cyclones were unknown."

The *Western Rural* does not see much force in the theory advanced by Mr. Hill. That journal says: "The fact is, this country suffers more from an excess than from a lack of rainfall. While drouth may injure the crops it is no detriment to the soil. The fertility of the land is lessened by remaining long in a saturated condition. Because the present period is one of extremely dry weather is no reason why we shall not have the extremely wet weather follow it. Excessive rainfall has been a characteristic feature of this country for ages and the distribution of it will not be materially changed by thorough drainage. Let the laying of tiles be continued, not only as a safe guard against drowning, but against drouth as well."

But the *Rural* does not stop by opposing Hill's theory; it has one of its own. "The winds are the prevailing causes of rain or drouth," the *Rural* says. "Regulate the winds and this

continent will not languish as a desert without food for the multitudes which dwell thereon." That is as good as the physician's theory that if he could only get his patient into a fit he could cure him, because he understood how to handle fits. It is suggested by the *Rural* that "the force of the winds can be modified by timber belts. The sweep of the winds over large areas of bare country, hastens evaporation and intensifies the heat of summer. Heavy rainfalls, hail storms and tornadoes are the results, or drouths are intensified by absence of trees."

These are samples of many things which are now being published on this interesting subject. As to these two in particular, there is something very good in both of them. We do not understand Mr. Hill to oppose drainage. He would have the water run into reservoirs, ponds and the like, and saved there instead of being run away. The extent of evaporation from such ponds, however, is not as great as one would suppose. The Iowa *Homestead*, advising the making of ponds for stock water, says: "We have watched some of these ponds during these two dry seasons and are surprised at the small loss they suffer through evaporation, even in the driest and hottest weather. About one-fourth of an inch is the daily loss, so that an eight-foot pond, even after the tile has ceased to flow, will stand nearly an entire year without rainfall."

Anything which will dampen the atmosphere, will be that much relief in a dry time; but half a dozen half-acre ponds on every farm would not amount to much as substitutes for rain, unless they were all dipped out and spread over the farm. A rainfall of one inch is good, but it goes only a little way down into the soil. A two-inch fall is much better, and a three-inch fall is a "good rain." Take a half-acre pond which is three feet deep on the average and spread it out three inches deep over the land. It would cover just six acres of ground. At one inch depth it would cover eighteen acres. Six such ponds, would contain water enough to irrigate thirty-six acres of land with water equal to a rainfall of three inches on that area. But to be useful the water must be poured on the land, not merely passed over it in the form of vapor. The evaporating processes would be moistening agencies, but for practical effects in a dry time, they would be worthless except in a general way, acting upon the air rather than on the earth.

The forest-planting theory is a good one, too; but its worth consists in its effects upon the atmosphere as a help in regulating temperature. The atmosphere in the region of forests is more moist than that of open plains. But forests do not spout up water and spread it over the thirsting fields of the farmers. What people want in a dry time is water. Every farm ought to be supplied with springs, streams, wells, ponds or lakes; also trees, vineyards, orchards and groves. These are very important for purposes which they serve; but they do not prevent drouths. Men ought to do all they can do to secure comfort, health, beauty and contentment, and trees and wells add much in this way; but they do not produce or bring rain. Every year, men, somewhere, are reminded of the value of rainwater and of their absolute helplessness in cases of drouth, unless they are prepared with means and appliances to use stored water, to deflect streams from their courses or to carry spring or well water in large pipes.

How shall we save water that runs away doing no good; how shall we save enough of it to be useful in irrigation;

and how shall we use the water when needed? These are practical questions. From the suggestion above given as to the quantity of water in a half-acre pond three feet deep, any farmer can calculate for himself, whether it would pay him to store water for irrigating purposes. The expense of making a pond is but little in some localities, and it need not be very great anywhere. And if a farmer would set apart ten acres of ground to be subjected to irrigation—or even five acres—he could collect rainwater enough to do it in one or more ponds according to the "lay" of his land, and he could arrange machinery to raise the water, when needed, and send it in one large pipe or trough into the irrigating ditch. Something of this kind will secure water and that is what all of us want when the rains do not come.

## Save Feed and Make Feed.

Some farmers do not feel much concern about their own stock of feed because they have enough; but there are others who are not thus fortunate, and they must be up and doing in order to get enough feed together to put them over the fall and winter. Where farmers, as some are doing in Illinois, are now feeding cornstalks of this year's growth to cattle, the outlook is gloomy, indeed. It is not that bad in Kansas, but it is bad enough in some places. Grass is not as long as it is most years, so that those who depend upon the prairies for pasture and hay find this source of supply very much shortened this year. But where heavy rains have recently fallen there will be a vigorous growth of grass yet and fall pasturage will be good, while in low ground and draws grass will yet grow tall enough to yield a great deal of hay. And those farmers who have more of this class of feed than they need for their own use ought to put up all their surplus for the use of others less fortunate. Feed will be in demand.

Corn-fodder should be saved on every farm. In some localities corn will be abundant, but in other places there will be very little; but there is fodder on nearly every farm, more or less. Wherever there is any fodder, it ought to be saved. It will be needed, all of it. There must be some feed made. Sorghum seed, if soaked twenty-four hours in water before sowing, would yet produce a heavy crop of fodder before frost, if the ground is in good condition to hurry the growth along and maintain it. And after cutting, in late fall the second growth will afford excellent pasture. Rye ought to be sown largely for fall and spring pasture. And a little orchard grass seed sown thickly in September on good ground would get a good start for the winter and would put forth grass early in spring.

## The Pottawatomie Plum.

Messrs. Howard & Latimer, of Mount Arbor Nurseries, Shenandoah, Iowa, have our thanks for a box of Pottawatomie plums. They are very fine, plump, well-matured and luscious. The taste is particularly pleasing, slightly acid, with no astringent properties. The Pottawatomie is supposed to be a cross between the Chickasaw plum family and the Swedish sloe. Its origin is not definitely known, but the parent tree sprung from a Miner plum orchard brought from the State of Tennessee and planted in Iowa in an early day. Messrs. H. & L. say the tree is "perfectly hardy and is an immense early annual bearer. Twelve years without missing a crop, and generally overloaded. Four-year-old trees have borne a crop of two bushels to the tree. It is a strong and vigorous grower up to its fourth year, and from that on immense

crops of fruit give it a dwarfish habit and pendulous form of growth. The fruit is about the same size of the Wild Goose plum, but the quality is far superior, and while the taste is so peculiarly its own that we cannot definitely describe it, those who eat the fruit for the first time frequently remark 'it has a peach taste. The color is a yellow ground overspread with a bright pink and prominent white dots, which give it a transparent hue. Of all plums it is the plum for canning as it has no acid taste, and when scalded the skin (which is very thin, scarcely more than that of the cherry,) peels off in precisely the same manner as the tomato, leaving the plum whole and complete and a beautiful golden yellow, and as luscious from the can as fresh from the tree. It begins to ripen in our latitude about the 25th of July and the season lasts three to four weeks."

