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KANSAS FARMER REPORTS

1887 A SPOTTED YEAR--GOOD CROPS AND POOR CROPS.

Will Average 40--Wheat Acreage Greatly Reduced.

PLENTY OF FEED IN EVERY COUNTY

Late Corn Doing Well -- Grass and Stock in Good Condition.

The KANSAS FARMER this week publishes brief reports from eighty-five special crop correspondents in as many different counties of the State. The intention was to have the reports complete and truthful, and it is believed they are so. The letters are in response to questions sent out as follows: "Weather since June? ... Chinch bugs--how general in your county, and how much damage did they effect? Were they worse than the dry weather? Be clear and full on this point? ... Wheat? Acreage to be seeded? On what kind of ground? How prepared? ... Corn? Condition? How affected by dry weather and bugs? What proportion of an average crop? ... Grass? Potatoes? Vegetables? ... Stock? Feed--will there be enough to carry you through the winter?"

A reading of these interesting letters discloses the following general facts: The season has been peculiar in several respects. Good corn, poor corn, and a total failure of corn found in small areas--sometimes on adjoining farms. Hot winds with peculiar effects blew on two particular days and destroyed the fresh corn tassels wherever they struck them. The stalk grew right on, but the tassel was dead, and of course, there are no corn ears in such fields. In many places the rainfall was sufficient to produce a crop, for good crops have been raised on the same grounds in certain other years with less rain than fell there this year, and there were not bugs enough to do much damage. But corn failed there this year. It is the opinion of farmers in such localities that the trouble lay in the dryness of the subsoil. Rains were scattering. Enough rain fell in the State during the growing season, if it had been well distributed, to produce average crops; but there were dry spots in at least three-fourths of the counties of the State, in some of which, with the help of chinch bugs, corn amounts to little. It appears, however, that not a single county was so completely ignored as to deprive it wholly of farm products. There will be rough feed in every county sufficient for home use, and the number that will not have corn enough is very small indeed. Some farmers, and some neighborhoods will have to purchase corn, but they will not be compelled to go outside of their own counties as a rule. Taking the State over, the total quantity of corn raised will amount to 40 per cent. of a fair crop for the acres planted.

An analysis of the reports shows some special facts of interest. Of the eighty-five counties reporting, twenty-six of them report one-half crop of corn and upwards; fourteen report one-third of a crop; thirteen report one-fourth; nine report one-fifth; six report two-thirds, and three report three-fourths. Fifty-one counties report enough corn for home use; some of them barely enough, some plenty, some a surplus. Fifty-eight counties report stock feed, as hay,

corn-fodder, etc., plenty, many of them more than enough, and all the rest report feed enough to carry the home stock through the winter if carefully saved and judiciously fed. There is plenty of farm produce of all kinds in the State to supply the home demand, but it will have to be distributed among those farmers that have not enough of their own raising. Forty-six counties will reduce the wheat acreage below that of last year, and eleven counties will increase it. The other counties will sow about the same acreage. A large majority of the correspondents believe the chinch bugs did more damage to crops than was done by dry and spotted weather.

Anderson county.—(1) Since June 30 we have had three rains, two of them were of importance but reached over only little territory; exceedingly hot. The chinch bugs were very general, and had it not been for them the corn would have been 50 per cent. better; but had the bugs prevailed and the rainfall been an average, the corn would have been 50 per cent. better. The acreage for wheat is so small it is hardly worth reporting. The rains were so local the corn crop is spotted; in this locality we can safely report 70 per cent. of last year and 50 per cent. of an average crop. Early potatoes were fine; late 50 per cent. of average crop. Stock of all kinds in good condition. The late rain (yesterday) will prolong corn cutting, so that plenty of feed is being put up. ... (2) Weather since June dry with some local rains up to August 16; nice rain again on August 21, five hours constant rain. Chinch bugs were general; worse in some portions owing to the amount of rain; damage by bugs two to one by dry weather. Wheat acreage small, mostly on timber or bottom land; prepared by plow, harrow and drill. Corn ready to cut; badly hurt, in some localities one-half. Grass almost dried up; growing nicely since rain. Early potatoes good; don't know about late. A fair crop of vegetables; some good, some poor. Stock in fair condition, no disease. Feed plenty if taken care of; grass short, plenty of corn-fodder.

Atchison.—Weather since June very dry; only one rain in July to do any good; on August 20 we had a big wind, hail and rain storm which done a great deal of damage to corn. Chinch bugs did some damage to the corn in places alongside of the wheat crop after the wheat was cut. Small acreage of wheat; will be sown on oats and flax ground. Corn about one-half a crop, dry weather the cause; the late hail storm has damaged the corn in places very badly. Grass commenced to grow nicely now. Potatoes will be very scarce, I think. Fair supply of vegetables. Stock doing very well. The rain-water has been very scarce. There will be plenty of feed in this county.

Barton.—On or about July 4 a good shower of rain, not general, and a few local showers since, but no deep wetting rain, and very hot--from 98 to 112 deg. Chinch bugs were very numerous all over the county. Wheat and oats were worse hurt by them than by the drouth; corn would have made a half crop all over if either the bugs or drouth had been left off, but the two worked ruin. Near an average of wheat will be seeded on corn ground in great part; preparation of other ground will be poor. Condition of corn very poor; dry weather destroyed some and assisted in the injury of all; 15 per cent. of average crop. Grass very light and short. Potatoes are like corn, in spots that are small; some have none. Vegetables generally have suffered in the same manner as potatoes. Stock is in very good condition, no disease. There will be feed in abundance, but it will be by extra exertion and a less amount of grain.

Bourbon.—Had splendid rain July 4; only local rains since. Damage from chinch bugs general in this county; where they had local rains the damage was least; on the whole, we think bugs have done more damage than dry weather. Wheat acreage small, too dry to prepare the ground; heavy rains soon would increase the acreage. In places corn will be as good as last year; others will not average ten bushels to the acre; the county

will average about 55 per cent. of a crop. Grass short and light. Early potatoes a full crop, late ones a failure. Good yield of early vegetables. Stock in good condition. Feed enough to carry us through the winter, but none to spare.

Brown.—Weather since June very dry until the 20th of August, when we had a heavy rain; cool, damp and cloudy since. More bugs than the farmers generally realized; but drought, no doubt, did principal damage to corn crop. Wheat acreage will be reduced somewhat; some will sow corn ground, others are plowing. Corn reports are so conflicting I cannot accurately estimate--50 per cent. Pasture recovering since late rains. Early potatoes good, late entire failure. Vegetables ruined by drouth. Stock in fair condition, healthy. Will be an abundance of feed if properly cared for.

Butler.—Weather since June dry and hot, with local showers. Bugs were numerous, but the dry weather did more damage than they. Fifty per cent. of wheat acreage to be seeded, on stubble ground and in corn fields. Corn, very large acreage; will have over half a crop. Grass, 60 per cent. Potatoes and other vegetables, 50 per cent. Stock in good condition. Feed plenty; there is being a large quantity of corn cut up.

Chase.—Weather since June dry, with occasional light showers. Chinch bugs did more damage to small grain than dry weather; they did great damage. Wheat not considered here. Corn, twenty-five bushels to the acre. Grass fair; potatoes good; vegetables short. Stock in good condition. We never raise enough feed for our own use, but as much as usual.

Chautauque.—Weather since the last of June dry up to near middle of August; rains increasing up to date. Chinch bugs were bad during the early spring and destroyed most of the oat crop and damaged wheat some, but the crop was the best for years in this county. There will be more than double the usual acreage of wheat sown this year, much on corn land or corn stubble. Corn near a half crop; injured both by bugs and dry weather, but much worse by the latter. Grass very short; only the best lands will yield a fair crop. Early potatoes very good, no late ones at all. Early vegetables also good, and some late cabbage and tomatoes. Stock did splendid up to 1st of July. There is three times the usual amount of corn cut up, and straw well saved.

Cheyenne.—Weather very pleasant and good growing weather, except the 7th and 9th of August, which were hot and windy and which ruined thousands of acres of corn, Chinch bugs only in spots, but were very bad, killing all corn, oats, wheat and cane; were not nearly so bad as the hot days of August 7 and 9; wind blew strong from the south on the 7th and very strong from the northeast on the 9th. Not less than 20,000 acres of winter wheat and twice that of rye will be seeded; generally on fall plowing sown by hand, harrowed and rolled. Three-fourths of the corn totally destroyed by the hot winds of the 7th and 9th of August; we will not have one-fourth of a crop; corn planted late in June doing nicely. Grass, blue stem and alfalfa good; early millet very poor, not one fourth crop; buckwheat good; cane poor. Potatoes a good crop, acreage and yield large; sweet potatoes the same. Beans and turnips poor, beets good; melons, pumpkins and squashes not a half crop. Stock in excellent condition, fat and sleek. Will not be enough corn or oats to carry us through the winter, but the farmers are cutting their corn and there will be an abundance of fodder.

Clark.—Weather since June dry and hot with an occasional shower, except the north-west part of the county, where there has been considerable rain and will have fair corn. There were very few bugs in this county; the dry weather and hot winds ruined our crops. Don't know about wheat; there will be but little sown unless we get some good rains. Corn very bad; hot winds and dry weather in June killed it; there may be one-tenth of a crop. Grass fair; no potatoes nor other vegetables. Stock in good condition. Will not be enough feed to carry us through the winter. Some cattle have been removed and others will follow.

Clay.—From June 30 to July 5 we had showers daily, but the remainder of July was dry with some hot winds; the dry spell was broken August 3 by a heavy rain followed by frequent showers until at the present writing the ground is wetter than it has

been for many years. Chinch bugs were general throughout the county, injuring wheat, oats and corn; in my opinion they did more damage by far than dry weather. The general feeling throughout the county is that no wheat should be sown this fall, and I know of only one or two farmers who talk of sowing any; but if it continues wet much longer I think some will change their minds; can give no estimate of acreage. Corn is so spotted that it is hardly possible to estimate; the yield may be 20 per cent., owing to increased acreage; chinch bugs did most damage. Heavy crop of prairie grass; pasture never better at this time of year. Potatoes, mulched, an average; not mulched, one-half crop. Vegetables very poor. Stock in fine condition. There will be enough feed to carry us through; an abundance of hay and more corn-fodder cut up than ever before.

Coffey.—Weather since June very warm, some days 106 to 108 deg; local showers, but not enough to save all the corn; good rains the last two weeks. Chinch bugs done great damage to millet and corn all over county, but not as much damage to corn as the extreme heat and dry weather. There will not be 5 per cent. of the cultivated land sown to wheat, sowed on corn and stubble ground, plowed and drilled in. Corn hurt by the heat and dry weather more than by bugs; will average ten bushels to the acre over the county. Grass short and light, with some exceptions. Potatoes not over a half crop. Early vegetables fine and large amount, late not good. Stock in fine condition, no disease. Will be feed enough to carry us through the winter; corn most all cut up; a fair quantity of oats and hay.

Cowley.—Weather since June has been warm and dry, with only enough rain to keep crops from being entirely burnt up. Chinch bugs were not much noticed where there had been no wheat last year, principally in west half of the county; they effected but little damage compared with the dry weather. The acreage of wheat this year will be about the same as that of last year, mostly on bottom land, in good condition. Corn good, condition fair, slightly affected by dry weather and bugs; will have 90 per cent. of an average crop, which will be more corn than Cowley has raised for three years, the acreage being so much increased. Early potatoes good, late not very good. Vegetables, on an average, are in good condition. Stock in rather poor flesh. Feed plenty to carry double the amount of stock through the winter.

Crawford.—Weather since June very dry and warm up to August 21; some splendid rains since. Chinch bugs have been numerous all over the county and have done a great deal of damage to all growing crops except hay; damage greater by bugs than drouth. Wheat acreage not so great as in former seasons, generally on wheat and oats stubble, prepared in the usual way. Quality of corn not as good as last year; 80 per cent. of an average crop. Grass much better than last season. Early potatoes a fair crop, 20 per cent. Vegetables, 100 per cent. Stock in fine condition, no disease known. Feed plenty to carry stock through in good condition.

Decatur.—Weather since June dry and hot, and occasional showers, but the ground has not been thoroughly wet this summer. Chinch bugs general throughout the county; many fields of wheat, oats and millet were not cut at all; dry weather and bugs both the worst. Small amount of wheat to be seeded, mostly in corn ground. Very few pieces of good corn; most of it being cut for feed. Grass very short. A fair yield of early potatoes, but no late ones. Vegetables rather scarce. Stock in good condition. Will be enough feed by careful feeding; livery barns may have to import hay.

Dickinson.—Weather since June, except the first week of July, every day was extremely hot and dry, interspersed with days of hot scalding winds; rain in great abundance on the 5th, 6th, 8th, 12th and 16th of August; ground well soaked and ponds overflowing. Chinch bugs in myriads everywhere, thousands on every cornstalk; have destroyed early and late planted corn; it is the opinion of every farmer that the bugs and not the drouth destroyed the corn crop; the immense rainfall of the past two weeks has done no injury to the insects--they are as numerous and lively as ever. Can form no estimate of wheat acreage to be seeded;

(Continued on page 4.)

The Stock Interest.

DATES CLAIMED FOR STOCK SALES.
OCTOBER 14.—W. T. Hearne and U. P. Bennett & Son, Short-horns, Lee's Summit, Mo.

THE IDEAL HOG.

Some men are working up an interest in the query—what about the ideal hog? Is he a scrub or a pure-bred, or a cross, and what manner of meat shall he have and how shall it be produced? The methods of these workers are just like those of all other men and women with hobbies; that is, they are extreme. They are none the worse for that, however, because, like other persons who are radical, they set people to thinking by showing them contrasts. The fancy breeder goes for points, and he will stand out for the color of a feather or the shape of a foot or length of an ear. He thinks less about the quality of the flesh than he does about the form and appearance of the animal on dress parade, because he is breeding for men's eyes and not for stomachs or their pockets. He wants an animal that will show well; he is a veritable pharisee, because he banks on display.

But appearances are often deceptive. The animals that are groomed tenderly as if they were children and led into the show ring like conquering heroes, look well, for they have a proud bearing, move gracefully, and attract attention. They are not always nor usually the best of their kind. They look well on parade and they are photographed and shown on paper to admiring people who never saw the originals. After all they are not ideal animals except only for those who judge of soldierly qualities by the appearance of battalions on the drill ground when everything, even to minute details, were specially made ready for the particular occasion.

The ideal animal appears well, because he is well and feels well. His movements are graceful because his muscles are well developed and strong. His display of energy is not mere surface luster, but genuine nerve force born of blood, food and exercise. If he is a horse his step is majestic, light and free, and his movements nimble, every change of posture showing power and courage. If he is an ox he moves easily, freely, wearing a look of ease and contentment, the expression of positive comfort. If he is a hog, he bears about with him an air of satisfaction and confidence. These things relate to outward appearances only; they are exponents of the physical composition of the animal; they are but figures on the dial plate indicating what the animal really is in his vital forces.

In determining what constitutes the best of anything, even of a hog, the first and most necessary point to settle is, what is the thing to be used for? In the case of a hog, that matter is not difficult; he is wanted for food of men and for nothing else. That settled, then we must know how by breeding and management to produce the best meat in the shortest time and at the least expense. There is little trouble in ascertaining the quality and character of pork which people want. Ask any number of persons to describe the kind of pork they prefer before all other kinds, and ninety-nine of every hundred of them will tell of a rich, juicy meat that needs no foreign lard or butter to oil it, a firm, fatty meat, full, well-developed muscles rich with the oil of fatness.

Every farmer of experience knows how to make that kind of meat, but they hardly ever do make it except in cases where they want a little early pork for their own use. Pigs that come in February or March in Kansas can be

handled so as to produce the best kind of meat by Christmas following, and the greater part of their food will be natural, that is, grass. Clover is good for growing hogs without anything else except water and salt; but when it is mixed with a little wheat bran every day, and a little oats, rye or corn ground and fed as swill, there is no better feed. Green rye or oats or corn—any succulent plants may be cut and fed to hogs when they have no clover. Turnips and potatoes and other roots are good. Corn should be fed sparingly even to the end of fattening. To make our meaning plainer, corn ought never to be the only food for hogs if we want to produce the best meat and the meat most in demand.

As to the best breed of hogs there is much difference of opinion while as to the kind of hogs, their disposition, qualities, form, etc., there is, practically, a unanimity of judgment. We all want a low, long, broad, small-headed, good-natured, easy-kept hog. Upon these qualities or particulars we all agree. Some people think they are found in better combination in one breed, and other people see like perfection in another breed. This difference is natural and is not in the way of the ideal hog which is coming. There is a good deal—a great deal, in breed, but it is because of care in breeding quite as much as it is in peculiarities of the breed. Any breed of hogs can be made to produce good meat, and first-class pork can be made at about equal cost out of all the improved breeds. Give to an experienced farmer a good healthy barrow pig of every one of the popular breeds and he will turn out pork of the very best quality from all of them. There is not enough difference to talk about in the quality of meat of animals of the different good breeds that have had the same kind of food and treatment.

The ideal hog, then, is one possessing the properties and qualities above described, and in addition to them has the largest quantity of the best meat in his carcass when dressed and the smallest quantity of local fat in proportion to the quantity of first-class pork and with the least proportional waste. This implies the production of meat as well as of hogs, and to that it must come before the ideal hog appears. And when he does appear it will be in the butcher shop or packing house rather than in the show ring or express car.

Does It Pay to Cook Feed?

Prof. Henry, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, in answering a question in *Hoard's Dairyman*, says some things worth studying. We append question and answer.

PROF. W. A. HENRY—*Dear Sir:* I am thinking of getting a feed-cutter to cut my hay and fodder corn, then mix in a large box with grain ration, and steam the whole, using a Purinton feed-steamer. What sort of an idea is it? Do you know of any one doing the same? The machinery will cost \$150. I have plenty of fuel and help. I have coarse fodder enough to winter my stock in the usual way, but if the above is practicable I can buy cows very low.

F. A. GEORGE.

Trempealeau Co., Wis.

—Mr. George will find, if he will look up the authorities, that about twenty-five years ago there was a craze for cooking feed which had its day and ceased. The most positive statements as to the benefits of cooked food for stock were made by scores of reliable men, among whom were Prof. E. W. Stewart, George Geddes, Prof. Mapes, and many others. But the boom passed quietly away, very few keeping up the practice for any length of time. I doubt if there are a dozen farmers in the country to-day who steam feed for stock where there were hundreds, if not thousands, years ago.

