



ESTABLISHED, 1863.  
VOL. XXIV, No. 31.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, AUGUST 4, 1886.

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

#### Illinois State Fair.

Judging from the efforts put forth and arrangements made and in progress, the Illinois State Fair, to be held in Chicago, September 6 to 10, inclusive, will be the most elaborate exhibition of the State agriculture made during the year; it will afford the best facilities for examining farm animals in their various breeds and best types; and it will bring together for inspection and trial the largest display of farm machinery and implements ever collected in one place except, possibly, at National exhibitions and at world's fairs. The stock department alone will be worth a long ride to see. Arrangements are already completed for a large collection of draft animals of all the breeds having claims in that direction, including imported and native specimens. The American Shire Horse Association will make its first fair exhibit in connection with the State Fair. The Shire horse is comparatively a new horse in America, but has made a reputation second to none wherever introduced. The number of horses exhibited may not be as large as the show of some other draft breeds, but there will be no lack in quality. The Association desires to increase the popularity of the Shire Horse by calling the attention of the general public through the show to the recognized superior quality of this breed of heavy draft horses. Referring to the draft horse display, the *Breeder's Gazette* says "there has never been such an intense feeling of rivalry manifested by the champions of the several breeds of horses for popularity as at the present time. The American Clydesdale Association has held two annual shows of such magnitude and quality as to attract the attention of all interested in draft horses on both sides of the Atlantic. The advantages to the Clydesdale breed resulting from the annual shows, doubtless stimulated the American Shire Horse Breeders Association to make extensive preparation for a similar exhibition of Shire horses, which will also be held in connection with the Illinois State Fair at Chicago, particulars of which will be announced as soon as received at the Department of Agriculture. The telegraphic announcement of the intention of the American Percheron Horse Breeders' Association to hold their annual show in connection with the Illinois State Fair next September was published a few days since. The official announcement has since been received by the Secretary of the State Fair, and is of such a character as to excite the admiration of all interested in horse matters. Never before have preparations been made on such a grand scale by an association of horsemen for an exhibition. Nearly six thousand dollars have been provided as a premium fund for the Percheron show, and the preliminary arrangements already made give every assurance that the annual exhibition of the American Percheron Horse Breeders' Association for 1886 will attract the largest number of superior horses of this breed ever before seen together, either in France or America."

The Percheron Association provides that the jury of awards, for the coming show, shall consist of three members—one to be appointed by the Minister of Agriculture of France, one by the Commissioner of Agriculture of the United States and one by the Minister of Agriculture of Canada.

Exhibits by Associations will not tend to decrease, but rather to increase, the display

of first-class animals by individual exhibitors, for the premiums apply to animals regardless of owners, and a great many farmers will be found to put their own against the best that anybody can bring. Special prizes, amounting to \$5,000, are offered by the Percheron Breeders' Association for registered horses of that breed shown under the Fair management, and that will stimulate individual effort. Premiums are offered, also, for teams of that breed, and for graded Percheron colts of dams not weighing over eight hundred pounds. The offer of this large amount in premiums has operated to bring out the friends of other breeds in an earnest and zealous rivalry, so that it is reasonably certain that the combined efforts of horsemen will bring together the largest and best collection of draft horses of all the breeds ever seen together in Europe or America.

But draft horses will not be alone in that department. Every other variety of horse, the runner, the trotter, the pacer, etc., will have equal attention. A trotting purse of \$1,800, and a pacing purse of \$1,200 is offered by the citizens of Chicago in addition to the regular purses of the management, insures the presence of the best speed blood.

The cattle display will be very large and of the best specimens of the best breeds. In addition to the large premiums offered by the State Board of Agriculture, the commission men of the Union Stock Yards offer one thousand dollars for the best herd of cattle, and this does not bar an entry to the fair. One herd may secure both prizes. For particulars, premium lists, etc., address Charles F. Mills, Secretary of the Illinois State Fair, Springfield, Ill.

We call attention of this fair because of its magnitude and the extended and varied opportunities it will afford to the farmers and breeders of Kansas to examine different breeds of stock, to study farm implements and machinery, and to take observations of the state of agriculture as reflected in these auxiliaries and appurtenances. We hope that every farmer of Kansas who can possibly spare the time and money will go. The expense will not be heavy nor the time long. Railroads will put the round trip at not more than one and one-third fare one way. Get to Kansas City Monday evening, the 5th, take the Burlington route from there and you arrive in Chicago Tuesday, a little after noon, in time for the first day of the fair. Twenty-five dollars ought to pay all expenses of the trip beyond Kansas City.

#### Sale and Show of Fine Stock.

On August 24th, Hon. T. A. Hubbard, of Wellington, Kas., will make a grand public sale of fine stock at his farm at Rome, seven miles south of Wellington. The offerings at the sale will comprise about 200 high-grade and thoroughbred Short-horn cattle, also about 100 head of strictly first-class Poland-China and large English Berkshire swine, including all or a portion of his grand show herd. A few grade Norman horses will also be offered. The terms of the sale are exceedingly liberal—one year's time at 6 per cent., or 5 per cent. off for cash. The sale will be preceded by a grand barbecue and free dinner. This sale will present one of the very best and most favorable opportunities to secure fine stock ever presented in southern Kansas. Remember the date, and coin wealth by attending the sale.

#### The Weather Problem.

*Kansas Farmer:*

A good many years ago I knew a man in Pennsylvania who had written a large book on the prophecies of the Old Testament from which he sought to prove the time when the end of the world should be. He had solved the problem with certainty, he thought, when the final catastrophe should occur, but when the time fixed arrived this very interesting event failed to materialize, and afterwards this same man came out in a circular stating that in reviewing his work he found that in taking some of the intricate steps in the solution of this problem he had made a slight mistake which when corrected brought entirely different results postponing this sublime event a thousand years or so.

In like manner I would suggest that the famous weather prophet of Kansas take down his slate and review his work on the weather problem of Kansas. In all probability he will find that in the transposition or elimination of certain quantities a slight error occurred which, if corrected, would leave the future weather of Kansas still an unknown quantity.

I read in some one of the Topeka papers a few weeks ago a statement by this prophet that he in the early spring had advised the farmers of Kansas to plant their corn quite early, as the late corn would be destroyed by the drouth which was to come in July and August, saying that he had planted in April and now had corn in roasting-ears, and would have a good crop. Now, I do not know what may be the situation in his section of Kansas, but in northwestern Kansas, and as far as I can hear in other sections, the early corn is the only corn that is damaged beyond redemption, while that planted at the usual time, from the 10th to the 20th of May, is in splendid shape and promises an abundant yield.

We had a rainfall last Friday evening and night of about two inches, and coming at a time when the corn is earing, practically settles the question as to the corn crop in this section. All corn planted in reasonable time and properly cared for will be a good crop, while that planted too early is quite light, and that planted late has still chances to be; but as the weather has changed from the minor to the major key the atmosphere is full of cheer and hope and courage. It is believed that from this on we will have a plentiful supply of rain to fully make our corn crop and put our soil in first-class condition for seeding to winter wheat. Last Friday's rain has wonderfully relieved the hearts of our people of a great burden.

Now a few words about the weather problem. The man who in dead earnest professes with certainty the kind of weather we shall have for four or six months in advance needs to have the internal structure of his mental machinery overhauled—either a screw is loose somewhere or some of the wheels are slipping cogs. There is evidently something wrong. The days of such prophetic vision are past. While this is so it is nevertheless true that it is within the realm of a thoughtful mind by close observation to gather knowledge from the seasons as they pass which in a term of years—and the longer the term of years the better—furnishes the necessary data upon which to base an opinion with regard to the general character of the season which is to follow in which there is, at least, a high degree of probability. One of the truths which that

kind of observation reveals is that the seasons move in cycles—that a term of years in which the rainfall during the growing season is above the general average will be succeeded by a term of years in which the rainfall during the growing season is below the general average. During the dry years of '79, '80, and '81, my faith in that general principle helped very much to keep up courage and tide over the bad years, believing that they would be succeeded by at least an equal number of good years in which the rainfall would be plentiful, and they were, too. According to that same law it is time for low tide to set in again, and we are having it. From the 10th of May to the 23d of July, a period of two and a half months, the entire amount of rainfall in this section did not much exceed one inch. About two inches of rainfall on the evening of the 23d inst., and should the rainfall from this on be heavy still the entire rainfall for the season would not be over half the average rainfall for the last four years preceding.

Again, another fact which my observation has taught me is, that a wet March is succeeded by a drouth some time during the succeeding summer. This rule so far has had no exception since the settlement of this country. It was fortunate for us that the drouth this season set in so early. It is vastly better for us to have the oats and millet crops cut short than to lose the corn crop.

In conclusion, let no one be unduly alarmed at the prospect of a lighter rainfall for several years; for if we get half the amount of the average rainfall for the last four years we will still have enough for good crops, provided only the rain falls at the proper time. It is not the amount but the proper distribution of the rainfall that makes a good season. M. MOHLER.

Downs, Osborne Co., Kas., July 26.

#### From Ellsworth County.

*Kansas Farmer:*

On Friday evening, at 7 p. m., it commenced to rain gently, and rained steadily until about 2 a. m.—seven hours good rain, which put everything growing in good shape. Corn now will make a good half crop. It was a godsend, sure. West of this they had a perfect deluge, as the Saline river is higher than ever known by any person here. The river is completely out of its banks, sweeping grain and haystacks and destroying other property in the bottoms. The latest news is that the Sylvan Grove grist and flour mill in Lincoln county, twelve miles north of this point, is washed away. We have not heard yet about the bridges, but rumor has it they are gone, too.

J. T. McK.

Wilson, Ellsworth Co., Kas., July 26.

Eggs from hens that have been forced by high feeding through the whole winter will not hatch so well nor produce as strong chicks as eggs from hens where nature has been allowed to take its course.

Short hay crops mean cheap cattle in autumn. But the farmer who makes full provision for keeping can buy and turn his fodder to good account, not only in sales, but in added value to the manure pile.

Dr. Sturtevant, at the New York Experiment Station, found that mulching the soil lightly between the rows of peas with straw retards the attack of mildew very perceptibly. It is the late sown crop that suffers.



## The Stock Interest.

### PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

August 24—T. A. Hubbard, Short-horns, Wellington, Kas.  
Tuesday and Wednesday of next Kansas City Fat Stock Show, Inter State Breeders' Association, Short-horns.

### Best Way to Fatten Sheep.

A prize essay by J. M. Harrison, Seio, Ohio, printed in *National Stockman*, Pittsburg, Pa.

Merino grade sheep are not easily fattened at an early age. It is evident that many farmers attempt to fatten them when they are too young. A farmer in this county once fed a bunch of three-year-old sheep. In the spring he failed to sell them at the price he asked, and concluded to keep them another year. He fed them the next winter, and in the spring he concluded to keep them another year, as an experiment, to see what the profit would be for the last year's keep. The result was that the last year proved the most profitable of all. The sheep gained steadily in weight, they sheared a heavy fleece each succeeding year, and brought a handsome price when sold. Of course sheep that are highly fed and well cared for will mature earlier than when their growth has not been forced.

The first thing, then, after the sheep are of proper age, is to arrange in small flocks, so that they will be uniform in size and in about the same condition. This should be done at shearing time, and those we intend to fatten can be given a little better range and some extra attention through the summer months. Any of the sheep that do not seem to be doing well can be culled out toward fall. The floor of the stable should be dusted with air-slacked lime and the sheep should be penned occasionally. The lime dust will make the sheep sneeze and throw out the eggs and larvae of the bot fly, and it will also harden their hoofs and prevent foot-rot.

The time to fatten sheep is in the fall. The blue grass pastures of our country will make sheep fat in the fall of the year, if they are changed frequently from one field to another, furnished with plenty of pure water, kept well supplied with salt, and never allowed to have sore feet. If the sheep we are expecting to market during the winter or early in the spring are not in good order in the fall, it will not be likely that we will get them fat during the cold weather. If we start right, we can put our sheep on the market whenever the market is favorable during the winter, or we can hold them until they are sheared in the spring. It takes no more feed to winter a fat sheep than a thin one, and we all know that it is up-hill business trying to make sheep gain on dry feed during cold weather. The better plan is to get the sheep in shape early in the summer, and then see that they are fat before winter commences.

Every sheep has a mill of his own for grinding his corn. When we commence feeding corn it is better to start with about a half bushel to a hundred sheep, and then increase gradually until we get them to about what they will eat up clean. If we have no roots to feed in winter we will need oil meal and oats to mix with the corn. We should always have an abundance of good clover and timothy hay to feed, and the corn fodder can be used to good advantage, providing it is in first-rate condition. If the corn is cut at the proper time, and the fodder well taken care of, it makes as good feed as hay. I would prefer to feed fodder in the morning and hay at night. I feed the hay in the racks in the stable in the evening and the grain and fodder in the yard. It is a good

plan to have a small yard and have the troughs for feeding grain attached to the fence. In that way there will be no jumping over the troughs and making them dirty. The yard should be well littered and no mud should be allowed.

We admit that it is possible to fatten Merino grade sheep in winter if they are kept in a warm though well ventilated stable, and highly fed on corn, hay, oil meal, oats and roots; but we have found that the best way is to get them fat during the summer and fall, even though we may have to feed some corn in the fall. There is nothing that will fatten any animal better than green corn or new corn in the fall of the year. The aim, then, in the winter feeding should be to keep them fat. This secures us a complete growth of wool and a much heavier fleece than by any other method. When a Merino grade sheep gets its growth and is then made fat it generally brings a handsome price. Sending diseased or half-fat sheep to market is a most ruinous practice. Our markets are continually glutted with inferior sheep. The meat consumers of the country are aware of this fact, and the meat which should be the most popular is naturally placed under suspicion.

Mutton is less expensive than beef. It is about as nutritious and more easily digested. It is far more wholesome than pork. The sheep interest in our country is in a bad way at present, and in order to make it profitable we will be obliged to encourage the consumption of mutton. We can only do this by studying out the best way to fatten our surplus sheep, and seeing to it that they are in prime order before they are sent to market. The best way to accomplish this desirable end will depend in a great measure on the natural facilities afforded by the locality in which we live. We must in no case allow ourselves to become overstocked. If this one point was watched more closely more of our surplus sheep might go to market in first-class order instead of being sold as pelters.

### Corn-and-Cob Meal.

Kansas Farmer:

For two years I have read with interest and profit the experiments of Prof. Shelton on fattening beef and pork, and also his writings on grasses. His last reports on the comparative profits or qualities of corn meal and corn-and-cob meal has confirmed my opinion of the folly of any farmer, however large or small, attempting the use of corn-and-cob meal for making beef or pork.

The Professor's table No. 2 shows amount of each kind of this meal consumed by his "experimental steers." Five fed on corn-and-cob meal for 150 days consumed 12,918 pounds; corn meal consumed, 12,654 pounds. The difference in favor of corn meal in quantity consumed is 264 pounds.

Table No. 3 shows an average gain of five steers for 150 days on corn-and-cob meal to be 205 pounds, while the five fed for same time on corn meal gained 217 pounds, twelve pounds gain in favor of corn meal. This demonstration seems to radically reverse the experiment of 1883-84, wherein he reported a slight gain in favor of corn-and-cob meal. Even that report never satisfied me that cob meal had any nutritive qualities for fattening purposes, any more than wood or shirt buttons; and hence of no earthly value to the farmer except for fuel. And this last report of results confirms all my former opinions that the cob meal acting and serving only as a substitute for "roughness" is of less value for that purpose than old prairie hay or straw.

"Roughness" in some material is

absolutely necessary for the health of the steer fed on clear corn or corn meal, serving as a regulation for appetite and digestion, and the animal should have free access to it and be his own judge as to time and quantity consumed.

The theory hinted at by the Professor of "best results in full-feeding are obtained with the smallest consumption of fodder" is a visionary theory nowhere accredited and universally repudiated by the best and most observing feeders. If the slight quality claimed in the experiment for cob meal is for its regulating qualities for appetite or digestion, then I claim the cob is far more valuable for fuel than as a substitute for prairie hay or straw. The rich quality of the "roughness" fed to a full corn-fed steer is but little consequence. The meat is put on by the corn or meal. At least eighteen years' experience and close observation has clearly demonstrated this fact to me.

I can do no less than say to the Professor, who has frequently sent me his invaluable experimental reports, that he has so fully demonstrated the utter worthlessness of cobs in any shape for fattening purposes that he will be of far more service to the farmer and the State if he will experiment on the value of cobs as fuel rather than fattening beef. The average feeder can safely substitute shelled corn for the ear. And my experiments frequently tried, as accurately as I could in four to six months feeding of the bunch of steers, has led me to believe that shelled corn will put on as many pounds of beef in 120 days as ear corn will in 170 days, requiring less hogs, less labor, and less care. So I advise feeders to shell their corn and burn their cobs. The same fine-spun theories about feeding and fattening steers and hogs will not apply to 100 or 300 head of cattle or hogs as it will to the small lot.

The length of this article precludes any statement as to best methods of feeding and would be useless this year unless it rains within a few days.

P. P. ELDER.

Princeton, Franklin Co., Kas.

Hogs dying should never be thrown into the adjacent streams or left anywhere where other animals can feed on them. There is no more prolific cause of disease than this. One might as well sell old clothes from small-pox patients just to get them out of the way, and the one is no less certain to disseminate disease than the other. By all means burn or bury the dead carcasses, and if the latter bury deep, and if possible cover with lime.

The quality of the wool is said to depend on the yolk. The sheep are often washed in running water, so that the valuable scouring properties of the yolk are lost. The greasier the water the whiter the wool. The saturation with yolk gives wool the silvery lustre so much desired. The free secretion of yolk gives that most desirable quality in wool known as density. In washing wool loses about one-third of its weight. When the wool is washed on the sheep's back the soap or yolk is of course dissolved, and takes the salts along with it.

Whatever else is essential in making a successful feeder, it is certain that carefulness is most necessary, and a kind sympathy with the animal's condition is almost equally so. It is not a sign of a good feeder to see him throw out feed promiscuously to the animals without reference to their requirements, whether they eat it or not, or to their condition, whether in health or out of health. The good farmer looks after the condition of his stock and their requirements in feed and other things as well, and besides he looks carefully after the

health and appetite of his stock. Throwing out feed is the smallest part of caring for domestic animals. Their health and condition is much more important, and their stabling and water and the quality of the feed require constant attention.

### The Small Yorkshire.

The first admission to competitive premium lists of the Small Yorkshire hog in this country was at the St. Louis Fair in 1874, and now it ranks among the best swine in America. It is a comparatively new breed here, though it is old in England. It is the result of breeding begun about eighty years ago in Yorkshire, England, by crossing selections made from a race of swine, having large frames, heavy bone, coarse joints, long legs and snouts, large ears, and covered with long, coarse white hair, known as the Yorkshire, with selections made from a race known as the Leicester, also of large frame, but smaller head, stouter snouts, broader bodies, finer bones and joints, shorter legs and finer hair, thin ears, and a much greater depth of body than the Yorkshires. This cross being inbred among themselves for some generations, then crossed with the Cumberland "Small," which produced a breed of swine known and universally exhibited at the great English cattle shows as "The Small Yorkshire." The first importations of this breed to the United States were made some fourteen years ago. They are white, heavy-bodied, short-legged, early maturing, easily fattened, and are fast growing in favor among men that breed them.