In a note, the senders say "the fruit is one-third less in size this year, owing to the extreme drouth."

## The Saloon Must Go.

Hon. Albert Griffin, President of the executive committee of National Anti-Saloon Republicans, addressed a meeting at Topeka last week. Mr. Griffin is sanguine of success in time. He has thoroughly learned that the saloon interest is deeply imbedded in society and that, like slavery, it will require herculean efforts to remove it. The necessity for its removal grows more apparent every day, and this Mr. Griffin understands, also. In every State where the subject has been earnestly and generally discussed—in Kansas, Iowa, Ohio, Georgia, Texas and Tennessee, men have been beaten, men have been murdered on account of their opposition to dramshops. Texas defeated the prohibition amendment a few days ago by a majority too large to publish, notwithstanding many of the most distinguished men of the State actively favored the proposed amendment. United States Senator Reagan and many other leading men of the ruling party faith in Texas openly espoused the cause of temperance; but the saloon interest was too powerful for them. The same influence is felt wherever the subject is agitated. Some day farmers everywhere will see that they are very much interested in the utter suppression of the saloon, and when that time comes, one of the worst afflictions of society will begin to disappear. Every dramshop is a bad men's rendezvous. The worst forms of political debauchery are worked out in liquor saloons. Strong drink has more to do with party villainy than any other one thing. It is the enemy of law, of order, of social, religious and civil discipline; it is the enemy of government and of everything else which is good; it makes liars, thieves, and house-burners; it destroys honor among men and virtue among women; it drowns conscience, overrides character and debauches officials. The saloon must go.

## American Berkshire Record.

By courtesy of Phil Thrifton, Secretary of the American Berkshire Association, we have completed our set of the Berkshire Record. On application, Mr. Thrifton forwarded to this office volumes II, IV, VII and VIII. The first of these begins with boars, No. 1449, and ends with sows No. 3522. Vol. 4 begins with No. 2467, boars, and closes with No. 6810, sows. Vol. 6 begins with boars No. 4087, and concludes with sows No. 10000. This volume contains a general index to entries in former volumes. Vol. 7 begins with sows, No. 10001, and ends with No. 12000, sows. Vol. 8 opens with No. 12001, sows, and closes with No. 14000, sows.

Mr. Thrifton will please accept thanks of the FARMER management for courtesies extended in connection with these volumes.

## Horticulture.

### Transplanting Large Trees.

It frequently happens that one would like to remove a large tree from one position to another without destroying the tree. It is not an easy job—the safe removal of large trees, but it can be done. A cottonwood tree twenty inches or more in diameter was moved about a rod on Sixth street between Kansas avenue and Jackson street, Topeka, a few years ago, and it is growing well. A trench was dug around the tree, about six feet out, and deep enough to get below most of the roots. In the winter, when the ground was frozen, a way was dug from the tree to the place it was to be put. The top was well cut back, the tree steadied by ropes, and all the lower roots cut off. The tree was wholly loosened; then it was moved by levers. When it was in its new place, the body was steadied while loose earth was well filled in below, and a few openings were made by means of narrow boards and stones so as to admit water run in above. Then earth was closely packed in all about the great tub of earth which had been moved, a deep mulching of earth was placed about the tree and water was frequently let in through the openings left to the roots below.

A correspondent of *Popular Gardening* gives an excellent suggestion on this subject in a short article, which we copy entire. He says:

"There are circumstances where it may be profitable to move trees of much larger size than ordinary nursery trees possess, as for instance about new homes. Good thrifty trees of silver maple, balsam, Carolina or silver-leaf poplar, catalpa, willow, or other kinds with great tenacity of life that have been transplanted or not pruned within five or six years, can be safely handled of from three to six inches diameter of trunk. These varieties will recuperate quickly and give effectual shade very soon. Other species, like beech, chestnut, cherry, tulip, and many besides that are sensitive about transplanting at all times, it is seldom worth while to remove when more than three inches in diameter without preparation by judicious pruning of the top and roots for one or two years previous to the removal.

"The chief difficulty in transplanting large trees is that the roots have extended so far that it is hard to retain enough of the fibrous feeding rootlets. Then the difficulty of handling without breaking or injuring the large roots more or less in the operation presents itself. The best security against these dangers is to previously dig a deep ditch around the tree and cut the roots off at a distance of from four to six feet, without disturbing the earth or roots nearer to the tree. Fill the ditch again with rich soil packed firmly, manure the surface liberally and water abundantly for the next two summers. This will induce the growth of a great mass of fibrous roots close to the tree, which can be dug out and removed with a large ball of earth remaining among them. The top of the tree should be pruned severely when the roots are cut, reducing most of the branches at least one-half their length.

"Almost any kind of tree if served in this way, and then allowed to make two seasons' growth after treatment can be moved successfully either in spring or autumn. The best time for performing the pruning is in early spring, or autumn will answer. The size of a tree that can be moved when treated in this way will depend mainly upon the power of the mechanical appliances that can be brought into requisition in handling."

### Horticultural Notes.

Why some seedling plants should be winter-killed and others not, when all are of the same parentage, it would be difficult to determine, but we know it is a fact, while the cause remains a mystery.

Gooseberry bushes do best when they are well trimmed. They make rank growth. It is a fruit that does best in partial shade, and if the mildew does not attack it a crop may always be looked for.

John M. Stahl says fruit-growers do not place a proper estimate on the value of wood ashes. They are worth more to the horticulturist than the grain-grower, but cannot take the place of other manures.

It very often occurs that seedlings of the common chestnut, hickory, butternut, and other of our native fruit trees are winter-killed when grown in the nursery rows, and this, too, in the very neighborhood of the parent tree, from which the seed was gathered.

In pruning trees of any kind it is better to leave one strong branch or limb than two or three weak ones, says *Popular Gardening*. It is better to keep limbs thinned out than to cut back and make too close heads. Let the sun's rays in all through the tree.

In grafting nut trees on very large and strong stocks, the scions often make a very luxuriant, half succulent, growth the first season, and if this is not checked by pinching off the ends to hasten the ripening of the wood, there is always more or less danger of winter-killing, even of the most hardy kinds.

The propagator of nut trees needs to look over his stock of young trees every week during the growing season, and about the 1st of August check the growth of the most vigorous shoots in order to secure the thorough ripening of the wood. This is especially true of the different varieties of the chestnut, as they usually continue to grow until quite late in the season.

I have two English walnut trees about eight years old, that I raised from nuts brought from France. They are growing finely. I have also a black walnut of the same age. Last year I grafted the black walnut with the English walnut and it made a growth of three feet last year; and this year, while I write these lines, June 7, it is growing wonderfully, with beautiful foliage.