The reasons for this decline are, first,

it costs a great deal to thoroughly steam corn-fodder for a herd of cows. Mr. George would find that his Purinton steamer would hardly warm the mass, let alone steaming it, for to thoroughly cook the food for a herd of forty cows would require a steamer of say six-horse power boiler capacity, I think, to do the work in reasonable time. At the Station we have run this steamer to its full capacity for two hours to thoroughly cook a tub of meal—say two bushels. In the second place, I feel quite confident from results obtained in cooking feed for swine that there is a positive loss resulting from cooking; that is, a hundred pounds of uncooked food is worth more than the same would be cooked. This may be heresy, but we have done too much cooking feed for hogs at the Experiment Station not to have some positive ideas at this date. So, once again I say, let cooking food for stock alone. Cut it fine; give warm water to drink; feed abundantly of good, healthy food, in warm, dry quarters, and you have done all for your cattle that they can ask at your hands.

A Streak of Lean and a Streak of Fat.

A correspondent of *Swine Breeders' Journal* reviews an article of Sir J. B. Lawes, an English farmer well known to the agricultural people of this country. The English gentleman suggests that there may be too much improvement in the improved hog; he thinks we are getting too much lard with too little good, palatable pork, and he brings out prominently the good qualities and properties of old-fashioned hogs. The reviewer takes hold of Mr. Lawes and his doctrine earnestly. We have not room for his article entire, but give a few extracts for the information and encouragement of our readers. We quote:

"It seems to me that Lawes is actuated more by a desire to become a prophet, and thus draw attention to himself, than a desire to get at the true situation. His position in brief is, that the modern hog is too fat, has too much fat in proportion to lean, and that consumers of pork, who are the common people, do not now depend so much upon "sop and gravy," but are now able to substitute butter, and therefore, they demand pork, mutton and beef with less fat and more lean. Now, for the sake of the argument, grant this to be true. Does it follow that we must go back to the breed that took two years and more feed to make an hundred pounds of meat to meet this supposed demand, or shall we still keep the improved hog and market it before it becomes so fat? Does not his conditions of less fat in proportion to lean, simply require that the pig of the future shall not be fed so long? Shall we substitute a breed that eats heavily, runs continually, and has a coarse head, long legs, flat sides, coarse hair, and dry, coarse tissues, because he is lean, or shall we keep the quiet, improved, quick-feeding and early-maturing breed, and fatten to suit our tastes and the tastes of the public? The latter can be raised at a profit and the other at a loss. The improved hog has been bred to utilize food, the old racer to waste it. Because the modern hog can, and if fed long enough will, accumulate a large excess of fat in proportion to lean meat, it does not follow that we must continue to feed it until that proportion is attained; on the contrary, we are at liberty to stop at any point in feeding that our tastes or the market demands. So that if the Lawes theory be true, as to the demands of consumers, we need not change breeds or run them backwards, but put them on the market sooner. The improved breeds, half-fatted, or in any state of flesh, will pro-

duce one hundred pounds of meat at half the cost of the scrub. But some croakers are ready to, and do say, that the scrub meat is the best, because it is better intermingled with fat and lean; but this is an assumption that is not true. I care not what croakers say, the animal that is restless and nervous and exercises its muscles a great deal, does not lay up fat in the hams and shoulders or between the muscles; on the contrary the muscles of the scrub, or continuous traveler, are tough, dry, and full of sinews or thick muscular casings. Nor is it the slow-growing, restless hog that has tender, juicy meat; on the contrary, it is the animal that grows rapidly and lives quietly that has large, soft, juicy meat and fat between the tissues, and must of necessity furnish meat that is tender and palatable.

* * * Every man knows from experience and observation that packers, whatever they may say, prefer to buy a hog that will butcher with the least loss of offal. If a hog weighing 150 pounds loses, on account of a long, coarse head, big, thick ears, coarse hair, legs and bone, fifty pounds, it will not bring as much in the market as one weighing the same, that will only lose fifteen or twenty pounds offal. Again, go into any hog market in England or America with a nice lot of thrifty, smooth, young hogs, and with a like lot of rough, long-headed, long-legged, lank, lean hogs, and you do not have to wait long to see fully demonstrated which will bring the higher price. * * * Breeders of improved hogs, go on with your improvements, and never fear that the world is drifting backwards. At least it is safe to progress until you see men tear up railroads, burn steamboats, saw mills, and improved machinery, and everything turned back to the condition of one hundred years ago. If lean pork is demanded, you can make it cheaper by half-fatted improved hogs than the old fogy can with his trotting stock. So long, however, as the smooth, growthy, evenly-developed and nicely-fatted hogs of a year old bring more money by the pound than any others, you can afford to pull down the corner of your eye to croakers and inquire if it has an emerald hue. The pig of the future will be the pig that makes the most pork in the shortest time, on the least food, and has the lightest offal."

Stock Notes.

To feed stock more than they will eat up is not only wasteful but encourages the animals to become dainty and fastidious in food.

Calves must be kept thrifty from the first with no set back, if they are to become fully developed early, and this is the only way to get satisfactory profits from raising them, whether for the dairy or the shambles.

The man now who is a practical farmer and hog-raiser, and who tells you the old-fashioned hogs are the best and most profitable, is either ignorant of his calling, or he is a failure as a breeder of the improved hogs.

If you say to the purchaser, of the old-fashioned hog, "Here is a streak of lean and a streak of fat," would you not expect the buyer to pull down one corner of his eye and ask you if you observed anything green therein?

The heaviest lamb ever raised in the United States, an Oxford, which attained 100 pounds in nine months, was fed all the ground oats, in addition to its mother's milk, it could eat. A twin sister reached 87 pounds in the same period.

Horses put to hard work will almost surely show puffy spots under the harness, which will soon make bad galls if neglected. Lift the harness and bathe the spots with cold water when the teams rest at evening. Make sure that collars, especially, fit well and are smooth and hard.

In the Dairy.

About Milking Cows.

There are some points about milking that every farmer should regard as important and which he should insist upon in case other persons do the work. Among these may be mentioned—

1. Regularity. This does not mean only appointed times for milking and those times at regular intervals. It means that with some other things added, and among the other things is regularity in feeding and in attendance generally. Regularity in milking without a corresponding regularity in feeding, would not complete the work needed so as to get the most good out of regular habits. Milk is made of the food which is eaten by the animals giving it, and some time is required in the manufacture. Every farmer can ascertain for himself about how long, in average weather, his cows are in digesting their food and preparing the milk. In other words, it is not difficult to learn about the best time of day for milking when the cows are fed certain kinds of food at certain times in the day. When that best time is ascertained it ought to be adopted as the regular time. This plan has several advantages. It operates to effect systematic management all around and that is a great deal in any business. It brings the cows and their owner and attendants into harmony, not only as to the mere matter of regularity, but it economizes time, feed and details of care. It effects good results through the influence of sympathy. Such a system of management works upon the animals themselves, in an unconscious way, just as habit does upon human beings.

2. The manner of milking. This ought to be in all respects carefully regardful of the animals' comfort. Cows, when they are milked regularly, expect the operation, and when well trained and kindly treated, they are ready for it. They should not be surprised by the coming of the milker. It is a very easy matter to give notice timely and in such a way as to appear a thing in course, so that there will be no sudden awakening, no starting, no uneasiness, no nervousness, no fright or anything like it. And when the milker does approach, he should handle the cows gently and patiently, so as to obtain and hold their confidence. There should be no slapping, beating, swearing and kicking. A frightened cow does not "give down" her milk, and there is no telling when a cow that is unkindly treated will kick or step quickly aside, which is about as likely to tip the bucket over as any other movement. When milking is begun the taking hold of the teats and of pressing out the milk ought to be as natural and as painless as possible. A moistening of the teats assists materially in accommodating attending conditions to one another. The milker should keep his finger nails closely pared always; and if the udder is very full, especially in cases of fresh cows, it is tender to the touch and ought to be handled tenderly. When it is hard from fullness, a light sponging with warm water is soothing. Operations of this kind have good effect on the cows, for they enjoy them.

3. Cleanliness. This is important for several reasons. It is a good thing as mere matter of habit. It has good effect on the morals of men and women as well as on their health, and it operates in precisely the same way on animals. It has a good effect on the milk and on butter or cheese that is made from it. It insures clean milk, a necessary property in the article, and it affects

the trade of persons who acquire a reputation for selling only clean milk or making only clean butter. Milk is easily contaminated by surrounding conditions; so are cream and butter. Foul milk will not turn out clean, sweet butter. The cows should have attention, regularly and plentifully, so as to secure the greatest degree of cleanliness of their bodies. If they are in summer pastures, they will nearly always be clean enough for milking with a little local attention at times; but where they are kept in yards, or sheds or stables, they need assistance continually. Keep their bodies all clean. If necessary, they must be washed at times. Keep them clean. And every time at milking, the udder should be cleaned in any manner that is effective and not painful or rude. Sometimes a little rubbing with the bare, dry hand is sufficient, or a cloth may be used; it depends upon the nature of the uncleanness, whatever it is. It is well to have a little warm water at hand in case it is needed.

Dairy Notes.

If the brush and currycomb were used on cows, as is done on horses, the quality of milk and butter would be improved, as the animals would be cleaner and in better condition at all times.

The proper way to increase the products of the dairy is to grade up the cows with thoroughbreds, using bulls from noted milking strains. In this manner it requires but a few years to double the entire product.

As the last drawn milk is the richest in butter, great care should be taken that all the milk in the udder be drawn, and this is important not only on account of the value of such milk, but because the habit of leaving a part of the milk undrawn has a tendency to dry up the cow and weaken her capacity for yielding a full flow of milk another season.

The first thing to be observed by milkers is extreme kindness to dairy stock—no loud talking or rough treatment of any kind should be allowed while milking. The animal should become well acquainted with its milker; should be made to feel a perfect trust and confidence in this person's good intentions, so as to be kept as quiet and free from excitement as possible.

If we wish to form in our cow the habit of quantity and continuity in milking, we must between the first and second calvings exercise the utmost care to see that she is not only provided with the food to give the largest flow of best milk, but that the milking tendency is at this period fostered and encouraged by every reasonably available means. At this time in the life of the cow is this tendency fixed.

The Pittsburg Stockman calls attention to churning by stating that if the cream be made too warm the globules will burst and the oil mingle with the water in the cream and rise to the top. Such cream will come to butter very slowly if it comes at all. Boiling water is too hot to use in the cream; 66 deg. is as warm as the cream should be made, as the butter will be white and soft. Keep the cream as near 60 deg. as possible while waiting for the churn.

Shallenberger's Pills are a true antidote for Malaria. Intermittent fever, bilious remittent fever, dumb ague, periodic headache, as well as regular chills, are all the results of Malaria in the system. The Pills do not purge or sicken the stomach, but improve the appetite and digestion. They cure immediately by destroying the malarious poison in the system, and can be taken under any circumstances with perfect safety.

In some parts of China a witness is sworn upon a saucer, which is broken at the moment he takes the oath.

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

HORSES.

PROSPECT FARM.—H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred Clydesdale Horses and Short-Horn Cattle. A number of choice bulls, also horses for sale now. Write or call.

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

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OAKWOOD HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE.—All recorded. Choice-bred animals for sale. Prices low. Terms easy. Imported Earl of Gloster 74522 heads herd. C. S. Eichholtz, Box 1268, Wichita, Kas.

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The herd is headed by the Stoke Pogis Victor Hugo Duke bull, St. Valentine's Day 1877, and the Coomassie bull, Happy Gold Coast 1473. Sons and daughters by above bulls out of highly-bred cows, for sale for next ten days. Address S. B. ROHRER, Manager.

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(Continued from page 1.)

some farmers are plowing stubble, others preparing sod; the majority are opposed to sowing wheat this fall; a very small minority will sow from twenty to eighty acres; the quality of this season's crop is very poor. Corn—condition poor, indeed; bugs have been the leading factor in destroying the crop; the outcome will hardly reach 10 per cent. of an average crop, if it does that. Native pastures in fine condition; tame grasses much injured. Potatoes nearly a failure, but mulched plantations will yield a large crop. Vegetables are a short crop, but cabbage, beets and turnips are making a good growth since the rains. Stock healthy and in excellent condition; farmers are ready to sell, but there is no demand and prices are low. Forage, such as prairie hay, straw, and corn-fodder, is being carefully put up in larger quantities than ever before.

Dontphan.—(1) We had good rains on the 1st, 5th, 20th and 21st of July, and in August eight inches of water fell up to the 25th. No chinch bugs in this county that I know of; fifteen days was the longest drouth; the principal injury to crops in this county was caused by hot weather. The ground is in fine condition for seeding wheat, and there will be about the usual amount seeded. Corn about three-fourths of an average crop. Grass a good crop. One-fourth crop of Irish potatoes; sweet potatoes a full crop; other vegetables, plenty for home use. Stock is in good condition, and pastures are good. Will be enough feed to carry us through the winter, and a good deal of corn and potatoes to sell. (2) Weather since June very hot and dry, with occasional hot winds; good rain on August 20, but followed by a heavy hail storm which damaged corn and fruit terribly. Chinch bugs did not do any serious damage; drouth did more damage to crops than all the insects combined. Usual acreage of wheat will be sown on stubble ground, which is nearly all plowed now. Corn was seriously affected by dry weather and hail storm; can not make over half a crop. Grass a very light growth. A short crop of all kinds of vegetables. Stock in fair condition for short pastures. There will be feed enough in the county, but both feed and stock must be transferred, as the case may be.

Edwards.—July dry, local showers in August. Chinch bugs bad. Small acreage of wheat, mostly on stubble. Corn poor, wilted and shrunk; one-fourth crop. Potatoes, 50 per cent.; other vegetables fair. Stock in fine condition. Will be enough feed to carry us through the winter; plenty of corn-fodder and hay.

Elk.—Weather since June very dry; in south part of county no rain fell August 16; a few showers in south part. Bugs were bad in fields where oats, millet and sorghum were raised last year, but in other fields not so bad; the dry weather did much more damage than the bugs. In this part of the county but little wheat will be sown. In the southern part of the county corn is 50 per cent. of a full crop, and in north half probably 75 per cent. of full crop. Grass light. Potatoes and other vegetables good. Stock in fine condition. There will be enough feed to carry us through the winter.

Ellsworth.—Weather since June hot and dry till a week ago; since then we have had two good rains. Chinch bugs have been bad, seriously injuring all crops; rain has measurably destroyed them, yet there are many. Probably a decreased acreage of wheat, and generally on land previously in wheat and well prepared for the seed. Corn in very poor condition, caused by hot, dry weather and bugs; will yield ten bushels per acre. Grass burned out badly, but better since the rains. Potatoes amount to nothing, and other vegetables the same. Stock rather thin but healthy. With usual caution as to feed we can go through; much corn is being shocked.

Franklin.—Rained a very little on July 20, August 4 and 17; dryest ever known; stock water very scarce. Chinch bugs not near as bad as dry weather, and damaged only oats and some few pieces of corn; very thick now. No wheat will be sown. Corn in some parts of the county is as good as any year—northeast and southwest; other parts very little, one-fourth. Grass a half crop. Early potatoes good, late none. Vegetables, like corn, good in spots. Stock in good condition. Plenty of feed—corn-fodder and small corn; no scarcity of feed. County is far better off for everything than it was in 1860 or 1874.

Garfield.—Weather since June dry till August 15; plenty of rain since then, and ground in good condition to work. Most farmers think the bugs done more damage to corn than dry weather; they are all over the county. Wheat acreage hard to estimate; nothing done yet, but at least as much as last year. Corn, good stalk but little corn, and mostly out for fodder. Wild grass in good condition. Potatoes inferior, light crop. Not many vegetables planted. Stock in good condition. Grain is short, but there is plenty of corn-fodder, hay and grass.

Graham.—Weather since June hot and dry, with a few local showers. Chinch bugs general throughout the county, and the destruction of all crops is equal between the chinch bugs and drouth. If rain comes in time a large crop of wheat will be sown on corn ground. The corn crop is a total failure on account of bugs and drouth, except a few spots. Buffalo grass short, but still grows. Potatoes not a one-fourth crop; vegetables very poor. Stock in good condition. There will be a scarcity of feed if we have a hard winter.

Gray.—Weather since June hot; rains in July, but hot winds and chinch bugs did

damage. Corn in poor condition, but there are some good fields. Grass, potatoes and other vegetables are good. Stock in good condition. There will be enough feed to carry us through the winter.

Greely.—Weather since June rather dry, with occasional rains; no drouth. No chinch bugs at all. Corn much better than in eastern Kansas; it will run twenty bushels to the acre. Grass and potatoes fine. Vegetables all turned out well. Stock in good condition. There will be enough feed to carry us through.

Greenwood.—Up to 1st of July splendid rains and crops in good condition. Chinch bugs damaged the oats and wheat crops considerably, but did not prove very damaging to corn. Very little wheat grown in this county. Corn cut short, but will be a good two-thirds crop. Grass and early potatoes good. All late vegetables badly damaged by drouth. Stock in good condition. Will be feed enough to carry us through the winter and thousands of dollars worth to sell to our more unfortunate neighbors.

Harper.—Through July the weather was dry and hot, but so far in August fine showers have prevailed; it has been raining for ten hours and looks as though it would continue all day. Chinch bugs more or less all over the county, and wheat was injured by them; dry weather and hot winds injured corn the most. The wheat acreage will be less than last year; generally on old ground, plowed early, well dragged; will be sown generally by press drill. Corn in the southern part of county is injured by hot winds and bugs; in northern part corn is good; 50 per cent. of an average crop in the county. The rains are starting the pastures fine. Potatoes were short, injured by bugs. Vegetables quite plenty and fine, melons unsurpassed. Stock is in fine condition. I think that there will be plenty of feed and to spare; the rains will make the hay crop.

Harvey.—Weather since June dry and hot until within the last ten days which have been cooler and showery. At first in May the chinch bugs appeared only in spots over the county, but by the middle of July they were scattered over the whole county, but worse near fields of wheat, oats or millet; the dry weather was just suited to the bugs and the bugs to the dry weather; which did the most damage I am unable to say. The wheat acreage will be small; if the rains continue, about same as last year, say 50 per cent.; one-half on corn ground. Corn generally past help by rain, badly injured by dry weather and bugs, not over one-fourth of an average crop. Native grasses a two-thirds crop. Potatoes and other vegetables a half crop. Stock generally healthy and doing fairly well. There will be enough feed to carry us through the winter if corn is cut up and cared for.

Haskell.—Weather since June hot enough for all purposes, with plenty of rain. No chinch bugs in this section. Wheat acreage double that of last year. Corn in north Haskell 90 per cent., in south 20 per cent. Grass good. Potatoes and other vegetables a fair crop. Stock doing well. Will be enough feed to carry us through the winter.

Jackson.—July was generally dry and hot with a few local showers; August pleasant with plenty of rain. Bugs are general wherever there was fall grain; they did more damage to all kinds of grain than the dry weather. There will be a very small wheat acreage sown. Corn about half an average crop; some localities have a full crop; others not more than one-fourth a crop; drouth and bugs cause of shortage. Grass fresh and green; pastures good. Potatoes, early, good; late promise a fair yield. Vegetables plenty. Stock in very fine condition. The prospect is that there will be plenty of feed to take stock through the winter in good condition. (2) July was pretty dry; a reasonable amount of rain so far in August. The bugs damaged the wheat badly, and rye, and some pieces of corn. A very small acreage of wheat to be seeded, up-land. Corn will make about half a crop. Prairie grass for hay is fair. Potatoes, late crop, very light. Vegetables very good. Stock in fine condition. There will be enough feed to carry us through the winter, by careful pulling.

