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KANSAS CROP REPORTS.

Wheat Mostly Saved in Good Condition -- An Enormous Corn Crop -- Oats Out Short by Drouth and Insects -- Hay Abundant and Good -- Farmers Hopeful of a Bountiful Year.

The KANSAS FARMER crop reports for June were made up on the 25th day of the month. They show an improved condition in wheat; the quantity exceeds the estimate a month ago, and the quality is very good. The berry is plump and healthy. A large part of the crop is now saved without loss. Oats was somewhat improved by recent rains, so that in quantity and quality the crop exceeds what was expected when the last reports were made up. As to corn, there never was as large an acreage planted in Kansas, and the condition at this time in the season was never better. At no time in the history of the State was the prospect for a large crop of good corn better than at this time. Weather is just right for it -- warm and showery. Hay is reported good and plentiful. A great deal of tame grass is made into hay this year. The yield is fair and the quality good. Apples are dropping some, still a fair crop may be expected. Early apples now in market. Chinch bugs have done a good deal of injury in some places, though the aggregate loss from that source is not great. The general condition of the agricultural interests is good, and farmers are in excellent spirits.

Anderson county.—Colony.—Wheat all harvested; acreage about 75 per cent. of 1885, crop about 50 per cent. of 1885. Oats, acreage about 125 and crop 150 per cent., is improving; will be harvested next week. Corn, most of it is laid by. Splendid prospect for apples, 75 per cent. of 1885 crop. Hay, 100 per cent. of 1885 crop; many cutting for market now. The spring could not have been better; plenty of rainfall; a few chinch bugs....**Garnett.**—Wheat, some fields good, others fair, all cut, part in stack. Oats fair, rather short, will commence cutting next week. Corn never was better. Apples not more than one-half crop, summer better than winter. Hay, good, would have been better with more rain. Weather showery, but not enough for stock wheat. Insects, chinch bugs on oats near wheat fields.

Atchison.—Wheat, just commenced harvest; the yield will be light and quality fair. Oats will be short on account of drought in May. Corn good. Apple trees badly blighted, apples poor crop. Just commenced cutting timothy and clover with a fair crop. Raining. Some chinch bugs in spring wheat.

Barton.—Wheat condition, 90 per cent.,

quality, 100 per cent; harvesting, one-fifth per cent. done; binders supplementing headers fast; some wheat quite green. Oats, 25 per cent. of crop quite green, promises good quality. Corn, thrifty and clean; late quite uneven. Hay, quite short on prairie, tame very good. Weather very pleasant; a good rain on night of 24th. Insects, some chinch bugs.

Brown.—Wheat, not all cut yet, about

what there are are nice. Tame hay very good, prairie light at this date. Cool the last week, with indications of rain, which we need. Chinch bugs in some fields adjoining wheat or rye.

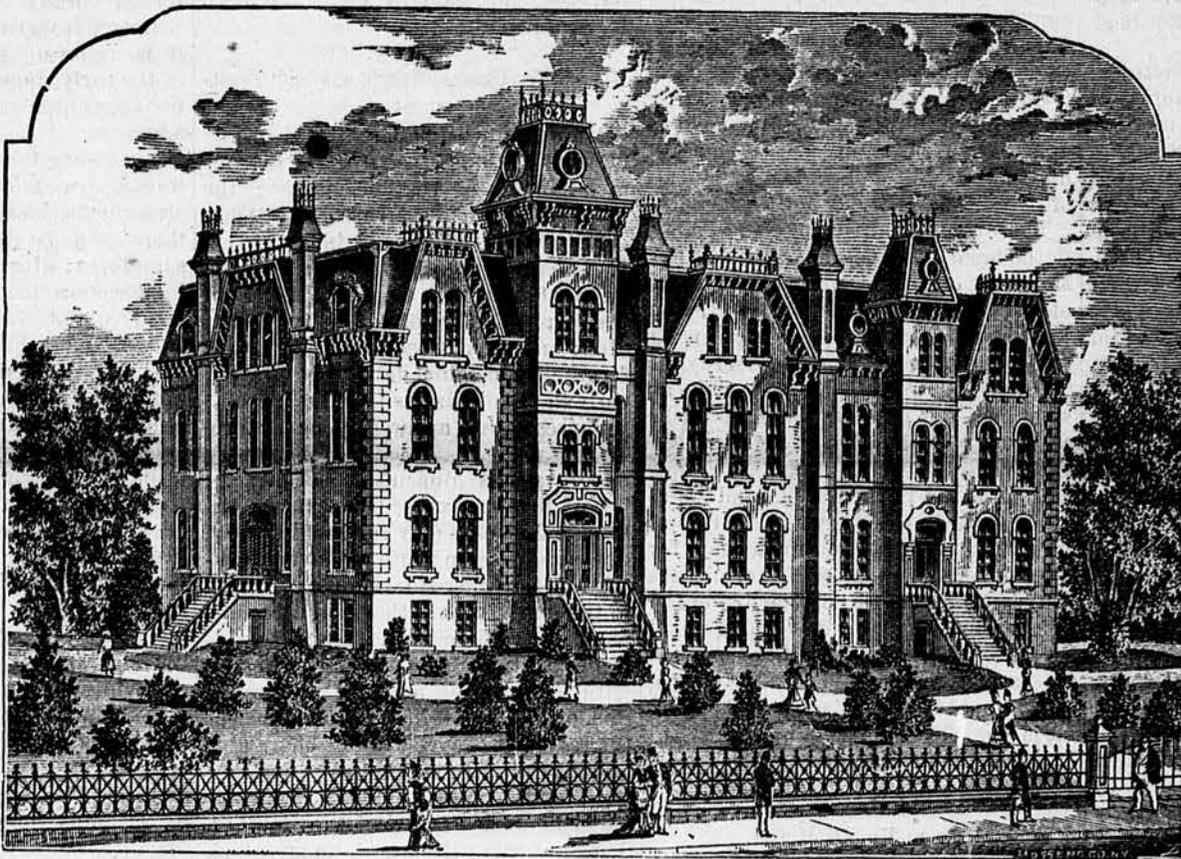
Cowley.—Wheat crop light, yield 10 bushels per acre, quality fair. Oats a complete failure, the first of the kind in 14 years. Corn was never more favorable. Prospect for apples good. Hay crop not so good as

prospect. Weather warm and wet. No insects to speak of.

Dickinson.—Wheat on sod much improved; there are some fine fields of wheat on old land along the valley of Mud creek, large heads and plump berry. Rye all cut and in shock; general harvest of wheat will begin about the 1st of July. Oats have been much injured by the drouth. Straw short, much of the crop will be cut by the mowers. The late rains have been beneficial. Corn, early planted a good stand, ground clean; the plant five feet high; late listed corn injured by chinch bugs. Apples half a crop, premature dropping; some injured by codling moth. Timothy very light on upland, good crop on low ground. The past ten days has been fine growing weather, frequent showers. Insects, second brood of potato bugs are busy laying their eggs; chinch bugs very numerous.

Doniphan.—Wheat nearly all in shock, probably 50 per cent. of an average crop, and quality good. Oats, early sown good, late fair. Corn clean generally, and doing fine. Prospect for apples fair to good. Timothy light, clover good. Rather dry weather, moderately warm. Some Hessian flies in wheat.