We use too much Paris green or London purple with the plaster. The thing is to mix them thoroughly. One pound of pure Paris green will suffice for two barrels of plaster if we only take the time to mix them thoroughly. In this case the mixture is practically non-poisonous; that is to say, no person or animal, by any accident, is liable to eat enough of it to harm him. We regard the above as an important suggestion.

We have at least one indigenous conifer that is well worth cultivating for its nuts, and that is the nut-pine or *Pinus edulis* of the Rocky mountain regions. The seeds or nuts of this tree are not only of large size, varying from a half to three-fourths of an inch in length, but shell thin, and the kernel tender, sweet and delicious, even excelling in flavor the beechnut. Plants of this species of pine raised from seed gathered in the cooler regions of Colorado and New Mexico are perfectly hardy in our Northern States, and like other species of the genus, thrive in poor, light soils. The trees only grow to a moderate size and come into bearing early. They are well worth cultivating for ornamental purposes, even if no account is taken of their delicious nuts. These pine-nuts have long been highly valued by the Indians in the

regions where this species of pine is abundant, and hundreds of bushels are annually gathered for food.

I believe it will pay every ruralist who can at all afford it to have one of these hand force pumps about the premises. They can be used for a dozen purposes, and for applying nearly all kinds of insecticides are unsurpassed. There are several patterns in the market, most of which do very satisfactory work. One of these pumps is handy in washing the buggy, the vegetables for market, the outside of the windows of the house, and is useful in many other ways. They can be bought for seven or eight dollars. It is best to put on rather a long hose, as it is often necessary to elevate the nozzle into large trees.

I am much interested in a cold storage room which I am building above ground, and expect it will be frost-proof. It is 80 by 40 feet in size. It will be cheaply built, the sides are lined with paper, and there are eighteen inches of sawdust between the two walls. The first floor will be eight feet high with sawdust or leaves overhead. With the ventilation and temperature under control, I can begin gathering apples a week earlier—that is, late in September, and can preserve the freshness and aroma of the fruit for several weeks later than in the cellar. If the slight moisture upon the apples can be prevented in the fall, and a low and even temperature can be kept, one can secure a finer flavor and keep apples for weeks longer than by the ordinary careless way.

A good horse without good blood in his veins would be a sort of monstrosity.

A good hog house or houses, if many hogs are reared cannot well be dispensed with on any farm.



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## The Poultry Yard.

### Value of Improved Fowls.

And what are improved fowls? The answer would involve many particulars. Improvement enhances value; and it may be effected in laying characteristics, in shape, size, hardness, early maturity, beauty of plumage, uniformity of color, graceful symmetry, size of eggs, and several other minor points. The breed of fowls combining all these excellencies in the highest degree has not yet been developed; but fanciers and interested poultry-keepers can show flocks of thoroughbred fowls, of distinct breeds, that are far superior to common fowls in every particular. And when a farmer, or any other man, is inclined to make an improvement in his flock, either for prolificness or beauty, it is well to inquire: "How can this be accomplished?" "How much will it cost?" and "Can I afford it?" These questions may be answered after a little mathematical calculation.

Common fowls command from 50 to 75 cents apiece; and a cock will cost a dollar. Now suppose our farmer keeps a flock of heterogeneous, ordinary fowls for eggs and market poultry. He is one of thousands in our land, who raise from one hundred to one hundred and fifty chickens each year. Let him calculate first on the item of slaughtered poultry. He knows that he culls from his common stock of chickens every year, mostly in fall and early winter, 400 pounds of dressed fowls and chickens, weighing on an average, four pounds each, and he gets 16 cents per pound: 400x16=\$64. This is the amount of his annual sale. He ventures to buy a Plymouth Rock cock that he may experiment, and he purchases a good one, paying \$4, a price that seems "tall." The cock is lusty, thick-set and meaty. He makes his mark among the hens selected for breeding. He brings a new element, new blood; and the usual number of chickens are raised and slaughtered before Christmas. The result is a weight of five pounds each. The cockerels are about as large as pure Plymouth Rocks, and the whole weight is 500 pounds; at 16 cents per pound, amounting to \$80, a gain of \$16 over previous years. These chickens of half-improved new blood may have eaten a little more corn than those of previous years; but can the shrewd farmer doubt that his investment of \$4 for a cock has been a good one? And will he not run his fingers gently through his top hair, and cogitate thus?—"If one male will effect so much gain, ought I to be satisfied with half a loaf? Thoroughbred fowls, exclusively, would, very probably, prove yet more profitable."

But the story is not all told. We may suppose the case of a farmer who is interested more especially in the production of eggs for market. It will not be unjust or unwise to make a little calculation in this direction. If he reads and makes inquiry he learns that certain breeds of fowls produce extraordinary numbers of eggs yearly, and as he knows that profit must come from the contents of the egg basket, he meditates as follows: "I keep one hundred common fowls for laying hens, and by good management I get eight dozen eggs from each fowl annually, some more, some less, but that is the average. People who have made the trial tell me that an infusion of Leghorn blood will decrease the size somewhat, but increase the production of eggs; and that pure Leghorn hens will produce twelve dozen eggs, or more, each, every year. Now if I procure a Leghorn cock and raise half-breeds, what will be the consequence? I shall get, according to

good testimony, from the progeny, by this cross, at least ten dozen eggs from each layer, annually, a gain of two dozen. Let me cipher again, 100x2=200. Yes, a gain of 200 dozen eggs from one hundred fowls, from having used a Leghorn cock, the year previous, among the breeders. I get 25 cents per dozen for eggs, 200x25=\$50. That is a considerable gain for one year. And how much would be the expense? Not more than \$4 for this Italian blood, of the most aristocratic strain. A man would act the fool, not to pick up a gold coin found glittering in his pathway. I cannot afford to keep scrub stock. It is advisable to change from what has been counted good to better. Ah! yes, and from better to best. I must get the pure Leghorn fowls for layers of the greatest number of eggs."

It is sound policy for any person to act according to the light and ability he has. Thousands have acted in this way, introducing the blood of improved stock as a cheap experiment, and having found it profitable, have reasoned still farther, and made the conclusion that it must be not only more profitable but more agreeable, in better taste, and accord more truly with downright common sense, to rear and keep improved breeds of absolutely pure blood, whether for market poultry, or to supply eggs.—*American Poultry Yard.*

### Poultry Notes.

Remember that fifty fowls of good breed and well kept will produce more eggs than one hundred common hens neglected.

The freshest eggs are the heaviest, and when placed in a pan of water will sink to the bottom at once. Older eggs will sink partly, while stale eggs will float on top.

A large fowl house imperfectly ventilated is as bad as a small and airy one. See to it that there are in the poultry house no corners where fetid vapors can lurk out of the reach of the free air.