Jefferson.—Weather since June generally dry and hot; one big rain June 30; at this date (August 25) the ground is quite thoroughly wet by recent rains. Chinch bugs very general; I think they damaged the corn crop 30 per cent. more than the dry weather did. Wheat about one-half of usual area, on wheat and oat stubble; preparation as usual. Corn in the vicinity of Oskaloosa is a full average crop, having had local rains here; in the western and southern part of the county is nearly a failure; I think the county will average 40 per cent. of an average crop. Grass good, owing to recent rains. Potatoes good; full crop. Vegetables fair. Stock in fair condition and healthy. I think there will be enough feed to carry us through, but none to spare.

Jewell.—Weather since June very dry until August 10, since that time occasional showers; hot winds on July 22. Chinch bugs destroyed the wheat and nearly all the oats, while they are responsible for nearly all the damage to the corn crop; more in some localities and less in others. Very little wheat will be sown. Corn about one-third of an average crop; some localities have none, while others have almost a full crop; but one-third is a fair estimate for the county. Grass nearly an average. Potatoes, probably half a crop. Vegetables scarce. Stock healthy, and in good condition. Plenty of feed to keep our stock through, but no surplus for fattening cattle as heretofore.

Johnson.—Weather since June unusually hot and dry; cool at this writing. Chinch

bugs general in four-fifths of the county, and caused a loss of ten per cent. of the crop. Wheat acreage 10 per cent. less than last year. Corn very severely injured by dry weather and bugs; average 18 bushels per acre. Grass good. Early potatoes very good; late ones not so promising. Vegetables good. Stock in good condition. Will be enough feed to carry us through the winter, and will leave a surplus.

Kansas.—Weather since June very hot and dry, several good rains, but not at the proper time to make a good corn crop. Chinch bugs were very general in early part of season, but disappeared about July 1. No doubt that they did more damage than the dry weather. Wheat, acreage very small; principally on sod, but some in corn stubble. Corn, average about two-thirds of a crop, excellent in some localities, very light in others. Bugs did no great damage. Was dry in some parts of the county. Grass, light for hay; pasture is good. Potatoes, average crop. Vegetables, scarce and of an inferior quality. Stock, in good condition. A great deal of corn is being cut, and with a half crop of hay there will be plenty of feed.

Kearney.—From middle of June to middle of August no rain except light local showers; third week in August showers four nights in succession; this week (fourth) sixty hours of steady, gentle rain, putting prairie in good condition for plowing. No damage from chinch bugs. A good many small lots will be sown to wheat. Corn, prospect good up to middle of June; dry weather checked growth so there is an average of only one-fourth to one-half crop. Grass, good yield on the hay lands, and range grass good and improving from present rains. Potatoes, small yield generally. Vegetables, good under irrigation; fair outside, especially melons, etc. Stock, in good condition. Plenty of feed from hay lands, and the corn, sorghum and millet raised by settlers. Alfalfa on ground seeded last year not less than four tons per acre; some sown this year has grown a ton per acre and will yield about same in another crop.

Kingman.—On the 2d of July we had as fine a rain as I ever saw, thoroughly soaking the ground; no more rain then of any consequence until the last of August; good rains since. Chinch bugs, generally all over the county; ten-fold worse than the dry weather; there would have been very little complaint, I think, of dry weather if there had been no chinch bugs. Wheat, acreage about the same as last year; mostly oat and wheat stubble. Corn, bottom land will make forty to fifty bushels per acre; upland half an average crop; a few fields not infested by bugs will yield an average crop. Grass, short, but since the rains is growing finely. Potatoes, scarce and high. Vegetables, scarce. Stock, in good condition and doing nicely and will have plenty of feed. More corn fodder cut than ever before in the county. There will be thousands of tons of prairie hay put up.

Labelle.—Weather since June very dry with good rains during the last ten days. Chinch bugs only in sections of county and not more than one-third damage of drouth. Small acreage of wheat to be sown on bottom and upland. Corn, not more than one-third crop and light, being of poor quality. Grass, fair crop. Potatoes, fair. Vegetables, plenty and good. Stock, doing well especially since rains. Feed, plenty to winter, and for fattening stock.

Leavenworth.—Very little rain during the entire month of July, but have had several good showers in the last two weeks. Chinch bugs are prevalent here and have helped the drouth in destroying the corn, but did but little damage to the small grain. They are increasing now rapidly by ground broods. Wheat, about 70 per cent. of last year's crop will be sown, mostly on wheat and oat stubble. Corn will not average ten bushels per acre; cause, drouth and chinch bugs. Late rains have brought grass out and pastures are getting good. Potatoes, early varieties are good. Vegetables, reasonably good. Stock is in fair condition. There is plenty of feed and to spare, but grain will be scarce, except oats; we have plenty of them.

Lincoln.—July very dry, with drying winds; August has been warm, with good rains (now cool). Chinch bugs, nearly over entire county. Did more damage than dry weather. I think they destroyed one-half the corn crop and dry weather one-fourth. There is a general feeling to sow no wheat, believing it encourages the chinch bugs, but of course some will be sown; can't report it. Corn, not exceeding one fourth crop. Many fields will have no corn; a few may have one-half crop, and many more will have one-third to one-fourth. Grass is short, but generally thick; three-fourths crop. Potatoes, about one-half crop. Vegetables, poor; one-fourth crop. Stock in good condition and prices very low. Will be feed enough to carry us through the winter as every one is doing all in his power to save all grass and fodder, and reduce stock and feed carefully.

Lin.—Weather, extremely hot and dry through July and first half of August, followed by local showers and later by general rains, too late for growing crops, but of great value to fall pasture and seeding. Chinch bugs are found throughout the county, small areas escaping, doing great damage to wheat, oats and corn, as well as millet and timothy; did more damage than dry weather, taking all crops into consideration. Wheat, acreage will be light; seeding will be mostly on stubble ground; a little on corn ground; plowing for wheat is in progress now. Corn has ripened or dried up earlier than usual, much of it now being in

shock, badly damaged by drouth and bugs; not to exceed one-half crop. All grasses light by reason of drouth. Early potatoes good; late ones growing since rains. Vegetables, supply short. Stock generally in fair condition. There will be feed enough to get stock through winter, but little feeding for market can be done.

Logan.—Weather has been dry since the middle of June; no rain to speak of till August 16. Bugs pretty general all over the county; it is hard to tell which was the worst, both bad enough. I believe there will not be any wheat sown, seed can not be had at a reasonable figure. There is but little corn; too dry, together with the bugs. Buffalo is the only kind of grass, good as the average. Potatoes almost a failure. Stock is in very good condition. There will be fodder, cane and millet plenty, but no grain.

Lyon.—Weather since June has been very hot and dry with almost no moisture from rain or dew except a few local rains, until about ten days ago, when good showers became more frequent and general. Chinch bugs were general and did great damage; they commenced on the wheat before it had headed out; from the wheat they went to the oats, grass and corn, and are with us yet in vast numbers; but for them our crops would have been good, notwithstanding the dry season. Wheat acreage will be our average, sown mostly on bottom land, summer fallowed. Corn is dried up and nearly all put in shock for feed; not more than one-fourth of an average crop. Grass was much damaged by bugs and drouth; not more than one-fourth of an average crop of hay. Potatoes of early planting are an average crop. Vegetables of all kinds are very short. Stock is in good condition, but has almost no value in the market. I think quite a per cent. of our stock will be disposed of; some has been already, and the balance can be carried through the winter with the feed we have.

Marion.—Had a soaking rain about July 20th, otherwise dry and hot, but lately it has been showery. Chinch bugs were general; would have had 20 bushels more to the acre, both of oats and corn were it not for Chinch bugs as they were worse than dry weather. On account of Chinch bugs but little ground is being prepared for wheat, and that mostly new breaking. Corn is fair for this year; will average 35 bushels. Grass, half crop. Potatoes, half crop. Stock in fair condition; have oats enough to do and will have corn and hay to spare.

Marshall.—We have had four good showers since June. Have some bugs, but they did not do much damage in this, the southeast corner of the county; they were not so bad as dry weather. No wheat to be sown that I know of. Corn in fair condition; we have a good half crop. Grass three-fourths crop. Potatoes and other vegetables, three-fourths crop. Stock in fine condition; there will be enough feed to carry us through the winter and considerable hay to spare.

McPherson.—Weather since June was very hot and dry up to the middle of August, since then cooler and several showers; raining today. Chinch bugs worked in spots; destroyed some fields of wheat and corn entirely, while others they scarcely touched; damage on wheat 30 per cent.; on corn 50 per cent. Wheat acreage to be seeded, about 50 per cent. of an average, about one-half in corn with one horse drills, and one-half on plowed land prepared in the usual way. Corn poor, and very spotted. Damage equal between drouth and chinch bugs. Grass was nearly dead but much revived now; about one-third crop. Potatoes, a fair crop. Vegetables, not enough raised to speak of. Stock in good condition. Will be feed enough to carry us through the winter and to spare; hay is being baled and shipped west now.

Meade.—Weather since June very hot; through July and up till the middle of August mercury ranging from 90 to 110 deg.; plenty of rain, if it had not been for the hot, scorching winds; never have known so much hot wind, and have lived in the State nine years. Chinch bugs have not done much damage; were not as injurious to crops as the hot weather and winds. At this date (August 25) it has been raining for three days and nights, a slow, steady rain. Think there will be a good acreage of wheat sown, mostly on second and third breaking. Corn is very light; out short by the hot winds; not more than half a crop; some fields were injured by plowing when too dry. Grass is "greening" up since the rain. Potatoes, early, did very well; no late ones. Early vegetables were good and plenty. Stock is looking very well, considering the hot, dry weather. Think there will be plenty of hay and corn-fodder to do through winter; the late rains will insure fall feed, plenty.

Miami.—Weather since June dry until about July 20, a good rain then; since which time rain to the amount of five or six inches has fallen; weather rather warm. Chinch bugs all over the county; they did more damage than the absence of rain; heavily manured spots, where they don't work, remained green. There is not much interest taken in the growing of wheat; the price is too low and it is believed to be the breeding place for chinch bugs. Corn partly in the shock; hurt some by dry weather and a great many bugs; about half a crop. A good crop of hay was secured; pastures looking well. Potatoes, early good; late a failure. A rather poor crop of vegetables. Stock in good condition and healthy. Feed enough to carry us through the winter; the late rains will save a month or two feeding.

Mitchell.—Weather since June, very dry and warm until August 4th, since then plenty of rain and cooler; raining this date. Chinch bugs were pretty general except in very small sections where no wheat fields were; think the bug damaged us 50 per cent. more than dry weather. Fifty per cent. of last year's acreage, ground stirred and wheat drilled mostly. Corn full half crop on bottom land, very little on upland; what we have is maturing well. Grass prospect good as usual, but late. Potatoes 25 per cent. of usual crop. Vegetables poor. Stock in good condition. Will have feed enough to carry us through, but no great surplus.

Montgomery.—Weather since June very dry and hot, until ten days ago; timely rains, but too late to help in the driest places. Chinch

bugs did their worst damage where corn was the driest; they took the crop if it was late; think they were a little more damaging than the dry weather. About the same amount of wheat will be sown as last year; will be put in on stubble ground and plowing; rain now will help very much. Corn mostly cut up on upland; coming into market; 75 per cent of an average crop; in sections dried up. Grass only fair; light; "greening" up now. Potatoes very light, especially late ones. Vegetables very scarce and small. Stock is in fair condition. There will be feed enough with care and economy in feeding to carry us through the winter, but not much stock feeding.

Morton.—Weather since June tolerably hot with frequent rains, not only showers but hard rains. No chinch bugs. The hot winds have damaged the crops somewhat, but we have not been damaged by bugs and dry weather. Wheat, about 3,000 acres of second year's breaking, in fine condition. Corn about one-half a crop. Grass looking well. Potatoes are very fine, with about a two-thirds crop. Vegetables very good. Stock in fine condition. This county will have considerable roughness to spare.

Nemaha.—Generally speaking, weather since June, has been dry and hot; four good showers in July, hail storm on 5th; hard wind, rain and hail storm on August 3d, some hail on 20th; showers; ground moist. Chinch bugs quite general; did much damage to wheat, not much to oats, considerable to corn, when alongside of small grain, but did not do as much damage as dry weather. Very small acreage will be sown to wheat, unless rains kill the bugs; it will be put in generally on oats ground, plowed, harrowed and drilled. Corn, spotted; much of it too thick; ears rather small, but well filled out; some pieces slightly shrunken by bugs; condition about 60 per cent. Grass short but growing nicely since rains set in. Potatoes about an average crop; early good, late small. Vegetables considerably below the average. Stock looks right well. Will be plenty of feed to carry us through an ordinary winter.

Neosho.—Weather since June warm and dry; local rains have occurred quite often, but no general rain of any account until August 21st and 25th; some localities have been favored with enough rain to insure large corn crops, while others have suffered greatly by the drouth. Chinch bugs all over the county; wheat on the upland almost destroyed by them, while oats suffered about 33 per cent, and corn about 25 per cent. I am satisfied that the bugs were more destructive than the dry weather, and that had it not been for them our crops would have been fully up to the average. An increased acreage of wheat will be sown on the bottoms, but very little on the upland; owing to the dry weather, the farmers are a little behind with their plowing. Corn fully matured; a good deal has been cut up; fodder badly chinch-bugged; average about half a crop. Grass was getting a little dry and short, but the late rains insure plenty of fall pasture. Potatoes, early very good, late a failure. Vegetables, plenty of all kinds. Stock in very good condition. Will have plenty of feed, more than last season.

Osage.—July was hot and dry, with the exception of a few local showers; August has been cooler, with rains. Chinch bugs were numerous in nearly all sections of the county and proved very destructive to the crops, especially to the corn. In my opinion they did more damage than the dry weather. I have made inquiry, but have not heard of any one intending to sow wheat. The first of July our prospect for corn was first-rate, but bugs, hot winds and dry weather have changed it wonderfully; I think 30 per cent. of an average crop will be a fair estimate. Grass about half a crop; the late rains are reviving the pastures. Potatoes, early planted good, late a failure. Vegetables somewhat scarce. Prices very low. There will be plenty of feed to carry us through the winter if properly saved. Corn-cutting commenced in July and will last for some time yet.

Osborne.—Weather since June dry and hot until near the last of July, since then abundance of rain; August 22d commenced a two days' rain—best rain for two years. Chinch bugs general over the county, except where rains were sufficient to keep corn growing; wheat, rye, oats, etc., were generally ruined by them; yet in some few localities there is nearly half a crop of wheat; always worst in dry weather. Wheat acreage probably one-third the average of last year; on plowed ground and in cornstalks. Early corn destroyed; late corn, planted late in July promises a good crop now. Grass very good. Potatoes light, except where rain abounded. Late vegetables doing well. Stock doing well. Abundance of feed in the county—corn and roughness.

Ottawa.—The weather since June has been very dry up to August 1st, since that time have had plenty of rain, and the ground is in fine condition. The bugs have been bad throughout the county; did more damage than dry weather; both bad enough. Not more than 50 per cent. as much wheat will be sown. Corn is good, except a few pieces here and there. Grass is growing nicely since the rains. Potatoes a fair crop. Vegetables good in some places. Stock is doing finely; plenty of grass. There will be plenty of feed to rough through all stock this winter. (2) From 4th of July no rain to speak of until first days of August; since then plenty of it. Chinch bugs very general, and I think the dry weather the primary cause for the destruction by bugs. About the usual acreage will be seeded to wheat, principally on oats and wheat stubble. Corn almost an entire failure, not enough to form a basis. Grass is starting up finely for pasture. Potatoes very light; other vegetables ditto. Stock in good condition. As to feed, farmers will provide some means to get through the winter.

Panola.—Very little rain in the forepart of July; since then extremely dry, with hot winds from the south—worse than dry weather. Bugs quite evenly distributed over the county, and did quite as much damage as the drouth, and hot winds combined. Less wheat will be sown than last year, but the ground will be better prepared; a good deal of corn stubble will be sown this year. The condition of corn is very poor, a few fields will yield one-half a crop, but more will make nothing—probably 20 or 25 per cent. of average crop. Grass the poorest for many years. Potatoes, no good crops, and many a total failure. Vegetables generally a very poor yield. Stock of all kinds looking well and fat. If the farmers cut up their corn in time there will be feed enough for the winter.

Pottawatomie.—Weather since June dry, with occasional local showers. Chinch bugs are general all over the county and did considerable damage to corn adjoining, small grain and millet, and where the old prairie grass was not burned; think they done more damage than the drouth. Not much said about sowing fall wheat on account of the chinch bugs. Chinch bugs, dry weather and thick sowing will reduce the corn crop of this county to about one-third of an average crop. Grass fair crop, as late rains has helped it considerable. Early potatoes a fair crop; late potatoes not good. Vegetables a moderately fair crop. Stock in good condition generally. I think there will be enough feed to carry stock through the winter in good shape.

Reno.—July warm and dry; in August not as dry; rainfall 2 1/2. Chinch bug ravages were general throughout the county, but not so bad as the dry weather. The wheat acreage will probably be less than usual, as but little preparation has been made. Corn, early planted, fair; late planted, poor to nothing; best corn on bottom lands; nearly three-quarters of a crop for the county. Grass good on bottom land; up land very light for mowing. Potatoes and other vegetables lighter crops than previous year. Stock generally healthy and doing well. Enough feed can yet be prepared here to supply home demand.

Republic.—Dry in July, plenty of rain in August. Chinch bugs general. If we had not bugs nor hot winds our corn would run 35 to 40 bushels per acre. Wheat acreage will be small, bugs are hatching. Corn ranges from 0 to 50 bushels per acre; I never saw such a freak of nature before. Grass short but growing. Early potatoes are good. Vegetables scarce. Stock in average condition and healthy. There will be enough feed to carry us through the winter in good shape.

Rice.—Weather since June dry and excessively warm, mercury as high as 106 in shade. Chinch bugs shortened wheat crop and destroyed the corn crop almost entirely, except in four townships where rain stopped them, and left a fair crop. Wheat area larger than last year, mostly in corn fields. Corn about all destroyed by bugs, otherwise the crop would have been at least average. Grass rather short. Potatoes good in most localities, but not likely to keep well. Vegetables short. Stock in fair flesh and healthy. Equally divided there is sufficient feed in this county to feed through. (2) Weather since June hot and dry up to the 15th of August. The damages by chinch bugs has been quite general in the north half of the county, and only in localities in the south half, contiguous to wheat fields. There is a disposition to sow less fall wheat. In the northern part of the county corn is an entire failure; on the Arkansas corn is a good crop. Grass short. Potatoes are a light crop. Early vegetables a good crop and late ones a failure. Stock in good condition except in the burnt portions of the county. Feed will be scarce; in some portions of the county there will not be enough.

