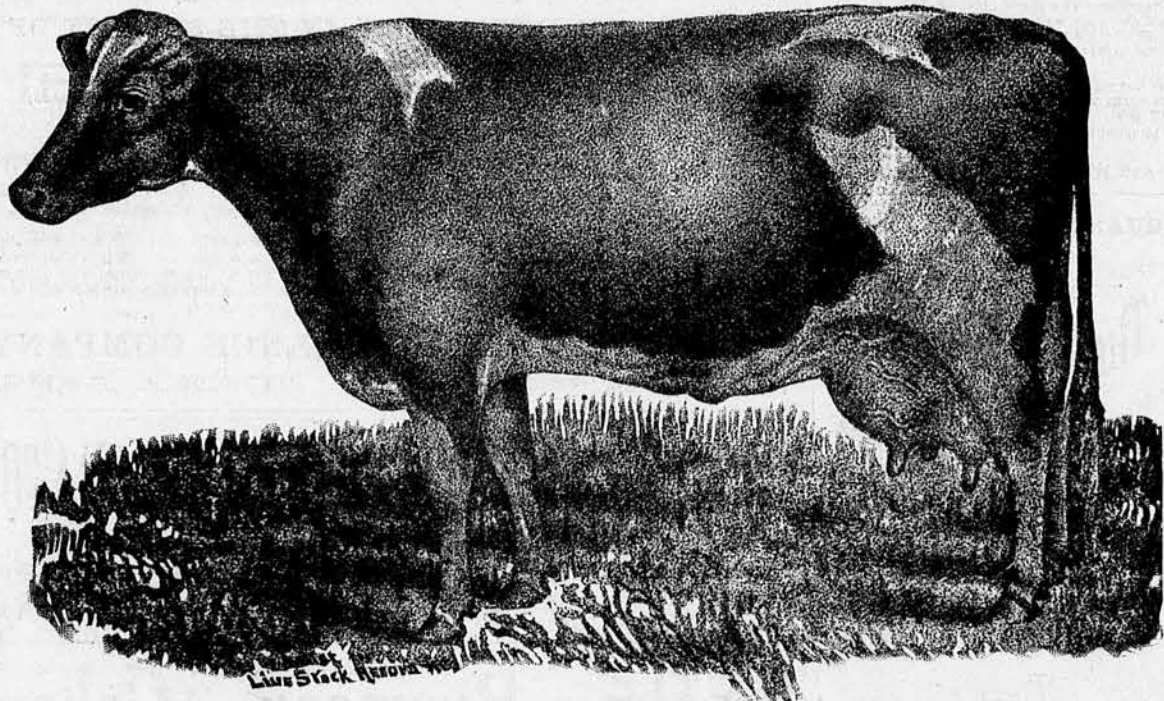




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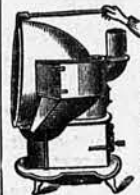
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Agricultural Matters.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

This is a necessity in good farming, and there are some self-evident reasons for it. The natural way is not rotation; that is to say, where forests grow they grow continuously, and where grass grows it is grass every year without change. But agriculture requires a change from the natural state. It means field culture—the cultivation of the soil, the planting of seeds, raising of crops, etc. Natural ways are necessarily changed. Forests are removed and annual plants are grown upon the grounds where trees had grown for centuries. Corn, wheat, oats, potatoes and other like plants, grow from seed, and they mature in a few months, none of them requiring a full year. A tree grows every year for many years, and grass is renewed from the roots annually. So it is impossible to do any farming on land that is allowed to remain in its original condition.

In practical agriculture the farmer cultivates a variety of plants and no two species are alike as to the elements of which they are composed. It is understood that a considerable portion of all plants is made up of elements extracted from the soil. It must be evident, then, that if one particular species of plants is grown continuously on a piece of ground, that soil will in time become exhausted of the principal elements appropriated by that plant, unless the elements are restored to the soil in some way. It is also evident, in that case, that such elements in the soil as are not required in the plant grown are not used at all, and the farmer gets no benefit from them. It follows, then, that if we would utilize all the plant elements in the soil we must grow different species and varieties of plants.

Reasons of this character belong to the philosophy of rotation. These and others closely related to them are well stated by Prof. Sanborn in a recent bulletin (No. 29) from the Missouri State Agricultural College. He states eleven propositions bearing upon and supporting the crop rotation doctrine.

1. Rotations are valuable because plants vary in the area of the soil in which their roots grow, and from which they derive the sustenance of the plant, thus more completely utilizing the soil within their reach.
2. There is a remarkable variation in the power of plants to appropriate the various elements of plant growth, due, at least in part, to the character of the acids secreted by their roots. Thus one plant, like clover, has a high power of gathering nitrogen, and another, like wheat, a very low power; and, when as under number
3. Plants vary in their weight of roots, as an illustration clover, carrying several times the weight of roots that wheat does, it will be seen that, inasmuch as clover roots are very much richer in nitrogen than wheat, and carry enough nitrogen to grow a crop of wheat, that wheat will most advantageously follow clover. Thus, likewise, other plants follow each other advantageously.
4. Rotation of crops baffles, in a large measure, the root enemies, both insect and fungus, that prey upon them. Each plant having its own peculiar enemies, changing of plants removes them to fields unoccupied by such enemies. This is true of the enemies of the above-ground growth of plants to an important degree.
5. Plants vary in the amounts of the varying elements of nutrition actually taken up in growth; thus, while wheat takes only 1½ pounds of potash for every pound of phosphoric acid, potatoes take 3¼ pounds of potash for each pound of phosphoric acid. Continuous growth of potatoes would exhaust the potash of the soil or of supplied manure long before the phosphoric acid would give out.
6. The leaves of plants vary in their power of gaining food and of vaporizing water, and are roughly divided into broad and narrow leaved.
7. Leaves vary in their season of active growth. Those plants maturing in mid-summer and early fall generally gather nitrogen (corn and turnips are good examples), following in their growth the decomposing influence of the sun, more easily and fully than other crops do.
8. Rotation conserves soil fertility and yet aids in soil decomposition by alternation of grass, or cover crops and hoed crops. Under a continuation of plow and tillage crops

leaching, volatilization and washing of fertility is rapid and may be or is more than carried away by the crops, especially so of nitrogen.

9. Rotation of crops distributes labor over the year and thereby economizes labor and gives regular help and aids in the solution of the labor problem of the farm.

10. Rotation is the system best calculated for home consumption of crops and return fertilization of the farm.

11. Practice of 2,000 years confirms the value of rotation. Each of these factors has its bearings that I cannot here present, but altogether afford very strong and almost, if not quite, imperative reasons for rotations.

Kansas farmers must come to this before they will have begun the best system of farming, for, aside from its convenience it is the only way to get out of agriculture all there is in it. The first step toward the rotation system is to lay the land off in fields or plots of convenient size at least six in number. The rotation should always end with grass, and the grass fields ought to be let lie two or three years. A grass sod is always good corn ground. After corn oats may follow, and after oats, with heavy manuring, wheat is a good follower, then potatoes or grass. Every farmer will choose his own routine according to his own judgment of economy and according to attending circumstances. As soon as the division into fields is made and the rotation planned, the next thing in order is the making, saving and using of all the manure possible. The best way to use it is to either plow it under, or spread it on plowed ground, and work it into the soil with cultivators. Experience, at least within the range of our personal practice and observation, is in favor of spreading the manure on ground that need not be plowed deep, then turn it under with a plow, running shallow. What crop is to follow will in part determine the manner of effecting the mixture of soil and manure. If wheat is to follow, the manure, if plowed under, might be in the way of the drill hoes. If oats is to follow, the seed may be sown broadcast and harrowed in. If the benefits of the manure are not expected in the first following crop, then it may be plowed under at the usual depth of plowing, but never very deep. Then, too, if corn is the next crop, as corn roots go well down, the manure may be put deeper than would be advisable for wheat or oats. The farmer must exercise good judgment about this, considering all the circumstances, remembering always, that all kinds of manure do more good in the soil than on it. Plant roots feed below the surface, not above it, and manure, if in condition for immediate use, ought to be put where the roots can get to it most readily and advantageously. Every farm ought to have a sod field every year to turn under for corn ground.

How to Get the Most Out of Cornfodder.

This subject is demanding attention too. It requires no argument to prove that a vast amount of cornstalks is wasted in all the Western States. A great many farmers in rich soil like we have in Kansas, have not thought of saving stalks or whether there is any reason why they ought to be saved. The *Rural New Yorker*, last week contains some practical suggestions on the subject that will be useful here. It says: "One of the greatest wastes known in American agriculture occurs in the neglect of the stalks and blades of the cornplant. In the East where forage is often scarce and high, farmers are forced to take reasonable care of their cornstalk, but in genuine "corn country" of the West thousands of acres of valuable stock food are yearly wasted. Prof. Henry, in the Wisconsin Experiment Station, has been quick to notice the waste. His experiments with cut and uncut cornstalks have placed the matter very forcibly before

Western farmers. As an element in the production of dairy products these cornstalks were proven to be valuable. Prof. Henry calculates that the uncut stalks on an acre of land supplemented by 1,690 pounds of grain, will produce 158 pounds of butter. If the stalks are cut and crushed with a Lion cutter and fed with 2,685 pounds of grain, they will produce 242 pounds of butter. Calling the uncut stalks worth \$4 and the cut stalks \$5 per ton, the butter cost 13.1 and 12.2 cents. This shows how this vast crop could be utilized.

Many good Western farmers believe that it will not pay to handle the crop of cornstalks. A wagon is driven through the fields and the ears are snapped from the stalks and thrown into it. The cattle are then turned into the field to eat what they will and tramp down as much of the standing stalks as possible. The writer has herded cattle on these great cornfields many a day. The cattle never consumed one-quarter of the available forage. They tramp about among the frozen stalks all winter filling themselves with food about as indigestible as sawdust, and packing the surface of the ground with their hoofs. In some parts of the country the cornstalks serve for fuel. When bound in tight bundles two feet long and six inches in diameter, they give out considerable heat. Two men in half a day can bind enough of these faggots to last three weeks. It will be remembered that Prof. Shelton advocated the use of the coarser parts of the stalk for heating water for stock in the winter. He thought they would help the stock more when used in this way, than any other.

How shall the cornstalks be utilized? The silo offers one of the best solutions of the problem. Now that it seems generally understood that the ear can be cut up without any loss in feeding value, the labor of filling the silo will be little greater than that of pulling and husking the ears. This ought to silence the arguments of those who let stalks stand in the field because it is too much work to handle them. Still, we shall always need a certain amount of dry fodder of some sort.

There is one disputed point regarding the feeding of cornfodder, that always comes up for discussion. Does it pay to cut the stalks? Prof. Henry, in the experiment before mentioned, estimated the increased value of the cut stalks at \$1.20 per ton. This was simply the increased value for feeding purposes. He did not estimate the improved value of the manure or the greater ease in handling it. Farmers must determine whether or not they can cut the stalks for that money. As for cornfodder, where the plant is grown for the stalk and blade and not for the ear, nobody can doubt its value as a forage crop. With Stowell's Evergreen sweet corn, Prof. Henry obtained a yield of 11,232 pounds per acre. He calculated that the amount, supplemented with 2,256 pounds of bran, would make 290 pounds of butter, worth \$58. The bran he called worth \$13.47, leaving \$44.53 as the value of the fodder corn from one acre when manufactured into butter.

About Tame Grasses.

A correspondent makes an excellent suggestion, that experienced farmers publish more of their experience with tame grasses in Kansas. This is a subject of very great importance and it ought to have attention. There is no matter pertaining to agriculture in Kansas at this time which has more need of discussion than grass-growing, and the experience of practical farmers with grasses would be profitable reading.

Farm Notes.

The old fashioned plan of hanging the seed corn to the joists of the kitchen, by the husks which had been stripped back and platted together for the purpose, always secured "seed that would grow," because it was thoroughly dried.

Years ago, when log houses were plenty and joists numerous overhead in the kitchen by the chimney, the seed corn was brought in and "traced up" and hung on pegs by the huge chimney, and was thoroughly dried out, hanging there for months.

There is intense excitement in California canned goods circles. The demand from the Eastern States is unprecedented. It is not a question of price with buyers. Canneries dictate their own prices, and at the advance price the demand is not materially lessened.

Probably more money is wasted in the purchase of meat than any other article of food which is in daily use. This to a great degree may be attributed to the almost universal ignorance as to the most economical way of cutting up, and the relative value of the cuts.

We feed cattle for manure. We aim to turn our grain and hay into meat and wool, and still have the substance of a new crop of food plants in the manure. Can we not go a step further and return to the earth not only the manure, but the bones and offal of the animals as well?

The cotton crop now maturing in the South promises to be the largest ever raised in the United States. It is thought that it may reach 7,500,000 bales, which would be 500,000 bales in excess of any previous year. The crop of 1885 was an enormous one, reaching 6,500,000 bales, but the largest crop yet produced was that raised in 1883, which was 6,992,234 bales.

Mr. Phil Armour, the great pork packer, says: "Chicago has seen its best day in the pork packing line. Pork is found further west now than it used to be. The corn district has gone West, and hog raising follows it. I am a pretty old man to go West to grow up with the country, but I must do it or have my business rust out, and I don't intend to do that."

Major Sims' July report says: A retrospect of past years leads us to believe that the coming year will show a decided increase in our rainfall. Dry seasons in Kansas have been in 1843, 1847, 1853-4, 1860, 1866-7, 1873-4-5, 1886-7, thus showing a recurrence every five to seven years, and in each instance the year succeeding the drouth has shown us a large increase in the rainfall.

The largest cotton crop raised by slave labor was in 1860, when the production was 4,669,770 bales. For five years after the war the crop ranged between two and three million bales, getting up to four millions in 1874, to five millions in 1879, and to six millions in 1881. During the last ten years, under free labor, the cotton yield has been from a third to a half larger than the biggest crop ever grown by slave labor.

It has become a feature of cooking schools to employ a skilled marketman to cut a whole side of beef and explain as he works. Such object lessons ought to be placed within the reach of every young woman at least; and she should avail herself of the opportunity presented. It would be but a short time before the demand for the coarser meats would increase, and prices of prime cuts correspondingly decrease.

Housekeepers are continually beseeching the butcher to send home "a change" from the stereotyped "roast" or "steak;" but when the butcher suggests the coarser meats they generally take offense, as she considers it almost an avowal of poverty to buy it. If she had a better knowledge of the food value of the cheaper cuts and could put away the false pride, and seek the full value of her money, she could supply her table at almost one-half the present cost.

The *Rural New Yorker* says: Sooner or later, we believe, Western farmers will have to come to commercial fertilizers. The sooner they realize the fact and accustom themselves to the thought of "buying manures in bags," the better off they will be. Years ago, farmers in New York or Pennsylvania could not believe that the use of commercial fertilizers would ever pay them. Now, who can sell a grain drill in these sections that is not fitted with a fertilizer attachment?

The Stock Interest.

DATNS CLAIMED FOR STOCK SALES.

OCTOBER 14.—W. T. Hearne and U. P. Bennett & Son, Short-horns, Lee's Summit, Mo.
NOVEMBER 24.—C. C. Logston, Short-horns, Independence, Mo.

Necessary Changes in Methods of Feeding.

Farmers in Kansas must make some changes in their methods of feeding, and those changes must be radical. A consideration of our changed conditions will make this plain to any person. We are very young as a State, our quarter-centennial just passed, but our growth and development have been phenomenal. Thousands and thousands of our farmers who came to Kansas less than twenty-five years ago and settled on the raw prairie with unlimited range about them for pasturage, now have farms inclosed and get no benefit of outside pastures unless they send their stock to counties west of them. There is still some unfenced land in the eastern half of the State, but the amount is so small, comparatively, and it is so much scattered and in such small areas, that it amounts to but little even where there is no "herd law." That settles the range question at once. Farmers are compelled to change their methods of feeding, and some changes have been made, but they have not gone to the extent which is necessary. The average farmer cannot afford to buy feed to put into stock. There are times when it may be necessary or prudent to purchase one or more particular varieties of food in small quantities; but speaking generally, the careful farmer raises no more stock than he can take good care of on his own farm. He does raise that many, however. How many animals can be kept on a farm? That depends on how the farm is conducted, and on the habits of the farmer. If his farming is carelessly done, so that he raises only twenty-five bushels of corn to the acre, or a ton of hay, when he ought to have seventy-five bushels of corn and three tons of hay on that much ground, and if he feeds wastefully and does not take good care of his stock, that farmer cannot keep a large number of animals on his farm, because he does not get half as much feed as he ought to get or could get off of his land, and he wastes about half of what he does get. Such a farmer would keep ten head of thin animals where a watchful, prudent, close manager would raise twenty-five better ones on a farm of the same size, other conditions being equal. This kind of thing can be done and it must be done, or the farmer cannot keep even with his fellow-men in the race for comfort and competence. A thriftless, spread-all-over farmer, if he had a thousand acres of the best land in a body, could not pay the taxes on his land after good farmers on small tracts had settled all around him, improved their lands, raised their value and brought markets to their doors. The careless man would be starved out, for he would need about twenty acres of land to support one poor cow or steer, while the thrifty men around him were raising much better stock at the rate of one acre or one and a half to the animal. Methods of feeding effect the change.

This matter is of much greater importance than most of our farmers have yet taken the time to estimate. Think back over past years of feeding and take note of the vast amount of actual waste in fodder, in straw, in hay, in corn, in oats, in grass, in everything. Look at the feed-lots containing acres where the animals were fed on the ground. Hay, corn-fodder, oats in the straw, and often even corn in the ear,

and corn shelled, and oats threshed, and bran—all scattered on the ground, the stock eating it, tramping, spoiling it, wasting it all at one time, requiring twice as much feed as would be necessary if it were properly fed, and then not being in good condition, not growing.

Scientific feeding is not demanded; what is needed is common sense feeding, just such as every farmer who studies the subject carefully will see for himself is necessary. Take rough feed, for example—any kind: How can waste be prevented? The process is very simple. If the feed is good, give no more than the animal will eat up clean, give no more frequently than is needed, give in such a manner as that it will not be wasted. Adopt those rules, then plan methods to suit your convenience or means. That disposes of the wasteful feature. Some kinds of rough feed have very little nutriment, as straw, cornstalks, hay that was made after the grass was dead. Such stuff may be made much more serviceable by putting a little work on it. Col. Curtis, writing on this subject, says: "All straw is poor food, as it lacks in both the elements of growth and fat. The proportions are so small that animals cannot eat enough to make much gain. They will live on it but the farmer wants more. By the addition of a little meal, the straw can be sold in a good market on the farm, and be had for manure at the same time. This is what the farmer wants, to convert into a fertilizer all the fodder and grain he can which has paid a good profit upon itself in other ways, as meat, butter and cheese. When this is done, the farm will always be profitable."

The thing to be done is to get out of feed all there is in it, and to so apply it as to get the most profit out of it. Put all the feed we have or can raise into meat, milk, manure in the quickest way possible and with the least expenditure of labor and the least waste of material.

Look at the Horse.

A good judge of human nature always relies, to some extent, upon his own judgment of the mental and moral qualities of his fellow man as indicated by his features and his general physical appearance. So, too, the energetic and intelligent farmer, when he would purchase a horse, examines him well, and makes up his opinion of the animal quite as much from what he sees of him as from what he hears of him. This is right, for a horse, like a man, shows himself in his movement and in the way he looks. A correspondent of the *American Agriculturist* some time ago expressed the thought well. He said a horse's head indicates his character very much as a man's does. Vice is shown in the eye and mouth; intelligence in the eye and in the breadth between the ears, and between the eyes; spirit in the eyes and in the pose, in the mobile nostril, and in the active ear. The size of the eye, thinness of the skin, making the face bony, the large, open, thin-edged nostril, the fine ear, and the thin, fine mane and foretop, are indications of high breeding, and accompany a high-strung, nervous organization, which, with good limbs and muscular power, insures a considerable degree of speed in the animal. The stupidly, lazy horse, that drivers call a "lunk-head," has a dull eye usually, a narrow forehead, and contracted poll. He is not represented in this group, but occurs not infrequently, is always a blunderer, forgets himself and stumbles on smooth ground, gets himself and his owner into difficulties, calks himself, is sometimes positively lazy, but often a hard goer. He needs con-

stant care and watchfulness on the driver's part. A buyer of equine flesh should be able to detect the good and bad qualities of the animals he contemplates purchasing. This valuable knowledge is only acquired by a careful study of the various parts of horse physiology.

An exchange wisely remarks: "Wool is the farm product which brings most money in proportion to what it takes from the farm and with least labor to the producer. But the life of a shepherd, though not laborious, is exacting, especially at lambing time. If any one goes into the business of keeping sheep with the notion that it is an easy way to get a living, he makes a serious mistake. Possibly in rough, new countries, on land that costs little or nothing, a flock of sheep will produce something with little care on the part of their owner, but it is precarious business even there. As a part of civilized farming on high-priced land the sheep-keeper must expect to give fully as much care to his flock and even more than other farm stock would require. If through his neglect the flock becomes a failure his losses will be even greater than they would be in some other branch of farming. The man who thinks chiefly how he can have an easy time is not fit for any kind of farming, least of all for keeping sheep. In fact, there is no kind of business that such a one can begin with any prospect of success. The idea that poorly kept sheep make either the land or their owner rich has been too long a delusion for those inexperienced in the business."

The Arabs have long preserved with great care, says an exchange, the breed of their horses; they know their generations, alliances, and all their genealogies. They distinguish their breeds into three classes. The first, which are of pure and ancient race on both sides, they call Nobles, the second are of ancient race, but have been mis-allied, and the third kind are their common horses. The latter are sold at low price, but those of the first class, and even the second, among which some are as good as those of the first, are extremely dear. They never suffer a mare of the Noble class to be covered except by stallions of the same quality. They are acquainted, from long experience, with the whole race of their own horses, and even with those of their neighbors, and know their names, surnames, colors, marks, etc. When they have no Noble stallion of their own they borrow one of a neighbor to cover their mares, which is done in the presence of witnesses, who give an attestation, signed and sealed before the secretary of the Emir, or some other public person, in which the name of the mare and horse are written down, and their whole generation set forth. When the mare has foaled, witnesses are again called, and an attestation is drawn up, which contains a description of foal, with the day of its birth. These certificates enhance the value of their horses, and are given to those who buy them.