Never let eggs get chilled that are to be used for hatching purposes. They should be collected during the cold weather every time a hen is heard to cackle. The rule is early and often.

Accumulating filth is a prolific source of disease, especially gapes, which is essentially a filth production. After a hen yard has been cleaned to sprinkle it with a solution of two gallons of water, one gill of carbolic acid, and one pound of copperas will destroy disease germs.

The barnyard fowl does not thrive when massed in large numbers, and only reaches its highest perfection when allowed to follow the customs of its progenitors in the Indian jungles and wander at will in small flocks. This is one great reason why many poultry farms become failures.

As the Game hen is the embodiment of pluck, and will fight to the death in defense of her progeny, she is generally recommended as the best of mothers. This is a great mistake; she is too nervous and excitable to be a really successful mother and will trample more to death dancing around an imaginary enemy, than a Plymouth Rock or Brahma will lose for want of courage and pluck.

I have watched my hens carefully during the laying season, and I am satisfied that it pays well to select eggs for hatching with care. I always take eggs of medium size, as my experience teaches me that they produce the strongest and best formed chicks. I would as soon set a pointed egg as an oval one provided there was no decided irregularity in the shape. I have found that very large eggs, or those badly shaped, always produce badly-shaped

chickens. I can't see that pointed eggs indicate weakness or a tendency to disease, for the reason that some of my very best hens always lay pointed eggs. I have noticed, from time to time, rules for selecting eggs that will produce pullets. They have all failed in my practice. I have noticed, however, that where the cocks are exceptionally vigorous, there is a large proportion of males.

The following is recommended as a disinfectant in chicken cholera: Dissolve three pounds of copperas in five gallons of water and adding half a pint of crude carbolic acid. If the acid can not be had conveniently, use the copperas without it, sprinkle the floor, nests, walls and perches, or use a solution sulphuric acid, say thirty parts of acid to one thousand of water, and applied in the same way, or better if washed by means of a broom.

Young pigs require little beyond a clover pasture. Those intended for early market should have extra feed.

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### 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. White-wash the whole interior of the henry; 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.

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## The Busy Bee.

### Langstroth on Bee-Keeping.

The following principles, says Langstroth, the eminent bee culturist, underlie and govern profitable bee-keeping and honey-producing:

1. Bees gorged with honey never volunteer an attack.

2. Bees may always be made peaceable by inducing them to accept of liquid sweets.

3. Bees, when frightened by smoke or by drumming on their hives, fill themselves with honey and lose all disposition to sting, especially if the motion jars their combs.

4. In districts where forage is abundant only for a short period, the largest yield of honey will be secured by a very moderate increase of managing bees.

5. Queenless colonies, unless supplied with a queen, will inevitably dwindle away or be destroyed by the bee moth or by robber bees.

6. The formation of new colonies should ordinarily be confined to the season when bees are accumulating honey; and if this or any other operation must be performed when forage is scarce the greatest precaution should be used to prevent robbing.

7. The essence of all profitable bee-keeping is contained in this golden rule: "Keep your stock strong." If you cannot succeed in doing this the more money you invest in bees the heavier will be your losses; while if your stock are strong you will show that you are a bee master as well as a bee-keeper and may safely calculate on generous returns from your industrious objects.

### Bee Notes.

If there is a buzzing and roaring in a hive in the dead of winter there is something wrong.

Bees in their search for honey visit only one kind of flower on the same trip. This is not accidental, but it is a wise provision for preventing hybridization of different varieties from pollen which bees always distribute in their journey from flower to flower.

The *American Bee Journal* says: Some time ago we noted the fact that in New England so strong was the belief that bees injured the fruit that an ordinance was passed obliging the bee-keepers to remove their bees to another locality. After a year or two the fruit-growers decided to have the bees brought back, as so little fruit set upon the trees.

An apiarist of considerable experience says he is fully convinced that bacteria or foul breed never attacks the larvæ of the honey bee except when the larvæ are weakened or ill from some other cause, and that there is no remedy known that will benefit a colony of bees afflicted with this disease, unless it be accompanied by good healthy food. In fact, the food is all that is necessary.

An Indiana farmer, who told his boys to burn every bumblebee's nest they found on his farm, and who was complaining at the failure of his cloverseed crop, was surprised when Maurice Thompson, the naturalist, said: "That is why your cloverseed fails you. Bumblebees make your cloverseed." It is a fact that a strong nest of bumblebees in a big clover field is worth \$20 to the owner; for these insects are the chief agents in fertilizing the blossoms, thereby insuring a heavy crop of seed. In Australia there were no bumblebees of our kind, and they could not raise cloverseed until they imported some of our kind.

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

### American Pomological Society.

We are in receipt of a circular letter from Chas. W. Garfield, Secretary of the American Pomological Society, calling attention again to the meeting of the society in Boston, September 14 next. Among other suggestions he gives these:

"It is of the greatest importance that individuals or societies intending to make exhibits and compete for the generous premiums offered by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, confer at once with E. W. Wood, Horticultural Hall, Boston, Massachusetts, that space may be reserved and confusion avoided at the opening of the convention. I will gladly furnish copies of the list of premiums upon application.

"Every State organization devoted to the advancement of horticulture should have a good delegation at this meeting, and it is desirable, if practicable, that notices of these delegations be sent in advance of the opening of the convention.

"This society stands at the head of American pomology and is worthy of the hearty support of all who are interested in the great work it is accomplishing. The expenses of maintaining the organization have never been heavy, the publication of the transactions involving the largest expenditure. The character of these volumes should secure without exertion a large membership to the association, as this is its only means of support. Let each old member at once renew his membership for 1887-8, and assist in securing new names to be placed on the list. The biennial fee is \$4, and life memberships are \$20. All remittances for memberships should be made to Benj. G. Smith, Treasurer, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Life members are supplied with the volumes for a number of preceding years.

### Patents to Kansas People.

The following is a list of patents granted Kansas people for the week ending August 5, 1887; prepared from the official records of the Patent office by Mr. J. C. Higdon, solicitor of patents, Hall building, Kansas City, Mo.

A printed copy of any patent here named can be had for 25 cents.

Listed corn cultivator—Orson King and A. Morgan, of Randolph.

Roller washing machine—Jaolin H. Carlisle, of Greeley.

Clod crusher or roller for listed corn—Benjamin F. Holaday, of Blaine.

Condensing duplex heater—Alvin L. Draper, of Ellsworth.

Thimble-skein—John E. Young, of American City.

Barb fence signal—Robert E. Riale, of Topeka.

Electric programme clock—Andrew J. Reams, of Augusta.

Programme clock—Andrew J. Reams, of Augusta.

Following were reported for July 15:

Stacker—David G. Woodworth, of Larkin.

