

ESTABLISHED, 1863. VOL. XXIV, No. 32.

## TOPEKA, KANSAS, AUGUST 11, 1886.

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

Building a Corn Crib.

Kansas Farmer:

Whether the farm is large or small, or whether corn is one of the principal crops or only a sufficient quantity is raised to feed a few head of stock necessary to properly work the farm, a crib sufficiently large to store all the corn needed from one year to another is a necessity. On many Western farms the corn wasted by being exposed to all kinds of weather and the loss from the depredations of vermin would, in a short time, if saved, pay the expense of building a suitable crib.

The first thing to be particular about is to have it rat and mice-proof. This can easily be done if the building is detached from everything else, is built up from the ground at least ten feet, set on stout posts or pillars, over which a good-sized pan or large piece of sheet-iron is put (a pan is the best), so that these pests cannot gain access in this way. Do not have any steps or allow anything to be placed leaning from the ground to the building; build it entirely detached and then take pains to keep it so. If proper pains are taken to build so that they cannot get in there can be perfect security from these pests.

A double crib will in many cases be the most convenient, far enough apart so that a team and wagon can easily be driven between them. When this is done, board up the outside tight and use slats two or three inches wide by one in thickness, leaving them about one-half or three quarters of au inch apart. This will give freer circulation of air. Corn when gathered reasonably early in the fall must have a free circulation of air around it when stored in large quantities or a portion of it will spoil. Be careful to have a good tight roof. The corn should be kept as dry as possible. A very good plan is to build two cribs side by side, eight feet wide, and as long as may be necessary. This would make the building twenty-four feet wide, and it could then be made as long as desired.

Good stout sills and posts should be used, as there is not only considerable weight, but pressure, when such a building is filled with grain, so that it pays to take considerable pains to have the building strong.

Build early in the fall, so as to have the crib ready for use whenever you need it.

Ten feet high from sill to roof is plenty high. If built double, use slats on the insides, as this will be better than if built N. J. SHEPHERD.

Elden, Miller Co., Mo.

From Lincoln County.

Kansas Farmer:

Lincoln county has had grand rains, commencing July 23d and keeping the ground well soaked up to the present. We had begun to feel uneasy about our corn crop, but this splendid corn weather certainly insures us a good crop. We had a small crop of good wheat, which we think is preferable to a large crop of poor wheat. Oats light.

Our county has filled up this year as never before, and our town has grown more in the last year than in the eight preceding years. And the great beauty of this increase in our town and county is, we are getting a number one good class of citizens; such citizens are not afraid of prohibition. Presume

and the better class of people in Kansas are willing they should.

Politics rather quiet. Trust it may con-

Lincoln, Lincoln Co., Kas., August 4.

About Work in Cemeteries.

Kansas Farmer:

The tendency in higher life is to more simplicity in most everything, simpler foods, plainer clothes, and less what we call fancy work. While all they have may be rich and well finished, pleasing to the eye or taste, still it is plain; and after their life work is done, they prefer to be simply laid at rest by their personal friends in as unostentatious a manner as possible. Even in their last resting place the study should be to make the surroundings as beautiful and simple as possible. All over the State cemeteries are being laid out, and it is always well to start right if we can. The following suggestions I take from a little work issued by the Topeka Cemetery Association, they having taken great pains to consult the highest au-thorities on that subject: "To insure permanency in monuments, great care should be taken that the foundations are deep and solid, and not too close to the grave line. For the superstructure granite is unquestionably less liable to defacement and atmospheric change than marble, and therefore better adapted by reason of its more durable quality for cemetery purposes. In the largest and best-conducted cemeteries lot inclosures are prohibited. Iron fences, stone cappings and hedges are eschewed as unsightly, and have a constant tendency to decay. Nature supplies in the verdant turf a beautiful ornament to a large lot, and by dispensing with the useless and expensive fence one is enabled to spend more in procuring a family monument that will be a lasting memorial around which kindred can be grouped." Mr. Billings, in his work on Rural Cemeteries, says: "Any capping or enclosure of whatsoever kind we believe to be hopelessly bad. It forms an impediment to the proper care of the turf, upon which, more than upon any other one thing, the beauty of the cemetery must after all depend." "Generally," continues Mr. Billings, "we hold it to be a safe principle to study how little may be done in the way of stone-work, and not to permit a single foot of superfluous granite or marble to usurp the place of well-kept turf. The best taste has decreed that the boundaries of the lot shall be defined by a simple post at each cornerthe simpler and less conspicuous the better, so that its purpose as a mere land-mark be served; that each grave be marked by a low unpretentious stone, upon which are cut neatly the name and age of the deceased and that all ornate stone-work be concentrated in a single central piece, bearing conspicuously the name of the family."

E. W. BROWN.

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.

TRIBUNE, GREELEY Co., KAS.-Just platted; forty houses built in forty days. Free, rich government lands near colonies. Famthose who want a saloon on every corner illes, persons coming to Kansas invited to

Dr. Cundiff's Short-horn Sale, Special correspondence Kansas Farmer.

The sale of fashionably-bred Short-horn cattle belonging to Dr. Cundiff, Pleasant Hill, Mo., which took place on his farm near the above city, on Thursday of last week, was all that could have been expected, and prices obtained were indeed satisfactory, taking all things into consideration. This was the first annual offering made from 'Altaham," and for point of breeding and individual merit, each animal clearly demonstrated that the gentleman spared no pains in breeding and rearing animals worthy of heading or forming a part of the choicest herds in our country. Furthermore, the offerings were direct descendants in one form or another from his celebrated show herd, which captured so many valuable premiums at the leading fairs of Kansas and Missouri during the past ten years. Everything that would tend to the comfort and good pleasure of those attending the sale was amply provided for by those having same in charge, and from the way all enjoyed the occasion proved that Dr. C. and wife had not performed arduous duties in vain in bringing about a happy culmination of this, their first

Nineteen females brought \$2,640, an average of \$138 94 each, and two buils brought \$260, an average of \$130; total, \$2 900, making a general average of a little over \$138 each. Mr. H. H. Stevens, of Brunston, Mo., bought Ada Carey, a 4-year old Rose of Sharon cow. for \$300, and W. E. Hall, of Carthage, Mo., purchased Rose of Sharon 20th, aged 9 months, for \$305; Rose of Sharon 21st was captured by J. D. Fleming, of Kansas City, Mo., for \$300. The following gentlemen were also purchasers of stock at this select sale: T. P. Wren, Wade, Miami county, Kas.; Geo. B. Arnold, Pleasant Hill, Mo.: Rowell Bros., Lee's Summit, Mo.; L. B. Potts, East Lynn, Mo.; A. H. Lackey & Son, Peabody, Kas.; J. W. Shuey, East Lynn, Mo.; C. M.T. Hulette, Edgerton, Kas.; A F. Smith, Holden, Mo.; J. W. Irvine, Pleasant Hill, Mo.; Lewis H. Butler, Gunn City, Mo.; T. G. Brothers, Raymore, Mo.; A. R. McGlathery, Strausburg, Mo.; V. R. Ellis, Gardner, Kas.; H. D. Smithson, Holden, Mo.; E. Henderson & Son, Rosier, Mo.; T. W. Duckworth, Harrisonville, Mo.; N L. Griffith, Raymore, Mo.

Messrs. W. T. Hearne and U. P. Bennett & Son, of Lee's Summit, Mo., offered and sold in connection with this sale a few selections from their respective herds of Shorthorn cattle, and prices secured for same were good. The purchasers of same are included in the list above given.

Hart Pioneer Nurseries.

Special Correspondence KANSAS FARMER. While in the city of Ft. Scott recently I

had the pleasure of making a tour over the extensive nurseries named at the head of his article, and was more than repaid for so doing in having seen the largest, most extensive and best conditioned nursery stock now growing west of the Mississippi. Through the kindness of the senior member, Hon. H. B. Hart, my chance for closely noting each variety and the different blocks was all that could have been desired. Their lot of growing grape vines of this year's planting cannot be excelled anywhere on this continent, and so state without the least fear of contradiction, as the vines are ample proof on your farm. С. А. Воотн, office at Inter and at every cross-road stop off in Missouri, join us. Act quick. Address H. C. Finch, and show for themselves. About the first Ocean Stables, North Topeka, Kas.

week in September more will be said about these justly meritorious nurseries with an illustration in connection therewith.

HOBACE

The La Oygne Nursery.

Special correspondence Kansas Farmer It is with pleasure I again call the attention of the Kansas Farmer readers to the advertisement of the La Cygne nursery, which appears in this paper. This gentleman, Mr. D. W. Cozad, is an indefatigable worker and deserves the success he is receiving from the people throughout the West, and it is well that he should succeed, for his ever endeavor is to please those with whom he has business transactions.

For an individual nursery this is the largest to be found anywhere in the West, and everything is, as anyone can ascertain upon a personal examination, true to name and in excellent condition. Those desiring to plant will note that this gentleman has now growing for the fall and next spring's delivery 100,000 one year-old apple trees on whole roots; 50,000 one-year Russian apricots on own roots; 1,000,000 one and two-year-old Russian mulberry; 1,000,000 one-year boxelder; 1,000,000 one-year-old catalpa speciosa: 5 000,000 one and two year-old soft maple; 500,000 one-year honey locust; 500,000 one-year allanthus; 500,000 one-year-old pecans, persimmons and pawpaws; 100,000 one-year peach seedlings, from Tennessee natural peach pits; 50,000 one-year Oregon maple; 500,000 apple seedlings; 100,000 shade trees, five to eight feet high, consisting of catalpa, soft maple, box-elder and Russian mulberry; 100,000 assorted fruit trees; 100,-000 assorted small fruit; 100,000 ornamental and green-house plants.

Write for price-list and new catalogue. Address D. W. Cozad, box 25, La Cygne, Kansas. And, furthermore, knowing Mr. Cozad personally, I can with pleasure guarantee that everything furnished by him will be in every way as represented or no sale.

HORACE.

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 highgrade 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 wealtn by attending the sale.

Roofing.—There is no better roofing than that made of iron, and we know of no more reliable makers than the Cincinnati Corrugating Company. They will cheerfully give you any information, and prices, and you may depend on their prompt and thorough execution of any orders.

Send your order in early for the Advance stock Hydrant. Price \$4 here, and no money to be paid until it is in practical operation

## The Stock Interest.

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

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

### The Profitable Age of Hogs.

A writer in the Country Gentleman says no man can afford to keep a hog over winter unless it is for breeding purposes, and he fortifies his position thus:

Whether a hog is kept one year or ten years, it is most profitable to have it farrowed in the early spring. The pig littered in the spring requires very little food other than its mother's milk till grass comes. After that it will grow fast and keep fat on good pasture alone. if it has a little of the skimmed milk and slops from the house for a month after it goes to grass. I have tried this so often, and have so frequently seen others do it, that I know positively that it can be done. The past year my swine were in extra good condition for market at any time after the first of June, and all the food they got was an abundance of blue grass, timothy and clover

Pasture usually begins to fail at or about the middle of September. By that time the hog will weigh not far from 225 pounds. I know this, for I have tried it too often with the same result to be mistaken. This pork has cost me 21 cents per pound. I say it has cost this much per pound because I believe a spring pig has cost nearly \$6 by the time it is turned upon grass. If a good pig. it is worth \$3 when farrowed, and the subsequent loss is about \$3. The grass I count as nothing. Land here rents for \$4 per acre. The fertility added to the soil by pasturing, including the manure, solid and liquid. of the swine, plus that which would be extracted by a grain crop, is worth \$4 per acre. It will make that much difference in the succeeding crop of corn or wheat alone. But for the sake of argument I will say that this fertility is as nothing, and charge the hogs with the full rent of the land for one year, though they do not occupy it half that time. An acre of pasture, such as it should be, will keep two hogs during the summer; that is keep them fat. Then the grass each eats has cost \$2, and the 22 pounds of pork has cost less than \$8-decidedly cheap pork!

So far, the man who winters hogs and the man who does not are together. Each has a thrifty, healthy hog, as hogs summered on good pasture usually are, weighing 250 pounds and costing only \$7. The latter commences to feed corn as soon as the pasture begins to fail He feeds it largely for two months. He provides a variety of food, but other articles are exceptions on the bill of fare and the hog gets all the corn he will eat. He has a vigorous appetite and a vigorous digestion, for he has been on grass all summer. 'In two or three months of this feeding he weighs 350 pounds. Just what this additional 100 pounds of pork will cost depends upon the price of corn. Hogs kept on grass during the summer have such healthy digestive and assimilative organs that they will make twelve pounds of pork from a bushel of corn. If pork made by corn is ever cheap it certainly is when made by feeding it to such hogs.

I know that by this time many readers are smiling at the idea of the common farmer making his nine or ten months' old hogs (or pigs, if it pleases you better)

good hogs if you neglect them; they \$1,310.48. The average was 10 pounds not only give rest, but will do about as must be well cared for. However, it is 3 ounces. I also sheared 19 bucks not my purpose to show how much a that sheared 386 pounds, an average of hog can be made to weigh, but that it 19 4-5 pounds. The heaviest one was is not best to winter it.

marketing his hogs in the fall, confeeds them just enough "to keep them growing." They get no green food, and for a time lose flesh instead of gaining sheep and then take good care of them." it. That this is so, I can safely appeal to the experience and observation of my readers. By Christmas the hogs are poor compared with their condition in September. A pound once lost to the hog is twice lost to the farmer. In the spring the hogs will not weigh fifty pounds more than they did in the fall. That fifty pounds is pretty expensive pork. In food, in shelter, in care, it has cost more than 225 pounds previously made. The latter was profitable; the former was not.

The market now demands a hog weighing from 250 to 350 pounds. Some years ago the popular demand was for a heavier hog. But the consumers have found that a pig kept growing and fattening until it weighs about 300 pounds makes the best meat, and packers have found that its pieces are the most easily cured. A spring pig fed and treated as I have indicated, is what the market wants, and it will therefore bring the highest price. If wintered over it may weigh more, but it will bring less per pound. Hence the pork most cheaply made brings the highest price, and I have another argument in favor of not a time while you are teaching it. wintering hogs.

It is true that the longer a hog is kept the greater the likelihood of loss from disease or accident, but so far as loss from disease is concerned the risk is rendered more than proportionately greater by wintering. The change from green to dry, hard food is favorable to the development of disease. The severities of the weather are also apt to induce disease. Hogs on good pasture rarely die of cholera. Swine plague nearly always attacks those kept on dry food (principally corn), on which hogs must be kept in winter. The greater likelihood of loss from disease is another argument in opposition to wintering.

Last, but by no means least, the time has passed in this country for raising a hog and fattening it afterwards. All the time a hog is living a certain portion of the matter obtained by the digestion and assimilation of the food is used to support life. It is only the surplus over this which increases the mass of the body-which is gain. The earlier a certain amount of this gain is made the more profitable on account of the less amount required to support life. Hence the hog should be fattened at the same time it is raised. This surplus should constantly exist. If it does the hog will have attained a marketable age at nine months. If kept over winter it must. to a greater or less extent, be raised and fattened afterward. The period of fattening should equal the life of the hog; but if kept over winter this cannot be

From all this it clearly appears that the most profitable age to butcher hogs is about nine months; that is, an early spring pig kept growing and fattening pasture during the summer and early fall, then fed all the corn it will eat for three months, and then marketed, is the most profitable hog, and has attained the most profitable age, neither more or less.

Sheep husbandry is not so bad when fit to their owners. weigh 350 pounds. Let me tell you again M. D. Green, Plum Grove, Butler

27, and the lightest 15 pounds. I have But suppose the farmer, instead of also raised 270 lambs that are worth \$2 per head, or \$540, making an income cludes to keep them over winter. He from 677 sheep of \$1,880.43, and still people say that sheep don't pay, but I say it is because they do not keep good

### Tame the Colts.

Kansas Farmer.

Any one who has tried it knows the advantages of teaching young colts to drink milk; not only to promote growth, but to make them gentle and kind. We have taught colts of high-spirited trotting stock to be as gentle as old horses. Our daughter has been the first one to ride several of our colts, and she has never had any difficulty in driving them after they had been driven a few times.

When a colt is four or five weeks old take a basin of milk to his stall and offer it, quietly; at first he will not come near you, but after a little he will let you come up to him and will smell of the milk. Try it again the next day, and so continue; in three or four days he will drink. When he is three months old he will drink sour milk; in fact, if he can get to the swill barrel he will show you that his tastes are not very refined. He will soon know his name and come as soon as he is called. It requires less time and patience if the colt is shut up away from his mother for a half day at

FARMER'S WIFE.

### Care of Animals in Summer.

The American Humane Association presents the following suggestions relative to the care of animals during the heated term:

Provide water-fresh, pure water. Think, reader, how you are refreshed by a drink of cool water on a hot day. The lower animals are equally in need of the means of quenching thirst.