Good horses were the last kind of stock to go down in price when depression came, and they will be the first to rally when money matters improve. In fact the best class of horses are selling proportionally high now.

Where pastures are short by reason of peculiarities of the season, it will be well to supplement them with millet and Hungarian grass and rye. Rye is as good fall and spring pasture as orchard grass and of more certain growth in some localities. Millet and Hungarian seed may be sown any time up to August 15th, and will furnish pasture while the rye, which is not sown till September, is growing. And then, if the fall is late a fair crop of hay may be made. Of course there is no use in sowing any kind of seed when the ground is too dry for germination, but it is always well to have seed in in time, so that when rain comes no time is lost.

The *National Live Stock Journal* thinks that while it is pretty evident that farmers in the East, on their small, high-priced holdings, can not grow rich very fast by growing grain, it is equally clear that those in the West are ruining their farms by raising it to send to them. If Western farmers would raise no more grain than they could produce without causing a depreciation in the fields they cultivate, it is doubted whether they could grow it to send East and to England any cheaper than Eastern men could raise it; whether, in fact, the difference between the labor of cultivation and price of land in the East and West would not be balanced by the cost of transportation.

The 233 cities and towns in the United States that have horse street railways use 16,843 cars, 84,577 horses, and have 3,340 miles of track.

If you contemplate making a pond for fish or stock water you should send to C. A. Booth, Topeka, for valuable information. Also send for pamphlet giving full description of the Advance Stock Hydrant.



## In the Dairy.

### A Few Words About Milk.

Though milk is about seven-eighths water, it is a perfect food, containing everything needed to sustain the animal or human body in health, and the arrangement of its component parts is in the right proportion. That is the way nature does all her work. Milk is a complete food, as Henry Stewart puts it; that is, it contains every necessary alimentary element in the right proportion to sustain life; the protein, the sugar and the fat which make up the carbohydrates, and the mineral matters which are needed to supply the growth of bone and tissue and to sustain the force and heat of the vital functions. It will supply all the necessities of a young and growing animal, and consequently will maintain a mature one in full health and strength. Moreover, as all its solid substance is contained in solution, it is easily digestible. It is therefore a perfectly nutritious and healthful food.

The composition of average cow's milk is about 87 per cent. water, 3 per cent. butter or fat, 3 per cent. caseine or cheesy matter, 4 per cent. of sugar, and 1 per cent. of mineral matter.

It has been suggested that cows' milk was intended partially for the use of human kind, and it would seem that there is good ground for such a belief, because it is so well adapted to the human appetite. And that part of it, the cream, which is best suited to human wants, because its virtues are more concentrated than those of milk, may be separated from the milk, leaving enough, under ordinary circumstances, for the calf to live upon and grow until it is ready to eat grass and grain. Cream and butter, when pure, "are both entirely digestible and are exceedingly rich and nutritious food; in fact, there is no more nutritious food existing and no other that is perfectly digestible and assimilable." Cream consists of from 25 to 40 per cent. of butter or pure fat, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 per cent. of mineral matter, 40 to 65 per cent. of water, and 5 to 7 per cent. of caseine and sugar. Butter consists usually of 85 per cent. of fat, 1 per cent. of caseine, 1/2 per cent. of sugar, 13 per cent. of water, and a small quantity of mineral matter. Skimmed milk has about as large a per cent. of sugar as whole milk has and is good food for all young animals, though, of course, not as good as whole milk. Skimmed milk contains 90 1/2 per cent. of water, 3 1/2 per cent. of caseine, 4 per cent. of sugar, and about 1 per cent. of mineral matter, and about 1/2 per cent. of fat. It is seen to be deficient only in fat, and still contains all the sugar of the milk, which supplies the carbon needed by the young animal to a large extent.

Mr. Henry Stewart, above quoted, and in the same article in the *Rural New Yorker*, further says: "When milk is sour a change has taken place. A part of the sugar has been changed to lactic acid, and the acid has precipitated the caseine before held in solution and made it solid. The acid of milk aids digestion somewhat, so that while sour milk is not so digestible as sweet milk, yet digestion of the solid caseine is helped by the acid of the milk. The nutritive value of the sour milk has been lessened somewhat by the change of a part of the sugar into acid, and also by the change of the soluble caseine into solid matter, which is more difficult of digestion.

"Buttermilk is considered a better food than skimmed milk, and probably because it contains 1 1/2 per cent. of fat and the caseine is so thoroughly beaten up that while it is really precipitated and

solid, yet the particles are broken up very finely and so mixed up with the fluid portion that it is more digestible than the ordinary sour skimmed milk. The larger portion of lactic acid contained in it also improves its digestibility. Hence fresh buttermilk is often recommended by physicians as a healthful and nutritious food for persons of weak digestion, and if this is true of it, it must also be a good food for calves and pigs. It might also be mentioned that cream is also recommended for the use of persons suffering from lung disorders and weak assimilation, on account of the perfect digestibility of the fat contained in it, but it is for the fat only that it is valued."

### Salting Butter.

We have often wondered if there were any reason for the extra salting of butter which some people do except to add to the weight. Heavy salting of butter is not only of no use, but it spoils the butter for the use of any person who knows what good butter is. Pure butter, when fresh, is as good food as men and women can eat, and as digestible. Indeed, as said in our other dairy article this week, butter contains all the elements of a perfect food. And in that state it contains no salt and needs none. Taste may be educated the same as smell or touch or sight or hearing, and persons may cultivate a taste for extra quantities of salt; but those people who make a specialty of good butter among their viands do not want much salt. Three ounces to ten pounds of butter is plenty—just enough to taste.

People are changing some in this respect. Butter is not salted as heavily now as it was thirty years ago when it is prepared for private customers. And the change is reaching hotels and boarding houses, and even the general stores and public market houses. An Eastern exchange, the *American Cultivator*, calls attention of Eastern dairymen to this fact and advises them to govern themselves accordingly and be dainty with their salt when they prepare butter for market. Producers must accept the fact, and salt their butter accordingly, if they wish to command the best prices, it tells them. The higher the grade of butter the less the proportion of salt required. One-third of an ounce to the pound is the rule for the best makers of butter in Boston market.

We quite agree with our contemporary that salt is a condiment. A little salt gives relish to butter. The choicest butter needs but little salt, because the fine flavor of the butter is the desired taste and quality. Choice, aromatic, fresh butter has a natural, delicious flavor peculiar to itself, which is far preferable to the salty taste imparted by an overdose of salt. Heavy salting makes all butters taste alike, and disguises the natural flavor. To the dairyman who desires to hide his sins in making poor butter plenty of salt comes to the rescue. Buyers are always suspicious of butter which carries too much salt. Bogus butter makers understand this when they give oleomargarine a heavy dose of salt to disguise the greasy flavors.

And when salt is placed on top of butter in a cask, there ought always to be a cloth placed next the butter. Let the salt be outside, with the cloth between. It is a mistake to suppose that salt preserves butter. It does not.

Cows inherit the propensity to give large or small quantities of milk, but still the quantity will be varied greatly by the treatment to which they are subjected.

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of three lines or less, will be inserted in the Breeder's Directory for \$10.00 per year, or \$5.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.50 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

### HORSES.

THOROUGHBRED AND TROTTER 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 Clydesdale Horses. Three miles west of Topeka, 6th St. road.

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

### CATTLE.

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

GUERNSEYS.—Elm Park Place, Lawrence, Kas. L. Bullock, dealer in registered Guernsey Cattle. Young stock for sale. Telephone connection to farm.

W. D. WARREN & CO., Maple Hill, Kas., importers and breeders of RED POLLED CATTLE. Thoroughbred and grade bulls for sale. St. Marys railroad station.

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

T. M. MARCY & SON, Wakarusa, Kas., have for sale Registered yearling short horn Bulls and Heifers, of each thirty head. Carload lots a specialty. Come and see.

J. S. GOODRICH, Goodrich, Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred and Grade Galloway Cattle. Thoroughbred and half-blood Bulls for sale. 60 High-grade Cows with calf. Correspondence invited.

FISH CREEK HERD of Short horn Cattle, consisting of the leading families. Young stock and bronze Turkeys for sale. Walter Latimer, Prop'r. Garnett, Kas.

CEDEAR-CROFT HERD SHORT HORNS.—E. O. Evans & Son, Prop'r., Sedalia, 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.

BROAD LAWN HERD of Short-horns. Robt. Patton Hamlin, Kas., Prop'r. Herd numbers about 120 head. Bulls and Cows for sale.

### CATTLE AND SWINE.

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.

ROME PARK STOCK FARM.—T. A. Hubbard, Wellington, Kas., breeder of high-grade Short-horn Cattle. By car lot or single. Also breeder of Poland-China and Large English Berkshire swine. Inspection invited. Write.

ASH GROVE STOCK FARM.—J. F. Glick, Highland, Doniphan county, Kansas, breeds first-class THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE AND 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. Hambleton Horses of the most fashionable strains, pure-bred Jersey Red Hogs and Jersey Cattle.

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

### SWINE.

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

WALNUT GROVE HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS V. B. Howe, Proprietor, box 103, Topeka, Kas. My hogs are strictly thoroughbred, of the finest strains in America. All breeders record in Ohio Poland-China Record. Chief Commander No. 675 at head of herd. Pigs for sale, from 2 to 10 months, from \$10 to \$25.

150 Pedigreed POLAND-CHINA and LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE Pigs, at \$10 and upward. F. M. Rooks & Co., Burlingame, Kas., or Boonville, Mo.

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.

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

M. LAIL, MARSHALL, Mo., breeder of the finest strains of POLAND-CHINA HOGS and PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS.

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

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.

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.

### SHEEP.



MERINO SHEEP, Berkshire Hogs, Short-horn Cattle, and thirty varieties of high class Poultry. All breeding stock recorded. Eggs for sale in season. Write for wants and prices. HARRY McCULLOUGH, Fayette, Mo.

### SHEEP.

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

H. V. PUGSLEY, Plattburg, Mo., breeder of MERINO Sheep. Keweenaw and nearly 17 lbs.; stock rams, 24 lbs. to 33 1/2 lbs. Extra rams and ewes for sale. Also Holstein Cattle.

### POULTRY.

SUNFLOWER POULTRY YARDS—T. S. Hawley, proprietor, Topeka, Kas. ONE THOUSAND FOWLS. Pure-bred, of the best strains, for this season's trade, consisting of the select and leading varieties. Send for my new and important circular. Satisfaction guaranteed.

### REPUBLICAN POULTRY YARDS.

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. JENCKE, 411 Polk street, North Topeka, Kas., breeds the Hawk's, Conger and Pitkin strains of Plymouth Rocks. Young stock for sale.

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

EGGS.—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 Brahmas, Plymouth Rock and Rose-comb Brown Leghorns, \$1.25 per 13. Valley Falls Poultry Yard, P. O. Box 237, Valley Falls, Kas. J. W. Hille, Prop'r.

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

N. R. NYR, Leavenworth, Kas., breeder of the leading 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 \$3.50. 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 Langshans. Can spare a few settings of eggs at \$2.00 per 13. Warrant eggs to be fresh. Chickens for sale this fall. J. A. BUELL, BLUE RAPIDS, KAS.

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

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. S. URM, 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 thoroughbred Cattle, Horses and Hogs. Special bargains in fine individuals. Correspondence solicited.

S. A. SAWYER, Manhattan, Kas., Live Stock Auctioneer. Sales made in all the States and Canada. Good reference. Have full sets of Herd Books. Compiles catalogues.

## Jersey Cattle.

Fifty Herd Register and Grade Cows and Heifers for sale. Also several Bulls at low prices.

Address O. F. SEARL, Solomon City, Kansas.

## TIMBER LINE HERD —OF— HOLSTEIN CATTLE —AND— 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 only 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.

### Ellsworth County--Barn-yard Manure.

**Kansas Farmer:**  
As it has been some time since I noticed a letter from the central part of this county, I take this opportunity to write. The farmers have been feeling pretty blue over the drouth, but the copious rains of last week cheered up their countenances and they are happy once more. Early corn suffered the most, especially that which did not receive the proper attention at the right time. Late corn is tasseling out and is looking very vigorous. Chinch bugs are working on corn some. Fat hogs are worth \$4 per 100 pounds; all farmers that have hogs fit to dispose of are selling them. Wheat in this section was generally light, while that in the western part of the county was much heavier. Wheat in the Ellsworth market is quoted at 45 to 48 cents No. 2 soft, and 40 to 46 cents No. 2 hard. Farmers are somewhat discouraged with the profits derived from wheat raising; the low prices will have a tendency to reduce the acreage devoted to the growing of that cereal in future.

Through the courtesy of Prof. E. M. Shelton, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, I was the recipient of a copy of the report of the farm experiments for 1885. In the experiment under the head of manuring, the Professor arrives at results that do not fully coincide with my experience in the use of farm-yard manure. He says, "In our experience, manure made during the winter months and hauled afield the following spring is rarely of much benefit to crops grown the first year after such application. The second and third years, however, have generally shown very decidedly the beneficial effects of a dressing of barn yard manure." I have been market gardening the last three years and have hauled many tons of manure from the livery stables during that time, on a comparatively small patch of ground. My first experience with the manure business was three years ago; I drew out from the livery stable manure enough to cover an acre of ground two or three inches deep, fresh manure taken from the stable every morning and scattered direct on the land. Adjoining this manured plot was about half an acre of rich black loamy soil, rich enough, I thought, to produce a good crop of cabbage without the use of manure. The manured plot was a heavy clay soil and not so favorable for the growing of vegetables as the unmanured plot. In the spring the manure resembled a deep mulch, and was so long that we had to go before the plow with forks and push it into the furrow. Both plots were prepared and planted at the same time with Early Jersey, Wakefield and Henderson's Early Summer cabbage. The unmanured plot produced the first ripe cabbage, but they were small dwarfed heads and all did not form heads, while the manured plot made fine large heads, Wakefield's averaged three to four pounds and "Summers" six to eight pounds.

This spring I manured an acre and a half of sandy soil for early potatoes, drew manure from a stable-yard where the manure had been permitted to pile up and form a heap which fermented, making half long manure, which was drawn and scattered on the field during the latter part of March and plowed under immediately after scattering. We accidentally scattered from both ends of the field, and not having enough manure to finish there were a few rods left in the middle of the field that was not manured. When potatoes were growing the unmanured strip was noticeable for its lack of vigor, not showing the deep green that the manured potatoes possessed. Crop was harvested for the early market; the unmanured potatoes were not near as early, nor as large when dug.

These two instances I have cited are where I used green long manure on land that never had been manured, and the beneficial effects following its use the first year were quite conclusive to my mind. It may be possible that the manure used by Prof. Shelton was not as rich in available phosphorus and nitrogen as that coming from the livery stables. I have seen manure that was so leached out by the melting of winter snows and spring rains that I would expect no great results from its application to the land at any time; in fact, it was a pile of coarse

litter composed almost totally of wood fiber, the available nutrients being all leached away. JAS. MACMASTER, JR.  
Ellsworth, Kas.

[This is a very interesting letter. We hope to hear from its author again in the same vein. The KANSAS FARMER believes in manuring heavily.—ED. K. F.]

### The Government Has Come to the Rescue.

**Kansas Farmer:**  
The Agricultural bill just passed includes silk culture as well. Our women will be glad to learn that the much-needed flature will be established at Washington, D. C., and be ready for reeling this fall. Samples of cocoons can be sent in at once, but no purchases will be made till after October 1st. The samples must be distinctly marked with the name and address of the shipper, both inside and outside of the parcel or box. By long, persistent effort we at last have obtained free transportation for small lots of cocoons, not exceeding four pounds, through the mails. This I conceive to be a just reward and stimulus to the amateur raiser. By notifying the Department of the amount of cocoons for sale, a "franking label" will be sent, so that even the samples can be sent free of expense; three or four ounces should be sent, as the valuation will be according to the yield of silk. One dollar and fifteen cents per pound will be paid for cocoons that will yield one pound of silk from four pounds of cocoons. There have been very few crops raised in this country as yet that will come up to this price, almost all will fall below one dollar; but this ought not to discourage, but stimulate to further effort to obtain the highest price. Those having over four pounds, it would save expense by several ladies combining and sending by freight, distinctly marking each lot; but in no case ship before notification and sending of sample, as the required amount may have been purchased, and it cannot be expected they will be returned.

The Government in making this new appropriation has done all it well can do at the present to foster this important industry, and now the States should come to its aid, and especially Kansas, for we have within our borders those who perfectly understand the rearing of the silk worm from long practice in other portions of the world. Should we ignore this knowledge and not turn it to our advantage? We have also an expert reeler in Mr. Horner, whose work is pronounced marketable by the manufacturers. It would be a small thing in dollars and cents, compared to the advantage, for our Legislature to appropriate three or four thousand dollars for erecting a flature in the State under the supervision of a competent reeler, connecting with it in the spring a practical school of instruction for silk culture. One season would educate many young girls in the art, and they in turn others. If we want to save our young women from the evil city shops and stores and keep them happy and contented in their rural homes, work must be furnished them that will be both pleasant and remunerative. But it is said silk culture is not remunerative. I grant that but few have made it so as yet, for the reason that proper knowledge and appliances have not been had. Our women are quick at inventions, and in this will lie our success. After one year of trial they will see where and how they can improve and shorten the work of only six weeks at most. Almost all the failures have come from undertaking to raise too large a crop the first season without proper conveniences. MARY M. DAVIDSON,  
Silk Culturist.

Junction City, Kas., July 27.

### Letter from Harvey County.

**Kansas Farmer:**  
I have been reading the FARMER for the last three years, and do not remember of seeing but a single letter from little Harvey during that period. Why this is so I do not understand. It certainly is not for a lack of intelligence among our farmers, but may be that timidity prevails more largely within our borders. It has been said that those who write for the papers and those who talk and preach are brazen and full of brass; this to a certain extent may be true, and there cannot be a doubt but that the timid admire the luster of brass and with avidity seek to possess it; consequently I have donned the brass cap and try to say a good word

for our county, which, by the way, is one of the smallest in the State. The protracted drouth singed us badly—five weeks without rain, and the intensely hot rays of the sun almost perpendicular made withering work with all kinds of vegetation. Now that we have had, during the past week, an abundance of rain, everything looks fresh and cheerful. Our farmers appeared to stand the strain with an iron resolve not to give up. We are also learning that more tame grass and less plowing is not only better for man and animals, but also better for mother earth; also, learning that more fruit, fat beef and less hog are more conducive to health and longevity, almost every farm where the owner lives on it has fruit trees of various kinds growing, many in bearing. One serious objection to improvement is, there are too many rented farms, too many farmers moving into town and trying to ape the land agent, the money lender, insurance agent or any other delectable and fraudulent occupation; anything and everything to make money by avoiding honest toil. There are too many Professors in the State who pretend to write on agriculture, horticulture, and other topics that they know nothing about practically, more chaff and brass than hard common sense. In conclusion, I would say that our county will continue to march in line with the best in the State forward; development is the watchword of sturdy little Harvey. D. W. BROCKWAY.