The original breed of Shetland ponies are gradually becoming obliterated by the inhabitants of that island crossing them with larger horses. A writer in the *Rural World*, who is a native of the Shetland Islands, says these ponies are very strong for their size, and are admirably suited to the work which they have to perform, which consists principally of carrying "peat" fuel in straw baskets placed on either side of their backs, and with these on they have to jump rocks, and bogs, followed generally by their female driver; oats, manure, and nearly everything else is

carried in the same style. They are very tame and docile, considering that they spend the first three years of their lives in the wild and rugged hills without being touched. They are broken at the age of three, but never do any hard work until they are four, unless the family are so poor that they are forced to use them, which too often is the case. When they are fifteen years and over they are as a rule bought up by buyers for \$5 to \$20 and sent to English and Scotch coal mines, where they become totally blind and die at the age of about twenty to twenty-five; but some are so attached to them that they turn them loose and let them roam with pleasure (which very often means falling over the precipices into the sea) rather than have them end their existence in such a cruel style.

Stock Notes.

The hog which is a mere lump of lard is no longer acceptable to the consumer of fresh pork.

The Dorsets have been successful prize-winners at the great English shows, and would, without doubt, be attractive and popular in this country.

Older cattle should not lose in condition, and if they chance to be cows, they should return milk for their food during the greater part of the foddering season.

Do not accustom your horses to the blanket unless you cover them under all circumstances after being driven in cold weather. The blanket is of great benefit if properly used.

Forty years ago the butcher robbed the beef of nearly all the tallow, as it was worth twice as much per pound. Now they crowd on all they can, as it is not worth half as much as good lean beef.

With ox beef worth no more than 4½ cents a pound live weight, one cannot now buy feed and make beef and keep even. The farmer who has the fodder can winter cattle and feed them on grass and make a gain.

For a horse which is weak in the knees, rub the limbs briskly with a woolen cloth, then bathe in salt and water, wipe dry, and apply a mixture of one pint of alcohol, and one drachm of tincture of Spanish fly, rubbing in a tablespoonful twice a day with the hand.

The Devon is a most ancient breed, kept in its purity in portions of England for over 300 years, and of which an English stock writer recently said: "It is so near a perfect breed that the introduction of blood from any other breed could not benefit the Devon."

Among mutton eaters there is an increasing demand for more lean and less fat, as is the case with Down mutton. And in parts of the world where sheep are raised as much for their meat as their wool, this is going to be a leading element in the question of what brand of sheep to raise.

No man knows the true value of his horse until he has won his regard and confidence, as it were. The whip will never do this. A kind hand and gentle voice will act like magic; thus we have known women who could handle and drive horses that would almost invariably show some vicious traits in the hands of male drivers.

A good sheep does not consume more food than a bad one, nor does it cost more to shear. The freight and charges on high-class wool are not higher than those for the poorest fleeces. It is, therefore, the production of high-class wool which the flockmasters of the country should ever keep in view. American flockmasters cannot do better than to take these remarks as addressed to themselves.

A sick horse is as unfit to work as is a sick man, and animals that are kept housed most of the time are easily injured by exposure to storms. It is not advisable to blanket horses in stables except for a little while when brought in after working and when wet either from sweat or rains. The change to a horse blanketed in the stable when taken out in cold or stormy weather makes the animal especially liable to take cold. In a barn the natural covering of hair over a horse is sufficient. Animals exposed to the storms and changes of weather incident to farm work should not be clipped,

In the Dairy.

A Word to Kansas Dairymen.

Some months ago a correspondent of the KANSAS FARMER, a dairyman, suggested the organization of a Kansas State Dairymen's Association. Only one person, outside this office, seconded the motion. The suggestion is a good one, and it ought to be acted upon. But what is everybody's business is nobody's business. How shall the subject be revived and the movement be given form? We suggest that during the time of the State Fair a nucleus be formed, and steps taken to have the State canvassed. Let every dairyman at the State fair hunt up every other dairyman, and let them all get together and organize themselves for a beginning, or agree upon a time and place for a more general meeting and give the proceedings to us for publication.

Every county fair ought to encourage dairying; every district fair ought to do likewise, and the State fair should make it an important department. But the dairymen must move in the matter themselves. They need not expect other people to carry them and boost them along. They must make a noise, and make it loud enough to be heard all over the State. The way to do that is to get together so that every one will have the help of his fellow dairyman, and all together they can make all the noise they need. Organize a State association, hold meetings, make speeches, read essays, discuss matters pertaining to the dairy interests; send out resolutions and addresses from the Kansas dairymen. The newspapers will publish your proceedings, editors will write about you, statisticians will quote your figures, and Kansas butter and Kansas cheese will soon have a standing in the markets.

A New York dairyman, residing near the St. Lawrence river, the middle of which is the line between the United States and Canada, addressing his fellow craftsmen recently on the importance of energy and push among them, suggested, as we have down here, that county fair associations be interested in this matter. He concluded an excellent paper thus:

"And now a few words to those gentlemen who compose the directorates of the county agricultural societies where dairying is the predominant industry. Why is it that the production, preservation and purity of your milk and the proper manufacture of it into butter and cheese receives so little attention from you and such a small share of the rewards at your fairs, seeing that it is the main source of the farmer's income? It is certainly entitled to the greatest prominence, and to the first position on the prize list. Can we not indulge in the hopeful belief that under the united action and auspices of your societies, farmers will be induced to awaken, organize and equip every factory, with the facilities that are essential on their part; and that your societies will at last realize that their proper mission is to devote their attention and influence to the wants of their leading industry, which is so capable of improvement? I will conclude with stating one more incentive why dairy farmers and agricultural societies should bestir themselves. We have astute and strong competitors for the foreign markets on the other side of the St. Lawrence river, who have availed themselves of our experience and best skill, and who, guided by their leading dairymen, are pursuing a course of improvement with increasing avidity; and unless we are content to play second fiddle to the Canadians, we must put all auxiliaries

to success in motion and proper order, and at least march abreast with, if we cannot lead them."

It is time for Kansas dairymen to quit playing second fiddle to their cousins in any other State. We have as good a dairy country as the people of any prairie region. All we need is organization, experience, and "up-and-at-them."

Some Points in Dairying.

There was a picnic of dairy people a few weeks ago in New York, and among the papers prepared for reading on the occasion was one by a Mr. McAdam, an experienced dairyman; but he was prevented from attending, and the *Utica Herald* procured his manuscript for publication. We copy a few of his "points," as follows:

The recurrence of the dairymen's annual picnic seems to offer an opportune occasion for bringing before them a few points bearing upon their success as dairy farmers and cheese-makers. These points have a very important effect upon the returns received by cheese factory patrons, and I would invite them to give this matter their earnest attention and intelligent consideration. I have reference to the quality of the butter and cheese sent from your associated factories, and in making a few remarks I do not mean to deprecate the progress that has been already made in associated dairying; but I firmly believe that much more may be done toward the elevation of all dairy products to a higher standard of excellence, and this means better returns to the dairy farmers. All the milk which is produced from the pastures of this State, may be converted into superior products, but it is an undeniable fact that much of it is made into a medium and inferior article. That considerable difficulties exist in the way of improving the quality is another fact, yet all these obstacles may be surmounted by intelligent co-operation on the part of cheese factory patrons. This is the essential requisite to success; every patron should make it a matter of conscience that the general interests of the factory which he patronizes will not suffer through his shortcomings. The honest patron of an associated factory cannot fail to understand that the production of good milk is an imperative duty on his part; also that he is not at liberty to feed his milch cows any food that is pernicious or doubtful in its effect upon the quantity or quality of the products. Further, every patron who does his duty in producing good milk, should see that it is not allowed to be injured by foul odors from unclean surroundings, where it is kept during and after milking, before it is sent to the factory; nor from the warm milk being massed into close cans, where the rising cream becomes a covering for retaining the animal heat, bringing into activity the germs of acid ferment which may have been caught from imperfectly cleaned milk cans and pails, thereby engendering those taints and gases which destroy the fine natural flavor of pure, well-kept milk, and in the process of making develop into floating curds, and spongy, porous, bad flavor cheese.

These evils may all be avoided by proper care on the part of the patrons, but are outside of the control of the cheese-makers. From computing the depreciation in value from these causes, I believe there is an annual loss to the patrons of more than a half million dollars on cheese alone.

Here I desire most emphatically to call the attention of dairy farmers to the almost entire lack of proper facilities for the protection of their milk from the absorption of foul odors arising from barn yards and cow barns, and from the cows wading through and lying down in filth. The barns should

be kept clean and the cows prevented from lying down while in them to be milked, and every mess of milk, as soon as obtained, removed into a pure atmosphere, and there carefully strained, aerated, cooled and prepared, by setting it thin, to insure the best condition for being converted into the finest qualities of cheese or butter. Every patron should have built, conveniently to the milking barn, a neat, tasteful, suitable milk house, well shaded, having Venetian blinds on all sides to admit or exclude the air when desirable; also supplied with cold water for cooling the milk when necessary. When dairy farmers provide and carefully use such appliances to secure good results, they can fairly expect from their makers a fine quality of products; but were the existing state of things in milking barns and modes of keeping milk investigated by a sanitary commission, their report, I feel assured, would not be flattering to the tastes and cleanliness of dairy farmers, and would exonerate many makers from blame on account of the poor quality of their cheese.

But here the question arises, can all these improvements be effected by voluntary effort in organized factories? Most assuredly it can be done, and in this way: Connected with every factory there are a few leading minds who should at once combine and act in concert, infusing into the minds of the other patrons the benefits that will accrue to all by carrying out such suggestions. Individual effort can effect little, combined action can accomplish much, and with the penalty of immediate expulsion from the factory of those who attempt to evade or refuse to comply with those rules and regulations, success will attend their efforts. This briefly outlines what are the necessary duties of patrons connected with the production and proper care of their milk.

The milk being secured regularly in proper condition, we come next to deal with the cheese-makers. It is a fact that many of our cheese-makers have a very imperfect knowledge of what the qualities of fine cheese are, and it may be asked what is the best method of affording them instruction on this point? In my opinion the best method is to utilize our county agricultural fairs as educational institutes, where annual exhibitions of dairy products should be held, with exhibits from every factory, and prizes commensurate with the importance of this industry should be offered and awarded to the best specimens. These, having been determined by experts, all competitors would have the privilege and benefit of comparing the best with their own product; also of contrasting them with medium and inferior goods. In this way the defects would be set forth and the causes which operate to produce the difference in quality pointed out by experts; this would instruct the makers as to the quality desired, and these annual exhibitions would become so many educational institutes throughout the State, diffusing the light of sound practical instruction, fostering emulation, and inciting makers to strive after excellence in the quality of their goods. The winners of the principal prizes at these annual exhibitions, would always be available as instructors at their own factories, schools which would become centers for disseminating the best practical methods to those who aspire to excel; and, besides, such exhibitions could not fail to exert a beneficial influence by stimulating rivalry, which is the life of all progress in dairying.

The New York *Herald* says that when cows are obliged to live on hay they have a stronger desire for water than if fed on other

kinds of fodder. See that they have access to it at all times. It will pay to give the milk cows a pailful of water at noon in which a quart of bran has been stirred. A lack of water will quickly cause a shrinkage in milk as well as an actual loss of flesh.

Dairy Notes.

A cow well fed does not need to go dry more than a month and a half to two months. A starved cow should go dry all of the time.

Mr. Ware, of Massachusetts, says that butter made from his silage in winter is yellow without any coloring matter, and seems as if made from June grass.

The farmer can not well get along without having at least a few cows. He is therefore interested, be it ever so little, in making them pay, and can not afford to shut his eyes to an opportunity of acquiring points on profitable dairy management.

The surest, most permanent, and in the end by far the most satisfactory way to get a dairy herd is to breed it. There must of course be a foundation or starting stock; where this has to be purchased it will pay better to buy good cows at a large price than to take poor ones as a present.

Very much depends upon the milking, both in regard to the yield of the milk and the quality of the butter or cheese made from it. The formation of the cow's udder is such that the secretion of the milk is helped by good milking, while it is retarded and in time lessened by bad milking.

As long as a person keeps a dairy herd at all he should act and work as though he were going to have that same herd as long as he lived. It being understood that the herd was a permanent institution, the next move is to make it first-class as soon as possible. To do this the legitimate way is to breed them.

Unless perfectly trusty hands can be employed in milking, the dairyman should give personal attention to the milking, and if he does not milk himself he should see to it that those in his employ perform the work properly in every particular; for it is upon the manner in which this work is performed that his profits from the dairy will be regulated—one blow on the spine with a milking stool in the hands of a passionate, ill-tempered man, or a kick on the udder, may ruin a cow forever.

Prof. Johnston says that milch cows should have at least a tablespoonful of fine ground bone every week. In his agricultural chemistry he says that a cow giving 750 gallons of milk in a year and raising a calf whose bones will weigh twenty pounds, and also pass off in her milk as much phosphate as is contained in thirty pounds of bone dust, and in her urine as much as in seventeen pounds, making a total of sixty-seven pounds of bone material which are needed by a healthy cow each year. Of course some portion of this is supplied by her food.

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 course of business training prescribed in the Arkansas Valley Business College Journal, Hutchinson, Kas., is unsurpassed in the West.

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

Correspondence.

The Burlington Fair.

Special Correspondence Kansas Farmer:

Coffey county is perhaps one of the best counties in the State, and from the wonderful display of her farm, garden and stock interests at the seventh annual exhibition held in the city of Burlington, last week, the truth of this statement is more than verified. Here was seen immense corn, potatoes, sugar cane, beets, watermelons, pumpkins, onions, extra large and tall millet, alfalfa, timothy, blue grass, Hungarian, and native grasses; also stalk corn towering away up many feet, with from two to three long, well-filled ears of corn to each stalk and as fine grain as ever grew. With an abundant harvest of such products as here shown, no country will suffer to any great extent nor be found wanting when other less favored spots are short. The horticultural exhibit was choice, indeed, and consisted of apples, peaches, pears, plums, grapes, apricots, etc., in the greatest profusion, large in size and of finest quality. The floral hall was also a place of much interest and contained art specimens of decided merit. In the culinary department was suited to the most fastidious taste and placed in position to attract the attention of every observer, and to hear the high compliments bestowed upon them was certainly a marked commendation to those preparing the exhibits. The horse show was complete, there being twenty-three heavy draft, thirty-nine all purpose, twenty-road roadsters, six thoroughbreds and eight pure-bred drafts. Besides them there were nineteen jacks and mules. Among the horse exhibitors may be mentioned Evans Brothers, of Hartford, who showed an excellent draft of choice animals from their Clydesdale stud, of which more will be said in a future issue of the KANSAS FARMER. In the cattle ring were seen five Short-horns, one Galloway, twelve Holstein-Friesians, nine Jerseys and twelve grades and crosses. The sheep show consisted of two fine-wools, six middle-wools and ten long-wools. In the swine department were thirty-three Poland-Chinas, ten Berkshires and nine Chester Whites. Wm. Bancroft had without doubt one of the finest boar pigs at this exhibit, of Poland China strain, that it has been my lot and pleasure to see thus far this season. I am glad to note that our Kansas breeders realize that it pays to propagate the best, and from practical observation I find that without exception they are all striving to attain and maintain this realization. Of poultry, there was in all thirty-six lots or tricos—a showing that would do credit to any place or anybody. The weather was cool, attendance large, gate receipts good, no fakes, managers all courteous, accommodating, kind and obliging, which accounts for the success of this and all former fairs.

HORACE.

Toledo Tri-State Fair.

Special Correspondence Kansas Farmer:

The visitor is struck with the fullness of display in every department. This fair being held in that part of the United States which is the very headquarters for manufacturing, implements and machinery were a very wilderness of display. A showing of the very best stock would naturally be looked for at a fair like this, having open competition to the world; therefore a ribbon designating a premium means a great deal. The following report shows what some of your Eastern subscribers won at this fair.

In the horse department Messrs. Dillon, of Normal, Ill., exhibited thirty-three head of pure-blood Normans, including two noted stallions, Extrador and Bucephalus, and the noted premium mares, Modesty, Normandy, and Chickery. The first-mentioned mare has taken the first prize in her class four years in succession at the Illinois State Fair, and sweepstakes five years in succession at the same fair, making her the most noted premium mare in the United States. Messrs. Dillon took fifteen premiums at this place. H. Ray, of Berkey, Ohio, took two premiums on general purpose colts. Anderson & Boody, Morency, Mich., took two premiums on Hambletonian and Percheron stallions. Messrs. Fisher & Gilson, of Ontario, Canada, showed twelve head of stallions of the Dominion Draft, Cleveland Bay and English Coach breeds, and took eleven premiums.

The Dorr Prairie Live Stock Association, of Dorr Village, Ind., showed twelve head of Clydesdales, Cleveland Bays and English Shires and won eight premiums.

In the sheep department, Frank Wilson, Jackson, Mich., breeder of Oxford and Cotswold sheep, had nineteen head and won ten premiums. J. F. Rundell, Birmingham, Mich., showed fifteen head of Shropshires and took ten premiums. J. S. Wood & Sons, Saline, Mich., showed fifteen head of Spanish Merinos and took five premiums, including sweepstakes on flock. C. M. Fellows, Manchester, Mich., breeder of Merinos, showed twelve head and took two premiums; also showed Essex swine and Bronze turkeys and captured two premiums. John Milton, Marshal, Mich., importer and breeder of Shropshires, not entered in time for competition. T. B. Bennington, Laporte, Ohio, importer and breeder of Shropshires, Cotswolds and South-downs, showed twenty-eight head and won twelve premiums. Dunham & Wooden, Concord, Mich., breeders of Shropshires and Lincolns, showed sixteen head and won four prizes.

The exhibitors of first-class swine as designated by premiums taken, as follows: S. H. Todd, Wakeman, Ohio, with a showing of twenty-three head, captured nine premiums. Frank Wilson, of Jackson, Mich., showed seventeen head of Essex and Suffolks and took four premiums. Thos. Tompkins, Ironville, Ohio, breeder of deer, Bronze turkeys and pet stock, showed twelve head of Juffolks and won two premiums. Wm. Hilbert, North Lansing, Mich., showed fifteen head of Small Yorkshires and took two premiums. J. H. Eaton, Bucyrus, O., showed twenty-eight Chester Whites and won three premiums. A. M. Vore, Bucyrus, Ohio, showed ten head of Poland-Chinas and won first on sow under 1 year old. A. Stelly, Botkins, Ohio, showed nine head of Poland-Chinas and captured three premiums. Lampe Bros., Vanwert, Ohio, showed ten Poland-Chinas and won five times, including sweepstakes. M. Heblethwaite, Berlinville, Ohio, breeder of Berkshire swine, South-down sheep and Black-breasted Red games, showed in three classes with his Berkshires and won two first premiums. B. N. Cooley, Coldwater, Mich., entered six Large English Berkshires and captured five premiums.

In the cattle department, S. J. Wooley, Hilliard, Ohio, breeder of Poland-China swine, South-down sheep and Devon cattle, showed nine head and won six prizes. D. W. Brown, Tiffin, O., showed twelve Short-horns and won eight premiums, including sweepstakes on young herd and sweepstakes on cows and their calves. A. B. Spencer, Rockport, Ohio, showed a fine herd of Ayreshire cattle and took his share of premiums. W. H. Foster, Fostoria, O., showed fifteen head of Holsteins and took four premiums. This herd is founded on Mercedes, Oppendoes, Midwood and Twist strains. S. S. Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 9.

Kaffir Corn--Cloud County Notes.

Kansas Farmer:

An inquiry of John Wurtz is made in the last issue of our KANSAS FARMER in regard to milo maize and Kaffir corn. I have not tried milo maize, but for the information of Mr. Wurtz and others I feel very sure that Kaffir corn will be a success in Kansas. I have a plot of 110 rods of the Kaffir corn growing on my highest land. I and my neighbors have watched it growing. Through the dry and hot weather, when all corn and vegetation would wilt, the Kaffir would keep green and appeared to defy the bugs, hot winds and drouth, and is at the present time ready to gather. Every stalk has good grain and well filled, and according to report will yield another crop before frost. There is more fodder on one stalk of Kaffir than on three stalks of my large corn on the river bottom, from the fact that we had a hard wind storm one month ago which very nearly stripped our field corn but did not injure the blades of the Kaffir corn as they are heavy, broad and tough, and it is claimed it makes an excellent fodder.

I have been through our county within the last few days from north to south line, and find the corn very spotted, some fields a complete failure, others will yield from three to twenty bushels per acre, and in our Republican river valley there is as fine corn in many fields as I ever saw, and I have been living in Kansas for over twenty years. We have had a bountiful supply of rain of late

and things have livened up wonderfully, and the farmers have in a measure got over the blues. There will be plenty of grain and forage to feed through until another crop. I have been attending our Cloud county agricultural fair, and I believe I saw as good samples of Indian corn there as I ever saw any other year, all grown in our county. Vegetables likewise. I have traveled more or less in thirteen States and five Territories, and the whole world can not show better, richer and deeper soil than we have in Cloud county and many other counties in our young State.

W. H. ANDERSON.

Concordia, Cloud Co., Kas.

Notes From E. W. Brown.

Kansas Farmer:

Well, I suppose those persons who were sanguine that rains would come and kill the chinch bugs have found as we have, that they are as thick as ever. Our experience has been that only a cold rain will kill them, and unless we get rains late in the fall or early spring we will have as many as ever another year. Living in hopes, I shall sow a little wheat, and some of my neighbors have so much faith that they think of putting in seventy-five or a hundred acres.