Riley.—Weather very hot and dry through July; a few local showers, mostly in the northern and eastern part of the county, but no general rain until Aug. 3; since then we have had two or three good rains which wet the ground down ten or twelve inches. Chinch bugs were pretty general throughout the county, in some localities the bugs done the most damage, in others the drouth; but, take it as a whole it was about equally divided between them. Considerable oat stubble has been ploughed up but there has not been much preparation made for seeding wheat owing to the presence of chinch bugs; if the rains continue and the weather is favorable there will be not to exceed from one-quarter to one-third the amount put in last year. Corn badly injured; think the average will be about one-fifth of a crop—from 8 to 10 bushels per acre; about one-half of the crop is in the shock; of the remainder about one-half is still green and growing nicely since the rains, for fall pasture. Potatoes poor; have not matured well. Vegetables, early ones fair; late ones a failure. Stock generally healthy, and in from fair to good condition. Think there will be enough feed if the early cut corn fodder keeps well and what is still standing is cut and taken care of, unless we have an unusually severe winter.

Rooks.—Weather dry through July, with hot south winds over most of the county; light rains through August. Chinch bugs very thick over most of the county, and destroyed many pieces of corn that would have yielded well; wet weather this month has checked them, and revived it. If weather is favorable about half of usual proportion will be seeded to wheat, in cornstalks mostly. Corn is doing well this month; about one-third crop, very spotted, 60 bushels to 0; injured by bugs, dry weather and hail. Grass light, but improving lately. Potatoes about average. Vegetables, late, doing well; early, dried up. Stock in good condition. There will be enough feed to carry us through the winter and to spare if cared for, but much will undoubtedly be wasted. (2) Weather since June has been very dry, with local rains, until the second week in August, since which time we have had plenty of rain; it has been raining constantly for the last thirty hours. Chinch bugs affected the crops generally, yet portions of the county suffered but little from them; some farms suffered but little while perhaps the crops on the adjoining farm were destroyed; it is a disputed point among farmers which was the worst the dry weather or the bugs. Wheat acreage will be one-third less than last year; mostly sown in cornstalks. Corn in some localities will have a fair yield, while others get none; but all who planted on back-setting will get corn; this shows that the bugs did not do all the damage; average for county 10 bushels per acre. Grass for pasturage has been good, and where not mowed last year an abundant hay crop. Potatoes are good and yielding well. Vegetables very fair in some localities, others very poor. Stock is doing well and looks fine. We will have enough feed for all our stock, and as much more to spare to those who have none. Already parties are in our county looking up situations to feed, from other counties.

Rush.—Weather since June hot and dry, only a few local showers. Chinch bugs did more damage to corn than the drouth; had several good showers the last few days. Wheat, a fair average will be seeded, and considerable of it in cornstalks. Corn not very good; some will make no corn at all, others will make a half crop. Grass rather short; considerable hay crop. Potatoes a fair crop. Vegetables only ordinary. Stock doing well; no sickness of any kind. I think there will be enough feed to carry us through the winter.

Russell.—Weather since June very dry (a few light showers in July) until the 4th of August, and several showers this month. The bugs were all over the county, worst in the south half; we would have had fair crops of all kinds except early medium corn, of which the hot wind killed the tassel; early and late corn would have been a fair crop but for the bugs. Wheat, at present it is impossible to tell, as nearly every one is waiting to see what the weather will be; what is sown will be nearly all on corn ground. Corn very poor; very early corn about one-quarter of a crop; medium early the tassel killed by hot winds when in bloom; late corn that has been well tended will be the best; on the whole not more than one-fifth of a crop. Grass, good in quality but rather short. Potatoes in most places a failure, except very early ones. Vegetables a failure, except early ones. Stock in good condition. Will be enough feed to carry us through.

Saline.—June and July very hot and dry, with a very light fall of rain; August cooler with several fine rains. Chinch bugs general throughout the county, but worse in some localities than others; they damaged all grain crops badly; in my judgment they hurt us more than the drouth. Wheat, about 80 per cent. of the usual amount will be sown; mostly on wheat and oat stubble, which has been put in fine condition by the late rains. Corn will not exceed two per cent. of a crop. Grass medium short; pasture good since the rain. Potatoes a very light crop. Stock in fair condition. We will be short of grain and hay, but will have abundance of corn fodder of a rather poor quality.

Scott.—Weather since June, dry. Chinch bugs did very little damage. Don't know the wheat average; old ground will be used; plenty of rain of late; ground in good condition. Corn, none; plenty of fodder, dry weather did it up. Grass, good pasture. Potatoes none. Vegetables few. Stock in good condition. No corn, but enough rough feed for all stock here.

Sedgewick.—June 1st to July 1st very dry, since July 1st passing showers. Where patches of wheat were ploughed under and corn planted, bugs by the quantity; some patches of corn almost clear of them; without dry weather they would have done but little damage. I hear of nobody preparing for wheat; think the sowing will be very light in this county. Corn, one-third of county fair crop, other two-thirds less than a half crop, and in some localities a failure. Grass about same as corn. Potatoes, when mulched, fair crop; tomatoes, fair crop; other vegetables rather short. Stock looking well. In some parts of the county feed will be scarce, in others a surplus; stock hogs are being shipped in from burnt districts; don't think our county needs them.

Seward.—Weather since June warm, with frequent rains. Chinch bugs, none. Wheat, 500 acres on second sod. Corn 90 per cent. Grass in good condition. Potatoes 40 per cent. of average crop. Vegetables 50 per cent. of average crop. Stock in good condition. Will have enough feed and 20 per cent. over.

Shawnee.—Weather since June was dry and hot in July, with several good rains in August, and cooler weather. Chinch bugs were very general, and reduced corn crop one-half more than the dry weather. No wheat of any consequence will be sown. Corn, the weather and bugs reduced the crop to about one-third of an average. Tame grass in bad condition, wild in excellent shape. Early potatoes, 100 per cent., late 50 per cent. crop. Vegetables a fair crop only. Stock doing nicely. There will be enough rough feed, but not enough grain for city and country by one-half.

Sheridan.—Weather since June has been very dry till August 15, since then there have been local showers. Chinch bugs are very general all over the county; they did more damage to crops than the dry weather. There will be a small acreage of wheat sowed. Corn will be poor; badly affected by dry weather and hot sun; average one-tenth of a crop. Buffalo grass is good; hay one-half a crop. Early potatoes half a crop, late, poor. Stock is in good condition. There will be enough feed to carry stock through if properly taken care of.

Smith.—Weather since June very dry and hot until August 12, heavy rain; and another Aug. 15 and 19, and raining now. Chinch bugs very bad all over the county; worst in southern part, along the river; did more damage than dry weather on small grain and millet; not as bad as drouth on corn, sorghum and broom corn; bugs very thick now. Wheat very small; sown in corn fields; after danger of damage by bugs is past rye will be sown for pasture. Corn very bad, except in a very few places; one-fourth average crop; late corn coming on. Tame grass badly hurt, native all right. Potatoes poor; one-fourth crop; sandy ground best. Vegetables poor, except on creek banks and springy places. Stock rather thin on over-stocked pastures, others fat, as grass is matured. Most farmers will have enough to carry horses, cattle and sheep through the winter, but not enough for hogs; nearly all corn will be cut up.

Stafford.—Weather since June very dry and hot up to the last week, since which time we have had good rains. Chinch bugs general; did a great deal of damage. Wheat, very good acreage; wheat ground plowed. Corn fair; worst damage by hot winds and chinch bugs; 75 per cent. of a crop. Grass short. Potatoes good. Vegetables fair. Stock in good condition. Will be enough feed to carry us through the winter, and some to spare. (2) Weather since June very good, rain on July 5, but very dry during the balance of month; August very dry, no rain to do any good during month until about the 15th, when good rains came. Chinch bugs were quite general and did considerable damage, but were not as bad as the dry weather; both did a great deal of damage in localities. A large acreage of wheat will be seeded, mostly on old ground, plowed good; some on corn stubble. Corn in very good in some portions of county, in others totally dried out; one-fourth of average crop. Grass pretty good on average crop. Potatoes about one-fourth of average crop. Vegetables good in some localities. Stock in fair condition. Will be enough feed to carry us through the winter; there is a large amount of fodder cut up, and a great deal of hay.

Summer.—Weather since June to August 18, hot, ranging from 90 to 111 deg.; since then cool, with some rain. Chinch bugs all over the county; nine-tenths of the men say the bugs done more damage to the corn crop than the drouth; we have raised good corn on less rainfall. Wheat ground to be seeded on

stubble will be plowed and drilled; in standing corn—double-shoveled with the bugs. Corn, one-half worthless, balance 28 bushels; average 14—poor and light. Grass short and dried up; meadow one-fourth of a ton per acre. Potatoes 10 to 40 bushels; average 20. Vegetables short, scarce and poor. Stock in good condition. Will be enough feed to carry us through the winter if it was equally distributed; we feed no full-feed cattle this winter. (2) Weather since June very warm, except the past few days, which have been very cool; if our subsoil had been moist we had plenty of rain for corn. Chinch bugs in some localities were worse than the drouth; in the absence of either drouth or bugs we would have had a fair crop of all the cereals. Wheat acreage to be seeded about the average; wheat and corn stubble, plowed or cultivated, then drilled. Corn in the north half of the county fairly good, south half has but little; the county will not average eight bushels per acre. Grass very short; hay scarce. Potatoes very light crop; quality fair. Vegetables very scarce. Stock in good shape. The rain that is falling to-day will make fall pasture good; this will help solve the problem of feed for winter.

Trego.—Weather since June generally dry, with some good local rains; August has been very hot until the 23d; last few days very cool, with a forty-eight hours' steady rain. Chinch bugs have been general in the county, damaging the crops worse than the dry weather; all farmers complain of chinch bugs, while some are satisfied with the rainfall. Since the late rain we can be assured of a very large acreage of wheat to be put in—none yet sown. Corn in eastern part of county will yield 40 bushels per acre, in some instances; average in county not over 33 1/2 per cent. Range grass in good condition. Potatoes yield about 50 per cent. of a full crop. Vegetables generally limited; some few kinds plenty. Stock in good condition. It is very doubtful if we will have enough to carry stock through unless our range grass comes up well; prairie hay very short.

Wabawnee.—Weather during July was hot and very dry, but the past three weeks has been cooler with plenty of rain. Chinch bugs were very general in this part of the county, but it would be hard to say what the crop would have been had they not been here. Hardly a man intends sowing any wheat on account of bugs. Some pieces of corn adjoining grain fields destroyed by bugs; very light crop all through; from 10 to 30 bushels is the estimate of most farmers that I have conversed with. Grass is growing very fast now; pastures fine. Potatoes are generally good for early, but it is too soon to determine the late crop. Stock is looking well at present. There will be plenty of hay, and with the old corn in the county I think there will be plenty of feed, as oats were good. (2) Weather since June very dry, a few local showers during July; August 4th a good shower, also 15th; but soil not thoroughly wet for twelve months. Early in the spring millions of bugs were seen flying, they settled on the wheat and oats, and the increase was immense; they did more damage than the dry weather. Wheat acreage to be seeded 75 per cent. of average, partly on stubble land plowed and drilled in; some on corn stubble cultivated in. Corn will yield 15 bushels per acre—40 per cent. of average. Grass short—70 per cent. of average crop. Potatoes, 75 per cent. of average crop. Vegetables, 30 per cent. of average crop. Stock doing well where water is plenty. Some localities will be short of feed, others will have a surplus; a small surplus in the county.

Washington.—Weather since June unusually dry and warm, and at a time when the early corn needed fertilizing from the pollen. Chinch bugs have done about as much damage as the dry weather; the north half of the county has had more rain than the south half, therefore less loss from insects. Farmers are plowing and sowing wheat, the crop will average about 75 per cent., oats 90 per cent., all over the county, although in places the bugs took about all where it was dryest. Corn good in the north half of county, and good in streaks in other parts where not injured by hail, although some farmers will not have any at all; we will have none to ship as surplus. Grass, timothy two-thirds of a crop, prairie ditto. Early potatoes a good crop, late are not made yet; but we are having local rains. Cabbage a good crop, onions also, others fair. Stock in good condition; fatter than usual. There will be plenty of roughness; there is some old corn and some of the new is as good as any sown; the crop with an advanced price will be worth as much as that of last year.

Wilson.—Weather since June has been very dry and hot until the 14th of August, since that time it has been wet. Bugs have been general in the county from early spring, and did great damage to crops; more disastrous than the weather. A fair acreage of wheat will be seeded on bottom land. Corn will be a strong half crop, average 20 bushels per acre in the county; will have a surplus. Timothy poor, wild grass a fair crop. Early potatoes good, late very poor. Vegetables, shipping large quantities west. Stock in good condition, no disease. Feed sufficient to carry stock through the winter, if no hay is shipped out.

Woodson.—The weather since June has been warm and dry until the past week; since then showers and some cooler. Chinch bugs all over the county, killed two-thirds of the oats and millet, and damaged the balance 50 per cent.; were much worse than drouth; killed 20 per cent. of the corn and damaged the rest 50 per cent. Wheat, usual acreage, on oats ground; early plowing in splendid condition. Corn dry, large amount cut; bottom land 40 per cent. of crop, upland 30 per cent. Grass fair; pasture good; heavy rain Sunday. Potatoes, fair crop. Vegetables medium. Stock mostly fat; all in better than average fix. Will be enough feed to carry us through the winter, as a full crop would leave a large surplus. (2) Weather since June dry and hot; a few local showers. Chinch bugs enough to start Owl Creek running. Chinch bugs bad, but think dry weather worse; destroyed all late millet sorghum and late corn. Wheat, none in this neighborhood. Corn, one-fourth of what we expected the first of July; stalks are good. Grass good. Early potatoes good, no late ones. Vegetables scarce. Stock in fair condition and doing well. Will be plenty of rough feed and to spare.

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The Home Circle.

The Sower.

She sowed at morn with eager hand,—
At morn, when all was fair and bright;
A golden sheen was o'er the land,
Wove by the sun's advancing light;
While birds poured out their roundelay,
Hope sang to her a glad some lay
Of an opulent harvest day,—
As she scattered the seed.

From out the dark earth's waiting space,
Which she had sown while morn was bright,
Plumy verdure, in perfect grace,
Sprang toward the sun's up-wooing light.
Alas! for hope—which but deceives—
There were to be no gathered sheaves,
But only scorched and withered leaves
From out that shallow ground.

She sowed again when morn was bright;
Scattered the seed with hope and sigh.
Moving through the gleaming light,
Beneath the azure dome of sky:
Going now forward, and now back,
Over the furrows, fallow and black,
The sunshine glowing on her track,
As she covered the seed.

Alas! alas! for work which fails,—
Work which is done willing and well,—
While hands grow heavy and faces pale,
And pain comes which no tongue can tell,
Thorns are of sturdy growth and swift.
The tender seed-shoots could not lift
Themselves up through the horny drift;
So they withered and died.

She sowed once more when day was young,—
Sowed with wisdom gained in defeat,—
And in a gentle cadence sung
While, now forward, now in retreat,
She moved along the well-tilled land,
Planting with ready, careful hand;
She had now come to understand
The laws which bring success.

When the rich fruitage of the year,
Beneath the beam of sun intent
In ripe fruition, far and near,
To earth a full completion lent.
Under the ardent dog-star's reign,
The sower saw the golden grain;
At last she had not sown in vain,
Wisdom and work had met.

—Good Housekeeping.

In ancient times, the sacred plow employ'd
The kings, and awful fathers of mankind;
And some, with whom compared your insect
tribes
Are but the kings of a summer's day,
Have held the scale of empire, ruled the storm
Of mighty war, then, with wearied hand,
Disdaining little delicacies, seized
The plow, and greatly independent lived.

—Thomson.

In peace, love tunes the shepherd's reed;
In war, he mounts the warrior's steed;
In halls, in gray attire is seen;
In hamlets, dances on the green.
Love rules the court, the camp, the grove,
And men below, and saints above;
For love is Heaven, and Heaven is love.

—Scott.

'Tis sweet to hear the watch-dog's honest bark
Bay deep-mouthed welcome as we draw near
home;
'Tis sweet to know there is an eye will mark
Our coming, and look brighter when we
come.

—Byron.

Speak, ye who best can tell, ye sons of light,
Angels! for ye behold Him, and with songs
And choral symphonies, day without night,
Circle his throne rejoicing.

—Milton.

The same ambition can destroy or save,
And make a patriot, as it makes a knave.

—Pope.

Jumping at a Conclusion.

The smart boy of the family propounds a conundrum after having gazed at two playful kittens for the space of ten minutes: "Why is that spotted cat—the one trying to catch the other one's tail—like an illogical person?"

We give it up, partly from the extreme triviality of the subject and partly because the smart boy will take pleasure in enlightening us.

"Because both jump at a conclusion."

"Pretty good," some one says; "but are you quite sure the conundrum is entirely original?"

"What proof have you that it is not? It appears to me you are jumping at a conclusion."

The small circumstance begins a long train of thought.

How many people do deduct their conclusions from logical processes? It is to be feared that but few make affirmations which can be sustained.

A boy in school who insisted upon setting down the answer of the problem upon which he was at work, without working out the intermediate steps, would make himself liable to some special training from his teacher, and yet in matters or problems outside of books, grown people are too prone to engage in the unreasoning play of "jumping at conclusions."

A quick-witted person will often gain a notoriety for superior insight into probable results, by guessing right about half of the time. The wrong guesses are forgotten in

the wonderment excited over the right ones.

A man who is cautious in his statements and slow to assert an opinion will wait longer for the reputation of being wise; but time will give him precedence over the quick-witted jumper at conclusions—and a lasting one too.

The course of time seems slow to us, although we know it only will bring us answers to problems in life. We want certain results to be, and if we are of a hopeful turn, we believe that our hopes will be realized. The milk-maid in the fable who counted her chickens before they were hatched, is an illustration of the class who are not able to let time and patience work out proper conclusions. It rains, and one farmer will have visions of sixty or seventy-five bushels of corn to the acre. There is a dry spell and the despondent man will talk about the prospect of a home in the poor-house. The end of the year will usually find the one reaping a medium harvest, to his disappointment, and the other still living under his own vine and fig tree, to his amazement—perhaps.

We expect an immediate answer to a letter, and it does not come; we immediately jump at some conclusion, and perhaps do our friend an injustice by believing that our wishes were not considered of enough importance to demand attention; or we berate the mail service as unreliable—this last conclusion is too often correct. Some one tried to teach us a lesson in years past, for the words "wait and see" ring in our ears. That was a lesson worth learning—to wait and see—instead of forming a judgment which time proves erroneous in a majority of cases.

