

ESTABLISHED, 1863. VOL. XXIV, No. 25.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JUNE 23, 1886.

SIXTEEN PAGES WEEKLY. PRICE, \$1.50 A YEAR.

Southeastern Kansas.

Mr. Orange Judd, editor of the Prairie Farmer, recently made a brief visit to southwestern Kansas, and has compiled the following interesting facts for his paper:

For some unaccountable reason, we had, in common with many others, an impression that this region was rather warm and dry to be very inviting for farmers. It was a decided mistake. On going to the remarkably full records in Secretary Sim's last Biennial report of the State Board of Agriculture, before referred to, and to other later data, we have been able to gather and collate the following facts, which will interest all readers. These facts will also explain why it is that the various railway lines from Chicago, and from the Atlantic seaboard, are making such gigantic efforts to extend their tracks through Southern Kansas, and onward-for the same productive regions continue southward into the Indian Territory, a part at least of which it is confidently expected will be brought into cultivation at an early day. The reader desiring to be intelligent, and to understand the agricultural and commercial development of our country now going on, will do well to look over the maps of these regions.

Take, for illustration, the six border counties of Kansas, along the Indian Territory, running from the east line of the State west, viz.: Cherokee. Labette, Montgomery, Chautauqua, Cowley, and Sumuer. Put with these the tier of six counties adjoining them on the north, beginning on the east with Crawford, then Neosho, Wilson, Elk, Butler and Sedgwick.

These 12 counties, of the 98 of the State, contain 9,656 square miles, or only about one-ninth of the whole (Kansas has 81,318 square miles); but we find the census of last year placed 294,465, or nearly one-fourth of the entire population (1,268,562) in these 12 southeastern counties. The census of Cowley county, completed this present week, gives a population of 32,001, against 29,555 one year ago, an increase of 81/4 per cent during twelve months. The same increase in the rest of the region would bring the present population of the 12 counties up to very nearly 319,000.

The rapid increase will be shown thus: Fifteen years ago (in 1870) this whole territory (12 counties) contained only 41,750 inhabitants, and ten years ago, only 110,204.

An interesting item, which in part accounts for the large population of this part of the State, aside from its fertility, is the fact that a considerable portion of the territory was originally "Osage Indian Trust Land," and the settlers could only buy a quarter section each. This prevented any large holdings by individuals, except by subsequent purchases from the first buyers. We find few farms exceeding 160 acres, and many of them only 80 acres.

In the twelve counties we nation and compilation, the following among the leading products:

Winter Wheat.-In 1884 the yield was 8,022,593 bushels, or over 17 per cent., or considerably more than one-sixth of the 46,-681,321 bushels grown in the entire State. The percentage was about the same last year, but we do not find the exact figures. Corn, produced in the 12 counties, 41,182,848 bushels, or nearly 22 per cent., or over one fifth of the 190,870,684 bushels raised in the State. Wool clip, last year, 1,088,257 lbs., or over a fifth of the 5,000,095 lbs. of the State. Hay, 696,495 tons, or about a quarter of the ble fruit.

8,630,399 tons of the State. Of this, the 'tame' hay in the 12 counties was in 1885, 155,814 tons; prairie hay, 540,581 tons: in the State, tame hay 1,010,560 tons, prairie hay 2,β19,893 tons, the 20 per cent. ratio again. Animals-Swine (in 12 counties): 546,184, or over 22 per cent., or more than one-fifth of the 2,461,510 in the whole State. Milch cows, 119,283, or about 21 per cent., or over one fifth of the 585,887 in the State. Other cattle: 269,106, or within a fraction of onefifth (20 per cent) of the 1,997,131 in the State at large. Horses: 97,432, or about 19 per cent., or nearly one-fifth of the 513,507 in the State. Asses and mules: 21,875, being over 29 per cent, of all in the State.

We have given the above special showing,

The Champion Hay Ricker.

The cut of Champion Ricker and Rakes, as shown on our first page, have been extensively manufactured and sold to ranchmen and farmers for the past eight years by Eli Wayland, to whom letters patent were granted May 7th, 1878, and December 16th, 1879, on the first ricker that would take hay from the rake on a fork and deposit same in rick or stack. The large and increasing demand for these machines is the positive evidence claimed, by the manufacturers, of their positive superiority over any other ricker and rake on the market.

It is especially adapted for handling clover, German millet, sorghum, tame grass and alfalfa-a guarantee given with each

call on Stockwell & Craig, General Agents for Kansas, lock box 251, Topeka.



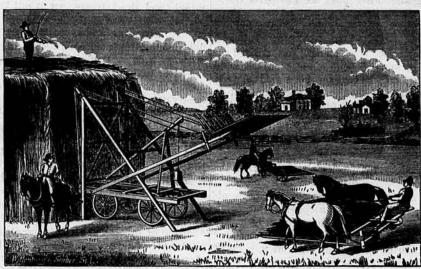
The man who is curing very green clover, especially in showery weather, is often tempted to put it into the barn before it is very dry, and rely on salt to save it. Salt will save it if enough is used; but what will the cattle say? There is no way to "freshen" the hay when it is wanted to feed; therefore, no more salt should be put on than the cattle can safely use. How much they will stand without injury has never been ascertained, but from my experience I should say that less than a peck to the ton is enough. Frobably four quarts is plenty.

Sometimes it is practicable to use very salt hay, as an occasional feed, to good advantage. We had a few acres of second growth clover that was out while very green and juicy. Several days of sun and repeated turnings at last reduced it to something like hay, and when a big rain could be seen coming up we stacked it. Its weight showed it to be far from dry, and several buckets of salt were used. stack acted very strangely, settling down to less than half its original size, and we feared it was spoiled. | ¡But it kept first rate, and packed as solid as plug tobacco, though it was very salt. We put it before the cattle, and they ate what they wanted of it, having plenty of other feed all the while. It supplied them with salt as well as with part of their food. But I prefer to give salt by itself, and feed by itself, when possible.

We tried the plan, so often recommended, of putting strata of dry straw in the mow of green clover, only we used some very poor blue-grass hay, several years old. It is apparently a success; and I think also the claim that the dry material absorbs some of the flavor of the green hay, and so becomes palatable, has something of truth. At any rate, it was all eaten up close, which I think would hardly have been the case had the blue grass hay been fed before its use in the clover. Yet the clover was in places slightly musty; probably too small a proportion of dry material was used.

In making clover hay, be not deceived by an apparent dryness when the stems may contain moisture enough to injure the hay. There is more danger of this while the sun is very hot, when the hay may be dry enough to rustle, and yet if put in cock a while will appear as it is-damp.-Country Gentleman.

The Department of Agriculture's June crop reports (made up of reports to June 1) places the acreage of spring wheatiat about the same as last year, or about [12,000,000 acres, and gives its condition at 9814 against 97 at the same date last year. The condition of winter wheat[is given[at 92.7]against,94.9 on May 1. It is regarded as good for a little more than twelve bushels; per lacre. The statistician of the department! estimates the probable winter wheat crop of \$300,000,000. and of spring wheat at 160,000,000, or a total of 460,000,000 bushels. But the tendency of the department is to make its estimatestoo high, and besides within the past two weeks serious injury to the crop has been experienced in various parts of the country from drouth, storms, frosts, insect depredations, etc. So that its condition to-day is inot nearly as promising as on June 1, and a further decline in condition is quite probable



PATENTED MAY 7, 1878; DECEMBER 16, 1879.

THE CHAMPION HAY RICKER. STOCKWELL & CRAIG, GENERAL AGENTS FOR KANSAS, TOPEKA, KAS.

figures and compilations are a surprising revelation to the writer, as they will no doubt be to others—even in Kansas itself.

In connection with the above, it may be stated that hereabouts the people often speak of "The Big Four Counties," that is, Butler, Cowley, Sumner and Sedwick, which in most of the products enumerated above, furnish a large percentage. For example, these four counties grew about 18 of the 41 million bushels of corn, and over 5 of the 8 millions bushels of wheat set down for the 12 counties. These four counties made last year alone 2,431,163 lbs. of butter, and the poultry and eggs and yielded \$144,-869. We have not space for further items. There is thus good reason for this prominence of the "Big Four"; they are in whole or in part, situated on the rich bottom and bench lands of the Arkansas River, and of the important affluents, the Ninnescah and Walnut rivers.

A strange accident happened to a consignment of heavy cattle sold for shipment to England. Rough weather was encountered on the voyage, and the stanchions to which the cattle were tied gave way, forcing the stock to the other side of the ship and causing it to careen so much that to lighten the vessel the cattle were thrown overbord, a loss of \$13,000

Stephen Powers thinks the strawberry is to be to Florida what the grape is to California-almost, if not quite, its most valua-

not to magnify this region, but because the | ricker sold. Progressive farmers and practical hay shippers throughout Kansas and the West generally have testified to the manifold benefits and economy of using such machinery in harvesting the hay crop. The manufacturers and salesmen make the following claims for the Champion:

1st. That they are the first machines that ever were upon the market that take the hay clean from the swath, and without manual labor leave it ready for the Stacker on the rick. 2nd. That the hay, when thus deposited on the rick, is left in the center thereof in such shape that builder can properly dispose of it with more ease than by any other method now in use. 3d. In the use of our machine, higher and better ricks can be built, and the hay preserved better than when put up in the usual way. 4th. The Ricker and Rakes are always reliable: they eat nothing, are not subject to sunstrokes, and never strike for higher wages. 5th. The Ricker is better adapted than any appliance in use for stacking hay, grain, or straw in bulk, in windy weather. 6th. With our Ricker and Rakes hay can be harvested and put in ricks at not more than one-half the expenses and time of any way heretofore in use, and at from one-third to one-fourth the expense and time of the common way. 7th. This machine is especially adapted to ricking straw from a threshing machine. By using one of the two-horse Rakes it will take the straw from the thresher as fast as any steam thresher, and stack the straw at less than half the expense of the ordinary way.

For circulars or information write to or before harvest.

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE. Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER

July 13 — T. A. Hubbard, Short-horns, Wellington Kas. Tuesday and Wednesday of next Kansas City Fat Stock Show, Inter-State Breeders' Association, Short-

Sheep as Renovators of Land.

Farmers of Kansas have not got far enough along to need much renovating of worn-out lands, but there is always wisdom in learning, that we may be armed against the day of necessity. Sheep have value besides their meat, and wool, and it is for the purpose of calling the attention of our readers to their fertilizing qualities that we reproduce an article that appeared some time ago in the National Live Stock Journal, Chicago.

Farmers have not sufficiently studied

the importance of maintaining the fer-

tility of their lands. Much land in the New England States has been worked to a point where, under common culture, the production is below cost of labor. Many such farms have been abandoned. This has often occurred in cotton districts of the South, and the land has been suffered to return to a state of nature. Stock farming is the only system properly adapted to the reclamation of these lands, and the system adopted must be the intelligent one that makes provision for the complete saving and distribution of the droppings of the animals. As stock husbandry is still generally carried on, only the smaller proportion of the fertilizing matter is saved and applied. Sheep are particularly adapted to keeping up the fertility of the soil they are fed on. The dairy cow carries off in her milk a much larger proportion of the fertilizing matter of her food than the sheep in growing mutton and wool. It has been proved by careful experiment that the sheep may return to the soil 95 per cent. of the fertilizing matter of its food. This renders the sheep one of the best agencies for improving the soil. If we take an impoverished soil in hand for improvement, we must expect to put something to it to improve it. Something does not come from nothing. If we simply feed any animal upon what grows on the land, we do not add anything to the soil, but we take something from it. How, then, shall we improve the soil by feeding sheep upon it without incurring large expense? This is the question to be answered, and it is easily answered. If the sheep will return 95 per cent. of the fertilizing matter of its food to the soil, carrying off only 5 per cent., then if we feed sheep one ton of linseed meal, 9. per cent. of its nitrogen. potash and phosphoric acid will be left in the soil. This would be 112 pounds of nitrogen, 32 pounds of potash, and 48 pounds of phosphoric acid, which, estimated at the price of commercial fertilizers, would be worth \$27; but we will deduct a little over 20 per cent., and call the fertilizing matter of the ton of linseed meal worth \$20. This meal should be purchased at \$25 per ton, and when properly fed to sheep it will pay all it costs in growing mutton and wool, and the manure will be all profit. The manure from a ton of decorticated bran \$14: of oats \$9; of corn \$6; of the annual visit to Scotland for the purpose best clover hay \$9; of timothy \$7.50; of pease \$14. Wheat bran is very rich in the ensuing season. He visited Blackphosphoric acid, which renders it one of | hall, and within the last week purchased the best foods to grow the bones of the from Mr. Riddell no fewer than fifty-six young animal. For feeding sheep in stallions of the select Clydesdale type, when not too dear, oats are most excellent. They are what may be called chased compare favorably with those of cooling food, and will produce the best any obtained during recent years. This ing, corn is an economical food, but some of the most celebrated Clydesdale best warming and fattening food. It the names of some of the more noted of I have a series of stalls six feet long, horses has a marked value.

liberal feeding of sheep would soon render them fertile.

The system should be to let the sheep pasture on the grasses and weeds produced upon the land, and then concentrate the feeding of rich foods upon a small space, using these manured pieces to raise fodder for the sheep in winter. Each year would fertilize a few acres fit to bear almost any crop. The surface of these pieces fed most upon should be worked mellow and the manure mixed with the soil to prevent waste of volatile elements. If this system of renovation were conducted in the best manner, the sheep should be confined by hurdles; the rolling hurdles would be best, moving them along each day as fast as the ground is manured, giving demand in the States .- Scottish News, of fresh earth to the sheep and top-dressing a definite amount of soil each day. This would be best accomplished if the piece of land to be fed over had a green crop upon it, having feeding troughs at the advancing hurdles, in which should be placed the linseed meal and bran, the sheep eating the green crop as fast as they mowed over it, and making up a full ration from the troughs. We have used this plan with great satisfaction for fertilizing land which would already bear a good crop of clover, millet or rye. Mutton sheep are better adapted to this system, as it is one of the most expeditious ways to fatten sheep in summer, and involves about as little labor as any other plan we have ever tried. This plan works well in fattening ewes after bearing early lambs. We believe the poorest farms in New England could be very cheaply refertilized on this system, and made more valuable than they have ever been in the past, and the mutton and wool produced is wanted in the nearest town. Such a system, carried out, would soon work a complete revolution in farming and its

Great Sale of Olydesdale Horses From the Blackhall Stud.

Agricultural depression has been almost universal for a considerable time, but, judging from the number of horses which have left the Blackhall stud for America during the by-gone months of the present year, there seems to be signs of improvement ahead on the other side of the Atlantic. The demand for Clydesdale Horses in America of the Drew breed-that is, having a strong blend of English blood in their veinsthreatens this year to equal at least, if not surpass, that of the palmiest days of Clydesdale exportation. This is no doubt due in a large measure to the great excellence of these horses, whether for breeding purposes or for work, and to the New Stud Book of select Clydesdales which has recently been inaugurated in the United States with so much success. Last year the eminent firm of Messrs. E. Bennett & Sons, of Topeka, Kansas, U. S., purchased from Mr. David Riddell, Blackhall, Paisley, upwards of forty mares and stallions, which were taken to America and speedily disposed of at very fair prices. This year Mr. Edwin Bennett, one of the partners of price at which these have been purresults, and the manure from the first is not to be wondered at, however, since two is most valuable. For winter feed- the stallions sold, are the offspring of least valuable for manure. Corn is our sires of the day. We need only mention

will be seen that on worn-out lands | these, which will give our agricultural | thirty inches high and two feet wide, Darnley, St. Lawrence, Blue Ribbon, of the Clans, Gallant Scot, Viscount, Prince of Avondale, Sir Windham, and others. This is, beyond all question, the largest sale of Clydesdales ever effected in Scotland or elsewhere between two individuals in the ordinary course of business, and involves in the aggregate a sum little short of £15,000. Mr. Bennett left Glasgow on Monday night for London, en route for France, where he intends to secure a large number of French horses, which are also in great Edinburg.

Management of Pigs.

Dr. L. A. Simmon, in Swine Breeders' Journal, gives some very good suggestions about the management of pigs. He says:

Pigs are subject to a form of sore

mouth commonly called cankerous. It is in reality a thrush caused by a parasitic vegetable growth and is easily destroyed in the beginning by touching the little ulcers with pure carbolic acid and washing the mouth once a day with a strong solution of borax in equal parts of glycerine and water. If the disease is advanced to a stage of deep-seated ulceration when discovered, take blunt-pointed knife and remove all slough and dead tissue, swab out the wound with pure carbolic acid with enough glycerine added to render it fluid, using the wash as directed once or twice a day. It usually begins near the little tusks in a kind of fossa, or pocket in the lip, and according to my observation most frequently on the lower jaw. It affects the tongue, palate and other parts of the mouth less frequently. According to my experience pigs are not liable to be troubled with the diarrhœa if the sows are properly fed while pigs are nursing. I feed the sows pure sweet slop made of dish water or water from the well with fresh bran, shorts and corn meal, with the addition of salt, excluding the meal till all danger of milk fever is passed. Milk may be added to the slop or fed alone. but if not sweet and particularly if very sour I add sufficient soda to neutralize an excess of acid. If the pigs do scour, I put the sow on dry feed and give copperas in feed to sow. If pigs are large enough to eat I give in feed a mixture of powdered charcoal and soda, or what is better, bicarbonate potassa say a tablespoonful of coal to ten grains of potassa for each pig twice or three times a day, adding if necessary, five to fifteen drops of laudnum in bad cases. If pigs are too small to eat and the treatment of sow does not arrest the disease, laudanum and sub. nit. bismuth held in suspension in thin starch, can be easily given by the use of a small hard rubber syringe. Mix the bismuth with the starch, say one-half teaspoonful for one pig to a tablespoonful of starch. Add five to ten drops of laudanum, mix well, fill the syringe, cotton seed meal is worth \$25; of wheat that firm, has just paid his customary hold the pig with one hand and introduce the nozzle of the syringe well back contents out as the pig swallows. This is also the best way to feed a young pig summer, linseed meal and bran, and, averaging from 2 to 4 years old. The milk. I did not intend to write an article on the diseases of pigs, but the conditions are so closely related to the management, or rather so often produced by it that to ignore them would be to render an article on this subject very incomplete.