The active dog requires drink frequently during the hot day, as does also the cat; and a dish of fresh water should stand where they can have access to it. Undoubtedly many a dog is driven to madness through lack of water; and the testimeny is that hydrophobia is almost unknown in those localities where dogs can drink when they wish.

Every city, village and country town should be liberrally supplied with drinkng fountains for animals, and they should be so constructed that even the smallest dogs can drink from them. No gift to a people confers a greater pleasure than a fountain, and that person who turns aside a stream from the field and gives a watering trough to the roadside, or provides a fountain at which man and beast can drink pure water, is truly a public benefactor.

Give the horse frequent opportunity to quench thirst at times when not too much overheated, and before eating. To drink freely immediately after eating prevents a favorable digestion of food.

Provide shade. How instinctively we seek the shadow when the sun is pourwith shade trees, in a convenient lo- pute. The farmer must across which place straw or grass, and great comfort of themselves and bene-

Remove the harness from the horses

much towards improving the animal's condition as will the oats.

Examine the harness on your working team, and you will discover that blinds, check-reins and cruppers are simply torturing contrivances, serving no useful purpose. Take them all off for the convenience of yourselves and the comfort of the horses. Keep the stable well ventilated and free from the strong ammonia, which is injurious to the eyes. Assist the animals to protect themselves against flies, feed regularly. hitch in the shade, and remember that the care which will give comfort to the lower animals will make them doubly profitable to their owners, aside from the humane bearing upon the subject.

### To Horsemen.

Owing to the lateness in getting out the circuit programme of the Golden Belt Circuit, the entries in the colt stakes (except 4 year-olds) of the Kansas Central Fair have not been filled. By order of the Directors, the time for making the first payment on the colt stakes has been extended; \$2 50 to be paid August 16, \$2 50 August 20, and \$5.00 day before the race. Send in your

One stake race originally provided for, was unintentionally omitted in the announcement. This is a stake race to be designated as:

1779 B.-Open to horses owned in Davis county, June 21, 1886, which have never before been started in a race for money. Trotting stake race; society adds \$25.00.

The entries in the 4-year-old stake race (No. 1779) are as follows:

1. "Ashland Boy," bay stallion, sired by Fergus McGregor, dam Bird, owned by John Greeley, Manhattan, Kas.

2. "Daisy Harris," bay filley, sired by Harry Pulling, dam Snip, owned by Harris & Rogers, Solomon City, Kas.

3. "Longley," bay stallion, sired by Strathmore, dam Ella, by Cripple, owned by L. R. Brady, Manhattan,

4. "Glenmore," black gelding, sired by Opal, dam Kentucky Nellie, owned by W. B. Finley, Junction City, Kas.

5. "Chiseler," gray gelding, sired by Sheldon's Messenger, dam unknown, owned by Moses Waters, Fort Riley, CHAS. L. DAVIS, Sec'y.

### Acclimated Stock.

The Texas Live Stock Journal gives its readers good advice in relation to the special value of native pure-breds. It says that if stockmen were fully informed of the losses attending the introduction of blooded cattle in Texas they would set a very high valuation on Texas-raised or fully acclimated blooded stock. It is as though the purchaser paid the full price for the animal and then took twice the money and threwit away. This is the average cost, and is equal to saying that of each three animals imported from the North, but one remains after the first season to live to a ripe old age, and to do full service.

The Journal concludes a sensible article on the subject by suggesting that ing its hot rays on the dry and parching the improvement of cattle throughout earth. If the pasture is not provided Texas is now a necessity beyond discality, set four, six or eight supports, stock that will pay for feeding, otherwise he runs a risk of loss. The ranchthus in a brief time and with little man finding that his graded stock cost labor make a shade in which animals no more, and sell at better prices as can rest from the heat of the sun, to the | yearlings, twos, or beef, than the coldblooded cattle which can only be raised profitably on cheap grass, so that the breeder of fine stock who now is through that it can be done, and easily. It has county, has the papers to show these in the hot day whenever you desire to trials and vexatious losses to build up been done, and can be done again. You facts: "I sheared 677 head and got give them a full, free rest, and once a fine and superior herd, has the cannot do it with scrubs; you must have 6,897 pounds of wool which I have sold during the day, preferably at night, a assurance of a growing demand for the good hogs You cannot do it with at 19 cents per pound, and brought thorough currying and grooming will stock of his raising, while he knows at

the same time that the troubles experienced now form a protection and safeguard hereafter against the country being flooded with stock in competition with his own.

## In the Dairy.

Absorption of Odors by Milk.

Milk is very susceptible to odors in the surrounding atmosphere. Nothing is more so except, possibly, butter. It is very important, if we would preserve milk free from taint, that the premises be kept pure and clean as possible. Butter-makers of experience, knowing this, are particular not only to observe cleanliness with the milk, but to get it into butter as soon as possible. There is too much carelessness in this respect on the part of many farmers who do not make butter enough to "fix" for it. Good butter is good enough to justify care and judgment in making it, be the quantity small or great. When milk is left standing in the stable or barnyard where drawn, it absorbs the taint of the exhalations and odors rising from the excrements, from the floor or ground and floating about in the air.

Some interesting experiments were made in this matter not long ago by Dr. Dougall, of Glasgow, Scotland. He enclosed in a jar a portion of certain substances giving off emanations, together with a uniform quantity of milk, for a period of eight hours. At the end of this time some of the milk was drawn by means of a pipette from the lowest stratum of the vessel exposed in the jar, with the following results: Milk exposed to turpentine, onions, tobacco smoke, creosote, and paraffine oil smelled very strong of these substances. Putrid fish gave the milk a very bad odor. Coal gas, cabbage somewhat decayed, stale cheese, and assafcetida gave the milk a distinct odor, while ammonia, camphor, and chloroform only imparted a moderate odor.

From this experiment it would appear that the milk absorbed the emanations of all the substances to which it had been exposed, and, further, that all the specimens examined retained their distinctive odors for fully fourteen hours after their removal from the glass jar in which they had been exposed. According to Dr. Dougall, cream may be regarded as acting in much the same manner as milk; for while it contains less water than milk, it has special qualities of its own, which may perhaps make it even more liable to retain offensive and dangerous emanations than the parent fluid itself.

Abundance evidence has, however, been given to show that far more care is needed in connection with the storage of milk than has heretofore been regarded as necessary, especially where milk and cream are kept in apartments or wards occupied by sick persons. If the emanations to which the milk is exposed are of a diseased and dangerous quality, it is all but impossible that the sample can remain free from offensive and dangerous properties, and it should become an invariable rule to keep as little milk as possible in sick-rooms, and never to allow a supply which has thus been exposed to unwholesome emanations to be used as food. Prof. L. B. Arnold, referring to this subject of absorption in his "American Dairying," says: "The influence of the air upon milk is not confined to the absorption of the spores which produce acidity. Spores of every other kind are taken in as well. Nor does the absorptive power of milk end with absorbing living germs. It takes in odors as freely as infectious germs. It is a fact which annot be too strongly impressed upon young chickens or turkeys.

the mind of every one connected with the care of milk or the manufacture of milk products that milk takes in every odor as well as the seeds of every ferment that blows over its surface."

All liquids, however, as the Rural Canadian suggests, have absorbent powers, and if pure water is left standing in a vitiated atmosphere, it will soon show by its taste and smell that it has absorbed foreign substances. But milk, as Prof. Arnold says, being full of oily matter, and holding albuminoids and sugar in solution, offers to every species of ferment just what is most desirable for it to flourish in. Every odor that comes in contact with milk is grasped and taken in at once, and its grasp is never slackened. And this shows the necessity of great care in handling milk to keep it clean.

### Dairy Notes.

A cow calving in the fall, if properly fed and cared for, will bring more profit in a year than if she calves in May, if milk or butter is to be sold.

Every dairyman should be prepared to feed green grass or green corn fodder in the stable night and morning, as soon as the pasture begins to fail.

All things considered, the largest flow of milk is the most profitable, unless it is secured at too great expense; and reason must be used here as in all other

A square, symmetrical cow, says the Dairy World, is not always the best dairy cow. The milker is rather wedgeshaped, as seen from before, and has plenty of belly, with great hips and thighs.

Regularity in feeding and milking is an important consideration in providing for the comfort of the cows. If fed at irregular hours they are in alternate conditions of hunger and surfeit, and cows soon learn to let down their milk at certain hours, and if not milked then, they often suffer greatly when in full

If butter must be washed at all, a pickle or brine should be used. Never use either ice water or fresh water. In making the brine the salt must be allowed to dissolve a considerable time before using, in order to secure its full strength and to show such impurities as may be skimmed off or as may settle at the bottom.

The American Dairyman says: Leta drop of fresh milk fall into a glass of pure water. If the milk promptly disseminates itself through the water, the cow that yielded that milk is not with calf, but if it sinks to the bottom of the glass as it falls upon the water, and does not produce but little of a milky cloud, the cow is pregnant. The specific gravity and viscidity of the albuminous milk being heavier than water, thus retains the drop of milk and causes it to

## "Taking the Lowest Estimate,

of five bushels increase per acre, with one "dollar's worth of extra pulverization of the 'soil, or four dollars above cost, the great benefit conferred on farmers by a general "introduction of the "ACME" Pulverizing " Harrow becomes obvious. If the five hun-"dred million bushels of grain raised annually in the United States, on forty million acres of land, could be so easily increased "but three bushels per acre above cost, it would add more than a hundred million "bushels of wheat to the product of the Union above actual expense. By assisting "in the wider introduction of this efficient "implement, enterprissing farmers and citizens would promote the substantial interests of the whole country." See advertisement on page 15.

Lard and sulphur, or any mixture of grease and sulphur, says Fanny Field in the Prairie Farmer, should never be put on

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

### HORSES.

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

H. W. McAFKE, Topska, Kas.—For sale, six extra good Registered Short-horn Bulls. Also Clydes-dale Horses. Three miles west of Topska, 6th 8t. road.

C. W. CULP, Scottsville, Kas., importer and breeder of Norman and Clydesdale Statitons. 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. Taimadge, Council Grove, Ras.

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

W. D. WARREN & CO., Maple Hill, Kas., important or and breeders of RED Polled Cattle, Thoroughbred and grade bulls for sale. Ht. Marys railroad station

RANK 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 of each thirty head. Carload lots a specialty. Come and see.

and see.

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

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

CEDAB-OROFT HERD SHORT HORNS.—E. C. C. Evans & Son, Propr's, Sedalla, Mc. 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 HEBD of Short-horns. Bobt. Patton Hamlin, Kas., Prop'r. Herd Lumbers about 120 head. Bulls and Cows for sale.

### CATTLE AND SWINE.

M. H. ALBERTY, Cherokee, Kas., makes a specialty of breeding Holstein-Friesian and Jerney Cattle, Poland-China Swine and Plymouth Bock 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 Hoge. Address E. M. Finney & Co., Box 790, Fremont, Neb.

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

Grand Public Sale, August 24th, 1886.

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

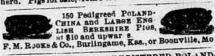
POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Young stock for sale. Inspection and corresponden

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

SHORT-HORN PARK, containing 2.000 acres, for sale. Also, Short-horn Cattle and Registered Poland-China. Young stock for sale. Address B. F. Dole, Canton, McPherson Co , Kaz.

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

WALNUT GROVE HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS.
V. B. Hower, Procrietor, box 103, Topeka, Kas.
My hoge are strictly thoroughbred, of the finet strains
in America, All breeders recorded in Ohio PolandChina Record. Chief Commander No, 6778 at head of
herd, Pige for sale, from 2 to 10 months, from \$10 to \$25.



PLM GROVE HERD OF REGISTERED POL ND-Cohina Swine, Z. D Smith, proprietor, Greenleaf, Washington Co., Kas Has on hand pige of all ages at reasonable prices. Write for w.a. you want or come and see. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. P. P. LUMMER, Osage City, Kansas, 1 reeder of Recorded Poland - China Swine. Also Light Brahma Chickens. Stock for sale at reasonable rates.

H. M. LAIL, MARSHALL, Mo., breeder of the finest POLAND-OHINA HOGS AND PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS.

Eggs in season, \$1 for 13. Ca

BAHNTGE BROS., Winfield, Kas., breeders of Large Buglish 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.



Berkshire Hogs, Short-born Cat-tie, and thirty varieties of high-class Poulity. All breeding stock recorded. Fggs for s-le in sea son. Write for wants and ger prices. HARRY MCCULLOUGE, Fayette, Mo.

MERINO SHEEP,

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

IMPROVED REGISTERED MEBINO SHEEP, PO-land China Hoge, Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks and Bronse Turkeys—all of prize-winning strains bred and for sale by R. T. McCulley & Bro., Lee's Summit, Jackson county, Mo.

H. V. PUGSLEY, Plattsburg, Mo., breeder of MERINO, 8 heep. Ewes averaged nearly 17 lbs; stock rams, 84 lbs. to 38% lbs. Extra rams and ewes for sale. Also Holstein Cattle.

SUNFLOWER POULTRY YARDS - T. S. Hawley, proprietor, Topeka, Kas. D proprietor, Topeka, K.as.
ONE THOUSAND FOWLS.
ONE THOUSAND FOWLS,
consisting of the select and leaving varieties. Send for
my new and important circular. Satisfaction guarant'd.

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

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

EUREKA POULTRY YARDS —L. E. Pixley, En-reka, Kas., breeder of Wyandottee, B. B. Games, P. Bocks, B and W. Leghorns, Buff Cochins and Pekin Jucks. Eggs and birds in season, Write for what you want.

Fig. 3. 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 formlate few eggs of the following varieties. The large White Imperial Pekin Duck, \$1.50 per 14 (two settings); Light Brahma, Plymouth Book and Rose comb Brown Leghorns, \$1.25 per 18 Valley Falls Poultry Yard, P. O. Box 237, Valley Falls, Kas. J. W. Hile, Prop'z.

HIGH-SCORING WYANDOTTES AND B. LEG-borns. Eggs, \$2.00 per 18. Chickens for sale this fall. Address Geo. R. Craft, Blue Rapids, Kas.

N. B. NYE, Leavenworth, Kas, breeder of the lead-n, ing 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; \$5 for \$3.50. A few P.R. eggs, 18 for \$2.50 — very choice stock. J. P. Farnsworth, 62 Tyler street, Topeks.

## 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.

CHAWNEE POULTRY YARDS — Jno. G. Hewitt D Prop'r, Topeks, Kss., breeder of choice varieties of Poultry. Wyandottes and P. Cochins a specialty. Regs and chicks for sale.

ONE DOLLAR PER THIRTEEN—For Eggs from my choice Pl mouth Bock Fowls and extra Pekin Ducks. Mark S. Salisbury, Box 31, Kansas Gity, Mo.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

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

BARNES & GAGE, Land and Live Stock Brokers broc Cattly, Kas., have large lists of thoroughbree Cattle, Horses and Hoss. Special bargains in fine individuals. Correspondence solicited.

S. A. SAWYER, Manhattan, Kas., Live Stock Auc., tioneer. 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.

O. F. SEARL, Solomon City, Kansas.

## TIMBER LINE HERD HOLSTEIN CATTLE

POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

We are before the public for the year 1886 with ome 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.

## SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM



F. R. FOSTER & SONS, TOPEKA, KAS., Henceders and dealers in thoroughbred and Grade
HEREFORD CATTLE. Thoroughbred Bulls
Irealy for service always on hand. Grade Hereford
Helbers, 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
any year.

## Correspondence.

Most of the letters which appear in this issue were on file when we last went to press, but they had not reached the office in time to be printed in that issue.—Ed. K. F.

From Montgomery County. Kansas Farmer:

We had a severe drouth, lasting just five weeks to a day, but the rain came in frequent and gradual showers. It is raining to-day. The ground is too wet to plow; it is wetter than it has been for nearly a year. The streams have raised but litt'e, the rain being mostly taken up by the ground. But the rain did not come soon enough; much of the corn was too much injured. Had it come soon enough, we would have raised the largest corn crop ever raised in this part of Kansas. The prospect was the best I ever saw. The corn was a good stand, well cultivated, and all the ground planted nearly. We will have over a half crop as it is, and maybe a good deal more.

Oats were an entire failure; millet also. None in the county; for this reason much corn will be cut up for the fodder. Hay very short, scarcely worth cutting, but the rains have started it up, so we will have considerable to cut yet. The pastures were nearly all used up, but now promise good fall grazing. Cattle look quite good considering the dry weather. Upon the whole we will come out all right yet. Sorghum is very scarce. I have three acres which looks well, is very sweet, and will yield well in sirup. It is almost ready to work.