The "smart boy's" conundrum was not such a bad one after all. It is not sensible or reasonable to, jump at conclusions. It is like kittens play in a sense which the boy did not investigate.

We can not avoid imagining what may be the results of certain causes, but let us wait and see before forming a positive opinion with regard to matters which the nature of things renders uncertain.

—PHEBE PARMALEE.

Clothing on Fire.

In every case let the person whose clothes or hair has caught fire throw himself flat on the floor and roll upon the flame. If there is anything in the room of thick woollens or carpets to smother it, even a gossamer waterproof cloak, snatch these and smother the fire while calling for help. If the fire has caught the hair, bury the head in bedclothes. Fire cannot burn without air, and by shutting out all air from the flames they must go out. But an open door fans the flames, and a standing position gives them headway. Girls are much more liable, from their long floating hair, their cotton aprons, and altogether, thinner and more loosely bouffant dress, to be set on fire than boys, whose stout cloth jackets are not easily ignited. The rules for putting out fire in burning clothing may not be taught in the normal school, but every teacher ought to know them, and so thoroughly that even the fright of mounting flames will not drive them out of mind.

The *Public Ledger*, of Philadelphia, in commenting on a burning casualty, by which a young lady lost her life, says: "The first thing to teach people is that fire makes headway more rapidly in burning clothes when the endangered person is standing up. The difference in progress between a burning lamplighter of twisted paper held in the hand perpendicularly, flame down, and the same paper laid flat on a marble hearth can be seen in a moment. The first thing to do when clothing catches fire is to lie flat and cover up the flame, if there is nothing within reach to smother it. If, as is probable, there is a bed in the room, getting into the bed between the blankets and rolling up in them is a sure way of putting out the fire in a burning skirt or sleeve. The worst, the very worst, thing to do is to run downstairs. Opening the door makes one draught, the flight downstairs another, and rushing out into the street, in the last frenzied moment, the worst of all. The impulse to get out of doors is very strong in all such cases, because within the house there are always means for putting out a fire and outside there are none,—rugs, rag carpet torn off the kitchen floor, a heavy overcoat, blankets

from the bed, even pieces of bed-side carpet, put round the person in the twinkle of an eye, while water-pails and pitchers are there at hand ready to be emptied."—*Ex.*

Using Up Odds and Ends.

To use up the odds and ends is certainly a worthy aim; it is a duty also, when we reflect that we are by our conduct of our household giving effective object lessons to the ignorant and impressible girls who work under our direction.

Every writer upon household topics has emphasized the point that a crust of bread or bit of cake should never be thrown away. It needs still further emphasis, but this should be accompanied with a caution. It is not economy to add eggs, sugar, milk, or flavoring to some bread or cake crumbs and then throw the whole away simply because the pudding thus concocted was not a success.

Frank Castlewood, the cousin of Henry Esmond, wrote to his mother that his wife "Clotilda is the cleverest woman in Brunsells, understanding painting, music, poetry, and perfect at cookery and puddens." The latter fact he learned while boarding at her father's, and he added, "They have a law suit for an immense sum, but are now in a poor way!"

Clotilda's "puddens" were doubtless "economy dishes," but Frank Castlewood never suspected it. The family of a wise woman will never be allowed to suspect that the dainty dish which crow's the meal, in the children's eyes at least, has more than one *raison d'être*. There is a prejudice existing in the mind of the most economical man against such dishes. It is absolutely necessary to proceed with delicacy; measure carefully, and do not use more bread, because you have it and can just as well as not, than the receipt calls for.

Here is one rule which, if carefully followed, might be claimed by Clotilda herself, without loss of reputation. Pour over a teacupful of fine bread crumbs, a pint of milk heated to the boiling point, let that stand for half an hour; beat four eggs very light, mix with the milk and bread, add sugar to the taste, a lump of butter the size of half an egg, a teaspoonful of lemon extract and a little grated lemon peel. Butter some small cups (by the way, always save cups from which the handles are broken, for such uses), put a few currants or raisins into the batter and then pour into the cups until they are a little more than half full. Bake in a moderate oven for half an hour. Cake may be used in the place of bread. If part of a loaf has become stale and dry, steam it until it is soft enough so that it can be cut into slices without crumbling; line a pudding-dish with the slices, spread them with currant-jelly, and then pour over them a custard. Bake for half an hour. A plain sauce may be served with both these puddings.

Slices or bits of cold meat should never be wasted, as there are so many ways of rendering them appetizing. If tired of corned beef hash, try this way of preparing some slices which are cut very thin: Drain some vinegar from home-made chopped or mixed pickle, heat it in a saucepan, then put the cold meat into it. Serve hot. Cold tongue treated in this way is nice.

Cold roast beef may be used thus: Place a layer of the slices in the bottom of a shallow pudding-dish, put pepper and salt and some very thin bits of onion on each slice, add cold gravy or little pieces of butter, then put in another layer of meat and so until all is used; cover the top with a layer of mashed potato. A teacupful of potato saved from dinner may thus be utilized. If you have more than enough for the top layer, put it in the bottom of the dish. Bake for half an hour and see that the top is nicely browned.

Another way to use cold roast beef is to cut it into fine shreds; make a batter of the whites of two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of water, a lump of butter the size of a butter-nut, and flour enough to make it about as thick as for fritters; add the beef with a little pepper and salt, drop from the spoon into hot lard, and fry until brown.—*Emma W. Babcock, in Good Housekeeping.*

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Notes and Recipes.

Tea or coffee stains will come out at once if they are taken immediately and held over a pail while boiling water is poured upon them.

To avoid having fat left in soups, it is safer to allow them to get entirely cold, when the fat can be skimmed off. Just enough can be heated each time the soup is served.

When using stale bread for puddings or stuffing, always soak it in a cold liquid. Bread that has been soaked in cold milk or water is light and crumbly, whereas that soaked in hot liquids is heavy.

Cold boiled beef is very good with horseradish or Chili sauce, provided the beef is sliced thin, but prepared *au gratin* it will be an agreeable change. Cut a pound of beef in slices and lay in a baking-dish, covering with the following mixture: Put a tablespoonful of butter in a frying-pan, and fry in it one tablespoonful of minced onion, a teaspoonful of parsley, and several mushrooms sliced or minced. Season with salt, pepper, grated nutmeg and a trifle of grated lemon peel; stir in half a cupful of fine bread crumbs, and a cupful of good gravy or broth. Pour this over the beef and bake for fifteen minutes.

Ginger Snaps.—One cup sugar, one cup molasses, one cup butter, or if that article is scarce, meat fryings, one tablespoonful ginger, one teaspoonful soda, dissolved in a little water, and as much flour as can possibly be stirred in (not kneaded); pinch off a piece about the size of a large marble, and roll in the hands, leaving a space between them in the pan to allow for spreading, which they will do when warm; bake in a moderate oven until a nice brown, and leave in the pan till they cool sufficiently to be snappy, which will be in a short time; to warm the ingredients will facilitate the stirring; if the dough stands a day it will not hurt. The snaps will keep a long time.

Bread is distributed in Paris almost exclusively by women. These come to the various bake-houses at 5:30 a. m., and spend about an hour in brushing the long loaves with special brushes. When her load is cleaned of grit and dust the *porteuse de pain* goes her round to the customers. Customers who live in flats have their loaves propped up against the door of their apartment. Shopkeepers, restaurateurs and other customers who have the entrance to their premises on the street find their quota of the staff of life leaning against their front door when they take down their shutters. The wages of these bread carriers vary from fifty to sixty cents per diem, their work being generally over at 10 or 11 o'clock in the morning.

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The Young Folks.

A Baby's Command.

Just 3 years old was our baby,
A little town maid was she,
A grass plot to her meant country,
A fountain the boundless sea.

For all of her tiny lifetime
Had passed midst the houses high,
Whose tops, to her childish fancy,
Were part of the arching sky.

So one August day when his sunship
Was baking the city brown,
We carried her off to the seaside,
Away from the breathless town;

Stripped her of socks and slippers,
Regardless of freckles and tan,
And told her to go and frolic
As only a baby can.

But she stood with her wee hands folded,
A speck on the sandy shore,
And gazed at the waves advancing
With thundering crash and roar.

We knew that some thought was stirring
The depth of her little brain,
As she listened to God's great organ
Pealing its grand refrain.

At last in her clear child's treble
As sweet as a robin's trill,
With one little finger lifted,
She cried to the sea "Be still!"

Ah, dear little fair-haired baby,
Like you in this mortal strife,
There's many a one made weary
And stunned with the waves of life.

But the billows of both, my darling,
Are moved at the Master's will,
And only His voice can hush them,
By whispering, "Peace be still!"

—Lillian D. Rice, in Pansy.

Story of the Gutter.

You have imagined the story of the fool; now listen to the story of the gutter, a story utterly foreign to the understanding of people who live in comfortable houses and known to the denizens of the roof only by hearsay. Twenty thousand people on the hot nights snored upon the stoops, sweltered in ash bins, slept in the gutters of New York's streets. The cleansing processes of civilization long since brushed away the foul and dirty pest places known as the Five Points, and societies devoted to the prevention of cruelty to children and to the children's aid have done much in their good evangelical ways, but there are new streets upon streets in this fair metropolis on which stand rickety buildings, dirty, unkempt, uncared for, filthy beyond description, where crime goes hand in hand with suffering, and poverty is the bed fellow of utter wretchedness and despair. Within an eighth of a mile of the city hall are many huge buildings called tenements, in which scores of families live, breed and die. Dirt and squalor are their normal condition; untidiness, foul odors and indecency are things familiar to young eyes and the every day surroundings of old age.

In winter time it is possible for the degraded creatures who burrow in these kennels to exist, because the more crowded they are the warmer they are, and in winter the two things most needed are shelter and heat. Utterly reckless as to appearances, careless of what may happen to one another in the way of immorality, with no prejudices in favor of clean faces or tidy linen, these families live together as bugs do, literally rolling one over the other, content so long as their lowest physical necessities are even partially met. In summer all this is changed. Shelter, to be sure, is desirable, but there are conditions of caloric utterly unbearable, which even these people, unaccustomed to ease or comfort of any sort or kind, insist upon, so far as they are able to control affairs.

It requires no very great stretch of imagination to understand that the close, unventilated rooms in which these people burrow, where children are born, the sick are cared for, the dead lie waiting burial, where cooking and washing and a thousand and one domestic economies necessary in every household, however humble, are carried on cannot be very desirable places for any one to sleep in during the frightful nights of torridity. What, then, must they be when not only one, but a dozen, are expected to find nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep, in the contracted, foul smelling, almost loathsome places in which these people stay?

They cannot go to the roof; it is already occupied. So they swarm upon the streets. First come, first served, is their motto. As soon as the evening shades prevail these

creatures emerge half clothed, dirty, comfortless to the last degree, and wind their way through the crooked passages, down the stairways to the narrow street. The steps are soon taken possession of. Every point where a person can rest his weary body is occupied. Far in the evening hours when children of people in moderate circumstances are asleep, these streets are noisy, echoing with the cries and sports, the fights, the brolls, the romps of wretched little children, whose dirty faces are stained with tears, to whom a crust is a banquet and a pillow an unheard of luxury.

A walk through one of these streets at 11 o'clock of a frightful midsummer night would do much to allay the discontented fever which eats the hearts of so many of New York's well-to-do people. Children are seen there by the hundreds who have not been in bed for weeks, who have not changed their clothing in months, to whom a good wash would be a revelation more absolute than the most startling sentence in the apocalypse. Curly-headed boys and girls, with bright eyes and sturdy figures, literally romp in the street and pelt each other with its dirt. Miserable, big headed, weak-eyed, pallid-faced, wasting babies lie upon the laps of slatternly women and roll their heads from side to side in pitiable weakness. All manner of costumes can there be seen. Barefooted men and women, half grown boys and girls, with but a single garment between them and the outer air, disappointed looking men, and disheartened looking women, form the motley groups of every possible age and every imaginable condition of trouble and distress.—Joe Howard's Letter in Detroit Free Press.

Wooden Toothpicks.

The wooden toothpick, let it be understood, says the *Northwestern Lumberman* is no small thing in the industrial activity of Maine. The originator of the wooden toothpick is said to be Charles Foster, of Strong, Franklin county. He has done more for the teeth of America, it is said, than any other man under the sweep of her eagle's wings. He whittled the original box of Yankee toothpicks, but he copied the art from natives of South America, where he was a merchant years ago. The South Americans pick their teeth with whittled out splints. Foster sent a sample box to his wife in the United States as a curiosity. A hotel man got hold of them and sent to Foster for a box, and the latter whittled them out and filled the order. More orders came and he began to get busy. Pretty soon he had natives whittling out toothpicks for the hotels all over the United States. He moved home and opened up a branch office, and in 1860 began making his toothpicks by machinery. The first year he sold 65 cases containing 250,000 toothpicks each. Now he sells 30,000 cases a year. He is thought to make three-fifths of all the wooden toothpicks made in the country. With his primitive machinery a boy could grind out one toothpick at a time, while one operator can now turn out 15,000 toothpicks a minute. He had sold \$200,000 worth of them within the last two years. Twenty girls are kept busy every day packing them. The machines are very finely constructed of case-hardened steel, and Foster is thought to have expended \$50,000 on his patents since he started the manufacture. It is only recently that he has perfected machinery which he regards capable of turning out as good an article of toothpick as can be made by hand. The past year he worked up 1,000 cords of birch and poplar, and expects to double the product next year. The business is said to be in its infancy only.

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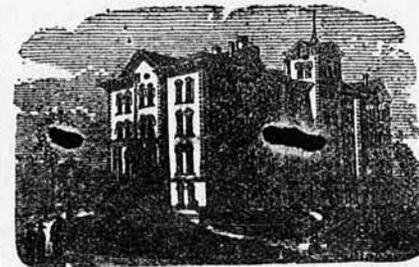
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Rains are reported quite generally throughout the State.

A good many of our farmers are wisely sowing rye for fall pasture.

The St. Joseph Inter-State Exposition opens the 12th inst. and continues one week. Secretary Hasting hands us the neatest complimentary ticket and note of invitation that has come to the office this year.

The chinch bug is a problem. One farmer says rain destroyed his bugs; another farmer says the rain increased his stock of bugs; a third farmer says young bugs are hatching vigorously—but they all have rain.

The Illinois weather crop bulletin dated August 27 says: "There is no marked improvement in the condition of corn, and the prediction that it would not yield 50 per cent. of an average yield per acre for the State, is verified by to-days reports."

Marion county holds a fair on the 14th, 15th and 16th days of this month at Peabody, and the management expect a success. They deserve it. Marion is a good county, with a great many enterprising and intelligent citizens. They know how to get up anything they undertake.

EXPLANATORY.

Believing that we could present to our readers nothing more interesting than crop reports, we have used a great deal of space this week in that way, and that accounts for the paucity of matter in some of the other departments.

The Jefferson county fair will be held at Oskaloosa this month beginning the 13th day and ending the 16th. Mr. Edwin Snyder, Secretary, says they have "a fine prospect for good display." The A., T. & S. F. railroad will carry persons to and from the fair at 1½ fare the round trip. The management is made up of energetic persons, one essential to a good fair. Jefferson county farmers are up with the times; if they cannot get up a good fair, who can?

About Broom Corn.

We have a letter from St. Louis containing the following:

As the heavy shortage in the broom corn crop becomes known, manufacturers and speculators are locating all crops hoping to take owners by surprise and buy at low prices. Our market is bare and under good demand. Sales are quick at following prices:

Choice green carpet.....	4	a5
Green hurl, smooth, fine.....	3½	a4½
Green stalk braid.....	3½	a4½
Red tipped hurl.....	3½	a4½
Red tipped self-working.....	3	a4
Red tipped common.....	2½	a3
Crooked.....	1½	a2

AN IMAGINARY ENORMITY.

Our excellent contemporary, *The Farmer*, of St. Paul, Minnesota, has no patience with tariff laws, which fact, probably accounts for its strong expressions of dissatisfaction with our present protective tariff. In its issue next before the last, under the heading "Imports and Duties," it quotes a news paragraph—"The total of our imports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, was \$692,253,350, an increase over the previous year of nearly \$60,000,000; on \$458,084,333 worth of these imports duty was paid, averaging 47.7 per cent." On this statement *The Farmer* comments incisively. We copy a few sentences:

This information in paragraph form is now going the rounds of the press, but very few people realize what this statement actually means. If it should be suggested that a tax of nearly 50 per cent. should be assessed on any other class of property, the proposal would be repudiated by the American people as that of a lunatic. * * * In the case of import duties, it must not be forgotten that the duties actually paid into the Treasury are only a part, and a small part, of the tax actually levied on the people of the United States by the collection of these duties. * * * For instance, if imported woolen goods pay a duty of 50 per cent., makers of woolen goods in this country will be able to charge nearly as much for their goods as the imported goods would cost plus the duty, and still undersell the foreign manufacturer. Consequently a tax of 47.7 per cent. on imported goods means that a percentage almost equal to that has been added to the cost of all similar articles manufactured in this country, and amounting to two or three times as much at least as the amount of the duty paid into the Treasury. * * * This year, during which there will be some respite from elections and the political excitement and partisan feeling which invariably accompany them, is a good one for our farmers, who form one-half of our producing and tax-paying population, to think over and discuss this problem which costs the country in duties to the government and enhanced prices on home manufactures about one thousand million dollars yearly.

If the facts charged in these words are true and truthfully stated, a tariff is a stupendous wrong. But they are not true, nor are they truthfully stated, though there is no reason for doubting the honesty and good faith of the paper that published them. A great many persons believe just what is there stated, but the actual facts of trade do not justify the statement or the belief. Let us look at the matter as it really is in practice. In the first place, the value of foreign goods which are admitted free of duty is about one-half that of the goods on which duties are paid. The figures given above show:

Value of total importations.....	\$692,253,350
Value of dutiable goods.....	458,084,333
Value of free goods.....	234,169,017

It appears that the value of the free goods was \$5,126,850 50 more than one-half the value of the goods on which duties were paid. The free goods are mostly such as are not produced in this country, coffee, tea, spices, dye woods, etc., and the dutiable goods are mostly those of kinds and classes which are produced in this country, as wheat, wool, manufactures of cotton, iron, wool, wood, leather, etc. In mentioning the amount of our taxed (dutiable) importations, it would be at least neighborly to mention the amount not taxed (free goods) because, the showing that when we tax two dollars worth of foreign goods which come in competition with what we produce ourselves out of our own raw materials, we at the same time admit free one dollar's worth of foreign goods of kinds which our people want but which we do not produce and which, therefore, does not compete with the products of our citizens, would measurably relieve the tariff scarecrow of some of its imaginary deformities, for there is a good deal of practical wisdom in a proceeding like that.