Lubricator—Elijah P. Hussey, of Ellis.

Fifth-wheel—Henry C. Shriner, of Randolph.

Following were reported for July 23:

Hand stamp—William Orcutt, of Abilene.

Combined tenoning and mortising machine—Joseph Du Frames, of North Topeka.

Lubricator for steam machinery—George Z. Clark, of Topeka.

Following were reported for July 30:

Heel support for rubbers—Harris M. Fisk, of Topeka.

Nut lock—Charles A. Finley, of Holton.

Submarine gun and port therefor—Ephraim H. Marsh, of Cedar Vale.

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

The *American Agriculturist* says the Leghorns—and there are several other breeds—are by no means so high bred as the Spanish, yet they are hardier, and the eggs, though smaller, are more abundant, so that so long as eggs sell by the dozen, rather than by the pound, they are very profitable fowls to keep. Houdans are favorite French fowls, and

combine egg-laying and flesh-production in a high degree; they are, besides, hardy, prolific, and like all the other Gallic fowls, excellent eating, which can hardly be said with truth of the fowls of any other of the groups of non-sitters.

### Kansas Fairs.

Anderson county—Garnett, August 30 to September 2.

Bourbon—Fort Scott, October 4-7.

Brown—Hiawatha, October 4-7.

Cheyenne—Ward, 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 20-23.

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 28-30.

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 4-9.

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 15-16.

Rooks—Plainville, September 27-30.

Rush—LaCrosse, September 13-15.

Salina—Salina, September 7-9.

Summer—Wellington, August 30 to Sept. 2.

Washington—Washington, September 12-16.

Washington—Greenleaf, September 21-23.

### STATE AND DISTRICT FAIRS.

Kansas State Fair—Topeka, September 19-24.

Western National Fair—Lawrence, September 5-10.

Nebraska State Fair—Lincoln, September 9-16.

Kansas City Fat Stock Show—October 27 to November 3.

Missouri State Fair—Sedalia, August 15-20.

St. Louis Fair—St. Louis, October 3-8.

St. Joseph Inter-State Fair—St. Joseph, September 12-17.

## THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, August 15, 1887.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

#### St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 3,400, shipments .... Market steady. Fair to choice heavy natives 3 90a4 75, fair to choice butchers steers 3 40a 5 95, fair to good feeders 2 80a3 40, good to choice stockers 2 10a2 50, common grass to good corn-fed Texans and Indians 2 00a3 60.

HOGS—Receipts 900, shipments .... Market a shade higher. Choice heavy and butchers selections 5 30a5 40, medium to choice packing and yorkers 5 10a5 30, common to good pigs 4 05 a5 50.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,000, shipments 100. Market firm. Lambs 3 75a4 80.

#### Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 9,000, shipments 2,000. Market 10c higher for good. Shipping steers 3 25a4 95; stockers and feeders, 1 40a3 40; cows, bulls and mixed, 1 10a2 65; Texas cattle, 2 40a 3 75.

HOGS—Receipts 9,000, shipments 2,000. Market strong, 1a10c higher. Rough and mixed 4 90a5 30, packing and shipping 5 15a5 55, light 4 70a5 40.

SHEEP—Receipts 5,000, shipments 1,000. Market strong for good, others steady. Natives 3 90a4 25, stockers 2 90a4 25, Western 3 25a3 95, Texans 2 50a3 50, lambs 4 00a5 00 per head.

#### Kansas City.

Receipts for August to date show 11,100 in-

crease in cattle, 8,000 increase in hogs and 1,500 increase in sheep, compared with corresponding time last August.

CATTLE—The supply of cattle to-day was heavy, and counted over 160 loads, of which about 125 loads were grass rangers. The remainder were part natives and part corn-fed rangers. Good natives were active and higher. The early sales of grass cattle were strong, but nothing like a clearance was made. The best cattle sold 5a10c higher. Some fancy cattle sold above 4 30, the highest price paid in two months. The common to medium grades were firm and strong, and possibly in some cases a little higher. Range for best steers, 3 00a4 35.

HOGS—The brisk competition for good heavy hogs here Saturday made top hogs sell at 5 50, which was also top at Chicago; but the hogs which sold at 5 50 here were lighter grades than sold at 5 40a5 60 there. To-day the Mexican buyers were out and gone, and there was no such brisk competition on heavy stock. The packers paid as high as 5 40 and Boston buyers as high as 5 45, which was the top price of the day.

SHEEP—The supply was but one load of drive-ins, which will figure in to-morrow's receipts. The light supply for a few days made prices a shade higher. Better sheep sold at 3 40 last week than brought 3 50 to-day. Some lambs sold at 2 60 per head.

### PRODUCE MARKETS.

#### St. Louis.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, cash, 60½a60¾c.

CORN—Cash, 38¾c.

OATS—Steady. Cash, 24c.

RYE—Quiet but firmer at 44c.

#### Chicago.

Cash quotations were as follows:

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 68¾c; No. 3 spring, 65c; No. 2 red, nominal at 73a73¾c.

CORN—No. 2, 40¾c.

OATS—No. 2, 24¼a25c.

RYE—No. 2, 44c.

FLAXSEED—No. 1, 98c.

#### Kansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts at regular elevators since last report 6,981 bus., withdrawals 7,400 bus., leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day 235,731 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. On track by sample: No. 2 soft cash, 67c.

CORN—Receipts at regular elevators since last report 3,931 bus., and withdrawals 6,699 bus., leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day 81,671 bus. There was a weaker market to-day on 'change and values lower. No. 2 cash sold at 38¾c.

OATS—On track by sample: No. 2 mixed, cash, 24c; No. 2 white, cash, 26c.

RYE—No bids nor offerings.

HAY—Receipts 9 cars. Market firm. New, fancy, small baled, 8 00; large baled, 7 50; wire-bound 50c less.

OIL-CAKE—Per 100 lbs. sacked, 1 25; 2000 per ton, free on board cars; ear lots, 18 00 per ton.

SEEDS—We quote: Flaxseed, 85c per bushel on a basis of pure. Castor beans, 90c for prime.

BUTTER—Scarce and the demand good. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 22c; good, 18c; fine dairy in single package lots, 18c; store-packed, do., 14a16c for choice; poor and low grade, 12c.

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

EGGS—Receipts light and market firm at 10c per dozen for fresh.

POTATOES—Home-grown, 30a40c per bus.

BROOMCORN—We quote: Green self-working, 3c; green hurl, 3½c; green inside and covers, 2c; red-tipped and common self-working, 1½c; crooked, 1c.

PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually ¼c higher. Sugar-cured meats (canned or plain): Hams 13a, breakfast bacon 11¼c, dried beef 13c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides 7 95, long clear sides 7 85, shoulders 5 35, short clear sides 5 25. Smoked meats: clear rib sides 8 45, long clear sides 8 35, shoulders 6 25, short clear sides 8 75. Barrel meats: mess pork 15 00. Choice tierce lard 6 37½.