You will remember I wrote about sweet corn. Now, if you could see my three-acre patch you would think I did not overdo the matter. My cows will feel good over it. My hogs are already thankful for it. Some of the Elk City folks are pleased over the good roasting ears I supply them, and my evaporator will be brought into use, and next winter I expect to have good green corn for my table, instead of hominy-every day if we want it—and some to spare to "ye editor" should you happen along about dinner time.

Now, as to our Elk City. It is not on a boom, but prospering. We have one railroad (Southern Kansas) running; another graded (Cana Valley Air Line), and a good prospect for one running from Memphis, Tenn., to Denver, Col. When we get the latter then we will boom. A Southern market for our produce, and cheap sugar, lumber, etc., in return.

It still rains, with a fair outlook to continue. The roads were very dusty, and are now just as muddy as they were dry. There has been a great lack of water in wells and small streams, but that is over now, and the ground will be in good order to start the wheat crop.

I will sow five or six acres of acres of buckwheat. Will some of your southern Kansas men give their experience-when to sow, on what ground, etc?

E. B. BUCKMAN. Elk City, Montgomery Co., August 3.

P. S.-Since writing the above-about two hours ago-it has rained about four inches, and still it comes.

## Our Brown County Letter.

Kansas Farmer:

Everybody up here is glad, and may we not trust thankful, that the long weary July drouth has at last been interrupted by a gentle rain from the northwest, without gust or violence. Our last rain fell June 26, and we had hot, dry and dusty weather until Thursday evening, July 29. Occasional cool nights and light dews kept our corn crop alive and slowly growing. The rain has come just in time to save our cornfields, if not wholly, at least in part, for which the sensible farmer is thankful and glad. The weather, however, was never better for harvesting and drouthy Kansas. In the northeast part of and 75 or 100 per cent. more than the British our county, in Irving township especially, Lord he mentions in his paper. there was an excellent and large crop of fall wheat. Spring wheat was good all over the county where it was sown. The oat crop never was better. The yield is large, and the grain full and plump. Rye had too much book of ninety-six pages by Dr. B. J. Kendry weather in May. Our timothy meadows | dall, treating diseases of man and the horse. rains in June. Clover was partly winter- Topeka, Kansas.

killed, and the dry weather made meadows and pastures look brown and uninviting. Orchard and prairie grass were the only specles that kept green right along during the heat. Stock of all kinds looks good, but began to suffer for water and feed. General health of the people quite good. And I believe all are satisfied that they live in Kansas that flows with sweet milk and cooling water, beverages that madden nobody's brain nor ruin health and character. Prohibition is indeed making Kansas great, peaceful and prosperous, and those who have their eyes open see it and thank God for this victory over rum and woe.

Brown county will soon have about thirty miles more railroad—the Rock Island extension via. St. Joseph, Mo. The county can be thankful for the enterprising spirit of Wainut township for voting bonds by a vote of 207 for and ninety-nine against; otherwise this new road would have passed south of the county. C. H. ISELY.

Sabetha, July 30.

Notes from Russell County.

Kansas Farmer: As it is raining this afternoon I will try and let the readers of the FARMER know how we are getting along in Russell county. The weather prophets (of which every community has its share) have had two spells of ruining the crops with the dry weather this summer, one before the wheat was ripened and one this month. The first drouth ended in a succession of showers that plumped the wheat and set the corn booming; the one this month ended in a rain that put the Saline river and its tributaries higher than ever before known since the settlement of the county. Our wheat and rye was not a full crop, but is a better quality than we have had for several years. Our early corn was injured some by the dry weather, but more by the chinch bugs. The prospect for corn now is splendid, except where it was not half put in and not well tended. Stock of all kinds are in splendid condition; apparently no suffering from last winter's cold remains; but to a careful observer the creatures that barely came through alive this spring are lacking in energy; although they are in good condition, some of them fat, they don't tight the flies and act as if they were fairly alive yet.

The county is fast filling up with settlers, the Government land being all taken up except a few rough eighty's, and the railroad land is nearly all sold off. Our schools are in a flourishing condition and the religious needs of the people well supplied by the different denominations.

I notice that the Republican convention of the Fifth Congressional district repudiated John A. Anderson and nominated a railroad man in his place. Will it pay the farmers and laboring men of Kansas to throw overboard such a worker as Anderson and let the railroad companies control Congress? Our district convention nominated a railroad man when there was plenty of better talent that was not pledged to the railroads. If would drop parties, whenever there is a show of the monopolies running things, and put in a man that is independent, they would teach the politicians that government is for the benefit of the people and not for the mo-

I think the paper prepared by John Davis, Esq., on the "Embellishment of Farm Homes," deserves more than a passing notice, for it is too true that the man that makes his home pleasant, comfortable and attractive is literally fined to pay the taxes of the big land-holder. To illustrate his position: Here is one man worth \$20,000; he has a good comfortable house and out-buildings, such as any farmer needs to make his advice, and it was very good.—ED. K. F.] family and stock comfortable; the rest he invests in land. His neighbor, worth \$3,000, needs as much money invested in improvehay-making purposes. Just five weeks of ments and has 160 acres of land. The small uninterrupted sunshine! And yet, I heard farmer has to pay at least 50 per cent. more but four men complain or scold about taxes according to his income than the other

### RUSSELL COUNTY FARMER.

I have for free distribution a limited number of "The Doctor at Home," an illustrated were quite productive on account of the D. Holmes, Druggist, 247 Kansas avenue,

### Kansas Farmer.

Kansas Farmer:

Seeing an article of recent date in the FARMER from "Mac.," "A letter from a young man," I thought perhaps a line from me would be of interest.

My father takes the Kansas Farmer, and each week it comes and I make myself master of its contents. I read the papers and am interested in them, but I think the papers would be far more interesting if the young men of our country would write more about their plans, ideas, experience, what they have done, what they are now doing, and what they expect to do. I am 19 years old and am at home on my father's farmwhere I ought to be-perhaps the best place for a young man until he is 21 years of age. I never worked away from home very much, in fact, never was away from home a year altogether in my life.

Speaking of the young men of our country reminds me of the fact that there are several classes, two especially, that I may speak of. The first is that class of young men who spend their time at the billiard hall, card table, or the ball room and in drinking. The second is that class who go to church, Sunday school, prayer meeting and other respectable places. The former are an obnoxious and degrading class, in open rebellion against God and everything that is good and a detriment to any commusity. A young man of this class will work in summer for \$16 a month, go to a dance twice a week, or to a gambling hell, drink, and have a "picnic," as he calls it, and in this way will spend the summer, and his wages, too. In the winter he will work for his board, and if he is fortunate enough to have any money of his own, he will be apt to spend it at the dance, card table or in drinking; and if not, perhaps he will borrow a few dollars until he can go to work. He never thinks of going to school.

A wi e-awake and intelligent young man of the latter class will spend his spare money for books, subscribe for some good papers, and will seek to "live and learn." He will save his monthly earnings, and at the expiration of about three years he will be able to buy a team and work for himself. In the course of a few years he will no longer have to pay rent, but will have a small farm of his own.

I would like to know if a young man of the first class is calculated to elevate society and be of any service in building up the community in which he lives. The latter is elevating, a sign of good breeding, and should serve as a guiding star to the youth of the

I would like to see the young men (and ladies, too,) enlarge upon the subject, "What are the young men of our country doing?" would like to hear from "Mac." again.

I do not chew tobacco, smoke, drink, swear nor gamble, and hope the young man who reads this can say the same thing. July 30, 1886. C. E. G.

[Our young friend deserves credit. He is in the right road. When a young man aims the farmers and laboring classes generally no higher than the degrading and wasteful amusements of the time, he will soon be worth nothing to society or to himself. There is no need of a boy growing up to manhood in a straight-jacket, and there is cheerful. To do right and to live right bring happiness as the mornings bring dews. No young man need deny himself any useful and innocent pleasure, and all ought to know and remember that pleasures of the soul are worth more and are more enduring than pleasures of the body—"Be sure you are in 1882, and will show a grade of from 15-16

> Commencement at Campbell University. Kansas Farmer:

Yesterday was commencement day of Campbell University. The old students had been coming in for days, and yesterday the streets were full of students, their invited friends and citizens of the county and town, who were all bent on showing their interest and pride in the school that has had the most remarkable growth of any school ever established in the West. It was opened in 1882 with thirty-two students, and this year enrolled 459. This is certainly some indimusic class was graduated this year, but next year the class will be quite large.

By 2 o'clock on Thursday the M. E. church was crowded to hear the exercises of the teachers' class, consisting of Valoria Patterson, Wm. Thomas, Adolph Nissen, Dell Thomas, Letha Hill, Artemas Folsom, F. D. Joslyn, A. J. Ashpole, May Adamson and J. L. Mack.

Long before 8 o'clock, despite the rain, the church was packed. While the great pipeorgan, in charge of Prof. Welton, was pealing forth majestic music, the graduates of the scientific department took seats on the platform. This class consisted of Geo. B. Spangler, Mrs. Flora T. Meninger, Edward Bumgardner, J. H. Himes, I. E. Knisely, Geo. S. Linscott, Jas. W. Dunn, Fannie Patterson, Anna Milligan and J. E. Smith.

The orations showed a high order of training. It was remarked by many who had attended commencement exercises of promlnent Eastern colleges, that for depth of thought, breadth of research and independence of treatment, they had never heard superior essays.

An index of the industry here can be shown in the fact that the regular work was carried right up to Wednesday evening.

Holton people are very proud of the school, and it certainly deserves all the praise it receives. STUDENT.

Holton, Kas., July 30.

### Gossip About Stock.

A. H. Lackey & Son, of Peabedy, Kas., well-known breeders of Short-horn stock, will have another annual sale at the fair grounds in Peabody, on Thursday, October 4, 1886, consisting of a well-selected draft from their excellent herd of this favored breed of animals. Remember the date.

R. T. McCulley & Bro., Lee's Summit, Mo., write that they have the best lot of rams they ever had, weighing from 125 to 180 pounds and shear from twenty to twentyfive pounds fleece. They will exhibit at Bismarck and Topeka. A sale of five Merino ewes for \$100 to J. Fresion, Fresion Mills, Louisiana, is just reported.

A. M. Strode, Esq., breeder of Short-horn cattle, Labette county, this State, will have a public sale at Parsons, Kas., on Thursday, September 23, 1886. The animals to be offered are carefully bred and of choice families, among which are the justly celebrated Boothe family that only needs seeing in order to convince of their merits. Send for a catalogue and remember the date. Watch for his advertisement which appears in this paper September 1st.

F. W. Truesdell, proprietor of the Golden Belt Herd of Poland-Chinas, writes: I have had splendid results from my advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER, and every party to whom I have shipped have written me that they were well pleased with their pigs, which is very gratifying to a breeder. I still have on hand a choice lot of pigs and more arriving almost daily-four or my old show sows farrowing forty-three within twelve hours; all dead but forty-two. Hogs are thriving and healthy. Recent rains have insured the corn crop to be fully up to the average of recent years.

no need for a man, young or old, moving about in the world with a clouded face; this paper, will have a sale at his farm five and a half miles west of Garnett, on Tuesday, August, 31st, 1886, of high-grade Shorthorn cattle, consisting of seventy-five head of cows, heifers and bull calves, ages ranging from spring calves up to 7 years. This offering is of Illinois bred or descendants to 63 64 pure-bred. Mr. L. desires to devote his time and attention to the breeding of thoroughbred recorded stock, hence this posal which takes place August 31st.

Mr. R. Hoffman, Wichita, Kas., places his card in this week's issue, and in a letter states some facts regarding the records made by sheep owned by breeders there that have eclipsed even the Vermont records. The Banker ram was the noted sire in Vermont and was never beaten until the ram Lord Wool, purchased by David Fox, Wichita, beat the record by two pounds of scoured wool. The carload of ewes and lambs cost Fox & Askew \$4,000. This flock was sold to Fox & Hoffman, and finally Mr. Hoffman cation that the radical ideas of education became sole owner of this remarkable flock held by this institution are popular. No that has become so justly famous as the

great prize-winning flock. Last year five fleeces sent to St. Louis won the sweepstakes prize for Kansas. Lord Wool and Rip Vanwinkle have gotten a number of fine rams, which are now offered for sale. The stock ram Baby Lord clipped a fleece of 37½ pounds this season. Other rams averaged 20½-pound fleeces and the flock averaged 14 pounds 5 ounces. Parties desiring first-class Merino sheep should write Mr. Hoffman.

### Inquiries Answered.

[Note.—Our friends will favor us by not requesting answers to their questions by letter. Our time is so much occupied with the work of the paper that we cannot attend to these individual requests. We want to answer every proper question asked, but it will be done in the FARMER, and then all our readers get the benefit of it.—Editor

Colic.-What will cure colic in horses?

-The following is recommended for colic: Give 1 ounce of tincture of opium and 11/2 ounces of sweet spirits of nitre in a pint of water, and give warm soapsuds injections every fifteen minutes till the animal is relieved. Do not walk or run the horse, but place in a roomy shed where he can roll about.

CANNING CORN.-Here is a good recipe, which we find in the New York Tribune: "Use glass cans. Cut the corn from the cob, press into the cans (with a potato masher) till the milk flows over. Put on the top, screw down tight. Place them in a boiler with sticks on the bottom, pour in cold water enough to about two-thirds cover them. Boil five hours. When about half cooked remove a can at a time, tighten the top and replace. We have tried this recipe for two years with perfect success.

for two years with perfect success.

PARDONS.—I should like a little information through the FARMER, if it is not too much politics for you. I approve of your position as a farmer's paper, but I think I can rely on your report. It is asserted by third party men that Governor Martin pardoned more criminals convicted under the prohibitory law, in eighteen months, than Governor Glick pardoned in two years That Glick remitted fines in five cases only and costs in none, but that Martin remitted fines and costs in all. Now if not too much trouble, I would like to know if this is true, and how many each has pardoned.

—There is no politics, as your suggestion

There is no politics, as your suggestion implies, in a simple statement of fact, and that is what you want. The record of pardons granted by Governor Glick was never published; if it was, we did not know of it. ons granted by Governor Glick was never published; if it was, we did not know of it. A statement, purporting to be a full and complete record of pardons granted by Governor Martin up to date, was published in the early part of June, last,—about two months ago. The editor of this paper was informed, personally, at the Governor's office that the published statement is correct. We give the facts contained in that statement now, and we expect to have a like statement from the files of Governor Glick's administration ready in time for our next issue. The statement first shows that since January, 1885, when Governor Martin's administration began, the whole number of convictions in the State for violations of the prohibitory liquor law exceeds eight hundred. The total number of pardons granted by Governor Martin in the time covered by the statement—up to June, 1886, is twenty-nine, of which twelve were the Coffey county druggists' cases, which, it is alleged, were not honestly brought, and as the District Court Judge wrote to Governor Martin, they thought the shortest way out of the difficulty was to plead guilty. The County Attorney soon afterwards fled to escape prosecution for blackmailing in other cases. It appears that of the twenty-nine cases, the costs were not remitted in any one of them.

George B. Holmes, of McPherson county,

escape prosecution for blackixalling in other cases. It appears that of the twenty-nine cases, the costs were not remitted in any one of them.

George B. Holmes, of McPherson county, pardoned April 3d, 1885. Holmes was convicted in April, 1884, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and costs. Sentence commuted by the Governor to payment of costs.

Fred Kalwitz, of Crawford county, was convicted June 10th, 1885, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$100, costs, and thirty days in the county jail. Sentence commuted June 13th, 1885, to payment of fine and costs.

H. Melh. do, Shawnee county, was convicted May 27th, 1885, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and costs, thirty days in the county jail, and forfeiture of his permit as a druggist and pharmacist. Sentence commuted by reducing the penalty to the payment of his fine and costs imposed, and relieving the said H. Melhado from the penalty of imprisonment and forfeiture of his permit as a druggist and pharmacist.

W. P. Britton, of Republic county, was convicted September 17th, 1885, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and costs, and confinement in the county jail for thirty days. Sentence commuted October 16th, 1885, to payment of \$100 fine and costs.

Edward Dickson, of Atchison county, pardoned November 17th, 1885, on condition that he shall never engage in the sale of intoxicating liquors within the limits of the State of Kansas. Dickson was, on the 23d of June, 1885, convicted and sentenced to 210 days' confinement in the county jail, and to pay a fine of \$100 and costs. He was confined in the county jail over five months, and paid the costs.

Isaac Mayfield, of Riley county. Sentence commuted Eebruary 3d, 1886, to payment of and control and costs.

engage in selling liquor, in violation of law; within the State of Kansas. Mayfield was conviced on the 19th of January, 1886, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,000, costs, and 300 days' confinement in the county jail.