My sows all run in the same pasture.

readers some idea of the value of the with a door at one end of each stall; purchase, namely: Prince of Wales, the other ends are boarded up from top to within eight inches of the ground, Sanquhar, Newman, Hawkhead, Bonnie, having a space to slip a trough under. Clyde, Jacob Wilson, Lorne, Premier The trough is made to slide in like a Prince, Cromwell, Bloomsberry, King drawer; is solid when to place and will hold about three gallons. I put the sows in their respective crates or stalls by opening the doors, when they gently walk in. I close the doors and feed each one according to her requirements. There is no shoving, and fighting and spilling slop or wasting feed, or occasions for bad language. This feeder I made movable. I make a movable pig feeder as follows: I build a square pen about three feet high of light lumber, in four sections joining the corners with hooks and staples or wire so that it is easily and quickly moved. On the inside lay a floor of cheap lumber thirty inches wide around the pen; on this floor and against the wall place the feeder made as follows: Take three boards five inches wide, any desired length, and nail them together in the form of an open-sided box; lay the open side off in spaces twelve inches long, saw in and fit a division slat one by one and a half inch across the open side on each space; nail the ends on so that the box will rest on one corner. Take a fourth board and hinge to top corner so that it forms a lid to the feeder. When the feeder is properly made and placed on the floor against the wall and the lid is raised, it forms on inclined plane over the trough and resting against the wall, that prevents pigs from getting a footing to jump over each others heads or from getting behind the trough and when down forms a perfect cover for the trough, protecting it from the sun and from being polluted by the inevitable chicken. This latter consideration led to the invention of this feeder. In the center of the pen I place a box staked down, containing salt ashes and charcoal as a condiment to which the pigs have access at all times. A small hole is cut in the field side to admit the pigs and exclude larger hogs. The pigs are learned to eat meal, corn, oats, etc., at about five weeks. I have saved a supply of oats this spring and expect to feed dry, unground oats twice a day with wheat bran, corn meal and milk at intervals alternately. I expect to wean pigs at eight weeks this year and keep them on feed for growth instead of fat. Oats and barley, wheat bran, germ meal and shorts have more of the albuminoid and mineral substances, calculated to build up muscle, bone, etc., and less fattening qualities than corn. Corn is not appropriate as an exclusive diet for any young animal. I have the advantage of supplying to each sow such food as is required to produce an abundant milk flow, and according to my experience sows two years old and over will, if properly fed, supply seven or eight pigs with an abundance of food for five weeks. Pigs from young sows or large litters can be taught to eat earlier, but should be fed sweet milk. I have given my method of management and am conscious of the fact that many things of importance are left unsaid, but space forbids. I do not claim to "know it all," and if any fellow breeder of replenishing their American stud for in the mouth, holding the barrel between can offer an improvement on these first and second finger and with the methods I would be glad to read it in thumb on the piston gently force the the Journal. Your light will be no less by lighting your neighbor's lamp.

If you think it does not pay to take good care of your horses and have them in a neat, trim condition, place two which you consider of equal value upon the market-one well groomed, and the other dirty and rough, and see which will bring the most money. A trial of this kind would soon convince the most skeptical that cleanliness and care with

In the Dairy.

About Oream-Raising. Kansas Farmer:

To fulfill my promise, I will pen a few thoughts on cream-raising. This is the season of the year that farmers' wives find it difficult to get the full benefit of their cream on account of the hot weather, which is the great obstruction that we must overcome in order to make a success of cream-raising. One trouble is that a good many are not aware of this and are slow to take hold of new methods. As butter is a product of the farm this is a subject that all farmers should be interested in, because good butter brings a good price, and it takes good cream to make good butter; wherever you fill the conditions of getting good cream, you also get all of the cream. You may go around the country and talk to the people about this, and every woman will tell you that she understands what to do, she makes good butter, and Mr. So-and-So pays her a cent or two more than he does any one else. Her husband will repeat the same tale and give you to understand that "my wife makes good butter." Of course it is all right so far as the husbands are concerned, to stand up for their wives-it is a duty they owe to all of Eve's daughters, but the facts of the case are, the poor butter still smells bad.

We ask you, therefore, to lay your prejudices by a few minutes while we express our thoughts on cream-raising. There are different ways, and different patent cans in the market, and there are some very good cans that are not patented, which are equal to some of those that are, and do not cost half as much. To explain our theory, allow us to draw your attention to the milk pan, and the crock which are commonly used on the farm. Some prefer one and some the other. Some think that the shallower the milk the more cream. In part, that is true, milk right from the cow is warmer than the air, and the larger the surface exposed to the air the quicker it will cool, hence the result is caused by quick cooling and not by the shallow setting of the milk. Crocks are not fit for milk, for if the glazing is cracked or broken in any place, they will absorb milk and become sour and filthy. Some like them because the milk is deeper in them, and consequently the cream thicker. If it is a fact that the more shallow the milk is set the more cream, how are we going to manage with a can twelve to twenty inches deep? Here is the point. The quicker you can cool the milk the more cream you will get, and the less the cream is exposed to the atmosphere the better. Here we have the quantity and the quality provided for, which is all. To prove the first, a rock is heavier than water, and yet you can lift a rock easier in water than out of it. Cream is composed of the fatty substance of the milk, which is lighter than the milk, and will raise from the bottom first. The reason why cream comes to the surface is that the fatty substance cools quicker than the fluid. If you boil a piece of meat, the fat does not separate from the water until after cream does not appear on the surface of the milk, it has been cooled too slowly and not enough. If the process of coolrapidly as the fatty substance, the cream will not separate. To prove this, take two goblets or glass vessels of some kind, fill them with milk from the cools as For Cuts, Galls, Old Sores, Scratches, Thrush, etc., use Stewart's Healing Powder, 15 and 50 cents a box. kind, fill them with milk from the same pail, place one in a warm room where it will cool slowly, and the other where it will cool rapidly; placing it in ice water will cool it the quickest, if you have no ice take well water, or place it in a not to let any implements get rusty.

spring. If it is in a pail of well water the water must be changed, as the warm milk will heat the water. The result will be, cream on one, and a thin skum on the other. Another important point will be proved by this experiment, and that is: It does not take as long to get all the cream from milk as is generally supposed.

Suppose the question should be asked, can I raise as much cream from a pan as from a can? I would have to say yes, under some circumstances, for instance: If you have a spring 40 or 45 deg., the surroundings perfectly clean and pure, you can raise just as much cream on a pan as a can; but will it be as good? Here we give you Prof. L. B. Arnold's seven points in milk-setting:

1. To make the finest-flavored and longest-keeping butter, the cream must undergo a ripening process by exposure to the oxygen of the air while it is rising. The ripening is very tardy when the temperature is low.

2. After cream becomes sour, the more ripening the more it depreciates. The sooner it is then skimmed and churned the better, but it should not be churned while too new. The best time for skimming and churning is just before acidity becomes apparent.

3. Cream makes better butter to rise in cold air than to rise in cold water.

in cold air than to rise in cold water, but it will rise sooner in cold water and

but it will rise sooner in cold water and the milk will keep sweet longer.

4. The deeper milk is set the less airing the cream gets while rising.

5. The depth of setting should vary with the temperature; the lower it is the deeper milk may be set; the higher, the shallower it should be. Milk should never be shallow in a low temperature, nor deep in a high one. Setting deep in cold water economizes time, labor and space.

in cold water economizes time, labor and space.

6. While milk is standing for cream to rise the purity of the cream, and consequently the fine flavor and keeping of the butter will be injured if the surface of the cream is exposed freely to air much warmer than the cream.

7. When cream is colder than the surrounding air, it takes up moisture and surrounding impurities from the air. When the air is colder than the cream, it takes up moisture and whatever escapes from the cream. In the former case the cream purifies the surrounding air; in the latter case the air helps to purify the cream. The selection of a creamer should hinge on what is most desired—highest quality, or is most desired—highest quality, or greatest convenience and economy in

ime, space and labor.

The pan is all right until you get the milk down to 60 deg. At this point the animal heat is out. The air has been the means of purifying the milk; but now the milk will begin to absorb the impurities in its surroundings, and the pan needs a cover on. Then if cold milk absorbs from warm air, use covers; again, if cold air absorbs from warm milk, uncover, by all means. Another point will be shown by the experiment with the goblets of milk. If it is tried. it will show you that the morning's milk is richer than the evening's milk, and that calls for a careful study of handling cows. A cow that has been fighting flies all day, and dogged out of the pasture at night will not give near as much cream as the cow that has been pleasantly feeding, lying in the shade, and drinking plenty of pure water all day, with gentle handling. I will not weary your patience further, but close by stating one more fact, that butter can not only be spoiled in making, but age robs the choicest butter of its finest it is cool. When the proper quantity of flavor, and leaves it to struggle in the flavor, and leaves it to struggle in the market for a price that can never pay the maker its first cost. H. E. W.

Our ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL.—A full and complete history of the Poland-China Hog, sent free on application. Stock of all ages and conditions for sale. Address J. & C. STRAWN, Newark, Ohio. Kirwin, Kas., June 16.

come very rusty, make a mixture of half a pint of oil of vitriol poured slowly into a quart of water, and apply to the rusted metal. Wash off with water, and scour in

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of three lines or less, will be inserted in the Breed-'s Directory for \$10.00 per year, or \$5.00 for six months, to hadditional line, \$2.00 per year. A copy of the paper till be sent the advertiser during the continuance of the

HORSES.

THOROUGHBRED AND TROTTING HORSES and Poland China Hogs bred and for sale. Write for pedigrees. O. B. Hildreth, Newton, Kas.

H. W. McAFEE, Topeka, Kas.—For sale, six extra good Registered Short-horn Bulls. Also Clydes-dale Horses. Three miles west of Topeka, 6th St. road.

C. W. CULP, Scottsville, Kas., importer and breeder of Norman and Olydesdale Stallions. Prices and terms to suit buyers. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome.

CATTLE.

GUERNSEYS.—Elm Park Piece, Lawrence, Kas. L. Bullene, dealer in registered Guerneey Cattle. Young stock for sale. Telephone connection to farm.

W. D. WARREN & CO., Maple Hill, Kas., import-ers and breeders of RED POLLED CATTLE. Thor-oughbred and grade bulls for sale. St. Marys railroad station.

FRANK H. JACKSON, Maple Hill, Kas., breeder of Herrford Cattle. Young thoroughbred Bulls always on hand for sale. Choicest blood and quality.

T. M. MARCY & SON, Wakarusa, Kas., have for sale of each thirty head. Carload lots a specialty. Come and see.

J. S. GOODBICH, Goodrich, Kas., breeder of Thor-J. oughbred and Grade Galloway Cattle. Thorough-bred and half-blood Bulls for sale. 60 High-grade Cows with calf. Correspondence invited.

FISH CREEK HERD of Short-horn Cattle, consist-ing of the leading families. Young stock and Bronze Turkeys for sale. Walter Latimer, Prop'r, Garnett, Ks.

CEDAR-GROFT HERD SHORT-HORNS.—E. C. Evans & Son, Propr's, Sedalla, Mo. Youngsters of the most popular families for sale. Also Bronze Turkeys and Plymouth Rock Chickens. Write or call at office of Dr. E. C. Evans, in city.

BEOAD LAWN HERD of Short-horns. Robt. Patton. Hamlin, Kas., Proply. Herd Lumbers about 120 head. Bulls and Cows for sale.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

F. W. ARNOLD & CO., Osborne, Kas., breed Po-land-China Hogg (O. P.-C. R.), American Merino Sheep, Wyandotte and Langshan Fowls. Young stock for sale. Write for terms.

M. H. ALBERTY, Cherokee, Kas., makes a specialty
of breeding Holstein-Friesian and Jersey Cattle,
Poland-China Swine, and Plymouth Rock Fowls. Eggs
for sale. All stock recorded. Cattle and swine of both
sexes for sale. Correspondence invited.

PLATTE VIEW HERD—Of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle, Chester White and Berkshire Hogs. Address E. M. Finney & Co., Box 790, Fremont, Neb.

POME PARK STOCK FARM. - T. A. Hubbard, Wellington, Kas., breeder of high-grade Shorthorn Cattle, By car lot or single. Also breeder of Poland-China and Large English Berkshire Swine. Inspection invited. Write.

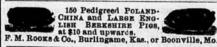
A SH GROVE STOCK FARM.—J. F. Glick, High-land, Doniphan county, Kansas, breeds first-class THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Young stock for sale. Inspection and correspondence invited.

DR. A. M. EIDSON, Reading, Lyon Co., Kas., makes a specialty of the breeding and sale of thoroughbred and high-grade Short-horn Cattle Hambletonian Horses of the most fashionable strain, pure-bred Jersey Red Hogs and Jersey Cattle,

SHORT-HORN PARK, containing 2,000 acres, for Sale. Also, Short-horn Cattle and Registered Po-land-China. Young stock for sale. Address B. F. Dole, Canton, McPherson Co., Kas.

SWINE.



F. M. LAIL, MARSHALL, Mo., breeder of the fines POLAND-CHINA HOGS AND PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS.

Eggs in season, \$1 for 13. Catalogue free.

ELM GROVE HERD OF REGISTERED POLAND-China Swine, Z. D. Smith, proprietor, Greenleaf, Washington Co., Kas. Has on hand pigs of all ages at reasonable prices. Write for what you want or come and see. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

V. B. HOWEY, Box 103, Topeka, Kas., breeder of the finest strains of Improved Poland-China Swine. Breeders recorded in Ohio Poland-China Record. Young stock and sows in pig at prices to suit the times. Write for what you want.

SHEEP.



MERINO SHEEP. Berkshire Hogs, Short-horn Cat-tle, and thirty varieties of high-class Poultry. All breeding stock recorded. Eggs for sale in sea-son. Write for wants and get prices. HABRY MCCULLOUGH, Fayette, Mo.

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

H. V. PUGSLEY, Plattaburg, Mo., breeder of MERINO 34 lbs. to 38½ lbs. Extra rams and ewes for sale. Also Holstein Cattle.

POULTRY.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—W. E. Doud, Eureka, Kas., breeder of Plymouth Rocks. Eggs, \$1.50 per 13. Birds for sale at from \$1 to \$5 each.

A. D. JENCKS, 411 Polk street, North Topeks, Kas., breeds the Hawkins, Conger and Pitkin strains of Plymouth Rocks. Young stock for sale.

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

TGGS.—For nearly three (3) years I have been collecting choice birds and choice stock, without offering any for the market. I am now prepared to furnish a few eggs of the following varieties. The large White Imperial Pekin Duck, \$1.50 per 14 (two settings); Light Brahma, Plymouth Rock and Rose-comb Brown Leghorns, \$1.25 per 13. Valley Falls Poultry Yard, P. O. Box 237, Valley Falls, Kas. J. W. Hile, Prop'r.

T S. HAWLEY, Topeka, Kas., breeder of nine va-

THOROUGHBRED FOWLS.

Only the best fowls used. Send postal card for my new circular. Eggs for sale now. Satisfaction guaranteed.

15 PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS — \$1.50. Toulouse Geese Eggs, Thoroughbred Poland-China Hogs. Issac H, Shannon, Girard, Kas.

HIGH-SCORING WYANDOTTES AND B. LEG-horns. Eggs, \$2.00 per 13. Chickens for sale this fall. Address Geo. R. Craft, Blue Rapids, Kas.

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

BROWN LEGHORN EGGS — Pure blood and fine stock, from the celebrated Bonney strain of noted layers. Thirteen eggs for \$1.50; 39 for \$3.56. A few P.R. eggs, 13 for \$2.50—very choice stock. J. P. Farnsworth, 62 Tyler street, Topeka.

LANGSHANS!

I have a fine yard of pure-bred Langehans. Can pare a few settings of eggs at \$2.00 per 15. Warrant aggs to be fresh. Chickens for sale this fail. J. A. BUELL, BLUE RAFIDS, KAS.

EGGS FROM MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—
extra large, \$3 50 for 12. Plymouth Book eggs from
yard 1, \$2 50 per 13; yard 2, \$2.00 per 13 yards 3 and 4,
\$1.50 per 13. Pakin Duck eggs, \$2.00 per 10. H.V. Pugsley, Plattaburg, Mo.

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

ONE DOLLAR PER THIRTEEN—For Eggs from my choice Plymouth Rock Fowls and extra Pekin Ducks. Mark S. Salisbury, Box 31, Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS

S. URMY, 137 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas., Live Stock Auctioneer. Sales made in any part of the State. Correspondence solicited.

BARNES & GAGE, Land and Live Stock Brokers Junction City, Kas., have large lists of thorough-bred Cattle, Horses and Hogs. Special bargains in fine individuals. Correspondence solicited.

C. A. SAWYER, Manhattan, Kas., Live Stock Auc D. tioneer. Sales made in all the States and Canads Good reference. Have full sets of Herd Books. Com-piles catalogues.

600 Merino Sheep for Sale.

Mostly Ewes, acclimated and free from disease. I must sell as my range is all fenced.

J. C. DWELLE, Att'y at Law,
Florence, Kansas.

TIMBER LINE HERD HOLSTEIN CATTLE

POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

We are before the public for the year 1886 with some of the finest HOLSTEIN BULLS there is in the State, and COWS and HEIFERS of like merit.

At Prices to Suit the Times.

In Hogs, our herd has only to be seen to be admired. We have a fine lot of March and April Pigs. Ask for what you want.

W. J. ESTES & SONS, Andover, Kansas,

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM



F. R. FOSTER & SONS, TOPEKA, KAS Breeders and dealers in Thoroughbred and Grade HEREFORD CATTLE. Thoroughbred Bulls ready for service always on hand. Grade Hereford Heifers, singly or in car lots, for sale. Will take Cows for breeding on reasonable terms. All Bulls registered and guaranteed breeders. Come and see us. We can suit you,

Correspondence.

Notes From Southwestern Kansas. Kansas Farmer:

It is several weeks since I have found time to write you. I have been so much hurried with my wind-mill trade that I had no time for anything else. The Perkins wind-mill is like the Kansas Farmer in many respects. When people become acquainted with it they cannot profitably do without it and the older it grows the better it is. My sales have been extended into several adjoining counties-Pratt, Kiowa, Edwards, Rush, Hodgeman and Ness. So you will see that I have a pretty good opportunity to observe what is going on and the prospect of the coming crops and the thrift of farmers generally.