"If it should be suggested that a tax of nearly 50 per cent. should be assessed on any other class of property, the proposal would be repudiated by the American people as that of a lunatic," *The Farmer* says, and it puts forth the

idea that duties levied on foreign importations which compete with home products are precisely equal to a direct tax on like classes and kinds of articles produced by our own citizens. The fallacy of that doctrine has been exposed ten thousand times; but it is so plausibly presented and is so readily misleading that many people adopt it and say they believe it without taking any time to think it over or to study it in practice. The tariff tax (duty) on cotton cloth ranges from 2½ cents to 6 cents per yard, with a 40 per cent. *ad valorem* added in cases of a few of the more costly grades. On all plain muslins, bleached and unbleached, and on calicoes, such as people in general purchase and use, the duty ranges from 2½ cents to 5 cents a yard. According to *The Farmer's* theory, that 2½ cents, 3 cents, 4 cents or 5 cents, whatever the duty is, is added to the price at which the article would be sold if there were no tariff. It is a direct tax on the cloth to that extent, and the consumer has to pay it in the end. That sounds well and looks well on paper, but it is not true, as every one proves for himself every time he purchases cotton goods of that class. *The Farmer* man can go into a St. Paul store any day and purchase calico goods for 5 cents a yard, goods which, if imported, would be subjected to a tariff duty of 5 cents. If his direct tax theory is true, he would have to pay 10 cents a yard for his 5-cent calico, because the tariff tax is 5 cents, and 5 added to 5 equal 10, you know.

If the reader will go back and re-read *The Farmer's* "woolen goods" illustration, it will save us the trouble of re-quoting it. It is in effect that a 50 per cent. duty on imported woolen goods is a direct tax nearly equal to that on American-made goods of like character—a tax which the consumer has to pay in the end. It is a fact, however, that as to all plain, common grades of woolen cloth, they can be purchased and are purchased at American factories at as low figures as similar goods of like quality are sold for in regular trade at the great factories of England. In broadcloth and in all the finer grades of woolen cloth, English manufacturers still lead us; but we have been even with them on the lower and coarser grades some years. If the reader will take the trouble to investigate the matter he will find that of the common, low-priced grades of wool goods the importations are light as compared with those of the finer and higher-priced goods. We give an example from the latest figures we have—those of 1883, the last year before the last revision. Woolen goods imported were valued at four different rates for purposes of tariff levies. The lowest value fixed was 40 cents and under, per pound; the next higher value, was 40 and not exceeding 60 cents a pound; the next higher was 60 and not exceeding 80 cents a pound; the highest grade was exceeding 80 cents. Importations of the lowest grade that year amounted to 48,288 pounds, of the value of \$16,089; of the next higher grade the importation was 127,602 pounds, valued at \$68,752; of the next higher grade the importation was 473,138 pounds, valued at \$345,509; of the highest grade the importation was 1,298,409 pounds, valued at \$2,057,456. The average *ad valorem* duty on the lowest-priced goods was 91½ per cent., and on the highest-priced grades, the duty was 66½ per cent., a difference of 24½ per cent. in favor of the high-priced goods, and that, the free trader says, is the reason why the larger importation was of the highest-priced goods—because the duty was lower. The truth, however, is not that way. The truth is, that American manufacturers make low-priced woolen

goods as cheaply as foreigners do, and the high tariff duties keep out foreign shoddies. But our manufacturers cannot yet make the finer grades of cloth as cheaply as foreigners do, and for that reason, tariff duties on those grades are lower, so that such of our citizens as want the high-priced goods may have them, paying whatever the tariff tax costs them.

There is a general rule by which this thing may be measured with reasonable accuracy. It may be stated in this way: Current prices of commodities are affected by tariff duties according to the proportion which the amount of the home product bears to the amount of the imports of like commodities which are brought in to make up the difference between the home product and the home demand or consumption. If the home product and the imports (of like articles) are about equal in amount, the duty is about equally divided between the foreign producer and the home consumer; if the imports are greater in amount than the home product, the consumer pays the greater part of the duty and in about the same proportion (inversely); if the home product is greater in amount than the imports, the duty falls more heavily on the importer; if the imports supply the entire demand, then the consumer pays all the duty; and if the home product supplies all the home demand or substantially so, then the importer pays all the duty. As to all articles which are made by home manufacturers in quantities or amount sufficient to supply the home demand, they are not affected in price by tariff duties, no matter what the duties are. They would not be raised in price if importations of like articles were prohibited absolutely. That is the case as to agricultural implements of all kinds, from threshers, reapers, wagons and plows, to shovels, forks, axes and hoes; it applies to hardware of many varieties, as builders tools—adzes, chisels, saws, etc., to cutlery and edge tools, to stoves, kettles and common castings of almost every character, to common glassware, as plain window glass and tumblers, to nails, screws, hinges, to tinware, to furniture, to harness, clocks and watches, to locomotives, railway cars and railroad machinery generally, to plain coarse grades of cotton and wool manufactures, and to a great many other articles. Prices of these things are not affected by tariff duties, and would not be raised if the duties were made prohibitory. They all sell as low here now as similar articles of like quality do anywhere.

Sugar illustrates the other extreme. Home-made sugar amounts to only about one-tenth of the quantity needed by our own people, the other nine-tenths is supplied by foreigners; hence the duties on sugar are nearly all tax on the consumers. The home product is not enough to control the market, nor to affect it more than a shade. If tea and coffee and spices were subjected to tariff duties, that would amount to raising prices on those articles equal to the amount of the duties laid upon them.

Take any article and the rule applies. It has a perfect illustration in the history of cotton manufacture in this country. When high duties were first put on cotton goods (1816) the market price was raised; duties were again raised in 1824, and prices of cotton goods went up a second time; still another time (1828) duties were raised, but by that time the amount of the home product had so greatly increased that it affected the price, and never afterwards were cotton goods as high as they were when that, the highest tariff ever enacted in this country, went into effect. In seventeen years

afterwards the prices of cotton goods had fallen from 35 to 75 cents to 8 to 12 cents a yard, and American-made cotton goods were in actual competition with English-made goods of similar character in foreign markets. Ever since we have exported cotton goods every year, the amount now being about \$13,000,000 worth annually.

Our contemporary thinks the present tariff is costing the people of this country "about one thousand million dollars yearly." That is a good deal to be actually filched from the people. It comes from prices of manufactured articles all being raised to the extent of the tariff duties on foreign articles, or "nearly" that much. We have shown that a great many articles are not affected by the tariff. If they were, all of them, so affected, and to as great extent as our Minnesota neighbor says they are, the amount he names is too small; for the value of the manufactured products of this country in the United States, turned out by our own people in the census year 1880, was upward of five thousand million dollars, and 47½ per cent. of that amount is \$2,375,000,000, more than twice as much as *The Farmer* puts it. If, however, we deduct from the total product all the agricultural implements, all the furniture, all the hardware, all the tinware, all the shoes, all the cotton and wool goods, all the ready-made clothing, and all the other things whose prices are not increased by the tariff, we will take away more than three-fourths of the aggregate, leaving, say \$1,300,000,000, and that, affected according to the rule above given, would leave a very small margin against us indeed.

In truth, those things which farmers and all plain people use, excepting sugar, are not affected in price by tariff duties to the extent of one dollar in a thousand.

A New Question in Court.

A few days ago the following item of local news appeared in the *Daily Capital* of this city:

Mr. Botsford and Mr. Martin, of Atchison county, have brought suits in the District court for \$5,000 against the Barber Asphalt Company. The plaintiffs allege that the Barber Asphalt Company entered into an agreement with them to secure contracts for their company in the city of Atchison. The defendants agreed to do all work that might be secured at \$2.80 per square yard, and to give the plaintiff a commission of 12½ per cent. on all such work. The plaintiffs by some means had a majority of the City Council pledged to vote for the awarding of the contract to the Barber Company at \$2.80 per square yard. When the contracts were opened it was found that the Barber Company had made a bid of \$3 per square yard. It was rejected by the Council, who adopted the cedar block pavement. The plaintiffs claim that they carried out their part of the agreement and deserve their commission.

If the facts are as stated in that paragraph, the bringing of the suit will present a new question in court, and one in which the people generally are very much interested.

Ordinarily, lawsuits between two parties have little in them of interest to the public at large; but occasionally a new question is presented in the facts of a case, a question upon whose determination will depend the course of judicial proceedings in like cases for many years to come. In that way the common law of a country is established.

The new question presented in this case is, whether a private citizen may lawfully enter into contract to secure any particular line of action on the part of a public body clothed with legislative powers. A City Council is authorized by the Legislature to exercise such powers of legislation, within the scope of the constitution and

statutes, as shall be necessary for the government of the city and the management of its affairs. The Councilmen represent the people of the city—their constituency. There is no doubt about the legality or propriety of such citizens or any of them appearing before the Council in person or by attorney and advocating or opposing the adoption of any pending measure, provided, always that such appearance is from motives of public policy, and not in pursuance of a contract with an interested person.

It is a common thing for corporations, contractors and interested persons of means to employ agents to represent their interests before all kinds of tribunals, and some cases of this class are specially provided for by law, as attorneys and counsellors-at-law. Oftentimes, when persons are unable, by reason of their poverty, to secure counsel, courts relieve them by the appointment of counsel. But there is no provision of law authorizing the employment of agents to represent interests before legislative bodies; nor is there any statutory prohibition of such employment. It is therefore purely a private matter between the principal and his agent. A company interested in securing a contract to perform certain work for a city may properly employ agents to represent its interests before the Council. There is no doubt about that. A contract for services of that character is lawful and altogether proper. But the contract set out here is to "secure" certain action on the part of the Council. If a person agree, for a pecuniary consideration, to secure for an interested person, some certain action on the part of a City Council, and if the principal refuse to pay the stipulated consideration, will the courts interfere to enforce payment? Is such a contract in line with public policy? That is the question presented.

American Berkshire Record.

In our notice of the reception of some volumes of the American Berkshire Record, we made a mistake in the name of the Secretary of the association through whose courtesy we obtained the volumes. Everybody who has recently had any dealings with the American Berkshire Association knows that Phil. M. Springer is Secretary. He has done a great deal of hard and faithful work in the Record, and is entitled to credit for it. The American Berkshire Record is the acknowledged authority in matters of Berkshire pedigrees wherever this breed of swine is known. It is the pioneer of all other pedigree records of the lesser farm animals, and has fully demonstrated the utility of such publications. The leading breeders of Berkshires have given it their confidence, and by their aid in supplying authentic pedigrees of the principal families of Berkshire swine, it has been possible to make the Record an invaluable guide to persons in search of well-bred stock. A common mistake with many farmers and stockmen is that of using sires of unknown ancestry. With the Record at hand this may be avoided. Eight volumes are now before the public. The first three contain the pedigrees of the foundation stock of most recorded Berkshires of the present day. They contain also premium essays and other valuable treatises on Swine, the Table of Characteristics, the Standard of Excellence, and a number of illustrations of representative animals.

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Address, PHIL. M. SPRINGER,
Secretary,
Court House Square, Springfield, Ill.

Plattsburg Stock Picnic.

Special Correspondence Kansas Farmer:

The Clinton county agricultural picnic and fine stock show, held at Plattsburg, Mo., on the 17th inst., was without doubt, the grandest gathering of the kind ever held in the West and pronounced by 15,000 people to be a complete success in every particular. Both old and young seemed in the happiest possible mood, having thrown aside "dull care" and the irregular change of farm and city life, and for one day entered, without stint or reserve, into the full realization of profitable pleasure, intermingled with good music, and at the hour of twelve, one of the richest rural spreads, ever the lot of man to witness, and with which the immense throng soon appeased all epicurean desires. After the bountiful feast was partaken of, Col. J. W. Judy, the veteran auctioneer, farther enlivened the assemblage with one of his inimitable "off-hand" speeches.

The Central Protective Association, representing sixteen lodges, formed an imposing feature of the grand march from court house square to the exposition grounds. This organization is composed largely of farmers and stockmen and is for mutual protection of its members against thieves and outlaws.

In the cattle department there were one hundred and fifty-four animals, consisting of Short-horns, Herefords, Holstein-Friesians, Jerseys, Polled Angus and grades. Among the exhibitors were such well-known breeders as Messrs. Clay & Winn, B. F. Winn, H. C. Duncan, W. C. Holmes, J. B. Biggerstaff, Jas. H. Funkhouser, Joseph Shoemaker, M. E. Moore, H. V. Pugsley, Geo. R. Shepherd, Samuel Ritchie and Mrs. Johnson. From the above list it will be seen that exhibits made in this showing was grand, containing many gems of perfection in fine cattle.

The exhibit of horses was decidedly fine, especially in the draft horse class, in all numbering over fifty, and of jacks there were three.

The swine show was extra fine, consisting of Berkshires, Poland-Chinas and Yorkshires, John B. Thompson being the principal exhibitor. The poultry and pet displays were numerous and contained choice specimens. Notwithstanding the dry weather, the farm product display was of large proportions.

This free-will exhibit of the energetic men of Clinton county certainly tends to prove that no other county in the State can begin to cope with conquering Clinton in the breeding of fine stock and production of cereals, vegetable fruits and like commodities. Long live the banner county of Missouri and her progressive citizens.

HORACE.

Milo Maize and Kaffir Corn.

Kansas Farmer:

An old resident of Kansas and an old reader of your paper, who has his all invested in farming land in Dickinson county, your State, would like to inquire through your columns what success your Kansas readers have had in cultivating Milo Maize, Kaffir corn, or rice corn this season in those sections where drouth and hot winds killed the corn entirely.

One of your subscribers in Ellsworth county sent me a package of what he called Milo Maize last spring. He claims it will produce 50 bushels per acre; also, an Indianapolis, Ind., seed firm sent me what they call Kaffir corn, claiming a similar yield. Both are nice clean grain weighing 60 pounds to the bushel, and much superior in appearance to ordinary rice corn, of which they are doubtless improved varieties. I have both growing and do not doubt that in the rich soil of Kansas they would yield all that is claimed for them. I am advised by the Indianapolis firm that the Kaffir corn in their neighborhood is a success this season, while Indian corn is a total failure on ac-

count of drouth. A sample head sent me by them, which was still in vigorous growth, proves their assertion. I am not informed as to the effect of the drouth and hot winds on the Milo Maize in Kansas, and look to your readers to supply the information.

One thing is sufficiently demonstrated. Indian corn is not a sure crop in central and western Kansas. It is uncertain even in eastern Kansas, and farming is necessarily a hazardous business where the principal feed crop is so liable to failure. If we can substitute this new grain (to us) which has been cultivated from time immemorial in the hot, arid regions of the old world with success, for the uncertain Indian corn, the prosperity of Kansas would be assured. I have not a grain to sell, but write this because I believe it is true.

DAWSON, PA. JOHN H. WURTZ.

A Few Words About Bran.

Kansas Farmer:

As we are receiving answers to-day to Bro. Mohler's prayers to the "Rain Gods" in the shape of a steady, soaking rain, I thought I would take the time to notice Mr. Voigtlander's article on bran. I have fed a good deal of bran but cannot agree with him in his estimate of its value. I think he tries to prove too much. His claim that bran is cheaper at \$12.00 per ton than corn at 30c. per bushel, or \$10.00 per ton, is not sustained by the facts that he presents, nor by anything in my experience. The assertion that "fattening hogs will be all the better and put on fat quicker, to mix bran with their corn," is met by the experiments of Prof. Shelton of the Kansas Agricultural college, which proved that bran was practically worthless as a food for fattening swine. [See the report of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture of August 1879-80, page 441.] In '81 when the hot winds destroyed the corn, I fed a lot of thirteen young sows through on bran. (It was not roller bran, but old-process, that would weigh over sixty pounds to the sack.) They were kept in warm sheds, with yards for exercise, and were fed all they would eat. They kept fat enough but failed to make the growth I was led to expect. Three that failed to get in pig were sold when a year old and averaged only 130 pounds, though fat and smooth. Not one of the lot could deliver their pigs without help, and three died during the operation. These are the only sows I ever lost from this cause. I have not fed bran to young sows since, but fed it to old sows when liable to get fat.

Prof. Sanford, Missouri Agricultural college, has proved that "middlings," when fed to hogs, has a feeding value equal to corn. I feed a good deal of it when I can get it as cheaply as corn, but bran as hog feed don't "pan out" with me. Mr. V. gives one and a half ounces of bran per day fed to a sheep (one and a half bushels to 100 head) the credit for the great gain they made in the weight of fleece. May not a great part of the increased thriftiness of the sheep be ascribed to the superior quality of the "roughness" fed by Mr. V., to warmer shelter and the fact that they were kept dry? All feeders know the great difference there is in the feeding value of the various sorts of "roughness." Early cut and well-cured hay and millet being more than double the value of late-cut and frost-bitten hay and straw.

I feed some bran to horses, but following the advice given by Dr. Paaren to an enquirer several years ago, I "don't feed any less grain." I feed bran to cattle when I can buy it at the price of hay, and, allowing for cost of storage and increased labor in feeding, that I consider about its true value. For cows giving milk it may be worth more, as I find that it increases the flow of milk, especially when a liberal allowance of corn-meal is added to it. Last winter my cattle were fed all the good hay (orchard grass, millet and prairie) they would eat; they had the run of stalk fields in fair weather and unlimited straw; in addition I fed each animal one peck of bran daily. They had comfortable shelter and plenty of water. Of course they came through in good condition. But in July, on grass, they looked no better than my neighbor's cattle, and my yearlings and 2-year-olds were no larger than theirs that had been fed no bran or grain of any kind. A year ago last winter I fed my calves one peck of bran each, per day, in addition to all the hay, millet and corn-fodder they would eat. They made but a moderate gain in weight. I fed as much bran to one calf as Mr. V. fed to fifty sheep. Now if there is as much bone and muscle in it as he contends there is, the calves ought to have developed that fact. They didn't, nor the bone and muscle, either. We have raised no grain this year and feed is scarce; consequently bran is dear. I shall not feed any this year except to cows that I milk this winter. W. A. HOPPER.
Downs, Osborne Co., Kas.

Horticulture.

An Orchard for Beauty and Profit.