Charles Bacon, of Riley county. Sentence c must d to pay ment of \$100 fine, costs, and thirty days in the county jail, on condition that he ney rengage in selling liquor, in volation of law, within the State of Kansas. Bacon was convicted on the 19th day of January, 1886, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$3.00 and costs, and to ninety days' imprisonment in the county jail.

William F. Hazleton, of Pottawatomie county, was convicted January 27th, 1886, and sentenced to 150 days in the county jail, and payment of \$500 fine and costs. Sentenced to sixty days in the county jail, and payment of \$500 fine and costs. Sentenced to sixty days in the county jail, and payment of \$500 fine and costs. Sentenced to sixty days in the county jail, \$200 in and costs. Commuted March 18th, 1886, to fifty days' imprisonment and payment of costs. The petition in this case is signed by a large number of citizens of Pottawatomie county.

Dayid Easton, of Pottawatomie county.

of fifty days' imprisonment and payment of costs. The petition in this case is signed by a large number of citizens of Pottawatomie county.

David Easton, of Pottawatomie county, onvicted March 23d, 1886. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$200, costs, and sixty days in the county jail. Commuted April 22d, 1886, to payment of costs and thirty days in the county jail, upon condition that he shall not again engage in the sale of liquor in the State of Kansas in violation of law.

Peter Mueller, of Pottawatomie county, convicted March 2d, 1886, and sentenced to \$200 fine, costs, and sixty davs in the county jail. Commuted April 22d, 1886, by reducing the term of imprisonment from sixty to fifty days, upon condition that he shall never again engage in the sale of liquor in violation of law.

Edward Leonard, of Pottawatomie county, convicted March 2d, 1886, and sentenced to sixty davs' imprisonment, fine of \$200 and costs. Sentencency commuted April 12th, by reducing term of imprisonment from sixty to fifty days. Commutation is recommended by a numerously-signed petition of citizens of Pottawatomie county, including the then County Commissioners, the County Clerk, and the County Treasurer.

The Coffey county druggists' cases, included Sears & Wattles, H. E. Cowgill, Clarence A. Phillips, W. R. Phoneger, S. R. Swan, D. R. Rowe, Pool & Eastman, Puffer Bros., J. M. Allison, R. McGavin, N. E. Baker, and H. J. Gremm—twelve cases in all. In all these cases the sentence was commuted to the payment of costs.

Casper Stoffles, of Coffey county, convicted April 22d, 1885, and sentenced to ninety days' imprisonment and to pay fine of \$225 and costs, amounting to \$82.75. Commuted January 28th, 1886, to payment of \$100 fine and \$82.75 costs, on condition that he shall never again engage in selling liquor in violation of law, within the limits of the State of Kansas.

E. F. Morton, of Coffey county, convicted April 28d, 1886, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$225, costs, and sixty days in the county jail.

Commuted January 19, 1886, and se

venteen days imprisonment in the county

Henry C. Worland, of Linn county, con-Henry C. Worland, of Linn county, convicted April 28th, 1886, and sentenced to thirty days in the county jail and payment of a fine of \$100 and costs. Pardoned May 24th, 1886. At the date of granting, the pardon Worland had paid the fine and costs imposed, amounting to about \$1,000, and had served twenty-seven of the thirty days term of imprisonment to which he was sentenced.

John S. Harris, of Clay county, was convicted in 1883, and sentenced to a term in the county jail an' to payment of fines amounting to about \$100. He was released from confinement in the county jail by the County Commissioners, after serving seven months. In April, 1886, a petition was presented to the Governor, asking that he be relieved of the fines imposed on him, and on the 15th of April the petition was granted. This commutation was granted upon the condition that Harris nev r again engage in the sale of intoxicating liquors in the State of Kansas, in violation of law.

### Rupture Cured.

Dr. D. L. Snediker, Emporia, Kas., was seen recently by a representative of the KANSAS FARMER, while at Atchison, and learned of his remarkable success in treating this affliction with his Kansas-invented appliance in connection v tringent which accompanies the appliance. Dr. Snediker has the indorsement of the most prominent citizens of the State as well most prominent citizens of the State as well as the recommendations of scores of patients in all parts of the State who have been cured of rupture of long standing. The writer has known Dr. Snediker very favorably for a number of years, and is glad to note the surcess of a worthy Kansas citizen. Persons afflicted with rupture should correspond with him at Emporia.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT INVENTION. paid the costs.

Isaac Mayfield, of Riley county. Sentence commuted February 3d, 1886, to payment of \$300 fine, costs, and thirty days in the county jail, on condition that he shall never again

ment which regulates the temperature of baths, which receives hot and cold water. By means of this attachment the water in the bath can be had at any desired temperature. On account of the low price and practical value and the immense saving of plumber's bills it is bound to come into general use. All parties using water pipes would undoubtedly find it advantageous to correspond with Newman & Suediker, Emporia, Kas., regarding their water-pipe attachments.



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 phesphate powders. Sold only in ones. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall S., N. Y.

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

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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 far ms or ranches. Far ments cash, or terms to suit purchaser. Those desiring to locate in the best part of Kansas should write at once Pattoulars free. City property — addition of 80 acres to Medicine Lodge—in lots 50x150 feet, at low cash prices.

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### POULTRY AND STOCK FARM FOR SALE!

POULTRY AND STOCK FARM FOR SALE I

I offer to sell my 80 scre Poultry and S ock Farm, known as the Saline Valley Poultry Farm, containing 60 scres in cultivation and growing crops, 300 young A: ple Trees, 200 Peach Trees, over 10,000 Forest Trees in small gruves and nursery shape, 1:00 bearing Grape Vines, and other small fruit. Cultivated ground in excellent condition. Dwelling House 34x38, one-story, six rooms, cellar under nitre house, water in kitchen cistern and drive-well. Bain 32x32, fuee up for horse stable, corn crib, feed-coaking, bins, loft, etc. Twelve-foot whichmill, with pump and feed grinder. A small pasture, supplied with water, and shed for milon cows. Two Hatching and Rearing Houses for Poultry, each 14x50 feet, g ass fronts, conveniently fitted up. Nine-teen Poultry Houses 8x16 feet each; 38 scops for young chicks: water and feed troughs for all coops and houses. Farm Implements, Wagons—in fact everything necessary to run a farm, and all in good working order. All Poultry on hand at time of sale, and a well-established poultry trade. Thirty-five head of Grade Cattle, one Durham Bull—2 years old, five fine Broo Maies. Frice for the entire place, everything included except my household groods, \$7.800. Or all the above, except cattle and horses, \$6,200 and the proper cattle and horse, \$6,200 and the contract of the entire place, and in the productive wheat belt of Kansas To any one defining a peaceful life on a farm, together with an occupation not too turdensome, in a climate second to none for health, in a country should be producted to the stime from nearest railroad station. The farm is beautifully situated on a south slope, viewing the valley of the Siline fiver as farm together with an occupation not too turdensome, in a climate second to none for health, in a country should a small expense, as choi-e pasture can be had near by. Thu's a small farm produces large. Any further information cheerfully given; also reason for selling had terms, if desired. A dress GEORGE KRUEEKER, Salina, Kas, o



## The Some Circle.

The ivy in a dungeon grew, Unfed by rain, uncheered by dew; The pallid leaflets only drank Cave moistures foul and odors dank.

But through the dungeon grating high There fell a sunbeam from the sky; It slept upon the grateful floor In silent gladness evermore.

The ivy felt a tremor shoot Through all its fibers to the root; It felt the light, it saw the ray, It strove to blossom into day.

It grew, it crept, it pushed, it clomb,— Long had the darkness been its home; But well it knew, though velled in night, The goodness and the joy of light.

It reached the beam, it thrilled, it curled, It blessed the warmth that cheers the world; It rose toward the dungeon bars, It looked upon the sun and stars.

It felt the life of bursting spring, It heard the happy sky-lark sing; It caught the breath of morns and eves, And wooed the swallow to its leaves.

By rains and dews and sunshine fed, Over the outer wall it spread; And, in the daybeam waving free, It grew into a steadfast tree.

Wouldst know the moral of the rhyme? Behold the heavenly light, and climb! To every dungeon comes a ray Of God's interminable day.

—Charles Mackay.

### Nellie Grant's Case.

Our older readers ren ember Nellie Grant the President's daughter. As the people knew her she was a girl, her father's pet and the ideal of the nation because of her father's hold on the popular heart. Against that father's best judgment and in the face of gentle protests on the part of friends, the innocent, the unsuspecting, warm-hearted girl married an unworthy man, and now, like many another that rushed unprepared though not unwarned into the marriage state, she is compelled to abandon her husband and face a cheerless and cloudy life in order to retain her self-respect and train her children prop erly. She is said to have made up her mind to live with her mother.

The Philadelphia Press, commenting on the case, calls up some memories with which many of us are familiar:

No bit of society news ever created greater surprise than the announcement of the engagement of Miss Nellie Wrenshaw Grant, daughter of the President of the United States, to Algernon Charles Frederick Sartoris, a British subject. The prospective groom was a son of Edward Sartoris, of Hampshire, England. His mother was Adelaide Kemble, daughter of Charles and sister of Fannie Kemble, the actress. The young gentleman had been educated in England and Germany, and about 1870 came to the United States to seek his fortune. In 1872, on the steamship Russia, while Miss Nellie was returning from a trip to Europe, the couple met and formed one of those unaccountable attachments called by women "love affairs," which terminated in courtship and marriage. At that time Nellie had turned 17. She had enjoyed a life of exceptional social opportunities, and had everything to make a maiden in her teens happy. Her father had been the chieftain of the powerful armies of the United States, and was the conqueror of the rebellion. He then had reached the pinnacle of power and grandeur, the seat of the chief magistrate of his country. As a child of 6 to 10 years, with her mother, Nellie often visited her father's headquarters in the field. During the movements and strife of armies she often heard the thunders of artillery, the rain of musketry and the clash of arms. At the capital she was the pet of the social world. from old and young. Her debut was one of the events of the social history of the executive mansion. The sons and daughters of the most eminent statesmen and officials were her companions. In her home she was the idol of her father.

In Washington society Mr. Sartoris was only a figure as the friend of Miss Grant. He possessed none of the finer social quali-

and usually irresponsible comments among the officers about Miss Grant, the lady to whom he was known to be engaged, in disparagement of her intelligence and education, often almost led to chastisement. It was only his relations at the executive mansion which compelled them to suppress their indignation and tolerate his presence.

When it became known to Mrs. Grant and the President that the attentions of Mr. Sartoris meant marriage there was a deep sense of disappointment, to refer to the matter mildly. The President, in speaking on the subject to a friend, in a most feeling manner expressed his regret that the object of his daughter's affections was not an American citizen. "The humblest in the land," he said, "rather than the subject of a foreign state." He tried to dissuade his daughter. his idolized child, from so mistaken a step. Her determination was fixed. As the father said at the time: "Rather than have any public comment I yielded consent, though with a wounded heart."

### Boots and Gloves.

It is often said, and truly, that a lady is recognized by the state of her boots and gloves. While they may not always be the best, or even the best of their kind, they will be perfectly whole and neat, and in harmony with the rest of her dress.

Though it is not always best to buy the highest-priced articles, a well-made boot or glove will outwear two pairs of cheaper grade, and a good article usually costs a fair sum. Only in rare instances are cheap things real bargains.

Boots should fit the feet, or they will not wear well. If too short, the toes soon betray the fact by sundry worn spots. It is considered economy by those who have studied the subject to have several pairs of boots and wear them in turn. Then the perspiration from the feet does not affect the inside of the boot as when they are worn day after day without giving them time to

Buttons should be always kept in good order. Not only is the appearance of the foot affected by their absence, but the boot will not wear as well, for new wrinkles will be found and the leather break as the result.

Small rips should be mended neatly with linen thread or coarse silk, well waxed; "a stitch in time saves nine." If necessary, a bit of cloth or an old kid glove or soft leather may be put under the rip before drawing the sides together. Small holes may be repaired in the same way.

Old boots thus mended will last a long time for house wear and will save wearing better ones under rubbers, as nothing is worse than such wear for them. Rubbers that have slits in the side near the sole can be repaired by sewing the edges together with a strip of cloth underneath of the same nature as the lining; then brush outside with rubber cement made by dissolving strips of rubber in benzine. Even without the cement the mended rubbers will do to wear sometimes as a protection against dampness rather than actual water.

Slippers that are narrow across the tee can be improved by cutting straight down as far as troublesome, putting in a gore and covering all with a bow or rosette.

A good glove will bear indefinite cleaning and at last may be colored, while a poor one often tears or breaks at the seams the first or second time it is worn. Benzine or naphtha is excellent for cleaning gloves, but is too strong for delicate colors; those of light shades may better be cleansed by putting on the hand and rubbing with a piece of sponge dipped in milk; a little white soap may be used also. The greasy nature of the milk keeps the kid soft and counteracts the alkaline effect of the soap. Black kid gloves may be renewed by the application of a mixture of sweet oil and ink or the dressing made for ladies' boots. A crumb of stale bread rubbed over the glove will often remove much dirt.

Do not clean gloves too many times if you wish to have them colored: that process is best accomplished at a dyehouse, where it is made a business, and the cost is not usually more than twenty-five cents. Keep watch of the ends of the fingers and do not allow them to rip badly, as then they are not easy to ing, and much of his time was given at the the original holes with a fine needle. In Marine barracks. His conduct there was a some places it is better to do the sewing on matter of common talk. His ill-considered the wrong side. One way to lengthen short

gloves is to add the wrists of another pair. It is well to save the wrists of old gloves for this purpose, as that part is usually good when the fingers are worn out.

The length of three buttons from an old pair added to three-button gloves gives a pair of six-button kids. Sew the edges together neatly on the wrong side and in the slight wrinkles that naturally form around the wrist the seam will never show. Of course, it is necessary to have the two pairs of the same kind and color; hence this is specially applicable to black gloves. A band of ribbon or velvet may be added in the same man-

Old gloves are useful to supply cots for lame fingers, to wear when doing rough work, and clean pieces of kid may be saved for fancy pin-cushions, etc., or to mend other gloves; sometimes the tip of a finger has been so neatly replaced that the change would not be seen unless attention was called to it.

A piece of silk of the same shade can be put under a place that threatens to draw apart, as is sometimes the case in the palm.

Save the glove buttons to replace others that may take wings to themselves.

A person whose hands perspire badly will do well to wear silk, cotton or woolen gloves, but these will not usually give as much real service as kid.

Select good gloves of colors that harmonize with everything, take good care of them as long as they last, and the hands will be well dressed at small cost .- Anna Barrows, in Philadelphia Press.

### The Summer Care of Young Children.

It goes almost without saying that it is more difficult to guard the health of young children in warm weather than in cold. We have but to see that a child is thoroughly protected against a winter cold, without much regard to the differing degrees of intensity, while in summer the varying heats and dampnesses often render our climate tropic one day, and cold the next. Such variations are trying to the delicate organizations of children, especially of babies, and the greatest care must be used to protect them and at the same time enable them to grow and gain strength. The food, the clothing, and the air breathed, are our tools to work with and, in wise management of them, are our safeguards.

The most perfect food for a baby is its own mother's milk, always provided the mother is healthy, not over-worked nor excessively nervous, and not, like Martha, troubled with much serving. The milk of such mothers is apt to make "colicky" babies, and in that case Baby is far better with some preparation of milk or other food which can be relied upon to be always the same. Care and judgment alone will determine the particular form of food which will agree with each individual child. But once a food is found reliable, keep to it alone and do not allow yourself to change from one sort to another except under medical advice. A young mother's heart is so full of love and anxiety for her babe that her judgment is often weakened and a reliable food abandoned on account of some temporary ailment.

Let the most perfect accuracy and cleanliness be used in preparing the food, and let nothing be too trifling for attention in a matter which so vitally concerns the dear one. By all means use a thermometer to test the heat of water or milk, and let there be no guessing in measurement. For cleaning jars or bottles, in which milk has been kept, nothing is better than "bird gravel," which is sold for the use of caged birds. A teaspoonful of it with hot water and soap, well shaken, will perfectly clean any bottle. If this is done once a day, the thorough rinsing of a nursing bottle after each use will keep Price 50 cents. that article perfectly sweet in any weather. A mother should attend to this personally, and it cannot be urged too strongly that she take time to feed the child herself. (Having the milk safely in the bottle is by no means an assurance that the child wi'l be properly fed.) This may not be made unduly burdensome.

Regularity should be the first rule of Baby's life; regular feeding and regular sleeping. Regular feeding times in the day, ties of young men. He was given to sport- mend. Sew with fine silk waxed, following and each day the same time, will make the matter comparatively easy, and the only healthy way.