Douglas.—Wheat harvest nearly completed; berry generally good; yield, seven to twenty-five bushels per acre. Oats, none harvested; prospect very fine. Prospect for corn never better at this time of year. Apples one-fourth



THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING AT EMPORIA, KAS.

A. R. TAYLOR, PRESIDENT, EMPORIA. (SEE NOTICE ON PAGE 5.)

half of a full crop; spring wheat good, quality will be good if properly saved. Oats growing fine since late rains, of which we had plenty for all purposes. Corn very fine. Apples dropping off to some 75 per cent. of average. Hay will be short on account of dry May. Fine growing weather with plenty of rain. No depredations from insects.

Butler.—Wheat harvest over; yield 10 to 25 bushels per acre. Oats almost a failure, some fields will make 20 bushels to the acre. Corn the best I have seen in Kansas in 17 years. Prospect for apples fair. Hay good. Weather very favorable, plenty of rain. Insects disappearing.

Charlton.—Wheat, quality good, yield fair, from 10 to 30 bushels per acre. Oats, very light yield, quality good. Condition of corn the very best. Prospect for apples the best we ever had in this county. Hay only medium. Spring and summer a little dry, but rains good now. Insects doing no harm.

Coffey.—Farmers are stacking wheat, the berry is extra in most of fields, yield small. Oats are being harvested, well filled, large acreage, and in splendid condition. We have the best prospect for corn I have seen for 20 years in Kansas at present in some parts of county. Apples not a full crop;

usual, on account of dry weather in spring. Weather is just as nice as we want it, not too hot or too cold. Chinch bugs most too plentiful.

Clay.—Wheat all cut, many pieces injured by chinch bugs; yield varies from 3 to 25 bushels; think the average for the whole county will be 13 bushels, berry plump and fine generally. Oats vary greatly, some are not more than 12 inches high, and being cut with mower or self-rake, that is, red or Texas oats; the black and white varieties longer, and will yield 40 bushels. Corn well tended, condition good; 5 per cent. of that planted on wheat ground destroyed by chinch bugs. Timothy and clover about all cut, yield good. Weather warm and showery, ground in splendid condition. Chinch bugs working in corn and oats.

Crawford.—Wheat all harvested; about 50 per cent. of an average crop; quality good. Oats good, average crop; harvest just commenced. Corn very good. Apples, very light crop. Hay, tame light on account of dry weather; prairie grass a fair crop. Weather very good for all growing crops. Insects not doing any damage at present.

Decatur.—Winter wheat being cut, half crop; spring wheat growing fine, will make two-thirds crop. Oats looking fine. Corn, what the squirrels left, good. Hay, good

crop, and the quality very good. Clover, meadow oat grass and orchard grass harvested and crop heavy; timothy and prairie grass very promising. Weather has been all that could be desired for cultivation of crops, but until recently not quite enough rain to prevent some ravages by chinch bugs.

Edwards.—Wheat is fair, two-thirds of a crop, about gathered. Straw short, grain plump. Oats, straw short, one-half crop, have not commenced harvesting. Corn from knee to shoulder high. Prospect for apples good. Hay first-rate. Weather cool and pleasant; plenty of rain. Insects, during the dry weather we were troubled some with potato bugs; they have left since the rain.

Ellis.—Wheat in stack, none threshed, crop light, cause, severe winter and ravages of chinch bugs. Oats almost an entire failure on account of dry weather in April and May. Corn excellent, never better. Prospects for apples good; the crop will be very large. Hay fair, injured some by dry weather. Weather seasonable. Chinch bugs are doing some damage.

Graham.—Wheat about all harvested; about one-half crop. Oats, small amount sown; will make a good crop. Corn good. Hay, wild, good. Weather, plenty rain. Insects, none.

(Concluded on page 4.)

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.
 July 13—T. A. Hubbard, Short-horns, Wellington, Kan.
 August 4—W. H. H. Cundiff, Short-horns, Pleasant Hill, Mo.
 Tuesday and Wednesday of next Kansas City Fat Stock Show, Inter-State Breeders' Association, Short-horns.

Depression in the Sheep Industry--What Can be Done to Remedy It?

It is my belief that the woolen interests in this country should receive all the fostering care, and "protection" which the government can furnish. This protection should be wisely adjusted for the greatest good to the greatest number. No one branch of this great industry should control legislation, and shape its action for the advancement of one interest to the detriment of another, or even to the neglect of another. The manufacture of wool and its production should be closely allied, and those interested in the two branches should work in harmony to promote both sections of the business. When this is done, there will be united prosperity, and the looms may run and the hills be made more verdant. Any kind of cut-throat selfishness by either party will kill the business.

I am sorry to see the manufacturers disposed to separate their interests from the wool-growers and make a fight before Congress for themselves, regardless of the sheep-breeders. It is short-sighted wisdom. The destruction of the flocks of this country would bring great disaster upon the whole country, and the manufacturers would get their full share of the trouble. The poverty of the wool-grower would prevent him from buying, and goods would pile up without customers enough to use them up. Other branches of farming, now full to a repletion of production, would be overdone by the accessions made necessary from the former owners of the sheep, and so a general excess of production and stagnation would naturally follow. It is the business of statesmen to prevent these disasters as far as possible, by prudent counsels and wise legislation. They should sit in judgment over the acts of those engaged in selfish and unjust efforts, and regulate events for the best. When they are swayed from this patriotic purpose by party prejudice or personal gain of lack of brains, it is time for the farmers to demand a change.

Now while it is true that national legislation may help to promote the interests of the flock-masters, it is equally true that the farmers and those more directly interested are not doing all they can to help the cause. An active demand always stimulates the supply. Our people should wear more woolen goods and those of home manufacture. This will increase the home market for wool, or ought to, and help to keep the manufactories running. The production of wool has been a leading feature in this country of sheep husbandry. The carcass has been neglected, or rather the attention paid to it has been more damaging than otherwise. The aim has been to get as much weight of fleece as possible on the least amount of body. This line of breeding, quite general, has made the mutton inferior, and if Americans ever had a general taste for it, they have lost it. The emergency is now too great to spend much time arguing where the responsibility rests, or who is to blame, but rather let us accept the unfortunate fact that Americans, as a class, do not eat mutton, and so fully a half interest in sheep husbandry is paralyzed and almost a dead weight which the other half—the wool-

must carry. This is all wrong, and we shall never see a full measure of prosperity for sheep husbandry until it is righted.

Legislation for the protection of wool cannot make up in these days for the lack of sale for the mutton. Here is a chance for a great deal of patriotic missionary work—to educate our people to help wonderfully in the prosperity of the country, by eating more of the flesh of sheep. Strange as it may seem, the city people eat all the mutton. They are the least interested, and yet but for them mutton would be so low in price that it would not pay to dress sheep and put them in the market. They would not bring the cost of transportation.

There has grown up in this country towns and among country people, a propensity to eat nothing but beef. The farmers themselves do not eat more than one-third the pork they used to, and not a fourth of the mutton. They never ate enough mutton, and now they do not, as a class, eat any. The men who own and breed sheep do not eat mutton. They will pay twice, and more than likely three times, as much for Texas beef as they would have to for mutton, and four times as much as their own mutton would cost them. Charlton is quite a sheep town, and I venture to say more sheep are eaten on Kirby Homestead every year than in the whole town.