I was quite roughly handled by some of our Pawnee county editors for what I considered correct in my April report of the wheat crop. I think I reported one-half killed, which was quite below the real loss. There are a great many fine fields of wheat, although the straw is short. The most of the wheat is well filled and the berry seems plump. Rye is in about the same shape. Oats are a failure, as well as barley. The late good rain helps out late sowing very much. Corn and potatoes look fine every Grass is also good, as the season has been better suited for that crop, consequently stock is fattening fast where they have plenty of good water. The railroad town boom has also taken a gigantic growth many have become wealthy in a few weeks by investing therein (in their minds). Several of the new towns will be of great benefit to the settlers who have heretofore hauled their supplies long distances into the

Our people are extremely liberal and bidable. They will rush to the polls and vote bridge, court house, jail and railroad bonds, and every other variety of bonds except public road bonds, and lug their teams through the soft sand and mud when there is any (and we sometimes have mud in south-western Kansas), in order to support towns and build up cities, to assist and enrich a certain class of officers and speculators who would not hesitate to swindle them out of the last cent of their hard earnings. When will country people learn sense? Never, I suppose. If they would better their own interests they would soon become more independent. Let them build up the country and their own homes, and the towns and cities will take care of themselves, and railroads would be built all the same whenever they are needed. I suppose I will have to take a drubbing for this, but I don't care for that. I have thought some of procuring an almanac and a law book, and setting up as a land claim lawyer in some of our new towns.

There is quite a hydrophobia scare among our people now from the depredations of a mad dog that took a run last September. One boy that was bitten has lately died, and others are reported as being seriously affected. Several dogs have been killed that was known to have been bitten. One cow supposed to have been affected with hydrophia died yesterday.

Wheat harvest commences on Monday. Help seems to be plentiful at reasonable

Later.-Splendid rains all over the southwest. Corn looking fine.

W. J. COLVIN. Larned, Kas., June 16.

The Plum Pest.

It seems to me that there are ways to dispose of some of our insect enemies. The plum pest stings the plum, deposits an egg, that egg develops a worm which goes and winged insect. Picking and burning or scalding the faulty plums will accomplish something toward preventing another crop of curculios. The codling moth lives and develops in nearly the same manner. Nearly all winged insects seek light, therefore take a common out-door lamp (such as is used in torch-light processions) and suspend it over a tub of water, close to the water; place the tub in the orchard and note the result. The millers that produce the web-worm have been known to almost extinguish a small E. H. MARSH. camp-fire. Cedar Vale, June 14.

To the Breeders of French Draft Horses in America.

Kansas Farmer:

We are pleased to find a Stud Book for French Draft Horses successfully established by the Society of Agriculturists of France the highest authority on such matters in France with a membership of over 6,000 leading agriculturists and scientists, an active society of abundant means, and is to France what the Royal Agricultural Society is to England. They have undertaken this great work for the good of France, to vindicate and establish the genealagy of this grand breed of draft horses. With the active co-operation of the leading breeders of these horses in every province where they are bred, who, we are glad to know, have at last come to appreciate the necessity of reliable registration. This National Stud Book we welcome as the greatest achievement the French breeders have ever made since the successful introduction of these grand horses in America.

This is a stud book for the French breeders, and not for the dealers, recording under the strictest rules only pure-bred French draft horses, for not all of the registrations of the Percheron, Boulonais or the Normandie stud books that record all horses born within a specifed territory can be admitted, some of which have already been rejected on account of the Arabian or other cross. All transfers are required to be recorded which is a great deficiency in these local stud books.

At a meeting of the leading American importers held at Evreux during the concourse of May 27th, which was thought to be the largest meeting of American importers ever held in France, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

lutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We, as American importers now in France, recognize the New National Stud Book for French draft horses established by the Society of Agriculturists of France as in accordance with the spirit of the great majority of American importers, and is destined to be of great benefit to the French draft horse in both France and America; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we accord to said society our hearty support in their laudable endeavor to establish upon a sound basis a reliable register for French draft horses.

Resolved, That we give our hearty approval to the same, and that we urge the French breeders to promptly record their stallions, mares and offspring with as much of their genealogy as can be traced, in this New National Stud Book for the recognized benefit that a reliable stud book will be to this grand breed of draft horses.

Resolved, That we, as importers and breeders, endorse the action of the Society of Agriculturists of France, which is recognized as the highest authority in France in declaring that the draft horses of France known under the different local names are one and the same breed.

Unanimously adopted.

ne and the same breed.
Unanimously adopted.
T. BUTTERWORTH,
Secretary National French Draft Horse Association. Paris, France, May, 1886.

Business Outlook.

Special telegram's to Bradstreet's report with an unusual degree of unanimity, only a moderate activity in general commercial and industrial lines. This is conspicuous at Kansas City, where a check to the late heavy movement of merchandise is visible. Exceptions are noted at Chicago, St. Louis and Milwaukee, where there is fair business, as well as at Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth. New York and Boston each record a full average volume of transactions. The approach of the customary midsummer dullness is reported to characterize general trade at most interior points. The domestic money markets, with few exceptions, are unchanged, the funds offering being in excess of the demand. Money is active at Duluth and Milwaukee, only moderately so at Chicago, and notably less at Kansas City. The New York stock market continued to exhibit a bullish tendency this week, and prices generally advanced. Bonds are ungrateful, and now begin to look forward for usually strong. Money on call is easy at an enormous corn crop. Barring a few 11/2 to 2 per cent., and foreign exchange is strong, with continued gold shipments. Commercial paper is dull and scarce. Special crop reports to Bradstreet's continue favorable, the exceptions being in Kansas and Michigan. The wheat market continues dull and depressed. The first signs of firmness in the hog product are observed. Abundant rains in the cotton regions cause trouble from grass in the Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, and to a smaller extent in the Mississippi valley. Good stocks of tostrong, with continued gold shipments.

bacco at most points and generally fair crop, in some respects depress prices of the leaf. Raw wool is from 2 to 3 cents higher at interior markets. The late London sales ranging from 5 to 15 per cent. higher in prices stimulate the improved feeling here. The dry goods distribution for six months will compare favorably with the early half of last year. There is a better tone and a slight advance in some lines of bleached cottons. The next opening of woolen goods is expected to be at higher figures.

Gossip About Stock.

Dr. W. H. H. Cundiff, Pleasant Hill, Mo., writes us that he will hold a Short-horn sale at his farm, August 5th.

The capital invested in the dairy business in the United States is computed to be over \$200,000,000 and to employ 700,000 men and 1,000,000 horses.

The cattle sale of Messrs. Forbes at Anthony, Kas., last week, realized very fair prices, considering the attendance and condition of stock offered.

C. W. Talmadge, of Council Grove, Kan. places a breeders' card in this issue of his registered Jersey cattle. He will furnish a catalogue to any one interested in this famous breed.

O. F. Searl, of Solomon City, Kas., offers some bargains in the way of registered and grade Jersey cattle. Mr. Searl has been handling the breed for a number of years and can afford to sell at reasonable prices.

With the evidences of a fine crop of corn before us, it seems like a favorable opportunity to improve the swine herd by purchasing thoroughbred males, which can be bought cheaper at the present time than for

Inter-State Farmer: The Union Cattle company, of Cheyenne, has a barn near Omaha which is probably the largest structure of the kind in the world. It covers five acres and cost \$125,000. It accommodates 3,750 head of cattle.

Galbraith Bros., Janesville, Wis., write: We have received our fourth shipment of horses for this season from Scotland. All are in fine shape and are mostly two and three years old. Expect another shipment to arrive in three weeks."

N. White, of Elco, Kas., reports stock on his ranch in fine condition and all growing crops doing well, with prospects for a big harvest. Success will ever attend those who strive for its attainment. With choice cattle, good grass, pure water and proper treatment, money can and will be made rearing stock in almost any country.

Abilene Chronicle: Mr. J. A. Coleman, living on Holland creek, ten miles southwest of Abilene, shipped a lot of fine cattle a few evenings since, one weighing 1,940 pounds, another 1,760, and many others nearly as much. There were sixteen cars of cattle and hogs shipped out that evening and fourcars the evening before. There is not an evening but what a number of car loads of cattle and hogs are shipped from this point,

Norton Courier: The ideal farmer's horse is yet in the future. He should be neither a race horse, saddle horse nor a heavy draft horse, but should combine all the good qualities of the above breeds. In brief, he should be about sixteen hands high and weigh from twelve to fifteen hundred pounds. He should have a docile temper, hardy constitution, prompt and reliable. He should have the power of the Percheron and the endurance of the Canadian. The time is coming when we shall see this stamp of horses among the farmers.

During the past week Harper, Sumner, Sedgwick and other counties in the south and west part of the state have been the recipient of copious rains, for which everylocalities where the chintz bugs have invaded next to wheat fields, the corn is in

Mysteries in the Propogation of Mushrooms.

We have been requested to give our readers the way in which mushrooms are propagated. We do not suppose the cultivation of mushrooms will ever become general among our farmers, but there are many who reside in the neighborhood of cities and towns who may be interested in the matter. Mushrooms are propagated from spawn, sold in the form of bricks, and made as follows: A quantity of horse-dung, mixed with short litter, is composed with one-third part of cow-dung, and a small portion of good loam. This compost is cut up into bricks, which are to be set on edge, and frequently turned, until they become half dry. Then a couple of holes are to be made in each by means of the dibble, and in each hole is to be put a piece of spawn as large as a walnut. When the bricks are dry they must be piled upon a layer of dry horsedung six inches thick, and covered with sufficient fresh dung to produce a gentle heat through the whole. As soon as the spawn has spread itself through the bricks the process is ended, and they may be stored in a dry place, where they will preserve their vegetative powers for many years.

Beds for the culture of mushrooms are constructed in several different ways. Sometimes they are in the open air, when they require a covering of boards to prevent injury from cold or wet weather; at other times in boxes or baskets, in pits or frames, in sheds or moderately warm cellars; and again, in mushroom houses. The latter are decidedly the best when the necessary expense may be justified. They are sheds built in a dry place, ten feet wide, and of any length desired. A walk runs through the center, so as to accommodate a bed on each side of four feet in width. In the first place, it is necessary to procure a sufficient quantity of good horse-dung and make it up into a heap, which must be turned frequently to introduce regular fermentation. In two weeks all the rankness will probably have escaped, when it will be time to build the bed. The dung should be well shaken by the fork, and built up with perpendicular sides to the height of twelve inches, and then gradually drawn to the center like the roof of a building. In a mushroom house the beds should be three feet high on the back side, sloping toward the walk. Every forkful is to be well beaten into its place, so that the ends of the bed be even and firm. Cover the dung with straw or litter, in order to exclude frost and prevent the escape of the volatile gasses. In the course of ten days or two weeks the temperature will be sufficiently reduced and the covering is to be removed in order that one inch of fine loam may be laid upon the dung. On this plant the spawn, which has been broken into pieces of the size of a walnut, in rows six inches apart each way. Put on a second inch of mold, which, after being beaten smooth by spade, must be protected by the covering of straw. When the bed is in the open air it will need mats during stormy weather. Guard against the extremes of heat and cold, and of drouth and moisture. A medium temperature is probably somewhere about 60 deg. The covering of straw must vary in thickness from three to twenty-four inches, according to circumstances. When the mold appears too dry, a gentle application of tepid water should be given in the morning; in summer this may be necessary every other day, but in winter perhaps once a month. After each watering the covering ought not to be replaced for some fifty or sixty minutes.

If the operation be successful, young mushrooms may be expected in about five or six weeks after the date of spawning, although from a variety of causes, the time is frequently much longer. When the bed has been kept too hot and moist the spawn may have been destroyed, but in many cases requires only a little extra warmth or a gentle sprinkling of water, to produce a generous crop. In gathering mush-rooms, after the straw has been removed, each one is drawn up by a gentle twist of the fingers and the hole is then filled with earth. A knife ought never to be employed, because the stumps left in the ground become nurseries of maggots which prove very destructive to the succeeding growth. It will be seen that the cultivation of the crop is attended with a good deal of routine work be-fore the harvest is at hand.—Farm, Stock and Home.

Conditions for Corn-Growing.

Indian corn is undoubtedly the most important grain crop grown in this country. It is also the crop of which, more than any other, our farmers hold control of the world's markets. It is grown in southern Europe, but it is not likely ever to be produced in quantities much larger than required for consumption in its own locality. And as its value as food, for man or beast, becomes better known, it is sure to meet an increased demand from England and other countries of northern Europe. It is, indeed, though in growth a semi-tropical plant, better adapted for use in colder and more northern climates than in the south. Hence there can be no doubt that whatever corn we have to spare for years to come will be taken at fair prices. While our wheat exports the past year have fallen off, corn and its products have been proportionably in much better demand.

Corn is a crop which we can much better afford to grow and to export than wheat, for it is not a robber of that scarcest mineral fertilizer, phosphate of lime, as is the case with wheat. Without doubt the expense of restoring exhausted wheat lands is one reason why English farmers have been gradually lessening their wheat product and devoting more of their land to crops which will not impose this necessity. When we feel, as English farmers have done, the expense of restoring our wheat lands, some other crop will be substituted, and it is quite as likely to be corn as anything else.

Where corn fails on long-cultivated ground, it is more apt to be because the mechanical condition of the soil is bad rather than from lack of plant food. Fertility of one kind corn does need. It is a great devourer of available nitrogen or ammonia. But this, in soils containing much vegetable matter, is rapidly developed during summer by frequent cultivation. And yet, on even the richest soils, a small quantity of available nitrates, applied at planting time, will give corn a vigorous start, and cause it to mature several days earlier. The reason for this is that in early spring the ground is still cold, and no matter how much fertility the soil contains, it is not ready for use. Thus commerciai fertilizers are often profitably used on corn. Where wheat has been the main crop phosphate fertilizers are mostly used, but a nitrate would on most lands be better, for it is mainly to the very small percentage of ammonia that most phosphate fertilizers contain that they owe their good effects on corn.

Success in corn growing is largely dependent on thorough preparation of the soil. Corn loves warmth, and its feeding roots run near the surface. This must be made mellow and the heat secured by manure or sod fermenting in the soil and by shallow plowing. Another very important point is plowing early in the season, thus giving chance for sun and air to warm the seed bed before the corn is planted. As corn is usually and should be always planted on sod, the plowing can be done early, and while corn and potato stubble are yet unfit to work. By planting time this sod, if worked down, will begin to ferment, and thus furnish some bottom heat which is worth more to young corn than to any other grain.

Corn is often planted much too deep. The young plant loves warmth, and if the seed has been buried two, three, or four inches the shoot is imbedded in it to its detriment. Early in the season the soil is always colder than the air, and the closer corn is planted to the surface, provided the soil is compacted around the seed, the better it will grow. Planting too deeply is often one of the difficulties in drilling corn, especially if the field is rolled down after the seed is in. The rolling breaks down the ridges which the drill has made, covering the seed still more deeply, and when rain comes on heavy soil on seed thus covered the crop is stunted for weeks, and never fully recovers. In soil made mellow, as it should be, half an inch covering of seed corn is better than more. In a dry time this should be pressed down over the seed. If rain comes even this is not important. What is wanted is that the first roots of the corn plant shall start near the surface to receive the fullest benefit of the sun and warm air. Later in the season, as the ground becomes thoroughly heated and dryer, corn roots will run deeper. On heavy soils, however, they should always start near the surface.

Thorough cultivation through the growing

season is essential to making a good corn crop. Undoubtedly the teeth of the cultivator cut off many corn roots, but in a growing time these are quickly replaced and even increased in number to utilize the increased amount of plant food which the cultivation supplies. Some judgement is required in cultivating corn. Occasionally, late in the season, when the soil is excessively dry, it may be injurious. Corn roots may be cut off by the cultivator when the plant cannot readily replace them, and if this comes just when the corn is earing the tilling may do more harm than good. We have known a few such cases, only enough, however, to make the exceptions to the general rule that thorough cultivation of corn is beneficial, Except at earing time, when severe drought prevails, a day's work with horse and cultivator among the corn is worth more than any other work which the same force can possibly do on the farm.

Work for the Humane.

The American Humane association directs the attention of the public to the barbarities and abuses continually being practiced in various portions of the country, and oftentimes in localities and cities which are deemed very highly civilized. In order that the friends of the defenseless and helpless may know the extent of this evil, and devise measures for their relief, mention is here made of some of the

EXISTING CRUELTIES:

Animals in freezing and starying condition in exposed localities on the Western plains in the winter season.

Animals so horribly burned on their bodies through careless branding as to make wounds that never heal.

Animals severely wounded and tortured by clubs and long, sharp iron prods, when being loaded on stock cars.

Animals so cruelly crowded, trampled, starved and kept without water, when transported long distances by rail to market, as to make their meat unfit for food.

Horses compelled to endure excruciating torture by the over-check and other high check-reins, through the ignorance and pride thoughtless drivers.

Dogs and cats driven to desperation and madness from want of water.

Horses ruined in health and limb through being overloaded, lack of food and improper feeding.

Old, galled, crippled horses ill fed, overloaded, and generally abused by hard masters.

Cows compelled, through the penuriousness of their owners, to run the streets in many cities and villages, quenching thirst from mud puddles, pounded by clubs, beaten by stones, and mutilated by dogs, when driven from yards into which the animals force themselves because of hunger.

Calves with feet tied and tortured while being transported long distances, in distressed position, over rough roads, by butchers and others.

Fine horses, outrageously high checked and brutally over driven by drunken, careless and cruel drivers.

Pigeons wantonly wounded, mutilated and allowed to linger hours before death comes to their relief, at shooting tournaments.

Horses left standing in exposed positions, through severe storms, without covering. Beautiful song and useful birds needlessly

slaughtered by men and boys for sport.
Insects, birds and animals of various kinds cruelly put to death by thoughtless persons, when a little care would make death less painful.

The cruelty and savage instinct aroused by pugllism, cock and dog fighting.

The useless, barbarous cruelty inflicted on hares and foxes in allowing them to be chased and hunted by hounds for hours, as a sport.

The debasing, cruel effect on children by close confinement at labor, often in dark and unwholesome factories and other places?

The cruelties and beatings inflicted on patient, uncomplaining wives by brutal and drunken husbands.

The whippings and abuse endured by boys and girls who have been given into the charge of coarse and hard masters.

The starvation and neglect endured by infants and small children when left by their parents with those who promise to care for them.

The privation, distress and degradation of 247 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas.

little waifs of children, in the streets, who often have no one to protect them.