As to the origin of chinch bugs, most of those that are supposed to know about such things claim that all animal life starts from an egg. If so, the Doctor's theory that they come from the ground as a spontaneous production is not correct. My idea is, that we have them with us all the time, and if the conditions are right they multiply so fast that they destroy a great deal, while if it is cold and wet when they hatch most of them soon die. In 1877, grasshoppers hatched out enough to eat us all up, but cold rains killed them off so fast that our losses from them were comparatively nothing.

The question of finding feed to fatten stock is troubling many farmers through the State, while the papers claim plenty of corn. Buyers that have stock say that they have hard work to find all they will need. Kansas people boom things so strong that it is sometimes hard to get at the facts. I saw one piece of corn here that will yield fifty bushels to the acre, but there are thousands of acres near it that will not average five, and one of our best farmers has a hundred acres that will hardly give him back his seed. Grain dealers are paying 5 cents more for corn and oats to ship than Kansas City prices, so there must be other places worse off than we are.

People appreciate our prairie grass more now than they ever did before, and the opinion seems to be prevalent that there has been too much prairie broke. Our tame grasses have not afforded any pasture since the last of June till the recent rains, and without prairie grass, that kept growing through most of the dry weather, our cattle would have nearly starved. With our experience we would sow tame grasses for spring and fall feed and save our prairie for midsummer. Our advice to those just come to the State is, hold on to your prairie grass till you are sure you have something better. Cutting in the side of a bank I found strong roots extending down five or six feet, showing why it is so hard to kill.

I have been very much interested in Mr. Douglas' paper on American Forestry. With him the raising of evergreens is so simple that it would seem hard to fail. To a person that knows all about anything the subject always seems so easy, but to the uninitiated seemingly small obstacles appear great. Evergreen roots are so full of pitch that if they get dry in the least a week's soaking will not wet them up again. Perhaps there is where we failed; we were not careful enough about keeping them moist.

Laying down some raspberries I found that some broke very early. Examination showed that the berries had done his work, but a knife and fire I am in hopes has destroyed the most of them.

My late corn for feed is coming on nicely in spite of the bugs, and by the middle of September will be full of small ears and will make three or four tons of dry fodder to the acre.

E. W. BROWN.

Vining, Clay Co., Kas.

From Stafford County.

Kansas Farmer:

Stafford county has light crops. Wheat, rye, oats and corn are all light, yet we have not failed in any crop entirely. We will

have plenty for home consumption, but not much for export. The failure in corn has not been owing to a lack of rain altogether, but is due to a number of causes. You can see good corn on one farm while on an adjoining farm it will be very light. Chinch bugs, excessive hot weather, and manner of cultivation have all played a part in cutting the crop far short of what it should have been. Corn planted very early or that planted very late is generally the best. We have had an abundance of rain in the last three weeks; wheat land is in excellent condition, and there will be more sown than for the last two seasons. W. M. CAMPBELL.

Vosburg, Stafford Co., Kas.

Notes From Rocky Ford, Colorado--Irrigation Farming--The Results.

Special Correspondence Kansas Farmer:

As the once large scope of public lands grows less and less each year and the homeseeker is thereby compelled to go on west beyond the limit of sufficient rainfall for agricultural purposes, the question of irrigation comes into more prominence and is less sneezed at by the emigrant from the lands of intermittent fevers and long, cold, damp winters. It is estimated that one-fifth of the inhabitants of the world live by the products of irrigation and that nearly one-third of Uncle Sam's domain is a land not possible of redemption in agricultural sense unless it be done by the regenerating influences of irrigation. Having spent several days here investigating farming by irrigation, I am more than ever convinced of its superior advantages. By irrigation the farmer is always sure of a crop, and I am almost persuaded to say a better one than can be produced in the so-called rainfall districts. Wheat that weighs sixty-five pounds to the bushel, oats thirty-eight bushels, and other grains in about the same ratio is one point in evidence. The vegetables here cannot be excelled anywhere—Colorado cabbage, onions and potatoes—for quality and yield and rank with those of any country. Fruits of all kinds common to this latitude flourish and are remarkable for their richness of color and perfection. No person in one short letter can begin to describe the advantages of irrigation nor enumerate the results as may be seen here at Rocky Ford. This place is about one hundred miles west of the eastern Colorado State, and is situated in the Arkansas valley, on the main line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad. There is now about forty-two miles of main irrigating ditches adjacent to the town, and by next crop season sixty miles more will have been constructed and ready for operation. About 20,000 acres are now under the ditch, of which only about 4,000 have been cultivated. This place ships out more farm products than any other place between Great Bend, 300 miles on the east and westward to Pueblo, fifty-four miles distant from Rocky Ford. Hay, corn, oats, wheat, barley, potatoes, melons, all kinds of vegetables and butcher's stuff are among the surplus of farm products that find a ready market to the South and West at good prices. This section of country was first occupied by stockmen that fought long and bitterly for the open range and used every means to discourage any attempt at farming. In time the ditches came and with them the rapid stage of development that is now going on by irrigation. But little was done to develop and build up the town until the organization of the Rocky Ford Town and Investment company last April. At the first sale of town lots, April 12, \$77,000 worth were disposed of, and with subsequent sales the aggregate amounts to nearly \$100,000. Fine brick buildings, including a large hotel, bank, post office and others, have been built and are building. A handsome new depot has just been completed, and a general air of prosperity pervades the town.

The President of the Rocky Ford Town and Investment company is Mr. John E. Frost, and the Treasurer, Col. A. S. Johnson, of Topeka, Kas. Both of these gentlemen have been for years connected with the land department of the A., T. & S. F. R. R., Col. Johnson as land commissioner and Mr. Frost as chief clerk and general agent. Their long experience, sound judgment and notable success in the management of some of the most important interests of the Santa Fe road and of great enterprises closely allied to it render certain the growth and prosperity of Rocky Ford. Mr. G. W.

Swink, Mayor of Rocky Ford and one of the best known and most extensive farmers in the Arkansas river valley is Vice President and in the list of directors of the Town company. I find the name of Mr. John E. Godding, Lamar, Col., one of the most successful and enterprising town-builders in the State, and Mr. R. W. Steele, of Denver, one of the ablest and most promising of the young lawyers of Colorado, both of whom have contributed largely to the marvelous development of this young giant of the West. The fortunate people who have cast in their lot with this town are to be congratulated on having thus secured the best possible combination of reputation, experience, capital, enterprise and sagacity in the management of the Town company to give prestige and the assurance of a brilliant future for their town. These potent influences, coupled with the varied and boundless agricultural resources of the surrounding country, insure in the near future a good, solid town of 3,000 to 5,000 people. Good claims can be had within the area of the ditches, and deeded lands may be bought at very reasonable figures, considering the prices obtained for products grown thereon. In conclusion, I will state that on none of the thirty or more farms visited did I see anything but what indicated success and prosperity, and if any reader of this should chance to come and see it for himself he can't help but say that "Proviso" saw it as it really was. **PROVISO.**

Rocky Ford, Col., Sept. 17.

Gossip About Stock.

John Mohiskey, of Maryville, Mo., purchased a fine Holstein-Friesian bull during the St. Joseph Fair from C. F. Stone, Peabody, Kas.

The champion prize winner of Berkshire prizes at the St. Joseph Exposition last week was one of our advertisers, James Houk, of Hartwell, Mo.

Jacob Weidlein, of Peabody, Kas., was at the Exposition at St. Joe last week with his Herefords, and won \$185 in prizes, besides making some good sales.

Reader, look in the 2-cent column and peruse the advertisement of the Mound City Manufacturing company, after which procure a machine and go paint up that wire fence, now rusty.

Next Monday, the 26th inst., will occur at Kansas City, Mo., the noted Holstein-Friesian sale by Thos. B. Wales, Jr. His herd won the grand dairy sweepstakes prize at the Iowa State Fair at Des Moines.

H. C. Stoll, Beatrice, Neb., was at the St. Joe Fair last week, and the preceding week at Omaha, when he won forty-three prizes, including six sweepstakes. The premiums amounted to \$455. He also made sales of thirty-eight pigs.

Mr. W. Crandall, of LeRoy, Kas., had his steer, Prohibition, on show at the Burlington Fair last week, and his equal would be hard to find; in fact, Mr. C. challenges the world to produce a better animal. This monster steer is 4 years old and weighs 2,700 pounds, is a three-fourths Short-horn in blood, color a deep red, very smooth and symmetrical in form, is six feet high, fourteen and a half feet from tip to tip, and nine feet girth. The animal is still growing and will by another year attain the weight of 3,500 pounds.

Mr. C. F. Stone, Peabody, Kas., had his celebrated Kansas herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle at St. Joe's big fair last week, and won all the first premiums in class, ten in all, amounting to \$150. Mr. Stone is well known throughout the West as a first-class breeder of Merino sheep, and has recently made quite an addition to his flock by the purchase from the noted flock of the late R. T. McCulley, Lee's Summit, Mo. The purchase comprises thirty-three ewes, fifteen lambs and two bucks, the select portion of the flock.

The Manhattan *Republic* states that W. P. Higinbotham has bought for the Blue Valley Stud the French Coach stallion, Richelieu, 5 years old May 12, 1887; imported by the king of importers, M. W. Dunham, of Wayne, Ill. Richelieu stands a little over seventeen hands, weighs 1,550 pounds in full flesh, and is perhaps the best Coach horse ever imported. He took the gold medal at Bismarck in '87, being the best horse of any breed shown, and had over sixty of the best horses in Kansas for competitors; also took first premium in horses of all work at same

place. Higinbotham's recent additions to his herd and stud is fast placing him among the leading breeders of America.

On Friday, October 14, W. T. Hearne, of Lee's Summit, Mo., will make a closing-out sale of Short-horns at his farm adjoining that town. Intending purchasers should remember this sale, as it comprises a splendid offering. Send for catalogue.

W. A. Powell and Powell Bros., Lee's Summit, Mo., report a largeshow and strong competition at the Henry County Fair at Clinton, Mo. Their Short-horns won three first and two second premiums, also the sweepstakes for best bull and best herd.

The subject of illustration this week is the Imp. Empress Josephine (429), now the property of M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo. Was selected in Friesland by Cornelius Baldwin, Nelson, Ohio, the well-known cattle expert; bred by R. Witema, Tynmazum, Friesland; calved April 2, 1880; black color predominating, weight 1,534 pounds, decidedly of milk form, milk veins double extension with branches, double chest veins, fanderine escutcheon, remarkably fine head and horns. Milk record in May on grass, 2,254 lbs.; highest day's yield, 80 lbs. Butter record, beginning March 25 and ending March 31, 1887 (seven days), 19 lbs. 10½ oz. of well-worked butter. She captured the sweepstakes prize at the Highland Union Agricultural Fair, Ohio, 1886, making as a test four pounds more milk than the best cow in the test, and competing with some of the finest specimens of the breed. This cow is now of the herd of M. E. Moore that met with such unprecedented success at the Inter-State Fair at Kansas City, and at St. Joe, Bismarck Grove, and the State Fair at Topeka in 1886. Some of the largest milk and butter records ever made by young cows have been made by 2 and 3 year-old members of this herd.

M. W. DUNHAM'S OAKLAWN FARM.—If the widespread dissemination and general popularity of Percheron horses in America has been a good thing for the agricultural interests of our country (and who will venture to dispute it?), then M. W. Dunham, of Wayne, Ill., may well be classed as a public benefactor; for certainly it will be admitted by those who are well informed upon the subject that he has done more to popularize and bring this breed to the front than any other ten men that can be named, and we do not know but we might say than all others combined who are now or have been in the business. A man of wonderful energy and activity, original in his methods, bold even to audacity, he had the foresight to comprehend a long ways in advance of any other importer or breeder the magnitude of the demand that would spring up in America for these horses; and with him to conceive was to execute. The fame of his Oaklawn breeding establishment is world-wide, and he is himself recognized as the high priest of the Percheron interest on both sides of the Atlantic. It must also be set down to Mr. Dunham's credit that he has from the beginning of his connection with the business labored incessantly to throw around it all the safeguards possible to ensure purity of blood and integrity of the pedigree records, and every effort that has been made on either side of the Atlantic to that end has found in him an earnest, active, efficient advocate. We have often thought that other breeders and importers of this country failed to appreciate the value of Mr. Dunham's efforts, for everybody who has been doing an honest, legitimate business in the same line has profited by his liberal, generous and bold advertising, and the general public has certainly been the gainer. The *Gazette* takes pleasure in pointing to his honorable record and in recommending everybody who wants to see the finest establishment of the kind in the world to pay him a visit. A few years ago Mr. Dunham began to pay some attention to the Coach horses, to the breeding of which the French government has given so much encouragement and patronage for more than a century, and this season Mr. D. has imported quite largely of this stock along with his usual large consignments of Percherons; and here, as in everything else Mr. Dunham undertakes, his motto is "The best or nothing."—*Breeder's Gazette of September 1.*

Get rid of that tired feeling as quick as possible. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla which gives strength, a good appetite, and health.

Inquiries Answered.

CHUFA.—What about the chufa plant? Is it worth anything in Kansas?

—It is thus described by a Georgia farmer: "The chufa is a plant which grows in a bunch something like a tussock of swamp-grass, at first one sprig coming up, then others forming around it until in it grows into what is called, 'a bunch of chufas.' They multiply wonderfully, all the seed growing under ground like a ground pea (but has no shell,) but ten times more numerous. The top grows from one to three feet high, according to fertility of soil, making a fine hay if cut green and cured. The seed is much larger than a grain of corn, and as sweet as sugar itself, containing an abundance of yellow, sweet oil. This sweet property is what causes hogs to be so very fond of them, and why it fattens so very fast and makes meat so much sweeter than any other food upon which they can be fed. This same property also draws the chickens, ducks, geese, and every other fowl to where they can be found, and nothing fattens them so fast." Some farmers have experimented with chufa in Kansas, but it is not generally regarded as a profitable plant in this state.

THE TARIFF.—In your tariff article in the *KANSAS FARMER* of September 1st, you gave a list of articles of which you say, "Prices of these things are not affected by tariff duties, and would not be raised if the duties were prohibitory. They all sell as low here now as similar articles of like quality do anywhere." If the above statement is correct, why not take the tariff off these articles?

—Because, having obtained control of our own markets, as to those articles, in face of the world's competition, and having by competition among ourselves and by the use of improved machinery reduced the prices of those articles to as low a limit as has been reached by our competitors who formerly charged as high prices for the same articles, we are entitled to hold what we have thus gained, and the tariff is our protection. It would be impossible now for any other nation by legitimate trade to drive us from the ground we have gained as to those articles; but our experience with our only competitor—Great Britain, has taught us that whenever there is any hope of obtaining control of our markets by English manufacturers, they combine to glut our ports with goods sold under fair prices, and then when they succeeded, they raised the prices on us. That took place immediately after the revolutionary war, of 1812, and again, as to iron, in 1850. Our experience has taught us that the only way we can secure low prices on manufactured articles and to keep them low is to make the articles ourselves. Foreign manufacturers have no more right to unload unsalable goods on us or any kind of goods with the intent of underselling our home mechanics who have helped to make the country what it is and who help to support the government by payment of taxes and who give employment to other persons that purchase supplies from the farmer, than peddlers have to send damaged goods or bankrupt goods or any kind of cheap goods in our country towns without paying a license tax. Charity begins at home. Let us take care of ourselves first. Hold fast to that which is good. Beside these, what moneys are collected in that way are so much that the people would otherwise have to day.

ADDENDA.—Our correspondent who asks the question above, adds—I understand that the original intention of the tariff was to protect our infant industries. It seems to me that these infants are pretty well grown; and I believe if these swaddling-clothes (tariff) were taken off they could match anything in the world.

—The original intention of the tariff was expressed in the preamble to the first general act passed by the first congress under the constitution. It was as follows: "Whereas it is necessary for the support of the government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that duties be laid on goods, wares and merchandise imported: Therefore, *Be it enacted*," etc. The bill was approved by President Washington July 4, 1789. Duties were low at first, 5 to 15 per cent. *ad valorem*; but it was found (without quoting experience) that duties must be raised in order to complete our commercial independence. The fact and the remedy were thus expressed by a champion of the first high tariff act—John C. Calhoun in the tariff de-

bate 1816: [We quote only a few scattered sentences.] "Neither agriculture, manufactures, nor commerce, taken separately, are the cause of wealth; it flows from them combined, and cannot exist without each * * * When our manufactures are grown to a certain perfection, as soon they will, under the fostering case of government, we will no longer experience these evils [resulting from a drain of specie under tariff laws] * * * To this distressing state of things there are two remedies, and only two; one in our power immediately, the other requiring much time and exertion; but both constituting, in my opinion, the essential policy of this country. I mean the navy and domestic manufactures * * * But it will no doubt be said, if they are so far established, and if the situation of the country is favorable to their growth, where is the necessity of affording them protection? It is to put them beyond the reach of contingency. 'Jefferson, Madison, Clay, Buchanan, Dallas, Monroe Jackson, and most of the leading statesmen of the day agreed with Mr. Calhoun in this matter.

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 breeding 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.

Special attention is directed to the Topeka School of Oratory, a new educational institution, which will afford a splendid opportunity for students to receive valuable culture and discipline in elocution. Send for catalogue to Topeka School of Oratory, Topeka, Kas.

The Arkansas Valley Business College at Hutchinson, Kansas, is evidently an institution deserving the patronage of all interested in a business education. The institution comes squarely before the public asking for patronage upon its merits as a first-class institution. Mention this paper and write for a free copy of their *Business College Journal*.

An odd practice prevails in regard to mourning for deceased relatives in Corea. Any one who has suffered such a loss goes about for a year wearing a kind of pointed basket on his head, which completely hides his face, and no one is permitted to address or speak to him. It was by adopting the mourner's bonnet as a disguise that the early Jesuit missionaries succeeded in entering the country and making their way about unquestioned by anybody.

The Home Circle.

Silent Music.

Melodious silence reigns from hill to hill;
For there may be sweet music without sound.

The wistful autumn, gold-and-russet gowned,
Doth all our souls with rhythmic feeling fill;
On winter days, when all is bleak and chill,
And each bare limb is with a snow ridge crowned.

In that white prospect melodies abound,—
Strains we hear not, but which our senses thrill;

On still, spring days, when buds bedeck the trees,
And bright green leaves shine through a blossom storm,

And in the listless, dreamy, summer days,
Nature is rich with silent harmonies.
Beauty is music, in whatever shape
It smiles on us in nature's mystic ways.

—Good Cheer.

A kindly look, a word of commendation,
A sympathetic pressure of the hand;
A smile to those who journey o'er the land
A weary of life's toil and degradation,
While struggling on 'gainst trials and tempta-

tion,
Give thou, O brother. For the Father planned
That we should love all men. Heed His com-

mand,
And pour into these sad hearts consolations.
Grim poverty thou sufferest not; ah! then
Have mercy on the poor, for deep their woe.

Let gentle pity plead for fallen men,
For reclaimed sinners shall be white as snow.
And may God's blessings rest upon thee, when
And where thy ministering footsteps go.

—Ione L. Jones, in Good Housekeeping.

"Hark! the rustle of a dress,
Stiff with lavish costliness!
Here comes one whose cheek would flush,
But to have her garments brush
Gains the girl whose fingers thin
Wove the weary 'broidery in,
Bending backward from her toil,
Lest her tears the silk should soil,
And in midnight's chill and murk
Stitched her life into the work,
Shaping from each bitter thought
Hearts-ease and forget-me-not,
Satirizing her despair
With the emblems woven there."

The morrow was a bright September morn;
The earth was beautiful as if new-born;
There was that nameless splendor everywhere,
That wild exhilaration in the air,
Which makes the passers in the city street
Congratulate each other as they meet.

—Longfellow.

Where Celery's King.

It is in and around the fair and far-famed city of Kalamazoo that the celery lord, with all its innate pride and odor of garlic, may best be found. Here his coat of arms, consisting of a bunch of celery penchant on a silver dollar guardant, may be seen emblazoned on his armorial bearings and also on the faces of the shop-keepers. Here it is that over 3,000 acres of "reclaimed" land is devoted to the cultivation of the crisp and toothsome stalk that is gifted with nerve-strengthening properties. It is a saying that in Kalamazoo they swear by celery and at everything else. The latter proposition may be a trifle harsh, but the former is self-evident to any visitor. In spite of the fact that Kalamazoo leads the country in light vehicles, wind-mills, harrows and many other branches of manufacture, she still pins her faith and hope and trust to the celery lands and celery lords.

The 3,000 acres of celery lands were once next of kin to a huge marsh. The city is built on a slight rise of ground in the midst of an extensive valley. Between the original site of the town and the foothills were once these low, marshy lands. The Hollanders, who were raising upland celery here, were among the first to discover that these lowlands could be drained and made the best celery lands in the country. Successful experiments resulted in a revolution. The marshes, formerly of little if any value, immediately commanded an excellent price in the real estate market. A large tract of land almost in the heart of the city, which had been left in its primitive condition, was at once seized upon and divided by far-seeing Hollanders into small tracts, each one of which afforded an excellent living for one of the good-sized families for which that nation is famous.

After all the lands south and west of the city had been devoted to celery culture the boom shifted to the north, and through the pioneer efforts of the late Dr. Uriah Upjohn another half mile of thickly-settled celery territory was added unto the city. To "reclaim" these lands only required the excavation of trenches leading to the neighboring creeks. Then, with a banking up of the sides, and, perhaps, a little filling in, the lands were converted into some of the richest soil which lies out-of-doors. There are no reliable cel-

ery figures, but enough is known to warrant the Kalamazoo for claiming for his city the celery championship of the world. The markets of Chicago, New York, St. Paul, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and all large cities are supplied from Kalamazoo. The delicious stalks even find their way to San Francisco, Texas, Florida and New England, arriving in excellent condition after their long journey.