### Crop and Stock Notes from Washington County.

**Kansas Farmer:**

We have had two fine rains, one on the night of the 18th and one on the 23d inst., which almost insures an average crop of corn, although there is a good deal of late-planted corn that will need more rain in the future. Oats all harvested and are a good average crop. Rye, about a half crop. Not much wheat sown in this vicinity, and about half a crop where it was harvested—a good many pieces not cut. Potatoes and vegetables good; gardens injured to some extent by dry weather. Tame hay, timothy and clover, was a good crop, a good deal being raised here, and there will be a great deal of ground sown to tame grasses next year.

The Greenleaf cheese and butter factory is now running at about its full capacity—10,000 pounds of milk per day, which they are manufacturing into butter and cheese—which bids fair to do a good business, besides giving the farmers a good market for all their milk at a fair price. They are paying 70 cents per hundred pounds at present.

Stock of all kinds doing finely, not much disease among cattle. Hogs generally doing well; now and then we hear of some losses by disease, but not to any considerable extent.

Corn has taken quite a boom of late, selling now for 20 to 21 cents, while two weeks ago it was 15 cents per bushel.

Hogs, \$4.25 per hundred.

There is a good deal of fruit where it has been planted and taken care of. Apples, cherries, grapes, strawberries, raspberries and gooseberries have yielded a good crop. Blackberries were full but dry weather at the time of ripening dried them up.

Greenleaf, Kas., July 26. Z. D. S.

Texas drovers thus far this season have lost rather than made money out of their cattle they brought north, and particularly is this so of those who placed their cattle on the open market and were late in starting them from Texas, and were caught in the drouth-stricken district and not only lost heavily but got them to market in poor condition. Those that started their herds earlier and shipped them by rail fared much better, while others who drove on contract may come out with a small profit for their summer's work. The day for Texas cattle on northern ranges has gone by, and the day had arrived as soon as they were placed within fenced enclosures.—Globe Live Stock Journal.

Sent on Trial. A Double Gang 'ACME' Pulverizing Harrow, Clod Crusher and Leveler will be sent to any responsible farmer in the United States, and if it does not suit he may send it back at the expense of the manufacturers. No pay is asked until tried on the farm. Farmers should not, therefore, let dealers palm off on them a base imitation or some inferior tool under the assurance that it is better. See advertisement on page 15.

### Gossip About Stock.

Last week, Mr. T. J. Criswell, of Stover, Kas., sold to C. B. Bennett, of Oswego, Kas., a recorded Short-horn calf for \$60.

Mr. J. C. Christian, of Labette, Kas., sold a recorded Short-horn male calf to J. M. Grant, Oswego, Kas., for \$45 last week.

Lou. Burke, Burlington, Ill., the live-stock artist, is now in Kansas making sketches of some of the best herds, such as Henry Avery, Wakefield; the Giffords', Milford; Shocky & Gibb, Lawrence, and a number of breeders at Manhattan and elsewhere.

On August 24, T. A. Hubbard, Wellington, Kas., will make a public sale of registered hogs and cattle, also other stock. The offering is one of the best ever made in Southern Kansas, and the terms are unusually liberal. See notice elsewhere.

Tidball Bros., of Oswego, Kas., are building up for themselves a fine herd of Holstein cattle, and from the way they devote their attention to this particular class of choice animals much good will be derived therefrom by those interested in Labette county's future welfare.

The public stock sale made the 28th ult, by Alex. Berg, Salina, was a splendid sale, and considerable good stock was dispersed. Forty-eight registered Poland China sows, averaged \$26.09. The boars sold as well. Eleven mares and geldings, from two to eleven years old, averaged \$175.27. Milch cows sold from \$40 to \$53, and heifers from \$26 to \$27.75.

The recent purchase by J. B. McAfee, of Topeka, of the Earl of Gloster, a pure Cruickshank bull calf, to head his excellent herd of Short horns, was an enterprising and judicious step. This bull was bought for \$500 of Bill & Burnham, of Manhattan, a half brother to the bull which heads their herd, Earl of Aberdeen. The sire of the bull is Double Gloster, owned by W. F. Higginbotham. This animal will do much to improve one of Shawnee County's best herds.

The Central Poland-China Record Association was organized at Indianapolis, Ind., in February of 1880, for the benefit of breeders of swine through the medium of a complete, extensive, yet simple and comprehensible pedigree form. They adopted the diagram form, presenting five generations in each pedigree, for thirty ancestors; fifteen of each strain. The success of this system has been remarkable. Its publications have increased in size from a 300 page book to one containing nearly 800 pages. This now being the limit in size. The Association preferring to publish two medium sized volumes in a year, rather than one large ungainly one, which would surely follow, should they endeavor to place a year's business in a single volume with their rapid increase of business, already 300 pages have been entered for Vol. VIII. The present issue Vol. VII is a substantially bound work, printed on fine paper, and in a neat style, price \$3.25. Other volumes will be furnished as follows: Volumes I, II, III and IV, \$150 each. Volumes V, VI and VII, \$3 each. Full set, \$14. Circulars etc., can be secured by addressing the secretary, W. H. Morris, Indianapolis, Ind.

Daily Capital, July 31: The largest importation of Norman and Clydesdale horses ever made into the western country, arrived in the city yesterday over the Santa Fe road from Atchison. There were altogether 106 stallions, including fifty-six head of Clydesdales, forty head of Norman Percherons, eight head of Cleveland bays (coach horses), and three Welsh cobs. The horses were purchased by Mr. E. R. Bennett in person, the Clydesdales being purchased near Glasgow, the Percherons in Normandy, and all the Cleveland bays in England. The horses were unloaded at the Santa Fe depot, and taken to the immense barn of Bennett & Son, Eighth and Buchanan streets. They represent in the aggregate about \$100,000, and are the finest lot of horses ever seen in the United States. They were selected from the very finest which could be found in Europe, and are truly magnificent looking animals. They were shipped to Montreal by steamer and from there to Chicago over the Grand Trunk railway and from Chicago to Atchison over the Rock Island. Messrs. Bennett & Son were singularly fortunate in their shipment, having lost but two horses on the route, one having died on the ocean passage, and the other in Montreal. The horses will be kept at the stable in town, and at the farm three miles south-west of town where they can be seen.



## Successful Short-Horn Sale.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

Taking everything into consideration Kansas ranks pre-emminently the foremost State of the Union. She takes no back seat for any of them. She is the very essence of success, ever ready to lead—never to follow. Her progressiveness is due to the fertility of soil and prolificness of same, choice climate, salubrious atmosphere, pure water, etc., etc., and to the energetic indomitable courage and unflinching exertion put forth day in and day out by her ever-industrious yeomanry.

Everybody loves and admires Kansas and thousands envy her as they would a new bride, elegantly attired, ready for the wedding nuptials, and longed to be one of the accepted who could of a truth say—Kansas is the land I love, have sought, yet mourned because I found it not ere this.

Among the important features tending toward making Kansas a State the envy of all others, is her fine stock interests, now so fruitful in results for good to our Commonwealth, both present and future.

The sale of Short-horn cattle on Wednesday of last week, the property of Mr. S. A. Curl, of Diamond Springs Farm, near Oswego, Kansas, clearly demonstrating the above fact. This gentleman selected twenty-three females and four males from his well-known Diamond Springs herd, all of which were choice, carefully bred animals, and in good condition, and from the way bids were given it showed clearly the entire confidence purchasers had in the breeder, Mr. S. A. Curl, and as a result the offerings realized good figures as will be seen by the detailed statement herewith appended. Col. S. A. Sawyer, the auctioneer, did his duty well and won for himself many encomiums of praise from the large crowd attending. This sale, the best ever made in Southern Kansas, is certainly a standing "ad" in the worthy gentleman's favor.

The attendance upon this sale was good, the day pleasant although warm, and the people exceedingly cheerful, since the drouth, all tended to go off lively and so it did. Mr. Curl and wife deserve unstinted thanks for the efficient manner in which they provided a repast for all those present. Everything in abundance to the entire satisfaction of all, and each expressed himself as mightily pleased, and it is well they should.

Independence Day, No. 52044, heads Diamond Springs herd, a good animal, and from the number of premiums taken by this herd at the annual fairs throughout this state and elsewhere, convinces one of their meritorious value as animals in every respect worthy of a place in any herd of our country.

Short-horns in Kansas are on top and with good treatment and careful breeding they will ever remain to the front. Therefore score another victory for Kansas, for she it is that takes no back seat for any of them, but on the other hand is ever carrying off the palm above all other competitors.

Mr. Curl has aside from his excellent herd of Short-horns, twenty-one head of choice English Shire and Norman horses, also a lot of fine bred trotters. Among his trotting stock appears a two-year-old that shows a three-minute gait without having been broken. Wanseon, No. 3136, a well developed, good stepping Hambletonian, heads the trotting department of this profitable industry. And the imported stallion Bay Lincoln, No. 2528, heads the Shires, and a most excellent animal he is. The coming spring Mr. Curl will have a public sale of a selection from his lot of horses and all desirous of procuring something fine will do well to bear this in mind.

Twenty-three females sold for \$2,990, an average of \$130 each; four males sold for \$885, an average of \$96.25 each; full total \$3,875, general average \$125. Three females brought the good price of \$200 each, and were purchased by parties not far distant from Diamond Springs.

Following is a list of stock sold by S. A. Curl, with amount obtained for each, also name of purchaser and place of residence:

## FEMALES.

Alletta Best and b.c., red, 40 months, Josephine, to Chas. Klein, Edna, Kas.	\$ 185
White Gem, white, 26 months, Ianthe, to J. M. Logan, Oswego, Kas.	75
Melrose, red, 48 months, Josephine, to Chas. Klein.	135
Lady Isabel and b.c., red-roan, 25 months, Josephine, to J. M. Logan.	200
Beauty, roan, 21 months, Ianthe, to J. L. Windbigler, Labette City, Kas.	95

Myrtle 5th, red-roan, 10 years 2 months, Ianthe, to Chas. Klein.	\$ 135
Kansas Rose and c.c., red, 6 years 5 months, Hasty, to Paul Robbins, Edna, Kas.	150
Mollie and twin c.c.s., red, 10 years, Hasty, to J. B. Ellis, Edna, Kas.	175
Curl's Josephine, red, 5 months, Josephine, to Paul Robbins.	70
Curl's Red Beauty, red, 12 months, Mrs. Motte, to J. L. Windbigler.	80
Maggie Constance, red-roan, 12 months, Hasty, to Chas. Klein.	60
Curl's Violet, red-roan, 13 months, Hasty, to Geo. Silcott, Stover, Kas.	80
Andromeda, red, 26 months, Hasty, to Thomas J. Criswell, Stover, Kas.	85
Red Belle, red, 37 months, Hasty, to M. A. Householder, Columbus, Kas.	80
Polly, red and white, 8 years, Hasty, to C. E. Best, Stover, Kas.	190
Mary Ala, red, 29 months, Hasty, to M. A. Householder.	175
Sally, red, 8 years, Hasty, to George Pfaff, Stover, Kas.	200
Pearl, red and white, 10 years 2 months, Josephine, to M. A. Householder.	125
Mayflower and c.c., red, 6 years 2 months, Hasty, to Chas. Martin, Labette City, Kas.	200
Fanny White 2d, red, 12 years, Hasty, to Jesse Brockway, Oswego, Kas.	150
Mabel Jo, red, 26 months, Hasty, to M. A. Householder.	130
Peach Blossom 5th, red, 12 years 6 months, Mrs. Motte, to Dr. B. R. Van Meter, Parsons, Kas.	75
Josephine 2d, red, 7 years 3 months, Mrs. Motte, to H. M. De Bolt, Stover, Kas.	80

## MALES.

Little Jem, red, 13 months, Hasty, to J. C. Boulter, Oswego, Kas.	65
Duke of Diamond Springs, red and white, 12 months, Josephine, to J. L. Windbigler.	130
Orion, red, 12 months, Hasty, to Chas. Klein.	110
Justice Baronet, red, 2 months, Mrs. Motte, to H. M. De Bolt.	80

Besides the foregoing, Mr. Chas. Stoddard, of Oswego, Kas., sold at the same time and place the following females:

Lady, red, 4 years 11 months, Hasty, to C. B. Bennett, Oswego, Kas.	\$ 55
Essa, red and white, 5 years 6 months, Hasty, to Chas. Wadsack, Oswego, Kas.	80
Belle of Maple Grove, red, 3 months, Hasty, to same.	40
Polly, red and white, 6 years, Hasty, to J. L. Windbigler.	80

Total for above lot \$255, average \$63 75.

HORACE.

## White Clover.

The agricultural editor of the New York Times is a warm friend of white clover as appears from what he said in a recent number of his paper. "White clover receives a good deal of abuse," he said, "probably because it is a friend which, without asking, is constantly doing us a gratuitous service. If it needed as much labor and cost to grow a crop of it it might be thought as much of as red clover, which is more highly considered than any other agricultural plant, and justly so, but it costs a good deal nevertheless. No one takes the trouble to grow white clover. It comes up in the pastures without our seeding, and when the ground is well covered with it we shall see the cows staying where it is the thickest, and coming home with full udders of rich milk as long as they can fill their bellies with it. When we come to study into the peculiarities of this modest but useful plant, we find that it by no means indicates a poor soil, as the common weeds do, but that to grow luxuriantly it needs a supply of elements of fertility, as potash, lime, and phosphoric acid, in even greater supply than red clover does. Its feeding value of course is equally high, for the value of any plant may be accurately judged by what it takes from the soil. The farmer who has noticed how the milk pail overflows and the cream jar is filled when the cows are upon white clover, will not want to ask the chemist for any recommendation of this plant, which he will accept upon its merits. Why, then, should white clover be so badly spoken of? Many farmers and more writers in agricultural journals speak ill of this plant. It may be because it is a pest in the garden, in the strawberry patch more particularly, and is thought to run out red clover. The last charge is the most base and baseless of all. For, instead of running out red clover, it carefully covers up its dead remains, and, like a loving friend, spreads itself over its grave and shelters it, meanwhile offering itself as a very acceptable and long-lived substitute for this short-lived plant. If there is one plant more than any other which the farmer should take to his heart and cherish it is white clover. It is worth many times as much as alfalfa, about which writers are setting farmers wild with mis-

placed anxiety and envy. It is an excellent pasture plant, and we want pasture plants more than anything else. It is a good hay plant, especially when growing with grass, affording a thick close bottom, which greatly adds to the yield of hay. It springs up from its creeping perennial root at once after cutting, and its roots run out even the dreaded Canada thistle and fill up vacant spaces among the grass. When it is treated as it deserves and is top-dressed with plaster, superphosphate, or manure, it will thrive abundantly and make a growth which will surprise those who never thought of it only as a weed to be despised. It is called Dutch clover, and this is a great credit to it, for we know of nothing but good of everything we have of Dutch origin, including Dutch farmers, who among their especial peculiarities, think very highly of white clover."

## Kansas Fairs for 1886.

Kansas Fair Association, Topeka, September 23 to October 1.	
Western National Fair Association, (Bismarck), Lawrence, September 6-11.	
Anderson County Fair Association, Garnett, August 24-27.	
Bowdon County Fair Association, Fort Scott, October 5-8.	
Brown County Exposition Association, Hiawatha, September 14-17.	
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, September 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.	
Kansas Central Agricultural Society, Junction City, September 21-23.	
Decatur County Exposition Society, Oberlin, October 13-14.	
Dickinson County Agricultural and Industrial Association, Abilene, August 31 to September 3.	
Edwards County Agricultural Association, Kinsley, October 12-15.	
Elk County Agricultural Association, Howard, September 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 28 to October 1.	
Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Oskaloosa, September 23-30.	
Johnson County Co-operative Fair Association, Edgerton, September 20-23.	
Pleasanton Fair Association, Pleasanton, September 14-17.	
LaCygne District Fair Association, LaCygne, September 7-10.	
Emporia Fair and Driving Association, Emporia, July 5-7 and September 20-25.	
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 Association, Paola, September 21-24.	
Montgomery County, Independence, September 14-18.	
Morris County Exposition Company, Council Grove, September 7-10.	
Nemaha Fair Association, Seneca, September 14-17.	
Northwestern District Fair Association, Cawker City, October 5-8.	
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 24-27.	
Saline County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association, Salina, September 7-10.	
Arkansas Valley Agricultural Society, Wichita, September 20-24.	
Smith County Agricultural Society, Smith Center, September 15-17.	
Sumner County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Wellington, September 7-11.	
Sabetha District Fair, Sabetha, August 31 to September 4.	
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.	

## Farm Loans.

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

T. E. BOWMAN &amp; Co., Bank of Topeka Building, Topeka, Kas.

## Keeping Qualities of Canned Goods.

The following letter of Lieut. Greely, of the famous Arctic expedition, during which men starved and froze to death, appeared in the *American Grower*, July 28, ult., in response to inquiries made as to the keeping qualities of canned goods:

NEWBURYPORT, MASS., July 20.

DEAR SIR: I have your letter of July 13th, referring to my previous letter on the subject of canned provisions. You ask me to state the effects of freezing upon canned fruits and vegetables, especially as regards the texture and flavor of tomatoes, corn, etc. Apples, peaches, pears, rhubarb, green peas, green corn, onions, potatoes and tomatoes were all subject to extreme temperatures (over 60 degrees below zero) and were solid for months at a time. The second summer they thawed, the following winter froze solid again. All the articles named present the same appearance as though freshly canned and their flavor was as good when the last can was eaten as in the first month. It should be understood that these were first-class canned goods, and from dealers of standing and reliability. Cranberry sauce, preserved damson, preserved peaches and fruit butters suffered certain changes from candying, etc., which detracted somewhat their flavor, though not materially so. Dealers in such preserves predicted that such conditions and changes would occur. I had also canned turnips, squash, beets, carrots as well as pineapples, cherries, grapes, clams, shrimps and crabs which although not subjected to such extreme temperatures as the foregoing yet froze and thawed repeatedly without injury. No can of any kind except a few, say half a dozen of fruit butters, was ever burst by action of cold or heat. No illness of any kind occurred prior to our retreat and those most inclined to canned fruits and vegetables were the healthiest and strongest of the party. I have written thus fully in answer to your letter from my conviction that the excellent quality and variety of canned provisions contributed materially to the unequalled health of my command during the two years we passed in unparalleled high latitude. The importance of good canned fruit and vegetables to obtain the fresh article cannot be overrated, and so I speak with no uncertain tone on the subject.

Sincerely yours,

A. W. GREELY, U. S. A.

## MONEY--ATTENTION.

In any Amounts From \$200 to \$100,000. To Farmers and Ranchmen—in Eastern and Central Kansas:

If you want to borrow money or refund present incumbrances on your farm, at reasonable rates of interest, with or without commission, write direct to us. No delay, when security and title are satisfactory. We make a specialty of placing large loans—from \$2,000 to \$100,000—at lower rates and less commission than any agency in the State. Money ready when papers are executed. We want nothing but first class improved or partially improved farms and stock ranches.

Address

A. D. ROBBINS &amp; Co., 179 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

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**BAKING POWDER**

**Absolutely Pure.**

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short-weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.