The deplorable condition of the horse, no longer useful, turned loose to starve and die; the child, whipped by the heartless parent; the discharged prisoner, whom no one will employ; the little tired cash boy and cash girl, that should have been, hours ago, in bed; the haggard, suken eyed, poorly paid sewing woman; the starving family, that can get no work; and many, many others not here mentioned.

Kansas Fairs for 1886.

Kansas Fair Association, Topeka, September 28 to October 1.

Western National Fair Association, (Bismarck) Lawrence, September 6-11.

Anderson County Fair Association, Garnett, August 24-27.
Bourbon County Fair Association, Fort Scott, October 5-8.

Brown County Exposition Association, Hiawatha, September 14-17.
Chase County Agricultural Society. Cottonwood

Chase County Agricultural Society, Cottonwood Falls, September 29 to October 1. Cherokee County Agricultural and Stock Association,

Columbus, September 7-10.

Coffey County Fair Association, Burlington, Sep-

tember 13-17.
Cowley County Fair and Driving Park Association, Winfield, August 30 to September 3.

Crawford County Agricultural Society, Girard, September 28 to October 1.

tember 28 to October 1.

Kansas Central Agricultural Society, Junction City,
September 21-23.

September 21-23.

Decatur County Exposition Society, Oberlin, October 12-14.

Dickinson County Agricultural and Industrial Association, Abilene, August 31 to September 3.
Elk County Agricultural Association, Howard, Sep-

tember 9-11.

Western Kansas Agricultural Fair Association, Hays City, October 5-8.

Franklin County Agricultural Society, Ottawa, September 27 to October 1.

Harvey County Agricultural Society, Newton, September 21-24.

Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Oskaloosa, September 28-30.

Johnson County Co-operative Fair Association, Ed-

gerton, September 20 23.

Pleasanton Fair Association, Pleasanton, September 14-17.

LaCygne District Fair Association, LaCygne, September 7-10.

Emporia Fair and Driving Association, Emporia,

Emporia Fair and Driving Association, Emporia,
July 5 7 and September 20-25.

Marion County Agricultural Society, Peabody, Sen.

Marion County Agricultural Society, Peabody, September 14-17.

Mystic Driving Club, horse fair, Marion, September

29 to October 1. McPherson County Fair Association, McPherson, September 14-17.

Marshall County Fair Association, Marysville, September 21-24.

Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical Asso-

ciation, Paola, September 21-24.

Morris County Exposition Company, Council Grove,
September 7-10.

Nemaha Fair Association, Seneca, September 14-17. Norton County Agricultural Association, Norton, September 28 to October 1.

Phillips County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Phillipsburg, September 21-24. Kaw Valley Fair Association, St. Marys, September

29 to October 1.

Rice County Fair Association, Lyons, October 5-8.

The Blue and Kansas Valley Agricultural Society
Manhattan, August 31 to September 3.

Saline County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association, Salina, September 7-10,
Arkansas Valley Agricultural Society, Wichita, Sep-

tember 20-24.
Smith County Agricultural Society, Smith Center

September 15-17.
Sumner County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Wellington, September 7-11,

Washington County Exposition Association, Washington, September 21-24.

Washington County Live Stock, Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Greenleaf, September 28-30. Kansas City (Mo.) Fat Stock Show, Kansas City, October 25-30.

Good live stock, like good clothes, cannot be exposed to all kinds of hardship without showing the fact of such harsh treatment.

On the 18th inst. Col. J. M. Strong, manager of the St. Joseph Herald. was fatally shot by Dr. S. A. Richmond, of that city, without any apparent provocation. Dr. Richmond is well known to many publishers, who were defrauded of their payment for advertising his Samaritan Nervine.

Consumption Can be Cured!

It has been thoroughly demonstrated that the above statement is a fact, patients having been cured, afterward died of other disease, and on examining the lungs scars were found, left by the other disease. This, however could only be done in the early stages, and Compound Oxygen is what did it. This wonderful remedy may be had by addressing "Western Compound Oxygen Company," 247 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas.

Book Notices.

The novelist-farmer, E. P. Roe, continues his practical talks on the culture of small farms by a valuable article on "The Raspberry" in *Harper's Magazine* for July.

In America there are only two monasteries maintained by the Trappist monks, and no monastic order has a more singular history or follows more rigid customs. One of these monasteries, in which the vow of perpetual silence is enjoined, is located at Dubuque, lowa, and the second is in Nelson county, Ky., a short distance from Louisville. This second is called the monastery of Gethsemane, and is the subject of a magazine article by Morton M. Casseday. The article, well illustrated, will appear in the Southern Bivouac for July.

AMERICAN SHORT-HORN HERD BOOK. Vol. XXX.—We are pleased to acknowledge the receipt of Vol. XXX of the A. H. B. from the hands of the Secretary of the American Short-horn Breeders' Association, Mr. J. H. Pickerell, Room 18, Montauk Block, Chicago, Ill. This volume is of the usual size, and well bound. It contains the pedigrees received from between the first day of January, 1885 and the first day of September, 1885. The bulls, recorded in this volume number from 68051 to 72271, occupy the first four hundred pages of the book, while the remaining 614 pages are composed of the pedigrees and index of the females. The price of this volume to members of this association is \$5.00, to non-members \$7.00. Every breeder of Short-horns who intends to stay in the business, should secure a full set of the American Short-horn

The strongest article in the forthcoming July Harper's is on "The New York Produce Exchange," by Dr. Richard Wheatly. Like his article in the previous volume on "The New York Stock Exchange," it is carefully written, replete with information and highly interesting. Every live business man will welcome such a thorough exposition of the great center of our mercantile system. The history of the institution is traced from the rude thatched shed in Peter Stuyvesant's time, about which the tradesmen clustered, to the present magnificent temple of commerce costing three and a quarter millions. The features of this colossal structure are detailed, and the method of its gigantic operations is fully explained. Twenty superb illustrations adorn the article five of them being full pages, and one of these represents the interior of the Chicago board of trade.

Electro-thermal, vapor and hot air baths at 247 Kansas avenue. Dr. McIntyer.

The National Teachers' Association meets in Topeka, July 13th. Several thousand teachers will be present, coming from all parts of the United States—a regular harvest of school ma'ams.

The wheat harvest which is practically over in Kansas shows a very fine quality of wheat, and the yield generally is better than was anticipated some weeks ago. Quality and not quantity may be said of the Kansas wheat crop for 1886.

To Threshermen.

I have for sale a second-hand Aultman & Taylor steam threshing outfit, thoroughly overhauled, repainted, and almost equal to new, which I will trade for land or cattle or sell on good terms to the right party.

Address S. H. PATRICK, 1311 W. 13th St., Kansas City, Mo.

The American Association of Nurserymen, which has been in session at Washington, elected officers on the 17th inst, as follows: President, C. L. Watrouse, of Iowa; first Vice-President, M. H. Hunt, of Illinois; Treasurer, A. R. Whitney, of Illinois; Executive Committee, S. D. Willard, of New York; U. B. Pearsall, of Kansas and L. E. Veltz, of Ohio. A resolution was adopted urging the passage of the oleomargarine bill pending before Congress. Also a very complimentary resolution, indorsing Hon. Norman J. Colman, Commissioner of Agriculture.

The Some Circle.

Eternal Love.

O Love of God, O Word that dwelt with Thee
In the beginning, ere the heavens were
spanned—
Thou who inhabitedst eternity
Long ere the earth had felt Thy forming
hand—
O holy Love, who madest man thine own,
And held him, weak and erring in Thy
heart—

heart— Thou who didst stoop for him from Thy

high throne— Thee we invoke, almighty as thou art.

Heart calleth unto heart the wide world o'er; Sweet friendship seeks her own, and lov-

ers' hands
With warm touch clasp as if to part no more,
And child and parent know Thy strong
commands.
'Tis Thou, great Love, who drawest into one
The world's vast currents, and by Thee

doth rise he soul's pure offering to God above, Of prayer and praise, a welcome sacrifice.

We speak thee not as those who do not know Thy mighty power, and handle o'er thy

More than befits, and lay thine honors low.
Nor see they work their own eternal shame. They take for thee the heart's first youthful

Of sentiment that dieth in a night.

In thy pure stead they worship passion low,
Dust of the dust, that lives but by thy

But not such we, as humbly we adore
Thee, mighty Love of God, strong as the
fire
That rises slow the mountain barriers o'er
And levels all in its restless ire.
Oh, pure art thou though as shining bergs
that shade
Still polar seas with clear and gleaming
crest:

Faithful as those great stars which thou hast That keep their appointed way, nor ever

To thee we bow, and yield thee fealty,
Thee will we serve, thee only will obey.
Once having known thy power, Oh how
could we
Endure a lesser might, a feebler sway?
Purge thy our hearts from weak and low
desire,
And make us like thyself, strong, true and

pure,
That touched by thee with consecrating fire
Our love shall with eternity endure. -Springfield Republican.

The Labor Question.

Here I sit doing nothing, absolutely nothing, and millions are on the verge of starva tion, while thousands have perhaps passed the verge. I haven't a cent to spare; limited means, mortgage and 8 per cent. drain is my condition. If I don't look closely to business I also will join the millions, and some other woman will sit still and cry over me, and shut her slender purse's strings. But suppose I had money, suppose I could, by doing without spring finery (and it would be no trouble to do that-I'm used to it)suppose I could send fifty dollars; to whom should I send it? There is a lurking suspicion in the minds of the masses that their money is much discounted when sent away to public charities; that is, in a great many cases. Like the missionary fund to which I once contributed so largely, 50 per cent. goes, we fear, to the collector. This is not always the case, and we believe is not half the time the case, yet we know of looseness in these charity matters. Lately I happened to have some acquaintance with the manner of disbursement in a recent charity distribution. I went to the officers' room. One came out in the ball. I told him I wanted \$8.75 for a lady and family. He asked me no questions, but returned to the hall, brought out the money and gave it to me without receipt. What was to hinder me from asking for \$12? What was to hinder him reporting \$12 given to me? Nothing. With no receipt to show, my reputation and his were at stake if there had been any dis- luminate them. Let everybody understand pute about the transaction. That is clearly no way to do business; and since money is for the borrower, good times for the lender, a great temptation, since its wrong acquirement is the prime cause of all our troubles in this labor question, the first thing every organization ought to do is to insert. in its constitution that any member short in accounts is hereby expelled. I don't know of a labor organization that hasn't at some time or other been short. In one ladies' lodge in the north part of the State, the treasurer lent it to her, and it is still out and likely to gress, for not one in a million of us ever gets

office expired, she bought a new cashmere, trimmed it in something costing \$2.50 a yard, buttons 75 cents a dozen, and hired it made She was another one who "must have these

But the starving millions? I do not ask you to get up a collection, nor to contribute a nickel of your own hard earnings, but I do ask you to stop and think, you, the law and order leagues all over this land. You are largely poor men, and your interests are our interests. You say the southwestern strike hurt your business, and you have lost-you don't know how much money by it. We agree to all that. We agree that the strike was ill-timed and ill-advised, and has resulted in untold misery to the strikers themselves, the greatest of which is the bitter feeling it has engendered between them and yourselves. In the main they are respectable men, have homes and families among you, and have the interests of this country at heart as much as you have-more so, according to evidence, for they have seen the wrongs of crying millions, and are lending their mite to help relieve them, not their money, but their influence, their smpathy, and their moral support. Cannot you see there is something vitally wrong? Distribution is not right when men willing to work and their families are starving while there is wealth everywhere stored away. Prices are ruled by corporations, and their rule has been for their own pockets. Naturally, since until quite recently, this world has been run upon the principle of self-preservation, or "everybody for himself and the devil catch the hindmost."

There must be a lot of devils to pick up the present stragglers! You object to these southwestern strike men because they blunderingly stopped the caravan and went back to assist these stragglers. Didn't help them much, and only got left themselves. Yes, but they gave the leaders a wrench they'll not soon forget, besides they attracted by their noise and disorder the eyes of the philanthropist who is with his calm reason trying to help extricate us all.

But it is to you who I wish to speak. You who are fellow-workers, and yet bitterly opposed to this soft-hearted brother who would like to help the oppressed. You have petitioned their old employers not to reinstate them, and they have gladly obeyed you. They have, so it is reported, black-listed these men, and they cannot go to work elsewhere under their own name. You have in one case asked a company to discharge men in no way connected with the strike, but belonging to the K. of L. In short, you have acted in a cold-blooded, cruel manner, not in keeping with the last-quarter-of-th :-nineteenth-century ideas. Summing up-gentle men, you are away behind the times.

In this late strike, it was enough to punish the leaders. I know of men who didn't approve, but who went out on principle, and who staid out for the same, being asked to quit the K. of L. They were treated with the same-shall I say inhuman?-barbarity. Some must mortgage their homes to live, others must sell their household furniture, and all must remain idle, or go away and deny their principles, or else going away will not help them. Is this right? Is it not rather devilish? Don't you know that money has all along bought our liberties and rights from our representatives? Don't you know we have no sure means of redress? We don't know what to do for a certainty, so we kick out blindly in that direction. Of course, we kick some brother's shins and get our own kicked in return, but anybody can see the good work is going on. What is Congress doing? It is slowly waking up. If it is not fond of us, it has got almost afraid to walk off in open daylight with our earnings.

A little more light among us and we'll ilthat contracted currency means hardship or that it is a robbing of the poor and fostering of the rich. A great deal of our trouble can be cured in Congress, and we should look sharply to the men we send. Above all things don't take a chronic professional, but select your man first for moral worth, and then intelligence and natural ability should have weight. It really ought not to make a bit of difference to any of us-prolacked \$10 of having enough. The lodge vided he's the right man-who goes to Con-

remain so. A month before her term of an office, and we should not work for that Lay aside greed for personal gain and work for principle and emancipation. Until we do that, we will not advance much. As long as we keep ourselves ready to sell out to the highest bidder we will stay pretty much where we are. But, thanks to the Great Divine Providence, the buying of men's souls is about over. None but a few professionals now deal in the article. How easy it is, in reading Congressional news, to pick out the men who work for corporations, presumably bribed, and those who do not work for any side, but are neatly astride the fence ready to go over to the winning side. And semioccasionally we see a fearless champion espouse the weak side and use his energies in a field where he cannot hope to have immediate success. We should watch such men and send them again, and again. In conclusion we will say that the Knights of Labor have acted foolishly wrong in more than one instance. For example, boycotting newspapers for editorials against them. They should remember that the freedom of the press is the palladium of our liberties. Yes, they have sinned in a few isolated instances in this way, and occasionally they have oppressed where they have had the power. This misuse of power is probably the secret of your animosity, but you should not descend to their level by using your present power still more tyranically. When I say descend to their level, I mean the level of the very few leaders who have for the last six months disgraced the order. They gained their power by the usual political tricks, and in the main they are unsuccessful politicians, who, missing everything else, are trying to boost themselves into popularity under the protection of this organi-

> Finally, to the law and order league, we would say: Look carefully and act justly toward your brother. Don't array yourself upon the side of oppression. Don't let England, that aristocracy-ridden country, send up a majority, or at least a respectable minority, that is far ahead of you in real living CHERRIE. light.

Parsons, Kas.

The Baby at Church.

Babyhood is the truest democracy, after all. The little autocrats in arms rule with the potent power of helplessness; but they are all kings together. Their cooing and crying are in a universal language, and the primal instincts are strong within them, not much modified by what must be regarded in some of its aspects as the blunder and misfortune of civilization. They know nothing of the artificial distinctions created by wealth and education. Caste is unknown among babies. The offspring of the peasant would roll and creep and crow and suck their little fists, pull hair and kick, quite unabashed, among the infant scions of kings, while the swaddling clothes of royalty convey no sense of distinction to their wearer. The infant has this attribute of the skies whence it is fabled to come: It is no respecter of persons.

All this apropos of the baby that was baptized in the little country church where the President and his bride worshipped on Sunday morning. It is described as "a blueeyed and particularly wide-awake baby, who was "engaged in the act of sucking a very plump and white little fist when brought forward, and continued this diversion with only occasional intervals during the ceremony." This is true to life. There is nothing like the unconscious independence of a healthy baby. "Beyond a slight expression of surprise when the water was sprinkled on its head," continues the account, "it manifested a rather contemptuous indifference to the proceedings, and was wholly unabashed by the fact that a newlymarried President of the United States was present, and that the bride of the Presiden was watching the proceedings with a great deal of interest"-an interest, it is not to be doubted, that kindled into warmer kindliness when the blue-eyed baby was christened "Frances." "Bless its little heart," as the mothers everywhere would say, may the presence and the coincidence that marked its baptism prove a good omen for life .-Boston Herald.

"I have no appetite," complain many sufferers. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives an appetite and enables the stomach to perform its duty.

The Talkers.

There is frequently a laugh at the person who is called the talker of the family; he or she has to be the subject for numerous jokes; and all the fun in the house which is aimed at any one in particular falls on the devoted head of the one who is considered the talkative member. But wouldn't we be a more intelligent people, wouldn't we know more of each other, and be better able to form real opinions of our own and then to express them,-if this "talking" were made something of an art?-if conversation were taught, and young people were helped to become able to use their mother-tongue in a pleasing and profitable way? There are very many of us who, when we meet our friends, are obliged to fall back on the prolific subject of the weather, if we say anything, simply because we haven't the power to put into words just what we think or feel. We, any of us, have thoughts that we would have no hesitancy about expressing at any time if we only had the power of putting them into pleasant sentences; and if one has that power, it is a great gift, for he is nearly always able to be easy in manner, pleasant and entertaining to strangers, and a real comfort in his own home.

There are many people who are naturally timid about using words, to whom the task of talking to a stranger is very burdensome, and who, even among their own friends, feel lost and awkward, because they cannot find something to talk about. If such people had while young some little training in carrying on a conversation, what a help they would find it when they got out in the world where they must carry their share of burdens of every kind, including the seemingly small one of doing the talking! for though often said that some one must do it, this isn't true, as every timid person will readily testify. Every child who is encouraged to talk, even though it is sometimes tiresome to answer all the strange questions the busy little brains will originate, grows better able every day he is so encouraged to put his thoughts into proper shape, and to think to a better purpose; for he often becomes able to think, not for himself alone, but to have his thoughts always ready to share with others. Then let not the talkers of the world despair, for they are more easily able to acquire an easy conversational power because of the natural ease with which they put their thoughts into words; but let them try always to put only the best they have into words, and so use them that they shall be a comfort, in one way or another, to the listeners. And let those who find it difficult to talk try always to exert themselves to be as easy in conversation as possible, remembering that it is not what we have stored up in the mind that does those about us good so much as it is the knowledge we impart through our speech. Dividing ideas with our neighbors multiplies them for ourselves. Speech is the gift which gives man the greatest advantage over the animals; then let us make of it the most in our power .- Mrs. Kedzie.