Our country butcher last year killed and peddled in the surrounding country among the farmers and at the hamlets, fifty beef cattle, and could only get rid of five sheep.

There are hundreds of sheep owned in the town (there used to be thousands), and every one of these sheep-owners are blowing Congress for the low price of wool, and lamenting the poor prospects for keeping sheep. The butcher says he "cannot sell mutton, as the people all want beef." Right here there should be a serious consideration of this subject. Either the mutton is such that people will not eat it, or the notions and tastes of people are so strongly against it that they will pay almost as much again for inferior beef. If the appetites or notions of the people could be changed, and the mutton improved so that the demand for it would be increased in proportion to its cheapness and healthfulness, there would be a substantial and paying basis for sheep husbandry, notwithstanding the low prices of the fleeces.—*F. D. Curtis, in Country Gentleman.*

How to Handle Horses.

Every good horseman will agree with Prof. O. B. Gleason, that when one begins to train a young horse, it ought to be done with kindness and firmness mingled. "When he comes to you, pet him and speak approvingly and encouragingly to him. When you caress him, do not pat his mane, for he does not like that. Pat his neck where it is free from the mane and the point of his shoulder and his breast. When he does well give him an apple or a bit of sugar or a carrot. Do not give your kindness to him grudgingly, but meet him half way. Never let him see that you are afraid of him.

"When you approach him do not do so timidly, saying, 'Whoa, whoa!' over and over, while he stands still, staring at you, and wondering what is up, but go straight and promptly right up to his head. When you speak to him, giving an order, do so in a commanding tone of voice, and always give exactly the same order for the same thing. Let that order express clearly and exactly what you mean, and impress upon his mind that whatever it is it must be instantly obeyed. Never say 'whoa' to him only when you want him to stop motion instantly. If you

only mean that he should slacken his speed say 'easy' or 'slow' or 'steady,' as you may prefer, but always the same, whatever it is. Never be unnecessarily cruel with him even in the smallest degree, and never lose your temper.

"If your horse has vices consequent upon the bad handling somebody has given him before you got him, break him of them, and remember that whenever you undertake to break a horse you must go on to the finish and conquer him, or your attempt will only do serious harm instead of good. There is almost as much difference between horses as between their owners. Different horses require different appliances and different handling; consequently the trainer must study each individual case on its merits, and having made up his mind to what is required, must stick to it until the horse is conquered.

"Do not use a blinder bridle in training your horse. It is not a sensible thing. A horse, especially if he is nervous, is much more likely to be alarmed by the sound of a noise he cannot see than by the sight of things he does not understand. In fact, it is a foolish thing to make a horse wear blinders under any circumstances, without the bad habit of them has been forced upon him."

Bronchitis--Causes, Symptoms and Treatment.

More frequently, perhaps, than any other of the lung structures the mucous membrane is the seat of disease; the various forms of catarrh confine themselves to this tissue, and inflammation also seems to attack it most frequently. In bronchitis, both the circulation and the respiration are of necessity accelerated; and the disease may be of the low form, and as much debility be present early in the disease as in influenza.

Causes acting apparently under precisely similar conditions, seem to produce various difficult consequences. Two animals, exposed to exactly the same influences, may suffer differently, one perhaps from acute pulmonary congestion, the other from simple cold. So, in the same manner, the ordinary causes of cold will in certain instances result in bronchitis. Some peculiarity in constitution must be assumed to explain this, or, in plain terms, we must accept the fact as it occurs without being able to explain it. Inflammatory affections may, like colds or influenza, occur apparently independently of the weather. Some animals will suffer from an attack after a short journey, the body being heated by exertion as the phrase goes, and probably exposed to a current of cold air afterwards. Ordinary catarrh commonly enough advances to bronchitis, and so does sudden or acute congestion.

Young animals are more subject to this affection, as to most others of the breathing organs, than old ones, a circumstance that is not remarkable, when we consider the state of the atmosphere they are compelled to inhale in the stable, and compare it with the air they have been accustomed to before being brought into use; added to which there is the influence of a stimulating diet, probably in abundance, with a very limited amount of exercise. Symptoms will vary in different cases, the really distinctive signs of most diseases being often insignificant in their extent. General signs of derangement are apparent enough, and we do not wonder at the number of affections compressed into one general title of "inflammation of the lungs."

The horse will naturally be dull and dispirited; sick animals are not usually remarkably lively; he will not, however, stand obstinately in one position, nor

will he manifest any particular desire to avail himself of any openings where he may obtain a little fresh air; on the contrary, he often lies down at intervals, and frequently finds some apparent satisfaction in pushing his head into a corner, quite away from the open door, left so for his especial advantage; and it may generally be taken as a sign of beginning recovery when the horse once more faces the light, and stands with his head honestly out in the open air. In a number of cases all sorts of eccentricities are met with, and if any dozen good observers were asked to note down all the symptoms of this or any other form of disease, many discrepancies would be found in their lists.

The general signs will invariably be sufficient to point to the lungs, as the organs affected, and a careful examination of those organs will settle the question of the particular tissue most implicated. Respiration is always quickened, according to the temperament of the patient, from 30 to 60 or 70 in the minute; the breath is hot, the mucous membranes are reddened, and usually there is a painful cough. The bronchial murmur is very distinct, and higher in pitch than in health. An examination of the pulse will assist to form a correct opinion; in number it will vary from 60 to 100, but in character it is uniformly somewhat full and soft in the early stage of the disease, only becoming quicker and feeble as debility advances.

Presuming the disease to pass through its stages without implicating any other structure besides the mucous membrane, there will be little variation in the symptoms; after a few days the breathing becomes more tranquil, the pulse less frequent, the cough more sonorous, and the general appearance more cheerful; but in the majority of acute cases, particularly in young and plethoric animals, the disturbance extends to the substance of the lungs; deposits take place in the air vesicles, obliterating their cavities; purulent formations occur in various parts commonly connected with distended bronchiæ, the pleural membrane ultimately becomes implicated, and fluid exudation takes place into the cavity of the chest.

The treatment of simple bronchitis is exceedingly plain. No active measures are admissible; counter irritation (blistering of the chest) will stand first, and may be repeated; febrifuge medicine, with tincture of opium or hyoscyamus, may be given frequently; low diet, consisting principally of bran tea, during the first stage, will be proper, and great care is to be taken to preserve a moderate and uniform temperature. Give tonic as soon as the acute symptoms have subsided. Tincture of gentian, cinchona bark and nitric acid, in small doses, properly diluted, are among the most effective. Sulphate of iron will be proper in case of effusion into the chest. However, under the most careful treatment, cases of bronchitis will frequently proceed to a fatal termination; but, as compared with other acute diseases of lungs, it is probably the least destructive of any.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Many diseases of swine are contagious, and when an animal is observed to be sick it should be removed from the pen and placed by itself. It would be just as well to keep a watchful eye on the balance. Clean out the pens and troughs, scrape out all decaying matter from under and around them and use some disinfectant.

Wm. Horne, veterinary, strongly discourages the feeding of cotton seed meal to breeding cows, saying it causes abortion, except at the South, where the cattle are accustomed to it.

In the Dairy.

Winter and Summer Dairying.