## The Home Circle.

### A Mystery.

Life held in her hands a measure,  
And swung it lightly and low;  
And she said: I will see if my pleasure  
Do not outweigh my woe.  
And she gathered all stinging laughter,  
All loves that were lasting and sure,  
All joys that left memories after,  
All wealth that was wingless and pure;  
She gathered all sunlight and starlight,  
All thornless and fadeless flowers;  
She gathered the faint light and the far light  
Of pangs and perfect hours;  
She gathered all glimpses elysian  
That never had blasted the soul,  
All hopes that had held to fruition,  
All talents that won to the goal,  
All wisdom that never had saddened,  
All truths that never had lied,  
All ambitions that never had maddened,  
All beauty that satisfied.

And she flung them all, all in her measure,  
But they nothing outbalanced the pain;  
And she said: I must add yet a treasure,  
The kindest and best in my train.  
And she reached out and took Death, and  
laid it,  
All restful and calm on the scale;  
Yet pain, as before, still outweighed it;  
And she sighed as she said: Could this  
fall?  
Then she reached up to merciful Heaven,  
Took down, and flung over earth's strife,  
A little pale hope, all unproven—  
The hope of a measureless life;  
Flung it down with a doubting and wonder,  
With question and touch of disdain,  
When lo! swift the light scale went under;  
Life's woe was outweighed by life's gain!

Oh! strange! Oh! most strange! If the  
measure  
Of all mortal days be but woe,  
Compared with their acme of pleasure  
(Life mused as she hung the scale low),  
Why, then, should it lessen earth's sorrow,  
Why magnify Death's consequence  
To believe in a timeless to-morrow?  
And Life held the scale in suspense.  
—New York Independent.

### Our Reading.

We who live in the country are often at a loss for something to read. The standard works have been read, and sometimes re-read. The newspapers have failed to satisfy a longing for some special kind of information. We turn over the old books and magazines, and if we are wise we again "read the best authors on their strongest points," as we have been advised to do by a former Chancellor of our State University.

There are some families who, having run ashore for literature, think that anything will do so long as it may be called reading, and so borrow trashy, sensational literature from any source within their reach. This has a tendency to lower literary taste, and should be emphatically discouraged by parents.

Mrs. Shippard, of the *Tribune*, in one of her excellent articles, speaks of the natural tendency of the mind to improve in literary taste. It may be true that it is natural for such a standard to rise of itself; but let us assist nature by reading such matter as is fully up to our taste instead of that which falls below, because we cannot for the time being find anything better. I fully believe in "keeping good company in literature, or none."

The country communities favored with a Chautauqua Circle are few and to be envied. They have the assistance of such a variety of reading matter, science and history and other instructive works to give rounded culture. We who are not so favored, and have access to no public library, even, are reduced to the necessity of borrowing and lending the books of the neighborhood. In this way some of the best novels have had a pretty wide circulation, but there seems to be a dearth of readable books upon the different sciences and history. To those who care to inform themselves upon political science, the best papers give a favorable opportunity, to a certain extent.

It ought not to be true, but it is, that readers generally are more interested in works of fiction than in works that pertain to realities. Is it our fault, or is it the fault of those who had charge of our early training? If it is our own fault we can still correct it. If it is the fault of our parents we can learn a lesson therefrom, so that our children may not sometime have to reflect upon us.

I have had my attention called to this subject through the questionings of my oldest boy, aged 9 years. I had in a random way mentioned some of the habits of the ant. His interest in the subject was immediately

excited, and if I should try and answer all his questions, I should be obliged to provide myself with more than I have at hand to give myself the necessary information. Whenever that boy finds anything giving any additional knowledge regarding the ant, I am pretty sure he will read it. I ask myself, can we not make a beginning in all literary taste for our children? Can we not in a pleasing way set their minds at work so they shall crave the knowledge we would desire for them?

Why cannot our young girls interest themselves and talk about matters of general importance rather than those which have their beginning in the weak sensational literature which is so prevalent?

This is an old question, and has been answered in various ways. The subject is so worn out that it almost ceases to attract attention, except that of people who have youths of their own and wish to train them carefully. It is sometimes answered, "give them the proper reading" and "call their attention to useful things, away from enervating, harmful things." Yes, but begin early, before the weeds have gotten the start. I have seen fields so overrun with weeds that the corn was poor and spindling and never could mature. The weeds had the first start! Alas! for the corn! The thrifty farmer rises early and works late that the same may outgrow the weeds by means of thorough cultivation. Shall parents have less care for the minds and hearts of their children?

PHOEBE PARMALEE.

### Mrs. Beecher on Decollete.

The decollete style of dress is not only wrong and in poor taste, but it is immodest and indecent. Mothers who allow it commit a great sin; those, who not only allow it for their children but practice it themselves, do even worse. They are

"sowing sorrow  
For their reaping by and by."

Leaving aside for the moment the question or loose modesty and delicacy which must follow, the injury to the health alone is a matter calling for grave consideration.

We have watched by the bedside of those who for a few moments' enjoyment and the pleasure of feeling they were dressed "in style" were stricken down in the full freshness and beauty of young girlhood. We have seen the agony of the mother as she stood watching powerlessly this battle of life, and in the contest the thought would be ever present: "If God spares the child, will the mother heed the warning, or will the tyrant Fashion conquer again?"

But the danger of sacrificing health and life itself, painful as it is to the mind, is not so much to be thought of as the effect which such unreasonable and immodest fashions must and do have on the character of our young girls. It is not possible that they can practice such exposure of their persons without losing in a large degree the sweetness, delicacy, and modesty which is the greatest charm in woman's character. And if the young maidens now emerging from girlhood, and prepared to take their place in society as young ladies, are allowed to be ruled in such matters so entirely by the freaks and caprices of this fickle goddess, when they have had their day and become wives and mothers, what is the prospect for their children?

It is great folly to be thus governed, and deplorable when one sees how much precious time is wasted, how lavishly money is thrown away for that which profiteth not. But the injury done to woman's character, when to be dressed in style means nothing less than to be dressed immodestly, is the worst feature, and what we cannot but fear will paralyze, if not destroy, that refined and sensitive modesty which every woman should prize and always regard as her most precious inheritance. If a young girl, passing from her own chamber to that of her mother or sister in her pretty robe de nuit, is accidentally met in the passage by her brother or his friend, she shrieks and runs back in the greatest alarm and agitation. Why should she? She is perfectly clothed and sheltered, but not in the ordinary dress. Yet this same easily frightened and sensitive young lady, in the dance, or in general conversation with any number of young gentlemen, will stand before them unblushingly with arm bare the whole length and with bare neck and shoulders, and talking and laughing without one fear or thought

that she is exposing herself much more immodestly than she could possibly do in her night robes.

"There is something rotten in our state of Denmark" which calls loudly for a speedy remedy. Who shall find it for us?—Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, in *Brooklyn Magazine*.

### Notes and Recipes.

Half a teaspoonful of table salt dissolved in cold water will relieve heartburn or dyspepsia.

The wings of turkeys, geese and chickens are good to wash and clean windows, as they leave no dust or lint like cloth.

For rust on steel, make a paste of emery powder and kerosene; rub on and let stand a little while; then polish with oil.

Stand at your work when you must, of course, but never, when the work is of a kind that can be done as well seated.

**Custard Pudding.**—One pint of milk, three eggs, three-fourths of a cupful of sugar. Beat eggs and sugar together, pour on the milk and bake in a quick oven.

To keep insects out of bird cages, tie up a little sulphur in a bag and suspend it in the cage. Red ants will flee from a closet or drawer, if a small bag of sulphur be kept in those places.

Toothache, caused by a cold in the facial nerves, may often be relieved by wringing a soft towel out of cold water and sprinkling it with strong vinegar. This should be laid on the face like a poultice, and will often be followed by a refreshing sleep.

**Salting Cucumbers.**—Make brine for salting cucumbers for pickles, by keeping the salt and cold water in a keg and stirring it until enough is dissolved to bear up an egg, or a medium sized potato, if more convenient. The fluid is dipped out and put over the cucumbers, and more water and salt are put together for the next time of need. In this way there is no waste of salt and no uncertainty about the cucumbers being properly salted.

**Tomato Figs.**—Take small, red tomatoes, scald and skin them quickly, breaking them as little as possible, add one-third their weight of granulated sugar, boil slowly until they are clear, take them out and spread them on plates; boil the juice until it is very thick, pour it over the tomatoes, and dry them in a warm oven. When dry, pack in layers in a clean paper box, first sprinkling sugar over the bottom of it, and also between each layer, pack tightly and cover closely, and you will have a nice confectionary for winter.

**Pickles.**—When needed for pickles, fill the tin boiler with cucumbers and place them over the stove, covered with cold water, and bring to a decided boil. Drain this water off and put on half vinegar and half water, and throw in a little alum to make them hard. Bring to a boil. Let them stand in this over night or longer, if not in haste, in an earthen or wooden vessel. For the third time put upon the stove with clear vinegar (and spice if desired), and when cold they will be found sour enough for use. Good pickles can be made in a very short time in this way. If a cloth is laid over the top of salted cucumbers, under the weight, the scum that will arise can be easily removed by taking off the top and rinsing it.

### A Happy Home.

A happy home is the brightest spot on earth the eye of God looks down on. Love and peace in his home sends sunshine round a man wherever he goes; disorder and trouble there is misery everywhere. There are few worries of life which a man cannot now and then shake off, but who can shake himself free from the skeleton in the closet, from the worry in the household, the blister on the heart? When husband and wife are helpmates to each in the best sense, when order, and love, and goodness prevail in the house, then the man who has a hard battle in life to fight can leave his struggles behind him when he enters there. With all our faults we are the most home-loving of people, and that is the reason why we are the greatest of people. Whatever helps home-life is a national blessing; whatever hurts home-life is a national curse, and the greatest curse that can touch these blessings is what would tamper with the peace and blessedness of our homes.—James MacGregor, D. D.

### To Cure a Felon.

The *Western Plowman* gives this remedy: "Take some salt, roast it on a hot stove until all the chlorine gas is thrown off, or is as hot as you can make it. Take a teaspoonful, and also a teaspoonful of Venice turpentine; mix them well into a poultice and apply to a felon. Renew the poultice twice a day. In four or five days your felon will, if not opened before your poultice is first put on, present a hole down to the bone, where the pent-up matter was before your poultice brought it out. If the felon had been cut open, or opened itself, or is about to take off the finger to the first joint, no matter, put on your poultice; it will stop it right there, and in time your finger will get well."

### Why Our Grandmothers Were Successful.

Women should be educated for their vocation, just as men are trained for trades and professions. Herein was the secret of success among the grandmothers of this generation. They were fitted for their position, hence were competent to govern, and history records of that age, no such universal complaints against domestic as are heard in this, nor against the physical degeneracy of the women of those times. They were well-developed and vigorous in constitution, a result brought about in consequence of duties and "tasks" imposed upon girls as a necessary part of their education. While thus acquiring this physical development they were laying in store such knowledge of household acts as gave them confidence in their own ability and inspired inferiors with a corresponding confidence and respect.

### Good Manners of Southern Children.

James Russell Lowell, in a recent review, says that about a century ago more time was given to manners than now is. These may not be his exact words, and so we omit the quotation marks. And this prompts us to speak of the manners of Southern children. Not an instance during a sojourn of several months in several States, has come within our observation of what in common parlance is called "sass" on the part of the young, either white or black, and we have seen them in the most favorable conditions for making a display of that kind had they been so inclined. This cannot be owing to climatic influences, for the boys and girls up north in New Brunswick and the islands of the St. Lawrence gulf are equally polite and respectful. Neither is it the result of any superior advantages of education, that is a school education or opportunity. To whatever it may be due, even if to old fashion, it is far more pleasant than the rowdiness, hoodlumism, and contemptible deportment of some of the youth of more highly favored sections.

Such is the patriot's boast where'er we roam;  
His first, best country ever is his own.  
—Goldsmith.

A bath in warm water in which saleratus has been dissolved is very refreshing to a feverish invalid.

"For economy and comfort, we use Hood's Sarsaparilla," writes an intelligent Buffalo, N. Y., lady. 100 Doses One Dollar.

A young man in Nevada City undertook to eat two dozen eggs at one sitting, but gave up after eating twenty-one.

The Japanese have 300 miles of railroad in operation. They make their own cars and build their own lines, bridges and tunnels.

As one having used Ely's Cream Balm I would say it is worth its weight in gold as a cure for Catarrh. One bottle cured me.—S. A. LOVELL, Franklin, Pa. (See adv't.)

Probably the longest coffins used are those in which dignitaries of the Catholic church are buried. They are nine feet in length. Such a coffin was used at the burial of Cardinal McCloskey. The extra length is required for the crown, which is generally buried with the deceased.

FOR NEARLY THIRTY-FOUR YEARS—I have been a victim of Catarrh. I have tried many remedies, receiving little or no relief. I bought one bottle of Ely's Cream Balm and derived more real benefit from that than all the rest added together. You can recommend it as being a safe and valuable medicine.—A. L. FULLER, Danby, N. Y.



## The Young Folks.

### Exegesis.

Upon what did the wagon spring?  
From whence did the peppermint drop?  
How long did the Tammany ring?  
And where did the organ stop?

Oh, where did the postage stamp?  
And what did the cotton hook?  
Oh, where did the sugar camp?  
And what did the pastry cook?

For whom did the paper weight?  
And why did the thunder clap?  
Oh, where did the roller skate?  
And where did the ginger snap?

"What shall I do to gain eternal life?  
Discharge aright  
The simple duties with which day is rife,  
Yea, with thy might,  
E'er perfect scheme of action thou devise  
Will life be fled;  
While he who ever acts as conscious cries,  
Shall live, though dead.—Schiller.

His words were simple words enough,  
And yet he used them so,  
That what in other mouths were rough,  
In his seemed musical and low.  
—Lowell.

### AN OLD MOOSE-HUNTER.

#### Many Years of His Life Spent Among the Wilds of Maine.

One day this week Nathan B. Moore, of Bingham, came into the Lewiston (Me.) Journal office in company with one of his old friends, a Lewiston amateur hunter, and remained long enough to spin a few yarns of the moose-hunt and leave behind him an envious longing for the woods.

Mr. Moore is one of the most celebrated moose-hunters in Maine. The writer mourns the lack of a portrait of the man who has killed his 275th moose, for if we had it it would be inserted at exactly this point in this brief sketch, and would picture a remarkable kind of face, full of a gentle sort of dignity, badly seamed and furrowed and tanned. The "art preservative" will sometime, probably at five minutes' notice, transfer likenesses to newspaper columns and introduce its readers face to face with men who have killed 300 moose, saved cities, rescued its base ball nine from defeat, or "moved the listening senates to command." In such palmy days the writer will be saved the ceremonies of introduction, many of which he is inadequate to perform.

Mr. Moore is 68 years old, he is thin and poor, with gray hair and beard, and walks as though he had carried many a burden. He is, however, as active to-day as he was thirty years ago and as much at home in the woods as ever. His days of steady hunting are over now, for his boys have grown up and scattered, and his good wife don't want him to be alone in the woods or tending the traps. He has been at it sixty years. He began when he was 7. His father used to take him out along the line of traps and let him tend them. If any big "critter" had been trapped he used to run back and find his father. Think of your 7-year-old baby alone in the forests where bears and wild cats are half as thick as spruce trees. When one of the big traps were found sprung he had to find his father, and often it was no easy matter for the little fellow to find his way back home again. Perhaps you think this is easy. Try it some time, and in the pathless forest with a dimmed sun above, you are liable not to know whether you are standing on your head or feet or whether your right arm is your right arm or your left leg. Ever since these early days he has been a hunter and a trapper, a farmer and a guide, and has an honorable record at each of them. He has always been at Bingham, near the "Forks." He has already killed his 275th moose. He hopes to kill his 300th, and as the present law permits only one moose a year to be killed by any person his only hope is that he will kill a moose in his 93d year, and in all the years that intervene. He hasn't kept any run of his bear-hunts or his slaughter of caribou and deer. Nowadays he never goes on a hunt, because it is not worth while to start out for only one moose. He reckons a moose as the noblest game in the woods of Maine, and fondly believes that at their present rate of increase the Maine woods will again be alive with them.

We begged Mr. Moore to relate a good story, if he had one in his larder, of how he

was at one time or another nearly killed by a moose at bay, and, with many misgivings, Mr. Moore related a good story of a narrow escape in the forests near the forks of the Kennebec.

"I was out moose-hunting once, several years ago, said Mr. Moore. 'I had a companion, and just before night we traced two moose on the light snow into a yard well up the mountain. It was getting too dark to hunt, so we went back and camped for the night. The morning was excellent, for a light snow had fallen. We started on as soon as we could and came up to them in about an hour or two. Both of them were up hill from us when we first saw them, one being about fifty rods from the other. They saw us about as soon as we saw them. The bull moose started straight down the hill-side, while the cow moose made an angle so as to meet him about at the foot of the hill. I never saw any animal go as the bull moose did. Half down the side of the hill was a big spruce that had been felled across the edge of a rock, so that between the edge of the rock and the tree there was a space of several inches. The moose was going fastest at this point, and just here I saw him catch and go over into the air and strike broadside on the snow. He got up quick and made for the foot of the hill, leaping a rod at a leap. Twenty-five rods further he went into the yard and turned, I fired, and he fell, thrashing his head. On going up to him I saw that his foreleg was as big as a tea-kettle and all smashed to flinders, with pieces of bone sticking out. I then saw what made him jump and leap so coming down hill. He had caught his leg in the spruce and had broken it.

"We then left him and went after the cow. We found her where she had slipped, but from the yard to where the moose lies down there is a hard beaten road that the moose makes. She had left no track on this, but a little further we found where she had gone on, and we followed. A little ahead of us we heard the dogs bark and we knew they were on the moose. We found her in an open place, two rods wide, surrounded by thick cedars and pine. Near here was the moose's beds. They never lie in the same place but once. The snow being soft, their warm bodies melt it and after they rise, the melted snow freezes into ice and is too hard for a comfortable bed after that. Beyond the icy places where they had laid, was an 'open' with the snow from eight to ten inches thick.

"We went into the thicket and threw down our gun-cases and made for her. I settled myself along the road that led into the open place where the moose stood at bay. The dogs made for her and she came out. I never saw a cow-moose so ugly before. She was terrible mad. Her eyes glared, her bristles were all on end, her ears were laid back. It is not often you see such a sight. 'Bad business,' said I to myself, 'if that critter gets at us.'

"A funny thing now happened. Instead of making for the dogs, as in nine cases out of ten a moose always does, she made for me. I was in the middle of the road, wearing snow shoes, and had dropped on one knee with my rifle over my arm waiting. I knew if I got a good sight at her and my gun went she was as good as dead, for in those days I missed nothing. I waited until I could see the little mark to shoot at on her breast, and I pulled the trigger. There was no report. The hammer fell with a dull sound, and the next minute I had risen to my feet and was going down the hard road with the moose coming at a rod at a jump.

"Just then the other man fired and broke the moose's fore leg.

"It didn't stop her even for a minute. She jumped wilder than ever after me.

"Between me and the opening were the moose beds. If I could cross them and reach the snow I could run away from her on my snow shoes, but there was great danger in crossing the icy bed where the moose had been lying, of being tripped and of falling. It would have been death to fall under the moose's fore feet.

"I made for the opening, though, and it was the awfulest run I ever made. I could touch the critter's nose once just as I struck the snow. Once her fore foot hit my snow-shoe behind and almost tripped me. I won by six inches and once in the snow she gave up the chase and turned back.

"I looked at my rifle and found that a dry twig had caught over the tube and had

broken the force of the hammer and had made it fail me.