The celery is carefully packed in boxes holding from eight to fifty dozen, and is shipped by express and refrigerator cars. During the busier season over a dozen extra wagons are put on by the express companies to transfer the product to the outgoing trains, and the streets seem to witness the continuous passage of an attractive celery procession. Time was when the season lasted but from September to January, but now the demand is incessant and the capability of the Hollander accordingly elastic, and the shippers are idle only during the months of April and May. This year the first celery came into market June 8, or nearly three weeks ahead of the average year. The first shipments were made June 18, and it goes without saying that Chicago was the objective point. The old impression that celery only went with oysters is now obsolete. It is eaten the year round wherever it can be obtained. The method of bleaching celery now in vogue does not need a frost, and June celery is just as crisp and tender as is September. The product at Kalamazoo will closely approximate 1,500,000 dozen per annum, which, at 25 cents, brings in \$375,000. The business is principally done by the buyers, although many raisers ship their own product.

Celery raising has added its thousands to the population of the city. Not a week goes by without witnessing the arrival of forty or fifty Hollanders, who plod stoically through the streets in their wooden shoes and soon become absorbed in celery raising and form a part of the great commonwealth. In the eyes of the residents of the city these people are a nation by themselves, resembling nothing in the heaven above or earth beneath. They are called "Celerys"—simply that and nothing more. They make good citizens, however, and native-born inhabitants are reasonably proud of them. They have done one thing, at any rate—they have demonstrated that the wilderness may be made to blossom as the rose, and that a homely and malaria-infected marsh may be converted into a rich soil, in which may be raised the toothsome and crisp celery—the alleged great nerve food.—Chicago Herald.

Finger-Nails.

Our finger-nails grow out about three times a year; they should be trimmed with scissors once a week, not so close as to leave no room for the dirt to gather, for then they do not protect the ends of the fingers, as was designed by nature; besides, if trimmed too close at the corners, there is danger of their growing into the flesh, causing inconvenience, and sometimes great pain. The collections under the ends of the nails should not be removed by anything harder than a brush or a soft piece of wood; nor should the nails be scraped with a penknife or other metallic substance, as it destroys the delicacy of their structure and will at length give them an unnatural thickness. We are not favorably impressed as to the cleanliness of a person who keeps his nails trimmed to the quick, as it is often done to prevent dirt gathering there; whereas, if a margin were allowed, it would be an index to the cleanliness of the hands, from which the collections under the finger-nails are made. Leave a margin, then, and the moment you observe that these collections need removal, you may know that the hands need washing, when they and the nails are both cleaned together. Most persons are familiar with those troublesome bits of skin which loosen at the root of the finger-nails; it is caused by the skin adhering to the nail, which growing outward drags the skin along with it, stretching it until one end gives way. To prevent this, the skin should be loosened from the nail once a week, not with a knife or scissors, but with something blunt, such as the end of an ivory paper-cutter; this is best done after soaking the fingers in warm water, then pushing the skin back gently and slowly; the white specks on the nails are made by scraping the nail with a knife at a point where it emerges from the skin.

Biting off the finger-nails is an uncleanly practice, for thus the unsightly collections at the end are kept eaten clean! Children may be broken of such a filthy habit by causing them to dip the ends of their fingers several times a day in wormwood bitters, without letting them know the object. If this is not sufficient, cause them to wear caps on each finger until the practice is discontinued.—Hall's Journal of Health.

Gardening by the Barrel.

The agricultural editor of the Philadelphia Record mentions a Jerseyman's practice which enables him with very little extra outlay to secure better results, especially in a season of drouth, than from three times as much space devoted to vegetable growing in the usual way.

"He procures old soap boxes, flour barrels, kegs, or anything that will hold earth or manure, and if the boxes or barrels be somewhat rickety, so much the better. In planting melons, cucumbers, tomatoes, squashes or lima beans, he places a box on the middle of the hill, which should be six feet across, fills it half full of fresh manure, and over the manure a half peck of a mixture of wood ashes and superphosphate is placed. The seeds of the melons are planted around the box, four plants being allowed to the hill, the distance of the seeds from the box being about two feet, as too close contact with the box is not desirable. When the young plants are up soapsuds are poured over the contents of the box. In a few weeks the roots of the plants will have reached the box, and they are then freely and liberally supplied with all the moisture and liquid manure they may need, as water is poured in the box as often as may be desired. In dry weather a bucket of water in the box causes the matter in the manure to leach out, and it soaks into the ground around the box, where the plants appropriate it."

Taking Up Plants for Winter.

Those who have enjoyed a profusion of flowers through the spring, summer and early autumn, will be sure to have made some provision for the late autumn and winter. The wisest course is to have been preparing, little by little; then, with little extra thought, plants are all ready to be brought in-doors without a suspicion of a chill to their sensitive natures. But, for those who are not thus prepared, much can yet be done to insure a few flowers for the winter and early spring.

Various methods are tried by different people, with results as unlike as the methods. Some people, who fancy themselves very fond of plants and flowers, manage in this way: We will suppose they have had a poorly-kept flower garden for the summer, which, in spite of much neglect, has afforded them quite a little pleasure, which they are unwilling to lose. With the first indications of a frost, towels, aprons, newspapers, or any handy articles, are spread over the best and most valuable part of the flower garden, which, if the wind should come up in the night, will be scattered all about their neighbors' gardens, as well as their own; but just as well, as wind and frost do not often go "hand in hand," and the flowers escaped this time. The next cold night—say between sundown and dark—they will begin the work of taking up and potting the largest geraniums, heliotropes and petunias, using large pots, but little water, and less common sense. After this careful treatment, they will be put on a wheelbarrow and trundled into a shed or under a sheltering tree, and there left to the mercy of sun, wind or rain, perfectly unthought of until there is danger of a real freezing night, and then they are hustled into the house and left in the coldest and dreariest corner of a long, dreary dining-room, there to remain in solitude and shame until winter fairly sets in. By this time they are in such hopeless wretchedness that they are carried down cellar to await—well, nobody knows what. This method is a common one and its results are sure.—Good Housekeeping.

Life seems hardly worth the living to-day to many a tired, unhappy discouraged woman who is suffering from chronic female weakness for which she has been able to find no relief. But there is a certain cure for all the painful complaints to which the weaker sex is liable. We refer to Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" to the virtues of which thousands of women can testify. As a tonic and nerve it is unsurpassed. All druggists.

A Word Wanted.

The universal use and adaptability of the French title of courtesy, "Madame," common also to Germans, and the Italian "Signora," with their respective diminutives, "Mademoiselle," "Fraulein" and "Signorina," mark a distinction, the absence of a conversational equivalent to which is, in our country, socially speaking, most inconvenient. Without an exact knowledge of a person's name, the most polite of Englishmen is left without any elegant means of avoiding what borders on rudeness. In a foreign tongue it is possible to converse any length of time with a nameless "Madame," or even "Mam'zelle," or to refer to her existence without any awkwardness, while these simple forms of address will be further bound to cover all difficulties in determining the often vexed questions of rank and title. Our language is unquestionably rich in literary excellence, but it must be admitted it is somewhat deficient in the delicate amenities of social intercourse.—All the Year Round.

Housekeeping in Mexico.

The hotels in Mexico are so bad that those who have to remain there any length of time invariably go to housekeeping, and can thus live as comfortably and economically as anywhere in the States. There is no aristocratic quarter in Mexico, and it is fashionable not only to live on a business street, but to have a saloon or a meat market on the ground floor. Everybody lives in flats; the houses are usually three stories high, and the top floor is considered the best. It will rent for \$100 a month, while the second floor rents for \$40. When a house is to be let in Mexico the owner sticks a newspaper in the window. Servants are cheap and plenty, and you are pretty sure to have several descendants of the Aztec kings about the house if you hire one, for it is the rule here that the whole family go with the father and mother when they go out to service. Your cook brings her husband, her children and pretty near all her relations, and they are fed from your table and sleep under your roof. The husband may be a shoemaker or a saloon-keeper or a hackman, but he lives where his wife works. There are usually enough rooms in the house for them all, and the only food they want is plenty of beans and what is left from your table.

Where Are You Going?

If you have pain in the back, pale and sallow complexion, bilious or sick headache, eruptions on the skin, coated tongue, sluggish circulation, or a hacking cough, you are going into your grave if you do not take steps to cure yourself. If you are wise you will do this by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," compounded of the most efficacious ingredients known to medical science for giving health and strength to the system through the medium of the liver and blood.

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The Young Folks.

Little Things.

We call him strong who stands unmoved—
Calm as some tempest-beaten rock—
When some great trouble hurls its shock;
We say of him, his strength is proved;
But when the spent storm folds its wings,
How bears he then life's little things?

About his brow we twine our wreath
Who seeks the battle's thickest smoke,
Braves flashing gun and saber stroke,
And scoffs at danger, laughs at death;
We praise him till the whole land rings;
But is he brave in little things?

We call him great who does some deed
That echo bears from shore to shore—
Does that, and then does nothing more;
Yet would his work earn richer meed,
When brought before the King of Kings,
Were he but great in little things?
—*Treasure Trove.*

Strong sister of Content, broad-browed with
peace,
Sleep cometh ere thy rustling footsteps cease.
Thy kindly touch bath often seemed severe;
Beneath straight brows thy eyes look stern
and clear;
But that touch leads us on, with guidings sure,
To where the narrow pathways are secure;
Beneath thy glance those visions fade away
That have beset the morbid idler's day;
And when at night thy presence is withdrawn
Most soothing slumbers close our eyes till
dawn.
—*Katharine Pyle.*

Who is the honest man?
He that doth still and strongly good pursue.
To God, his neighbor and himself most true.
Whom neither force nor fawning can
Unpin, or wrench from giving all their due.
—*Herbert.*

'Tis with our judgments as our watches—none
Go just alike, yet each believes his own.
—*Pope.*

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

If the readers of our Young Folks' department will examine the history of the constitution of the United States they will discover that the convention which prepared it completed the report and the members signed it in the city of Philadelphia on the 17th day of September, 1787, one hundred years ago last Saturday. The people of that city were very much pleased with the prospect of having a "more perfect union" and a stronger and better government when the States would all adopt the new Constitution, and on the next Fourth day of July—ten States having in the meantime adopted it—they made a grand demonstration in the city. Here is a description of it:

On July 4, 1788, the citizens of Philadelphia celebrated both the Declaration of Independence and the establishment of the Constitution, proposed by the late general convention of the States, then solemnly adopted and ratified by ten of those States. The celebration began by a salute to the rising sun by a full peal from Christ church steeple, and a discharge of cannon from the ship *Rising Sun*, anchored off Market street. At the same time ten vessels, named in honor of the ten adopting States and superbly decorated, could be seen arranged the whole length of the harbor, in the following order: New Hampshire opposite to the Northern Liberties; Massachusetts opposite to Vine street; Connecticut, to Race street; New Jersey, to Arch street; Pennsylvania, to Market street; Delaware, to Chestnut street; Maryland, to Walnut street; Virginia, to Spruce street; South Carolina, to Pine street; and Georgia, to South street.

The several divisions which were to compose the grand procession, began to assemble at 9 o'clock in the morning at and near the intersection of Third and South streets. At this point the line of march commenced, and continued along Third street to Callowhill street, thence up Callowhill street to Fourth street, thence along Fourth street to Market street, and thence to Union Green, in front of Bush Hill (William Hamilton, Esq., having kindly offered the spacious lawn before his house, at Bush Hill, for the purposes of the day). About 9:30 the grand procession began to move in the following order:

First.—Twelve axe-men, dressed in white frocks with white girdles round their waists, and wearing ornamented caps, and headed by Philip Pancake.

Second.—The First City Troop, commanded by Captain Miles.

Third.—Independence, represented by John Nixon, on horseback, bearing the staff and cap of Liberty; under the cap a white silk flag, with these words, "Fourth of July, 1776," in large gold letters.

Fourth.—Artillery, commanded by Captain Moreland Eisher.

Fifth.—French Alliance, represented by

Thomas Fitzsimmons, on horseback, carrying a flag of white silk, bearing three fleur-de-lis and thirteen stars in union over the words, "Sixth of February, 1778," in gold characters. The horse on which he rode was the same on which Count Rochambeau rode at the siege of Yorktown.

Sixth.—Corps of Light Infantry, commanded by Captain A. G. Claypoole, with standard of the First Regiment.

Seventh.—Definitive Treaty of Peace, represented by George Clymer, on horseback, carrying a flag adorned with olive and laurel; the words, "Third of September, 1783," in gold letters, pendant from the staff.

Eighth.—Col. John Shee, on horseback, carrying a flag, blue field, bearing an olive and laurel wreath, over the words, "Washington, the friend of his country," in silver letters.

Ninth.—The City Troop of Light Dragoons, Captain W. Bingham, commanded by Major W. Jackson.

Tenth.—Richard Bache, on horseback, as a herald, attended by a trumpeter, proclaiming, "A New Era," the words "New Era" in gold letters, pendant from the herald's staff, with an appropriate verse.

Eleventh.—Convention of the States, represented by Peter Muhlenberg, on horseback, carrying a blue flag, with the words, "Seventeenth of September, 1787," in silver letters.

Twelfth.—Band of Music.

Thirteenth.—The Constitution, represented by Chief Justice McKean and Judges Atlee and Rush, in their robes of office, seated in a lofty ornamented car, in the form of a large eagle drawn by six white horses; the Chief Justice supported a tall staff, on the top of which was the cap of liberty, under the cap the new Constitution, framed and ornamented, and immediately under the Constitution the words, "The People," in large gold letters affixed to the staff.

Fourteenth.—Corps of Light Infantry, commanded by Captain Heysham, with the standard of the Third Regiment.

Fifteenth.—The gentlemen representing the States that had ratified the Federal Constitution, each carrying a small flag, bearing the name of the State he represented in gold letters, viz: Duncan Ingraham, New Hampshire; Jona. Williams, Jr., Massachusetts; Jared Ingersoll, Connecticut; Samuel Stockton, New Jersey; James Wilson, Pennsylvania; Col. Thomas Robinson, Delaware; Hon. I. E. Howard, Maryland; Colonel Febiger, Virginia; W. Ward Burrows, South Carolina; George Meade, Georgia.

Sixteenth.—Colonel William Williams, on horseback, in complete armor, bearing on his arm a shield emblazoned with the arms of the United States.

Seventeenth.—The Montgomery Troop of Light Horse, commanded by Captain James Morris.

Eighteenth.—Consuls and Representatives of Foreign States in alliance with America.

Nineteenth.—Hon. Francis Hopkinson, Judge of the Admiralty, wearing in his hat a gold anchor, pendant on a green riband. He was preceded by the register's clerk, carrying a green bag, filled with rolls of parchment, the word Admiralty in large letters on the front of the bag. James Read, Register of Admiralty court, wearing a silver pen in his hat. Clement Biddle, Marshal of the Admiralty, carrying a silver oar.

Twentieth.—Wardens of the Port and Tonnage Officer.

Twenty-first.—Collector of Customs and Naval Officer.

Twenty-second.—Peter Baynton, as a citizen, and Colonel Isaac Melcher, dressed as an Indian chief, in a carriage, smoking the calumet of peace together.

Twenty-third.—The Berks County Troop, commanded by Captain Ph. Strubing.

Twenty-fourth.—The New Roof, or Grand Federal Edifice, on a carriage, drawn by ten white horses. This building, thirty-six feet high, was in the form of a dome, supported by thirteen Corinthian columns, raised on pedestals, the frieze decorated with thirteen stars. Ten of the columns were complete, but three left unfinished. On the pedestals of the columns were inscribed, in ornamented letters, the initials of the thirteen American States. Round the pedestal of the edifice these words: "In union the fabric stands firm." The Grand Edifice was followed by a corps of over 450 carpenters, saw-makers, file cutters, etc.

Twenty-fifth.—The Pennsylvania Society and militia officers.

Twenty-sixth.—Corps of Light Infantry, commanded by Captain Rose.

Twenty-seventh.—The Agricultural So-

cety, headed by their president, Samuel Powel, and Major Hodgdon, bearing a banner representing industry.

Twenty-eighth.—Farmers, headed by Messrs. Richard Peters, Richard Willing, Samuel Meredith, Isaac Warner, George Gray, Charles Willing, and others. One of the plows in this department, drawn by four oxen, was directed by Richard Willing, in the dress and character of a farmer.

Twenty-ninth.—The Manufacturing Society, with spinning and carding machines, looms, etc. The carding machine, worked by two men, carding cotton at the rate of fifty-pound weight per day, was placed on a carriage thirty feet long, eighteen feet wide, and thirteen feet high, drawn by ten horses. Also several other machines in full operation. The carriage was followed by a large number of weavers.

Thirtieth.—Corps of Light Infantry, commanded by Captain Robinson.

Thirty-first.—The Marine Society. Ten captains, five abreast, followed by the members of the society, six abreast.

Thirty-second.—The Federal Ship Union, mounting twenty guns, commanded by John Green, three lieutenants and four boys in uniform. The crew, including officers, consisted of twenty-five men. The ship thirty-three feet in length, width and rigging in proportion. Her hull was the barge of the ship Alliance, the same which formerly belonged to the Serapis, and was taken in the memorable engagement of Captain Paul Jones, in the Bon Homme Richard, with the Serapis. She was mounted on a carriage drawn by ten horses.

Boat-builders in a boat-builders' shop, eighteen feet long, eight feet wide, thirteen feet high, drawn by four horses. Seven hands were at work building a boat thirteen feet long, which was actually set up and nearly completed during the procession. Then followed large deputations of the different trades—sail-makers, ship-carpenters, ship-joiners, rope-makers, and ship-chandlers, merchants and traders, and others.

Thirty-third.—The trades formed an important feature of the procession, and were followed by officers of Congress, Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, Sheriff and Coroner, Board City Warden, City Treasurer, etc., members of the bar, the clergy, physicians, the county troop of horse, commanded by Major W. McPherson, bringing up the rear. The length of the line was a mile and a half, the distance marched about three miles, and time consumed over three hours.

Francis Hopkinson, who himself participated in this procession, wrote that it was "an exhibition which for novelty, splendor and decorum justly merited universal admiration and applause. If, beside the magnificence of the thing itself, we take into consideration the important occasion that induced it, it must be acknowledged to have been an object most interesting and truly sublime."

Last Saturday, it being the centennial anniversary of the adoption of the report by the convention and the sending of it out to the different States for action, accompanied by a letter from the convention signed by George Washington, its president, was celebrated formally. The President of the United States, Governors of States, Judges and other distinguished officers attended.

Letters From Little People.

We have a letter from a little girl in Washington county. She says she is nearly 10 years old, and she says "I do so hope the little boys and girls would write to the KANSAS FARMER." When Lucy was 5 years old the editor of the KANSAS FARMER opened a department headed "Letters From Little People," just for the "little boys and girls" that Lucy writes about now. And we had puzzles, charades, questions, etc. But we abandoned it after a few weeks' trial. To conduct a children's department as it ought to be done, requires more space than we

could devote, and more time than we had at our disposal. The time is coming when we will include the little people among our readers again. But we are not quite ready for it yet. In the meantime, let Lucy and the rest of them learn as fast and as well as they can in school and out of school how to write letters about things which will interest a vast army of readers like those who read this paper. When we are able to make just such a paper as we want, the little people will have a page in it. EDITOR.



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A reporter says: This is the biggest fair Kansas ever had.

The southern part of the State had copious rains last week.

Some fine specimens of horse flesh are to be seen on the fair grounds.

The display of poultry at the State Fair is large and of choice birds.

Leavenworth coal prospectors found a 30-inch vein of coal at a depth of 720 feet.

Dun's commercial agency reports stringency in the money market at some points.

We have a report of the Marlon county fair at Peabody, but it cannot appear this week.

The Swine department at the State Fair is very full. The animals show blood and keep.

Late pastures, late corn, late vegetation generally, throughout the State is growing vigorously.

Thus far the State Fair has everything in its favor—weather, immense exhibits and great interest.

There are no better animals of the bovine kind raised than are now on exhibition at the fair grounds.

The Fort Scott people are having some trouble over the order of the School Board providing separate schools for white and colored children.

We have an interesting letter, with some questions, from a friend in Johnson county, in relation to the tariff. It will have attention in our next issue.

The State Fair management found it necessary to enlarge the stables and stock sheds to accommodate the number of animals present in excess of what was anticipated.

Exhibits of sheep at the State Fair exceeds in number and quality any similar exhibition ever held in the State. There are three lots of imported Shropshires.

Condition of Business.

Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* report a continuance of the widespread distributive movement of cotton goods, staple groceries, boots and shoes, pig and bar iron, steel and hardware, east, west and south. The greatest activity, relatively, is throughout the regions tributary to Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis and New Orleans, notwithstanding the restrictive effect upon trade which the drought in the corn belt was expected to cause. Mercantile collections from interior merchants at most of the larger western and southern distributing centers moreover are fair to good, and in some instances better than were expected.

CHICAGO ANARCHIST CASES.

The anarchists tried and convicted in Chicago some months ago, appealed to the Supreme court of the State, relying upon alleged errors in proceedings on the trial, and submitting that the facts proven do not make a case against them.

The cases are remarkable looked at from any point of observation. They are the first of the kind in this country. The men were charged (using language that all will understand) with conspiring against the peace and good order of society; that they were violent in language and action inciting other persons to deeds of violence, rendering property and life of peaceful citizens insecure; and it was charged, further, that in pursuance of this conspiracy at least one man was killed and he an officer of the law. The trial was a long one, occupying weeks. Nearly a week was devoted to arguments of the lawyers engaged in the cases. The jury was satisfactory to both sides. The facts proved satisfied the jury beyond a reasonable doubt that the men were guilty as charged, and the verdict was rendered accordingly.