As a supplementary chapter to our article of last week on preparing ground for orchards, we append the following stimulating suggestions by a correspondent of the *Orchard and Garden*. He says: "We spend money for flowering shrubs, the golden *Forsythia*, the scarlet blazing Japan quince, so gorgeous when bedded among a few dark green arbor-vitæ or other evergreens; the beautiful double flowering almonds, peaches and plums, the weigelas, deutzias and other charming shrubs, which delight us with their spring and summer bloom; and we rejoice over them without objecting to their 'fleeting show.'" Now all these are enjoyed solely for their beauty. An orchard is no less beautiful than these. A massive apple tree, a globe of snow just faintly tinged with the most delicate pink; a dwarf pear; a pyramid of flowers; a standard, a fountain of spray; the cherries and plums; and the peaches with their soft violet shade—all these are unsurpassed by any of the popular flowering shrubs. Now that the blooming season is over and our sense of sight has been gratified, the fruit comes in sometimes no less beautiful with its varied brilliancy of color, but more useful than the majority of farmers are ready to believe. How many farmers ever think how easy it is to grow apples and pears and how exceedingly valuable the fruit may be made for feeding to their animals! When some of my pear trees littered the ground with their ripe mellow fruit, I fed them to my cows. A peck of pears with two quarts of meal and bran for a noonday feed, increased the milk and butter fully one-fourth, and when the apples were ripe and only 50 cents a bushel could be got for them in the market, the horses, cows, pigs and fowls had all they wanted and the ripe fruit did them a good deal of good. Some farmers give the wind-falls—wormy, hard, gnarled fruit—to their animals and complain that they are unwholesome. And why not? Are they wholesome for themselves? Do they not suffer the pains and penalties of eating hard unripe apples? Why should they expect their stock to escape similar consequences? Give only ripe sound fruit to the animals; they will be greatly benefited by it. An orchard is a permanent crop, yielding more than an acre of roots and at scarcely any cost during a man's whole life, 300 bushels of fruit, one year with another to the acre, being by no means an extravagant estimate. At 25 cents a bushel, a moderate estimate too, here is \$75 per acre for, let us say thirty years, with no money outlay and scarcely any labor beyond gathering the crop. \$2,250 from each acre of orchard is the total profit. Then why should not every farmer plant and care generally for at least ten acres of apple trees? If he did, and fed the fruit, his stock would mostly escape the diseases now so destructive; and it would pay into his pocket every dollar above estimated.

Horticultural Times says that plums can be kept three or four months if kept air-tight. Gather them on a dry, light day, very carefully, taking care to get the stems to all of them, then spread them out carefully in a dry, airy room, and leave three to four days. Afterward pack them in wheat bran, in such vessels as can be sealed up air-tight, and so that every plum is surrounded by bran. Steam them a little before using and they will regain their natural form. Or, leave nice specimens on the trees as long as the weather will per-

mit, gather them carefully with the stems, wrap each one with white tissue paper, then put them on straw in layers and cover with mats (of course in a suitable room). In this way they will keep until the last of January.

Preparing Window Plants for Winter.

To have a successful window garden during the winter requires considerable forethought during the summer. Now is the time to begin to prepare the plants for their winter flowering, and if a healthy, vigorous growth is obtained before it is time to take them up in pots, the chances are that satisfactory results will be had throughout the winter. It is a mistake to suppose, however, that the flowers that have been blooming so beautifully in the garden all summer will flower as luxuriantly when taken up in pots and placed in the window garden. Free blooming during the proper season is a sure sign of strength and healthfulness in the plants; but it should be remembered that every flower produced exhausts a certain amount of vitality from the main stalk. At the close of each flowering season, the plants are in a weakened condition and unfitted to stand any heavy strain upon their strength. Nature has ordained that they should have a resting spell after their summer's labors; when it is intended that they should bloom through the winter the rest must be taken in summer. In fact, unless the flowers are pinched back, and prevented from blooming during summer very few and poor flowers will be had in winter.

The roses are probably the most delicate plants to handle for winter window gardens, so that their foliage will be kept in a healthy condition, and their buds strong and compact. It is not safe to transplant rose bushes for winter blooming in the fall, and hence it is advisable to grow the plants in pots through summer. As soon as the flower buds appear, they should be pinched off and the bushes well watered and manured regularly. This will send all the vitality of the bushes into the branches and roots, which will become well matured and ripened before fall. An occasional syringing is necessary to keep the foliage clean and free from all destructive insects, and all sudden changes in the atmosphere must be avoided. If the pots are taken from the house to the garden, a clear, warm day should be selected for the work. If the roots and foliage are both kept in a strong, vigorous condition, and the vitality of the bushes is not sapped away by the flowers, the plants ought to bloom all winter.

Fuchsias should be treated in almost the same way as the roses for winter blooming. They should be kept in pots in the summer and placed in a shady position with an abundance of water. The flowers should be pinched off as fast as they appear, until late in the fall, when the air is becoming cool enough to take the pots indoors. These flowers make beautiful ornaments in the window, for they are one mass of blossoms throughout the cold season, when properly handled.

Next to fuchsias come geraniums for winter-blooming plants. They are prized by all lovers of the beautiful, and all the care devoted to them is amply repaid by the satisfaction obtained from seeing and smelling the sweet-scented blossoms. The double varieties are always the most valued, but, as they do not bloom so well as the singles, it is always as good to have a good supply of both on hand. The cuttings of early spring should be stuck in pots, and kept in a sunny place until the time arrives for taking them indoors. They should not be allowed to bloom, but all the

wood or foliage that they can make will do them no harm.

Sometimes calla lilies are taken out of the pots and planted in the garden bed; but usually it is much the safer way to keep them in the pots. These should be laid on their sides in a shaded position, but not so that their branches will be broken or pressed too heavily against the ground. All water should be kept from them until fall. The plants should then be taken from the pots, carefully, and new, rich, well-manured soil put in, and the stalks freely watered. If the roots are in a good condition when the plants are taken from the pots, it can be depended upon that fine lilies will be had the winter through.

These are the principal flowers for the window garden, but many others, almost as beautiful, are recommended by florists, and the mode of preparing them for winter blooming is about the same. The great object in view in handling the plants is to prevent them from exhausting their vitality in the summer season, and, at the same time, to force them to make as much wood and roots as possible.—*Examiner*.

Scrofula

Probably no form of disease is so generally distributed among our whole population as scrofula. Almost every individual has this latent poison coursing his veins. The terrible sufferings endured by those afflicted with scrofulous sores cannot be understood by others, and their gratitude on finding a remedy that cures them, astonishes a well person. The wonderful power of

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Full instructions sent with every order,
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D. W. COZAD,

Box 25, LACYGNE, LINN CO., KANSAS.

The Poultry Yard.

Stout-Built Western Chickens.

Kansas Farmer:

I have just been reading some of Mr. Felch's chicken nonsense in August 11th number of your paper. I say nonsense because such it does seem to one who has been a successful chicken-raiser from youth up to middle life, and I think it will appear the same to many of your readers.

As to long eggs being more liable to get broken during the process of incubation, my experience is quite different from that of Mr. F.'s, nor have I had any success with eggs that I washed when they became soiled by the breaking of other eggs; but by carefully wiping them off with a damp cloth I have been able to get a fair hatch, and should a rotten egg burst in the nest do not throw the eggs away, but wipe them off and clean the nest, then sprinkle the hen and nest with dry earth, and in due time she will bring forth a goodly number of chicks.

I do not want my chickens to hear of that extravagant bill of fare for fear of breeding discontent among them. I can not afford to pay 10 cents a pound for crackers and canary seed, or even a dollar per bushel for millet seed to feed them while they are growing so fast on food that costs less than 1 cent per pound; nor would the good housewife be willing to spend so much of her precious time at scalding milk, boiling and chopping eggs and baking johnny cakes, as long as they seem to have such a relish for their cold and raw food. I have grown as nice broilers and as fine show birds as I ever saw on equal parts of wheat bran, shorts and coarse corn-meal mixed and moistened with water. Three feeds a day of this, with a constant supply of pure water and free range, will cause them to grow very fast. At the age of five or six weeks, they will do quite as well if their night feed should be of wheat screenings and cracked corn, and at ten or twelve weeks whole corn may be given at night, in moderate quantities at first, and gradually increased. Care should be taken not to overfeed with corn. It is best to stop throwing it out to them as soon as they show any slack in their greediness. If any one should wish to give their chicks a richer diet, they can moisten the food with sweet milk or with two parts of water and one part of raw eggs; in fact, this is a very important adjunct to their food when insects are scarce. Raw eggs are more wholesome than cooked ones for young chicks.

With his toast and scrambled egg sort of food, it is no wonder Mr. F. raises chicks so exceedingly tender that there is danger of their "slipping their hips down by squeezing through the paling." Just imagine the fun our stout-built Western chickens would have if one of those tender things should be set down among them; how they would cackle at his awkwardness and banter him for a wrestle or a foot race and call him "tender foot." Such birds may "win the prizes," but I do not call them "first-class poultry."

M. D. MULFORD.
Guide Rock, Neb.

How to Make a Show Coop.

In answer to a question by a correspondent, the *National Stockman and Farmer*, Pittsburg, Pa., says:

For the large varieties of chickens a coop for a pair should be 2½ feet square and 2½ feet high. For the frame—top, bottom and posts—we like 1½ or 2-inch dressed pine. For the posts "quarter round," round sides in, looks neat, but is really no better than the square stuff,

The ends and sides of the frame, both top and bottom, should be "shouldered" together and fastened into the ends of the posts by long screws. The floor should be of ¾ or 1-inch pine, surfaced and jointed, and may be tacked on top of the bottom frame. The ends, one side and top should be of canvas. Heavy cotton duck is best, and may be white or colored to suit the fancy of the maker, or show to best advantage the color of the fowls to occupy the coop. The front should be of slats ¾x2, nailed on vertically. The spaces should be regulated somewhat by the size of the birds; but they should be as wide apart as possible not to endanger them—thus showing them to better advantage.

To make the slatted front safe, it is well to cover the ends of the slats, both top and bottom, by horizontal pieces ½-inch thick screwed through to the frame. This also enables one to easily arrange the sliding door, which should be in the middle of the front, so as to enable attendants or judges to catch the birds easily, and should be wide enough to pass them in and out without endangering either wings or plumage. If fowls are to be shipped to distant shows in the coop, it is well to put a vertical slat in the middle of each end and also of the back. This strengthens the frame to resist rough handling, and also helps support the canvas.

When the coop is a stationary one, i. e., is not designed as a shipping coop, we prefer to nail the floor on the bottom of the frame and allow it to project four inches in front, thus serving as a support for water and feed tins. In shipping these projections are apt to be broken and the tins lost.

The canvas should be put on with double-pointed tacks, and if this work is well done much strength will be added to the light frame. If fowls are to be shipped in cold weather, tack on loosely a muslin front, with directions to the attendants to remove it on placing in position, and to replace it before shipping the birds home, as that is the time they are in the greatest danger. Always fasten the sliding door down by means of a small screw. This will often prevent damage and escapes, and is easily removed when the birds are to be placed in position.

Where the outside feed and water tins spoken of are impossible, they should be placed in the front corners of the coop. Do not nail them, as this prevents their being easily cleaned. Provide a strong rubber band around each of the front posts. This may be easily slipped over the tins and will keep them in position. In cold weather never put water in the shipping coops. The wattles are more likely to be frozen and the plumage is sure to be damaged.

The above coop complies closely with the requirements of our best show rooms, and if neatly made is sure to command respect and careful attention. The canvas ends and back prevent fighting, keep the birds from being constantly worried and frightened, and show them to better advantage when proper light and passage way are provided.

For a fall show, while the weather is still warm, we prefer the four sides to be made of wire netting. A muslin top with movable corners enables proper attention to be given. But we should not advise this kind of a coop unless the owner is to attend personally to the care and handling of his birds. Its advantages are better light, better air, and entire safety from the handling of the birds by meddlesome people.

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 or 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 make them in after years to cheerfully breast a hill. On no account should a rich, deep, alluvial soil be chosen to breed saddle horses on.



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

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 Henner; inside and outside of the nests, or after hens have set a week, sprinkle the "ROUGH ON RATS" dry powder, lightly over the eggs and nest bed. The cure is radical and complete.

POTATO BUGS

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

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SAVES MONEY.

One box of these pills will save many dollars in doctor's bills. They are specially prepared as a

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and supplies a want long felt. They remove unhealthy accumulations from the body, without nausea or griping. Adapted to young and old. Price, 25c.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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Guaranteed perfectly accurate and absolutely safe. Made in all sizes for large or small game.

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Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
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600 ACRES: 13 GREENHOUSES. TREES AND PLANTS

We offer for the Fall trade a large and fine stock of every description of FRUIT and Ornamental TREES, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, SMALL FRUITS, Hedge Plants, Fruit Tree Seedlings and Forest Tree Seedlings. Priced Catalogue, Fall of 1887, mailed free. Established 1852.
BLOOMINGTON (PHENIX) NURSERY
SIDNEY TUTTLE & CO. Proprietors, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Gossip About Stock.

Read up the new fine stock advertisements in this issue.

W. W. Waltmire, Carbondale, Kas., reports several sales of Chester White swine. He will show at the fairs.

Mention of several of Missouri's best breeders will be made next week. The notices, with several others, have to give way this week to important crop reports.

The Short-horn sale of H. C. Duncan, of Osborn, Mo., was a good one. Thirty-six females averaged \$161.95, and five bulls, \$195; total average for forty-one head, \$166.

Geo. M. Kellam & Son, Richland, Shawnee county, Kas., have just sold a carload of 1 and 2-year-old grade Galloways at very satisfactory prices to R. Clough, Colorado Springs, Col. Mr. Kellam reports the breed very popular in that region.

Mr. Offord, of the firm of Sexton, Warren & Offord, Maple Hill, has returned to Topeka, having secured a fine importation, which is now in quarantine. An English correspondent writes as follows concerning the importation: "This enterprising firm of breeders from the far West are satisfied it appears with none but the very best, and have made their selections, with the aid of Mr. G. M. Sexton, from the most noted herds. About this time last year they imported the sensational bull Peter Piper (an illustration of which appeared in the KANSAS FARMER), and now is coming the brightest gem of the breed, the Royal winner Bugle (2064), of the renowned Davyson tribe, as a companion to the great Peter. She is a remarkably wide, deep-sided, heavy-fleshed heifer, deep in color, blood-like head, and full eye; in calf to the Royal winner Passion (714), bred by and still in possession of Mr. Alfred Taylor, of Starston; and the charming cow Fame (1505), with her heifer calf Factions by Passion. Fame is a prize-winner, a cow of great size and of a grand milking strain, yet carries a deal of flesh. One of Mr. Herman Biddell's favorite tribes, The Nun (2421), is a short-legged, very good-looking one; Jess of Elmham (2898) is quite a Davyson sort, lengthy in carcass and on short legs; Constant (2709) has also Davyson blood, and is a heavy-fleshed cow of great substance; Rival Rose and Minnie Warren are two beautiful heifers of Mr. Lofft's breeding, and Wild Beauty (3208), bred by the Duchess of Hamilton from a splendid cow from Mr. Brown, of Marham, is both a flesh-making one and a milker. The twelve yearling and 2-year-old bulls are quite equal to the females, headed by Stoutson (1083) by the noted bull Stout, out of an Elmham Rosebud cow, a prize-winner of Mr. Colman's, M. P. for Norwich. Magistrate (1032) is a combination of Rufus and Davyson blood, is deep in color and very smart. Pizarro, Taccus, and Buster are Mr. Lofft's Stout and Slasher tribes yearlings and bulls that are certain to be big and grow fast. This collection will well be worth a trip to see, especially now that the no-horned cattle are receiving so much attention. The Red Polls are about the oldest of the English breeds, and from their purity of blood are very impressive, which is proved by the fact that in almost every instance that a Red Poll bull has been in service in a colored horned herd that the calves have come of a red color and without horns. The Red Polls in England compare among cattle as South-down sheep among other breeds of sheep—always a favorite with the butcher as well as the consumer, and command the market price in the shambles; and as milkers, for quantity as well as quality, cannot be surpassed. A recent milking test in Suffolk, in competition with Jerseys, proved the Red Poll to give the highest percentage of cream."

"Good deeds," once said the celebrated Richter, "ring clear through Heaven like a bell." One of the best deeds is to alleviate human sufferings. "Last fall my daughter was in decline," says Mrs. Mary Hinson, of Montrose, Kansas, "and everybody thought she was going into consumption. I got her a bottle of Dr. R. V. Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription,' and it cured her." Such facts as the above need no comment.

Good butter cows will make a pound of butter to every fourteen to eighteen pounds of milk. "General-purpose cows" want from twenty-two to thirty-one pounds, and some cows would require fifty pounds of

milk to make a pound of butter. Average dairies require somewhere about twenty-five pounds of milk to make a pound of butter.

A Rare Opportunity.

Now is the time for the breeder and ordinary farmer to prepare to supply the great demand at high prices that will surely be made next year on all swine breeders. The time for one to commence producing a staple article like pork, in any quantity, is when from any cause others are quitting, as is now the case throughout the great corn belt.

Heretofore it has been my policy to never allow the best to be selected from my herd at any price, but now for the first time during an experience of eleven years as a breeder of Large English Berkshire swine, I offer a majority of the very best of either sex, both matured and younger, composing the famous Manhattan Herd. The females represent ten families, and are headed by six larger boars than can be found in any other herd in the country, and that could be made to average 800 pounds each.

No expense or care has been spared in making this herd second to none in America.

We retired from the show ring some few years since, but not until after five years' exhibiting demonstrated the ability of the Manhattan Herd to win a majority of the premiums competed for at the leading fairs in the West.

My Berkshires are in the pink of thrifty feeding condition, and I have never owned as many high-class individuals as at present. A better opportunity to found a new herd of the highest excellence, or to improve old herds by selections from mine, has rarely if ever been offered.

To those that are unable to make personal selections I would say that good health, usefulness and satisfaction regarding any sale made is guaranteed.

Prices will be made very low and to suit the animals taken. Special prices on large orders.

Refer to my many customers all over the United States, whose purchases have often been winners at State and District fairs.

Lose no time in ordering if you wish the best.

A. W. ROLLINS,
Manhattan, Kas.

The Great National Live Stock Show.

The Great Western National Inter-State Fair has come to be justly regarded by exhibitors and the public as one of the greatest live stock shows in the world. This year the entries of live stock are exceeding all former expositions and the most sanguine hopes of the management, and the Bismarck Fair is actually assuming the position of the Great National Live Stock Show of America. Every one should see the unequalled show, September 5 to 10. Luckily the great exposition grounds at Bismarck can accommodate not only all exhibitors, but tens of thousands of spectators without being overcrowded or uncomfortable.

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

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

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.

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.

They Get the Best.

The finest in the land will be at the great exposition at Bismarck Grove, September 5-10—horses, stock, agricultural products. Nowhere will there be a better display of machinery, art collections, trades' exhibits, and novelty attractions. The Western National Fair Association always gets the best.

Farm Loans.

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

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

Kansas Fairs.