After a child's first teeth come, try him price of one paper.

with bread and milk, then cautiously add oatmeal, rice, cracked wheat, and similar grain-foods, one at a time, as you find him able to digest them. There should be no great change of food attempted in July or August. Whatever agrees with a year-old child in June should be continued two or three months. A lady who believed this carried her plump, rosy but teething baby through the second summer in a city boarding house on three meals a day, of bread and milk alone, without an ill day. But her hard-heartedness afforded a constant topic to her fellow boarders.

It is possible in winter to feed a child who is more than a year old some fruit, but this should be suspended for the hot season. In case of an older child, a little of one kind of fruit, when eaten in the morning, rarely sickens. But fruit should never be given after 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Many a sick night follows a too hearty or too varied supper, and the plainer the last meal of the day, the better.

This diet may seem needlessly plain, but we must remembar that little bables have not our cultivated appetites and do not crave variety as much as we do. No child needs the stimulus of meats until he is three or four years old, unless in the form of weak broths. Vegetables, except potatoes, and not too much of that and never fried, are wholly unsuited to a young child's stomach. So are pastry shortened cakes and rich cookies. Gingerbread is good but somewhat treacherous.

It is true some children do live through all kinds of meals, at all hours, but in regular hours and plain diet is the only safety for the many. That the few live only proves how long-suffering is Nature.-Mrs. Agnes B. Ormsbee, in Good Housekeeping.

### Better Than Vacation,

This is pre-eminently the vacation month, when thousands seek rest and recreation. But to those who suffer the depressing effects of summer debility, the disagreeable symptoms of scrofula, the tortures of biliousness, dyspepsia or sick headache, there is more pain than pleasure in leaving home. To such we say, give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial. It will purify your blood, tone up and strengthen your body, expel every trace of scrofula, correct biliousness, and positively cure dyspepsia or sick headache. Take it before you go, and you will enjoy your vacation a thousand fold.

Seventeen States and one Territory have passed mandatory temperance education laws. Vermont passed a temperance education law in November, 1882; Michigan, in March, 1883; New Hampshire, June, 1883; New York, in March, 1884; Rhode Island, a much weaker law, April, 1884. In the winter of 1885 nine States passed temperance education laws in the order following: Alabama, Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon, Nevada, Maine, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts. Pennsylvania was the first State to enact a temperance education law with a penalty for non-enforcement.

### We Caution All Against Them.

The unprecedented success and merit of Ely's Cream Balm-a real cure for catarrh, hay fever and cold in head-has induced many adventurers to place catarrh medicines bearing some resemblance in appearance, style or name upon the market, in order to trade upon the reputation of Ely's Cream Balm. Don't be deceived. Buy only Ely's Cream Baim. Many in your immediate locality will testify in highest commendation of it. A particle is applied into each nostril; no pain; agreeable to use.

Greed is a wretched guest, a little he'll

despise,
And yet much more still less his craving satisfies.
What from thy mouth he steals down his great maw it goes;
He never lets thee eat a morsel in repose.

-Wisdom of the Brahmin.

### Two Weeklies for \$2.

For \$2 we will send the KANSAS FARMER and the Weekly Capital and Farmer's Journal one year. A first-class agricultural paper and a State newspaper for almost the

## The Houng Folks.

Nothing to Do.

There was a fay in a foxglove beli Deep in the woods, in a mossy dell, Deep in the woods in a fair, green dell— Here is the story that 1 will tell.

"Daily she toiled with her utmost powers, Worked for the birds and the bees and flow Watered the roses and mosses and flowers Watered the roses and mosses and flowers When they were dusty and thirsty for show-ers;

"Waked up the birds at the earliest light, Guarded their nests 'mid the branches at Lighted the lamps of the glow-worms at night;
Hid the brown seeds of the blossoms from

"Opened the flowers when the day was be-Glosed up their leaves at the setting of sun, Made for the grasses, at setting of sun, Cool little dew-drops to freshen each one;

"Guided the bees where the sweets were most rare;
Tended hurt creatures with kindlest care;
Gave without stinting her love and her care,
Seeking the burdens of others to bear;

"Lived to be helpful—why, how can I tell Half that she did in that deep forest dell, How she made happy her one little dell, Caring for all things and loving them well?

"Often the fairy was sad, for she knew
There was so much that she never could do;
Time was so short for the work still to do,
Toil as she might she could never be
through.

"Often she wished, when light faded to gray, Wished for an hour to add to the day—Some little people are idle all day, Yet are so weary they wish time away.

"You're not a fairy? Oh no. If you were You would be busy and happy, like her; You would be using each moment, like her, Not begging stories. You would not defer

"Mending your dress with that three-cor-nered tear, Piling up books you have thrown by your chair, Feeding your kitten that mews by your

Tying your ribbon and smoothing your hair.

"Always a moral and somebody hit? Nay, to the story the moral is knit; Closely the tale and its lessons are knit; Morals are caps—to put on if they fit." -H. R. Hudson, in Wide Awake.

### NEW ZEALAND'S VOLCANCES.

How Earthquakes and Eruptions Destroyed the Wonderland of the Antipodes.

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, June 21, 1886. The most terrible volcanic eruption ever known in the history of New Zealand oc curred on the 10th inst. Mount Tarawera and its twin cone Ruawahia, in the Hot Lakes district of the North Island, which have hitherto been classed as extinct volcanoes, burst suddenly into activity. Immense volumes of flame were projected to a great height. Dense clouds of smoke and steam obscured the sky, while vivid flashes of forked lightning played through the pall of smoke in all directions. Several violent shocks of earthquake added terror to the scene. More than one hundred natives per-

The Rotomahana was one of the smallest lakes of the lake district. It is now a volcano. Its form is very irregular on the south side, where the shore is formed by swamp; three small creeks are meandering and dis-charging themselves into the lake. In many places of those swamps warm water streams forth, but mud pools are also visible here and there, and from the projecting points muddy shallows covered with swamp grass extend almost as far as the middle of the lake. At its north end the lake grows narrower. The quantity of boiling water issuing from the ground, both on the shores and the bottom of the lake, is truly astonishing. There are three principal springs to which the lake owes its fame. First of all is the Te Tarata at the northeast end of the lake with its terraced marble steps projecting into the lake, the most marvelous of the Rotomahana marvels. About eighty feet above the lake, on the fern-clad slope of a hill from which in various places hot vapor was escaping, there lies the immense boiling caldron in a crater-like excavation with steep reddish sides thirty or forty feet high, and open only on the lake side, toward the west. The basin of the spring is about eighty feet long of rain. The weight of these substances only on the lake side, toward the west. The

and sixty wide, and filled to the brim with perfectly clear, transparent water, which, with the snow-white encrusted basin, appears of a beautiful blue, like the blue turquoise.

The flat-spreading foot of the terraces extends far into the lake. There the terraces commence with low shelves containing shallow water basins. These small water basins represent as many natural bathing basins. Some of the basins are so large and deep that one can easily swim about in them. During violent water eruptions from the main basin steaming cascades may occur. At ordinary times but very little water ripples over the terraces, and only the principal discharge on the south side forms a hot, steaming fall. After reaching the highest terrace there is an extensive platform, with a number of basins, five to six feet deep, their water showing a temperature of 90 to 110 deg. Fahrenheit. In the middle of the platform arises, close to the brink of the basin, a kind of rock island, about twelve feet high, decked with manuka, mosses, lycopedium and fern. It may be visited without danger, and from it the curious traveler has a fair and full view into the blue boiling and steaming caldron. Such was the famous Te Tarata. It is now feared that nearly all these beautiful wonders have been destroyed. The terraces are buried in lava, and the villages of the Maoris have been swept away.

As regards Auckland the first intimation received of the terrible catastrophe was the sound of loud explosions as of heavy guns, and from elevated positions in the city the flash as of artillery was distinctly visible. The impression on the minds of those who witnessed these phenomena was that a vessel was ashore at the Manukau Heads and was firing signals of distress, and as there appeared to be more than one gun fired at a time it was thought the vessel was probably a Russian man-of-war which was known to be on the coast.

News was flashed from Rotoma that a dreadful night had been passed. Every man, woman and child thought his end had come. The sensation was fearful and indescribable. It commenced about 1 o'clock in the morning by several severe shocks of earthquake. The vibrations were strong and frequent. The windows in the houses rattled violently, the feeling being similar to that on board of a vessel in a storm. People were running about frantically, when all at once a great roar was heard, which was accepted at first as that of an earthquake, and a great glare appeared upon the horizon. The scene was grand but awful toward Rotomahana. The flames were distinct with huge volumes of smoke, with sparks of electricity illuminating the whole sky, and it appeared as if hundreds of bright stars were chasing one another. When this was at first seen by those who were outside they rushed about calling people up. Males and females of all ages left their homes and a general rush was made for the Ngatata mountain for safety. Many left their houses in their night-dresses with shawls round them, mothers carrying their babies or young children, with but one aim, to flee from this devouring element which was expected every moment to engulf the entire community, so great was the terror of the people. This was about 2 a. m. On the approach of daylight the vibrations lessened, but they by no means ceased. About 4 o'clock there was a shower of ashes similar to sand, supposed to be lava.

Mr. M'Rae, the hotel keeper at Wairoa, gave your correspondent the following account of the destruction of his hotel: "About half-past 12 p. m. the place began to shake and shook continuously for an hour before the eruption broke out. When this was first seen it was just like a small cloud on the mountain, with flashes of lightning of great brilliancy. All were got out of bed and went up to the old mission station to ascause of the occurrence. We certain the saw a sight that no man who saw it can ever forget. Apparently the mountain had three craters and the flames were shooting up fully a thousand feet high. There appeared to be a continuous shower of balls of fire for miles around As a storm appeared to be coming on we returned to the hotel, and shortly afterward what seemed to be heavy harlstones came pouring on the roof, which continued about every quarter of an hour. This was

upon the roof soon began to tell upon it. The first portion that gave way was the detached kitchen and pantry, and then we all collected in the smoking room. The roof of the hotel gave way at about half-past 4 a. m. with a loud smash, and the whole of the upper story collapsed, the debris falling into the rooms below. We left the smoking room and went into the drawing room, which, as it was the newest part of the house, we thought would stand the longest; but it was with the greatest difficulty that we got there, going through falling stones and mud which impeded us. The back part of the house, in which was the dining room, gave way next, and all of a sudden we heard a fearful crash and roar as if thousands of tons of stuff were falling, and we heard the balcony come down. At this we agreed that we should make an effort to save ourselves, and with this object we determined to leave the hotel. At half-past 6 I went up to the residence of the Hazard family. The house was in ruins and in flames. I then could see no signs of Mr. and Mrs. Hazard and their children. As soon as a glimpse of daylight came we commenced to dig for the bodies of the Hazards, and to our great astonishment discovered Mrs. Hazard alive. Her two children were found dead beside her, but she was not greatly injured. We continued operations until we were quite exhausted, but found no more bodies."

Between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning the inhabitants of Tauranga were startled by repeated and vivid flashes of lightning, shooting at intervals of a few minutes from a dense mass of black cloud, extending along the southern sky. The electrical display continued during the night, and about 4 o'clock in the morning a series of severe earthquake shocks were distinctly felt. The flashes of electricity continued to increase in brilliancy as the morning wore on, and from the same direction came continued rumblings, which appeared to extend along the line from Rotorua to White Island. Toward 7 o'clock a leaden colored cloud slowly advanced from the direction of the hill behind Mr. Jonathan Brown's property until reaching Matapihi. It appeared to hang for a short time, after which it again advanced and burst upon the town and district in a heavy shower of fine sulphuric dust, enveloping the entire neighborhood in total darkness. About half-past 8 this partly cleared away, but only for a few minutes, after which it returned with increased density and ere long had again wrapped the town and suburbs in complete darkness. The dust, which emitted a sulphurous smell, soon formed a coating upward of half an inch in thickness over the ground.

The scene on the mountain top was awful. Large balls of fire were thrown from the gaping mouth toward Taupo, this accompanied by terrible reports which shook the whole place. Forked lightning followed close upon the balls of fire; it resembled the wriggling of snakes; it returned to the crater, forming the letter "V." This was a most wonderful phenomenon. The roar was tremendous, resembling the heaviest thunder. As each piece of hillside slipped into the open basin large clouds of black dust rose out of it and ascended to the heavens. The fall of earth into the open crater seemed to stop the fiery balls from coming up, but forked lightning still continued. Dense volumes of smoke issued from the crater, going in various di-

As soon as Ruawhina stopped sending forth its terrible balls of flame a huge white cloud issued from the cap of Rotamahana, and heavy booming was heard, followed by dense volumes of white compressed steam from Lake Rotomahana. It rose with terrible velocity and seemed to be going toward Okaro Lake. This lake is about five miles from Lake Rotomahana, and the appearance it presented at times was something like a huge boiling caldron, bubbling in all direc-

Lightning then commenced to shoot out from Mount Kakaramea. On the side toward Okara Lake it commenced to turn to the side of the mount. It seemed to be like a sheet of flame. From the whole mount there came myriads of shooting stars like large rockets.

Shortly afterward shocks of earthquakes were felt, accompanied by a noise resembling minute guns, but louder than the roar

smoke issued from it and the country all round began to get dark. In half an hour it was so black that no one could see his hands in front of him. While this was going on a shower of pieces of lava the size of peas came down with terrible swiftness and with such force as to be almost as dangerous as bullets.

The natives at this time had gathered at Tiharepuni, where they assembled in one place. They are all Hauhaus about this place. They presented a dismal spectacle. They had three Maori prophets in the center, and the natives were in a state of panic, some crying, others praying, while a lot were rushing about in all directions. The Maori prophets were worse than the others, and set up a howling, dismal noise. Mr. Burt spoke to them to try and get them to be calm, and advised them to go up Horomanga gorge, where he was going himself. He tried them, but could not induce one of them to move. He immediately started for the place himself, and had got about a mile along the road when the dust and smoke became so suffocating that he dropped down between some manuka bushes and could scarcely breathe. He kept his mouth close to the ground, and stones fell with great force upon him. The pieces of lava seemed to be increasing in size, and as he was becoming surrounded he rose up and thus kept himseli from being smothered. At 7 in the morning there was no sign of daylight, and at twenty minutes past 9 a small streak of daylight appeared over Taupo. After much exertion he got up and made his way to where he had parted from the natives, and found them still in the same place.

At this time it is difficult to estimate the number of the killed. Exploring parties are at work and their reports are eagerly awaited. The natives declare that several hundred of their countrymen have perished. This much is certain, Mount Tarawera is a wreck. The terraces are destroyed, and all the natives who were living in the vicinity of the calamity where overwhelmed by the streams of lava which belched forth from the mouths of the craters.

## Scrofula

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

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ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

Published Every Wednesday, by the

## KANSAS FARMER CO.

OFFICE: 273 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

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

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

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### Prohibition State Ticket.

The following State ticket was nominated by the Prohibitionists at Emporia: For Governor, C. H. Branscombe. Lawrence; for Lieutenant Governor, B. W. Huston, Garnett; Secretary of State, N. B. Cline, Dodge City; Auditor of State, C. H. Langston (colored); Attorney General, W. S. Waite, Lincoln Center; Treasurer, William Crosby; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mrs. Dr. Culbert, Belle Plaine; Associate Justice, E. B. Peyton. Emporia.

### Democratic State Ticket.

For Associate Justice, A. M. Whitelaw, Kingman county; for Governor, Thomas Moonlight, Leavenworth county; for Lieutenant Governor, S. G. Islet, Neosho county; for Secretary of State. W. F. Petillon, Ford county; for Attorney General, A. S. Devinney, Johnson county; for State Auditor, W. D. Kelley, Leavenworth county; for State Treasurer, L. B. Birchfield, Jewell county; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, W. J. A. Montgomery, Rooks county.

As to business, "special telegrams to Bradstreet's do not indicate any gain in the distribution of general merchandise. The moderate volume of sales reported for several weeks past is noted, with continued widespread confidence in greater activity and larger profits during the coming autumn. The movement of flour, grain and provisions by rail eastward from Chicago does not increase in proportion to receipts of produce at Western centers, though this is to be explained in part by the increased lake shipments which have rendered the lake shipping business more prosperous than for several years."

Hon. Martin Mohler, Downs, Osborne county, Kas., is well known as one of the most intelligent and successful experimented considerably with the property of the bank when sold under creating the office of Assistant Comsome reliable variety that he could his trust; to regulate the promotion of sundry civil appropriation bill, authorrecommend to other farmers of the graduates of the United States military State. The Mediterranean Hybrid Winter wheat is the variety that has given United States merchant vessels and of him the best results for the past three years. In another place his advertisement may be found. Mr. Mohler is a collision arising from mismanagement member of the State Board of Agriculture and a valued correspondent of this the Grant medals and trophies; to propaper, and we gladly commend him to vide that surveyed lands granted to railfarmers needing good seed wheat of the variety he offers for sale.