## WOOL HAGEY & WILHELM, Commission Merchants,

220 N. Commercial St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

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

CHICAGO.

KANSAS CITY.

ST. LOUIS.

## James H. Campbell & Co., LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

—FOR THE SALE OF—

## CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

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

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

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker-up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 4, 1887.

Brown county—G. I. Prewitt, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Robert Gaston, in Hamilton 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 \$50.

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—Demey Lewis, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Henry Secret, 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 Staunton 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 113D 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.

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.

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 filly, 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.

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. FILLY—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.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 18, 1887.

Trego county—C. A. Hear, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by L. A. Bleckford, in Glencoe tp., on or about August 1, 1887, one sorrel mare, 8, anish brand on left hip, right front foot and left hind foot white; valued at \$20.

Shawnee county—D. N. Burdge, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by H. A. Kassabann, in Rosaville tp., July 20, 1887, one light bay horse or pony colt, supposed to be 1 year old, both hind feet white, lame in one leg.

Marion county—E. S. Walton, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by David L. Sears, in Fairplay tp., (P. O. Florence), July 21, 1887, one iron-gray pony mare, about 11 hands high, 6 years old, branded V on left jaw, F on left shoulder, T on left hip.

Saline county—Joseph Sargent, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by G. W. Whittear, in Glendale tp., (P. O. Mulberry), July 27, 1887, one gray mare, about 14 hands high, 2 or 3 years old, a cut on right fore leg made by wire fence, no brands; valued at \$20.

Sedgwick county—E. P. Ford, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by T. J. Smith, in Eagle tp., May 5, 1887, one gray mare pony, 14 hands high, 19 years old, branded F2 inverted on left hip, scar on right buttock.

Edwards county—J. S. Strickler, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by V. R. Tuttle, in Wayne tp., July 25, 1887, one bay mule, 14 hands high; valued at \$25.

Ottawa county—W. W. Walker, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Daniel Sullivan, six miles west of Delphos, one bay mare pony, unbroken, supposed to be about 4 years old, white stripe in forehead, branded B. F.; valued at \$25.

Barton county—Ed. L. Teed, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by W. J. McGreevy, in Liberty tp., July 20, 1887, one sorrel mare pony, 15 hands high, four white feet and white face, branded A on left hip; valued at \$20.

Washington county—John E. Pickard, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Chas. Kester, in Sheridan tp., July 23, 1887, one Texas mare pony, dark brown, about 5 years old, branded on left hip with S and diamond and mark across diamond; valued at \$20.

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State Street, Corner Sixteenth Street. Rate \$1.50 Per Day.

Convenient to Stock Shippers. A good Family Hotel.

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

W. F. GIBUTT, Proprietor.

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Bates and Standard Families, including PURE KIRKLEVINGTONS,

Places, Harts, Craggs, Roses of Sharon, Young Marys and Josephines.

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

Also two handsome, rangy, FINELY-BRED TROTTER STALLIONS for sale.

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

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

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

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

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 in worth, with the least possible delay.

Kansas City Stock Yards Company Horse and Mule Market.

FRANK E. SHORT. CAPT. W. S. TOUGH. F. E. SHORT & CO. Managers.

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

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

Special attention given to receiving and forwarding. The facilities for handling this kind of stock are unsurpassed at any stable in this country. Consignments are solicited, with the guarantee that prompt settlements will be made when stock is sold.

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

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 dishonest means, or reprehensible methods, remember its name, as that is a counterfeit.

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

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

J. E. BONEBRAKE, Pres't. THEO. MOSHER, Treasurer. O. L. TRISLER, Vice Pres't. M. P. ABBOTT, Secretary.

Kansas Farmers' Fire Insurance Company,

ABILENE, KANSAS,

Insures Farm Property, Live Stock and Detached Dwellings

Against Fire, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms. CAPITAL, FULL PAID, \$50,000.

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

The Kansas Farmers' has \$1.00 to pay \$18.00 at risk; the Home of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$48.00; the Continental of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$82.00; the German of Freeport, Ill., \$1.00 to pay \$70.00, the Burlington of Iowa, \$1.00 to pay \$78.00, and the State of Iowa has \$1.00 to pay \$79.00 at risk.

Cheap Homes!

MEADE COUNTY, KANSAS. Organized; county seat permanently located at Meade Center; building stone. Three Railroads coming at the rate of two miles a day. Land cheap, but rapidly advancing. MEADE IS THE BANNER COUNTY OF THE SOUTHWEST, having won a special prize this year for county exhibit at the Southwestern Exposition, fifteen counties competing, and another at Dodge City Exposition over all competitors. Now is the time to invest. For further information address J. A. LYNN, Land and Loan Agent, Meade Center, Kansas. All representations guaranteed.

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.

Write for full information to STOCKS & MILLER, The leading Real Estate Firm in GARDEN CITY, KANSAS.

**The Veterinarian.**

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

**SCRATCHES.**—I have a valuable mare which is troubled with scratches or something of the kind. I would like to know what is best to do for it? [Take solution of acetate of lead, 1 ounce; glycerine, 8 ounces. Mix and apply to parts. Keep stable thoroughly clean. Feed no fat-producing foods. Give a tablespoonful of the following, night and morning: Charcoal, Mayapple root, gentian, sulphur and saltpeter in equal quantities. Mix.]

**WORMS IN DOGS.**—I have two fine pug dogs which are troubled with little flat, white worms, which I think are only of the rectum. They pass out frequently, and die after a few moments' exposure to the air. I fear to give doses ordered for larger dogs, and apply to you for advice. The dogs are in good flesh and health. [There is no reason to fear worm medicines in doses proportionate to size and age of dogs. Worms are of great vitality, and will not quit the animals completely unless treatment is resorted to.]

**LARYNX.**—I have a young horse that has an enlargement of the larynx. What can I do for relief? [When anything is the matter with the larynx, the throat should be fomented with cloths wrung out of hot mustard water, and the animal's head should be held over a bucket of hot water, so that the animal can inhale the steam. For mechanical effect and also for the effect upon the blood, we would give, morning and night, a tablespoonful of the following: Charcoal, Mayapple root, gentian, ginger and saltpeter in equal quantities.]

**HEIFER URINATING ABNORMALLY.**—I have a heifer, about nineteen months old, that some days tries to urinate very frequently, and the discharge is very small and of a dark color. She is thin, but has a good appetite. She was served some time ago, and has not shown signs of being in heat since. [Give her flaxseed tea instead of water to drink. Give two tablespoonfuls of the following powder in feed three times a day. Bicarbonate of soda, 8 ounces; powdered opium, 1 ounce; bicarbonate of potassium, 8 ounces. Mix.]