The *Farmers' Review*, discussing the comparative profitableness of summer dairying and winter dairying, gives a few facts and figures, as follows:

In her wild state the cow brings forth her young in the spring of the year, gives milk until the calf is able to subsist on grass and then goes dry. Under the artificial conditions of the farm the milking quality has been developed, the quantity increasing, the quality improved, and the period of giving milk prolonged.

Still the dairymen, as a rule, have adhered to the spring calving, making the spring, summer and fall months the period of dairy production, and the winter months that for rest or going dry. There has been reasons for this system found in the fact that fresh grass is the natural food for milk production, and grazing is the most economical method of feeding, so far as labor is concerned, and the conditions for shelter and feed for wintering have been such in the majority of cases, that it was all the cow could do to hold her own between fall and spring, without having her system taxed to furnish milk. And so the bulk of the butter and cheese produced in the country has been made between April 1st and November 1st, with the effect that the summer markets have been flooded, and prices in consequence low. An examination of the market reports for the past three years, gives the following quotations for choice to fancy creamery butter on the dates named:

January 4, 1883.....	38a40
April 5, 1883.....	28a31
July 5, 1883.....	21a23
October 4, 1883.....	28a29
January 3, 1884.....	32a36
April 3, 1884.....	31a33
July 3, 1884.....	18a20
October 3, 1884.....	28a30
January 1, 1885.....	26a28
April 2, 1885.....	24a26
July 1, 1885.....	15a17
October 7, 1885.....	20a21
January 6, 1886.....	32a35
April 7, 1886.....	20a31

At this writing—May 20th—the quotations are 16 to 18 cents. It will be seen that as a rule, prices have been the highest in winter, declining as the season advanced, reaching their lowest point in July, and then advancing to the close of the year.

Some dairymen, appreciating these conditions, have changed from summer to winter dairying, having their cows come in early in the fall, giving their greatest flow of milk during the fall, winter and spring months, and letting the dry season come in midsummer. Such change, however, involves certain essential requisites, among which are comfortable, warm stables, convenient water and liberal feed adapted to milk production. It would be folly for a farmer to attempt winter dairying with his cows shivering in cold stables or sheds, going a half mile across the fields for water, and confined to simply a hay diet, supplemented with the run of a stalk field or straw stack. But with warm stables, convenient water, and abundant food of suitable quality, the product of a herd of cows in winter need not fall short of that of summer grazing, while the value of the product is considerably in excess.

Those who have adopted winter dairying under the best conditions estimate the increased cost over summer at about 10 per cent., and the increased value of the product at not less than 30 per cent. There are other considerations which favor winter dairying, among which the following may be named: The main production comes in the six months of the year, when the farmer has least to do on the farm and can devote time to the care of the dairy, namely, from November 1st to May 1st,

and the least production and requisite care comes in the three or four months when the farmer is most pressed with work on the farm, or from May 1st to September 1st. Such a change cannot be made all at once. It requires time to change a herd of cows from spring to fall calving. But any farmer who desires to make such a change can at once commence moving toward it, until the result is accomplished. The system of ensilage now so rapidly coming into favor, furnishes the means of cheaply supplying succulent food in winter, to take the place of fresh grass in milk production. With a mixed fodder ration of ensilage and hay, and a grain ration of corn meal, ground oats and bran mixed, with warm stables and convenient water, the dairy farmer has all the conditions for successful winter dairying. Low prices should, and necessarily will compel dairymen to the adoption of the best methods, and among these, to a large extent, will be the change from summer to winter dairying.

C. M. Hovey, of Boston, once made a collection of one thousand varieties of pears, selecting the best varieties he could find in European and American nurseries. Seven hundred varieties have been uprooted, leaving three hundred. Mr. Hovey estimates that since 1863, he has gathered thirty thousand bushels of pears.

Between the sheep's hoofs a small aperture may be seen, called the billex canal, whose office it is to secrete an oily fluid for the purpose of lubricating the skin between the hoofs, it being called into action by every step the sheep takes in procuring its food. Therefore, when perpetually wet or constantly dirty, the parts swell, and this secretion already spoken of is stopped or retarded; hence not only is the skin deprived of the oily secretion, but the secretion itself becomes an irritant of the glands which secreted it. Inflammation of the parts is the consequent result, hence foot rot, which unless retarded and remedied very soon, destroys not only the hoofs but the glands, and perhaps the coronary border which secretes the hoofs.

One of the largest stables in this country, or perhaps the largest, is that of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railway Company, of New York city. It covers, under one roof, 2,400 head of horses, the number used by these lines. The feed used by this company consists of hay, oats and corn. A supply of rock salt is also furnished. Each horse receives about eight pounds of hay a day, which with 2,400 horse means about 3,500 tons a year. This is chopped up fine by cutters run by an 80-horse power engine. The store room for feed contains 12,000 bushels of grain and is filled up every three months. In mixing, about 10,000 bushels of oats are put with 12,000 bushels of corn. In a room where the prepared feed is put a horizontal section shows a mass of feed ten feet deep, consisting of layers of chopped hay, ground corn and oats, which are taken in the proportions desired and are placed upon the floor, where a constant spray of water mingles with it to enable its ready mixture.

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

Occasionally bees gather honey from corn, especially the sweet varieties. In the early morning bees may be seen sipping the juice near the stalk at the axils of the leaves.

Ventilation is absolutely necessary and essential to health. Unless a poultry house be well and properly ventilated fowls cannot be kept healthy for any length of time.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

HORSES.

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

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

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

CATTLE.

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

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

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

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

T. M. MARCY & SON, Wakarusa, Kas., have for sale 1. Registered yearling Short-horn Bulls and Heifers, of each thirty head. Carload lots a specialty. Come and see.

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

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

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

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

CATTLE AND SWINE.

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

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

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

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

ASH GROVE STOCK FARM.—J. F. Glick, Highland, Doniphan county, Kansas, breeds first-class THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE and POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Young stock for sale. Inspection and correspondence invited.

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

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

SWINE.

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

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

F. M. LAIL, MARSHALL, Mo., breeder of the finest strains of POLAND-CHINA HOGS and PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS. Eggs in season, \$1 for 13. Catalogue free.

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

SHEEP.



MERINO SHEEP.

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

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

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

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

T. S. HAWLEY, Topeka, Kas., breeder of nine varieties of THOROUGHBRED FOWLS.

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

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

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

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

BROWN LEGHORN EGGS—Pure blood and fine stock, from the celebrated Bonney strain of noted layers. Thirteen eggs for \$1.50; 39 for \$3.50. A few P. R. eggs, 13 for \$2.50—very choice stock. J. P. Farnsworth, 62 Tyler street, Topeka.

LANGSHANS!

I have a fine yard of pure-bred Langshans. Can spare a few settings of eggs at \$2.00 per 13. Warrant eggs to be fresh. Chickens for sale this fall. J. A. BUELL, BLUE RAPIDS, KAS.

EGGS FROM MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—extra large, \$3.50 for 12. Plymouth Rock eggs from yard 1, \$2.50 per 13; yard 2, \$2.00 per 13; yards 3 and 4, \$1.50 per 13. Pekin Duck eggs, \$2.00 per 10. H. V. Pugsley, Plattsburg, Mo.