The Supreme court, last week, handed down the opinion of that court upon the record sent up in the appeal. The opinion is very long, about twice as long as President Cleveland's last annual message; it contains about 40,000 words. It reviews the testimony at length and discusses elaborately the questions raised by the lawyers, concluding that the verdict and judgment in the lower court ought to stand. One of the Judges, after the opinion had been read, said: "I desire to avail myself of this occasion to say, that while I concur in the conclusions reached and also in the general views as entered in the opinion filed, I do not wish to be understood as holding that the record is free from error, for I do not think it is. I am nevertheless of the opinion that none of the errors complained of are of such serious character as to require a reversal of judgment. In view of the number of defendants on trial, the great length of time consumed in the trial, the vast amount of testimony offered and passed upon by the court, and the almost numberless rulings the court was required to make, the wonderment to me is that the errors were not more numerous and of a more serious character than they are. In short, after having fully examined the record and giving questions arising on it my very best thought, with an earnest and conscientious desire to fully discharge my whole duty, I am fully satisfied that the opinion reached vindicates the law and does complete justice between the people of the State and the defendants, and is fully warranted by the law and the evidence."

People will differ about the moral force of this proceeding. The general opinion will be that the judgment is right, though many will assent to it with a mental reservation. There is no doubt in anybody's mind about what the men did that got them into trouble. They not only taught dangerous and revolutionary doctrines, such as the destruction of property of the rich, resistance to law officers, etc., but they did it in offensive and inflammatory language; they with others were organized, held secret meetings, practiced in the use of fire-arms and explosives, some of them making dynamite and other varieties of bombs; and that they intended to use these deadly instruments was evident when, at the Haymarket meeting in April, 1886, when directed by police officers to disperse, some of their number threw among the policemen a bomb which exploded with dreadful effect, and immediately there-

after a great number of pistols were fired at the policemen, wounding sixty-six in all, some of them fatally, killing at least one on the spot (as we remember the facts.) While this kind of proceeding was going on, two certain newspapers—the *Alarm* and *Arbiter Zeitung*, published daily violent appeals to the passions of the people who were thus organized and drilling for the work ahead. About all these facts there is no dispute; there is no room for any. And the evidence taken in the case shows that on April 10, 1886, the Friday before the Haymarket meeting, Lingg brought to Seliger a large box three feet long and sixteen inches high, containing dynamite, and that Lingg spent the evening in filling dynamite into gas pipe and globular shells, using a flat piece of wood which he made for the purpose, and he was assisted by a number of persons. Upwards of fifty bombs were finished that afternoon and it was continued until the evening of the Haymarket meeting. The testimony connected the men on trial with these proceedings as active workers, and three of them were among the speakers at the Haymarket meeting. That none of the convicted was he who threw the bomb is nothing in their favor, because the throwing of the bomb and the firing of pistols immediately following were parts of a plan or scheme previously arranged, and these men were among the advisors, aiders and abettors.

Society organized has quite as much right to protect itself against both secret and open enemies as private citizens have. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, all of us were taught. When a person has notice that another person intends to do him bodily injury, he is justifiable in defending himself even by attacking the person that threatened. He is not obliged to wait until the other person actually attacks him; on the contrary, having had notice of the intended attack he may prepare for it and meet it in advance upon the appearance of any reasonable ground for believing the attack is about to be made. So may men, when organized into communities, defend themselves. They must act through regular channels known to all the people. They enact laws for their government, and appoint officers to execute the laws. Every community has peace officers, and among their duties is to suppress disorderly and dangerous assemblies. Chicago was greatly excited by reason of labor troubles at the time; that city has a very large proportion of foreign-born citizens, and a good many foreign-born people who are not citizens; the anarchists were making a great deal of noise through their papers and speakers, and in the midst of it all the Haymarket meeting was called. The peace officers were of opinion that in the then feverish condition of things such a meeting ought not to be held, and officers went and directed its dispersion. Hardly had the request been made when the bomb was thrown and firing began.

The difficulty which some persons find in their way in these cases is the right of freedom of speech and of the press. They do not give proper weight to the paramount right of the people to defend themselves against enemies. Besides that, no man has any more right to use language which incites to riot and bloodshed than he has to go about with concealed weapons and deliberately commit murder. We cannot think of getting along without law. In this country the people can have what they want whenever they demand it. We have no autocrats here. That there are many wrongs among us we all admit, but we are not yet far enough along to begin removing them with bombs and

fire-arms. Every individual citizen is interested in the peace and good order of the community where he lives and of the entire nation, and we are all equally interested in the suppression of evil-disposed persons who are not willing to wait for the ordinary course of events. We want no anarchy here. We are capable of governing ourselves, and we will right all wrongs in time. The people sometimes need to be aroused, but peaceable means must be employed. Anarchists are our enemies, and we must suppress them by legal methods. The verdict in these cases and the judgment must stand as the law and be respected accordingly.

A WORD TO THE BRETHREN.

The greeting tendered the enlarged KANSAS FARMER by our brethren of the press is so warm, so liberal, and withal so general, that we could not present them to our readers without devoting a large portion of one issue of the paper to that particular purpose. It would beat our longest crop reports by about one page. We assure our friends that their friendly words are appreciated. We have set out to make the KANSAS FARMER the best agricultural paper in the West. We are not in anybody's way. All classes of journals will find this paper a help to them instead of a hindrance. They can always turn safely to the KANSAS FARMER for reliable matter concerning the agriculture of the State, and we will aim at high standards in every department. We want to make the paper so full of good matter, so trustworthy and so fresh that every new friend we find will not only remain with us but bring another. But most of all our desire is to send out a paper every week that its friends in the office and out of it will be justified in believing is doing good for the cause it advocates—that of the farmers of Kansas.

THE STATE FAIR.

The State Fair is now in progress with good attendance and very large and complete exhibits in the various departments. It will be impossible, however, for us to make any extended report of it this week for our forms are made up Tuesday afternoon—that is, the matter for the paper is put in shape for the press at that time. Our reporters will have a few items, but we cannot go beyond that until we see more of the fair.

Topeka Weather Report.

Sergeant T. B. Jennings, of the Signal Service, furnishes the KANSAS FARMER weekly with detailed weather reports. We make an abstract for publication and file the copy for reference, should we ever need details.

Abstract for the week ending Saturday, September 17, 1887:

Temperature at 2 p. m. — Highest, 96°, Monday; lowest, 71°, same day.
Rainfall—None.

An English farmer, writing of the ox warble and its effect, in that country, says: "A very large proportion of the hides in this country, when they come from the tanners, are simply riddled with holes right along the back, the most valuable part of the leather, caused by the ravages of warble maggot, and they are thereby depreciated in value from 10s to 15s apiece. Some authorities have calculated the annual national loss from warbles to be almost seven millions, but from a computation recently made by an association of leather merchants, the figure, we believe, would be more correctly stated at above that figure."

THE CONSTITUTION CENTENNIAL.

The reader will observe in our Young Folks department reference to the constitution centennial at Philadelphia last week, together with a description of displays on the Fourth day of July, 1788, in that city after ten of the thirteen States had adopted the new constitution. The proceedings last week were intended, in part, to show the progress made by the country in the intervening one hundred years. The procession was measured by miles, and the display of agriculture, manufactures, art and commerce was wonderful. The description as published in the daily papers and sent out by telegraph read like fiction. The facts as they really existed are marvelous. Never before, and nowhere else was such progress made. But we have not room for the details. What we desire to do at this time is to call attention to the matter and refer to a few historical facts in connection with it.

There are few people, speaking comparatively, who know when, why and how the constitution was adopted. The revolutionary war ended in October, 1781, with the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. In 1782, a treaty of peace was agreed upon between the representatives of the United States and the representative of King George, but it was agreed to postpone the final signing and publishing of the treaty until affairs between England and France should be in a more satisfactory state. The treaty was finally signed in September, 1783. That treaty did not, as most people believe, acknowledge the independence of the United States as one sovereign nation. This is the way the first article of the treaty reads:

Article 1. His Britannic majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz: New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, to be free, sovereign, and independent States; that he treats them as such, and for himself, his heirs, and successors, relinquishes all claim to the government, proprietary, and territorial rights of the same and every part thereof.

It will be seen that the King acknowledged the independence and sovereignty of thirteen different States. The colonies had been governed separately all along, and they had never united for any purpose except to obtain independence from Great Britain. In 1774, a few delegates from the different colonies met and organized themselves into what is known in history as the Continental Congress. It was an advisory body and soon became very useful in superintending the general management of the war begun at Lexington and Concord April, 1775. In 1777 the Congress proposed a system of government for the States. They drew up a long series of articles and named them Articles of Confederation. They were adopted in 1781. We give the beginning and the first three articles.

Articles of confederation and perpetual union between the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

ARTICLE 1. The style of this confederacy shall be the United States of America.

ARTICLE 2. Each State retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in Congress assembled.

ARTICLE 3. The said States hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other for their common defence, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretence whatever.

It will be seen that there was no intention to form a nation of people, only a league of friendship between States

for mutual protection. There was no intention to relinquish any of the attributes of sovereignty, and they did not, in the Articles of Confederation, unless it be in the agreement to consult with the other States before any of them would enter into a compact with another State or with a foreign nation.

It was discovered soon after the war, that everything was disjointed and Great Britain had possession and control of the States for commercial purposes as much as they had before the war for independence, and it became evident early that the people could not get along under such a loose system of government. The Congress had no power beyond advising in anything. It had no authority to enact a law or enforce an agreement. The people became clamorous for a stronger government. A convention was proposed to frame a constitution of government for the whole country with central authority somewhere. The convention met at Philadelphia in 1787 and prepared and submitted the constitution under which, with fifteen amendments, we have been governed ever since April, 1789. That constitution starts out with these words:

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America.

The first article provides that "all legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States," etc., and a list of the powers delegated is written out, going to the full extent of national sovereignty. The States do not delegate any of their local powers, but the people in that constitution and by it, made a nation of the people of the United States. And that was the first time it was done. It was discussed carefully and long in the different State Legislatures and adopted by all of them, though with considerable objection in some.

SOME BRAN-FED STEERS.

Readers of the KANSAS FARMER have read of several lots of steers fed with bran as the only grain food by Mr. Guilford Dudley, whose farm lies about two miles south of the State house at Topeka. They have read, also, a good many criticisms and doubts on the subject expressed by correspondents who have little faith in the bran doctrine. It may be of interest to state that Mr. Dudley now has another bunch of steers numbering thirty-seven, all two-year-olds except one, and that he is feeding them bran as he did the others.

Last Saturday, Mr. McAfee, of the KANSAS FARMER, himself a breeder of note, came into this office and requested the editor's company during a short ride in the country, and together we went out with Mr. Dudley in his carriage to see his steers. They are as fine a lot of steers as one would see anywhere, fat, sleek, healthy, and handsome. They are grades—six Short-horns, twelve Polled-Angus, and nineteen Herefords. Mr. Dudley purchased all of them except one. They are all nearly the same age, two years old last spring with one exception—a three-year-old.

Mr. Dudley has a good farm in good location, but his sheds and barns and other means of shelter are neither numerous enough or good enough to draw a premium on farm improvements. His cattle, therefore, have to rough it—the large ones; for what room he has in protected quarters, he lets the calves use. These particular steers have had no protection, he says, winter or summer, since they passed the calving year and entered the yearling class.

That is, no barns, stables, sheds—nothing to cover them and keep the rains and snows off them. And he says that not one of the number we saw ever ate any corn, except part of Polls, and that was before they came into his possession. The man in charge of the cattle, when asked what he is feeding them said bran and grass. They are running in a native prairie grass pasture—the first crop was mowed. He said he feeds the lot—thirty-seven head—300 pounds of bran daily, and that and the grass they have had in pasture fields is all the feed of any kind they have had during the summer. In the winter he feeds them prairie hay, cornfodder cleanly husked, and millet—chiefly fodder and hay—just as they had the feed, and wheat bran, and nothing else. And both Mr. Dudley and his man stated that they are not concealing anything in this matter, that they are not using anything of any kind to in any way supplement the bran as a grain ration; that they feed regularly just as they would if using corn, oats, rye, or any other grain food. And they say, further, that their feeding is not done in a corner to keep it away from the eyes of observers, but that any person at any time and in any reasonable manner may watch their feeding and examine their feed and their methods of giving it out. In short, this bran-feeding business is honestly set forth, and there is neither humbug nor deception about it. They simply use bran in place of all other grain food and feed roughness just as they have it—as they would do if feeding corn.

After looking at the cattle and talking to the two men about their keep, learning facts as above set forth, we had a pair of the best of the three different breeds weighed, (excluding the three-year-old.) The two blacks, pretty fellows both of them, weighed even 2,800 pounds, 1,400 apiece; the two white faces, apparently happy as if in Robert Bonner's barn, steadied the lever at 3,020 pounds, 1,510 each; the two Short-horns, with an apparently conscious dignity, drew 3,460 pounds, 1,730 each.

Then we weighed the three-year-old. He gave us 1,875 pounds. During our movements about the scales, we got five head on at one time, two Herefords, and three-Short-horns. The five weighed 7,460 pounds, an average of 1,492 pounds.

Mr. Dudley's farm is only about a mile south of the State Fair grounds. Any interested visitor at the fair can go out any day and see the cattle and interview the hired man.

Kansas Fairs.

Bourbon—Fort Scott, October 4-7.
Brown—Hiawatha, October 4-7.
Crawford—Girard, October 4-7.
Chautauqua—Chautauqua Springs, Oct. 4-7.
Edwards—Kinsley, September 27-30.
Elk—Howard, September 22-24.
Ford—Dodge City, October 5-7.
Franklin—Ottawa, September 27 to October 1.
Graham—Hill City, Sept. 29 to October 1.
Harvey—Newton, September 28-29.
Jefferson—Nortonville, September 28-30.
Jewell—Mankato, September 27-30.
Mitchell—Beloit, October 12-14.
Marshall—Frankfort, September 28 to Oct. 1.
Osage—Burlingame, September 27-30.
Phillips—Phillipsburg, September 27-30.
Pottawatomie—St. Marys, October 4-7.
Pratt—Pratt, October 11-13.
Rice—Lyons, October 10-13.
Rooks—Plainville, September 27-30.
Reno—Hutchinson, October 4-7.
Wabaunsee—St. Marys, October 5-8.

STATE AND DISTRICT FAIRS.

Kansas City Fair—Kansas City, Mo., Sept^{em}ber 28 to October 1.
Kansas City Fat Stock Show—October 27 to November 3.
St. Louis Fair—St. Louis, October 3-8.

The time test has always been the one thing in racing to which Americans have clung with a tenacity that is all the more remarkable when its fallibility in the case of running horses and their performances is considered. And this is why Ten Broeck was the public idol among runners, just as Maud S. is among trotters.

MANUFACTURING IN KANSAS.

Our readers will be interested in learning that there is a growing disposition among interested persons to establish large manufacturing establishments in Kansas. The field is now comparatively unoccupied; besides that it is fruitful. The KANSAS FARMER has repeatedly called attention to this matter, and it will live long to see its sowing of seed bearing fruit. Our farmers raise immense quantities of wool every year, and it may as well be worked up here as at St. Louis, Chicago, Philadelphia or Boston and then sent back to us in cloth and clothing. Men are now considering this part of the work.

Then, the recent operations at the Fort Scott sugar factory revived interest in sugar-making. There will be several large sugar-making establishments in the State within the next year or two we confidently expect. There is no longer any room for doubt in this matter. Not only has the chemical part of the work been completely solved, but efficient machinery has been devised so that all the juice is taken out of the cane at but little cost. The quantity of sugar to a ton of cane has been doubled by the recent discoveries, and the actual cost of making sugar has been greatly lessened.

The latest movement in the manufacturing direction, and the one which suggested these observations, is an effort to erect a cotton mill at Topeka. A Mr. Magill, an experienced and capable man, proposes to erect a building 164 feet by 76 feet in size, with two wings each 36x60, and a tower of four stories. The mill will be known as a 150 loom mill and will have a capacity of manufacturing 9,000 yards of cotton cloth a day or 216,000 yards a month. The great milling concern of Topeka will buy all the sacks required in their immense business. "This alone," Mr. Magill says, "will keep the mill busy, and this home support assures the undertaking a sure success. It is this guarantee and the aid and encouragement of the enterprising men engaged in the milling business here that enables me to state that the mill will be established at once. It is the ultimate design that the mill be enlarged in the future and endeavor to manufacture flour sacks for all the mills of the State. We can do it cheaper than the Eastern mills. Then in freights we save here at Topeka the very large percentage of fifty over the New York mills, where I have been formerly engaged. The cotton will be received here in bales from Texas."

The promoters of this enterprise are counting on Texas cotton, and will receive it at much cheaper freightage than Eastern manufacturers have to pay for their cotton. This will change in favor of the Topeka mill as soon as it is established; for then, our southern Kansas farmers, following the lead of Captain McTaggart, of Montgomery county, will raise cotton. Kansas cotton is as good as Texas cotton, and as soon as a market is made for it at home, Kansas farmers will find it a profitable crop. It is a cash crop, too, like wool or meat.

It is not at all likely that this Topeka project is the only one dreamed of in that direction. There are plenty of other good locations in the State for cotton mills, and they will come. Manufactures must be brought nearer the people. It is senseless this thing of raising our own supplies and sending off hundreds and thousands of miles to have them manufactured and sent back to us, we paying freight both way. The establishment of a factory in any community adds to its thrift, and it adds the number of its working force and their dependants to the customers of the farm.

Horticulture.

CULTURE OF WALNUT TREES.

In our last week's article on walnut tree culture we got as far along as to planting the nuts for sprouting. In the spring, soon after leaves have appeared on hard wood trees, the young walnut sprouts will be getting above ground. When they are three or four inches high, they are large enough for easy and successful transplanting. Care must be taken that in lifting, the plant is not broken away from the roots. The shell will not have been shed from many of them, and it must go along with the moving. Take them up in any convenient way (we use a spade), carry them in soft earth and set them in the furrows prepared for them. Set every one down on soft fresh earth, and cover about two inches; that is, set the plant about two inches deep, and cover compactly with fine, fresh earth. They ought to be set in rows at regular distances apart. Advice on this subject usually is to the effect that the rows ought to be about four feet apart both ways. We have so advised, though latterly we incline to believe five or six feet would be better than four feet for walnut trees. At six feet, a row of potatoes may be grown between the tree rows the first two years.

Preparation of the ground for receiving the young plants is very important. A correspondent of the Greely (Kansas) *Tribune*, a few weeks ago, in a timely article on tree-growing in western Kansas, stated the case correctly in this: "There is no question but that trees will grow if properly set out and attended to." And then he gave a fact or two by way of illustration: "Out of fifty ash and catalpa trees set out on my claim last spring fifty are alive. Out of the same number planted by one of my neighbors fifty have died. I prepared the ground for my trees by thoroughly plowing and digging the holes deep and filling in with mellow earth. My neighbor simply dug shallow holes in the sod and set out the trees. When the hot weather of July came they withered and died."

Nobody would expect a tree to grow if set out in the "big road" in a hole six inches deep, but it is just as reasonable to expect that as to expect a tree to grow that is planted in a little hole in the wild prairie sod and left to take care of itself. The ground must be plowed; the sod must be rotted; the soil must be fined and compacted about the roots, and the plot must be drained. Such of our readers as have no ground ready and who want to set out trees next spring on land that is sod now, ought to begin at once the work of breaking for the grove. It is better to plow twice at once; that is, to run about two inches, just deep enough to hold the plow steady and cut the sod clean, then follow in the same furrow, running at least six inches deep and throwing the earth over on the sod. Then harrow with fine, sharp teeth, or with the disc harrow, so as to cut the ground for good action upon it of the fall rains and winter freezing. If the farmer is better situated, as to team and plow, for breaking once and deep, let that be done, followed by after work the same as if two plowings had been done. In the spring when ground generally is in good condition for working, then go into this with sharp harrows and work it down fine and even and let lie for at least one good rain. When ready for setting out the plants, lay off the ground both ways as if for hand-planting corn. Set the plants in straight lines both ways

so as to make after cultivation easier. Cultivate the same as corn.

At the end of the first season's growth the trees will average about two feet in height. They should then be examined one by one, and where any of them lean to one side, if they cannot be made to "stand up" by piling and tramping earth against them, they ought to be staked, and if any of them have sent out a large branch on one side, cut it off. Start the trees on their second year's growth straight as possible and growing perpendicularly. Cultivate every year until the trees are large enough to shade the ground and keep the weeds down themselves. What little pruning is required the first and second year is merely to keep the trees well shaped and growing upward. After that they will prune themselves. In about half a dozen years, half the trees or more will have to be removed in order to give the rest room enough. The trees removed will pay for all the work ever done on them. After another half dozen years have passed, one-half the trees left from the first thinning will have to be removed. And the thinning process will have to be repeated several times, at least until the large trees are about thirty feet apart. After the first thinning is begun, the farm will have plenty of firewood and small posts, and the trees left standing will be made more valuable by reason of the removal of the others. The value of five acres of Kansas prairie ground well set in walnut trees would be difficult to estimate.

How to Keep Winter Apples.

Here is an excellent article on this subject prepared by a correspondent of the *Spirit of the Farm*. We regret that there is nothing in or about it to show where the author's orchard is. He says:

Theoretical fruit-growing with me is a thing of the past, and after fourteen years of practice, in which time I have set out and now have growing two hundred acres of different kinds of fruits, it is very reasonable to suppose that I have learned something by this time. It is not a pleasant fact to a fruit-grower to have a nice lot of fine, highly-colored, good eating and under proper circumstances good peeling apples, and such as would bring a fancy price in January or February, to rot or freeze for the want of a suitable place to keep them.