**SICK HEIFER.**—Please prescribe for a valuable heifer that has been ailing for a week past with the following symptoms: Loss of appetite, with uneasiness and distention; passes small quantities of urine very frequently; evacuation very dark, in fact black. What now passes is not so thin, but high-colored. Has been treated by a local veterinary, but does not improve under treatment as yet. [Give the following dose at once, dissolved in three pints of hot water: Fluid extract of colchicum root, 1 drachm; spirits of aeth. nt., 2 ounces; sulphate of magnesia, 1 pound. Twice a day give one of the following powders in a quart of the tea: Powdered gentian root, 8 ounces; powdered rhubarb, 2 ounces; bicarbonate of soda, 8 ounces; powdered capsicum, 3 drachms; mix. Make 8 powders, to be given in tea made by steeping one-half pound of whole flaxseed in a gallon of hot water.]

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

Diversified farming, rotation in crops, a knowledge of the soil, and planting crops to which it is best adapted, with close attention and thorough cultivation, will cure hard times and fill the land with plenty.

Every rod of fence on a farm, beyond what is required to protect crops, is a serious tax, but full protection does not suggest a need of fences between grain fields, nor that a farm shall be divided into five-acre lots.

Calves or colts coming out in the spring rough, or poor, perhaps lousy and diseased, have much less power to make profits out of pasture grass than have the sleek, robust yearlings that have been well housed and fed during the winter.

A stock-raiser reports that he destroys lice on cattle by boiling potatoes until they are thoroughly cooked, then removing the potatoes, allowing the water to boil down to one-half the quantity, to increase its strength. The water is then used on the animals as a wash. Two quarts of potatoes boiled in three gallons of water are the proper proportions.

**Vigor and Vitality**

Are quickly given to every part of the body by Hood's Sarsaparilla. That tired feeling is entirely overcome. The blood is purified, enriched, and vitalized, and carries health instead of disease to every organ. The stomach is toned and strengthened, the appetite restored. The kidneys and liver are roused and invigorated. The brain is refreshed, the mind made clear and ready for work. Try it.

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



**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.

Prince of the Times 4650.

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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.

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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**



Monitor (3232).

**RED POLLED CATTLE.**

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



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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 hour 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.

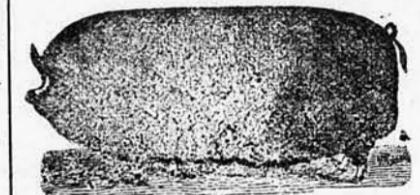
Chester White, Berkshire and Poland-China Pigs, fine Setter Dogs, Scotch Collies, Fox Hounds and Beagles, Sheep and Poultry, bred and for sale by W. GIBBONS & Co., West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamp for Circular and Price List.

**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.

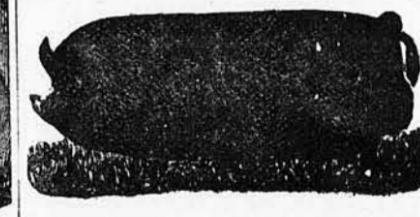
My breeders have been selected, regardless of expense, from the leading herds of the United States; are bred from the best stock ever imported, and represent seven different families. Healthy pigs from prize-winning stock for sale. Write for circular and prices or come and see. [Mention this paper.]

**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 HOPFUL 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.

**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 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.

**POLAND-CHINA PIGS! 135 FOR SALE.**

Sired by six first-class boars, for season's trade. My herd is headed by STERN WINDER 7971. Address F. M. LAIL, Marshall, Mo. [Mention KANSAS FARMER.]

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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. I. L. WHIPPLE, Ottawa, Kansas.

**THE GOLDEN BELT HERD OF 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. TRUEDELL, Lyons, Kas.

**NATIONAL HERD. Established 1845. THOROUGHbred POLAND CHINAS as produced by A. C. Moore & Sons, U.S.A., 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. Photo Card of 48 Breeders sent free. Swine Journal 25 Cents 1 & 2 ct. stamps. COME AND SEE OUR STOCK We have special rates by express. If not as represented we will not your satisfaction.

**FOX RIVER VALLEY HERD OF IMPROVED CHESTER HOGS.**



I have a few prize-winning boars for sale, also forty-five head of aged sows have farrowed this spring. Orders booked for pigs without money till ready to ship. Nothing but strictly first-class pigs shipped. Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. My motto: "Individual superiority and best of pedigree." I am personally in charge of the herd. T. B. EVANS, Geneva, Ill.

**Preparing Wool for Market.**

Farmers would save money by being very careful in their methods of preparing wool for market. It ought to be remembered that goods of whatever kind are graded according to the worst in the lot; that is to say, the influence of the worst has more weight in determining the grade of the whole than the influence of the best. An experienced wool-buyer, a short time ago, called attention to this matter in a communication to the *Bulletin* of the Philadelphia Textile Association. He said: "The writer was long accustomed to the long-stapled Saxony and mixed flocks, and in 1857, found large quantities of such wool in the warehouses of Philadelphia. In 1876, as well as many more recent dates, he has examined Australian and American fine wools. There is no material difference in length of staple, softness, silkiness, or in the curl, or set of the fibre, which is characteristic of all such wool. The light orange color of the fleece, so marked in the best Australian, is derived from a grading of the Spanish Merino, and is seen in the best bred American fleeces. Any person can try the several wools by the touch or under the microscope, and satisfy himself that the fancy for Australian has no basis in any material difference. The bad handling, careless packing, and general neglect of American fleece wool in recent years, is the cause of aversion of many manufacturers for it."

That wool-buyer goes straight to the root of the trouble, says an exchange, commenting. If American wool-growers would use one-half the care they ought to in preparing the wool for market the appreciation in values of our wools in a year would astonish them. It seems almost incredible that men fighting for profit and livelihood should persist in a policy that minimizes margins as does the practice of careless handling and packing of wools intended for market. Clean your wool, remove tags and burrs, and see what a difference there will be in your profits.

A perfect specific — Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Pull the collar away from the shoulders while resting the horses in the field, so that the air can pass freely between them.

Potatoes may be chilled in a cold cellar or while being transported in winter, enough to prevent them from sprouting, and yet not enough to injure them for the table. Potatoes chilled enough to destroy the eyes may be kept for table use longer than the unchilled ones, as they waste no vitality in growing useless sprouts. It is a nice thing to chill them exactly to the safe point, and we would not recommend it for extensive practice.

It is remarked that "the time to select potato seed is when digging the crop. That like produces like all admit, and it is only reasonable to infer that those hills which are the fullest of desirable potatoes are the ones to save. When the right hill is found save every tuber that is large enough for seed. This method gives the best chance for not only keeping up but improving the quality of the crop. Breeding from the best is a much more reasonable and promising method than a random selection from the pile at sorting time. The best hills are discovered only at harvest time, and then is the only time they can be selected for seed."