"We killed the moose five minutes afterwards."

Mr. Moore's biggest moose was first seen in a dream. He was hunting with Captain Fernald, of Wilton, and a party of other gentlemen. They were in camp at Pierce pond. It was one Sunday night. He dreamed he saw a "long black-sided fellow" coming down the shores of Pierce pond where they were in camp.

"Before a week, gentlemen," said he, "we will see something to remind me of my dream."

The next day he went down to the pond after water. Up the lake, he saw his "long black-sided fellow" coming down the pond. He watched. At first he couldn't say whether it was a bear or moose. By and by the horns lifted from the water. He went into camp and told them. They laughed and said it was another dream. Mr. Moore took two rifles, went out and with one shot brought the moose low upon the bank of the pond, where he lay thrashing his head in the water. The gentlemen in the camp then came out and looked. The moose was the biggest ever shot by Mr. Moore. He weighed 1,400 pounds.

"I never knew a dream of that kind to fall me yet," said Mr. Moore.

Countless others were the tales he told. Why the cow moose don't have horns, he said, is so that they can escape into the bushes when the bull moose is so angry that he would kill her. The big horns of the bull make it impossible for him to follow. The Creator's design is plain in this arrangement. The moose begins to "yard" in October, and always picks the cold side of the hills, for their feed is smaller and the wind has blown off the snow. The diet of the moose is wood. They eat about all kinds of hard woods.

Mr. Moore used to hunt a good deal with Ebenezer Sleeper, father of Dr. Frank Sleeper, of Sabatis. Once they went up on the St. John's river together. He is a friend of J. G. Rich, the bear-hunter.

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# THE KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

Published Every Wednesday, by the  
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OFFICE:

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

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KANSAS FARMER CO.,  
Topeka, Kas.

The President approved the oleomargarine bill, and sent in a long message expressing doubts about its constitutionality.

A whale eighty feet long was killed not far out from Antwerp a few days ago by a ship running onto it while it was asleep as is supposed.

There will be a higher market for beef and a lower market for corn now that rain has fallen in the corn growing states insuring a fair crop of corn.

The thirteenth annual inter-state picnic exhibition of the Grangers will be held at Williams' Grove, near Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, Pa., August 3d to September 4, inclusive.

Soft soap suds thrown on plants infested by the red spider, it is said, will destroy the spider, at least stop its work. The suds is improved by the addition of kerosene, and it may be thrown on low trees with an ordinary syringe.

It is not yet too late to sow turnip seed. Prepare the ground well, roll, sow the seed broadcast, harrow lightly and roll again. Turnips are useful on the table either with or without potatoes, and are an excellent substitute for potatoes. And they are excellent food for stock in the fall and winter months, and still better, if possible in the early spring months. They are relished by stock and their healthful properties show in the bodily conditions of the animals that eat them.

Last week a very large meeting of Republicans in Congressman Anderson's district met at Clay Center and unanimously renominated that gentleman for Congress. They were not satisfied with Judge Wilson's nomination, and declared that they would not submit to it. We know nothing about the facts except as we gather them from the newspapers, and have nothing to say except that if Wilson's moral character is what a great many persons say they know it to be, he is not a fit man to hold any public position. It would be a calamity, indeed, to change a man like Anderson for one such as Wilson is represented to be. A man who is in the habit of getting drunk ought to be kept out of all places of trust. If he has no respect for himself, he will have none for others.

## The Treasury Surplus.

A joint resolution passed both Houses of Congress in relation to the surplus money in the public Treasury. The resumption act of 1875 authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to sell bonds enough to secure a fund of one hundred million dollars which should be reserved for the redemption of treasury notes (greenbacks). There are several other special funds reserved, but this is the largest one. The present administration did not pay anything on the public debt until public sentiment became too strong to longer resist, and since payment was begun, it has not been as large in amount as the surplus would justify, taking as a guide what had been done in former years since the redemption fund was established. The House of Representatives passed a resolution requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to pay out on the interest bearing debt all surplus that should accumulate in the Treasury over and above the \$100,000,000 reserve. The Senate amended the resolution so as to give the President some discretion in emergencies, to the end that the government should not be cramped at any time by reason of sudden or unforeseen changes in monetary conditions or in our receipts or expenditures.

As finally passed the resolution provides "that whenever the surplus or balance in the Treasury, including amount held for redemption of United States notes, shall exceed the sum of \$100,000,000 it shall be, and is hereby made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to apply such excess, in sums not less than \$10,000,000 per month, during the existence of any such surplus or excess, to the payment of the interest bearing indebtedness of the United States payable at the option of the government. The surplus or balance herein referred to shall be the available surplus ascertained according to the form of the statement of the United States Treasurer of the assets and liabilities of the Treasury of the United States employed on June 30th, 1886; provided that no call shall be made under the provisions of the resolution until a sum equal to the call is in the Treasury over and above the reserve herein mentioned; and, provided further, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, may have in the Treasury, over and above the foregoing sums, a working balance not exceeding \$20,000,000; and whenever in the case of any extraordinary emergency, not now existing, and when, because thereof, in the opinion of the President, the public interests shall require it, he may, by executive order, direct the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend the further call for the payment of such indebtedness for such period of time as shall be necessary to maintain the public credit unimpaired; and that such suspension and the reasons therefor shall be reported to Congress within ten days after the next meeting or immediately, if Congress shall be in session; that for a period of six months after the passage hereof, the United States trade dollars, if not defaced, mutilated or stamped, shall be received at their face value in payment of all dues to the United States and shall not be again paid out or in any other manner issued; that the holder of any United States trade dollars, during the period aforesaid, on presentation of the same at the office of the Treasury or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, may receive in exchange therefor a like amount and value, dollar for dollar, in standard silver dollars or in subsidiary coins, at the option of the holder and of the United States."

We think the amendments to the

resolution after it first left the House are an improvement, for it would be, or at least it might be some time very troublesome if there were no discretion lodged anywhere to vary the strict letter of the law in times of great pressure or peril. If a man is fit to be President; if he is worthy to receive a majority of the votes of his countrymen for that high office, he is fit to be entrusted with a little discretion in times of public necessity. We believe the debt ought to be paid off as fast as possible, and we believe that the President ought to look out for the general welfare in that matter as well as in others. The resolution is a good sign, for it shows that Congress heard the protests of the people against the useless accumulation of money in the Treasury. And it will do the President good by way of suggesting to him that the people still want to be consulted occasionally about their own affairs.

## Congressmen as Railroad Attorneys.

Some time ago Senator Beck, of Kentucky, introduced a bill to prohibit members of Congress from acting as attorneys for railroad companies. Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, offered a substitute which makes it punishable by a fine not exceeding \$500, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, for any member of either house of Congress to accept employment as attorney-at-law or payment for services of any kind in opposition to the United States in any case to which the United States may be a party, or in which its interests may be concerned, or from any railroad company which obtained its charter or any grant of land or pecuniary aid from the United States, if such a member shall have reasonable cause to believe that measures specially affecting the interests of such railroad are pending before Congress or are about to be pending during his term of office.

A railroad attorney ought not to be elected to Congress until after some definite and permanent policy as to railroad management is established by Congress and the people. During that time members of Congress ought to be untrammelled by any pecuniary or business relations with railroads. The transportation question is one of great importance as well as of vast dimensions and legislators ought to be able to bring to its consideration clear heads, and unbiased judgments. To cripple the railroads would be no less wrong than to injure the people in any other way; any permanent injury to the transportation interests is an irreparable injury to the people at large, because means of transporting their produce and supplies are next in importance to the things themselves. But that is no reason why the creature should be greater than the creator. Carriers are agents of the people, entrusted with persons and property for the purpose of transporting them from one place to another, entitled to receive reasonable compensation for the service rendered. Just now there is a great deal unsettled about the legal relations of the carriers and the people, and it will be some years yet before any satisfactory and well adjusted system of governmental control of railroads and their business will be adopted. Until that is done no member of either branch of Congress should be under any special obligations to railroad companies by reason of being their attorney.

If that doctrine is correct, then the bill introduced by Senator Beck is right, and the substitute offered by Senator Hoar is wrong. Hoar's substitute would permit the relation of attorney to exist as to every road except such as the Congressman has reasonable ground for believing would

be subject of legislation or that had received its charter or a grant of land from Congress. That would let the member out of every case except, possibly, the Union Pacific. That is so intimately connected with the government that almost every year some legislation concerning it is had or attempted. But, while the substitute presents a principle and a good one, the truth is, that while in a general sense every railroad in the country will be either directly or indirectly involved or interested in national legislation until we have a railroad law code, the substitute would make it easy for a member of Congress to be a railroad attorney under the law.

## Anarchist Bombs.

The arrest and trial of anarchists in Chicago put the officers to great vigilance, and they have found a good many bombs scattered about the city, things in all respects like some of those found in possession of the men indicated. Last Friday a dynamite exploding excursion party was organized to test some of the anarchists' bombs found in different parts of the city. Officers started at 10 o'clock in a tug boat loaded with a selection of deadly missiles. Five bombs were on board. Three of these were discovered in different business houses in the city, the last being found a few days ago in Wilbur & Allen's crockery store on East Washington street. The party proceeded about two miles east of the crib. A gas pipe thirty feet long, with a heavy rubber bag filled with bombs, attached to the lower end, was sunk in the water. At the other end of the pipe a floater or wooden box was attached to keep it from touching the water. Into this end five feet of fuse was inserted and touched off. A sputter and sizzle warned the officers to be off, and the tug steamed off about 300 yards. In ten minutes the boat shook and the water seemed disturbed, a second later and a stream of water six feet in diameter shot 100 feet in the air. For twenty feet around, the surface of the lake was convulsed, notwithstanding the fact that the dynamite had been lowered some twenty-eight feet in the water. Hundreds of fish were thrown into the air with the stream, and the surface was covered with dead ones.

## July Weather Report.

Prof. Snow's record says: "The hottest July since 1881, and by far the driest summer month upon our nineteen years' record. From June 26th to August 1st the entire rainfall was one-tenth of an inch, which amount was divided among four different days and was not sufficient in any case to lay the dust. This unexampled drouth has thus far been less disastrous to crops than the drouth of '74, which began on June 15th with a deficiency of 8.54 inches and continued with a precipitation of only 3.33 inches until September 12th. The present drouth began with a deficiency of only 2.45 inches, so that the ground was well filled with water and in a much better condition to endure a drouth than in 1874."

## A Good Report.

Our special correspondent, "Horace," writes from the southeastern part of the State: "The recent rains so copiously bestowed over Kansas has had a decided effect upon the corn crops in all sections of the State, and assures beyond any reasonable doubt an enormous yield of corn, so much so that the average price for same will not exceed 18 cents per bushel at gathering time. Many places the writer saw fields that will give the owners an average of 70 bushels to the acre. Still chronic grumblers exist."



### How to Bud Trees.

The time for budding is at hand, and it may be interesting to some of our readers at least to know how to perform this work. It may be done any time after buds are well set on the branches of the present year's growth. Quoting from an excellent cotemporary, *Western Rural*, in budding, a bud simply from the present season's growth is taken and inserted under the bark of the stock selected to bear it, and the operation is performed in summer while a vigorous growth is going on. The *modus operandi* is as follows: As already said, the buds are taken from shoots of the present season's growth and it is well to wait before cutting the shoots until the wood is pretty firm, and the terminal bud is formed. As soon as cut, the leaves should be cut off to prevent evaporation, leaving a half inch of the foot stalk, by which to handle the bud in setting. When so treated the shoots can be kept in damp moss for some days without injury to the bud. But if the transfer is on the same premises no such precautions are necessary as the buds can be cut and inserted on the stocks at once. The process of inserting the bud is as follows: An incision is made lengthwise through the bark of the stock an inch or an inch and a half long, and another short one across its top, the two taking the form of the letter T. A bud is then cut from the shoot of the present year's growth, the knife making the beginning of the cut a half-inch above the bud and coming out an inch below, cutting deep enough to take out a thin piece of wood under the bud. This slip of wood may be removed if it will part easily from the bark, or be left in. The two upper corners of the bark on the stock under the transverse cut are then carefully raised, the lower end of the bark below the bud inserted and then pressed down until the bud is a little below the transverse cut when the upper end of the bud is cut square across so as to fit the transverse cut in the stock and pressed closely in upon the stock. A bandage of bass (such as is used by nurserymen), corn husk, or other material is then put around, covering all parts but the bud, from which the leaf had been removed as before directed. The pressure should be just enough to keep the parts closely together, but not enough to bruise the bark. Usually at the end of about ten days the growth of the stock will be such that the bandage begins to cut into the bark, when it must be removed. The bud lays dormant until the next spring, when the stock should be cut off two inches above the bud, and care taken that any buds starting upon it are removed in order that the whole strength of the stock may go to the growth of the bud inserted the previous season. Thomas, in his *American Fruit Culturist* says: "The essential requisite for success in budding are first, a thrifty, rapid, growing stock so that the bark will peel freely; second, a proper time, not so early that there will be too little cambium or mucilaginous cement between the bark and wood for the adhesion of the bud, nor so late that the bark will peel nor the subsequent growth sufficiently cement the bud to the stock; third, buds sufficiently mature; fourth, a clean flat knife for shaving off the bud that it may lie closely in contact with the wood of the stock; fifth, the application of a ligature with moderate pressure causing the bud to fit the stock closely." Budding is usually employed in propagating the stone fruits, as the peach, plum, cherry, etc., instead of grafting. There is a longer season in which the operation may be performed, admitting of a repetition

the same summer in case of failure. It is employed a good deal by florists in propagating choice roses and other plants. A little practice will render any one so expert in performing the operation that failure will be rare.

### A People's State Convention.

We are in receipt of a circular which, among other things, says: "Some men here and there over the state, have joined in issuing a call for a State convention to be held at Topeka, August 25th, for consultation in the interest of the people and to choose for State officers men who can be relied upon to stand fully on the side of the people—no ante-diluvian office-seekers, nor riders of hobbies; and each county is to send delegates according to its entire voting population, without reference to party votes."

The statement quoted is made in connection with an address—"To the real farmers of Shawnee county—those who actually farm instead of living off of offices," urging them to come up to Topeka in mass meeting August 18th. Just what is to be done, or how, we know not, but this appears in the circular: "You have no chance whatever as against the railroads by voting with either of the old parties. You vote for a principle, while those soliciting your votes care nothing for that principle, except as a pretense to get your votes. There is, except on the surface, neither Republican nor Democratic party any more—they are only branches of the one great railroad party—and a vote for either is a vote for the railroads behind a mask worn by their tools. If you ever hope to do anything through legislation or the courts, you must cast aside your political notion and unite and act in your independent character as the people. The same awful, gigantic monster that crushes the struggling poor of the cities, is also crushing you; and the city toilers and the small farmers of the county—all of the common people—must unite to destroy the monster that is reducing them all to beggary, and has throttled liberty long ago. Prohibition, anti-Prohibition, Greenback party, Republican party, Democratic party—none of these can or will loosen the tightening grasp of monopoly from the throats of the people. It can be done by only the people themselves—not as a party, but as the people. Even a people's party would get into the rut and be controlled against the people. Let us have no party at all—no machine of any kind to be bought by railroad passes and contributions to a "slush" fund. This is a new idea in our politics, and it ought to win, and will if you so choose. Then the people—not a party—will control the state and put arrogant corporations beneath the law."

The circular and call conclude thus: All desired information will be furnished by Alden S. Huling, Topeka. (Signed) J. W. RICE, J. W. WHITLEY, J. M. CARY, J. N. ADAMS, ALDEN S. HULING, And one hundred others.

Testimony against the Chicago anarchists accumulates as the trial proceeds. Bombs, and other instruments of deadly nature loaded with dynamite, have been identified as having been made by, or were in possession of, one or more of the men on trial, and incendiary language, verbal or written, used by the same men, has been proven beyond controversy, and the proof appears to be absolutely certain that these men, were in fact conspiring against the peace, against the property and against the lives of the people of Chicago, hoping to inaugurate a revolution that other men would join and help on to consummation.

### Breeding Animals and the Free List.

Trouble has been produced because of the construction put upon the law relating to importation of animals for breeding purposes. The law intends that such animals shall be admitted free of duty, but a distinction was made between those animals imported as breeding stock and to be used exclusively as such, and those animals imported for sale and speculation.

Some recent rulings of the Treasury Department have been made in answer to inquiries of Mr. Butterworth, Secretary of the National French Draft Horse Association. We are in receipt of the following circular on the subject from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury:

To Collectors and other officers of the Customs:

The following is a synopsis of sundry decisions rendered by this Department in customs cases during the present month: The provision in the "free list" for animals specially imported for breeding purposes, only applies to such animals as are proved by evidence satisfactory to the Collector of Customs at the port of importation to be specially imported for the said purpose. The breeding must be the special and not the incidental object of the importation; so that if the animals are imported for sale or on speculation, or for working purposes, they cannot be admitted under that provision, either on the presumption that they may be afterwards used for breeding or otherwise.

C. S. FAIRCHILD,  
Acting Secretary.

The following explanatory paragraph accompanies the above:

You are informed that the Department's ruling, relating to the importation of animals, is not intended to apply to valuable breeding animals, sold by importers specially for breeding purposes, and that it does not abrogate the express provision in article 387 of the General Regulations, that "Animals valuable mainly for their breeding qualities are not excluded from free entry merely because intended for sale."

Respectfully yours,  
C. S. FAIRCHILD,  
Acting Secretary.

### Patents to Kansas People.

The following is a list of patents granted Kansas people for the week ending July 31st, 1886; prepared from the official records of the Patent office by Mr. J. C. Higdon, solicitor of patents, Diamond building, Kansas City, Mo.:

Bagasse feeder—Charles W. Harris, of Garnett.  
Canning apparatus—Charles F. Mudge, of Eskridge.  
Rotary Churn—Monroe E. Johnson, of Pittsburg.  
Light draft corn planter—James Wyatt, of Pleasant View.  
Combined weed cutter and harrow—W. F. & H. C. Reeves, of Miltonvale.

The following were reported for last week:

Gas engine—Reuben F. Smith, of Atchison.  
Rotary engine—Perley P. Balt, of Columbus.  
Weather strip—John H. Nolan, of Pleasanton.  
Remedy for hog and chicken cholera—Julia A. Knox, of Burr Oak.

### National Union Conference.

The following call is issued from the Chicago Express office at the "request of over five hundred petitioners:

Knights of Labor, Farmers' Alliance, Wheelers, Farmers' and Laborers' Cooperative Union, Grangers, Greenbackers, Corn Planters, Anti-Monopolists, and all persons favorably disposed to a union for political action, for the purpose of emancipating the government from the control of the two old political parties, which have degenerated to the condition of tools and agents of the monopolies and predatory classes, are requested to meet in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., Wednesday, September 1st, 1886, at 12 o'clock m., for the following objects:

1. To effect a National Union organization, and to devise ways and means for a thorough local organization of all favorable to its objects throughout the country.  
2. To promulgate a platform of principles to send out as a banner under which to enroll the industrial vote of the nation.  
3. To devise the best method of push-

ing the work of organization, and the propagation of our principles.  
4. Such other business as may be deemed necessary to promote the objects of the movement.