### The Work of Congress.

Congress adjourned last Thursday after a session of seven months and twenty-eight days, or two hundred and forty-one days excluding Sundays. The number of bills introduced in both Houses, including resolutions, during the session, was 13,202, an average of thirty-four (nearly) to each member and Senator. Of these 10,014 bills and 214 resolutions were introduced in the 160 acres, shall be entitled to have their House, and 2.891 bills and 83 resolutions introduced in the Senate. These bills and joint resolutions covered a great variety of subjects, but, as the Associated Press correspondent says, very few of them were of national importance. Much the larger portion of them related to persons or localities, such as relief bills, pension bills, bills for the erection of public buildings, for bridging rivers, for granting right of way to railroads through military or Indian reservations, for the removal of political disabilities, for changing judicial districts, for establishing new land offices, for changing the names or loca- ing for the accommodation of the Contion or increasing the capital stock of national banks, for printing public documents, etc.

The proportion of the number introduced which became laws is very small. The total number of measures that passed both Houses was 1,101, being 241 Senate bills and 860 bills which originated in the House. Of this total 806 became laws, with the President's approval; 181 became laws by limitation, the President failing either to approve or disapprove them within ten da s after their presentation to him; 113 were vetoed, and one failed by reason of adjournment without action by the President. The laws that became such by limitation were, with two exceptions, private pension and relief bills. Of the bills vetoed by the President, 102 were private pension bills, six were for the erection of public buildings, one was to grant to railroad right of way through the Indian reservation in northern Montana; one to make Springfield, Mass., a port of delivery; one to provide that the bodies of paupers, criminals and strangers dying within the District of Columbia, unclaimed within a specified time after death, shall be turned over to the medical colleges: one to quiet title of settlers on the Des Moines river lands, and one to provide for the construction of a bridge over Lake Champlain. The number of measures vetoed during the session was four more than have been vetoed from the foundation of the government to the beginning of the session just closed.

The measures of importance that have been enacted into laws during the session, in addition to the regular appropriation bills, are as follows: The Presidential succession bill; to provide for the study of the nature and effect of alcoholic drinks and narcotics; to rereceived a discharge from the regiments in which they had previously served; to legalize the incorporation of national academy; to permit the owners of any property on board thereof to sue the United States for damages by of any government vessel; accepting road companies co-terminus with com-

from local taxation on account of hen of the United States upon them for the costs of surveying, selecting or conveyselling such lands on the refusal or neglect of the companies to pay costs of surveying. The oleomagarine bill; the bill for the increase of the navy; to provide that homestead settlers within the railroad limits, restricted to less than additional entries patented without any further costs or proof of settlement and cultivation; to reduce the fees on domestic money orders for sums not exceeding five dollars from eight cents to five cents; to allow steam towing vessels to carry, in addition to their crews, as many persons as the supervising inspector may authorize; for the relief of Fitz John Porter; to provide for the sale of the Cherokee reservation; to enable national banking associations to increase their capital stock and to change their names or location; authorizing the construction of a buildgressional library; providing that after July 1st, 1886, no fees shall be charged to American vessels for measurement of tonnage, issuing of licenses, granting certificates of registry, etc., and amending the laws relative to the shipping and discharge of crews the liability of owners, the licensing of vessels, etc.; to forfeit the lands granted to the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad company, and restore the same to settlement; to increase to \$12 a month the pensions of widows and dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors; declaring forfeited certain land grants made to the States of Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana; to amend section 3,336 of the revised statutes, so as to require brewers commencing business to give a bond in a sum equal to three times the amount of the tax which they will be liable to pay during any month, and to execute a new bond whenever required; directing the Secretary of the Treasury to deliver to the proper claimants or owners, the silverware, jewelry, etc., captured by the United States army during the late war, or to sell at public auction all such articles not claimed within one year; to direct the Commissioner of Labor to make an investigation as to convict labor; to establish additional life-saving stations at various points on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and on the great lakes; providing that manufactured tobacco, snuff and cigars may be removed for export without payment of tax, and repealing the law providing for inspectors of tobacco; to extend the immediate delivery system to increase the pensions of soldiers who have lost an arm or a leg.

In addition to the foregoing the subject matter of various special bills has been enacted into law in the several appropriation bills as follows: In the move the charge of desertion against agricultural appropriation bill, directsoldiers who re-enlisted without having | ing the Commissioner of Agriculture to purchase and destroy diseased animals. whenever in his judgment it is essential to prevent the spread of pleurotrades unions; to give the receiver of a pneumonia from one State into another; wheat-growers of Kansas. He has national bank the power to buy in any in the legislative appropriation bill various new varieties in order to find foreclosure when necessary to protect missioner of Indian Affairs; in the izing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue silver certificates in denominations of one, two and five dollars: appropriating \$40,000 for the establishment of an industrial home in Utah, for women who renounce polygamy, and for their children.

The important measures which, after which they originated, are as follows: pleted portions of such roads, and in The Senate bill to increase the efficiency about a remedy.

organized counties shall not be exempt of the army; the House (Bland) bill for the free coinage of silver, and Senator Vance's bill to repeal the civil service act. Among the bills upon which ing them. It also makes provision for further action of Congress is necessary before they can become laws, are the following: The Cullom inter-state commerce bill; the Mexican pension bill; the bill to repeal the timber culture, pre-emption and desert land laws; the Morrison and Randall tariff bills; the House bill to prevent aliens from acquiring or owning land in any of the Territories; the bankruptcy bill; the House bill to terminate the Hawaiian treaty; the anti-polygamy bills, and the Chinese indemnity bills. The Morrison surplus resolution failed by reason of the adjournment of Congress before executive action had been taken on it.

### Discrimination Against Farmers.

Several complaints have been filed recently with the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, setting forth that roads in the northwestern portion of the State are discriminating against the farmers in the shipment of grain. The Portis Shipping company say: "We have been engaged in the grain and stock business at this place for about twelve years, and represent about 250 farmers living in Osborne and Smith counties. We have our own grain houses, scales, yards and other facilities for handling farm produce, and during the last year produce of all kinds has depreciated in values. while the freights over the Missouri Pacific railroad has remained the same, and at the same time there has been a heavy increase in the amount of freight business done by the road, so much that we think that the freight on grain at least should be reduced to a lower rate; and besides this we know that there has been a combination of grain men formed at Atchison, and we have the best reasons to believe that they obtain lower rates than we do, which is an injustice to us, and injurious to our business, and the interests of the farming community which we represent."

Another case, a Farmers' Shipping Association, complained that special rates on grain were granted to elevator men and to certain grain dealers, lower than were given to the farmers, thus discriminating against them. Board responded promptly and promised a searching investigation, at the same time requesting information of like nature from the people at any time when facts justify it.

Gradually railroad managers are learning that the business of a common carrier involves responsibilities that are mutual, and that among these is just, equal and fair treatment to patrons. Things are much better in this respect now than ever before. That is true especially in Kansas. There is a growing disposition all over the country to systemize the carrying business, and it is quite as much to the interest of the carriers to do so as it is to the people. There will always be some friction, an occasional mistake or fraud because men are human, but it is a fact that railroad management is yearly becoming more and more in harmony with justice and fair dealing. A great deal remains to be done, and if the farmers well acquaint the Commissioners with real grievances as they occur much will be done to redress them, for many times the mere publication of a fact is all the remedy needed. Let farmers of Kansas, whenever they have any real grievance against a railroad company, make it known. The first thing necessary in all remedial work is to be in possession of debate, were defeated in the House in facts established. Until an evil is known to exist there is no use in talking Death of Samuel J. Tilden.

Mr. Tilden died August 4th at his home, near Younkers, which is a few miles out from New York city on the Hudson river. His health was not good for some time prior to his death though the end came suddenly. On the evening of July 31st, while sitting on the stoop of his residence after sundown, he was taken with slight chills, which settled on his stomach and bowels, producing inflammation, from which he suffered all night. Sunday he was slightly better, and was able to ride out. Sunday evening he felt much worse and continued to grow weaker, but until Tuesday. August 3d, there were no fears of the consequences. He was put to bed and carefully watched, but difficulty of breathing made it necessary that he be placed on his easy chair. His voice soon failed, and though he tried to speak he could not be understood. He died quietly and easily at a few minutes past 8 o'clock the next morning, in the presence of his faithful niece, Miss Gould, and two physicians.

Samuel J. Tilden was born in New Lebanon, Columbia county, New York, February 9th, 1814. He entered Yale college in 1833, but completed his law studies at the University of New York, and was admitted to the bar, becoming one of the best and most successful lawyers of his time. He was a member of the State constitutional convention of 1846, and also of the assembly, and did much to shape the canal policy of the State. In 1855 he was defeated as Democratic candidate for the office of Attorney General of the State. In 1866 he was chosen chairman of the Democratic State central committee, and in 1867 was a member of the constitutional convention: In 1869-70 he was active in the organization of the Bar Association. In 1870-71, he was prominent in detecting important frauds in the government of New York city, and in 1872 was a member of the assembly. In November, 1874, he was elected Governor of New York by 50,317 majority. His career as Governor was marked by the most vigorous and uncompromising war on all "rings" and individuals whose actions and purposes were inimical to the interests of the people. His services in exposing the iniquities of the Tweed Ring were very effective and timely. He did noble service in breaking up the Erie canal frauds, also. In 1876 he was nominated by the Democratic convention, held at St. Louis, for the Presidency of the United States. The campaign following was a long and bitter one, and the result of the election was not finally decided until a few days before the term of President Grant expired. All efforts to decide it in a regular way were abandoned and a compromise was effected by the arpointment of the electoral commission. which awarded the Presidency to his opponent, General Rutherford B. Hayes. In 1880 he was again the favorite of the delegates to the convention at Cincinnati, but his letter, read upon the assembling of the convention, declining to be a candidate, because of ill health and age, was accepted as his final retirement at the time. But he was the gest man in his party from the day vate life he has been an interested observer of public affairs, and has shown by the expression of his views a vigorous and unimpaired intellect. He has also devoted much time to the collection of rare and valuable books, and is said to have one of the finest libraries in the

Mr. Tilden was recognized as a good

great deal of money in his profession. He did a good deal of business for rich corporations and he made them pay well for his services. He was not a spendthrift nor a philanthropist; he earned his money and enjoyed the advantages it gave him. He purchased a beautiful residence plot and adorned it. Greystone is among the most delightful homes in the world. There Mr. Tilden entertained his friends in his own generous style. Greystone lies on the right bank of the Hudson, in the township of Yonkers, a little way out of New York city. It is 450 feet above the level of the Hud on river at high water, and slopes in six natural terraces down to the water's edge. From the tower on top of Greystone on clear days the Catskills, Staten Island, New York bay and Long Island sound can be easily seen. The Peekskill mountains tower above it on the northwest. On the rear of the house from a broad piazza you can look down upon the silvery sheen of the beautiful Hudson, through openings out in the grand old oak trees of the lawn. A mansard roof slightly mars the stately appearance of the magnificent dwelling. A broad, macadamized drive, lined on either side by fir trees, leads up to the front door, under the portico. On entering the hall, which runs through the center of the house, and midway, on the north side, in a sub-hallway, rises the grand staircase, lighted by a stained glass skylight. The southern half of the first floor is divided into reception and music rooms, salon, parlor and library. Above them on the second floor are Mr. Tilden's suite of sleeping, dressing and valet's rooms. Crowded into every niche and corner of these rooms are book cases full of rare and valuable works which Mr. Tilden has spared neither time nor money in collecting. One room is devoted to books on agriculture, dairy, farming, horses, sheep, dogs and poultry. They all show evidences of having been frequently used. The third story is divided into eight spacious chambers which are used as the guest chambers. The kitchen and servants' quarters are in an extension which form a part of the building and are cut off by a hallway. The billiard room is on the second floor of this extension and is lighted by six immense windows.

North, south, east and west, the ground rises in natural knolls which gives free scope for landscape gardening without fear of artificial effect. The forest trees of every variety in the grounds immediately surrounding the house was Mr. Tilden's especial pride. They were watched, cleaned and nursed with the same attention that he gave to his blooded stock. On the second terrace of the lawn which leads to the river in the rear of the house stands an enormous oak which was Mr. Tilden's especial pet. He had a comfortable wild wood settee built under it, and often sat there by the hour listening to the reading of Miss Gould, his constant com-

From the last crop report of Secretary Sims we take this extract:

Winter wheat-Area harvested, nine hundred and eighty-seven thousand, one hundred and forty (987,140) acres; estimated product, twelve millions, three of his nomination in 1876 to the day of hundred and twenty-eight thousand, his death. Since his retirement to pri- seven hundred and fifty-eight (12,328,758) bushels. Grade very good.

Spring wheat-Area, eighty-three thousand, five hundred (83,500) acres. Probable product, nine hundred and twenty-five thousand, eight hundred and thirty-eight (92,838) bushels.

Cozad, La Cygne, Kas., proprietors lawyer. His practice was extensive and of the La Cygne nursery, this office was

Le Conte pears, and of a truth they were exceeding fine, large, beautiful, and very luscious; and as a healthful fruit they are hard to excel. Mr. J. A. Brandon, of Thomasville, Georgia, grew the above fruit, it being his delight to produce the choicest of pears at all imes. May he succeed.

### Kansas Democratic Platform.

The platform adopted by the Democratic State convention held last week at Leavenworth contains thirteen resolutions. The first one indorses President Cleveland; the second is as follows:

dent Cleveland; the second is as follows:

Resolved. That we are in accord with the national Democracy in opposition to all sumptuary legislation, either State or National; that we are opposed to the principles of constitutional prohibition, and demand a resubmission of the prohibitory amendment in this State to a vote of the electors, so that the question may be finally and intelligently settled, and whereby the interest of true temperance may be promoted, and the individual liberty and manhood of the citizens respected and restored, and instead of constitutional or statutory prohibition, we favor a well regulated and just license system.

The third resolution recognizes labor

The third resolution recognizes labor as the source of all wealth, and demand for the working classes such remuneration for their services as will enable them, with economy and sobriety, to increase their social and financial condi-

The fourth favors arbitration for the settlement of labor disputes.

The fifth avers that the present railroad laws should be so amended as to prevent the railroad companies from charging the excessive rates of freig t to pay the interest on watered stock; should provide for reasonable compensation for service rendered and no more, and the commissioners, if any there be, should have the power to enforce their decisions in the name of the State.

The sixth demands a revision of the whole pension system and the enactment of a general law unhampered by technicalities, so that the truly worthy survivors of the Union army, participants in the late war or their needy heirs, may without delay receive pensions in some measure commensurate with their disabilities and sufferings, and, we further demand an appropriation by Congress sufficient to employ such clerical force as will bring about a settlement of each case within thirty days after the proper application has been filed in the pension bureau.

The seventh resolves that the soldiers and sailors of the late war having an honorable discharge are entitled to the first consideration in appointments, and that age and disabilities should be no disqualification, if they are competent to the proper discharge of the duties.

The next five are:

Resolved. That we demand the speedy forfeiture of all unearned land grants and the opening up of all lands of the United States to homestead settlement, and that proper legal proceedings be instituted at once to secure title to the settlers on such forfeited lands:

Resolved. That we decourse the part

forfeited lands:

Resolved, That we denounce the past policy of the general land office, under Republican rule, in allowing our public lands to pass into the possession of alien absentees.

Resolved, That we believe in a tariff for revenue, so adjusted as to meet all the demands of the government, and that any surplus derived therefrom be atonce applied to the reduction of the national debt; and we demand a revision of the present compliwe demand a revision of the present compli-cated tariff laws, so that the wealth of the country and the luxuries of life may bear

country and the luxuries of life may bear more evenly the burdens of taxation, and the necessaries of life go free.

Resolved, That we are opposed to convical abor or pauper labor, and demand the most stringent legislation on this subject.

Resolved, That the Oklahoma country should be opened up to actual settlement, and should be free alike to all persons having legal rights to settle thereon.

The last is a reassertion of the others.

The last is a reassertion of the others.

We call attention to the advertisement on the last page of Stockwell & Craig, Topeka, who have had a very successful business Through the kindness of Mr. D. W. with the Champion hay-rickers in Kansas. They are also general agents for Ertel's haylawyer. His practice was extensive and of the La Cygne nursery, this office was remunerative. He made and saved a last week the recipient of a choice lot of an Ertel hay-press and pay for it in hay.

### Kansas Fairs for 1886.

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

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

Anderson County Fair Association, Garnett, August

Bourbon County Fair Association, Fort Scott, Octo-

Brown County Exposition Association, Hiawatha, September 14-17.

Chase County Agricultural Society, Cottonwood Falis, September 29 to October 1. Cherokee County Agricultural and Stock Association Columbus, September 7-10.