And to be wroth with one we love Doth work like madness in the brain.

The good need fear no law;
It is his safety, and a bad man's awe.
—Ben Johnson.

If all the world were playing holidays,
To sport would be as tedious as to work;
But when they seldom come, they wish'd for
come.
—Shakespeare.

I think my baby's weight in gold, With all the gems of earth, Though multiplied a hundred-fold, Would not be half his worth; And yet it is not many days
Since first my darling came,
And knew so little of our ways,
Had neither clothes nor name.

When all the overwork of life Is finished once and fallen Is finished once and fallen asleep, We shrink no more beneath the knife, We shrink no more beneath the kinte,
But having sown prepare to reap.
Delivered from the crossway rough,
Delivered from the thorny scourge,
Delivered from the tossing surge.
Then shall we find—please God!—it is
enough?

Not in this world of hope deferred,
This world of perishable stuff;
Eye hath not seen, nor ear hath heard,
Nor heart conceived that full enough;" Here moans the separating sea,
Here harvest fall, here breaks the heart;
There God shall join and no one part,
All in one Christ, so one—please God—with
me.
—Christina Rosetti.

The Houng Folks.

Turned Out to Die.

Turned out to die! The faithful horse You mounted twenty years ago
A laughing boy, and galloped past
Amid the whirling flakes of snow.
A better friend man never had
Than Dobbin with the gentle eye;
But now a stranger's in his stall,
For you have turned him out to die.

Have you forgot the stormy night
When little Ned was taken ill?
The way to help was long and dark,
Skirting the spectre-haunted hill.
Old Dobbin failed you not that time,
Though lightning cut the inky sky;
He bore you to the doctor's door, And now he's been turned out to die.

shame! call back the trusted friend, And shelter from the biting blast The good old horse that served you well' In happy times forever past. What if when age has bleached your hair, Your children, without tear or sigh, hall say, "You've served us long enough: Father, we turn you out to die?"

One touch of nature it is said One touch of nature it is said,
Doth make the whole world kin, and now
Call homeward from the meadows bare
The old companion of the plow;
Give Dobbin true the warmest stail—
The one he graced in years gone by;
He's been a noble friend to you;
Beneath the old roof let him die! -T. C. Harbaug, in Youth's Companion

Here's a pretty mull, Berry,
You've sent in your bill, Berry,
Before it was due, Berry,
Your father, the elder, Berry,
Would never have been such a goose, Berry,
You needn't look black, Berry,
For I don't care a straw, Berry,
I belong to the bar, Berry,
And I'll make you feel blue, Berry,
If you don't go slow, Berry.

Iceland's Hospitality.

All members of an Iceland family sleep in one room, and this, indeed, often serves all purposes save that of kitchen. Very narrow, and from six to twenty feet long, according to the size of the family, with a row of low bunks on either side, leaving a space three or four feet wide down the center, these rooms are lighted by one small window at the end, ventilated by the door or the trap through which they are entered from below and warmed by the heat of the bodies collected in them. The steeplypitched roof, constructed of rafters and overlapping boards, and covered on the outside with a thick layer of growing turf, rests on low walls, and makes it impossible to stand upright, except under the ridge. The priest's houses and a few others have guest chambers, with sometimes a stove, which is only used on extraordinary occasions, owing to the difficulty of transporting fuel from the seaports.

Parties of theorists stop where there is a church and shiver out the night on the eight-inch wide benches, the vestment chests or the floor, but if there are only one or two of you, and no guest room, or that is already filled, you generally share, for experience's sake, in the somewhat promiscuous nightly packing of the family-for experience's sake, mind you, and you always get it, as well as the only good idea of the home life of the people.

Upon this evening I found myself in a room smokily and dimly lighted by seal oil, burned with a wick of cottongrass in a lamp of brass, much like the ancient lamps of the Greeks, but furnished with an overhanging arm and a swivel and boathook arrangement, which permits of its being stuck or hung wherever the user wishes. Two bunks on one side and one on the other were literally full. In one a man and two boys, in another two women and children, and in the third three men, all sleeping like sardines in a box, the head of one on the same pillow as the feet of his bed-fellows, and beings probably was by beings inhuman.

After shaking up the many boxes and bundles under this rude mattress, and giving an extra poke or two to the feather or down bed, which is the only form of covering known in Iceland, one of the girls motioned us to the bed where we were to sleep (an Iceland gentleman was to share my bed), and then, as if it were an every-day occurrence to shock the senses of a modest travelers, while we were still undressing she, with two others, proceeded to disrobe

me by a warning to secrete my valuables I might have, but as he was an Icelander I thought it better to follow his advice than to trust to the proverbial honesty of his countrymen, and I was soon unconscious, breathing carbonic acid gas by the cubic yard, but in sweet oblivion until awakened during the general turn-out next morning.

The daylight revealed nothing new, except, perhaps, the many little articles stuffed into every nook and crevice. Furniture is scarce, and a chest of drawers a luxury in an Icelandic habitation, and odds and ends are hung on nails in the roof, stuffed into the cracks in boxes hidden away under the mattresses in the bunks. Horn spoons, knives and forks, bits of cloth, needles. books and fishhooks were tucked promiscuously away, and old clothes and fish hung over lines stretched lengthwise of the ridgepole. It was interesting to see the men, after slipping into the few clothes they had removed upon retiring, sit on the edge of the beds chatting and sipping the coffee brought by the women.

Several times I was roused from my musings by the rustling of the disarranged covering in a bed which I had supposed empty, and presently a half-naked child would stare up from the depths and stare in open-eyed wonder at the stranger, who returned the gaze with a sense of the ludicrous rising within him. From beds where I had counted three the night before four had already risen, and how many more were to follow? At the other end of the aisle a mattrass spread upon the floor had served for the resting place of three more girls, whose accustomed bunk myself and companion had probably occupied. By this time I had begun to feel the need of a little clean air, and, getting into my clothes, I descended to the guest-room, where I breakfasted on mutton and turnips, but lightened this time with a cup of chocolate and some English crackers.-Iceland Cor. Philadelphia Press.

Lincoln's Gettysburg Oration. To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune

SIR-A Pittsburg correspondent in the Tribune calls attention to the discrepancies existing in the oration of President Lincoln, as printed in Greeley's "American Conflict," vol. II., page 657, and in the St. Nicholas "Treasure-box of Literature" for June. I think the facts are as follows: The latter is a correct copy of the speech as actually delivered, for it corresponds in the points detailed with the print of it given in the official volume published by the State of Pennsylvania. But Mr. Lincoln subsequently revised the speech, and in April, 1864, he sent to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Fair, at Baltimore, an autograph copy of the speech so revised. This is, no doubt, the form in which Mr. Lincoln desired that it be known to posterity. The copy in Greeley's "Conflict," which was published in 1866, is correct -barring pronunciation-except in three respects. In the first sentence "upon" is used for "on," in the last sentence an "and" is inserted before the clause "for the people;" and in the seventh sentence the word "poor" before "power" is omitted.

I inclose an accurate copy of Mr. Lincoln's manuscript, which may profitably be printed for purpose of precise information. Very respectfully, EDWARD MCPHERSON. Gettysburg, Pa., July, 1881.

THE OBATION.

Four-score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of the space that was not occupied by human | that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate we can not consecrate—we can not hallow -this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the and take possession of the bunk opposite living, rather, to be dedicated here to the

ours, until "the last in bed put out the light." My companion somewhat surprised for us to be here dedicated to the great task for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us-that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vainthat this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom-and that Government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Laugh of a Child.

The following on "The Laugh of a Child," is one of the most eloquent utterances of that most wonderously eloquent talker, infidel though he be, Robert Ingersoll: "The laugh of a child will make the holiest day more sacred still. Strike with the hand of fire, oh weird musician, thy harp strung with Apollo's golden hair, fill the vast cathedral aisles with the symphonies sweet and dim, deft toucher of the organ keys; blow, bugler, blow until thy silver tones do touch and kiss the moonlight waves, and charm the lovers wandering 'mid vine-clad hills. But now your sweetest strains are discords all compared with childhood's happy laugh-the laugh that fills the eyes with light, and every heart with joy. Oh, rippling river of laughter! Thou art the blessed boundary line between the beasts and man, and every wayward wave of thine doth drown some fretful fiend of care. Oh, laughter, rose-lipped daughter of joy! There are dimples enough in thy cheeks to catch and hold all the tears of grief."

A California farmer sent \$5 to a man in the East in exchange for six gourd seeds warranted to produce gourds to capacity of 40 gallons. After waiting long for the seeds to sprout, he investigated and found that they were artistically out of bass wood.

Italian bees are sold at \$5 a colony in parts of Georgia. They increase at the rate of 100 per cent. per annum. One bee-keeper reports having taken 1,200 pounds of honey from 40 colonies this spring. The honey, extracted from the comb, sells at 10 cents a pound.

The Brooklyn man who won the \$100 prize for the idea of a cartoon in the last issue of the Judge, is a street car conductor, a man of education, a graduate of Yale College, who has been unfortunate in his business relations and has taken that situation as a means of earning bread.

A pickerel was caught in a cornfield in the Rock river, Ill., bottoms while engaged in husking corn. The water of the river has covered the bottoms for eight months, and much of last year's corn remains ungathered in the fields. The fish swim into the fields and nibble the grains of corn out of the husks.

The Russians have an efficient way of managing runaway horses. They take a cord made into a slip-noose, which is passed around the animal's neck. The other end is placed where the driver can easily reach Any attempt to run away results in tightening this cord, which soon brings the animal to terms.

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THE KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

Published Every Wednesday, by the

KANSAS FARMER CO.

OFFICE: 273 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

H. C. DEMOTTE, - - - President. H. A. HEATH, - Business Manager. W. A. PEFFER, - - Editor-in-Chief.

The Kansas Farmer, the State Agricultural paper of Kansas, is also the official State paper for publishing all the Stray Notices of the State, and is kept on file in every County Clerk's office.

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ADVERTISING.

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Address KANSAS FARMER CO.

KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

The dispatches from Parsons, Kansas. June 18th, announce that seventy-three arrests have been make of persons who participated in the late strike.

The wool clip for Kausas this season, which falls below the average, as far as the quantity is concerned, is meeting with quick sales. Wool buyers have already secured at least two-thirds of the entire clip.

The KANSAS FARMER and friends acknowledge the receipt of a cordial invitation to attend the commencement exercises of the Salina Normal University on the evening of July 1st and afternoon and evening of July 2d.

Last week Governor Martin issued his proclamation organizing Seward County. Springfield was declared the temporary county seat. The census returns made to the Governor show a population of 2,555, of which number 843 are house-

Congress shows a disposition not to tinker with the tariff this session, as was shown by the third defeat sustained on the 17th inst. by Mr. Morrison's bill to revise the tariff laws. The House, by a majority of seventeen, refuse to consider his famous tariff bill.

Our thanks are cordially tendered to Mr. Adams Earl of La Fayette, Ind., for a nicely framed lithographed copy of his famous Sir Bartle Frere group of Herefords, including the famous bull himself and his now renowned grade sons, the prize winning steers exhibited at the last fat stock show at Chicago.

Hon. Thomas Ryan was again renominated for Congress at the Emporia convention last week. This makes six times that he has been nominated in Messrs. Peters, Morrill succession. and Perkins have also been renominated for Congress. It is gratifying that none of them had to leave their duties at Washington in order to secure this indorsement accorded them.

At the regular monthly meeting of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, held the 9th inst., resolutions were adopted favoring the pas- place, sage of the bill taxing butter substitutes, which recently passed the lower pains to get correct information from House, and is now pending before the all parts of the county concerning crops Senate for passage. The New York of all kinds, and from reliable reports Board of Trade favor it because it is to the interest alike of producer, consumer and honest dealers.

Results of the Rain.

The results of the recent general soaking rains all over Kansas has had a tendency to brighten up everything and everybody. Many of our Eastern friends have predicted an old-time drougth throughout the West, and in Kansas in particular. The reports that now looks forward to an unusually have gone abroad regarding the outlook for a small wheat crop in Kansas has caused the chronic croakers both at home and abroad to almost out-do themselves in predicting manifold disasters for Kansas.

The late heavy rains have been of immense value to the oat crop, which Kansas can feed the world this winter. was heading out quite low, causing it to fill out better, especially is this true of the late sown oats. It has improved the prospect for the crop of oats considerable over that of the reports of June 1st. The same is also true of the hay crop. The pastures and orchards have also been much refreshed.

Everything at the present time promises well for the largest crop of corn ever grown in Kansas. The good stand and fine condition of the largest acreage ever planted bids fair to compensate for the shortage of the wheat vield.

The following paragraphs from a few of the State papers expresses the general good feeling:

Lyndon Journal: Never before in the history of Kansas has the corn crop looked so well at this time in the season, as now.

Manhattan Mercury: The heavy rains this week have added millions to Kansas. The oat crop and vegetables have suffered, but corn never looked better.

Abilene Chronicle: We have been blessed with fine rains recently, and those of our people who were getting nervous may possess their souls in peace for awhile longer, as this last needed rain will just make the oats and corn boom.

Peabody Gazette: Copious rains visited this region several times this week, and corn is climbing heavenward hand over hand. "The earth rejoiceth and the heavens are glad." Farmers ditto.

McPherson Republican: The prospect for corn is better than it ever was. There will be quite an amount of wheat of the finest quality, oats will be short, but enough for home use. Broom corn will be a good crop and all other crops promise a big yield.

Junction City Republican: This section was favored with a glorious rain last Monday and Tuesday nights, much to the relief of everybody. The dry, hot weather of the last few weeks caused general anxiety concerning the crops, and the dust had become almost intolerable, but this rain has allayed all fears as to crops, and relieved us of the pesky" dust.

Oneida Monitor: The recent rains have made corn and other cereals fairly boom. Never in the history of the country has crops looked better at this season of the year. Farmers report their crops comparatively free from weeds, and should the season continue favorable there will be more corn raised in Kansas than would take to supply

her for three years. Valley has received an average of one good rain each week throughout the spring season, and consequently crops of all kinds never looked better any

Mound City Progress: We have taken more brilliant prospect for immense here by exaggeration. There has not of the State.

localities wheat, oats and flax are made.

Lincoln Republican: The recent rains through Kansas has added materially to the already strong probability of good crops until all fear of a failure in this direction has passed away and every one prosperous year.

Lebo Light: The rain Wednesday morning put a broad smile on the faces of the farmers. They all report corn growing very fast and the best prospect for a good crop at this time of the year for many years. If nothing happens,

Freeport Leader: The rain of yesterday morning will check the chinch bugs in their work of devastation and raise the drooping spirits of the farmers. Let us all give thanks.

Newton Republican: It is a glorious rain this country has been receiving the past two days. The water came straight down in gentle showers and the ground is thoroughly soaked. There never was a better prospect for corn in this country than there is to-day. The farmers are smiling and everybody is feeling happy.

Cedar Vale Star: The corn crop, generally speaking, was never so grandly promising at this time of the year in this section as now. We have questioned farmers from all directions, and the uniform testimony is to the effect that such a prospect was never before known in this country of big and unfailing corn crops. Give us a little more of the heavenly blessing called rain, and 1886 will be entered as the corn year for southern Kansas.

Medicine Lodge Cresset: Another rain yesterday (Wednesday) morning. It was a regular corn tickler, dust-settler, and gully-washer. It caused great gobs of gladness to encompass the countenances of the husbandman. The corn gently rustles in the breeze to-day and thus shows its appreciation, the farmer figures on the crib and that handsome house that he will build this fall. The wife will have new gowns, the children copper-toed shoes, and his stock shall have plenty of feed to keep out the chill of winter.

Whiting News: Wednesday at break of day the clouds began to weep copious tears. It was soon evident that the result would be a real business rain--a soaker, and never in the history of our State was a rain hailed with more rejoicing. Not because crops had greatly suffered for want of rain, but ever since planting time there had been only moderate showers; just enough to keep corn growing and give farmers full time to ultivate with favorable weather to kill weeds. But now farmers being perfectly ready and corn having attained such size as to really need rain; hence the anxiety and the rain.

Stockton Western News: On Monday evening and Tuesday morning Rooks county was visited by a glorious rain. Spring wheat and oats were beginning to suffer from the dry weather, but it only gave the farmers a chance to put their corn in excellent condition.

Topeka Daily Capital: The A., T. & S. F. land office have received reports of ceived yesterday show that there was a past. heavy rain last night as far west as Kendall, in Hamilton county. The worth millions of dollars.

people in other localities, especially hopes to chronicle the success of more we are able to note that, taking the east, have had much to say about dry representative fairs in Kansas for 1886 county over, there never has been a Kansas, and have held people back from than ever known before in the history

yields of all kinds of grain. In many been so much said since we have had good rains and the poor old Eastern States are burning up and being visited with all sorts of worms. Some papers have been kind enough to recognize our prosperous condition, and are dropping their selfishness enough to mention the fact that we are having abundant rains.

Your County Fair.

Now is the time to make up your mind to do something for your home fair. Every farmer and every citizen should not only resolve but do something for his local fair. 'The county fair is supposed to represent the products and resources, as well as the intelligence and enterprise of your county. This being a fact it is incumbent upon every citizen to do whatever is possible for him to do consistently, at least do something to encourage the institution. The getting up of fairs is at best a thankless business. Fair managers, as a rule, receive little credit for their laudable efforts, while on the other hand they are sure to be the recipients of much abuse, fault finding, and criticism. Many people go to their home fair and make themselves particularly obnoxious to the few public spirited citizens who have made the fair by their contributions and exhibits, by rudely criticizing everybody and everything and loudly averring that they could beat this or that exhibit at home. Nothing is more disgusting to unprejudiced visitors and investment-seeking strangers than this chronic style of declaiming and grumbling from the very persons who should be identified with the institution.

The county fair should represent the resources, intelligence and enterprise of your county. Products of the farm, orchard, field, shop, the home, in fact every industry, business, profession, and institution of the county should be represented by its best products and offerings. Amusements and daily attractions of a high order should be proyided. So that every class of people might come together, have a good social time, getting acquainted with each other, compare notes with your neighbor, learning how this and that success was made in your line of business, and studying the relation of your business with that of some other. Every one could well afford two orthree days recreation at a representative fair and at the same time profit himself by observation and inquiry.