We are in receipt of the catalogue of the officers and students of the Bethany Normal Institute, Lindsborg, McPherson county, Kansas, for the fourth academic year, 1885-6. The institution is growing and commanding greater interest among its friends from year to year. The school is in competent hands and is well conducted. There are six departments, Normal, Classical, English, Music, Business and Young Ladies. The aim of the Directors, officers and instructors is to make the work of the Institute practical, as is demonstrated particularly in the Normal, Business and Young Ladies departments. The special training for professional and business pursuits and for good housekeeping is done by teaching the very things which will be needed when practical duties come. For catalogue and particulars, address Rev. C. A. Swensson, Lindsborg, McPherson county, Kansas.

The *Globe Live Stock Journal*, Dodge City, does not believe the manufacture of bogus butter helps the beef market. "If it be true," that paper says, "that the bogus butter manufacturers have raised the price of beef steers, why it is that the corn-fed steer, which possesses from one hundred to one hundred and fifty pounds more material that can be used in the manufacture of oleomargarine than the grass steer does, which at this time brings nearly or quite as much as the former? There is not a grain of truth in the argument that the manufacture of oleomargarine has raised the price of beef one single cent per pound, but on the other hand it is fast annihilating all the dairy herds in the country, turning the cows into beef, and those that are retained are rearing a good thrifty calf on the milk that was formerly turned into the creamery, and the calf that would have been turned into veal is now matured for beef, thus increasing the beef product and lessening the price of beef. Not alone this, the pork product is also increased by this surplus of milk, which formerly went into butter instead of beef and pork."

The premium list of the eleventh annual fair of the Kansas Central Agricultural Society, to be held at Junction City, September 21 to 23, 1886, is received. This forty-eight page pamphlet is a model of conciseness, the usual repetition of "best" and "second best" being entirely avoided, without in any way sacrificing clearness of statement. The day and hour of awarding premiums is also given under each heading, and all the premiums are consecutively numbered through the book, thus greatly facilitating reference. The feature of special premiums heretofore so successful at the fairs of this association receives more than usual attention. The fifth meeting of the Golden Belt Trotting Circuit, with its \$10,000 aggregate of purses, will be held in connection with this fair. Other attractions of State, or wider importance, connected therewith, are: (1) A Band Tournament, September 21; (2) A Shooting Tournament, September 23; (3) The Meet of Kansas Wheelmen, September 22 and 23, for races and the formation of a State division of the League of American Wheelmen; (4) The competitive drills and sham battle of the Kansas National Guards, September 24, all making an array of attractions seldom equaled. You can secure a copy of this list by addressing Chas. S. Davis, Secretary, Junction City, Kas.



## Horticulture.

### FLOWERS, PLANTS AND SHRUBS.

#### Their Arrangement and Management in Dooryards.

Prepared by Robert Milliken, and read before the State Horticultural Society, at Wichita, June 30th, 1886.

The distinctive features which mark the home of the educated and refined resident of a place, and distinguish it from the hovel of the ignorant, brutal denizen, are flowers, plants, shrubs and trees.

It is not my object to inflict on you at this time a dissertation on the principles of landscape-gardening, with the varied methods of grouping for effects of light and shadow, but rather to offer a few practical suggestions upon the selection of a few of the more accessible and easily-cultivated plants and shrubs adapted to the particular wants of the people of Kansas, many of whom are unable to invest in costly and untried kinds.

Seventeen years experience and observation combined, enables me to speak with some degree of confidence on this subject.

In the treatment of this subject it is important to know at the outset what kind of a place is to be improved, whether a large lawn or but a small yard of mixed shrubbery and flower beds, and in what manner the place is to be laid out. I will, however, assume that the majority for whom I write this, wish to plant a small lawn or yard in front of or about the ordinary dwelling, and the plants and shrubs to be used should be of the easiest culture. There are certain general qualities that will apply to all plants and shrubs to make them desirable. The most essential is that they shall be of easy culture, have sufficiently luxuriant foliage so as to cover the plant and give it a neat and complete form, and the flowers be conspicuous, of good colors, and possessing a desirable fragrance.

I will first direct attention to the great number and variety of plants commonly known as bedding plants, to enumerate which, even an incomplete list, would weary your patience. An examination of the catalogue of any extensive florist establishment will give you an idea of the immense number of plants now in use for flower garden decoration.

Of geraniums, verbenas, coleus, alternantheras, carnations, pansies, chrysanthemums, lantanas, petunias, and others too numerous to mention, there are thousands, and the methods of arranging and managing are as varied as the tastes and means of the planters. Only one rule is necessary to be observed, and that is, get good plants, set them in well-prepared, rich soil, and keep them well-cultivated, and success can scarcely help crown your efforts.

In addition to the above, there are many bulbs and roots of a tropical and half-hardy nature which are very desirable and worthy of recommendation. Foremost in the column I will place the gladiolus. The roots may be planted as soon as you would plant early potatoes, and to prolong the season of bloom, at intervals until June, and they require but little care, except to keep the ground clean of weeds, and tie up the flower-stalks to stakes to keep them from being blown down by the winds. In the fall, lift the combs and store anywhere out of the reach of frost—anywhere that will keep potatoes will keep these—and next year repeat the operation. Gladiolus will give more real pleasure and satisfaction for the money and labor than any other plant with which I am acquainted. A flower-stem

cut when the first flowers have expanded, and placed within a vase of water, will continue to expand until the last bud has opened. The tuberose will next require attention, on account of its most powerful and delicious fragrance. It comes in four varieties—two double and two single. The common double Italian grows three to four feet high and is well known. The Pearl is but two to three feet high, and has its somewhat larger flowers more closely arranged on the stalk. The latter is the favorite among amateurs, but the common is the favorite with florists, as it opens its flowers more fully and blooms more freely. The single variety is used by florists chiefly for forcing, as it blooms a month or more earlier than the double. The fourth kind is valued and grown for its striped foliage mainly. Do not plant out until the ground is well warmed in the spring, as this plant requires a good deal of heat at all times, more particularly is this true in the winter season. The roots are difficult to keep through the cold weather. The temperature of a common cellar is almost always fatal to the flowering qualities of a tuberose bulb. A bulb never blooms but once, and a temperature approaching the freezing point is very apt to destroy the bud or germ of the bulb, and a mass of leaves is all it will produce. All small bulbs and offsets should be removed at time of planting, so as to allow the entire strength of the bulbs to go to the perfection of the flower-stalk. The offsets thus removed may be planted and grown to increase the future stock of flowering roots. The tigridia is another bulb of easy culture, requiring nearly the same treatment as the tuberose, but not quite so sensitive to cold. It differs, however, in blooming from the same bulb from year to year. Dahlias are too well known to require any further notice. I have succeeded well with them and like them. Cannas, caladiums, amaryllus, and others I might name, make quite an extensive assortment.

All the bulbs named, except the amaryllus and tigridia, must not be allowed to suffer at any stage of their growth for want of water. Give them liberal doses of good rich manure, and in dry weather a bucket of water every evening, and you will be well repaid for the extra effort.

Hardy herbaceous plants have always been and always will be popular. The lily is of first importance. Everybody knows the old Tiger lily, and the beautiful, sweet, old-fashioned white or Easter lily, both of which are of the easiest culture. One fact not generally known is that the white lily completes its growth during the fall months and blooms in the spring, hence should only be transplanted in July or August. Persons fail with this lily when they set it in the spring. The Japan lilies, more particularly the *speciosum* class, are almost always successful, either set in spring or fall. The *lilium auratum*, or gold-banded lily of Japan, the *longiflorum*, and several others of the Japan class, are reasonably satisfactory. Of recent introductions, the *tennifolium* and *Harrisii* are now the rage. The latter I do not think is hardy enough to withstand our winters out-of-doors.

There is a large class of plants, not lilies, but popularly known as such, nearly all of which are hardy and worthy of general planting. The most common are the *hemerocallis* or corn lily and the lemon lily. The funkias, plantain or day lilies, white and blue, blackberry lily and a number of others.

After lilies, the perennial phloxes, peonias, larkspurs, columbines, pinks, hollyhocks, etc., all of which are perfectly hardy and have to be but planted

once to gladden the heart and please the eye of the grower for years to come. Not partial as to soil or exposure, only needing to be kept free from weeds, no other class of plants will give a better return for the labor bestowed on them than hardy perennial plants.

There are a number of grasses perennials, and in their requirements much the same as the preceding class, which in the hands of the skillful planter are capable of charming effects. The *eulalias*, *japonica variegata*, *japonica zebrina*—the first striped much in the style of our grandmother's old-fashioned puzzle or ribbon-grass, and the other striped horizontally, are decided acquisitions.

*Erianthus ravenneae* (plume grass), is a very good substitute for the finer pampas grass, which, unfortunately, is not hardy with us. Then there are the several reeds and bamboos, many of them beautifully striped and variegated, which make quite conspicuous objects in appropriate positions in the yard and on the lawn. All the grasses require very rich ground and plenty of water during the growing season. Don't forget the water.

A good plan with these and such plants as dahlias, tritonias, caladiums, and all plants requiring rich and liberal treatment, is to make a basin of twelve or twenty-five inches in diameter around the base of each plant, by scraping up the soil, and place three or four inches in depth of rich half-rotted manure to further enlarge the basin, and every evening, in dry weather, pour a pailful of water into this basin, and mark the result. Your plants will astonish you with the luxuriant growth they will make. For most of the plants heretofore named, good rich garden soil is all that is required for their growth, as their care and culture are very simple.

Shrubs form a conspicuous feature of every landscape, hence in home decorations cannot be dispensed with. Shrubs are distinguished from trees by their smaller growth, and by their tendency in most cases to throw up many sprouts from the crown near the surface of the ground.

For the embellishment of small places, more particularly city and village dooryards, the shrubs are of inestimable value. Many persons make the mistake of planting in a small place large trees, which soon become so large as to encumber the ground and overshadow everything else, when two or three choice shrubs would have been more in keeping with the requirements of the place and would have given much more real pleasure.

How often do we see a huge Austrian or Scotch pine, or Norway spruce, or even a maple or some other deciduous tree, which in a few years requires thirty to fifty feet of space for its development, put in a small yard with not over twelve to fifteen feet of room for it. Disappointment and vexation is sure to be the result.

I have tested a large number of shrubs and can with confidence recommend the following as perfectly hardy and reliable under all ordinary circumstances: Lilacs in variety, tartarian, honeysuckles, syringas (*Philadelphus*), virburmens, which will include the common snowball, the Japan (*v. plicatum*), and one, two, or three native sorts; deutzias, flowering almond, barberry, common and purple-leaved, red and yellow flowering currants, common California privet, Japan quince, and spiraea in half a dozen varieties.

The following list are hardy under ordinary conditions, but often fail when circumstances of soil, exposure, or seasons are unfavorable: Altheas, hydrangea, janiculata, grandiflora, forsythia, viridissima, and suspensa,

wigelias, and a few others of less importance.

The total failures are calysanthus, red-twigged dogwood, African tamarix, and some of the thorns on upland.

It is scarcely worth my while to consume time in reciting the distinctive merits of the different kinds in the first list, as I do not suppose there is a person within the sound of my voice who is not familiar with every one enumerated. Allow me to remark, however, regarding the mock orange, erroneously called syringa, that *Philadelphus coronarius* is the deliciously fragrant one, and the *P. grandiflora*, the large late flowering variety. Many are disappointed in their plants when they expected the fragrant *coronarius* to find that they have the scentless variety. Bear this in mind, and accept none but the *P. coronarius* if you want fragrant flowers.

The Japan snowball (*virburum plicatum*), is more beautiful and to be preferred to the common *virburum opulus*. When a hedge is desired about a dooryard, no other plant is so desirable as the privet. Easy of culture and naturally a shrub makes it easy to keep within bounds, without the great labor necessary with the Osage orange, and having the additional advantage of being nearly an evergreen, it leaves no thorns about the yard to prick the tender bare feet of the children.

The second list needs some explanation. The altheas and the great paniced hydrangea, which by the way is, when properly grown, one of the most beautiful of hardy shrubs, make their growth before flowering and bloom during August and September, a time, as all old Kansans will tell you, in which we are not always sure of seasonable rains.

If the weather is favorable or care is taken to see that the plants do not want for moisture all will be satisfactory, but if dry weather should occur failure is almost sure to be the result. All shrubs which bloom late in the season on wood of the current season's growth should be cut back freely in the spring, while those blooming early should not be pruned until after flowering.

The forsythia and the wigelias are often winter-killed. The same dry hot weather that causes the buds of the altheas and hydrangeas to fall prematurely, and that so fatally saps the vitality of our raspberries and blackberries in August and September, and causes them to be winter-killed, weakens the wigelias, and, alas, when spring sets into motion the vital forces of nature, the beautiful flowers of the wigelia fail to appear.

Careful watering during dry weather in the late summer and fall will well repay the cultivator in the spring. No dry weather in the fall, no winter-killing.

The calycanthus absolutely refuses to grow more than one year for our people, and no amount of nursing and coaxing will induce it to live except as a pot plant, while we have three or four dogwoods indigenous to the State and of extreme hardiness, the most beautiful of the comel family, the great white flowering dogwood, *comus Florida*, will not, nor will its foreign relative, the red-twigged shrub, *C. sanguinea*, thrive.

Of evergreen shrubs and the smaller-sized varieties of our common evergreens, I think it is unnecessary for me to speak, as they hardly come within the scope of my subject. I have planted the yew, the dwarf tree, and gold and silver box. Many of the dwarf spruces, pines, and arbor vitae, but all have gone where the woodbine twineth.

Every little while some enterprising agent from away down in the States,



pounces down on our people with a stock of rhododendrons, and induces them to buy and plant them. Of course "we greenies" away out West here are not posted on the finer horticultural products, and it takes these oily-tongued chaps to enlighten us.

The first year they start off and make a promising show, and behold! Didn't we tell you that you knew nothing about the finer trees and plants? See how they succeed in Kansas in spite of your assertions to the contrary.

But wait until the second year, when the smile will be from the other side of the mouth, as the fine promise of the first year is seldom sustained, when the fine tender fibrous roots are called upon to endure a trial of the hot dry weather, so often prevalent in this State, and which taxes the endurance of the cottonwood, the elm, and the maple.

Too much hot dry wind, and too severe drying of our clayey soil in late summer, and they are winter-killed. The climate of Canada or New England with minus degree of 30 or 40 of cold, does not appear to be prejudicial to their health or vitality, when the zero temperature of Kansas is fatal.

I am watching an investment of a couple of hundred dollars by one of our citizens in this direction. When I saw the beautiful plants two to three feet high set out in an open exposure on the highest ground in the city, in the full glare of the sun, I suggested a tent to give them the natural protection. Oh, says they, Mr. E., of whom we bought them, in Pennsylvania, assures us that they are perfectly hardy and will surely do well with us.

However, people must live and learn. Experience keeps a dear school, and fools won't learn in any other. These few thoughts have not been penned for those who will learn only in the school of experience, but for those not so wise in their own conceit, that they can not take a hint.

I have not attempted to give a description of all the kinds that will succeed, or that may be planted with a reasonable hope of success, but to give a list of such as have been tried and found to succeed, with such hints and suggestions as my experience and observation have suggested to me.

As the country gets older and the wild nature of the prairie soil becomes subdued, and the shelter and protection of trees in groves, orchards and wind-breaks, become more marked, many things can be successfully grown which in the newer condition of the country are next to impossible. Since I have lived in Kansas I have seen the truth of this statement verified in many things. Yet the safest rule is to hold fast to those things that we know are good, and plant the well-tested, well-known kinds, remembering the shrubs which are most commonly known, and the cheapest are generally the finest, or at least have the greatest number of desirable qualities.

#### Native Houses of Alaska.

The houses of the natives are much the same in all divisions of Alaska. The dwellings are thus described: A circular mound of earth, grass-grown and littered with all sorts of household utensils, a small spiral coil of smoke rising from the apex, dogs crouching, children climbing up or rolling down, stray morsels of food left from one meal to the other, and a soft mixture of mud and offal surrounding it all. The entrance to this house is a low, square aperture, through which the inmate stoops, and passes down a foot or two through a short low passage on to the earthen floor within. The interior generally consists of an irregularly-shaped square circle, 12 or 15 feet in diameter, receiving its only light from without through the small smoke opening at the apex of the roof, which rises, tent-like, from

the floor. The fireplace is directly under this opening. Rude beds or couches of skin and grass mats are laid, slightly raised above the floor, upon clumsy frames made of sticks and saplings or rough-hewn planks, and sometimes on little elevations built up of peat or sod. Sometimes a small hallway with bulging sides is erected over the entrance, where by this expansion room is afforded for the keeping of utensils and water vessels, and as a shelter for dogs. Immediately adjoining most of these houses will be found a small summer kitchen, a rude wooden frame, walled in and covered over with sods, with an opening at the top to give vent to the smoke. These are entirely above ground rarely over five or six feet in diameter, and are littered with filth and offal of all kinds; serving also as a refuge for the dogs from the inclement weather. In the interior regions, where both fuel and building material are more abundant, the houses change somewhat in appearance and construction; the excavation of the coast houses, made for the purpose of saving both, disappears, and gives way to log structures above the ground, but still covered with sod. Living within convenient distance of timber, the people (inland) do not depend so much upon the natural warmth of mother earth.

A correspondent of the *Indiana Farmer* strongly advises the growing of roots for the stock, simply for the profit to the farmer and the benefit to the animals, certainly two most excellent reasons.

### Dyspepsia

Does not get well of itself; it requires careful, persistent attention and a remedy that will assist nature to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Among the agonies experienced by the dyspeptic, are distress before or after eating, loss of appetite, irregularities of the bowels, wind or gas and pain in the stomach, heart-burn, sour stomach, etc., causing mental depression, nervous irritability and sleeplessness. If you are discouraged be of good cheer and try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has cured hundreds; it will cure you.

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Dr. JOHN BULL.—I have examined the prescription for the preparation of Dr. JOHN BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, and believe the combination to be an excellent one, and well calculated to produce an alternative impression on the system. I have used it both in public and private practice, and think it the best article of Sarsaparilla in use.

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Res. Phys. at Lou. Marine Hosp.

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Yours truly,  
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JAMES MOORE, Louisville, Ky.

Dr. JOHN BULL.—I procured one bottle of BULL'S SARSAPARILLA for my eldest son. Among the remedies and various prescriptions that he has tried for weak lungs and chest, this one bottle has been of more benefit to him than all. It has cured me of Dyspepsia as well.

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### Cross-Breeding of Fowls.

The same fundamental principles, precisely, govern in the breeding of all kinds and breeds of animals. Judicious crossing has been found of great value in the rearing of fowls for profit. So long as mere appearance in outward form is concerned, a perpetual in-breeding may do; indeed, those poulterers who breed for show only, rarely change except it be in the same line; they select fowls outside their own yards, but they must be of the same strain of their own and purely bred; but the practical person who raises fowls for their marketable qualities as layers and as table fowls, has occasion frequently to cross his stock with other good strains.