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

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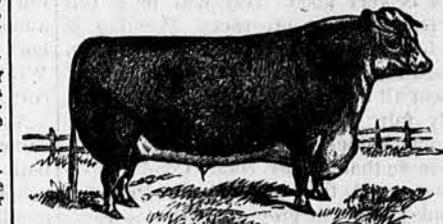
TIMBER LINE HERD —OF— HOLSTEIN CATTLE —AND— POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

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

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

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

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM



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

(Continued from page 1.)

Greenwood.—Very little wheat raised, what there is is good, and will average 15 bushels to acre, all harvested and in stack. Oats mostly killed by dry weather and chinch bugs; a few fields are good. Corn excellent. Apples will not be a very heavy yield. Hay is excellent. Weather cool for this season of year. Have some chinch bugs and maple worm.

Harper.—Wheat all cut, and most of it stacked; yield about 15 bushels per acre, quality No. 1. Winter oats cut, yield light; late oats will be good, may yield 40 bushels per acre. Corn is No. 1. The apple crop will be light. Trees making too much wood to fruit well. Hay, none cut yet, but from the appearance of the grass must be good. Weather is very favorable. Potatoes must be good. Chinch bugs in some pieces of corn, but heavy rain, I think, has headed them off.

Jackson.—Wheat in shock, beginning to stack, yield very irregular, from 5 to 20 bushels per acre, quality good. Oats not quite ready to harvest; straw generally short, some pieces on bottom land very fine and quality good. Fine prospect for corn, acreage immense. Apples, most varieties full, the jennet and a few others only part of a crop. Red clover and timothy on bottom land good, on upland not quite as good, but will make a fair yield. First part of month dry and hot, latter part showery and delightfully pleasant. A few chinch bugs, no damage from them yet.

Jewell.—Wheat harvest commenced. Average yield, except where injured by chinch bugs; quality good generally. Oats late, but prospect good. Corn very uneven, much of it had to be re-planted, but looking well now. Prospect for apples good, all bearing orchards are full. Hay was never better. Weather was dry the first part of month, but for the last 10 days could not be better. A few potato bugs reported, and chinch bugs in some localities.

Johnson.—Wheat nearly all harvested; average fourteen bushels; quality good. Oats good. Corn very good. Prospect for apples good. Hay very good. Weather extra good, equally as favorable as 1876. Insects, chinch bugs and others numerous.

Labette.—Wheat harvesting done, yield of upland about 10 bushels per acre; bottoms, 30 bushels per acre, quality good. Oats about half harvested, light yield, quality good. Condition of corn never better. Prospect for apples fair. Hay, tame grass, light crops; prairie will be good crop if it gets more rain. Weather has been delightful during whole month. Chinch bugs in abundance.

Leavenworth.—Fairmount. —Wheat is nearly all cut and in shock, is light, will not average over 8 bushels per acre. Oats are good and filling finely, will average 40 bushels or more, but none cut yet. Corn is very promising. Prospect for apples very good. Hay is a splendid crop, some have commenced cutting. Weather about right, just rain enough to make crops grow. Insects, none to do serious damage. . . . Leavenworth. —Wheat nearly all in shock; estimated in different fields from 5 to 20 bushels per acre, with an average yield, possibly, of 9 bushels per acre; grain good. Oats improved since last report, and at this date are good. Corn very good. Apples a good crop. Clover generally harvested and good, other grasses very good. Weather favorable for growing crops, plenty of rain. No material damage from insects.

Lyon.—Wyckoff. —Wheat a full crop, all harvested, is being stacked in good condition. Oats are badly damaged by chinch bugs, bound to be a light crop at best. Corn is all that could be desired. Prospect for apples is very good. Hay will be a full crop from present prospects. Weather is good for all kinds of farm work. Chinch bugs are bad in a few fields. . . . Americus. —Wheat all harvested, 10 bushels per acre, quality fair, No. 2. Oats has been rather dry, some chinch bugs; straw short, won't make more than 75 per cent. Condition of corn very good, fully 100 per cent. Prospect for apples, one-half crop. Weather seasonable now; has been dry for oats and grass. Chinch bugs bad in places.

Marion.—Marion. —Wheat two-fifths harvested, yield strong 40 per cent; quality averages very firm. Chinch bugs shortened yield. Oats badly injured by smut; believe oats will be dangerous feeding in sheaf

because of large amount of ergot it will contain; would like to see subject ventilated; because of large acreage sown yield will be 100 per cent. Condition of corn excellent, that adjacent to wheat fields is injured by chinch bugs. Apples, Marion county will yield by 50 per cent. a greater crop than in former years. The late rains greatly improved the hay prospect, and with continued favorable weather the yield will come up close to that of last year. Magnificent weather for growing crops. Chinch bugs are the only insects the ravages of which are worthy of note. . . . Peabody. —Wheat, almost none here; do not think we have enough for our own bread. Oats, 200 per cent acreage, but will be reduced by drouth to about an average yield. Condition of corn 110 per cent. Prospect for apples 75 per cent. Hay 75 per cent. Plenty of rain last two weeks, and hay, oats and corn improving very rapidly. Chinch bugs injuring corn somewhat when near wheat.

McPherson.—Wheat about two-thirds out of No. 1 quality, especially soft wheat; yield, average 12 bushels. Oats, harvest not commenced yet; average, about 30 bushels, of good quality. Condition of corn very good; average, 4 feet high. Prospect for apples fair; good many dropped off during May. Hay prospect good, growing very fast. Weather very fine at present, not very hot. Insects, none to speak of.

Miami.—Wade. —Wheat, half crop. Potatoes good prospects. Oats good. Corn, good crop. Lots of apples. Good hay crop. Weather is rainy. Insects, few. . . . Paola. —Wheat harvested; yield good on land not killed by winter, good quality. Oats, fair crop, none very excellent, fields ready for machines. Condition of corn, very good, some weeds. Apples, light crop, of excellent size. Hay better than average, commenced cutting. Weather a trifle wet. Some chinch bugs near wheat fields.

Mitchell.—Beloit. —Wheat harvested, except a few pieces of spring wheat; yield, 15 to 25 bushels per acre, quality splendid. Oats, none cut yet; commence about July 5th. Short straw, prospects good for a crop. Condition of corn good. Apples one-half crop; dropped badly because of freeze while in bloom. Tame grasses being cut; yield and quality good. Weather cold and cloudy; soil in good condition. Chinch bugs in places where small grain has been grown. . . . Asherville. —Wheat harvesting done, yield good, and of good quality. Oats, none harvested, prospect for good crop. Condition of corn better than usual. Prospect for apples good. Hay hardly an average crop. Weather cool, with plenty rain. Insects, none except potato beetle.

Morris.—Grandview. —Wheat, in the midst of harvest; yield probably 8 to 15 bushels. Oats very little harvested yet; short in straw, but well filled; late sowing improved by recent rains. Condition of corn splendid. Prospect for apples, not one-fourth of the bloom remained on the trees, still falling off; not one-fourth crop. Hay, prairie good, but very little tame grass here. Good rains, and weather very favorable for the growth of crops. Chinch bugs in abundance, no others in quantity. . . . Council Grove. —Wheat not enough to make an average; very little harvested. Oats very light straw, but will make two-thirds of a crop of last year. Corn never better. Prospect for apples about one-fourth crop. Hay, tame grasses about two-thirds of a crop; wild grasses short, but with late rains will be as good as last year. Weather, plenty of rain in just the right quantity, splendid for all crops. Insects, none.