Repeated failures to keep my apples until the market was good convinced me that apple-growing as a business here in the South was a failure unless we could overcome this difficulty. Now, as I had invested largely in the business, and having several nice, vigorous young orchards, all of winter apples, on land worth from thirty to fifty dollars per acre, I must devise some way to keep them until late in the winter or spring or give up the business. After repeated failures, and consequently a gloomy outlook for business, and in order to keep the sheriff from the door, I was stimulated to investigate the causes of our apples rotting. The result of my investigation convinced me that the reason was twofold. First gathering at the wrong time, and second, sudden and repeated changes in the weather.

The time to gather is just as the sound and healthy apples begin to fall. Careful observation will tell when that is, so the first difficulty is easily overcome. The second and most important feature is not so easily overcome. I have two cellars on my place and either of them is entirely free from the changes of the weather.

Knowing that the temperature of the earth did not change but twice a year, and then but a slight change, I concluded to build an underground house or cave. So in the fall of 1882 I excavated a space eight feet deep, eight feet wide and sixty feet long. This I walled up and arched over with a nine-inch wall of brick. Over the arch I put a coat of cement, and over this I placed all the dirt from the excavation, and at intervals in the arch of four feet I built small brick chimneys or ventilators, which come out above the ground. I also made ventilators in each end. The door I put in the north end. The floor I also laid of brick. The cellar being completed, the next question is to properly store the apples in it so as to economize in space.

I had made several hundred slat boxes or crates, each to hold one bushel. These I carried to the orchard and left as many as necessary under each tree. The picker is provided with a small basket and a ladder, and is required to leave off his shoes or to wear rubbers; to handle the apples carefully and to place them one at a time in the boxes. The boxes are hauled in spring wagons to the cellar and placed one above the other up to the top, leaving a narrow passage down the center, so as to enable me with a lantern to examine their condition at any time.

The advantages of the slat boxes are many. The principal ones are thorough ventilation, economy in space and ease of handling; and when ready for market I just nail on a few slats on the top and your apples are ready to ship, being much cheaper than barrels, and if the apples are highly-colored they sell much better. The cellar being completed and filled I watched the experiment with a good deal of interest. I gathered the apples from October 20th to November 10th, according to the variety, and about December 15th, I overhauled them, and less than 1 per cent. was unfit for market.

On February 1st I overhauled again, preparatory to placing on the market. I found about 2 per cent. were unfit to ship, and this 2 per cent. was sold for more than enough to pay the expense of overhauling. The apples paid from one to two dollars and fifty cents per box, according to variety, size and color.

The temperature of the cellar varied but slightly. During the winter of 1882-3 the lowest was 38 degrees and the highest was 48, and the past winter, which we all know was extremely severe, the lowest was 36 degrees. In order to test the cellar thoroughly and in order to establish in my mind the long-mooted question as to which was the best keeping apple, I left one box of each variety untouched, except to occasionally pick out the decayed ones.

Of the eighteen varieties subjected to the test the following held out until June 1st: Red Mountain, Limber Twig, Ben Davis, Yates, Shockley, Turner's green, Wine Sap and Wine apple, and the four varieties first mentioned lasted until the 15th. The Ben Davis and Yates were the last to fail. It seems almost incredible for the Wine Sap, which is a fall or early winter apple, to keep until June, but it is a stubborn fact. The Wine Sap should be gathered early in order for it to keep well.

Now, after the second winter's test, I am glad to say that the cellar has sustained its well-deserved reputation, for up to June 1st I had seven varieties in a good state of preservation. To say that I am well pleased with my experiment would not express my real feeling, and as an investment it is a great success. It more than paid for itself the first season.

In addition to an apple house I used it during the summer months for milk and butter, vegetables, fresh meats, and other like purposes.

Horticultural Notes.

Do not sprinkle ashes too close to the tender plants, but scatter around them.

A good deal of time and labor is wasted by planting several varieties of the same fruit or vegetables, when for all practical purposes one or two would answer as well.

A farmer in Greeley county says he can well remember when the country around Topeka was far more wild and desolate than any portion of the western counties is to-day, with less encouragement for those who attempted to make it an agricultural country.

A heavy mulch between the rows of raspberries and blackberries will double the crop of fruit and save time in cultivating; but just before applying it go through them with a cultivator and hoe, treating the suckers that have sprung up as noxious weeds.

Fill small vials two-thirds with water, and add sweet oil to float on the water to within half an inch of the top. Plunge these upright in the ground, leaving only half an inch standing out, near the nests or runs of the ants. The ants will come for a sip and go home to die. No insect can exist with oil stopping up its spiracles, or breathing pores.

The use of salt on asparagus is confined to the keeping down of weeds during cutting time. Too much of it will injure asparagus, but a slight application is harmless; as for plant food, salt does not answer, and we must look to good manures and fertilizers for this purposes. There is indeed no trouble in growing asparagus, at all commensurate with the comfort of having a good supply of it.

It will soon be time for gathering nuts of various kinds, and among the sound and good there will usually be a few containing the grubs of some species of nut weevils. Chestnuts, pecans, hickory nuts, hazel nuts, acorns, in fact, every kind of nut is the food of some species of weevil. Good and bad should always be gathered and spread out where the nut weevils will drop upon a tight floor, and then it is an easy matter to sweep up and burn them. In the course of a week or ten days the weevils will have left the nuts. Then the assorting should follow, the sound and plump separated from the shrivelled or imperfect.

The *Country Gentleman* says the following are "things not to do": "Do not prune a young tree which was set in spring, after the leaves have expanded, as this tends greatly to check its growth. Do not water a newly-set tree in summer, as is often done, by pouring water on the ground, and by doing it at intervals. The water usually falls to reach the roots below, and causes the surface to become crusted and hardened. The only way in which water may reach the roots is by removing the earth above them, then pouring on the water and replacing the earth. But the water soon soaks away and dries up, and is useless unless regularly repeated, with the additional precaution of keeping the surface moist between the waterings by mulching. If the trees are not growing vigorously, too much watering may rot the roots."

Sylvester Fowler, in the Greely (Kas.) *Tribune*, says: "It is a fact acknowledged by science that the growth of timber affects the climate. If we had a few trees on every quarter section of land a marked change would soon take place. They would break the force of the wind; there would be more rainfall, and the ground would not dry out so quickly. Besides all this would adorn and beautify. Nothing does more towards making pleasant a country than thrifty groves with their waving boughs and cool shade. If western Kansas was thus adorned the sun in its journey would not shine on a fairer country. I know a man who in the eastern part of the State thirty years ago set out forty acres to orchard, largely apple. Scarcely any one thought then that fruit could be raised in Kansas and his neighbors said he was crazy. The trees all died and the next season he set out more. They kept dying and he kept setting out until finally he got the whole forty acres covered with growing trees. For the last ten years that orchard has brought him a clear profit of \$5,000 a year."

The Poultry Yard.

Protection for Fowls.

As was suggested in our last issue, the time of year is at hand when we may expect cooler weather and such changes as cause colds and varied lung diseases among people. Animals are affected in the same way. And, as with persons, so with animals as to susceptibility to disease from exposure. Persons who are housed most of the time or who have been delicately raised and lived in the same way, are more sensitive to changes in the weather. So it is with high-bred and pampered animals. They are more easily injured by sudden changes of temperature or location than are the common rustlers. But all classes and grades are injured to some extent by exposure to rough weather, and fowls come within the rule. They need protection as well as horses and men.

It is not necessary to spend large sums of money in affording all the protection which is really necessary. Indeed a good poultry house can be put up which, as one farmer expressed it, will "cost next to nothing." Every farmer can have a poultry house that will answer every purpose without the actual outlay of a cent, if he is so disposed. Fowls do not require much room, but they do need to be dry and protected from the wind. Trees will be used for roosting, where there are trees, if no other places are provided. Fences are used in the same way. But where fowls are kept in that way they are unprofitable. Besides such practice is inhuman. A poultry house can be made of a few sticks and some hay or straw. A very good and very pretty house can be made by making a neat frame-work of the size and shape desired, then covering it with thatch. A thatch-covered building is much warmer than one made of plain boards and roofed with shingles. Fifty years ago and before that, and even later, horses and stock sheds were covered with thatch made of rye straw. In Kansas good thatch can be made of the tall grass which grows in sloughs and low lands. Take a bunch, say six inches in diameter, and bind it near the butts loosely; then split the bundle just below the band and give the two halves each a half turn over, so as to twist the band once between the halves—making the single piece of thatch composed of two parts of equal size fastened closely together by a band crossed in the middle between them. The band may be grass, or twine, or wire. Old-fashioned thatch was bound with a band taken from the bundle to be bound. Put it on the building in rows, like clapboards, lapping well. This makes a tight wall and a warm one. But use whatever material you wish. Make some kind of protection for the poultry and make it soon. Put it on any well-drained ground, and see that it is kept dry.

Moulting.

As to moulting, a writer in the London *Agricultural Gazette* gives these practical suggestions: "Having cleaned the ground, the next step will be with the birds which it is intended to retain. They should be got through the moult as soon as possible, so that the process may be over before the advent of severe weather; for if the birds are caught by it they will probably not lay again before the spring. This assistance to the moult can be given without injury to the fowls themselves, for we would not advocate the using of extreme measures in order to force moulting, but nature can be assisted a little,

and this assistance will be beneficial instead of injurious. There is a great difference in fowls. Some breeds get through the moult both easily and rapidly, while with others it is prolonged. In the latter case, the birds appear to be much reduced by the process. Where this is the case, the breed is either a delicate one or the system has been weakened, either by too fine breeding or over-laying. As a rule we find exhibition fowls the worst in this respect. For, if the stock is strong and hardy, the moult is got over easily, though under all circumstances moulting is a strain on the system, and the fowls need good food and extra attention whilst they are passing through it. Hens do not, as a rule (and we are always sorry to see an exception thereto) lay whilst moulting, so that what would at other times go to the formation of eggs helps in the making of the feathers. This is not, however, sufficient. There must be good food of a rather stimulating nature given to the birds. But it is at first desirable to stop laying by feeding rather sparingly, and when eggs have ceased to come and the moult is fairly commenced a little meat, some hempseed, and warm food should be given to help on the moult. A small quantity of sulphate of iron and sulphuric acid may also be put in the drinking water every day—say a piece of the former about the size of a walnut and ten drops of the latter to a gallon of water. If the birds can be kept in a warm house and sheltered run they will get on all the better, and green food should be supplied frequently. We have known some poultry-keepers to feed their birds worse during the moulting season than at any other times, thinking that as they were not laying they did not need so much food as at other times, but a more foolish policy could not well be conceived. Exercise is also good if combined with warm housing at night, and of course the birds need to keep in perfect health and condition, which, if done well, will go far to help them through the moult."

Poultry Notes.

Feed Indian corn sparingly to fowls at this season, as it is too fattening.

Impure air in the hennery causes many of the finest fowls to sicken and die.

Raise some variety of popcorn with very small kernels for the young chicks.

In the majority of poultry yards the old birds will soon begin to moult, and they must be carefully looked after during the process.

A generous feed of corn in the evening will induce the turkeys and ducks to come home to roost. Let them go off in the morning with a light breakfast.

Don't keep too many fowls in close, hot quarters this time of the year. Plenty of fresh, pure air is as important in maturing fowls as it is the human family.

When fowls lay soft eggs, give plenty of lime and green food. Cabbage is a good winter food. Hens that lay soft eggs are usually quite fat from too much grain feed alone.

It is possible that old hens may be too fat to lay; not so with pullets. Feed them abundantly. Even in the case of old hens less laying goes on as a result of under than of over feeding.

How to teach chickens to eat sunflower seed: Hull a few seeds and throw them down with the unbulled seed, and some of the chickens will learn to eat them in a few minutes, and this will teach the balance.

A hawk just before swooping down on its prey selects some sighting place from which it can discern any possible danger. By placing a strong steel trap just where the hawk is accustomed to light he may be captured and killed.

Ground or crushed bone is so valuable for fowls, young and old, and has been so long used, that it seems unnecessary to call attention to it here, but too much cannot be

said of a good thing. Always keep it before your fowls, it assists digestion, gives strength, and furnishes important materials in aiding the growth of chicks.

Catarrh Cured

Catarrh is a very prevalent disease, with distressing and offensive symptoms. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives ready relief and speedy cure, as it purifies the blood and tones up the whole system.

"I suffered with catarrh 15 years. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and now I am not troubled any with catarrh, and my general health is much better." I. W. LILLIS, Chicago, Ill.

"I suffered with catarrh six or eight years; tried many wonderful cures, inhalers, etc., spending nearly one hundred dollars without benefit. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and was greatly improved." M. A. ABBEY, Worcester, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

TAKE

Tutt's Pills

The first dose often astonishes the invalid, giving elasticity of mind and

Bouyancy of Body to which he was before a stranger. They give appetite,

GOOD DIGESTION,

regular bowels and solid flesh. Nicely sugar coated. Price, 25cts. per box.

Sold Everywhere.

VINLAND NURSERY (Thirty-first year); situated at Vinland, on Kansas Southern railroad, ten miles south of Lawrence. Reliable nursery stock at low rates. For price list address W. E. BARNES, Vinland, Douglas Co., Kansas.

777777 Strawberry Plants For sale. Jessie, Bubach, Jewell, Belmont, Ontario, Lida, Summit, Ohio, May King, Itasca, Parry, and all old varieties. Raspberries:—Golden Queen, Marlboro, Souhegan, Tyler, with all the standard varieties. The largest collection of small fruits in the West. Price-lists free to all applicants.

B. F. SMITH, Box 6, Lawrence, Kas.

Hart Pioneer Nurseries

OF FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.

A full line of Nursery Stock, Ornamental Trees, Roses and Shrubbery. We have no substitution clause in our orders, and deliver everything as specified. 220 Acres in Nursery Stock.

Reference: Bank of Fort Scott. Catalogue Free on application. Established 1857.

Western Home Nurseries,

DETROIT, - - - KANSAS.

Originator of SEEDLESS AND CORELESS PEAR, the best pear grown. Has never shown any blight, whatever; as hardy as an oak; the pear tree is a heavy and annual bearer of nice large pear of finest quality. Price very reasonable. Also all kinds of Fruit Trees, Vines and Berries, Evergreen and Forest Trees. No traveling agents. Correspondence solicited. Send for Price List. E. EICHOLTZ.



BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS. WANTED:—The Names of 100,000 Farmers and Gardeners to mail them Our Fall Catalogue of **GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS, ETC.** Largest and most Complete Stock of Flowers, Vegetables and Farm Seeds in America. JOHN A. SALZER, Seed Grower, Box F. La Crosse, Wis.

NURSERY STOCK.

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

SMITHS, POWELL & LAMB, Syracuse, N. Y.

Nurserymen, Dealers, Planters!

FARMERS, get up clubs and buy at wholesale, at headquarters. We have the largest and best assortment of Fruit Trees in the West. This is HOME-GROWN stock, acclimated and suited to the West. APPLE TREES, STANDARD PEAR, DWARF PEAR, CHERRY, PLUM, RUSSIAN APRICOT, QUINCE, GRAPE VINES, CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, and FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS. We have the best of shipping and packing facilities. Send for Catalogue of New and Standard Fruits. Special inducements to Nurserymen and Dealers. Correspondence or a personal examination of our stock solicited before making your Fall and Spring contracts. Send for Wholesale Catalogue. Office and Packing Grounds on Mt. Hope Ave., West Lawrence. A. C. GRIESA & BRO., Lawrence, Kansas.

Seed Wheat!

ALL THE LEADING VARIETIES that have gained a reputation for hardiness, large yields and high milling qualities. All have been tested throughout the country. EVERITT'S HIGH GRADE yields 10 bu. more per acre than Vultz. Our crop yielded 42 bu. per acre. Very scarce. Red grain, bearded, 1/2 bu. \$1.25, 1 bu. \$2.25, 5 bu. at \$2. DEITZ LONGBERRY. The best longberry when in the country. Immense yielder. Red grain, beardless, 1/2 bu. 75c., 1 bu. \$1.25, 5 bu. at \$2. EVERID MEDITERRANEAN. Please everybody. Red grain, bearded, 1/2 bu. 60c., 1 bu. \$1.25, 5 bu. at \$2. MARTIN AMBER has made the largest yields of any wheat ever introduced. Light amber grain, smooth head, 3 pecks seed enough for 1 acre: 1/2 bu. 60c., 1 bu. \$1.25, 5 bu. at \$2. TRANSPORTATION charges must be paid by purchaser. RATES from Indianapolis are cheaper than from any other place. WILL SEND BY MAIL, Post Paid, 1 lb. 40c., 3 lbs. one or more kinds, \$1; 4 lbs. \$1.25, except New Monarch, 1 lb. 75c., 3 lbs. \$1.50, 4 lbs. \$2. SAMPLES to intending purchasers, 6 kinds, 15c. We are introducers of Everitt's High Grade and Martin Amber. Catalogue free. Mention this Paper. J. A. EVERITT & CO., Seedsmen, 141 W. Wash. St., Indianapolis, Ind.

LA CYGNE NURSERY.

MILLIONS

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

TEN MILLION FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.

ONE MILLION HEDGE PLANTS.

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

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

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

D. W. COZAD, Box 25, LA CYGNE, LINN CO., KANSAS.

THE LAMAR NURSERIES.

Headquarters for Fine Nursery Stock Which is Offered at

HARD - TIME PRICES!

Dealers and Nurserymen supplied at lowest wholesale rates.

Parties desiring to buy in large or small quantities will save money by purchasing our stock.

We have Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry and Evergreen Trees. Grape Vines in all varieties, and FOREST TREES a specialty. Osage Hedge Plants and Russian Mulberry in any quantity.

Write for Prices.

C. H. FINK & SON, LAMAR, MO.

KANSAS HOME NURSERY

OFFERS

BEST HOME-GROWN TREES. Choice Fruit and Ornamental Trees of real merit for the Western Tree-Planters. Also best Fruit and Flower Plates. Water-proof. Samples by mail, 10 cents each; \$6.00 per 100, by express. A. H. GRIESA, Drawer 28, Lawrence, Kas.

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.

Hedge Plants by 1,000,000

KANSAS STATE NURSERY, North Topeka, Kas.

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

The Busy Bee.

Best Honey For Wintiring.

A correspondent of *Gleanings in Bee Culture*, Mr. O. O. Poppleton discusses this subject from the standpoint of his own experience. "During the first ten or twelve years I kept bees in Iowa the crop of early or white honey was usually quite small," he says, "rarely being one-third of the entire crop, while the yield from buckwheat and fall flowers was abundant. For the last five or six years conditions have entirely changed, so that three-fourths or more of my crop has been white, mostly from the clover, while the yield of dark or fall honey has been very light. With this change of the honey season came a change in the result of wintering, and the cause had to be investigated. I think that nearly all fruit-raisers have noticed the fact that, as a rule, a full crop meant also a good quality, while a light crop meant also an inferior quality of fruit as well as a small quantity. This seems to be a rule of very wide application, the conditions necessary to the production of a full crop seeming to be also necessary to the bringing of it to its most perfect condition. This rule, which is also prevalent in the fruit kingdom, seems also to govern in the flower world in all that pertains to the secretion of nectar. So far as I have observed for a number of years past, whenever any one kind of flowers yields honey largely, especially if the yield is long continued, the quality of the honey is almost certain to be good; while if the yield is light, the quality will be correspondingly poor. Wet and dry weather modify this rule somewhat, but to a much less extent than I used to suppose was the case.

"Several years ago, at the time when my harvest of white honey was so light, I noticed over and over again that, if any colonies died during the winter, it was almost certain to be one which had had quite a quantity of white honey when going into winter quarters; and when I found any combs in the spring containing white honey, even if fully sealed, it was very apt to be more or less fermented, while fermented dark or fall honey was rarely if ever seen. This occurred so often that I finally adopted the rule of management never to leave my light honey at all in the combs during the winter. I stated, at one or two conventions, that I had adopted such a rule, but I didn't understand the reason for doing so as well then as I do now. As I have already said, some five or six years ago, the relative yields of early and late honey radically changed, and with it came a corresponding change in qualities, and the immediate result was a serious loss in wintering—not so disastrous a loss as I suffered before using chaff hives, but yet too serious to be at all funny—some 40 per cent. one winter. This set me to studying on what was the cause of such a complete change, I am now satisfied that the whole story can be told in the words, 'A change in the quality of the winter stores.'

"I noticed, without extracting, that the fall honey was different from what I usually obtained. Had samples of these latter crops and of former ones been submitted to experts, I have no doubt that each would have unhesitatingly pronounced one sample as having been taken from unsealed the other from sealed combs, even when no such difference was the case. The truth is, the samples would have been entirely different when first taken from the flowers; and no amount of curing,

either in or out of the hive could have made them equal.

"I have also noticed for a long time past that the yield from any particular flower, such as clover, basswood, buckwheat, etc., was almost invariably of poorer quality than the later yield from the same source would be. This is particularly true if the yield continues for some time, say from two to six weeks. It has been not at all uncommon to obtain a better quality of honey, both in body and flavor, from unsealed combs, filled two to four weeks after the commencement of the clover harvest, than from sealed combs filled at the commencement of the same harvest. This fact wants keeping in mind when selecting winter stores.

"The following is a brief summing-up of the opinions I have arrived at:

"That there is no essential difference in the value of the different kinds of honey for winter stores; that the relative value of the different kinds of honey varies in localities and seasons; that the particular source which gives us the best yield of honey each season is usually of the best quality; also, that where honey is used as a winter food much better success will be obtained when these facts are observed and acted on."

Sick and bilious headache, and all derangements of stomach and bowels, cured by Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—or anti-bilious granules. 25 cents a vial. No cheap boxes to allow waste of virtues. By druggists.

CEMENT MORTAR.—Cement mortar is made of one part of hydraulic cement and three parts of sand. These should be mixed dry and a small quantity only wetted up at once, and no more than can be used and spread before it sets hard, which it does in a few hours.