Every farmer, merchant and manufacturer, has something that he or his home can exhibit that will be of interest to hundreds of others as well as creditable to himself. Think what a showing your county would make if one in ten did something in this way. If fair managers received the hearty co-operation of the citizens of the county there would be no excuse for their licensing anything that was questionable for the sake of providing a revenue to meet expenses. Jockeying horsemen would find it difficult to absorb the bulk of the premium money. When jockeys and gamblers outnumber the farmers and heavy rains on the night of the 17th, as business men who take an interest in Toronto Register: Another nice rain far west as Cimarron, extending also the fairs, is it any wonder that these Vednesday. So far, the Verdigris south from Newton to the line of the societies fall into disrepute, and an Indian Territory, but there was no institution that might prove valuable rain west of Garden City. Reports re- to the county has become a thing of the

Indicate to the managers of the fair association that you propose to be idensouthwest is rejoicing, as the rain is tifled with the fair this year. Don't let any prejudice or personal matter stand Garden City Sentinel: Papers and in your way. The KANSAS FARMER

The Kansas State Veterinary Medical Association.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Kansas State Veterinary Association was held at the office of the State Veterinarian on the 17th inst. The committee on the purchase of books for the library of the association reported the following additions to the association's library: "Hill's Bovine Medicine,""Fleming's Surgery,""Griswell's Manual of Equine Medicine," "Cobbold's Parasites," "The Horse's Foot," by Tundell; "Animal Castration," by Tiantard, and a volume on "Equine Medicines," presented to the association by Dr. A. A. Holcombe.

Dr. John Nott, Clay Center, and Dr. McCasey, of Concordia, were proposed for membership. President Holcombe gave notice that at the next meeting he would urge the passage of resolution that no change be made in the by-laws except it be made in writing and then lay over one meeting.

Dr. Chas. E. Gragg, of Ellsworth. then read a well prepared and professional paper on the subject of "Paraplegia, or Paralysis Caused in Horses and Cattle by the Eating of Millet." A general discussion of the paper followed, exceptions were taken to the points made in the paper as regards the dangerous effects of excessive feeding of millet causing paralysis.

Dr. Hooven: Other causes than millet had caused paralysis. Cases of paralysis had been known to him where millet had never been fed.

Dr. Epperson: Had not known of any cases of paralysis being produced by excessive millet feeding, although he had known it to cause rheumatism and indigestion.

Dr. Young: Some serious results had occurred in his vicinity from overfeeding millet, but the cases were more of a rheumatic tendency. No serious results had been observed from feeding millet to cattle. The oily substance of ripe millet seed stimulated the action of the kidneys unduly causing bad results.

Dr. Gragg called the attention of those present to the number of cases in Ellsworth county treated and almost every one traced the cause to millet feeding, especially to horses. No bad results were noticed in feeding millet to cattle, unless an excessive feed to pregnant cows, which caused them to abort.

Dr. Holcombe had about concluded that a greater number of cattle had died from paralysis than all other known causes. The statement that paralysis being caused by overfeeding millet was too broad and hasty. He had found as little bad results from millet as any other feed. The best time to cut millet for feed is just before ripening. It is more digestible if cut then, consequently better feed. If the seed is allowed to ripen, the hard-cased seed passes through the system in its entirety and the harm is caused in this way by irritating the alimentary canal, unduly exciting the kidneys, etc. Any rough coarse food causes bad results. Millet is no more dangerous than fodder or prairie hay, the latter often causing impaction after grass starts in the spring if not burned off. Recently seven head of cattle out of a herd of seventy died from this cause. The sympt general weakness, measured temperature, slow heart beat, and weakness in hind legs. These conditions are often apparent in autumn and are caused by indigestion from feeding old grass. dried cornstalks, and causes impaction of the third stomach. The nerves being affected by this impaction causes the cerebral derangement. Dr. Hoover was to discuss diseases peculiar to both Dig dirt away from the roots infested, for fine wools is largely owing to the afternoon, June 28th.

horses and cattle and come to any definite conclusions, owing to the difference of their anatomy and their different modes of digestion. He then described a disease affecting horses in Lyon, Osage, and Wabaunsee counties which he termed "bastard strangles." This statement was followed by a general talk on strangles, distemper, etc.

Dr. W. D. Epperson, of Ottawa, read a paper on "Enteric Paraplegia," that was well received. A vote of thanks was tendered to the essayists of the evening.

A resolution was unanimously adopted naming the Kansas Farmer as the official paper for this association.

At the next meeting, which will be the annual one, Thursday, September 16th, the matter of chartering the organization will come up for action. Dr. D. P. Young, of Abilene, will prepare a paper, subject to be announced later. This will be a very important meeting and it is hoped that every member of the association will be present, also farmers and stockmen will be well edified and abundantly repaid by attending this meeting.

The Kansas State Veterinary Medical Association was organized for the purpose of stimulating fraternal intercourse among reputable veterinarians and for the dissemination of veterinary medical knowledge. The association holds four regular meetings during the year

The following comprise the present officers and members: President, A. A. Holcombe, State Veterinarian, Topeka; Vice President, D. P. Young, V. S. Abilene; Secretary, Ed. R. Allen, V.S. Kansas City, Mo.; Treasurer, J. H. Wilhite, V. S., Emporia, Kansas. G. C. Bateman, V. S., Holton; W. D. Epperson, V. S., Ottawa; H. A. Freeland, V. S., Peabody; G. L. Gavitt, V. S. Trenton, Kingman county; Chas. E. Gragg, V. S., Ellsworth; A.W. Hoover, V. S., Burlingame; Frank McGrath, V. S., Beloit; N. Miller, V. S., Topeka; C. L. Moultin, V. S.. Washington; O. W. Murphy, V. S., Lawrence; J. J. Redman, V. S., Parsons; E. H. Sharrard, V. S., Waterville; R. J. Whittlesey, V. S., Emporia; J. H. Wilhite, V. S., Emporia.

Live Stock Insurance.

Every owner of live stock, and especially of thoroughbred stock, feels the need of this class of insurance. This feeling has become so general and widespread that live stock insurance companies have been organized in the various States. This office has been in receipt of numerous inquiries from breeders and farmers regarding such institutions, and until recently we were unable to give any satisfactory answers until the incorporation last April of the Kansas Live Stock Insurance Co., of Topeka, which has complied with all the laws of the State of Kansas, furnishing bonds as required, and has received certificate of authority from the Insurance Commissioner to do business in Kansas. The officers and directors are men of well-known integrity and very highly indorsed, and are now doing quite a business throughout the State.

The business card of the Kansas Live Stock Insurance Co. appears in another column of this paper, and they will no loubt be very glad to give the fullest details of their plan or other information, either by letter or personally at their office in Topeka, upon application from any one who feels any interest in the subject of live stock insurance.

A correspondent sends the following: 'A gentleman states that the roots of his cherry trees have been and are yet of the opinion that it was unpracticable infested with white ants. Remedy:

and sift over them finely-pulverized copperas, then cover up again, and ants won't trouble trees any more."

Inquiries Answered.

A. H. T. A.—Can you inform me if the Anti Horse-Thief Association is still in ex-istence, and if so, the names and address of its President and Secretary?

-The order continues to exist and is growing every year, yet a little more work on the part of sub-orders to strengthen themselves as well as to organize new sub-orders in their territory would be advantageous to the order in the West. The names of the present officers are Ed Corson, President, Parsons, Kas., and W. B. Riling, Secretary Girard, Kas.

GRASS FOR CLASSIFICATION.—We mail this day a sample of grass for classification. It has been the subject of much discussion in this locality, and is "coming in" very rapidly in the southern portion of this county and State. We will regard your action with favor.

-The above was referred to that wellknown botanist, Prof. E. A. Popenoe, of the State Agricultural College, for examination and report. The following letter from him explains itself: "The grass referred to by your correspondent is Eatonia obtusata, species with no common name, so far as I have known. It is abundantly represented in Kansas wherever the "blue-stem" grasses form the main sward. It is not rated highly among the grazing grasses, and no reference of importance to it can be found in the works on grasses in our library."

The Wool Market.

ST. LOUIS.

Hill, Fontaine & Co., of St. Louis, the heaviest receivers and dealers in cotton in this country, have added wool to their trade, and are using every effort to advance and elevate this neglected article of commerce. In their last circular they say: "The week has been one of improvement in all branches of trade, and a growing feeling of confidence in all lines of commerce, with extreme low values of all products of agricultural and manufactured goods, a settled and easy money market, and with peace the world over, it looks as if a safe revival was in order." They do a strictly commission business, and only sell cotton and wool-never buy, claiming that they can only serve one side, and theirs is that of the producer.

Hagey & Wilhelm, commission merchants, write on the 18th inst .:

"Our market continues active and firmer at the late advance in prices. The London sales opened brisk, and values advanced during and to the close, thus establishing the fact that the future of wool is more encouraging than Our sales to-day were:

BYGI. Our builds to day more.	
Bright, medium	22a2
Fair medium	248.4
Low medinm	. 19az
Light fine	.20a2
Heavy fine	. 18a1
Heavy Merino and buck	. loal
Carpet	.1481
Coarse and common	.10a1

PHILADELPHIA.

W. C. Houston, Jr., & Co., wool commission merchants, of Philadelphia, in their letter of the 17th inst. say:

"Since issuing our circular of June 3d the wool market has been decidedly stronger, and the outside prices, then quoted can now, in most cases, be readily obtained, while many parties are holding for still higher figures. We have revised our prices current accordingly and while the highest figures now given cannot in all cases be freely realized, there is every indication that they will soon rule. Receipts so far this season have been so exceptionally light that the market is very poorly supplied with desirable lots; in fact, stocks here are so much below what would be required if a brisk trade should spring up, that the Philadelphia market offers especial inducements to shippers.

"From recent English advices we learn that the advance lately established

change of fashion, finer goods now being in demand, while but recently they were almost neglected and the rage was for goods of a coarser texture. Under these circumstances it seems highly probable that our domestic fine fleeces will be more largely wanted than during the past year and at the same time medium and low wools which have been so sought after may possibly not attract as much attention-at least this is the relation the two grades bear to one another-for English wools (which are of the medium and coarse character) have not improved but slightly, while the price of fine Australian and Montevideo has advanced so largely. This, however, is more a prediction for the future (as far as this country is concerned) than an existing fact, for just now there is in this market a very strong demand for half-blood and threeeighths (quoted in our circular under the head of medium) and quarter blood, choice lots of which command full

"There is no doubt but that the whole tone of the woolen trade has greatly changed within the past two weeks and there is now a more hopeful feeling on all sides. The West, with its usual energy, has largely to be thanked for this condition of affairs, as the prompt manner in which Western buyers took hold of wool at once gave tone to Eastern markets; and as their action has been backed up by the improvement abroad, it may be considered that we are sure to have a very much larger trade in the near future than has been anticipated in the East, and at prices which it was thought quite impossible to obtain in the face of the adverse circumstances that then caused so much apprehension, but which now are apparently of no importance.

"As this circular goes to print we have news from the London auctions as follows: 'Large attendance, active competition; Merino 20 per cent. above last auctions; cross-breds only slightly dearer.'

"This would seem to indicate that the advance of about 20 per cent. which has transpired in London since the last auctions is now maintained; but, to be sure of this matter, we cabled abroad for further information and have a reply stating that this recent advance has not only been maintained, but that an additional advance of about 5 per cent. has transpired, and that the improvement will probably hold.

9	KANSAS, NEBRASKA	AND SIMIL	AR WOOLS
		Light and	Dark, heavy and brashy 16a17
3	Medium	20a22	19a20
1	Fine	rry16a18	18a19 14a15
20			VIII

Since the Kansas State Veterinary Medical Association have been pleased to name the Kansas Farmer as their official paper, we trust that its practical and professional members will favor our readers with occasional paragraphs and brief articles for our Veterinary Department that will prove of interest and value to farmers and stockmen. The benefits therefrom will redound to the credit of our much abused veterinarians and do much towards advancing their professional interests in Kansas.

Fair at Topeka

The directors of the Fair Association of Shawnee county held another meeting at Music Hall, Topeka, last Saturday, and decided to hold a fair at the State Fair grounds on September 28th to October 1st, inclusive. The matter of selecting expert judges was also considered, but no definite action taken. Another meeting is called for Saturday

Borticulture.

The Rose as a House Plant.

How can the rose be managed as a house plant, and what varieties are most suitable for that purpose?

The only roses that are likely to succeed when grown in the window garden are a few varieties, and those belong to the Tea, Bourbon and Bengal classes. And to have them do well in the winter it will be necessary to commence preparations early in the spring, in order to have strong and healthy plants, furnished with an abundance of healthy working roots, for the rose is rather impatient when grown as a window plant; but a great deal will depend upon the treatment the plants receive.

Having procured the young plants early in the spring, they should be potted into three-inch pots, and placed in a warm and sunny situation. Water should be given when required and air on all favorable occasions. About the middle of May the plants should be repotted into four-inch pots and plunged to the rim of the pot in any sunny place in the open ground. After the plants are plunged they should be well mulched with coarse stable manure, and watered whenever necessary, and the very instant any flowers are noticed they should be removed. The pots should be turned at least once a week, in order to prevent the plants from rooting outside the pots to their manifest injury. This treatment should be continued up to the first of September, when the plants should be taken up and carefully examined, shifted into larger pots if necessary, trimmed into shape, and placed in any sheltered situation until they are brought inside, which should be done before cold weather sets in, if they are intended for early blooming; while those intended for later bloom can be allowed to remain outside until the weather becomes cold, when they can be removed to a light, cool cellar, and afterwards be started into growth whenever deemed necessary to do so.

Whenever brought inside they should be given a light, sunny place, windows having a southern exposure being preferred, and an average temperature of 50 deg. Water should be given as often as necessary, and two or three times a week liquid manure water. In watering, care should be taken not to render the ground cold and sodden, for water should never be permitted to remain around the roots for any length of

When grown inside, the rose is very subject to the green fly and red spider, and I do not know a more effectual remedy than Gishurst's compound, applied according to the directions that accompany each box. This compound can be obtained at any seed store, and is the most effectual remedy for use in the window garden that I know of. Or the green fly can be destroyed by a slight fumigation of tobacco, and the red spider by freely syringing the plants with soapy water. In the window garden mildew is apt to be rather troublesome; this is caused by sudden changes in temperature as well as by damp, cloudy weather. For this, sulphur is an first of June is early enough. They effectual remedy, and it can be easily should be planted in well-spaded applied by dipping the a

weather has become warm and settled, far the best bulb is formed by planting the plants should be turned out of their about four inches deep. The object of pots, and all the soil carefully removed this is to solidify the neck of the bulb, from their roots. Then re-pot them in so that it is less likely to decay than pots a size or two smaller, using fresh when soft, as it will be when grown

larger size and trimmed into shape, the old wood and long, scraggy branches being cut back to within five or six eyes of the main stems, then water thoroughly, place in a warm, sunny place, and bring inside before cool weather sets in. This treatment can be continued as long as the plants continue to grow strong and healthy, and when they cease to do this either plant them out in the flower border, or else throw them away and supply their places by those that are fresh and vigorous.

Roses require a rich, well-mixed soil, the most suitable being composed of two-thirds well-decayed sods from an old pasture, one-third well-decayed stable manure, with a fair sprinkling of bone dust; mix these materials thoroughly, and use the compost rough. In potting, use porous or soft baked pots, and let them be proportionate to the size of the plant. Be certain to drain the pots well, and in potting place the plant in the centre of the pot, and water thoroughly, to settle the plant.

The following varieties are the most suitable for window garden cultivation: Twelve Teas—Safrano, Bon Silene, Isabella Sprunt, Rubens, Odorato, Perle des Jardins, Gen. Tartas, Yellow Tea, Madame Bravy, Madame de Vatry, Madame Lambard and Sovenir d'un Amie. Four Bengals-Queen's Scarlet, Douglass, Duchess of Edinburgh and Ducher. Four Bourbons-Hermosa, Queen of Bourbons, Queen of Bedders and Edward Desfosses. Be sides these there is a class of recent introduction, known as the Polyantha roses; they are of dwarf habit and continually in bloom, the flowers being produced in clusters, and although the individual flowers are not large, are very perfect. Of these, the most desirable are Mignonette, rose; Mlle. Cecil Brunner, salmon pink; Little White Pet, light pink, and Paquerettee, pure white. Beside these we have the dwarf form of Rosa Indica, commonly called the Fairy Rose. It is a very pretty little miniature rose, having double, rose-colored flowers, about the size of a dime. As it is constantly in bloom it is a plant that will always attract considerable attention, and is deserving of a place in every window garden.-Charles E. Parnell, in Vick's Magazine.

Raising Tuberose Bulbs.

The only way of raising the double tuberose is Ly means of the little bulblets. In favorable soils (which may be classed as sandy loams), moderately enriched, if the larger of the bulblets are selected, a single summer is sufficient to produce flowering bulbs. The very small off-shoots, however, in this locality, will rarely grow large enough in one summer-particularly near the lake-to make good flowering bulbs.

Another thing of utmost importance is to be sure that the center is alive. If not kept all the winter in a temperature of at least 50 deg., the vital point is apt to perish. Then, if a flowering bulb, it is of no further use; if a bulblet for planting, its growth is retarded and a hot, long summer is requisite to bring

It is useless to plant tuberoses until the hot, settled weather is here. The fected plant in ground, in rows one foot apart, the bulbwater and then dusting it with sulphur. lets in the rows six inches from each The ensuing spring, as soon as the other. In setting, it is found that by

was quite common for apparently good bulbs to fail in the flowering, which will never be the case if the center has not rotted, for then the flower center is already formed, and can readily be seen by cutting a bulb through the middle.-Prairie Farmer.

To live uprightly, then, is sure the best; To save ourselves and not to damn the rest. -Dryden.

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

NURSERY STOCK---FALL 1886.
THE OLD SYRACUSE NURSERIES. COME TO THE FALL OF 1886
FALL OF 1886

when soft, as it will be when grown soil, and plunge and treat precisely as near the surface. This point is conyou did the year previously. About the first of September the plants should be who grow for the market. In former taken up and re-potted into pots of a times this was not understood, and it [When writing always mention this paper.]