Nemaha. —Wheat is being harvested, rather light, small area, quality good. Oats improved much by recent rains; will make fair crop, not be ripe for a couple of weeks. Corn growing very fast, looks well. Apples, a moderate crop expected. Hay, good crop, both native and tame; some clover cut. Weather, "Wet and warm for oats and corn." Insects are not troublesome.

Neosho. —Wheat, upland destroyed by chinch bugs, very little of it worth cutting; bottom wheat all in shock, will yield on an average 25 bushels per acre, and of good quality. Oats, short, but very well filled; chinch bugs did some damage where adjoining wheat. Never had such prospects for a large crop of corn. Prospect for apples very good. Hay rather short, but think the late rains will bring it to almost an average crop. Weather very pleasant; good rain on the 19th, and local showers through

the county since. Chinch bugs are very numerous. Late rains have almost put a stop to their work. Corn adjoining wheat fields has suffered a good deal, but think the worst is over.

Osage.—Wheat harvested, light crop, but quality good. Oats, short, but I think the yield will be good; will be ready in a few days. Condition of corn first rate, never was better; much of it is laid by, and free from weeds. Prospects for apples is fair; are not as well loaded as some seasons, but the quality is much better. Hay is good, clover harvested; prairie will be about an average of other seasons. The weather is all the farmers could wish; the rains have come at the right time, and in proper quantities. Chinch bugs are at work in some localities, but do not apprehend much damage.

Osborne. —Wheat harvest about half through, quality good, and yield better than was expected. Oats, about half a crop, none cut yet. Condition of corn excellent, except listed, which is late and weedy. Apples, poor crop. Hay, good. The last week has been excellent growing weather. Lots of chinch bugs.

Ottawa.—Delphos. —Wheat mostly all harvested, of very good quality. Oats short, but well filled. Corn never better. Apples, light crop, few healthy apples. Hay, clover and timothy fair. Weather very seasonable. Insects, none. . . . Bennington. —Wheat fine, from 10 to 23 bushels per acre. Oats, one-half crop, chinch bugs bad. Condition of corn very good. Prospect for apples, nothing to boast of. Hay coming out good. Weather fine, lots of rain, ground in good shape. Insects, chinch bugs plentiful.

Phillips.—Wheat, had I reported two weeks ago it would have been very discouraging, but the bountiful rains we have had for the last two weeks has made the crop fairly jump; we can count on two-thirds of a good crop, and quality much better than last year; in fact quality is good. The same might be said of oats; some patches are a little weedy. Corn is very good; old corn selling 10c. to 14c. per bushel. Prospect for apples is good, very few bearing trees yet. Hay (nearly all wild) is very good for this time of the year. Weather can't be beat, plenty wet enough, but not too wet to hinder work. Insects, not any to cause damage or talk, except the Colorado bugs working on the potatoes.

Pottawatomie.—Wheat looks well; winter wheat is best; the dry weather caused it to head out rather short, but an average yield is looked for. Oats are headed out and the prospect for a crop is good; some pieces were damaged with rust, but not seriously. Corn was never better. Prospect for apples, not good; the spring winds damaged the greater part of the young apples. Hay is bound to be a big crop; tame grasses look exceedingly thrifty, as do wild grasses. Weather has been splendid for corn and vegetables; warm with plenty of rain. Insects have not molested crops to any extent.

Rawlins.—Wheat not all cut; will make about one-half crop; spring wheat looks splendid and will yield large. Corn looks well but not a good stand; squirrels are taking it up. Prairie hay will be good. Weather is fine, cool nights and plenty of rain. Insects bad on potatoes.

Reno.—Wheat, very light crop; nearly all in the stack; no threshing done; some shriveled wheat. Oats, some plowed up; balance looking better than one month ago. Corn growing nicely; free from weeds; early planted five feet high. Apples, the prospect has been reduced fully one-third since first reports by wind and other causes. Some clover hay in stack; good mowing in the bottom lands; upland grass too short to mow. Weather is quite seasonable; rainfall plenty; fields in good tillable condition. First half of June chinch bugs were very destructive, not so many now; potato bugs are very thick.

Republic.—Fifty percent of winter wheat was plowed up and planted in corn, that left to mature will yield from 15 to 20 bushels to the acre. Oats very short and light, about half a crop; none harvested yet. Corn, 100 per cent. compared with other years. Apples, 60 per cent. of crop, plenty of bloom, but from some cause did not set. Hay very light on account of drouth. Have had good rains recently but need more. Insects doing no damage to speak of.

Rice.—Chase. —Wheat over half cut, quality good, yield will be below the average.

Oats not fully developed, but will not be a full crop owing to the dry weather. Corn, stand not the best but growing. Apples, one-third to one-half crop, possibly more. Hay good so far. Weather pleasant, with good growing showers. . . . Sterling. —Wheat is about two-thirds harvested, is in good condition and has filled out well. Oats, since the late rains, has stretched out wonderfully, is short in straw, but full head. Corn backward but thrifty. Apples promise about one-third of a crop. Hay, short. Late raspberries and blackberries, a full crop. Grapes are promising a full yield. Weather is very favorable for all maturing crops. Some chinch bugs.

Riley.—Wheat, a thin stand, berry generally full and plump, will yield from five to fifteen bushels per acre; about seven-eighths in shock or stack. Oats are generally good, some pieces of winter oats a little short in the straw; commencing to harvest winter oats. Corn good, mostly laid by and clean. Apples, prospect fair for an average crop, some varieties are ripening. Tame grasses, the first crop was fair and the second is growing well; prairie grass fair. Had frequent showers for the past ten days, but has not hindered work much. Chinch bugs injuring some corn adjoining wheat fields.

Rooks.—Stockton. —Wheat about half harvested, not so heavy as 1884; quality good. Oats and barley, very light, quality good. Condition of corn, A No. 1. Hay making good growth. Weather showery since 14th inst. Insects doing but little damage. . . . Plainville. —Wheat, three-fourths harvested, in good condition, except a strip 3x6 miles on "Paradise Flats," which was entirely destroyed by hail; berry plump, yield about 15 bushels per acre. Oats, poor, except fields that were sown very early; about one-fourth crop. Corn is good where attended to properly. Have only wild hay, which will be good. Weather, the last two weeks has been showery. Insects, the wet weather has got away with them.

Rush.—Wheat, harvest has commenced and is better than was expected a few weeks ago; some will run from 25 to 30 bushels. Oats mostly short, but will fill well and be heavy and good. Corn good, acreage large, most a good stand. Apples, most trees too young, but what are old enough to bear have some fruit. Hay, prospect good, millet and cane will be plenty, besides an abundance of wild hay. Plenty of rain for the last two weeks; had a few very warm days this week. Insects, none that have done any damage.

Russell.—Wheat, fair quality and quantity; harvest fairly commenced. Oats, rather short straw but well filled. Corn good. Apples, but few trees and not much fruit. Hay good and the June grass ready to cut. Weather very showery. Chinch bugs have done some damage in some parts of the county.

Saline.—Wheat, cutting about all done and farmers busy stacking; about 80 per cent of an average yield, quality fair. Oats almost an entire failure, dry weather through last three weeks of May and first of June the cause. Corn doing nicely. Prospect of apples not very good, falling off badly. Hay rather short. Weather cool, with indications of rain. A few chinch bugs in places.