French poultry-breeders have managed to preserve the characteristics of their fowls, and at the same time maintained, if not improved, the economic qualities; but it is to be noted that they place the latter first. This must not be taken to mean that they neglect the outward characteristics, but that they do not make the improvement of these their chief aim, regardless of what the effect may be in other ways. They know that birds which have special outward characteristics are best, either as layers or on the table, and thus they look out for these points and breed for them. But they give the points a much greater breadth of meaning than do English fanciers, and in judging they go upon a different plan to that followed in England. In an English show the judge regards as all important, shape, size, color, comb, legs, and general contour, and does not seem to care whether the birds are likely to make good table fowls or first-rate layers. Across the English channel the judging is exactly reversed. The points which denote economic qualities are looked for first of all, and then an examination is made for the externals.

But experience has demonstrated that crossing, to be profitable, must be between pure breeds only, and that only once, it should never extend beyond the first cross, because it is a reversion of the principle upon which pure breeds and good breeds are founded. A pure-bred cock introduced into a lot of mongrels, will improve them, as Mr. Stephen Beale well says, but, he adds, "a bird so introduced that is himself a cross, will not have so much influence."

The crossing must be done judiciously and that is out of the question unless the characteristics of the fowls are well understood. For example, as Mr. Beale suggests, a Brahma has a large frame, fairly good meat—though this meat is not in the right place—is a moderate layer, and a good mother. To cross it with a Cochin, which is as large in frame, and something of the same shape and type, would at once injure the quality of the flesh, and impair the productiveness as layers of eggs, and do no good so far as the size is concerned, only improving in one point, if that be an improvement, namely, in the sitting quality. Leghorns and Minorcas are good layers, small eaters, non-sitters, and being essentially laying fowls, are only moderate in quality of flesh. To cross these with Game would certainly improve the quality of the flesh, but it would at the same time injure the laying powers, reduce the size of the eggs laid, and the progeny would be uncertain sitters, and not such as we should care to entrust valuable eggs to. In order, therefore, to obtain the benefits from crossing, it must be done in a proper manner, and the characteristics and qualities of the fowls mated must be so blended as to best secure the object in

view, or the result is certain to be a great disappointment.

The most profitable fowl is that which has abundance of flesh at the right place on the body and is besides a good layer. Sitting qualities are not regarded as important now since incubators and brooders have come into use. The Asiatic breeds have a great deal of meat on the thighs and not much comparatively on the breast where the best meat grows. As a general rule, table fowls advertise themselves by their bodies, and laying fowls by their combs. Leghorns, Hamburgs, and Spanish, all good layers, have large combs, while Brahmas and Cochins generally have small combs; the latter named are good table fowls as to quantity of meat, and the former good layers. But the lovers of poultry meat want that which lies along the "keel," as the Englishman calls the breast bone. And that is what our breeders ought to breed for in their crossings,—abundance of good meat about the breast as well as about the thighs, and also for good laying habits.

### Poultry Notes.

My chickens have the gapes, all of them, commencing when they are about three weeks old; am very successful in removing the worms from the windpipe with a twice-doubled horse hair dipped in kerosene oil.

The compound of two-thirds wheat bran to one-third meal, wet with skim milk and fed in the morning warm, has a good egg-producing effect. This is far better than clear meal. The bran does not tend to fat, and the milk is even better than meat in the production of eggs. Fowls may eat too much meat for health, but of milk they may drink all they wish.

If your hens are not profitable it is because of neglect. It is hard to manufacture something out of nothing, and when a hen receives no more than enough to support her physically she will not trouble herself about producing eggs that would rob her of needed nourishment. When fairly dealt with by being supplied with egg-producing food she will afford a proportionate return.

When fowls are confined in limited quarters, be sure and construct the nests so that they may be in darkness, or at least in twilight. This is the best preventive of egg-eating that we know of. Locate the nests as far from the windows as possible, and compel the hens to approach them through a long, low, covered passage, which turns one or two abrupt corners to shut out the light.

Daily supplies of water should be given to the poultry, both winter and summer, and the drinking vessels, whether they be wood, tin or earthenware, should be well cleaned out each time a fresh supply of water is given. This seems like considerable trouble, yet when it becomes part of the regular routine of the management, the time thus spent is scarcely noticed or appreciated.

The size of poultry buildings may be determined in due proportion to the number of fowls one calculates to keep or to breed; if more than one variety is cultivated, a division of the floor by wire netting or twine netting partitions is sufficient. For the best results, a flock of not over a dozen to twenty adult birds, or twice as many growing chickens, should be allowed to each apartment as a rule.

Some chickens die because of the toughness of the skin which lines the shell, the young things not being able to break through it. Help may be rendered, if you are very skillful, by carefully re-

moving the shell and skin at the large end of the egg, about one-third of the length. This may be done when the time is up. If it is done prematurely or before the yolk is entirely taken up, bleeding will ensue and death will be the result.

## The Busy Bee.

### Hiving Bees.

Some apiarists practice clipping one wing of each queen. Then when a swarm issues from a hive, she cannot follow, but crawls about upon the ground in front of the hive. The bee-keeper catches, cages, and lays her aside in the shade, moves the old hive to a new location, and by the time the swarm has decided to return because it has no queen, he has a new hive similar in appearance to the old one, upon the old stand, and the bees, taking it for their old home, enter it, and while they are going in the queen is allowed to run in with them. Thus the bees hive themselves without being allowed to even cluster. An objection to this method is that the queens are sometimes lost in the grass. When a swarm of bees returns, it may enter the wrong hive, and if it makes no mistake in this direction, it occasionally clusters all over the outside of the hive, and remains there a long time without entering. If the queen is allowed to enter the hive too soon, she may come out again, thinking, perhaps, that she was not "swarmed," and the bees follow her. There are indications that clipped queens are regarded by the bees with dissatisfaction, and are thus more liable to be superseded. A queen that is lost can be often found by looking for the little knot of bees that usually accompanies her. If a swarm attempts to enter the wrong hive, a sheet can be thrown over the hive. If a queen is not given to a swarm until the bees begin to show signs of uneasiness, she is not apt to leave the hive. When the queen is unclipped, a swarm will soon cluster upon the branch of some tree. As the cluster begins to form, it should be noticed whether it is in a favorable location for removal. If it is where several branches cross, some of them should be cut away with a knife or pruning shears, leaving but one branch for the bees to cluster upon. If the bees are slow in clustering, and more swarms are momentarily expected, their movements can be hastened by sprinkling them with water, using a fountain pump.—*American Agriculturist.*

It is stated that it costs \$27,500 per head to make farmers in the agricultural department of Yale college—that is, its fund of \$165,000 expended for that purpose has placed six agricultural graduates before the world.

Send for a sample copy of *Orchard Vineyard and Berry Garden*, a monthly journal devoted to the interests of the fruit-growers in the West. Subscription price only 50 cents per annum. J. R. Hendricks, editor, Cawker City, Kas.

In selecting a sow for breeding choose one that is quiet and mild in disposition. She may be the one that will lay on fat most easily, and it will therefore be necessary to feed sparingly, but she will be all the better as a breeder for this.

Corn and potatoes may often be top-dressed to advantage after planting, providing fine manure is used. The cultivation of these crops during the season will mix the manure with the soil much more perfectly than it could be if plowed under.

### Stock Water.

If you have not a permanent supply of stock water you can have it by making a good, large, deep pond, and by attaching the Advance stock hydrant you can have a convenience and a quality of water that is unsurpassed.

## THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, August 2, 1886.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

#### New York.

BEEVES—Receipts 2,480. Market steady. Native steers 4 35c to 45, a few selected tops going to 5 50c to 55; Texans 3 60c to 45.  
SHEEP—Receipts 16,800. Market dull and lower. Common to prime sheep 3 00c to 4 50, common to prime lambs 4 00c to 25.  
HOGS—Receipts 1,000. Market nominally a shade firmer at 2 50c to 50.

#### St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 1,300, shipments 500. Market active and firmer. Good to choice shipping 4 40c to 50, common to fair 3 80c to 40, butchers' steers 2 25c to 40, cows and heifers 2 30c to 50, Texans 2 25c to 30.  
HOGS—Receipts 4,600, shipments 1,000. Market active and prices strong. Butchers to best heavy 5 00c to 55, mixed 4 35c to 45, light 4 75c to 80.  
SHEEP—Receipts 1,100, shipments 300. Market fairly active and steady. Sheep 2 25c to 75, lambs 1 00c to 50 per head.

#### Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:  
CATTLE—Receipts 6,500, shipments 1,800. Market strong and active. Shipping steers, 950 to 1,500 lbs., 3 50c to 40; stockers and feeders quiet at 2 50c to 3 75.  
HOGS—Receipts 18,500, shipments 4,000. Market steady. Rough and mixed 4 15c to 45, light 4 15c to 50, skips 2 50c to 40, packing and shipping 4 75c to 50.  
SHEEP—Receipts 1,800, shipments 500. Market strong. Natives 1 75c to 25, Texans 1 75c to 30, lambs 4 00c to 50.  
The Drovers' Journal London cable reports best American steers steady at 12 1/2c per lb.

#### Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday 1,345. There was a better feeling to-day for shipping grades, which were held above the views of buyers. Grass Texans were steady. Butcher's stuff were about as Saturday. Sales ranged 3 00 for native stockers to 4 25 for best Colorado.  
HOGS—Receipts since Saturday 3,666. There was a stronger market to-day, with values a shade higher than Saturday. Extreme range of sales 4 20c to 45 bulk at 4 8c to 90.  
SHEEP—Receipts since Saturday 101. Market steady. Good to choice 2 40c to 30, common to medium 1 50c to 25.

### PRODUCE MARKETS.

#### St. Louis.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, cash, 76 3/4c; August, 75 1/4c to 76 3/4c.  
CORN—No. 2 mixed, cash, 40 1/4c to 40 3/4c; August, 40 1/4c to 40 3/4c.  
OATS—No. 2 mixed cash, 26 1/2c to 26 3/4c.  
RYE—Firm at 57c bid.  
BARLEY—No market.

#### Chicago.

WHEAT—August, 74 3/4c to 75 1/4c; September, 76 1/4c to 77 1/4c; October, 78 3/4c to 79 1/4c; No. 2 spring, 75 1/4c to 76 1/4c.  
CORN—Cash, 44c; August, 43 1/4c to 44 1/4c.  
OATS—Cash, 27 3/4c.  
RYE—Easier. No. 2, 62 1/2c.  
BARLEY—Quiet. No. 2, 62c.  
FLAX SEED—Weaker. No. 1, 1 13 1/4c.

#### Kansas City.

WHEAT—The market to-day on 'change was quiet with no sales either for cash or future delivery of any of the different grades, except No. 2 soft, September, which sold at 68 3/4c.  
CORN—There was a weaker market to-day on 'change. No. 2 was nominal except for September, which sold at 36 3/4c on the call against 36 1/4c before the call and 36 1/4c to 36 3/4c on the call Saturday.  
OATS—No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings; August, 26 1/4c bid, 26 3/4c asked.  
RYE—No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings.  
HAY—Receipts 6 cars. Market firm. Fancy, small baled, 9 00; large baled, 8 50; wire bound 50c less.  
OIL-CAKE—100 lbs., sacked, 1 25; 2 ton, 23 00, free on board cars. Car lots, 22 00 per ton.  
FLAXSEED—We quote at 98c per bus. upon the basis of pure.  
CASTOR BEANS—Quoted at 1 55c to 60 per bus.  
BUTTER—Receipts fair and market steady for choice, of which offerings are light. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 18c; good, 15c; fine dairy in single package lots, 13c; storepacked do., 10c; common, 4c.  
EGGS—Receipts larger and demand fair at 8c per dozen for candled. Sales cannot be made without candling.  
CHEESE—Full cream 9 1/2c, part skim flats 7 1/2c, Young America 10c, Kansas 5 1/2c.  
POTATOES—New potatoes, 35c to 50c per bushel.  
BROOM CORN—We quote: Hurl, 10c; self working, 6 1/2c; common red tipped, 5c; crooked, 3 1/2c to 4c.

## Lonergan's Specific

Cures Nervous Debility, Male and Female Weakness, and Decay. 1 Price, \$1 per package; 3 packages \$2.  
Address A. C. Lonergan, M. D., Louisiana, Mo.



## THE STRAY LIST.

### HOW TO POST A STRAY.

#### THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1886, section when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceed ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker-up, to the KANSAS FARMER together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice. And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper, free of cost, to every County Clerk in the State, to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 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 a stray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

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

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up (ten days after posting), make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray. If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

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

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

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker-up may have had, and report the same on their appraisement. In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of the stray, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray. Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the State before the title shall have vested in him, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

#### Strays for week ending July 21, '86.

##### Clark county--J. S. Myers, clerk.

HORSE--Taken up by H. A. Sibley, of Liberty tp., (P. O. Lexington), June 30, 1886, one sorrel horse, saddle marks; valued at \$20.

COLT--Taken up by James S. Simon, of Center tp., (P. O. Ashland), June 9, 1886, one bay mare colt, branded open A E on left hip, left feet white; valued at \$25.

##### Kingman county--J. J. Stevens, clerk.

PONY--Taken up by John C. Bett, (P. O. Trenton) May 20, 1886, one mare pony, branded V E on left shoulder; valued at \$30.

##### Coffey county--H. B. Cheney, clerk.

MARE--Taken up by Joseph Lebo, of California tp., June 10, 1886, one 3-year old bay mare, black legs, mane and tail, no brands visible; valued at \$60.

##### Reno county--W. R. Marshall, clerk.

2 PONIES--Taken up by G. F. Terry, of Reno tp., two iron gray ponies, about 5 years old, both have Spanish brands on left hip and one has Spanish brand on left jaw; valued at \$25 each.

#### Strays for week ending July 28, '86.

##### 8-dgwick county--E. P. Ford, clerk.

PONY--Taken up by N. J. Nelson, of Rockford tp., May 20, 1886, one dark bay mare pony 10 or 12 years old, one fore foot white, branded on left shoulder with letter Y; valued at \$15.

PONY--Taken up by Joseph C. Order, of Kechit tp., July 19, 1886, one brown flea bitten mare pony, branded on left hip C, white on end of nose and on left fore foot and in forehead, both hind feet white.

##### Shawnee county--D. N. Burdge, clerk.

PONY--Taken up by L. E. Swords, of Williamsport tp., one black horse pony, 12 years old, branded X on right hip; valued at \$20.

##### Osage county--R. H. McClair, clerk.

HEIFER--Taken up by R. R. Glass, of Melvern tp., June 21, 1886, one 1-year-old red heifer, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$12.50.

COW--Taken up by John E. Eldson, of Protection tp., (P. O. Protection), June 27, 1886, one brown cow 6 or 7 years old, smooth crop off both ears; valued at \$15.

COW--By same, one speckled cow, 2 years old, branded T with (attached to bottom on left side; valued at \$15).

4 HEIFERS--By same, four heifers (red, white and black, 2 and 2½ years old, smooth crops; valued at \$5).

2 BULLS--By same, two red roan 1-year-old bulls, no marks; valued at \$10.

##### Labette county--W. W. Cook, clerk.

PONY--Taken up by Wm. H. Harrison, of Oswego tp., June 20, 1886, one bay mare pony, about 14 hands high, 5 or 6 years old, brands of some kind on left side of face and on left hip, wind galls on right hind knee, hair on leather head-stall when taken up; valued at \$25.

Washington county--John E. Pickard, clerk. STEER--Taken up by W. H. White, Little Blue tp., (P. O. Barnes), July 7, 1886, one red yearling steer, white spot on forehead; valued at \$12.

#### Strays for week ending August 4, '86.

##### Shawnee county--D. N. Burdge, clerk.

MARE--Taken up by J. C. Holler, of Topeka tp., one bluish-dun mare, about 12 years old, star in fore-

head, some white on hind feet, shoes on fore feet, wart on left fore leg; valued at \$25.

COW--Taken up by W. H. Dreher, in Williamsport tp., one light red and white cow, about 9 years old, high and wide horns, no brands; valued at \$18.

Anderson county--A. D. McFadden, clerk. MULE--Taken up by J. B. Ferguson, of Rich tp., July 20, 1886, one bay horse mule, 14 hands high, 9 years old, blind in left eye, scar in front of right hip, new-roached, barefoot all around, in good flesh; valued at \$65.

Clay county--W. P. Anthony, clerk. PONY--Taken up by Daniel Dodd, of Grant tp., one large gray horse pony, about 10 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Jefferson county--E. L. Worsurick, clerk. COLT--Taken up by Walter J. Kurkel, of Kentucky tp., (P. O. Perry), July 14, 1886, one black colt, scar on left hip.

##### Cherokee county--L. R. McNutt, clerk.

PONY--Taken up by R. H. Simmons, of Garden tp., (P. O. Lowell), one brown mare pony, 8 years old, 15 hands high, some white in face, dim brand on left hip, also brand on left shoulder.

## HOLSTEIN PARK.



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Young or old, if you are suffering from general debility of the system, headache, backache, pain in one or both sides, general lassitude, bearing-down pains in the abdomen, flashes of heat, palpitation of the heart, smothering in the breast, fainting sensations, nervous debility, coughing, neuralgia, wakefulness, loss of power, memory and appetite or weakness of a private nature. We will guarantee to cure you with from one to three packages of the treatment. As a uterine tonic it has no equal.

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## Dyspepsia!

Strengthening the nerves and restoring vital power this discovery has never been equaled. Ladies and gentlemen will find TURNER'S TREATMENT pleasant to take, sure and permanent in its action. Each package contains over one month's treatment. The Treatment, with some late discoveries and additions, has been used for over thirty years by Dr. Turner in St. Louis, in private and hospital practice.

Price Turner's Treatment, per package, \$1; three packages \$2, sent prepaid on receipt of price. Thousands of cases of diseases mentioned above have been cured with one package, and knowing as we do its wonderful curative effects the Treatment having been used in private practice for over thirty years in St. Louis, we will give the following written guarantee: With each order for three boxes, accompanied by \$1, we will send our written guarantee to refund the money if the Treatment does not effect a cure. Send money by postal note or at our risk. Address E. L. Blake & Co., Sixth and Market Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

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Premium Notes in Force and Other Assets, \$12,000.

Your Insurance solicited. Correspondence invited. Agents Wanted. [Mention KANSAS FARMER.]

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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 A. pie 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 by kitchen, -cistern and drive-well. Barn 32x32, fitted up for horse stable, corn crib, feed-cooking shed, lot for the root windmill, with pump and feed grinder. A small pasture, supplied with water, and shaded by milch-cows. Two Hatching and Rearing Houses for Poultry, each 14x30 feet, 2 case fronts, conveniently fitted up. Nineteen Poultry Houses 8x16 feet each; 33 coops for young chicks; water and feed troughs for all poultry and horses. Farm implements, Wagons, in fact everything needed to run a farm, and all in good working order. All Poultry on hand at time of sale, and well established poultry trade. Thirty-five head of Grade Cattle, one Durham Bull--2 years old, five fine Brood Females. Price for the entire place, everything included, except my household goods, \$7,800. Or all the stock of cattle and horses, \$5,300. This farm is situated on Saline a town of 5,000 inhabitants, and 3 miles from nearest railroad station. The farm is especially 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 Kansas. To any one desiring a profitable life on a farm, together with an occupation for his leisure time, in a climate second to none for health, in a country far advanced in improvements, with choice society, schools and churches, this is a chance rarely found. A limited number of cattle and horses can be kept at 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 KREIBER, Saline, Kas. or SALINE VALLEY POULTRY FARM, Crown Point, O., and the Saline River Hotel.