"Fire-Proof Paper May be Made," says a scientific exchange, "from a pulp, consisting of one part vegetable fiber, two parts asbestos, one-tenth part borax, and one-fifth part alum." It is a pity that such facts as the one following cannot be written, printed or otherwise preserved, upon some sort of indestructible paper: "My wife suffered seven years and was bed-ridden, too," said W. E. Huestis, of Emporia, Kansas, "a number of physicians failed to help her. Dr. Pierce's 'Golden Medical Discovery' cured her." All druggists sell this remedy. Everybody ought to keep it. It only needs a trial.

**CHEAPEST & BEST MILL**  
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED  
AFFRANTE GRINDING PASTER  
FINE & BETTER THAN ANY MILL MADE  
SIZES: 20, 24 & 30 INCH  
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**FARM ENGINES**  
Upright and Horizontal, Stationary, Portable and Semi-Portable. 8 to 16 Horse Power.  
Illustrated Pamphlet Free. Address  
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SHIPPED ANYWHERE TO OPERATE ON TRAIL AGAINST ALL OTHERS  
PURCHASER TO KEEP ONE DOING MOST AND BEST WORK  
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SUCCESSORS TO FURST & BRADLEY MFG. CO.  
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Guaranteed superior to any Lever Press now made for Hay, Straw and Wool. Always victorious. Received First Premium at all prominent fairs for past five years, over Dederick and others. Illustrated Catalogue Free.  
**WHITMAN AGR'L CO., St. Louis, Mo.**

**FAMILY CANNING.**  
MUDGE PATENT APPARATUS received from the Bismarck Fair Committee this award: "That it possesses great merit in simple and permanent preservation of fruits and vegetables." It gives woman an independence for her work, as with this apparatus she cans thirty-two quarts per hour, and all the fine flavors of the fruits, are retained as if fresh-gathered from the garden. Cooking perfect, with great saving of labor. Prices—Of 1-quart Cannery, \$5.00; 1 1/2-quart Cannery, \$7.50; 2-quart Cannery, \$10.00. Will pay its first cost in one day's work. Agents wanted in every county. County rights for sale. Special inducements given to any one who will secure fifty customers in one county. For terms, etc., address  
**CHAS. F. MUDGE, Eskridge, Kansas.**

**Heebners' Patent Level-Tread Horse-Powers,** With Patent Speed Regulator.  
**Heebners' Improved Threshing Machines,** Fodder-Cutters, Corn-Shellers, Wood-Saws, Field-Rollers. Extraordinary success with latest improvements. Catalogues Free.  
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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.  
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We manufacture Hydraulic, Jetting, Artesian and Gas Well Machinery. Business pays large profits; small capital needed; plenty of work. Acme Wind Mills, Pumps and appliances. Special Tube Well Pipe. Send 14c. and we will mail or express  
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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.**

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

**MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.**  
ONLY LINE RUNNING  
**3 DAILY TRAINS 3**  
BETWEEN  
**ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY.**  
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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**THE IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE**  
Is the only route to the Great Hot Springs of Arkansas, and the most direct route to all points in Texas.  
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, W. H. NEWMAN, Gen'l Pass. & Tr't. Agt. Gen'l Traffic Man., St. Louis, Mo.

The Line selected by the U. S. Gov't to carry the Fast Mail.  
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5,000 MILES IN THE SYSTEM, 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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**"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.  
KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, ST. JOSEPH and QUINCY, HANNIBAL and CHICAGO, Without Change.  
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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—Short-horn Bull, 9 months old. Grandson of the famous show cow Conquest 2d. Write for pedigree. Jones Nye & Sons, Smith Center, Kas.

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.

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; 90 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.

STOLEN.—Black horse, white face, high neck heavy mane but short, long heavy tail, shoes on front feet. \$25 reward. C. R. 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. B. Cartwright, Topeka, Kas.

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.

For Sale or Exchange.

Real Estate in Eastern Iowa, including stock of Drugs and Notions, for WESTERN LAND OR CATTLE, or both. Value about \$5,000. Address "DRUGS," care KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kas.

Sheep--For Sale--Sheep!

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

Engine and Boiler for Sale.

We offer our eight-horse-power Baxter Steam Engine and Boiler, now running our printing presses and other machinery, at a bargain for cash. Is in good condition. Our only reason for selling is that we can save money by using an electric motor. If you are interested, write. DARLING & DOUGLASS, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

FOR SALE!

A fine Stock Ranch of 800 acres, all in one body and all fenced and perfectly watered by never-falling 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 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.

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

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

FOR SALE.

Twenty Large Brood Mares.

Inquire of JACOB MARTIN, Coffeyville, Kansas.

FOR SALE!

Large English Berkshire Hogs

Being obliged to change my business, on account of the burning of my hotel, I will sell at Low Prices

All My Brood Stock and Pigs.

The old stock is all recorded and the young stock is eligible to record. Correspondence solicited. The stock can be seen at the owner's residence, one-half mile north of Emporia Junction.

Satisfaction guaranteed. I. P. SHELDON, Emporia, Kas.

C. E. JEWELL & CO. Chattel Mortgage Loans

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

STIMMEL, ROBINSON & BRIGHTON,

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

WESTERN KANSAS!

Full information regarding the great and rapidly-developing Southwestern Kansas given on application. 200,000 ACRES OF CHEAP LANDS FOR SALE! Price \$2.25 to \$5.00 per acre. Terms easy. All inquiries about Western Kansas promptly answered, and the "Settler's Guide" sent free. Railroad fare one way free to buyers of a half section, and round trip fare refunded to buyers of a section of land. Address DUNN & BELL, GARDEN CITY, KAS.

WANTED -- BULLS!

THREE THOROUGHBRED GALLOWAY BULLS,

with good pedigrees, sixteen months to two years old. Address subscriber, naming price. Also some Cows, same breed. S. J. GILMORE, 2758 Champa street, DENVER, COL.

Gold Dust Herd of Poland-Chinas.

J. M. MCKEE, WELLINGTON, KANSAS.



My herd is composed of such strains as Black Bes, Give or Take, Tom Corwin, Gold Dust and U. S. I sell nothing but first-class hogs of individual merit and gilt-edge pedigree. Choice pigs a specialty. Plymouth Rock Chickens of superior quality. Correspondence invited. Mention KANSAS FARMER.

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A GRAND EXPOSITION

Of Her Material Greatness.

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—AT— TOPEKA, -:- KANSAS, September 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24, 1887.

\$20,000.00!

IN PREMIUMS,

To be Distributed Under Award of

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For Best General Display of

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Improvements.

CITY WATER SERVICE

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NEW HORSE BARN,

CATTLE BARN,

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