Shawnee.—Wheat is now being harvested and will go from 12 to 15 bushels per acre, though acreage is small. Oats now being harvested, were damaged some by dry weather; about 90 per cent. as to condition. Condition of corn made good by recent rains. Prospect for apples fair. Hay, good, if we have plenty of rain from now on. Good weather now. Insects not bad.

Sheridan.—Wheat good. Oats good, but not a large acreage. Condition of corn fine. Hay good. Weather propitious. Insects, none, only a few potato bugs.

Smith.—Wheat, but very little harvested; quality will be fair; average hard to get at, as some spring wheat is late; fall wheat best, stood dry weather best. Oats greatly improved since rain fall, but will be very short in straw, and considerably below average in grain. Corn growing and looking well, but some very weedy. Apples, what are on the trees, look well; not many bearing trees. Hay, prospect good for tame, and extra for wild; pastures splendid. Weather rather warm; rain at night, and on morning of 26th. A few chinch and potato bugs.

Sumner.—Wheat all cut, from 3 to 12,

The Home Circle.

"The Work Goes On."

Hammer clink and anvil ringing,
Fires that melt the stubborn ore,
Swift-winged ocean birds that, flinging
Billows backward, greet the shore;
Hum of busy wheels and axles,
Whirring in the flashing dawn,
Speak, their sharpened whippers hurling
Thro' the years, "The work goes on!"

All above and all around us,
Like some mighty voice in prayer,
Hear we fall the chains that bound us
Striking on the startled air;
While beyond, like some vast ocean,
Sweep the deeds of ages gone,
And the angels gently whisper,
"It is God's—His work goes on."

Stars are born to human seeing,
Cities rise upon our sight;
Man has waked to nobler being
From his long, dark, starless night;
Souls go forth to prayer and labor,
And their toll is not in vain;
Each has seen the world his neighbor,
Love has wedded heart and brain.

Strong, brave men, with toll-browned fingers,
Move the plow and sow the seed,
And if, at his post, one lingers,
Others harder take the lead.
Clearer, steeper burns the watchfire,
Midnight darkness, daybreak, dawn,
And life's anthem rises higher—
"We are God's—His work goes on!"
—E. Alice Kinney.

Remembering.

Amid the shadows and the webs of gray
That linger in the corner of the room,
A little hat, I see, that fills with gloom
The sunlight and the joyance of the day;
For lo! it bears full far, full far away,
My thoughts into the golden days of yore,
And minds me of a lovely dream now o'er;
A little life as pure as ocean spray,
As fair and sweet as robin songs at eve,
When bonny birdlings slumber in the nest.
Ah! little brother, waiting in the fold!
For you my heartstrings quiver as I grieve,
You miss not this fair treasure 'mid the
blest,
For on your curls there rests a crown of
gold.
—Minnie Adele Hausen.

The garlands fade that spring so lately wove,
Each simple flower, which she had nursed
in dew,
Anemones, that spangled every grove,
The primrose wan and harebell mildly
blue.
No more shall violets linger in the dell,
Nor purple orchis variegates the plain,
Till spring again shall call forth every bell,
And dress with hurried hands her wreaths
again.
Ah, poor humanity! so frail, so fair,
Are the fond visions of thy early day,
Till tyrant passion and corrosive care
Bid all their fairy colors fade away!
Another May new buds and flowers shall
bring,
Ah! why has happiness no second spring?
—Charlotte Turner Smith.

From Bramblebush.

As "Mrs. Farmer" is inquiring what has
become of us all, I will come to the front
and say—here am I. Sickness in the family
is my excuse. Am glad you liked the lace
pattern.

"Claribel" is right about our living in
hope. How it cheers and comforts us.
Though we are sad and despondent to-day,
yet we hope that to-morrow the clouds will
part. If it were not for hoping better things
the world would indeed be dark.

"Claribel," how are your chickens? We
have some young Buff Cochins that we think
very pretty. I think that the hints about
summer gowns in a former number of the
FARMER were very sensible. One very
warm day not long since I saw a young lady
out walking with a gentleman. She wore a
heavy wine-colored silk, puffed and ruffled,
her face was red, and altogether she looked
very uncomfortable. I thought how much
nicer she would have felt in some cooler
gown, and it certainly would have looked
better. How little some people know when
to wear a costly dress, and how often one
sees them worn when they look out of place.
So, girls, when you want to wear your best
silk to a picnic or for a short walk about
town, stop a minute and think if
some other dress wouldn't do just as well.
Look as pretty and neat as you wish, but
wear your dresses to suit the occasion.
BRAMBLEBUSH.

There is nothing like good advertising.
An undertaker has struck out an original
line in announcing his funerals in the fol-
lowing terms: "Why live and be miserable
when you can be buried for £3 10s."

What Shall the Children Read?

This is a question that every mother
should decide herself, and judge whether it
is good or bad before the child reads the first
line. Don't say you've not time—take the
time to read a large share of the book, or
glance over the paper, before it is laid on the
table for public use. A quick, intelligent
eye, and a mother's eye, also, will do won-
ders in a turning over of leaves, reading here
and there a few words, seeing if the lan-
guage is pure, the style graceful, and the
moral healthful. Much of harm is done to
the young people by their reading sensa-
tional stories of the "blood and thunder"
style, smuggled in and read secretly, or in
some cases, openly, in illustrated weeklies
have caused many boys to rob and fly from
their homes, seeking for "worlds to con-
quer," "bringing up" in a police station and
returned home.

Much of the blame is to be traced to the
mothers—too much indulgence from a
mother has ruined more families than a
father's harshness—bad books and bad com-
panions being easy stepping-stones to wick-
edness. A good mother will do a great deal
towards forming her children's character.
The first few years they are wholly under
her influence, and she is all to them; then
the school-life begins, and teacher and
school-mates broaden the view, but the
mother must not relinquish her watchfulness
but interest herself in their studies, plays,
companions, and make herself necessary to
their happiness. Keep hold of the children,
don't let them grow away from you. A
mother should never grow old to her sons
and daughters; be one of them and gain
their confidence; be their companion, even
if you lose the acquaintance of some of your
own age. Better make good men and wom-
en of your children than be a leader of fash-
ion. But about the reading, "What shall
they read?"

If possible, select the books, papers, etc.,
yourself. You can easily look over the book
notices in a weekly, and this usually gives a
tolerably fair criticism of scientific works,
biographies, histories and novels. Boys
usually like tales of adventure, and in a rea-
sonable amount they should be gratified, for
what would a man be without bravery and
courage. When my boys were at the age to
be attracted to such reading, the principal
of the grammar school they attended, put a list
of books on the blackboard for the use of
pupils as cared to profit by it. There was
the War of the Rebellion, Life of Washing-
ton, and others I fail to remember, but var-
ious kinds, and for light reading one or two
of Scott's and Dickens's novels. I always
felt grateful to him, and think the plan
might be followed by the teachers.

At the public libraries, sometimes an at-
tendant will tell of a popular work, but that
is not always safe to go by, as not always is
a popular book a good one. You must find
out about the books in your own way, but
be sure to find out in some way. There are
many books and papers in the world, some
people say too many, but there's more good
ones than bad ones, and you must sift them
out. Don't trust the innocent child to do it
for himself. If a home-life is what it should
be, bad books and bad companions will not
be there, and mother at home evenings will
be friend and playmate to the boys and girls.
By this I don't mean they are to have no
friends or mates, but you'll see they will feel
so proud of their mother they'll bring them
to see you, and you will be able to judge
whether they are fit associates or not. In
all this, remember the mothers have the love
of their children, the fathers the respect, it
is said, but let us have both.—Mrs. Frances
C. Mather, in *Good Housekeeping*.