Crawford County Fair, Girard, September 28 to Oc-

Coffey County Fair Association, Burlington, Sep-

ember 18-17. Cowley County Fair and Driving Park Association,

Winfield, August 30 to September 3 Crawford County Agricultural Society, Girard, Sep-

ember 28 to October 1, Kansas Central Agricultural Society, Junction City,

September 21-23. Decatur County Exposition Society, Oberlin, October 12 14.

Dickinson County Agricultural and Industrial Association, Abilene, August 31 to September

Edwards County Agricultural Association, Kinsley, October 12-15.

Elk County Agricultural Association, Howard, Sep-

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 Asso-

ciation, Oskalooss, September 28-30. Johnson County Co-operative Fair Association, Ed-

gerton, September 20.23. Pleasanton Fair Association, Pleasanton, September

LaCygne District Fair Association, LaCygne, Sep-

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

Marion County Agricultural Society, Peabody, Sep-

Mystic Driving Club, horse fair, Marion, September 29 to October 1.

McPherson County Fair Association, McPherson,

Marshall County Fair Association, Marysville, Sen-

ember 21-24. Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical Asso-

ciation, Paols, September 21-24. Montgomery county, Independence, September 14-18. Morris County Exposition Company, Council Grove,

Nemaha Fair Association, Seneca, September 14-17. Neosho Valley District Fair, Neosho Falls, Septem-

per 28 to October 1. Northwestern District Fair Association, Cawker City.

Norton County Agricultural Association, Norton, eptember 28 to October 1.

Northwestern District Fair, Cawker City, October 5-8 . Phillips County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Phillipsburg, September 21-24,

Parsons Fair and Driving Park Exhibition, Parsons, September 28 to October 1.

Kaw Valley Fair Association, St. Marys, September 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, Sep-

tember 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, Wash-

Washington County Live Stock, Agricultural and

Mechanical Association, Greenleaf, September 28 30. Kansas City (Mo.) Fat Stock Show, Kansas City.

### Salina Normal University.

This office is in receipt of the annual catalogue of the Salina Normal University for year of 1886 and announcements for the year 1887. This institution of learning is situated in one of the finest young cities of the Wes and location is most excellent for healthfulness, beauty and ease of access. The following departments are sustained: Collegiate, normal, professional, commercial, including telegraphy, phonography and type-writing, musical and fine art. Each of these departments are furnished with experienced and well-trained teachers. The expenses of attending this university are mere nominal compared with a great many others, and in return for the small outlay each individual reaps an untold mine of valuable knowledge. Write to the President, Prof. L. O. Thoroman, for a copy of their new catalogue and learn for yourself of the advantages offered.

## Borticulture.

FIFTY YEARS AMONG FRUITS.

A paper prepared by A. J. Cook, and read before the Kansas State Horticultural Society meeting in Wichita, June 30th, 1886, by R. E. Lawrence, of Wichita.

In reflecting upon our past history we find many incidents in our early life more tried than those of a recent date, and this subject naturally presents itself in two different phases: First, the cultivation of fruit as a business or for market purpose; second, their culture for home or family use.

The growing of fruits as a means of livelil ood has, within the last few years, undergone such great changes, and arrived at such a stage, that it becomes us to fully and earnestly investigate, and collect all the best information relative to planting the best varieties for family use, and for market purposes.

I don't purpose telling what to plant or how you should plant it, but would aver that a careful person may plant in the fall, or in the spring, until trees are out in leaf, with perfect success, while a careless person will make a fai ure under the most favorable circumstances, either spring or fall. The writer has replanted trees when in full bloom, and they not only lived, but they matured their fruit the same season as

To review the history of fruit-growing, as a business, in this country, does not require us to go a great ways back. This industry may be said to have had its dawn within the memory of many who are now living. Up to a period dating back a half century or more, and before the advent of steam transportation, the business of marketing fruits was quite insignificant compared with the present time. But it must not be supposed that there was not plenty of fruit at that time, and good fruit, too,

before that time. The planting of orchards, principally of apples and peach, received early attention from our first settlers, especially in the Northern States, and but few farms at that time were destitute, nearly a century ago, perhaps, and as a rule all fruit was obtained from seedlings. Then it was no trouble to grow apples, as the borer, codling moth, canker worm, or other pests, were unknown. And from this or some other unknown cause, not understood, apples were an almost certain crop. These when they could be sold, even at a low price, were hauled to market in sacks or loose in the wagon box, like they do potatoes, and the home market was supplied. As far back as my recollection can recall, seedlings were planted in an orchard, then, after they commenced to bear, the inferior varieties were grafted with grafts from the New Town Pippin, Rhode Island Greening, Seek-no-Further, Holland Pippin, Newark Pippin, Early Harvest, Early Sweet Bough, and many other good varieties which succeeded well in the Northern and Eastern States. There are many new varieties which have originated since that time that are better adapted to the moth calls for a concert of part of all interested in the culture of fruits. There were not so many moths in the orchards this spring, consequently our fruit will be more fair, unless it is stung on the surface when partially grown.

In all cases the orchard should be a primary, and never a secondary matter, for the simple reason that the orchard pays 100 per cent. better than anything else on the farm. There are two moth; first, by spraying the trees with flourished without any especial care and world, so much so that the country peaches of the extreme North. Fruit as

a solution of potash and Paris green as | yielded abundant crops. soon as the moths make their appearan in the spring, a course which will undoubtedly stamp them out in two or three applications. P. C. Lewis' spraying pumps cost but a trifle and are worth twice the cost for other uses. For that matter one of the pumps may serve several neighbors. A second method of their appearance, and then, as if to seal destruction is: After the maggot has left the fruit and gone into the earth to take up its winter abode, plow the apples from being so abundant as to orchard in thawing days and give the frosty nights an opportunity to kill them. Where it is inconvenient to plow that had produced such abundant crops under the trees direct, then punch holes with an iron bar and drop shelled corn in the holes and set the swine to work hunting for the corn. They will loosen the soil and destroy the worms, too. lot of a young orchard, but plan the work for them, and as soon as they have completed same, then turn them out. A gross porker will rub against a tree with tremendous force, thereby destroying the mucus membrane between the wood and bark of the tree, causing the bark to crack and curl, thus effectually ruining the tree.

Pears did not seem to have received much attention until a later period, and there were but few sorts, and those of poor quality. If we have not advanced very much in the apple culture, we certainly have to a remarkable degree with the pear. Peaches in western New York and Pennsylvania did very well for many years after the early settlement of that country; but after a few years they all died with the so-called 'yellows." By-the-by I would say that there is no such disease in the peach tree as the "yellows." It is simply starvation-nothing else but utter starvation.

The peach requires more pruning than any other fruit tree, yet, they get less. After a protracted drought, in the latter part of summer and fall, there should be at least one-fourth of the top taken off as near the trunk as possible, thus preventing a lack of vitality in the spring, the neglect of which causes the so-called "yellows" to appear. Another important point in the peach culture is: Take the earth away from about the trunk and pour scalding hot suds therein, then apply a sprinkling of airslacked lime, or wood ashes, then fill up the trench again around the tree. This is the quickest and best method of destroying the grubs which appear underneath the bark.

Cherries all did splendidly, especially the fine old varieties of sweet cherries, as the curculio had not then put in its appearance.

Plums, also, did well, and it seems to me that we had several varieties superior to anything we now have. Small fruits, except wild ones, had scarcely been thought of as a market crop, and now, there is scarcely any industry that can be named that has made the rapid stride or progress as that of small fruits for marketing purposes. Within the past twenty-five years the number of cultivated varieties of strawbecries and grapes has multiplied an Southwest. The destruction of our hundred fold, and blackberries, then unfruit in this country by the codling known as a cultivated crop, are now grown by the thousands of

the many changes that have taken place in their cultivation, the improved varieties that have succeeded each other, the increased facilities for marketing the crop, etc. Thousands of acres are now used for the cultivation of fruits alone and more is being planted.

We know traditionally, and from recollection of boyhood days, how lifty

But there came a change. Apples became so abundant and cheap as not to be worth gathering and hauling to the market. To make them into cider or vinegar paid no better, and so orchards became neglected. Few young ones were planted. At this juncture apple tree borers put in their doom, came the codling moth. So it came about in a very few years that cause a nuisance to the producer, now became quite scarce. The old varieties of large fruit couldn't be coaxed into bearing another crop, on account of the utter neglect, and the business of transporting fruits to market for hundreds and thousands of miles not having Yet, by all means do not make a hog been thought of, fruit-growing was practically of but little value. Soon after the depression referred to put in its manifesto, then apples came into good demand, and farmers once more turned their attention to the orchard Just about this time the tree peddler put in his appearance, and, of course, did a thriving business. The apple tree grafter, also, did a thriving "biz," for which the farmers in many instances sorely regreted. Grafting on to old half-dead trees was a loss of time and money at best, while the worst of it was they were generally very unscrupulous cheats, and palmed off worthless varieties as is often the case now-a-days with the average treepeddler.

This being a natural fruit-growing country and settled mostly by enterprising people, who are ready to strain their purse and credit, too, to get the best varieties of fruit trees. Hence their susceptibility of being easily imposed upon by oily-tongued tree venders; who almost invariably wheedle them into their baited swindling traps. When the vender told us that his nursery was the only one in this broad land that had ever propagated the varieties in question, etc., why, it seemed rather a knock-down argument, and the order was filled at once. When the trees arrive that were ordered we find that they are not as represented. Then we demur and plead for restitution, but all in vain. Their shrewd gotten-up order proves to be a note as soon as the trees are delivered, and there is no alternative but to pay the penalty for allowing ourselves to be deceived. We need to be thankful that the Legislature has passed a law, the import of which is to punish such swindlers. We would advise patronizing the nurseries at home, or order direct from them. Plant varieties that have been tested in this climate and soil, and plant with care, cultivate thoroughly. Never sow oats or rye in a young orchard, for they are too exhausting. Plant corn or potatoes, taking care to keep the soil loose and mellow about the trees, if it has to be spaded in order to do so. Head the trees low and be careful to keep them well balanced in order to protect the trunk from sunscald, which causes premature decay. In short, it is death to the tree. An apple orchard should never be planted closer than thirty feet each way, thirty-It would be an endless task to go over Peach trees may be planted north and there are possibly 100 firms devoted to all of these fruits, and give a history of south, between the apple tree rows, and this trade and all doing an immense as their space is required, then grub up. | business. Planting an orchard too close can't be remedied as easily as putting too many grains of corn to a hill. Therefore, be The facilities of transportation by

railway, which have grown up of late months, beginning in April with the years, furnishes a demand for fruits of luscious strawberries of the extreme methods of stamping out the codling or sixty years ago that apples grew and all kinds in all parts of the civilized South and ending with the grapes and

where all kinds of fruits can be raised successfully should be utilized in that way, and the profits of fruit-raising is greater by far than common farming pursuits, and an orchard of a good selection, well cared for, will pay the interest of \$2,000 per acre one year with another for twenty years, after it comes into full bearing. It will pay the farmer to give that part of the farm his special attention. However they don't do it, and as a rule the orchard is the most neglected, being allowed or expected to take care of itself.

In order to receive the best results in fruit-growing in Kansas soil, it should be sub-soiled to twelve- or fourteen inches in depth before planting. No doubt but what this method will prevent the premature dropping off of fruit, in times of a protracted dry season, in a great measure. As the acres planted in fruit are the most profitable acres of the farm, they are justly entitled to a liberal, careful attention. Proper distance and thorough cultivation holds good with the orchard as well as with the corn field. Various crops have been recommended for the orchard. We are fully convinced that it is all wrong. Give the fruit the full benefit of all of the soil with a liberal share of time, and with a mixture of well-rotted compost and ashes or lime, every other year after it comes into bearing, it will doubly pay for the extra care and cultivation. Insect pests, which are so troublesome in orchards, may be stamped out in a short time by the use of one of Lewis' spraying pumps, using a strong solution of soapsuds, with one teaspoonful of Paris green to a pail of the suds. London purple may be used, but Paris green is preferable for the reason it will dissolve and not clog the spraying tubes or apertures.

With the present high prices of fruits of all kinds, the increasing demand proves very clearly that there is no other branch of farm industry half so flatteringly profitable as horticulture if properly conducted. To such an extent is this now carried, with every remote part of the country under our reach, and the cost of transportation so trifling, a thing not enjoyed by the fruit-grower of forty or fifty years ago, the fruit culturist has the whole civilized world for a market, and each competitor is, seemingly, brought within a radius of a few miles of each other.

Is the situation such as to enable us, with all the light we have on the subject, and with a given soil and climate, to compete in this business with any and all parts of the globe, and in our own market? Most truly we can.

### Handling Fruit.

Read before the State Horticultural Society meeting at Wichita, June 30th, 1886, by Frank Holsinger, of Rosedale, Kansas.

Possibly there has been as much progress in the handling of fruit during the past twenty years as in any other branch of industry. Think for a moment that in St. Louis, the then great city of the West, that there existed in 1866 only one commission house that was devoted to handling fruit, and that ample to take care of all the fruit consigned to that great market. Then Kansas City five feet would be a better distance. was without anything of the kind; now

With each new railroad new fields are opened up and with it new supplies. Twenty years ago the fruit season did careful and not make the mistake of not continue beyond six weeks, now, in planting apple trees too close together. the market of St. Louis and Kansas City they are drawn out to eight

a healthful article of food is admitted by all. The more fruit we consume the healthier we become as a people and the less we have to resort to doctor bills.

The business of fruit-growing is fully as remunerative as almost any other, requires less capital, and the consolation found in this pursuit, requiring more intelligence if properly pursued, places him in a higher plane if he keeps pace with the requirements of his profession. It is less uncertain in the elements of risks than are many enterprises, and is in consequence a more inviting field for men of limited means.

Possibly the most encouraging feature in connection with the growing of fruits and vegetables is the wonderful progress made towards utilizing the surplus. The past few years introduced so many new and approved evaporators and fruit dryers that a fresh impetus is given to the business.

The canning industry has also made rapid strides, and canning factories are springing up in every village in the West. Already some of the large canning houses of the East are contemplating branch houses in the West. where the supply is cheap and abundant, and where their goods are in demand. They realize that there is money in these new fields which a little enterprise and capital can acquire.

Wherever these enterprises have been started they have been prosperous and a market has been found for their goods at remunerative prices, and no longer does the question exercise the successful grower of fruit, "What shall I do with my surplus?" The demand has become more universal and the industry of growing and shipping has become so immense, so that now fruits and vegetables are within the reach of all.

### PACKING FRUIT.

The first thing to be considered is careful selection. Never put in any inferior fruit when intended for shipment. We know how difficult it is when there are many pickers, and especially inexperienced ones, to have them select uniform berries. To be successful you will not fail to see to this important matter, that only good sound fruit is admitted. "Topping off" will not pay in the long run. Fruit should be uniform throughout. Packing is a most important part of the business and cannot be studied too carefully. Each should have his own stencil and handle each package sent out. If honest his brand will soon become familiar and be sought after by those wishing good wholesome fruit. If a deception is practiced it will prove disastrous, as it is apparent that no person would care to be swindled by the same person more than once.

Be assured that crooked brands are soon learned and will be avoided. Honesty in this particular will secure for you a market and a demand for your goods that will insure you good prices and a satisfactory result for your labor or product, which is what we all are striving to obtain.

The dark color sometimes shown by vinegar arises from storage in a dark cellar, and can be removed, if desired, by exposure to air and sunlight.

One bushel of salt, two of lime, and five of good earth, make an excellent compost, but it should be in bulk under cover for three or four months for assimilation.

### Farm Loans.

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

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## FEVER and AGUE Or CHILLS and FEVER.

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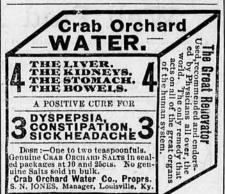
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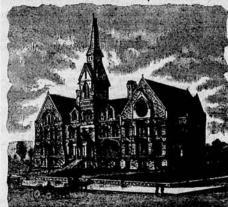
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Total enrollment for 1885-6, including Model School, 724. Sixty-one counties in Kansas, and twelve States and Territories represented.

Kansas, and twelve States and Territories represented.

Of the 355 pupils assembled for devotionals on the morning of May 18th, 159, or about 45 per cent., reported as having had experience in teaching; 326, or about 92 per cent. were expecting to engage in teaching; and 134, or about 38 per cent., were paying their own expenses while here. The graduating class, of 33 members, average about 25 years of age, with an average teaching experience of over three and a half years.

These facts afford some idea of the character of studens in attendance, and show whether the School is carrying out the idea for which it was founded.

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## The Poultry Hard.

Large Fowls for Market.