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MAKEREEL

IN PAIRS

GUARANTEED



## The Veterinarian.

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

**NERVOUS WEAKNESS.**—I have a litter of pigs which I weaned during the winter when about three months old. They remained healthy until about a month ago, when they began to show signs of weakness in the legs—the fore ones especially. They will go creeping around the pen on their knees, not able to get to the trough some of the time. They also seem to be troubled with piles, the inwards protruding. I have given them salt and sulphur regularly, but they get no better. My other hogs are healthy. Their feed since weaning has been frosted wheat ground. Their backs seem to be humped up in the center, as to indicate spinal affection. If you can give me any information through your paper that will tend to relieve them it will be thankfully received. [The weakness in the limbs of your pigs is apparently of a nervous nature, and considering their helpless condition but little good need be expected from treatment. Sometimes rheumatism is the cause of want of action in the extremities, but in such cases the joints are enlarged. If the pigs are in anything like good condition it will be as well to slaughter them. If not give to each ten grains of powdered nux vomica once daily in the feed. The piles, or inverted condition of the rectum, will disappear if the bowels are kept in good order, and to this end it would be advisable to make a complete change in the food.]

**STRANGLES.**—I have a four-year-old colt that has had what the veterinary surgeon called "horse distemper," or commonly called strangles. He has gathered and broke thirty-five places on the head and principally on the under side and throat; some of them thick, white discharge, others streaked with blood, and others keep running thin from where it was thick at first. He is very poor and no appetite, and the neck so stiff that it cannot bend in any direction, so cannot get any medicine down it. Very good order before sick. One died and others sick. [Strangles sometimes takes unaccountable turns and breaks in a great many places. In the great majority of cases, however, where the air in which the animal is housed is pure, and the feed well regulated, and abscesses lanced as soon as they form, the horse makes a quick recovery. In this case the great number of abscesses are to be accounted for by the absorption of the imprisoned pus into the system. Apply poultices to what abscesses can be covered. Keep the mare warm and give grass to eat, and nourishing drinks, such as oatmeal gruel and linseed tea. As the animal is weak it will be dangerous to venture medicine or anything otherwise than small doses. Use the following: Quinine bisulphate, 2 drachms; tincture of the muriate of iron, 6 drachms; water, 1 pint. Give one ounce four or five times daily, injecting it far back into the mouth with a small rubber syringe.]

**RINGBONE—PARALYSIS FROM WORMS.**—I would like to consult your veterinarian on two points: 1. Can ringbone be cured of two years' standing? If so please give cure for same. 2. What will cure the kidney worm in pigs? My pigs seem to thrive first-rate till they begin to weaken in the hind parts, and then they finally got worse till I had to knock them in the head. Their feed is tame pasture and soaked corn. [There are two forms of ringbone, the lower form involving the coffin joint, and high ringbone involving the pastern joint. The

lower form is the worst because bony growths are thrown out around the joint, which being enclosed in the hoof are compressed, as it were, in a horny unyielding box; causes the animal great suffering, and as a consequence great lameness. In cases of this kind but little can be done for the horse. In high ringbone where the two ends of the bones forming the pastern joint become inflamed, the tendency is for the joint to become obliterated by the bones forming it growing into each other. In any form of ringbone this is the only end that can be hoped for, and although the joint when obliterated is somewhat stiff, still the animal is restored to usefulness. Repeated blistering and firing, together with long rest, are the means by which this is accomplished. 2. If your pigs are affected with kidney worm nothing will cure them. There are, however, other causes of paralysis in hogs besides the presence of this worm. Worms in the intestines will also cause it, and these can be removed, whereas the kidney worm cannot. When a hog dies make a post mortem examination and discover the true cause. As a preventive, give three times a week, a tablespoonful of equal parts of sulphur, gentian, nitrate of potash, and powdered charcoal.]

"One Word in Regard to the Profit Resulting from a proper preparation of the soil. And as one example will go further than a great many precepts, the case of a farmer of Shawnee county, Kansas, may be mentioned. He took especial pains to make the soil compact for his wheat sown in October. At the harvest in July, he threshed out fifty-six bushels and thirty pounds per acre of wheat, weighing sixty-one pounds per bushel. And no doubt the majority of farms in the United States are fertile enough to produce as much as this, if the crops were not damaged through the poor mechanical preparations of the ground, against which manure or natural fertility cannot prevail. The average yield of wheat is fifteen bushels to the acre. No doubt with perfectly-prepared soil this yield would be double. What then is the actual value to the farmer of an implement that is perfectly adapted to this requisite preparation of the soil, such as the 'ACME' Pulverizing Harrow, Clod Crusher and Leveler has proved itself to be beyond all question of doubt?" See advertisement on page 15.

Horses are not fully matured until six years of age, nor do they arrive at their full strength until eight years old. Immature animals are often overtaxed and their future usefulness impaired.

For Cuts, Galls, Old Sores, Scratches, Thrush, etc., use Stewart's Healing Powder, 15 and 50 cents a box.

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Choice Stallions for sale on easy terms. Write us and mention KANSAS FARMER.

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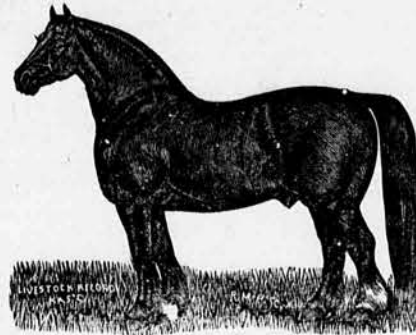


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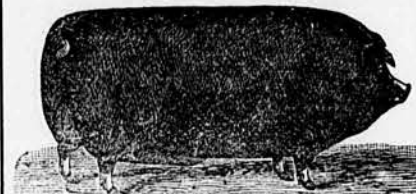
Choice Pigs for Sale.

Pedigreed stock—C. P.-C. Record. Correspondence invited. [Mention this paper.]

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RARE BARGAINS offered from the Golden Belt Herd of pure POLAND-CHINA. Three hundred Pigs, 2 to 3 months old, at \$8 each, \$20 per trio. Boars ready for service and Sows safe in pig. \$15 to \$20 each. Cash to accompany order. None out first-class stock shipped. All my breeders recorded in A. P.-C. Record. Pedigree with every animal sold. These prices are reduced only for a short time. Order at once. F. W. TRUEDELL, Lyons, Kansas

### EASTERN KANSAS HERD OF POLAND-CHINA HOGS.



Perry D. 5851 and White Ear 5117 at head of herd. Among the sows are Milla 6666 (C. R.), sired by Streber's Cor 6119; Fancy Gem 12448, sired by Gem's U. S. 2501; three sows bred by B. F. Dorsey & Sons, sired by St. Louis King 1893; six sows sired by Cook's U. S. 3549. Choice pigs for sale at prices to suit the times. Inspection invited. Recorded in O. P.-C. Record. Stock all healthy. J. A. DAVIDSON, Richmond, Franklin Co., Kas.

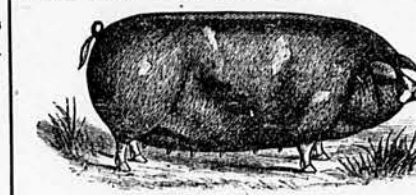
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As produced and bred by A. C. MOORE & SONS, Canton, Ill. The best hog in the world. We have made a specialty of this breed for 38 years. We are the largest breeders of thoroughbred Poland-Chinas in the world. Shipped over 700 pigs in 1883 and could not supply the demand. We are raising 1,000 pigs for this season's trade. We have 160 sows and 10 males we are breeding from. Our breeders are all recorded in American P.-C. Record. Pigs all eligible to record. Photo card of 48 breeders free. *Swine Journal* 25 cts. in 2-cent stamps. Come and see our stock; if not as represented we will pay your expenses. Special rates by express.

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I have for sale a fine lot of young pigs sired by Jayhawker 2639, Ottawa King 2885 (the champion hogs of Franklin county), and Buckeye Boy 2d 2219, Ben Butler 2977, Leek's Gilt-Edge 2887, which are very fine breeders of fashionable strains. My sows are all first-class and of popular strains. I also have an extra fine dam that have never been beaten in the show ring in four counties in Kansas. I have hogs of all ages in pairs or trio of no kin, for sale. Herd has taken over twenty prizes this last year. My herd has never had any disease. Stock all eligible or recorded in Central Record. Please call and see stock, or write and give description of what you want. Inquiries promptly answered. Farm, three miles southeast of Ottawa, Kas.

Chester White, Berkshire and Poland-China Pigs, fine Beter Logs, Scotch Collies, Fox Bunnies and Benjies, Hares and Poultry, bred and for sale by W. GIBBONS & Co., West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamp for Circular and Price List.

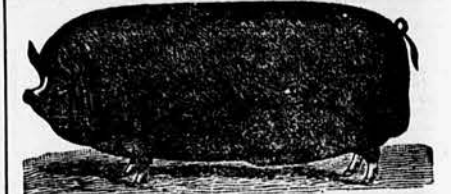
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British Champion II, 13481, is at the head of the herd, and the sows represent the best families and prize-winning strains in America. These hogs are distinguished for size, early development, and docile dispositions. Breeders registered. I offer none but first-class stock for sale.

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THE "WELLINGTON" HERD of well-bred and imported BERKSHIRES is headed by Hopeful Joe 1889. The herd consists of twenty matured brood sows of the best families. This herd has no superior for size and quality, and the very best strains of Berkshire blood. Stock all recorded in A. R. R. Correspondence and inspection invited. Address M. B. KEAGY, Wellington, Kas.

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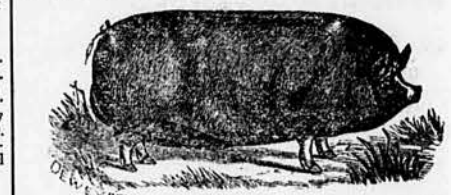
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The imported boar, SHELTON 14518, stands at head of herd. Weight at eighteen months of age, nearly 800 pounds, and secured at a cost of \$390. He is one of the grandest show boars in America to-day, having never been beaten in his class in the show ring. He won in 1885, five first prizes in England and six first in Canada and the United States. My herd is not the largest, but it is one of the best in the country. Have for sale, at all times, first-class stock of all ages. If you cannot visit me, write for what you want, and receive by return mail, price and my illustrated catalogue free. Say where you saw this advertisement.

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

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References:—Dr. A. Stanley, V. S., Newton, Kas.; Chas. Westbrook, owner of "Joe Young," Peabody, Kas.; Dr. C. Weisler, V. S., Salina, Kas.; Dr. Young, V. S., Abilene, Kas.; Dr. Votaw, V. S., Douglas, Kas.; Chas. Wolf, Topeka; J. J. Welch, V. S., St. Marys, Kas.; D. W. Woodford, McPherson, Kas., and hundreds of others, from every part of the State. [Mention this paper.]

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Farmers and stock-raisers will find, in the contrivance for watering stock herewith illustrated, a construction calculated to save time and trouble, promote cleanliness, prevent waste of water, and yet always perform the service required. The platform in front of the trough is arranged to have an up and down movement, and is so connected by short rods, and a crank rod and crank arms, with the cover, that when the hog or other animal steps upon it the cover will be raised, and when the animal steps off the platform will return to its normal position, and the cover will automatically close over the trough, the cross bars across the top preventing the stock from putting their feet in the trough and dealing the water. The trough is made in two compartments, one of which receives water direct from a tank or reservoir, and is connected with the other by an opening, so that the water will always stand at the same height in both compartments, but the height of the water in the first division is controlled by a stop cock actuated by a float, which admits water when it falls below a certain level and cuts off the supply as it rises above that level, so that there can be no overflow or waste water. The sides, ends and bottoms of the trough, and its covers, are made with double walls, the space between them being carefully packed with asbestos millboard, as a non-conductor of cold or heat, making a substantial protection against the freezing of the water in cold weather, a difficulty which many of the farmers in some of our Western States, where water is scarce, have found to be a most serious one. The cover has a small aperture with which the interior of the trough may be ventilated and the interior partitions are so made that they can be readily removed for cleaning. —Scientific American, January 9th, 1886.

### TESTIMONIALS:

OFFICE OF KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MANHATTAN, KAS., June 21, 1886.

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that we have for some time had one of the "Boies' Stock Watering Troughs," of which Messrs. Goodwin & Bishop, of Delphos, Kas., are the agents, and that the workings of the Trough have been entirely satisfactory from the first. The Troughs and connections are simple and not likely soon to get out of repair, and the supply apparatus is strictly automatic, working freely in such a way as to keep the troughs constantly supplied. This Trough seems to be a useful addition to our list of farm appliances.

Yours truly, E. M. SHELTON.

MINNEAPOLIS, KAS., June 13, 1886.

MESSRS. BISHOP & GOODWIN—Dear Sirs: The Trough you put up for me gives entire satisfaction and I wish to say something of its good qualities. I have thoroughly tested its use. First, the saving of labor; second, I can put on my feed with less feed than with open troughs; third, the use of this Trough from sanitary considerations, cannot be overestimated, as it is well known that access to pure fresh water at all times conduces more to the general good health of domestic animals than all other causes combined.

Respectfully, J. T. WHITE, Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner.

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## THE Chicago & Alton Railroad!

Is the Best Route from

**KANSAS CITY to the EAST,**

**BECAUSE**

There is no change of cars of any class from Kansas City to Chicago.

There is no change of cars of any class from Kansas City to St. Louis.

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Sure connections in Union Depots at Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis and Bloomington.

**Palace Reclining Chair Cars,**

Elegant and comfortable, free of charge, are run through in all trains, day and night, from Kansas City to Chicago, Kansas City to St. Louis, and St. Louis to Chicago. This is the ONLY LINE running a sufficient number of these cars in all trains to accommodate all of its patrons.

**Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,**

The newest and best, run through without change, from Kansas City to Chicago, Kansas City to St. Louis, and St. Louis to Chicago. It is the only line running

**Palace Dining Cars**

To or from Kansas City in any direction. You "don't have to" miss a meal in order to make connections at Kansas City, if your ticket reads via

**CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.**

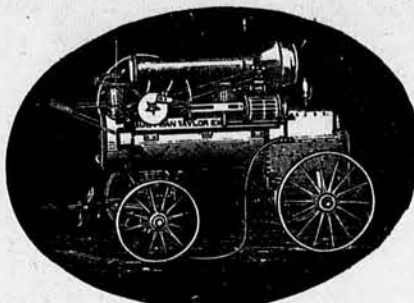


For Fourteen Years (Now Entering Our Fifteenth Season) We Have Sold the

# "OLD RELIABLE"

## AULTMAN & TAYLOR THRESHING MACHINERY

To the good Farmers and Threshermen of KANSAS and we know of no customer but will admit we gave him more Some of the Machines we sold around here when we first case in other sections. M. A. and W. W. Wisecarver, of last season to replace an AULTMAN & TAYLOR SEP-do good work, but they thought it about time to give the old chinery can show such a record as the "OLD RELIABLE"



MISSOURI, direct and through our able representatives, and for his money in this line than he could obtain elsewhere. came to this country are still running, and the same is the Keighley, Butler county, Kansas, bought a Thresher of us ARATOR they had run for thirteen years, and would still Machine a rest. We don't think any other Threshing Ma-STARVED ROOSTER THRESHER.

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Respectfully, **TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN,**  
GENERAL AGENTS. KANSAS CITY, MO.

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

**FOR SALE**—A Thoroughbred Female Collie Pup. Also my entire lot of Buff Cochins and Pekin Ducks. Will sell cheap. N. O. Nye, Smith Centre, Kas.

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**THE STANDARD TROTTER STALLION** LLEWELLYN No. 3229, for sale or exchange for real estate. Trotting stock for sale. Dr. J. V. Bean, Howard, Kas.

**\$5,000** will buy an Improved Farm of 160 acres of first-class land in McPherson county, Kas. Terms easy. Address DeMotte, 273 Kansas avenue, Topeka.

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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.

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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 desiring 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 60x150 feet, at low cash prices.

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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, \$1 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.

### Closing Out Sale!

Of the **NORWOOD HERD OF JERSEYS** at bottom prices. Fifteen head of young Cows and Heifers of the best milking families. Also two-year-old Alphea Reitor—the best bull I ever owned. For prices and particulars, address E. A. SMITH, Norwood Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kas.

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For sale reasonable. Come or write for Private Catalogue.

HEIFERS IN CALF TO BEAU REAL AND BEAU MONDE.

### SHOCKEY & GIBB,

Lawrence, Kansas.

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We offer the splendidly-bred Flat Creek Mary Bull YOUNG MARY DUKE for sale. Also six others—one Fibert, one Adelaide, two Galateas, one Rosamond, one Nannie Williams. YOUNG MARY DUKE has been used in our herd for two years; calved February, 1883; he is a red, and breeds; got by 6th Duke of Acklem, dam Barrington Bates 11th by 20th Duke of Airdrie 13,872, grand dam Red Belle 2d by Bell Sharon, etc. Come and see him and his calves. Prices low. Prices low. MILLER BROS., JUNCTION CITY, KAS.

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Wholesale - Commission - Merchants,

Handle Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Fruit, Ranch Produce, Flour, Hay and Grain, etc.

397 Holliday street, Denver, Colorado.

Over \$1,000,000 and the Hardest Work on the Farm Saved

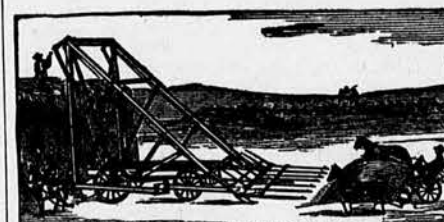
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### THE DAIN

Automatic Hay-Stacker & Gatherers.

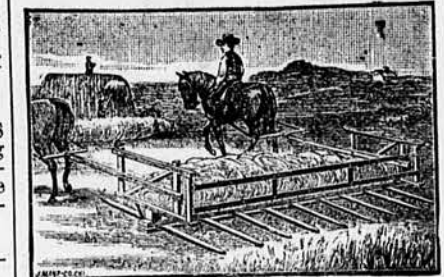
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**Farmers and Ranchmen:** You cannot afford to be without this Machinery. It will save more money, more time, and more hard labor than any machinery ever invented. One man, three boys and five horses will stack as much hay as ten men and six horses the old way and do it better. One Stacker and two Gatherers will put twenty to thirty acres per day in the stack after it leaves the mower. This is the only mounted Stacker, the only Stacker that will work in windy weather and not scatter the hay. Will outlast any three Stackers of other makes. Price of Stacker, \$75; Steel Wheel Gatherer, \$25. Send for free Descriptive Circular.

### THE GREBE HAY SWEEP



Pat'd July 15, 1879, and February 13, 1883.

This Hay Gatherer is now so improved as to take hay from the swath clean, also from windrows; twelve teeth in each Sweep instead of nine as heretofore; TEETH AND SHOES SO SHAPED AS TO LEAVE NO HAY ON THE GROUND.

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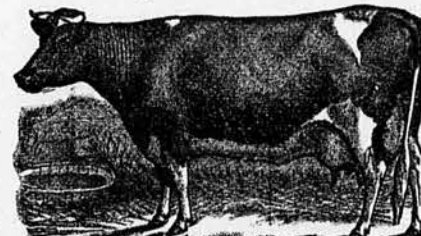
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