- Anderson county—Garnett, August 30 to September 2.
- Bourbon—Fort Scott, October 4-7.
- Brown—Hiawatha, October 4-7.
- Cheyenne—Waco, September 14-16.
- Cloud—Concordia, August 31 to September 3.
- Coffey—Burlington, September 12-16.
- Cowley—Winfield, September 5-9.
- Crawford—Girard, October 4-7.
- Davis—Junction City, September 20-22.
- Edwards—Kinsley, September 27-30.
- Elk—Howard, September 22-24.
- Ellis—Hays City, September 20-23.
- Ford—Dodge City, October 5-7.
- Franklin—Ottawa, September 27 to October 1.
- Graham—Hill City, Sept. 29 to October 1.
- Harvey—Newton, September 26-29.
- Jefferson—Oskaloosa, September 13-16.
- Jefferson—Nortonville, September 23-30.
- 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 8-9.
- Montgomery—Independence, September 6-10.
- Morris—Council Grove, September 13-16.
- Nemaha—Sabetha, September 20-23.
- Nemaha—Seneca, September 6-9.
- Osage—Burlingame, September 27-30.
- Osborne—Osborne, September 14-17.
- Phillips—Phillipsburg, September 27-30.
- Pottawatomie—St. Marys, October 4-7.
- Pratt—Pratt, October 11-13.
- Rice—Lyons, October 10-13.
- Riley—Manhattan, September 13-16.
- Rooks—Plainville, September 27-30.
- Rush—LaCrosse, September 13-15.
- Saline—Salina, September 7-9.
- Sumner—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 10-24.
- 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.

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,
224 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

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

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Full information regarding the great and rapidly-developing Southwestern Kansas given on application.
200,000 ACRES OF CHEAP LANDS FOR SALE!
Price \$2.25 to \$6.00 per acre. Terms easy. All inquiries about Western Kansas promptly answered, and the "Settler's Guide" sent free. Railroad fare one way free to buyers of a half section, and round trip fare refunded to buyers of a section of land.
Address DUNN & BELL, GARDEN CITY, KAS.

**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.



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CLEANSED
PURIFIED
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BY
CUTICURA.**

FOR CLEANSING, PURIFYING AND BEAUTIFYING the skin of children and infants and curing torturing, disgusting, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, the CUTICURA REMEDIES are infallible.

CUTICURA, the great SKIN CURE, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, invariably succeed when all other remedies and the best physicians fail.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure, and the only infallible skin beautifiers and blood purifiers, free from poisonous ingredients.
Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

500 Scrap Pictures, Games, &c., and book of Sample Cards only 2cts. Star Card Co., Station 15, Ohio.

MARRIAGE WIVES AGENCY.

Secured by mail. All suited; only honest people apply. Send 2-cent stamp for circulars. Address: The Marriage Agency, North Evanston, Ill.

**ELY'S CATARRH
CREAM BALM**
Cleanses the Head.
Allays Inflammation.
Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste, Smell, Hearing.
A quick Relief.
A positive Cure.



ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM
CURES COLD IN HEAD
ROSE-COLD
HAY-FEVER
DEAFNESS
HEADACHE
PRICE 50 CENTS
OWEGO, N.Y.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. Circulars free. ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

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

**HAGEY & WILHELM,
WOOL AND BROOMCORN
Commission Merchants,**

—ST. LOUIS, MO.—

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

We do not speculate, but sell exclusively on commission.

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 STEAY.

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 18, 1887.

Trego county—C. A. Hoar, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by L. A. Bickford, in Glencoe tp., on or about August 1, 1887, one sorrel mare, S, 15th 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. Kassabaum, in Rossville 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. Whitecar, 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 S. 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.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 25, 1887.

Ness county—G. D. Barber, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Thomas Harding, in Eden tp., July 19, 1887, one sorrel horse, indescrifiable brand on left thigh, white face, four white feet, white spot on right thigh, \$3 on right thigh.

Norton county—Jas. L. Wallace, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by S. A. Thombrun, (P. O. Almemo), June 29, 1887, one bay mare pony, 12 hands high, indescrifiable brand on left hip, dark mane and tail and legs, white spot on neck supposed to be collar mark; valued at \$35.

Miami county—H. A. Floyd, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by M. B. Atteberry, in Richland tp., (P. O. Wade), July 49, 1887, one sorrel horse, 12 or

13 years old, 15 1/4 hands high, saddle and collar marks, scar on left side of head between eye and ear, has scattered white hair in forehead.

Shawnee county—D. N. Burdge, clerk.

2 STEERS—Taken up by John D. Knox, in Topeka tp., (P. O. Topeka), August 16, 1887, two steers, as follows: One roan steer, with brand resembling double U on left hip, a gash or scar on left side and a notch under right ear; the other red, piece taken from under part of right ear, and letter H on left horn; both valued at \$50.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 1, 1887.

Marion county—E. S. Walton, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Jacob J. Harden, in Ristley tp., (P. O. Hillsboro), one brown mule, about 10 years old, 15 hands high, branded W on right shoulder; valued at \$40.

PONY—Taken up by Peter Gede, in Liberty tp., one bay pony mare, about 12 years old, 14 hands high, white face, right fore leg and left hind leg white half way to the knee; valued at \$35.

COW—Taken up by V. P. Duvall, in Clark tp., (P. O. Marion), May 24, 1887, one red and white cow, 7 years old, no marks; valued at \$22.50.

COW—By same, one red cow, 4 years old, no marks; valued at \$22.50.

HEIFER—By same, one speckled yearling heifer, no marks; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—By same, one yearling heifer, with slit in ears; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one spotted 1 year old steer, no marks; valued at \$15.

Thomas county—J. M. Summers, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by S. W. Roller, in Randall tp., (P. O. Oakley), August 19, 1887, one black mare, 15 hands high, 7 years old, branded SS on left shoulder.

Cherokee county—L. R. McNutt, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. H. Abbott, in Spring Valley tp., August 9, 1887, one bay mare, 14 hands high, three white feet, scar on left shoulder, 10 or 12 years old; valued at \$40.

Labette county—W. W. Cook, clerk.

STUD PONY—Taken up by W. C. Jarrett, in Hackberry tp., August 11, 1887, one sorrel stud work pony, 3 years old, white feet and face; valued at \$15.

STUD PONY—By same, one chestnut sorrel stud work pony, 3 years old, white hind foot; valued at \$15.

CITY HOTEL, :-: CHICAGO.

State Street, Corner Sixteenth Street.

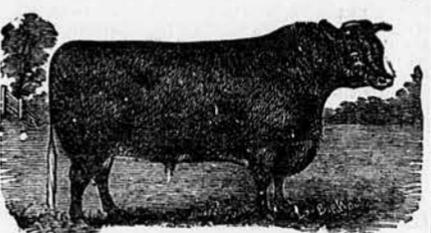
Rate \$1.50 Per Day.

Convenient to Stock Shippers. A good Family Hotel.

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

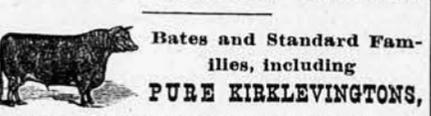
W. F. ORCUTT, Proprietor.

SUNNY SIDE HERD OF SHORT-HORNS.

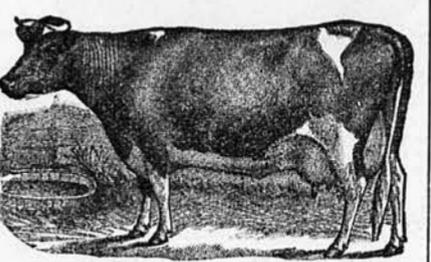


Is composed of such strains as MARYS, KIRKLEVINGTONS, BATES, ROSE OF SHARON, JOSEPHINES, YOUNG PHYLLIS, and other noted families. DUCK OF RATHWOLD—heads the herd. Animals of good individual merit and pedigree for sale on terms to suit purchasers. Address FRANK CRAYCROFT, SEDALIA, MO.

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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. B. K. THOMSON, Slater, Mo.



H. V. PUGSLEY, PLATTSBURG, MO.,

Breeder of Holstein-Friesian Cattle, of the Mercedes, Helatje, Katy K., and other noted families. Herd headed by the prize bull MINK 3D'S MERCEDES PRINCE 2361. Have Merino Sheep. Catalogues free. [Mention this paper.]

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 is worth, with the least possible delay.

Kansas City Stock Yards Company Horse and Mule Market.

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

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

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

Special attention given to receiving and forwarding.

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

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

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

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN THE SUBJECT OF INSURANCE?

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

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

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

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

J. E. BONEBRAKE, Pres't. O. L. THISLER, Vice Pres't.
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Kansas Farmers' Fire Insurance Company,

ABILENE, : : : KANSAS,
Insures Farm Property, Live Stock and Detached Dwellings
Against Fire, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms.
CAPITAL, FULL PAID, : : : : \$50,000.

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

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.

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.

The Veterinarian.

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

DROPSICAL SWELLINGS OF THE HOCK.—Will you please tell me how to remove windpuffs from the hock joint of a two-year-old colt? [Swellings of the kind are frequently an accompaniment of young overgrown colts, and should not be interfered with at such an early age. They commonly disappear when the colt reaches adult life. In the meantime feed on a rich nutritious diet, so that the limbs may be strengthened and developed in proportion to other parts of the body.]

UDDER SORE IN COW.—I have a Jersey cow whose udder has been sore for ten months. I drove her forty-five miles in three days when calf was two weeks old; walking irritated the udder; as it was very large, it caked; I greased with hops and lard. A scab one inch wide, two and a half long, and half an inch thick came off; then would nearly heal up, and another scab come off. I have tried cow doctors, veterinary surgeons and all to no good. She has a calf again, and udder is still sore. [Apply some of the following ointment twice a day: Oxide of zinc, 1 ounce; vaseline, 6 ounces; mix. Always wipe off the old before applying. Will heal it all right, but as it is so chronic, and just where motion of the leg irritates it, the healing may be slow.]

ECZEMA.—Please tell me what ails my horse. He has lost his mane and the hair from his tail, and the hair is coming off in places over the body. Before the hair began to come off the back I noticed that it was rather scurfy. I have noticed no signs of eruptions. His system seems to be in bad condition; seems to eat hearty but does not pick up any. [Arising from an unhealthy condition of the blood causing disease of the hair, follicles and skin. Give a physic of pulverized aloes 7 drachms, bicart soda 4 drachms, pulverized ginger 4 drachms; mix, and dissolve in a pint of warm water and drench; give in the water to drink 1 drachm of iodide of potassium, twice daily. Wash the parts thoroughly with soap and warm water and dress with the following ointment: Oxide zinc 4 drachms, lard 1 ounce; mix.]

URINE ESCAPING AT THE NAVEL IN A COLT.—What should be done in the case of a young horse foal where urine escapes from the navel? The colt seems perfectly well, and is about two weeks old. [In cases of this kind I draw out the tube (urachus) from which the urine dribbles. Sometimes it is not easy to draw it out with the fingers, and I take hold of it with a forceps, or the end of the tube may be transfixed with a curved needle and then a ligature of strong silk thread or thin cord should be tied firmly around the tube (urachus) and the ends of ligature cut short. As a result of this no urine passes at the navel and inflammation sets up to such a degree as to cause the walls of the tube to grow or adhere together. This treatment in the great majority of cases will be found effectual. I leave out of consideration, however, some rare cases, which, though interesting to the pathologist, are from the breeder's standpoint of no practical importance.]

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

The discovery of the value of oak sawdust in tanning was made in 1765.

RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM, DEGEN BROS., Ottawa, Ill.



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.**

JOHN CARSON,

Pleasant View Farm, WINCHESTER, KAS., (Jefferson Co.)



IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

Clydesdale, Percheron-Norman & Cleveland Bay HORSES.

Have now on hand for sale horses of each breed, thoroughly acclimated. Stock guaranteed. Inspection and correspondence invited.

E. BENNETT & SON,

TOPEKA, - KANSAS,



IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Percheron, Clydesdale and Coach Horses.

106 Head of Stallions just arrived from Europe. Choice stock for sale on easy terms. We won all the leading prizes at Kansas State Fair last fall. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, free on application.



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.]

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF ENGLISH SHIRE AND SUFFOLK PUNCH HORSES



Monitor (3232).

RED POLLED CATTLE.

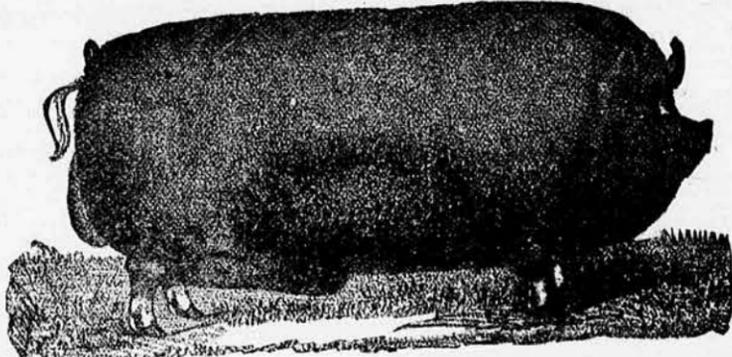
We have on hand a very choice collection, including a recent importation of horses, several of which have won many prizes in England, which is a special guarantee of their soundness and superiority of form and action. Our stock is selected with great care by G. M. SEXTON, Auctioneer to the Shire Horse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



Peter Piper (717).

ROME PARK STOCK FARM.

PURE-BRED POLAND-CHINAS.



LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

T. A. HURBARD, PROP'T, WELLSVILLE, ONT., CANADA. — Sweepstakes on herd, breeders' ring, boar and sow, wherever shown in 1887, except on boar, at Windsor, winning 75 premiums at four fairs, including Grand Silver Medal for Best Boar, 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 most reliable herds of the United States, without regard to price. The best and large of herds in the State. I will furnish first-class hogs or pigs with individual merit and a gilt-edged pedigree. Ship by express. Personal inspection solicited. Correspondence invited.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.



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

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD

Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



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

Gold Dust Herd of Poland-Chinas.



J. M. McKEE, WELLINGTON, KANSAS.

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

Pure-bred Poland-Chinas

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

BLACK U. S. at head of herd. About sixty choice pigs, both sexes, for sale. Special express rates. Stock recorded in A. P.-C. and O. P.-C. Records.

POLAND-CHINA PIGS!

135 FOR SALE.



Sired by six first-class boars, for season's trade. My herd is headed by STAM WINDER 7971.

Address **F. M. LAIL, Marshall, Mo.** [Mention KANSAS FARMER.]

OTTAWA HERD.

400



400

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.**

NATIONAL HERD.

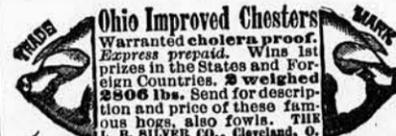
Established 1915. THOROUGHLY POLAND-CHINA and produced by A. G. Moore & Sons, Canada.

30-breed from 100 sows and 12 males. All recorded in A. P.-C. Record. Pigs all eligible to record. Pedigree sent when desired. Photo Card of 45 breeders sent free. **COME AND SEE OUR STOCK.** We have special rates by express. If not as represented we will pay your expenses.

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.**



Ohio Improved Chesters Warranted cholera proof. Express prepaid. Wins 1st prizes in the States and Foreign Countries. 250 lbs. 250 lbs. Send for description and price of these famous hogs, also fowls. **THE L. B. SILVER CO., Cleveland, O.** If these hogs are really cholera proof, as guaranteed, have we not the solution to the problem, "How to banish hog cholera?" Write for particulars, and investigate and mention this paper.

Goats for milk are carefully bred in England, a registry book recording their pedigrees, and only meritorious females are used for breeding.

Gelatine is the latest adulterant of butter. By adding gelatine, which absorbs ten times its weight of water, the consistency of the butter is retained and the water adulteration is not noticeable.

To have a fine turf the grass should be sufficiently vigorous to require mowing at least once a week. To mow often and leave the clippings is better than to let the grass get so large that it must be raked up and removed. Remove all perennial weeds by the roots.

"As is the bud bit with an envious worm," so is many a youth cut down by the gnawing worm consumption. But it can be made to release its hold and stop its gnawing. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will, if taken in time, effect permanent cures, not only in consumption, but in all cases of chronic throat, bronchial and lung diseases.

It is assumed that, of course, the milk-pail should be thoroughly washed night and morning, and as soon as possible after the cow is milked. At this season a slight neglect in this matter will soon make the milk unfit to use. Half the complaints of city milk are due to carelessness in handling it, and especially in cleaning the cans in which it is carried around for sale.

The New England Farmer says: Ten acres of soiling crop will give the same results as sixty acres of pasture; and during the hot, dry months of August and beginning of September, when the pastures are burned up, will prove vastly more satisfactory. One man for an hour during the early morning will cut enough for two meals; and the feeding to the animals is a very short chore.

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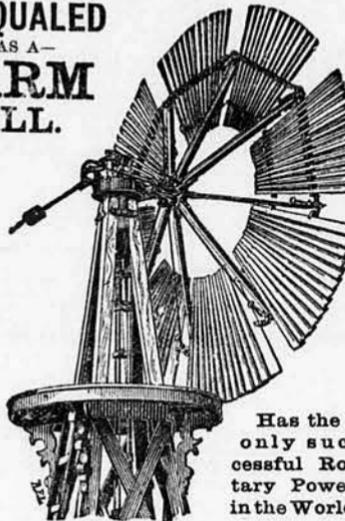
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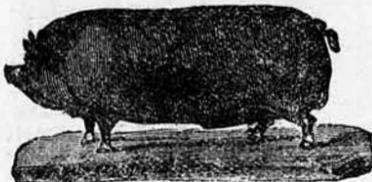
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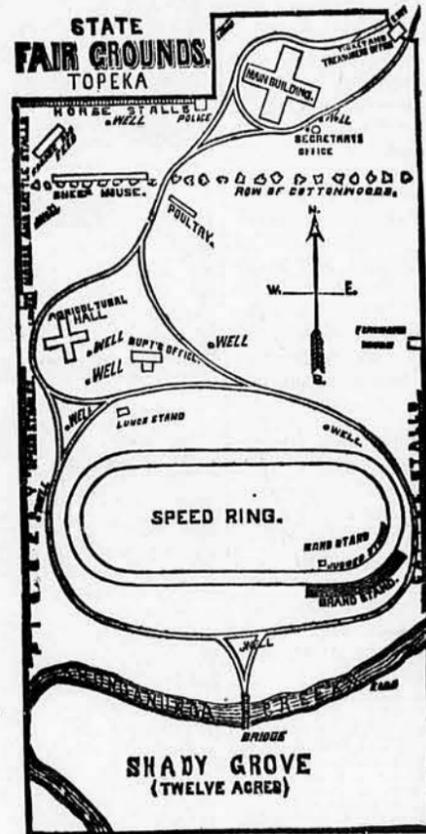
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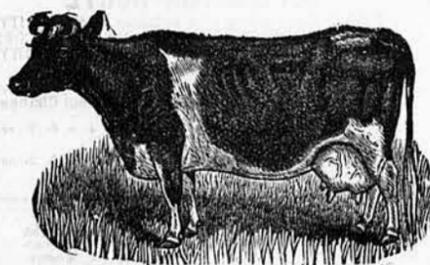
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