There is no better reason for not raising large fowls for market than there is for not raising large hogs, sheep, cattle or horses. The same rea sons apply in both cases, and precisely the same principles in method of accomplishment. Somebody calls attention to the value of native foundation in cattle bred for beef as exhibited at the fat stock shows. First there was a cross with the Short-horn, he says. then with the Hereford, and sometimes with the black Scottish breeds, and he argues from that that one may profitably adopt similar methods with poultry. "If we will begin with the large, coarseboned hens and cross them with a Brahma rooster, we will largely increase the size and add hardiness. The pullets of this cross, mated with a Dorking or Houdan, produce fowls much larger than either parent, and when the cross is still carried on, and the next generation is half Plymouth Rock, the result will be a bird that grows very rapidly, is hardy, and attains the greatest weight possible.

"In experimenting with crosses, we used a pure light Brahma hen with a Houdan cock. The chicks were forced in growth in order to observe how fast they would grow and how quickly they could be made to reach a given weight. and the result was that they averaged two pounds the day they were nine weeks old, when dressed and ready to be drawn. The weight was such as to create doubt, and as a second experiment a Plymouth Rock cock was used with a Brahma hen, and the chicks also reached the weight of two pounds each when nine weeks old. The Plymouth Rock was then crossed on the pullets of the Houdan-Brahma cross, and at the end of sixteen weeks they weighed four and one-fourth pounds each, or more than a pound for each month's growth, the greater weight having been made during the last two weeks. Here was the result of good breeding, and, we may add, of good feeding, too, for they were fed for the purpose of making rapid growth from the start. There was no secret mode of feeding. The chicks were given all they could eat, and received all the attention possible of being bestowed."

### Good Suggestion.

Now that Mr. Branson has "set the ball rolling"-which is all right-let us suggest to the editor that he is still at liberty to clip the good things for us, which he finds in his exchanges. When I see useful articles in the FARMER which I have read in Eastern papers, I am pleased that its readers are to have the benefit thereof, knowing that some of them do not take the paper in which the article first appeared. I think the more widely good ideas upon any subject are copied the better, whether from the East or from the West. J. N. M.

### 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 loansfrom \$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

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### THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, August 9, 1886.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BEEVES—Receipts 3,500. Market 10c higher. Prime native steers 4 3 m 5 55, tops 5 65; Colorado steers 4 35a4 60; Texans 4 20a4 50.

SHEEP-Receipts 1,690. Market dull and closed weak and lower. Common to prime sheep 3 25a5 00, common to prime lambs 4 93a7 00. HOGS-Receipts 12,760. Market quiet at 5 00a

St. Louis.

CATTLE-Receipts 2,400, shipments 1,000. Mar ket fairlyactive and prices a shade easier. Good o choice shipping 4 40a4 75, common to fair 3 75a 1 25, butchers steers 2 25a4 25, cows and heifers 2 2548 50, Texas and Indian 2 25a3 75.

HOGS—Receipts 2,700, shipments 200. Market higher for tops, others unchanged Butchers and nest heavy 4 80a5 t0, mixed packing 4 35a4 75, light 4 20a4 70.

SHEEP--Receipts 1,200. Market slow and weak at 2 50a3 75.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE-Receipts 9,000, shipments 27,000. Best steady, others lower. Shipping steers, 1,350 to 1,500 lbs., 4 60a5 00; 1.2 0 to 1,350 lbs., 4 50; stockers and feeders slow at 2 40a3 50, through Texas cattle

HOGS-Receipts 2,000, shipments 4,000. Market strong for choice, common lower. Rough and

strong for choice, common lower. Rough and mixed 4 15a4 85; packing and shipping, 250 to 860 hs, 4 80a5 75; light weights, 130 to 170 lbs., 4 00a 4 90; saips 3 00a4 01.

3HEE - Receipts 2,000, shipments 600. Market stronger, 10a15c higher. Natives 3 00a4 25, Texans 1 75a3 00, lambs 3 50a4 80 per head.

The Drovers' Journal London cable quotes mod erate receipts of cattle and prices steady. Good American steers 12a12½ per lb. dressed.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday 2.191, The market to day was slow but steady for good ship ping and butchers stock. Sales ranged 3 50 for butchers steers to 4 70 for shipper.

HOG—Receipts since Saturday 3 204 Extreme range of sales 4 15a4 90 bulk at 4 70a4 80.

SHEEP—Receipts since Sa urday 6 head. Market steady. Sales. 52 natives av, 84 lbs, at 2 55,

### PRODUCE MARKETS.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—Fairly active but lower. No. 2 re cash, 76½c; August, 76½a76½c.
CORN—Dull, weak and lower. No. 2 mixed, cash, 39a393½c; September, 40a40½c
OA 18—No. 2 mixed cash, 263½a27½c.
RYE—Easy at 50½c
BARLEY—No market.

Chicago

WHEAT—August, 74 ha 75%c; September, 75%a 78%c; October, 7.5%a 78%c; No. 2 spring, 74%a 75%, CORN—Cash, 42%c; August, 42%a 42%c. OATS—Cash, 27%c, RYE—Easy. No. 2, 51%c. BARLEY Easy. No. 2, 64c. FLAX SEED—steady. No. 1, 114%.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—There was a quiet market to day on 'change No. 2 red c.sh and August were nominal; entember sold at 63%c.
CORN.- The market ou 'change to day was weaker and values lower, but trading was limited. No. 2 was nominal except for October, which sold at 35%c.
OATS—No. 2 cash, 27c bils nor offerings.
RYE—No. 2 cash, 20 bils nor offerings.
HAY.- Receipts 10 cars. Market firm. Fancy. small baled, 9 to; large baled, 8 50; wire bound 50c less

0Cless OIL-CAKE—\$ 100 lbs., sacked, 1 25; \$ ton, 23 60, ree on board cars. Car lots 22 00 per ton. FLAXSEED—We quote at 98c per bus. upon the

free on board cars. Car lots 22 00 per ton. FLAXSEED—We quote at 98c per bus. upon the basis of pure.

UASTOR BEANS—Quoted at 155al 60 per bus. POTATOES 35a50c per bushel. BUTTER—Supply light and demand for choice good. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 18c; good 16c; line dairy in single package lots, 13al4c; store packed do., 10c; common, 6c.

EGGS—Receipts light and market firm at 8½c per dozen for candled. Sales cannot be made without candling.

CHEESE—Fuil cream 9½c, part skim flats 7a8c, Young America 10c. Kansus 5a7c

BROOM CORN—We quote: Hurl, 10c; self working 6a7c; common red tipped, 5c; crooked, 3½a4c

PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for rund lots. J b lots usually ½c hisher. Sugar cured meats (canvassed or plain): hams. 12¾c; oreak fast bacon, 10c; dried beef 10½c. Dry sait meats: clear rib sides, 6 05; long clear sides, 6 00; shoulders, 6 75; short clear sides, 6 35. Sanoked meats: clear rib sides, 6 00; long clear sides, 6 10; shoulders, 6 25; short clear sides, 7 00. Barrel meats: mess pork 10 00; mess beef, extra, 8 50. Choice tierce lard, 6 12½c.



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The Kansas Furmers' has \$1.00 to pay \$18.00 at risk; the Home, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$46.00; the Continental, or New York, \$1.00 to pay \$70.00, the Burlington of I was \$1.00 to pay \$78.00, and the State of I was has \$1.00 to pay \$79.00 at risk.

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## THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POST-

ING.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the Contry 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 tyker-up, to the Kansas Farmer together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

And such natice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the Kansas Farmer to send they apper, free of cost, to every County Clerk in the State, to be kept on fie 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

the let 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 present of the take up a stray.

If an animal liable to be taken up, shall come upon the present of the take up a stray of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

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

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of en days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Pesce 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 avertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands hav 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

brauds 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, it such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be devertised 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 ny 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 raking, 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 apprises 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 tille vests in the taker-up, he shall also determine the cost of seeping and the benefits the taker-up may have had, and report the same on their appraisement.

Any person who chall 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 middemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

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

Sedgwick county.-E P. Ford, clerk.

Sedgwick county.—E. F. Ford, cierk.

PONY—Taken up by N. J. Nelson, of Rocs ford tp.,
May 20, 1886 one dark bay mare pony. 10 o- 12 years
old, one fore foot white, branded on left shoulder with
letter Y; valued at \$1.5.

PONY—Taken up by osenh Cr'der, of Kechi tp.,
July 18, 1886 one brow; fiea bitten mare pony, branded
on left hip t C, white on end of nose and on left fore
foot and in forehead, both hind free 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. HE (FER-Taken up by R R. Glass, of Melvern tp., June 21, 1886, one 1-year-old red helfer, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$125.

Comanche county--Thos. P. Overman, clerk COW-Taken up by Jonn E. Eidson, of Protection 1, (P. O. Protection), June 27, 1886, one brown tow or 6 years old, smooth crop on both ears; valued at

5 or 6 years old, smooth crop on both ears; valued at COW — By same, one speckled cow, 2 years old, branded T with attached to bottom on left side; valued at \$15.

4 HE:FERS—By same, four helfers (r. d., white and black, 2 and 2½ years old, smooth crops; valued at \$4.5.

at \$-5. 2 BULLS—By same, two red roan 1-y-ar-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, atout 14 hanrs
high, 5 or 6 years old, brands of some kind on left side
of face and on left hip, wind gails on right hind knee,
had on leather head-stall when taken up; valued
at \$25.

Washington county-John E. Pickard, clerk, SPERR—Taken up by W. H. White, L. ttle Blue tp. (P. O. Barnes), J by 7, 1886, one red yearning 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 Topeks ip.,
on-bluish-dun mare, about J. years old, star in forehead, some white on wind feet, shoes on fore feet, wart
on let fore I g: 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, bitnd in left eye, scar in front of right hip,
newly-rowched, 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 Ku ke), of Kentucky tp., (P O. Perry), July 14, 1886, one black coit, scar on left hip.

Cherokee county--I. R. McNu:t, 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.

## Strays for week ending August 11, '86.

Ford county-S. Gallagher, Jr , clerk. PONY—Taken up by Francis Kelley, of Spearville tp., July 26, 1886, one bar pony, 4 years old, white spot in forehead, branded L X on left hip.

Barber county-R. J. Taliaferro, clerk.

PONY-Taken up by C. M. Skinner, of Sharon tp.,
(near Sharon), July 26, 1886, one stawberry roan ho se
pony, 14 hanns high, fox-eared, circle cross on left hy
three bars on each thigh, sweeney in right shoulder;
valued at \$26.

Clark county--J. S Myers, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Alexander Beshey, of Vesta tp. July 1, 1886, one brindle steer, branded V on left shoulder and hip, and S im on right side; valued at \$20.

Rush county--L. K. Hain, clerk.
COLT-Taken un by John Kreutzer, of Big Timber
tp., (Howe P O ), July 19, 1886, one sorrel stud colt, 2
vens old, 14 hands high, no marks or brands; valued
at \$45.

Barton county -Ed. L. Teed, clerk, FILLEY—Taken up up J. K. Humphrey, of Homestea 'tp., July 12, 1886 one svret filley about 3 years old, light build, right hind foot white, collar mark on neck, no brands; valued at \$35

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This is a cross of the Diehl and Mediterranean. The Mediterranean Hybrid Winter Wheat was originated in Western New York four years ago by fertilizing the Red Mediterranean with the pollen of the Diehl. It has the beard and blue strew of the Mediterranean, and thick-ret, compact head and plump berry of the Diehl, with stiff, strong straw.—Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Seed Catalogue, Kansas City, Mo.

Three years ago I bought one and a half bushels of the above variety of wheat of Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Kansas City, Mo., and find that all that is claimed for it is true. In the last three years I have grown it side by side with a dozen other varieties, and it has invariably been my best wheat, both in yield and quality. It seems to be the coming wheat for Kansas farmers, being extremely hardy, a strong and vigorous grower and proof against smut and the ravages of devouring insects.

This wheat, well-cleaned and pure, I offer, with sacks included, delivered on board the cars at Downs, Kansas, at \$1.25 per bushel.

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## The Veterinarian.

The paragraphs in this department are gathered from our exchanges.—ED. FARM-

GROWING MANE AND TAIL.-Would you please tell me what to use to raise a heavy mane and tail on horses. [There are certain breeds of horses on which it is an impossibility to raise a heavy mane and tail. It is a characteristic of the breed. Where the mane and tail are rubbed out or become lost from any cause, a mixture of castor oil and sulphur, in such proportions as to form a thick cream, should be well rubbed into the hair once every two days. This acts as a mild stimulant to the hair follicles, and proves very satisfactory in promoting a growth of hair on the parts.]

SICK Pigs.-Will you please tell me what is the matter with my spring pigs? They droop around and can hardly walk; scour very badly; they first commence coughing. I never saw nicerlooking pigs, nor never saw any do better than they did. None have died, but one this morning was so weak it could not get to the sow. [Ordinary colds caught by young pigs will produce those symptoms, and this is specially the case if there is any error in dieting. At the same time, we may mention that coughing and scouring are two prominent symptoms in he'g cholera, but we cannot give an opinion, as you have not given us anything like a minute description of the symptoms. We would advise that the pigs be kept indoor; s and given a good bed; that a complete change be made in the diet of the sown, as the milk is sometimes the agent by which conditions are produced. Isolate the sick from the healthy.]

PUS IN THE SINUSES OF THE FACE. What ails my horse? Two months ago he appeared to take a heavy cold in his head from a hard drive in the rain; since then he has had a hard cough with a kind of blubbering or fluttering in his nose, and on such occasions he blows from his nose large chunks of yellow pus. The discharge, however, is only after taking a slight cold, and not continuous. He is 10 years old, and in good condition; appetite good. [Your horse has a collection of pus, either in the sinuses of the head or in the guttural pouches-two sacs placed above and at the back of the throat, which in a healthy state are empty. It would be well to have a qualified veterinary surgeon examine him, and in the meantime you may try steaming with vineger; to do which about half a pint is placed in an empty pail and a hot brick in it, while the horse's head is he d over it, so that he can inhale the steam. Give every night a hot mash consisting of a mixture of bran and oats in a pail placed upon the floor.]

PROBABLY INDIGESTION.-I have a large, fine horse mule which suffers a great deal, seemingly in warm weather from the heat. He does not seem to be wind-broken, but blows or pants on hot E. BENNETT & SON days when he is plowing, like an ox, and has a breaking out on his front legs like fly bites or lumps, and the hair comes off in spots about the size of a quarter of a dollar. He is 8 years old and had the same trouble last summer. [ Difficult breathing during hot weather while working may arise from a number of causes, such as a plethoric state of the system, heart disease, derangement of the nervous system giving rise to congestion of the lungs, indigestion, badly-fitting harness, etc. It would be necessary to know the cause so as to the bowels be kept in order, and that a pint of linseed oil or a pound of Glaus logue.

Importers and breeders of PERCHERON, CLYDES-DALE and CLEVELAND BAY HORSES. 108 head will arrive from Europe, July 28th. Horses sold on terms to suit purchasers. Write for illustrated Catalogue. prescribe treatment towards removing

ber's salts be occasionally given. We do not think the eruption on the limbs has any connection with the difficulty in breathing, but would be inclined to associate it with indigestion. Apply a lotion consisting of one ounce of acetate of lead, to a pint of water twice daily and give internally a tablespoonful of a mixture of sulphur and nitrate of potash every day for ten days mixed in feed.]

Be merciful to dumb animals. Heal all open sores and cuts with Stewart's Healing Powder, 15 and 50 cents a box.

I tried rice for young chicks this year, says a correspondent, and think it is the best feed yet found for them. Did not have one die that was hatched out. I shall thoroughly test its merits and adaptability next season. It is a cheap article, too.

It is poor economy to allow the cows to fail in milk for want of a little grain or other food in addition to their pas ture. The largest steady flow of milk which can be obtained by a reasonable outlay of feed is always the most profit-

PROF. R. RIGGS, V. S., and Horse Educator, Operations on HORSES and CATTLE.
Obstrating Ridgiting Horses and Spaying Heifers a specialty Success Guaranteed.
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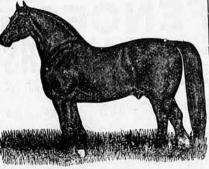
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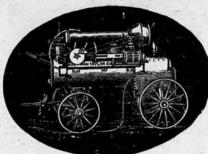
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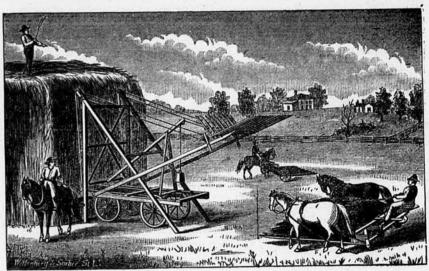
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