RELIABLE

With the choicest Stock of their Specialties, STANDARD APPLES, STD. and DWARF PEARS, PLUMS and CHERRIES, ever offered to the rubilc, all Young, Thriffy and Well Rooted. Also avery superior assortment of GENERAL NURSERY STOCK, both FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS and ROSES.

All Nurserymen and Dealers are cordially invited to inspect this superior stock or correspond with us. Defore taken up and re-potted into pots of a times this was not understood, and it [When writing always mention this paper.]

The Poultry Hard.

Poultry Fences.

There are few poultry-keepers who do not at some time require fencing of one kind or another. The usual form is the common wire netting. This has the very decided advantage of being easily fixed and cheap. Of late years the manufacture of wire netting has enormously increased, and as a consequence improved methods of manufacture have considerably reduced the price. Netting of medium quality can now be purchased at what would at one time have been regarded as nominal figures, especially by those who can go in for a large quantity. But there are some drawbacks to the use of wire netting, the most serious of which is that it is not removable without damage, and also that the galvanizing with which it is covered soon wears off, and then, unless it is painted every year, rust eats away the netting altogether. It is true that with great care netting may be removed two or three times, but my experience has been that it is very soon destroyed by so doing. For permanent fences it is admirable. By permanent fences I mean those of runs which will not need removal, but in this case it is advisable to have a good quality, as it will be cheaper in the end than the commoner kinds. For ordinary fowls the best kind is that with a two-inch mesh, but for chicken yards a smaller size of mesh is advisable. It is to be remembered that the smaller the mesh the higher the price, and it is useless spending unnecessary money in this way. The height of the fence depends on the kind of fowl which it is intended to restrain. Heavy breeds, such as Brahmas, Cochins, etc., can be kept in by a three-foot fence, and those varieties which may be characterized as of medium agility, will not seek to get over one at five feet; but the lighter breeds will need even higher than this, and some can scarcely be restrained at all. Leghorns will often fly over a sixto, will surmount one at eight feet. the latter kinds, which I now propose to show.

First, however, let me say something respecting portable fencing, which is so necessary to many poultry-keepers. As already stated, ordinary wire netting affixed to upright posts is not very easily moved, and is very likely to be injured in the process. For the former, therefore, several kinds of portable fences have been introduced. The best known of these is simply the wire netting affixed to iron frames, and made in panels, generally six feet high and three or six feet wide. The methods of forming these into runs is by driving into the ground iron uprights supplied for the purpose, to which the panels are fastened by small bolts. The whole is very simple, and in a very few minutes can be taken down and re-erected to form a fresh run. Ornamental kinds are made, and where there are gardens from which the poultry must be kept, and the lot is desired to have a fence nicer than this. There is, however, one objection to it where more than one run has to be placed side by side, namely, that as the panels are formed of open wire-work, the birds in the adjoining runs fight with each other, and this they will do, no matter how close the mesh is. To obviate this, one firm of fencing manufacturers have introduced a fencing, the lower half of This is an entire preventive of the intersecting squares. One great merit

trouble just mentioned, and makes a complete barrier between two runs. It is just as simple to put up and take down, except that being rather heavy, it is not so easily handled as is the ordinary kind of fencing. I once had a very nice fence made on this principle, but of wood. Thirty inches from the ground the fence was made of wood entirely, and the portion above was of netting affixed to a wooden frame. In this case the panels were six feet square, and were both cheap and serviceable. With all such fencing it is very desirable, where the lighter breeds are kept, to continue the upright posts six inches higher than the panels that are to be fastened thereto, and to stretch a strand of wire thereon. For this the barbed wire is the best. If the fence is likely to be often moved, then it will be better to have the side upright itself higher than the wire netting, and to affix the wire strand to this. The object is to prevent the birds flying over. If they once try, and come in contact with this wire, which in all probability they will not have seen, and therefore not calculated on, they will not want to try the same thing again. In all runs of this kind it is important that the fences should be put closely together, for if there is a small space, a couple of cocks will often manage to have a fight through what would appear too small a space, and do themselves a lot of injury.

For more temporary runs there is no reason why some such plan as is adopted with sheep should not be followed with fowls. I mean in the way of portable hurdles. I am quite sure that the putting out of a lot of fowls would be as profitable as thirteen sheep. In some instances I have known the farmer to permit his poultry to wander at will over the root crops, as soon as they were well up out of the ground, and without any injury to them. But if it was thought advisable to restrict their scope, the following fence would be very handy indeed, and have the merit of being portable and easily stored when the season is over. I saw foot fence, and Hamburgs, if they want | it first at the last Paris show, where it was on exhibition. It is made entirely There are various ways of restraining of wood and wire, and can easily be put together by any one, even if unused to tools. The sections consist of (1) laths of wood six feet long, or any other length that may be preferred, two inches by one inch; (2) small pieces of wood, one inch square every way, and (3) strong but flexible wires. To put the parts together, the only tool needed will be a quarter-inch gimlet. Each of the longer pieces of wood must be pierced the long way across-that is, through the two inches, and six inches from the top, thirty inches lower down, and then six inches from the bottom. The small inch square pieces must next be treated in the some way. When this is done, then the threading process will have to be gone through, the wire of course being used for this purpose. Three strands will be needed-one for each set of holes. The long and short pieces will be alternated, and for each yard run of fencing made, there will be needed twelve of the long laths, and the same number of the inch squares. pleasing in appearance, there is nothing | It can be made in any length that is desired, and the great advantage of it is easily be folded up: a it can dozen yards can be folded up and easily carried by a man. As the whole cost can only be what the wood and wire will be charged for, it will be seen that this fencing can be very cheaply made. The best mode of fixing is to have wooden uprights, which can be driven into the ground, and the fencing hung which is formed of thin sheet iron, and thereon, hooks being provided for the the upper half of the usual netting. purpose of corresponding heights to the

of this fence is that there will be no space below if the fixing is properly done. The flexible nature of the fence will allow it to suit itself to the ground, and prevent those openings which are so great a trouble with a rigid fence. Gates are not needed, as an end can be used for that purpose, with another upright rather nearer than usual. In the regular cases there should be an upright for each two yards of the fence. Good fencing can be made of the folding lattice-work which is now so freely sold. This is rather more expensive than the kind I have described, but it is very ornamental if well painted. - Stephen Beale, in Country Gentleman.

A poultry house lined with tarred paper comes nearest being vermin-proof of anything yet known.

The Light Brahma is said to be the most trustworthy breed in the garden. They scratch the least of any.

Small chickens should never be kept or fed with old ones; they are apt to be injured. Have two or three yards and separate them according to size and strength.

American flocks should supply all varieties of wool needed in the manufactures in this country, remarks a writer. There seems to be greater demand by the consumer for the class of fabrics made from delaine and fine combing wools. Flockmasters need to watch the markets and raise the grade of wool most in demand.

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DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,

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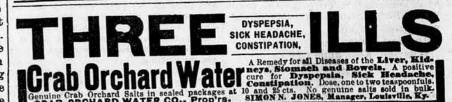
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The Busy Bee.

Summer Management of Bees. Kansas Farmer:

We will give you briefly the manage-

ment of our apiary up to our August and September honey-flow. In order to get the best results and to secure every drop of honey, if possible, available to the bees, one must study well the flora of his locality, as well as the conditions and characteristics of each individual colony in the apiary. A record of each is kept and noted for honey gatherers, prolificness of queens, docility and other good qualities. Early in the spring colonies with the best records are selected for increase. All such are kept well supplied, and even crowded with honey until they swarm; and they will swarm like all forty thus treated, as some of our colonies sent out as many as seven swarms this spring. Of course, where there are so many swarms some of them will be quite small, but we build them all up equal to any in time for the honey-flow, as all those little colonies have first-class queens raised by natural swarming from our best stocks, as follows: Big or little swarms are given on the day they swarm a frame of unsealed brood from some other colony, also two or three empty combs, and the balance of the hive filled with empty frames, with foundation starters. Out of nearly two hundred swarms thus treated, not one has ever attempted to abscond. At intervals of a week or so we give each | 245, Texans 240a340; lambs, per head, 150a350 little swarm a frame of hatching brood until they are all built up strong for the honey-flow.

Thus, by judicious selecting for several years, we have greatly improved our bees, and made all or nearly all colonies profitable.

We usually take broods from undesirable colonies. This answers a treble purpose. 1st, it satisfies the swarm and keeps them from lighting out for the woods. 2d, robbing the colony occasionally of brood keeps them from raising drones. 8d, it builds up the young swarms. About three or four weeks before the anticipated honey-flow all colonies are thus equalized. Judicious room, not too much at a time, is given | 263/4c. each colony. The decks are then cleared for action, and from this time on we work against increase, and for honey alone. Swarming must then, if possible, be kept down, for, if a colony swarms during a honey-flow, and is not properly managed, all chance for surplus is lost. At some future time we will give our plan to secure surplus. even if they swarm in spite of us, which they sometimes do.

We hive swarms as follows, as Mrs. Tatman, our apiarist, does not follow this rule at all times, for when a swarm settles low-down she will shake them into the apron, and carry them to the hive and dump them in front of it. No more trouble to handle bees than flies, and not half as much, so she says. We use a hiving-box, size 8x16 inches, bored full of auger holes, and open at the end. A long pole is run through the center of the hiving-box, and a pole with a hook on the end is used to shake the bees into the box. The bees, after they have been shaken into the box, are then hived on the stand where they are to remain. We have several boxes with different lengths of poles for conveniences; no need of cutting limbs with these boxes. M. F. T.

Rossville, Kas., June 17.

the walls air-tight and then place ventilators where they should be, if you would treat your horses properly. There are principles involved in this matter that will bear investigating, and more thought should be given it than farmers usually give.

According to a New York medical journal one-half of the adult men in America living in our cities are bald headed

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, June 21, 1886.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.

CATTLE-Receipts 900, shipments 300. Market active and a shade higher. Good to choice shipping and export 5 10a5 50, common to fair 4 90, butchers steers 3 50a4 50, cows and heifers 2 25a 3 25, grass fed Texans 2 25a3 55.

HOGS-Receipts 5,400, shipments 1,000. Market active and 5c higher. Butchers and best heavy 4 20a4 30, rough and mixed 3 90a4 15, light 4 00a

SHEEP--Receipts 85, shipments none. Market slow at 2 25a4 25.

Chicago

The Drovers' Journal reports: CATTLE-Receipts 5,600, shipments 1,500. Market unsatisfactory and undesirable grades 10a15c lower. Shipping steers, 950 to 1,500 lbs., 8 70a5 45; stockers and feeders firm and a shade higher at 2 70a4 50; cows, bulls and mixed, 2 50a4 00; bulk 2 75a3 40, through Texas cattle a shade higher at

3 10a3 75. HOGS-Receipts 27 000, shipments 5,000. Market active and 10c higher. Rough and mixed, 4 00a 4 25, packing and shipping 4 20a4 40, light 4 15a 4 30, skips 2 50a3 50.

SHEEP-Receipts 2,600, shipments 600. Market steady for good grades; common weak. Natives

Kansas City.

CATTLE-Receipts since Saturday 1,125. The market to-day was steady for offerings of good quality, while common were weak and slow. Sales ranged 445 for butchers steers to 485 for

HOGS-Receipts since Saturday 5,147. There was a firm and fairly active market to-day at an advance of 5aloc over Saturday's prices. Extreme range of sales 3 30a4 20, bulk at 4 00a4 10. SHEEP-Receipts since Saturday none. Mar ket steady. 50 natives av. 70 lbs, at 2 80.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

St. Louis.

WHEAT-Fairly active but lower. Cash, 78c; June, 771/4c; July, 741/8cbid. CORN-Very quiet but firm, and 1/8a%c higher.

o. 2 red, cash, 301/48311/c.

OATS--Firm but very dull. No. 2 mixed, cash,

RYE-Easy at 521/4c.

BARLEY-No market.

Chicago.

WHEAT-June, 721, a783 c; July, 781, a741, c. CORN-Dull and easier. Cash, 341, c; June,

OATS-Dull and easy. Cash, 27c; June, 27a RYE-Steady. No. 2, 56c.

BARLEY-Nominal. No. 2, 50a53c. FLAX SEED-Steady. No. 1, 1081/8.

Kansas City.

WHEAT-There was a dull market on 'change to-day, and there was no trading either for cash or future delivery in any of the different grades. No. 2 red, cash, 58c bid, no offerings; June, 56 bid, no offerings.

CORN-The market to-day on 'change was merely nominal, buyers and sellers having invariably been apart in their views. No. 2, cash, no bids nor offerings. June 241/2c bid, 26c asked.

OATS-No. 2 cash and June, no bids nor offer ings; July, 22c bid, no offerings.

RYE-No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings.

HAY-Receipts 2 cars old, 5 cars new. New 700. Best old weak; low grade very dull and weak. We quote: Old fancy, small baled, 6 00; large baled, 5 00; medium 3 00a4 00; common, 2 00 a3 00.

basis of pure.

CASTOR BEANS-Quoted at 1 45a1 50 per bus BUTTER-Receipts very light and demand good for fancy. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 14c; good, 10a12c; fine dairy in single package lots, 10c; storepacked do., 6a7c; common, 4c.

EGGS-Receipts light and market firm at 9c per dozen for candled. Sales cannot be made

without candling. CHEESE-Full cream 10a11c, part skim flats 7a 8c, Young America 10alle, Kansas 5a7c.

dingy and low, 25a27c.

BROOM CORN-We quote: Hurl, 12c; self working. 8a9c; common red-tipped, 7c; crooked, 51/a6c. PROVISIONS-Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually 1/2c higher. Sugarcured meats (canvassed or plain): hams, 11c; breakfast bacon, 9c; dried beef, 11c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides, 5 50; long clear sides, 5 35; shoulders, 485; short clear sides, 570. Smoked meats: clear rib sides, 6 00; long clear sides, 5 85; shoulders, 500; short clear sides, 620. Barrel meats: mess pork, 900; mess beef, extra, 850. Choice tierce lard, 51/c.

OIL-CAKE-\$ 100 lbs., sacked, 1 25; \$ ton, 23 00, free on board cars. Car lots, 22 00 per ton.

WOOL

A. J. CHILD.

209 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Pays particular and personal attention to wool shipments. Full information about the preparation of Wool for Market, Shipping, and St. Louis charges for handling and seiling, furnished upon application.

Correspondence solicited.

fine, 13a16c; light fine, 16a19c; medium, 17a19c. Tub-washed, choice, 29a31c; medium, 27a29c; HAGEY & WILHELM,

W|0|0|L**Commission Merchants**

ST. LOUIS, MO.

REFERENCE;

Boatmen's Bank, St. Louis; Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kas : First National Bank, Beloit, Kas.; Exchange Bank, Beloit, Kas.

Full return made inside of five days from receipt of shipment.

WEAK, UNDEVELOPED PARTS

BROWN & WILLIAMS,

(Successors to WALTER BROWN & CO.)

Commission Merchants

98 FEDERAL ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Consignments solicited. Cash advances made. Sacks at H. C. Litchfield's, corner Third and Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Mo.

= BUY BLACK DIAMOND =

PREPARED ROOFING GUARANTEED

LOOK HERE! You will want a Roof this year, won't you? You will want it Water and Fireproof and apply it yourself? You will want to save at least \$1.00 per square in price of that Roof? You will want it to last twelve years, and got it all complete and roof that Roof? get it all complete and ready to put on and have no trouble whatever?

Then buy the above direct from us, sole manufacturers.

M. EHRET, JR., & CO., 9th and Olive Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

M. C. REVILLE, Vice Pres't. C. C. Woods, Treasurer.

W. H. BARNES, Pres't. J. H. MITCHELL, Secretary. GEN. J. C. CALDWELL, Manager. STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY,

-TOPEKA, KANSAS,-

Insures Live Stock Against Death

Incorporated under and complied with all the laws of the State of Kansas, furnished bonds as required, and received certificate of authority from Insurance Commissioner to do business. Your Insurance solicited. Agents wanted. Mention Kansas Farmer.

J. H. PRESCOTT, Pies't. Ed. C. GAY, Secretary.

C. E. FAULKNER, Vice Pres't. M. D. TEAGUE, Treasurer.

National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,

SALINA, : KANSAS,

MAKES A SPECIALTY OF INSURING FARM BUILDINGS AND STOCK

Against loss by Fire, Lightning, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms. Premium Notes in Force and Other Assets, \$125,000.

Your Insurance solicited. Correspondence invited.
Agents Wanted. [Mention Kansas Farmer.]

J. E. BONEBRAKE, Pres't. THEO. MOSHER, Treasurer.

O. L. THISLER, Vice Pres't. M. P. ABBOTT, Secretary.

Kansas Farmers' Fire Insurance Company,

ABILENE, : : : KANSAS, Insures Farm Property, Live Stock and Detached Dwellings

Against Fire, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms.

CAPITAL, FULL PAID, : : : : : \$50,000.

Don't imagine for a moment that a WOOL... Missouri unwashed, heavy fine, 13a17; hole in the wall, caused by a board being knocked off, will afford the right kind of ventilation for the stable. Make September 15a17c. Kansas and Nebraska, heavy fine, 13a17c. Kansas barc.

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

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

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

The

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POST-

ING.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said stray, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the 4xker-up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice. And such natice shall be published in the FARMEE 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 \$60.00 is saffixed 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 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up.

No persons, except citizens and householders can

the 1st day of November and the 1st 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 writen notices in as many places in the townthip, giving a correct description of such stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of such stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of on days, the taker-upshall 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 Faremer 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 my Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker-up of the time when, and the Justice had upon the payment of all charges and costs. If the owner of a stray falls 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 appraises such stray, summons to

Strays for week ending June 9, '86.

Shawnee county--D. N. Burdge, clerk. PONY—Taken up by E. H. Maiden, of Dover tp., April 25, 1886, one sorrel mare pony, about 7 years old, both hind feet white, white strip in face; valued at \$25.

Rooks county -- J. T. Smith, clerk. HOBSE—Taken up by Robert Baker, of Alcona tp., May 24, 1886, one sorrel horse, harners and collar marks, had leather halter on with strap tied around the neck when taken up, has white spot in forehead, 9 years old; valued at \$100.

Graham county.-B. Van Slyck, clerk.
COW-Taken up by J. O. McClure, of Bryant tp.
one white cow, branded I on right hip and indescrib
able brand on left shoulder; valued at \$15.