Prof. C. N. Faulk, of the Arkansas Valley Business College, Hutchinson, Kas., has been awarded the diploma for plain and ornamental penmanship, by different fair associations, over all the penmen of any note in the State.

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.

Stephen Beale, well known as a poultry writer both in England and in this country, recommends for table use a cross between the Indian Game and the Plymouth Rock "as the flesh is abundant, of good flavor, fine in grain, and well placed." As another cross, producing smaller birds but of excellent quality, he recommends placing a Dorking cock with Brown Red Game hens.

Messrs. W. H. Fay & Co., of Camden, N. J., whose building was entirely destroyed by fire last April, are again under full headway in their new and greatly improved warehouse. It is constructed on the same site as the old building but covers a larger area. We are pleased to be able to announce to the many friends of this old and energetic concern that although they had been in the old building but a few months they were rapidly outgrowing its boundaries and the fire only hurried what would at a near day have had to be done. Manilla Roofing, as made by this firm under their new patented water proofing process, is the handsomest and, we should think, one of the most durable roofs made, and by their improved method of putting it on much of the labor is saved. The roof of their new warehouse, covering over 3,000 feet, is entirely of Manilla, gutters and all, and in appearance it is equal to anything of the kind.

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.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, September 19, 1887.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.
CATTLE—Receipts 1,100, shipments 300. Market a shade higher. Fair to choice heavy natives 4 00a4 85, medium to choice butchers steers 3 40a4 10, fair to good feeders 2 70a3 40, common grass to good corn-fed Texans and Indians 2 19a3 90.

HOGS—Receipts 2,500, shipments 1,400. Market a shade lower. Choice heavy and butchers selections 5 10a5 35, medium to prime packing and yorkers 4 80a5 05, common to good pigs 4 25a4 75.

SHEEP—Receipts 3,100, shipments Market slow and lower. Medium to fancy 3 10a 4 10, lambs 4 30a4 60.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 12,000, shipments 3,000. Market generally 10c lower. Shipping steers, 3 00a4 80; stockers and feeders, 1 75a3 00; cows, bulls and mixed, 1 25a2 80; Texas cattle, 1 25a 3 15; Western, 1 75a3 60.

HOGS—Receipts 12,000, shipments 4,000. Market strong and 5a10c higher. Mixed 4 85a5 15, heavy 4 90a5 35, light 4 80a5 15, rough and skips 3 00a4 75.

SHEEP—Receipts 7,000, shipments 1,000. Market slow; common lower. Natives 2 10a 4 10, Western 3 00a3 65, Texans 3 00a3 60, lambs 4 00a4 25.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts 5,882, shipments 3,270. Dull and lower. Good to choice corn-fed 4 00a 4 40, common to medium 3 15a3 90, stockers 2 00 a2 60, feeders 2 65a3 25, cows 1 30a2 30, grass range steers 2 25a3 10.

HOGS—Receipts 2,665, shipments 2,083. Market active and 5a10c higher. Good to choice 4 85a4 95, common to medium 4 40a4 85, skips and pigs 4 00a4 25.

SHEEP—Receipts 600. Market was steady. Good to choice 3 00a3 50, common to medium 2 00a2 75.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, cash, 68a68½c.
CORN—About steady. Cash, 35½a40c.
OATS—Dull. Cash, 24c.
RYE—Steady at 45½c.

Chicago.

Cash quotations were as follows:
WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 67½c; No. 3 spring, 64½c; No. 2 red, 70½c.
CORN—No. 2, 41c.
OATS—No. 2, 25c.
RYE—No. 2, 45c.
PORK—15 00a15 25.
LARD—6 35a6 37½.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts at regular elevators since last report 2,885 bus., withdrawals bus., leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day 411,628 bus. The market on 'change to-day was quieter, with no sales on the call either for cash or future delivery of any of the different grades. No. 2 red winter, none on the market. On track by sample: No. 2 soft cash, 65½c.

CORN—Receipts at regular elevators since last report 6,708 bus., and withdrawals 6,912 bus., leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day 52,790 bus. On track by sample: No. 2 cash, 37½c.

OATS—On track by sample: No. 2 mixed, cash, 23½c; No. 2 white, cash, 25½c.
RYE—No. 2 cash and September, no bids nor offerings; October, no bids, 47c asked.

HAY—Receipts 18 cars. Quality of receipts better, but the market is still supplied with common and poor stock. Strictly fancy is firm at 8 50 for small baled; large baled, 8 00; wire-bound 50c less.

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

SEEDS—We quote: Flaxseed, 85a87c per bus.
BUTTER—Firm. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 23c; good, 20c; fine dairy in single package lots, 17c; storepacked, do., 12a13c for choice; poor and low grade, 9a11c.

CHEESE—We quote: Full cream, twins, 12c; full cream, Young America, 12½c.
EGGS—Firm at 13c per dozen for fresh.

PROVISIONS—We quote (round lots): Sugar-

cured hams 12c, breakfast bacon 12c, dried beef 10c, dry salt shoulders 5 50, long clear 8 70, clear 8 80, short clear 9 15; smoked shoulders 6 00, long clear 9 30, clear 9 40, short clear 9 75.

Topeka Markets.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—Corrected weekly by W. W. Manspeaker & Co., 711 Kansas avenue. (Wholesale price).

Butter, per lb.	15a 18
Eggs (fresh) per doz.	15a
Beans, white navy, H. P.	2 25
Sweet potatoes.	75a1 00
Apples.	40a 60
Peaches.	1 25a2 50
Potatoes.	50a
Onions.	50a
Beets.	50a
Turnips.	50a
Tomatoes.	50a
Cabbage.	per doz 30a
Pumpkins.	75a
Squash.	60a1 00

Douglas County Nursery!

Full line of Nursery Stock for the Fall trade. Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Small Fruits, Grape Vines, Shrubbery, Roses, Shade Trees, Catalpa and Russian Mulberry Seedlings, 500,000 Hedge Plants, and everything usually kept in a Nursery. Send for catalogue. WM. PLASKET & SON, Lawrence, Kas.

Red Cedars! Forest Tree Seedlings!

LARGEST STOCK! LOWEST PRICES!
Catalpa Speciosa Seedlings, Black Walnuts for Planting, Apple Scions, Natural Peach Pits. You will save money to get our lowest prices. Write for our Price Lists and give estimate of your wants.
BAILEY & HANFORD,
Makanda, Jackson Co., Ill.

A. D. FERRY & CO., Commission Dealers in BROOMCORN

225 & 227 Kinzie St., CHICAGO. Refer to Fort Dearborn National Bank and Lincoln National Bank, Chicago. Liberal advances on consignments.

Broom Corn!

Consignments solicited. Liberal advances and prompt returns. Reference:—Nat'l Bank of Illinois. J. P. Gross & Co., 249-251 E. Kinzie St., Chicago. [Mention the Kansas Farmer.]

J. L. STRANAHAN,

Broom Corn!

Commission. Liberal advances on consignments. Reference:—Hide & Leather National Bank, Chicago. 194 Kinzie street, CHICAGO, ILL.

F. C. VEHEMEYER, Broom Corn,

182 & 184 E. Kinzie St., Chicago. PROPRIETOR

'Standard Warehouse,'

169 to 175 N. Water Street. The largest and best lighted Broom Corn Warehouse in Chicago, and the only one having railroad side track alongside. Liberal advances made on consignments. Reference—Atlas National Bank, Chicago.

IMPORTANT SALE!

OF HIGH-BRED Polled Aberdeen Angus

COWS, BULLS and HEIFERS,
On Thursday, October 13, 1887. We have the kind permission of the Bushnell Fair Directors to offer for sale on their grounds twenty head of the above breed of grand beef cattle. They will be found excellent representatives of many of the leading families, and we can recommend them to the attention of our friends and the public. Sale at 1 o'clock p. m. Terms cash or good bankable paper on such time as may be required. Catalogues on application to
G. & J. GEARY,
BROOKFIELD, - - - MISSOURI.

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.

CREAM OF A WEEK'S NEWS.

Proceedings on the Gettysburg battleground were interrupted by heavy rains.

Some members of the Texas train-wrecking gang have been arrested and they are telling on the rest.

A petition is in circulation asking Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, to commute the sentence of the condemned anarchists.

Railroads running out of St. Louis East, are cutting rates. Round trip tickets to Cincinnati were sold as low as three dollars.

The drouth of over six weeks duration in Alabama was broken by a copious rain all over the State. Cotton not picked is nearly open in fields, and where the rains are pretty heavy much damage will be done.

Total flour product of the Minneapolis mills for the week ending September 10 was 150,000 barrels, averaging 27,017 barrels daily, against 157,400 barrels the previous week and 142,800 for the corresponding time in 1886.

A new party—the American party—was organized at Philadelphia. One plank of the platform recommends that the period for naturalization be extended from five years to fourteen years, and that the immigration of paupers and criminals and professional agitators be prohibited.

Acting Commissioner Stockslager has issued necessary instructions to the local land officials to carry into effect Secretary Lamar's recent order restoring to settlement the indemnity lands of the Northern Pacific Railroad company. It is estimated that nearly 9,000,000 acres are involved.

Geo. A. Schilling, chairman of the anarchists defense committee, is in New York to consult great lawyers in the East—Ingersoll, Pryor and Butler, and perhaps others, but will use the occasion to arouse the interest of working men in the case, and to urge upon them the necessity of providing funds.

The Socialists of America began a convention at Buffalo, N. Y. The attendance was limited. Among the prominent socialists present were: Alexander Janes, of the New York *Volks Zeitung*; Paul Grattkau, Milwaukee; Phil Rappahart, Indianapolis, and Max Stoer, St. Louis. Committees on credentials and organization were appointed.

Forest fires are raging in the region of Koehler, Mich., again. The roads in some places are blocked by falling timber, piled at some points to the height of fifteen feet, while not a line of road is entirely clear. At night the sky is illuminated as far as the eye can see, while the smoke is suffocating and the crash of falling timber deafening. Heavy fires are also reported from the Black lake region.

A dispatch from Cuthbert, Ga., says a few days ago Ransom Mollard, a young negro, was arrested upon the charge of stealing seed cotton. In a quarrel between him and the complainant, he was slightly wounded. A trial of the case resulted in a compromise, the negro being released. A party of masked men went to the house of Adam Mollard, father of Ransom, but the family had had an inkling of the approach of the mob and fled. The old man denied that the boy was there and the mob began firing. The old man was instantly killed by a load of buck-shot in his breast, and a negro woman in the cabin was shot in the leg. Two of the boys who had been hiding near by started on a run for the road, and a number of shots were fired at them. Late last evening one came back wounded, and the other is said to have died in the woods.

A few days ago a letter was received at the New Albany, Ind., postoffice, directed to Senor Meredith Featheringill. It has the post-mark of Madrid, and was written in Spanish. Mr. Featheringill has been dead for several years, but he left three children. One is the wife of Mr. Harry Chambers, and the letter was sent to her. It was from the Spanish government, telling of the death of General John Featheringill, of the Spanish army. He leaves an estate there worth about \$1,000,000, with no direct heir. Those in this country are notified to present their claims. The late General Featheringill was born in Kentucky, but at an early age ran away and went to Cuba. He afterward went to Spain and joined the Spanish army as a private. Step by step he advanced

and became a General, and when he died he was on an important mission for his adopted government.

A mass meeting to ratify the State ticket recently nominated by the Henry George party was held in Union square, New York. About 4,000 persons were present. Henry George, Dr. McGlynn and others spoke. The former said the party would carry the city of New York this year, and perhaps the State, and next year it would have a national ticket.

Official returns of the Texas election, last month, show the total vote of the State in favor of the prohibition amendment was 129,273; against prohibition, 222,126; majority against, 92,854. These figures are subject to revision. Returns of several counties exhibit apparent errors. Other amendments were all defeated by majorities ranging from 60,000 to nearly 150,000, the amendment extending the legislative session being defeated by the largest majority.

The freight department of the Mexican Central railroad has made exceedingly low export rates on Mexican fruit to Chicago, Denver, St. Louis, Omaha, Minneapolis and other Western cities, and arrangements have been made with the Inter-Oceanic Narrow-gauge line, running down into the country beyond the City of Mexico, for very low rates from points on that line, and as great care will be taken in packing freight, it is expected to compete with southern California.

Vandalia Line--Special Eastern Excursions.

For the accommodation of parties who go to St. Louis to Grand Encampment G. A. R., and desire to take an eastern trip, the Vandalia Line has arranged for the extension of the G. A. R. ticket to October 31st, 1887, for return from St. Louis, and will on September 27th to 30th, inclusive sell at their City Ticket Office, 100 N. Fourth street, and at Union depot, St. Louis, Mo., round trip ticket to all points west of and including Parkersburg, Wheeling, Pittsburg, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, at one fare for the round trip, good to return until October 31, 1887. This will allow you to visit your friends in the East in connection with your St. Louis trip.

Pullman Sleepers leave St. Louis daily and without change for Terre Haute, Indianapolis, Columbus, O., Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington and New York, also to Chicago and Cincinnati. No other line from St. Louis runs Pullman Sleepers to all these points, and no other line runs Reclining Chair Cars from St. Louis East. Chas. Conklin, Western Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo., or E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo., will give you rates and full information if you will address them.

Don't forget that it is the Vandalia Line has completed these very satisfactory arrangements for you. Their office, 100 North Fourth street, corner of Chesnut, St. Louis, will be open as a place for you to get general information when in the city, and also the place for you to secure your tickets to the East.

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

Three railroad men were killed near Wheeling by a yard engine running on them while they were at work on a bridge.

In this issue of the FARMER will be found the card of A. D. Ferry & Co., of Chicago. These gentlemen make a specialty of broom corn commission business. They have long been established and their references are first-class.

At a conference of the Irish landlords held in Dublin, resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote denying the present rents prevailing in Ireland are excessive or that general and reasonable abatements had been refused during times of distress.

Catarrah Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured him and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 212 East 9th St., New York, will receive the receipt free of charge.

A Home-Made Telephone.

To make a serviceable telephone from one farm house to another only requires enough wire and two cigar boxes. First select your boxes and make a hole half an inch in diameter in the center of the bottom of each, and then place one in each of the houses you wish to connect; then get five pounds of common iron stovepipe wire, make a loop in one end and put it through the hole in your cigar box and fasten it with a nail; then draw it tight to the other box, supporting it when necessary with a stout cord. You can easily run your line into the house by boring a hole through the glass. Support your boxes with slats nailed across the window, and your telephone is complete. The writer has one that is two hundred yards long and cost forty-five cents that will carry music when the organ is playing thirty feet away in another room.—*Demorest's Monthly*.

Serious damage resulted from rains in Arizona. The Southern Pacific railroad lost some bridges and a great deal of embankment was washed away.

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

Several persons were killed and a good many injured in New Orleans by the falling of some sheds which they were carrying away for the wood by permission of the owners.

Short-hand, type-writing, German, book-keeping, penmanship, arithmetic, commercial law, banking, etc., are thoroughly taught in the Arkansas Valley Business College, Hutchinson, Kas.

The ex-Confederate reunion at Mexico, Mo., was attended by a large number of veterans of both sides of the conflict. One hundred cattle were barbecued and prominent politicians made speeches.

Judging from the indorsements of the Arkansas Valley Business College, Hutchinson, Kas., from the highest possible sources, it must necessarily be one of the leading commercial colleges in the West.

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.

From data collected from Minnesota G. A. R. posts, as to the views of its members on the dependent pension bill, fifty-nine posts cast 1,702 for and 69 against the bill. Nine posts voted for the bill without announcing the vote.

For Sale.

By a grandson of Stoke Pogis 3d 2238, out of highly bred imported cows, an in-bred Coomassie bull. Also some choice cows with good butter records. Bulls ready for service and will be sold very low, if taken at once. Address S. B. Rohrer, Newton, Kas.

The Trumbull Picture Frame Factory is to be complimented in securing a fine marine painting, executed by Wesley Webber. Price \$500. For a rich treat see this picture. They also have a large variety of mouldings in natural wood, bronze and gilt; also a full line of Etchings, Steel Engravings, studies, easels and brackets at reasonable prices. 702 Ks. Ave., Topeka, Kas.

Homes in the Sunny South.

The Marion *Standard* has gotten up a special edition descriptive of the resources, products, location, climate, health, &c., of Perry county, Alabama. Copies sent free on application. Address, Marion *Standard* Marion, Perry county, Alabama.

Short-horn Bulls for Sale.

A number of choice young thoroughbred Short-horn bulls for sale at low prices and on satisfactory terms to purchasers. Address, at once, J. B. MCAFEE, Topeka, Kas.

EMPORIA BUSINESS COLLEGE

EMPORIA, KANSAS. PROF. O. W. MILLER, : : : PRESIDENT.

No animal is worth feeding that will not pay for all it can eat, and the man who starves his cattle for the sake of economy, is not only cheating himself, but it is a question whether he should not be in the penitentiary instead of trying to raise cattle.

When sheep are hurdled on small areas it should not be overlooked that in addition to the profit they may give the animals distribute the manure evenly, pressing it into the soil with their hoofs, which is quite an item if the expense of hauling manure is considered.

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

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFICS

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

CURES—Fever, Congestions, Inflammation. A. A.—Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever. B. B.—Strains, Lameness, Rheumatism. C. C.—Distemper, Nasal Discharges. D. D.—Boils or Grubs, Worms. E. E.—Coughs, Heaves, Pneumonia. F. F.—Colic or Gripes, Bellyache. G. G.—Miscarriage, Hemorrhages. H. H.—Urinary and Kidney Diseases. I. I.—Eruptive Diseases, Mange. J. J.—Diseases of Digestion.

Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual, Witch Hazel Oil and Medicator, \$7.00 Price, Single Bottle (over 50 doses), .60

Sold by Druggists; or Sent Prepaid on Receipt of Price. Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28

In use 30 years The only successful remedy for Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness, and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. \$1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for \$5. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, or sent prepaid on receipt of price.—Humphreys' Medicine Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

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.

ESTABLISHED JAN. 1st, 1866. PATENT WATER PROOF

FAY'S MANILLA ROOFING.

CHEAP WATER PROOF, Applied by our new STRONG WATER PROOF, Patent method with 1/2 the labor of any other way. Unlike any other roof. No rust or rattle. An Economical and DURABLE SUBSTITUTE for PLASTER on walls. Ornamental CARPETS and RUGS of same material, cheaper and better than Oil Cloths. Catalogue and Samples Free. W. H. FAY & CO. CAMDEN, N. J. ST. LOUIS, MINNEAPOLIS, OMAHA.

The Western School Journal

TOPEKA, :-: KANSAS.

It is the official organ of the State Superintendent, containing the monthly decisions of that office of the Attorney General, and the Supreme Court on all matters relating to schools.

It prints and answers the Quarterly Examination Questions of the State Board of Education.

Its official, editorial, contributed and selected matter make it indispensable to school officers and teachers. Persons expecting to teach should subscribe.

School officers are authorized to subscribe for their districts.

\$1.25 per year. Clubs of five or more, \$1 each.

Agents wanted in every county. Write for Sample Copy.

The Veterinarian.

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

BOTS IN HORSES.—I have a horse which I think is troubled with bots. Every time it is used, it will fall down and turn up its head towards its side. When bled in the roof of its mouth will instantly get up. Molasses and milk also seem to give a little relief. [It is not caused by bots. Give a dose of the following mixture twice a day: Powdered iodide of potassium, 3 oz.; powdered colchicum root, 4 oz.; bicarbonate of soda, 8 oz.; powdered gentian root, 8 oz.; mix. Make into 26 powders. Give him the following ball at once: Powdered barbadoes aloes, 7 dr.; powdered iodine, 20 gr.; powdered gentian root, 3 dr., and a sufficient quantity of syrup. Make into a ball. It is a question as to his recovery.]

ENLARGED SALIVARY GLANDS.—Would like to consult you in regard to a fine gelding I own. He is a valuable match horse, 8 years old. He had what we call distemper some two years ago. Since he recovered from the distemper there are some hard lumps under his throat about the throat-latch, and at times there is something like a cord extending from his throat to his right jawbone, up the curve of same almost to his ear, as large as a good-sized rope, say as large as a man's finger, and pretty hard. Please tell us what to do to remove it. [Blister the gelding's throat with the following: Biniodide of mercury, 2 drachms; powdered cantharides, 2 drachms; lard, 2 ounces. Rub in for ten minutes; apply fresh lard daily afterwards, washing off the blister on the third day after application.]

INJURED BY A CORN STALK STUMP.—We have a 2-year-old filly that got snagged with a corn stalk stump just below the joint of the hock and above where a curb is generally formed. We took some hard splinters out, thought it would soon be all right. It run matter for about two weeks, and then healed, left a hard lump as large as a half of a common butternut. Have used some liniment, but it still remains, and appears to be sore to the touch. Could a foreign body remain in there without a running sore? We blistered once for it without much benefit. Should we cut in for it or blister again? [It is very probable that there is a splinter left in the part, but as it is a dangerous place to use the knife without knowing the anatomy of the part we would recommend the application of warm linseed poultices repeated twice daily with the view of getting it to burst and discharge what foreign body it contains if any.]

SWELLING OF THE BACK SINEW.—One of my fillies threw a shoe six months ago from one of her front feet. When it left her foot she struck her opposite leg on the inside about half-way from the knee to the fetlock joint. It is now entirely healed up but one of the leaders or arteries was bruised, as it puffs up with blood. [I would advise the application of an ordinary linen bandage such as are sold in some harness shops, or a suitable bandage could be made in the same style as those in the shop. In a case such as you describe I would advise bathing the leg once a day with the following solution: Muriate of ammonia, one ounce; spirits of wine, four ounces; water, twenty ounces, and then apply the bandage smoothly and not too tightly, beginning at the fetlock and finishing at the lower margin of the knee joint. If this treatment is continued for about six weeks it may succeed in reducing the enlargement. The bandage should, of course, be taken off when the horse is driven.]

Devon Cattle!

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

TIMBER LINE HERD Holstein - Friesian Cattle.

We have for sale any or all of our entire herd of Holstein-Friesian Cattle, consisting of Cows, Heifers and Calves—full-bloods, and Grades up to fifteen-sixteenths. Ask for just what you want. Send for prices of family cows—grades. All our Holsteins will be at Winfield, Kas., after April 1, 1887. W. J. ESTES & SONS.

HAZARD STOCK FARM

—OF—
NEWTON, - - KANSAS.
Breeder of A. J. C. C. H. R.

Jersey Cattle.

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

BRIGHTWOOD HERD OF SHORT-HORNS

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 TROTTERING STALLIONS for sale. B. K. THOMSON, Slater, Mo.

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. DUKE OF RATHWOLD—heads the herd. Animals of good individual merit and pedigree for sale on terms to suit purchasers. Address FRANK GRAYCROFT, SEDALIA, MO.

Holstein - Friesian Cattle

Of European Herd Book Registry.

The sweepstakes bull PRINCE OF ALTIJWERK (61 M. R.) at head of herd, has no superior. Cows and heifers in this herd with weekly butter records from 14 pounds to 19 pounds 10 1/2 ounces; milk records, 50 to 80 pounds daily. The sweepstakes herd. Write for catalogue. M. E. MOORE, Cameron, Mo. [Mention this paper.]

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

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



Descendants of Royal English winners and Sweepstake winners at the prominent fairs of the United States. Sweepstakes herd at the great St. Louis Fair in 1855. This herd is one of the oldest and largest in the country, comprising 300 head of choicest Herefords from all the best strains in England and America. The herd is headed by famous first-prize and sweepstakes bulls: FORTUNE 2080, one of the most celebrated bulls of the breed, by the famous Sir Richard 2d 970a—the smoothest, blockiest family of the breed; Sir Evelyn 9650, one of the best sons of Lord Wilton 4057; Grove 4th 13733, an illustrious son of Grove 3d 2980; Dowsbury 2d, 18977, by the celebrated Dalley 9495. FOR SALE—Cows, Bulls and Heifers, either singly or in car lots, at the very lowest prices consistent with first-class breeding and individual merit. Special prices given to parties starting herds. Visitors always welcome. Catalogues on application. J. S. HAWES, Colony, Anderson Co., Kas.

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.

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TOPEKA, - KANSAS,
The Leading Western Importers of
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French Coach Horses.

AN IMPORTATION OF 125 HEAD, Selected by a member of the firm, just received.

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IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF ENGLISH SHIRE AND SUFFOLK PUNCH HORSES



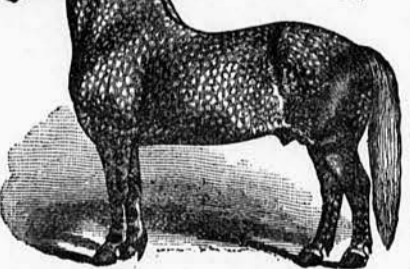
RED POLLED CATTLE.

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.



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

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

The squash bug, says an experienced gardener, is easily kept under by hand-picking. By examining the young vines and the ground under them the mature insect may be readily found, after it has emerged from winter quarters; and later the eggs, which are conspicuous on the under side of the leaves, may be hunted out and destroyed.

Almost any kind of material left on the ground under fruit trees will act as a fertilizer. It will at least prevent the growth of grass and weeds and thus check loss of moisture and fertility that the tree needs to perfect its crop. It is as a mulch that the advantage of straw in orchards consists. Its fertilizing value is very small, and none of this is available until the straw is rotted.

A common mistake with many is to try to winter too many animals on the amount of fodder in store. The result is, they all come out poor, and it takes half of the summer's feed to get them back to the condition they were in when the winter began. Here is a loss of the winter's keep and half of the summer's, and the only profit there is during the year is that had during the last part of the grass feeding.

French farmers are giving increased attention to sheep husbandry, with a tendency for the production of meat rather than wool. The competition is at present between crosses of the South-downs and Shropshires. The shepherds receive a percentage on the sale of the sheep, the wool, the lambs and the milk, but against these is set the loss of the animals according to a scale. The dogs have their canine and incisor teeth extracted.

Malaria does not always reveal its presence by chills or regular shakes. Your system may be full of it, and none of these symptoms be present. You will feel miserable, think you are bilious, take purgatives and only feel weaker and worse, because the malarious poison is still operative. A dose of Shallenberger's Pills at bedtime will show you next morning that you have hit the real enemy, and a dose or two more will remove every vestige of the poison. They never sicken the stomach, do not act on the bowels, but simply destroy *Malaria*.

Are You Going South?

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

LATE GEARY BROS. CO.,

BOTHWELL, CANADA.

POLLED ARERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE,

English Shire Stallions and Mares.

THOROUGHBRED

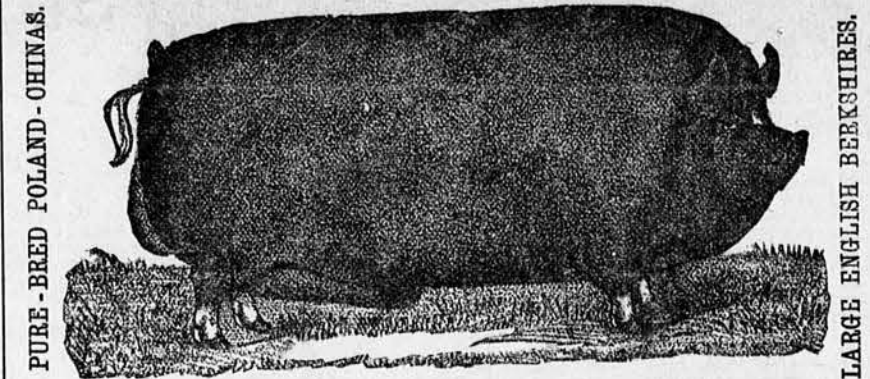
Yorkshire Coach and Trotting Stallions.

We have just received a new importation of Horses and Cattle, and have now an unrivaled herd of cattle and a grand stud of Horses and Mares of the above breeds to show our friends. Having more importations to arrive soon and our herd increasing largely, we are in a position to suit all customers and are obliged to sell for the double purpose of raising money to carry on our business and make room for new arrivals. Write or come and get bargains. **G. & J. GEARY, Brookfield, Missouri.**

Ohio Improved Chesters
Warranted cholera proof. Express prepaid. Wins 1st prizes in the States and Foreign Countries. 2 weighed 2806 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.

ROME PARK STOCK FARM.



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

LANEY & PFAFF, RIDGE, MISSOURI.

THOROUGHBRED POLAND - CHINA HOGS

FOR SALE. No poor pigs sent out. [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. Stock recorded in A. P.-C. and O. P.-C. Records. Special express rates.

POLAND - CHINA PIGS!

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

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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.**

THE GOLDEN BELT HERD OF THOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINAS.

Every breeder is strictly first-class and registered in the American P.-C. Record. A comparison with any other herd in the United States is solicited. I will sell first-class boars, ready for service in November and December, for \$30 each, on orders received on or before October 10, 1887, and deliver them by express, free, within 100 miles of Lyons. Sixty choice April and May sows for sale. Cash to accompany order. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pedigree with every sale. **F. W. TRUSDELL, LYONS, RICE CO., KAS.**

NATIONAL HERD.

Established 1845. **THOROUGHBRED POLAND** (1873-88) as produced by A. C. Moore & Sons, Danvers, Vt.
Sows from 12 to 18 months and 12 to 18 months. All recorded in A. P.-C. Record. Pedigree sent when desired. Swine Journal 25 Cents. 1 in. 1 & 2 ct. stamps.
Photo Card of 44 Breeds sent free.
COME AND SEE OUR STOCK. We have special rates by express. If not as represented we will pay your express.

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.

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.]

For Berkshire Swine, South-down Sheep, and Bronze Turkeys, that are first-class, or money refunded, call on or address J. M. & F. A. SCOTT, Box 11, Huntsville, Mo. [Mention KANSAS FARMER.]

LOCUST GROVE HERD OF Large English Berkshires

Headed by GOLDEN CROWN 14823, A. B. R. CHOICE PIGS FOR SALE, either sex. Everything as represented. Write me, and please mention this paper. Address **JAMES HOUK, HARTWELL, HENRY CO., MO.**

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 -OF- Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.

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

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

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5,000 MILES IN THE SYSTEM, With Elegant Through Trains containing Pullman Palace Sleeping, Dining and Chair Cars, between the following prominent cities without change:
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Over 400 Elegantly Equipped Passenger Trains running daily over this perfect system, passing into and through the important Cities and Towns in the great States of **ILLINOIS, IOWA, MISSOURI, KANSAS, NEBRASKA, COLORADO, MINNESOTA.**

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

"BURLINGTON ROUTE"
Daily Trains via this Line between **KANSAS CITY, LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON, ST. JOSEPH and DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, OMAHA, SIOUX CITY, ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS. KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, ST. JOSEPH and QUINCY, HANNIBAL and CHICAGO, Without Change.**
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ONLY LINE RUNNING **3 DAILY TRAINS 3** BETWEEN **ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY.**

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

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ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

TIME CARD:
ATLANTIC EXPRESS.
Arrives from Chicago..... 12:25 p. m.
Leaves for Chicago..... 2:45 p. m.
Depot, Union Pacific R. R., North Topeka.

ALMA ACCOMMODATION.
Arrives at Topeka..... 11:50 a. m.
Arrives at North Topeka..... 12:00 noon.
Leaves North Topeka..... 1:00 p. m.
Leaves Topeka..... 1:10 p. m.
From crossing R. R. street and C., K. & N. track, North Topeka.

ALL TRAINS RUN DAILY.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. **N. W. AYER & CO.,** our authorized agents.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 8, 1887

Johnson county—Henry V. Chase, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by —, one gray mare, 9 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, dark spot on left side of face, slightly lame in front feet; valued at \$50.

Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Daniel Murphy, at St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, May 10, 1887, one light red heifer, coming 3 years old, brass tag in right ear, slight cut on both ears; valued at \$15.

Hamilton county—T. H. Ford, clerk.

MULE—One dark bay mare mule, 6 years old, branded W.E. m.

MULE—One dark bay horse mule, 6 years old, branded W.E. m.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 15, 1887.

Stevens county—J. W. Calvert, clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up by Joseph Ferguson, in Grant tp., August 6, 1887, one sorrel filley, 3 years old, left feet white; valued at \$20.

PONY—Taken up by Robert McQuiston, in Grant tp., August 6, 1887, one dun mare pony, 3 years old, branded R on left hip; valued at \$20.

PONY—By same, one dun mare pony, 8 years old, branded R on left hip; valued at \$20.

MULE—Taken up by J. F. Jenkins, in Grant tp., August 6, 1887, one black mare mule, 10 years old, 14 hands high; valued at \$80.

Marion county—E. S. Walton, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by C. D. Laughlin, in Milton tp., (P. O. Burns), one bay mare mule, 8 to 12 years old, no marks; valued at \$70.

MARE—By same, one gray mare, 16 to 20 years old, no marks; valued at \$10.

COLT—By same, one chestnut sorrel colt, 2 years old, no marks; valued at \$75.

COLT—By same, one bay horse colt, 1 year old, no marks; valued at \$50.

Crawford county—Geo. E. Cole, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Perry R. Briggs, in Washington tp., August 16, 1887, one light strawberry-roan mare pony, 10 hands high, feet all white to knee joints; valued at \$20.

Coffey county—H. B. Cheney, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. T. French, in Spring creek tp., September 7, 1887, one iron-gray mare, 4 years old, white spot on right shoulder; valued at \$40.

Ellis county—Henry Oshant, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Franz Bringardt, in Victoria tp., July 12, 1887, one bay horse, 12 years old, no brands, lame in left hind leg, hind feet white; valued at \$35.

Meade county—W. H. Young, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by John Ristrim, in Meade Center tp., (P. O. Meade Center), August 10, 1887, one bay mare pony, about 14 hands high, branded V on left shoulder; valued at \$25.

Jefferson county—E. L. Worswick, clerk.

2 HEIFERS—Taken up by Thos. J. Long, in Osawie tp., August 6, 1887, two red and white heifers, ring in right ear of each; valued at \$10 each.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 22, 1887.

Rooks county—J. T. Smith, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by A. Edson, in Plainville tp., (P. O. Plainville), one chestnut-sorrel mare pony, about 4 years old, white stripe in face, brown chestnut sorrel mane and tail; valued at \$30.

Ellis county—Henry Oshant, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Nathan Sanders, in Victoria tp., August 15, 1887, one dun mare Texas pony, about 10 years old, marked A with c to left hand upper side on left hip; valued at \$15.

Clark county—J. S. Myers, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W. M. Friend, in Edwards tp., (P. O. Englewood), July 29, 1887, one bay mare, hind feet white, star in forehead, branded R O on left hip and left shoulder.

Trego county—C. A. Hoar, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Joseph Hatfield, in Glencoe tp., August 28, 1887, one dark gray horse, 15 hands high, scar behind ears; valued at \$75.

Atchison county—Chas. H. Krebs, clerk.

COW—Taken up by T. J. Emlen, in Shannon tp., (P. O. Atchison), one red cow, rope around horns, slit in left ear, metal tag with number 33 thereon in under-bit of left ear, about 9 years old; valued at \$20.

TOPEKA Medical and Surgical INSTITUTE



This institution was Established Fourteen Years Ago, and is incorporated under the State laws of Kansas. During this time it has done a flourishing business and made many remarkable cures. The Institute is provided with the very best facilities for treating every kind of physical deformity, such as Hip-Joint Disease, Club Foot, Wry Neck and Spinal Curvature, having a skilled workman who makes every appliance required in arthroplastic surgery. Incipient Cancer cured, and all kinds of Tumors removed. Private Diseases and Diseases of the Blood and Nervous System successfully treated. Nose, Throat and Lung Diseases, if curable, yield readily to specific treatment as here employed. All diseases of the Anus and Rectum, including Piles, Fissure, Fistula, Prolapsus and Ulceration, cured by a new and painless method. All forms of Female Weakness relieved. Tape-Worm removed in from one to four hours. All Chronic and Surgical Diseases scientifically and successfully treated.

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Correspondence solicited. Consultation free. Send for circular and private list of questions.

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I can truthfully say

Ely's Cream Balm cured me of

HAY FEVER

and I would not be without it during the hay fever season.—
L. M. Georgia, Birmingham, N. Y.

A friend persuaded me to try Ely's Cream Balm for hay fever, and I did so with wonderful success.—
E. S. Geer, Syracuse, N. Y.

CATARRH



ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD
ROSE-COLD
HAY-FEVER
BRONCHITIS
HEADACHE
EYES
PRICE 50 CENTS
ELY BROS., OWNERS, N.Y. U.S.A.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROS., New York office 335 Greenwich St.

RUPTURE

RELIEVED AND CURED

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

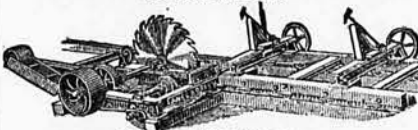
DR. D. L. SNEDEKER, Emporia, Kas.

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



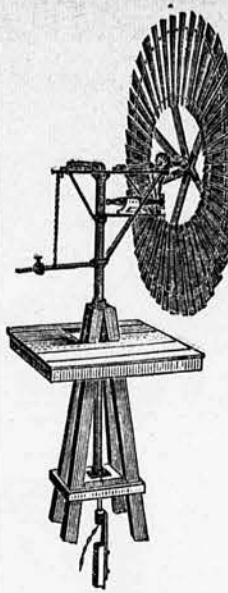
I WANT ACTIVE ENERGETIC MEN and Women all over the country to sell the Missouri State Steam Washer. Why does it pay to act as my Agent? Because the argument in its favor are so numerous and convincing that sales are made with little difficulty. I will ship a Washer on two weeks' trial on liberal terms, to be returned at my expense if not satisfactory. Agents can test it for themselves. Don't fail to write for terms and illustrated circular with outline of arguments to be used in making sales. J. W. ORT, 11th & Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo. (Sent prepaid on 3 weeks' trial to persons for their own use) (where I have no Agent. Ask particulars about Free Trial.)

THE LANE & BODLEY CO., CINCINNATI.



MANUFACTURERS OF SAW MILLS AND ENGINES

for all purposes. An experience of thirty years permits us to offer the best. Good work at low prices. Send for circular.



St. Joseph Wind Mill

A SOLID WHEEL VANELESS WIND MILL.

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Vaneless Wind Mills, notwithstanding the disadvantages they have heretofore labored under of being made with section wheels and having an endless number of joints to rattle and wear and get out of order, are rapidly taking the lead of the old-fashioned wind mill with its heavy, awkward and useless tail attachment. We have now perfected our

Solid Wheel Vaneless Wind Mill

free from these defects, and are prepared to offer them to the trade and to the public as the latest improvement and the best wind mill made.

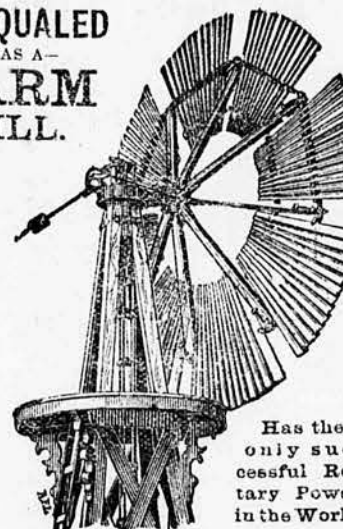
Local Agents are wanted to handle this wind mill in Kansas and the Western States and Territories. Correspondence solicited.

R. L. McDONALD, Pres't. }
L. LANNING, Manager. }

St. Joseph Novelty Works Co., ST. JOSEPH, MO.

THE VANELESS MONITOR.

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UNEQUALED
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FARM MILL.



Has the only successful Rotary Power in the World

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T. W. BOIES' AUTOMATIC NON-FREEZING

STOCK WATERING TROUGH.



Patented in the United States, November 10, 1885. Patented in Canada, January 13, 1886.

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

No patent ever issued has taken so favorably with the stockmen. Endorsed by PROF. SHELTON, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan; JOHN WHITE, Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner, and hundreds of other prominent live stock breeders.

Now is the Time to Secure Territory, as the Troughs sell on sight, and when once introduced become a necessity to all parties raising stock.

Troughs sent on trial to responsible parties giving references. For price of territory, terms and information, address

GOODWIN & BISHOP, DELPHOS, KANSAS.

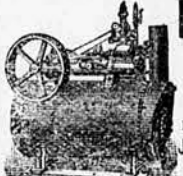
TRUCK & BAG HOLDER.

Dodge's Patent Combination, strong, Durable, Practical and simple in construction. The greatest labor-saving machine ever invented for the use of FARMERS, MILLERS, FEED STORES, etc. The sales have been unprecedented, 12,000 sold in the last 90 days. For live AGENTS it nets large profits. We give free of expense exclusive territory. For particulars and terms, address,


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CIRCULAR FREE.

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Upright and Horizontal, Stationary, Portable and Semi-Portable. 3 to 16 Horse Power. Illustrated Pamphlet Free. Address JAMES LEFFEL & CO. SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, or 119 Liberty St., New York



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With the TRIUMPH STEAM GENERATOR and save 1/4 to 1/2 of your feed. Also ENGINES & BOILERS, GRINDING MILLS, FEED CUTTERS and CORN SHELLERS. Send for Catalogue A and state what you want. RICE & WHEAT CHIEF MFG CO. 42 & 44 W. Monroe St., Chicago.



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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.

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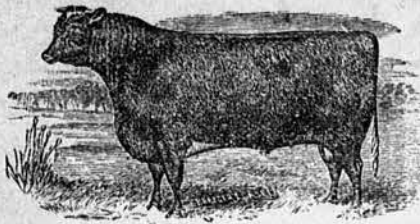
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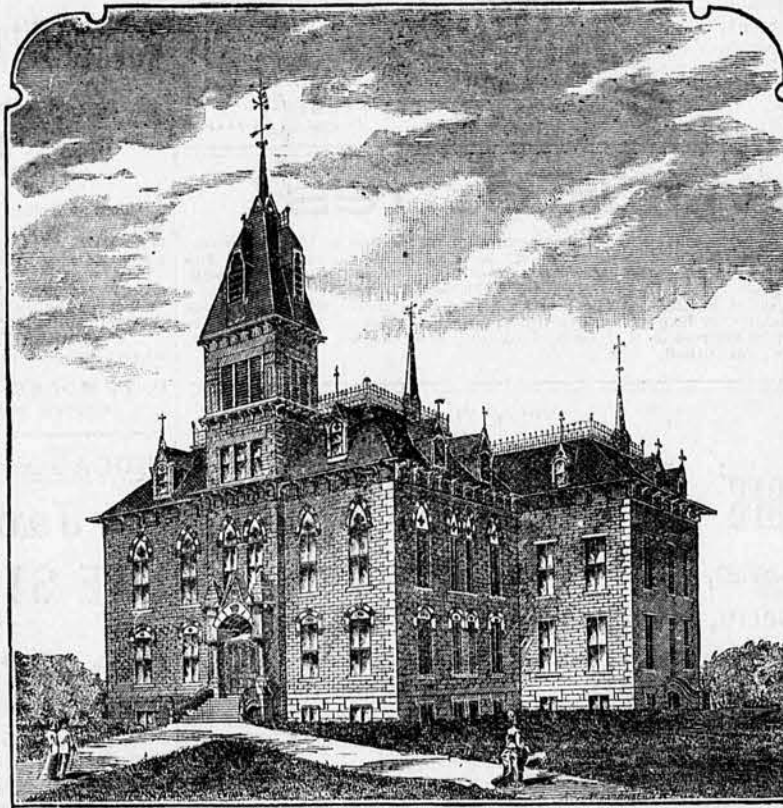
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