Dickinson county.—Richard Waring, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by P. F. Whitehair, of Noble tp.,
May 10, 1886, one black mare pony, about 12 years old,
branded O on left hip; valued at \$15.

Strays for week ending June 16, '86 Clark county--J. S. Myers, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. I. Hodges, of Vesta tp., (P. O. Englewood), May 19, 1886, one sorrel mare pony, 14 hands high, three white feet; valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up by Josiah Cavin, of Vesta tp., (C. Englewood), May 18, 1886, one spotted cow, some indistinct brands, no marks; valued at \$20.

Russell county—J. B. Himes, olerk, SEILIES—Taken up by A. Homes, of Pondition

2 FILLIES—Taken up by A. A. Houser, of Paradise tp., May 10, 1888, two brown fillies, a little white in forehead of each, one has a scar on breast and around right fore leg; valued at \$40.

Mitchell county—A. D. Moon, clerk. PONY—Taken up by J. W. Day, of Glen Elder P. O., May 1, 1886, one gray mare pony, s or 9 years old, dim brand of 8 on right shoulder; valued at \$25.

Marion county.—E. S. Walton, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Jacob J. Harder, of Risley tp.,
June 7, 1886, one bay mare pony, 15 years old, letter W
branded oa left shoulder and hip, tips of ears cut off;
valued at \$50.

Decatur county -- R. W. Finley, clerk. MULE—Taken up by Hepry Clair, of Bassettville tp., one small sorrel mare mule, supposed to 9 years old, a few white hairs on right side and on left hip

Miami county .-- H. A. Floyd, clerk. MARE—Taken up by Thos. Oldham, of Valley tp. (P. O. Paola), May 30, 1886, one sorrel mare, about 15 years old, 16½ hands high, star and snip on forehead, both hind legs white, no other marks or brands.

Ness county--G. D. Barber, clerk. PONY—Taken up by J. S. Grissom, of Center tp., May 24, 1886, one roan mare pony, 3 years old, both hind feet white and white forehead, no brands; valued

hird feet white and white forehead, no brands; valued at \$35.

PONY—By same, one bay mare pony, 3 years old. one hind foot white and the other part white, white in forehead, no brands; valued at \$35.

HORSE—Taken up by J. A. Riddinger, of Center tp., May 22, 1886, one dark brown horse, 8 years old, three white feet, saddle and collar marks, bob-tail, no brands; valued at \$475.

MARE—By same, one black mare, about 17 hands high, small white spot on left hip, scar on right fore leg below the knee, had on leather halter when taken up, weighs 1,200 pounds; valued at \$125.

Butler county—James Fisher, clerk. PONY—Taken up by John H. Fox, of El Dorado tp.,

one bay horse pony, 8 years old, four feet high, branded with a box with a T in it and another that looks like a J with a box to it, star in forehead and white strip

Strays for week ending June 23, '86.

Thomas county--James N. Fike, Clerk. COW-Taken up by Milton Kileman, of Barrett tp , (P. O. Quickeilver,) June 7, 1886, one brindle cow, 6 years old.

Johnson county.—Henry V. Chase, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. M. Branhan, of Aubry tp., (P. O. Aubr.), one black mare, 16 or 17 years old, about 16 hands high, harness marks, right hind foot white; valued at \$25
MARE—Taken up by John Larken, of Aubry tp., (P. O. Aubry), one bay mare, about 15 hands high, 10 years old, white spot on back, shod on left hind foot; valued at \$50.

Ford county-8. Gallagher, Jr., clerk.

COW-Taken up by Geo. B. Cox, of Dodge tp., May 8, 1888, one black and white spotted cow, 3 years old; ralued at \$25.

COW-By same, one red and white spotted cow, 8

years old.

NTEER—Taken up by Lewis Max, of Spearville tp.,
June 7, 1885, one Texas steer, dark blue, 3 years old,
Y on 1. ft hip, B on ief, side.
PONY—Taken up by E. Lawrence, of Spearville tp.,
June 8, 1885, one strawberry-roan Texas mare pony,
7 years old, M. O. on left hip and slit in left ear; valued at \$30.

COLT—By same, one dun mare colt, 1 year old; valued at \$40.

Butler county-James Fisher, clerk. PONY—Taken up by J. S. Keys, of Bruna tp., May 24, 1886, one small bay mare pony, about 7 years old, blaze face, both hind feet white, crop off one ear.

Allen county-R W Duffy, clerk. MARE—Taken up by John W. Herring, of Elm tp., May 10, 1886, one iron-gray mare, 4 years old, 14½ hands high, white spot over left eye; valued at \$60.

Cowley county—S. J. Smock, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by E. P. Sowers, of Dexter tp.,
November 2, 1885, one black steer, white face, branded
K. C. & S. on left hip and T. L. on right side; valued
at \$16.

Ness county-- G. D. Barber, clerk.

Mess county—G. D. Barber, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Mrs. Louisa A. Donestone,
of Schoharie, June 5, 1886, one black heifer, 2 years
old, branded E. C. on left shoulder; valued at \$15.

Hodgeman county—E. E. Lawrence, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by J. R. Fertig, of Center tp.,
May 10, 1886, one bay horse, no marks or brands; valued at \$60.

Miami county-H. A. Floyd, clerk. PONY—Taken up by Z. Cook, of Valley tp., (P. O. Paola). May 23, 1886, one gray Texas pony, 14 hands hig:, about 10 years old, branded on left hip and back part of ham.

PONY—By same, one sorrel Texas pony, blaze face, white legs, branded on left hip and side of head, 3 years old, 14 hands high; the two valued at \$60.

J. L. SCOTT, REAL ESTATE AGENT

TALOGA, Morton Co., KANSAS,

Will locate Homestead, Pre-emption and Timber Claims, and attend to contest cases in the U.S. Land Office in Kansas and Colorado. Soldier's Homesteads located at one-half the usual price.

THE CITY HOTEL,

CHICAGO. S. E. Cor. State and 16th streets. THE STOCKMEN'S HOME

Special Rate to Stockmen, \$1.50 Per Day. Nearest Hotel outside the Yards. Cable cars passt House for all parts of the City. W. F. ORCUTT, Proprietor.

CHICAGO VETERINARY COLLEGE,

INCORPORATED 1883.

Regular session begins Friday, October 1st, 1886, and runs six months. For annual announcement, giving all particulars, address the Secretary,

JOSEPH HUGHES, M. R. C. V. S.,

120--25th Street,

Chicago, Ill.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

From standard-bred birds scoring high enough to vin first prizes.

W. F. Black Spanish, \$3.00 per 13.

B. B. R. Games, \$3.00 per 13.

Partridge and Black Cochins, \$2.00 per 13.

Houdans and Plymouth Rocks, \$2.00 per 13.

Pekin Ducks, \$3.00 per \$13.

One Peafowl cock, \$5.00—boxed on board cars.

No fowls for sale until September 1st.

E. E. POLLARD, Sedgwick CRy, Kas.

POULTRY AND STOCK FARM FOR SALE

I offer to sell my 80-acre Poultry and Stock Farm, known as the Saline Valley Poultry Farm, containing 60 acres in cultivation and growing crops, 300 young Apple Trees, 200 Peach Trees, over 10,000 Forest Trees in small groves and nursery shape, 100 bearing Grape Vines, and other small fruit. Cultivated ground in excellent condition. Dwelling House 34x38, one-story six rooms, cellar under entire house, water in kitchen—cistern and drive-well. Barn 32x38, fitted up for horse stable, corn-crib, feed-cooking, bins, loft, etc. Twelve-foot windmill, with pump and feed-grinder. A small pasture, supplied with water, and shed for milch cows. Two Hatching and Rearing Houses for Poultry, each 14x50 feet, glass fronts, conveniently fitted up. Nine-teen Poultry Houses 8x16 feet each; 35 coops for young chicks: water and feed troughs for all coops and houses. Farm Implements, Wagons—in fact everything necessary to run a farm, and all in good working order. All Poultry on hand at time of sale, and a well-established Farm Implements, Wagons—in fact everything necessary to run a farm, and all in good working order. All Poultry on hand at time of sale, and a well-established poultry trade. Thirty-five head of Grade Cattle, one Durham Bull—2 years old, five fine Brood Mares. Price for the entire place, everything included except my household goods, \$7.500. Or all the above, except cattle and horses, \$6.200. \$3.7 This farm is 9 miles from Salina, a town of 5,000 inhabitants and 3 miles from nearest railroad station. The farm is beautifully situated on a south slope, viewing the valley of the Saline river as far as the eye reaches, and in the productive wheat belt of Kanasa. To any one desiring a peaceful life on a farm, together with an occupation not too burdensome, in a climate second to none for health, in a country far advancet in improvements, with choice society, schools and churches, this is a chance rarely found. A small expense, as choice pasture can be had near by. Thus a small farm produces large. Any further information cheerfully given; also reason for selling and terms, if desired. Address GEORGE KRUEGER, Salina, Kas., or SALINE VALLEY POULTRY FARM, Crown Point P. O., Kas.



A Few Choice, Highly-bred

HEREFORD

BULLS and HEIFERS,

For sale reasonable. Come or write for Private Catalogue.

HEIFERS IN CALF TO BEAU REAL

SHOCKEY & GIBB, Lawrence, Kansas.

HOLSTEIN PARK



WM. A. & A. F. TRAVIS,

Holstein-Friesian Cattle.

Inter-Ocean Stables, North Topeka.

FARMS AND RANCHES--INVESTMENTS and IMMIGRATION!

we have for sale or exchange Agricultural and Grazing Lands in Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Texas and New Mexico, in tracts from one to one million acres. Wild Lands, \$t to \$10 per acre on one to eleven years' time. Improved Farms, \$10 to \$50 per acre, owing to location; terms reasonable. We are agents for Union Pacific Railway Lands, and locate colonies; buy and sell city, county, township, bridge and school bonds; make loans on first-class improved lands (personal examination) at 7 to 8 per cent. 2 to 5 years' time. Correspondence and capital solicited. References and information given free. Special rates to excursionists, Address or call on, Farm, Ranch & Investment Co., Room 32, Cor. 7th and Delaware Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

Do You Want a Home? Yes,

Then write to WM. J. ESTILL & CO., Medicine Lodge, Kas. They have for sale over one hundred tracts of Choice Land in Barber county, Kansas, suitable for farms or ranches. Payments cash, or terms to suit purchaser. Those destring to locate in the best part of Kansas should write at once. Particulars free. City property—addition of 80 acres to Medicine Lodge—in lots 50x150 feet, at low cash prices.

LITTLE JOKER BUTTONS!

For MARKING STOCK.





COME OFF.

Price \$5.00 per 100, Numbered. Send for Sample.

LEAVENWORTH NOVELTY WORKS,

LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

CHICAGO.

KANSAS CITY.

ST. LOUIS.

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

Booms 23 and 24, Exchange Building, Kansas City Stock Yards, SUCCESSORS TO-

ANDY J. SNIDER & CO., & CAMPBELL, LANCASTER & CO.,

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

Farm and Stock Cyclopedia,

CONTAINING EVERY TOPIC OF INTEREST TO FARMERS, RANCHMEN, STOCKMEN, BREEDERS, FRUIT-GROWERS, GARDENERS AND APIARISTS.

Is a condensation into practical and useful form of all that is of interest and value to all classes of agriculturists, ranchmen and breeders, in all sections. It is the ripe product of twelve of the most eminent writers and practical workers in the land. It treats over 1,000 important topics, comprised in one elegant imperial octave volume of 1,234 pages. It contains 40 separate departments, each complete in itself and alone worth the price of the entire book. It is embellished with 400 elegant and practical engravings, and at its remarkably low price (\$4.50) is within the reach of every one. No man who tills an acre of ground or owns a head of stock can afford to do without this admirable work. Sent to any address postpaid, on receipt of price. Address, with remittance,

HAMMOND, EARLE & HAMMOND, General Western Agents, Kansas City, Mo.

St. Louis, Ft. Scott & Wichita RAILROAD,

New Reliable Short Line.

Forty-eight miles the shortest route to Chicago, Hannibal, St. Louis, and all eastern points. All trains run daily. No stop-over. This is the pop-ular route via st. Scott to

Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis,
Nashville, Cleveland, Memphis, Buffalo,
Atlanta, New York, New Orleans, Boston,
Jacksonville, Philadelphia, Chattanooga,
Portland, San Francisco,

and all points in Texas, Missouri, California, Dakota, Ohio, Indiana and New England States.
Through

PULLMAN SLEEPING and CHAIR CARS

Attached to Passenger Trains, Leave ANTHONY, 7:10 a m.; WICHITA, 9:43 a. m.; IOLA, 3:15 p. m., arriving at ST. LOUIS Union Depot, 6:50 a. m., dally, making direct connection in Union depot at St, Louis for all

points East.

Maps and further information will be furnished on application to the undersigned.

J. W. MILLER,

Vice Pres't and Gen'l Manager,
Fort Scott, Kansas.

PATRONIZE HOME INSTITUTIONS.

THE SOUTHERN KANSAS RAILWAY IS A KANSAS ROAD,

And is thoroughly identified with the interests and progress of the State of Kansas and its peo-ple, and affords its patrons facilities unequaled by any line in Eastern and Southern Kansas, running

THROUGH EXPRESS trains daily between Kan-sas City and Olathe, Ottawa, Garnett, Iola, Humboldt, Chanute, Cherryvale, Independence, Winfield, Wellington, Harper, Attica, and intermediate points.

intermediate points.

THROUGH MAIL trains daily except Sunday between Kansas City and Independence and intermediate Stations, making close connections at Ottawa, Chanute and Cherryvale with our trains for Emporia, Burlington, Girard, Wainut and Coffeyville.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS daily except Sunday between Kansas City and Otathe and Ottawa.

REMEMBER that by purchasing tickets via this line connection is made in the Union Drpot at Kansas City with through trains to all points, avoiding transfers and changes at way stations.

THROUGH TICKETS can be purchased via this line at any of the regular Coupon Stations, and your baggage checked through to destination, East, West, North or South,

PULLMAN SLEEPERS on all night trains. as ai For further information, see maps and folders or call on or address S. B. HYNES, Gen'l Passenger Agt., LAWRENCE, KANSAS,

The Veterinarian.

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

NEED A CHANGE OF FOOD .- Something is wrong with my cows. The first I noticed of the trouble was that one of them seemed to be nervous and did not have good use of her limbs; when she would move her fore legs would break down on her knees and her eyes looked wild. Three more have been affected in the same way, but not so badly; one more this morning seemed to be worse than the first, her limbs are all stiff and straddle when she walks; if she strikes anything with her toe she will fall on her knees. They all eat and drink; their general health does not seem to be affected; they have been running in the stalks for two weeks. I stable them nights and feed secondcrop clover hay of nights; the hay was salted when cut up. There is a good deal of musty corn in the field. The flow of milk is not affected, and my young cattle do not show any signs of the trouble. It only lasts one day, for at night when put in the stable the cows are all right, except a little gaunt. -[Some plant or substance in the food given the cows is the cause. Make a complete change of the food given the cows and give each a dose of physic RARE BARGAINS medicine.]

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.-I have a mare which has been sick for two weeks, the first week with a bad cough, running at the nose, loss of appetite, etc. We broke it up and she appeared as well as usual; took her out and she took cold again. She is very weak, coughs some, lungs seem to be swelled and pain her very much, breathes very hard for two or three days with a peculiar rattle in throat, windpipe and chest that expires with a kind of heavy grunt, nostrils much expanded; she will not lie down and refuses to eat anything but hay. We have given tincture of aconite, belladonna, sweet spirits of nitre, tincture of fetty, laudanum, balsam of capaiba, black cherry bark and quickermast, to restore the appetite. The horse doctors here agree that she has not pneumonia, although very nearly. but say she has a touch of the heaves. [Judging from the symptoms above enumerated, we believe the patient is afflicted with pleuro-pneumonia in its advanced stages, notwithstanding the decision of your doctors to the contrary. In regard to medical treatment, taking into consideration the length of time the patient has been sick, and the aggravated nature of her symptoms at the present time, we do not think there can be much hope for her ultimate recovery.]

LAMINITIS - CHEST - FOUNDER. - I bought a fine large horse a little over a year ago, and commenced using him. He seemed to move rather stiff at first, and soon got so lame or sore I could not use him. I let him run idle and he got some better, but soon as I worked or traveled him again he got lame as eyer. In standing in the stable he will back out as far as the halter will let him, his front legs stretched forward as far as he can get them. When I turn him he will stretch out his neck as far as he can before he will turn, as if his shoulders were sore, and I can't tell whether it is in his shoulders, legs or feet; his feet are all right, has a good hoof, although our smith says the walls of the hoof are too thin to bear him, but his shoeing fails to help him. The horse is fat, weighs 1,375 pounds, and is as solid a horse otherwise as I ever saw; is not a bit lame or sore in his hind parts. [Your horse is suffering from laminitis, or inflammation of the

lamina or the feet, commonly called founder. Considering that the disease has existed for a year the probability is that he will be stiff and sore during the remainder of his days. We would advise that the shoes be taken off and that warm linseed poultices be applied to the feet for a week; at the end of which time apply a blister composed of cantharides, pulverized, 5 drachms; lard, 4 oz. Mix, and after clipping off the hair for about two inches all around, between hair and hoof rub the blister well in for ten minutes. Apply fresh lard for twelve days, and on the third day wash off the blister. Three weeks after being blistered turn the horse out in a low, swampy pasture and let him remain out till fall. When taken in for work put on bar shoes.]

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Boars ready for service and Sows safe in
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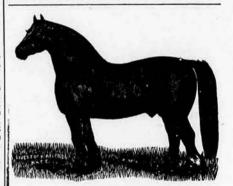
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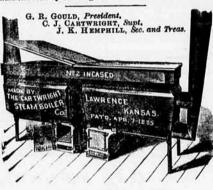
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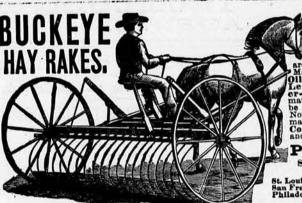
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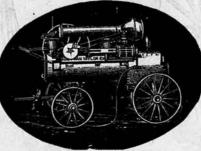
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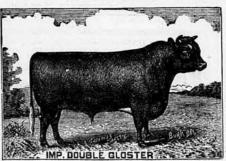
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