Much unnecessary suffering is caused by
allowing the skin of a sick person to become
so tender by constant lying in bed that at
length it breaks, or is literally worn through.
If there is the least redness, or even before
that, if there is fear that the skin may be
tender, touch the places with the white of
an egg beaten to a stiff froth, in which is
mixed two teaspoonfuls of spirits of wine.

Most people know the benefit of lemonade
before breakfast, but few know that it is
more than doubled by taking another at
night also. The way to get the better of the
bilious system, without blue pills or quinine,
is to take one, two or three lemons, as the
appetite craves, in as much ice water as
makes it pleasant to drink without sugar be-

fore going to bed; in the morning, on rising,
at least a half hour before breakfast, take
the juice of one lemon in a goblet of water.
This will clear the system of humor bile
with efficiency without any of the weaken-
ing effects of calomel or congress water.
People should not irritate the stomach by
eating lemons clear.

Notes and Recipes.

The most advanced physicians now com-
bat the idea that it is unhealthy to eat just
before retiring for the night. Of course a
hearty meal is not advisable, but just enough
light and wholesome food to give the stom-
ach something to do will aid in producing
sleep and sound rest.

Dried herring makes an excellent relish.
Split, skin and bone, cover with cream, and
heat through in the oven. Place each one
on a strip of buttered toast, thicken the
cream with flour, season well, pour it over
the fish, and give each a dash of lemon, and
send it to the table hot.

To wash lace with safety it should be
wound round a bottle or sewed on muslin
and boiled in soft water, with white castile
soap, then rinsed in soft water. Rice water
or a thin solution of gum-arabic may be used
to stiffen it. If pressed between pieces of
flannel the flattening of the lace will be
avoided.

In giving any one sick a drink of water
when the draught should be limited, hand
him a small glassful. This will satisfy his
thirst, be it ever so little. It is a mistake to
offer a goblet of water in such a case, and
direct how many swallows must be taken.
The patient will not be satisfied nor his thirst
quenched.

Mashed Potatoes.—Develop your muscles
freely while using the pounder; when
mashed to a fine pulp, add a generous lump
of butter and beat again, then a teaspoonful
of sweet cream. Beat with a fork till light and
foamy, then pile up in a vegetable dish.
Never pack mashed potatoes into a dish with
a spoon; this makes them solid.

Chicken Soup.—To a chicken, or any equal
quantity of fresh meat, add one gallon of
water, an onion, a slice of bacon, one table-
spoonful of flour, a teaspoonful of pepper, a
teaspoonful of salt and a bunch of thyme or
parsley. Beat up in a tureen the yolks of
two eggs, with a cupful of milk and a small
lump of butter. Pour the soup, when done,
in the tureen on this boiling hot.

Tomato Soup.—One quart of boiling wa-
ter, one large can tomatoes, two small
onions, one small carrot, a stalk of celery;
cut the vegetables fine and boil one hour,
adding water as it boils away so the quantity
may remain the same. Season with one
small tablespoonful of salt and sugar and
half a teaspoonful of pepper. Cream a
tablespoonful of butter with two of flour,
thin with hot soup till it will pour readily.
Pour into the soup, let boil five minutes,
strain through a sieve and serve very hot.
When the table is set, lay a slice of bread in
the fold of each napkin to eat with the soup.

Keeping Fruit.

The best fruit preserves are made by boil-
ing down the juice without any addition
until it thickens. The natural gum and
sugar present in most fruits only needs con-
centration to form either sirup or jelly, but
the practice has been so long to use sugar for
more rapid process at the expense of flavor,
that the earlier and better method is all but
forgotten. In fruit, especially, from plant-
ing to preserving time, we find the work is
not well done on a large scale. Hundred-
acre orchards are pronounced a loss by own-
ers, and in good seasons the fruit that would
feed a county goes to decay under the
boughs. It is hard to care for so many trees
and keep them in healthy condition. Fruit-
growing is a business for small farmers or
householders where the attention of the
family can be given to the few acres of choice
fruit.

Keeping fruit, or any provision, depends
on three things: It must be sound at the
commencement. A speck of decay or acid
change will develop ferment in a kettle of
fruit. Second, the jars or cans must be air-
tight. The object of steaming the fruit is to
expel the air and arrest the change in the
juice which would naturally proceed to fer-
ment. Air penetrates in finer ways than we
can discern and needs much less than the

crevice of a hair or a pin's point to enter and
spoil the contents.

Glass that is free from cracks or air bub-
bles, well-glazed stoneware free from flaws,
yellow ware, or strong, dark earthen jars
will keep the fruit from the air, provided it
is sealed with wax, putty, or bladder soaked
and left to shrink on the mouth of the jars.
Cans with screw tops and rubber rings are
apt to have slight defects which prevent per-
fect sealing, and cannot be depended on
without wax.

Third, the jars must be kept in a dry,
dark, cold place, very little above freezing.
A shelf in a furnace-warmed cellar or store-
room opening from a kitchen is not the place
to preserve fruit. It may be put up in the
best manner and yet spoil through keeping
in the light and where it is not cool. Glass
cans should be wrapped in paper, buried in
sand or sawdust, or kept in a dark closet.
Packed with plenty of chaff, oats, dry sand
or sawdust, or dry, sifted ashes, most pre-
serves will stand freezing weather without
injury, but each can needs at least six inches
of non-conducting material about it on all
sides for protection. A pit on one side of
the cellar, dug below the reach of frost and
lined with boards, with straw or ashes be-
tween them and its walls, will keep pre-
serves from heating or freezing. A pit dug
in a cellar four feet below the level of its
floor, well drained and lined as above, will
prove the best place for keeping small quan-
tities of preserves, enough for a single fam-
ily.

Jellies need a dry place for keeping, and
are not so particular about temperature,
though it is best to keep them cool. Jams,
jellies and marmalade, put up in wooden
boxes and firkins, stand changes better than
those in glass or stone. If woodenware is
properly soaked in scalding weak lye over
night, rinsed and dried out-of-doors, then
oiled inside with clean cotton-seed oil or
melted suet, it is excellent for keeping pre-
serves. The oil prevents the juice from
soaking into the wood or drawing out its
sap, which might make the contents taste
unpleasantly. A thin coating of oil or fat is
sufficient.

Sound fruit, air-tight cans or jars, cool,
dry, dark storing, only will keep well.
Whether much or little sugar is used, or fruit
cooked or not, is little matter if these points
are observed.—*Vick's Magazine*.

A boy 6 years old was examined by six
specialists at a State eye and ear institute in
Chicago last week, and all agree that his
case is a most unusual one. There is a con-
genital absence of a greater portion of the
iris in both eyes. In a darkened room it
was found that the child's eyes are similar
in nearly all particulars to a cat's. There
was an immediate expansion, and the eyes
blazed in the dark like balls of fire. The
child sees better in a subdued light or dark-
ness, as too much light blinds him, and he
distinguishes objects at a distance much
more readily than when placed a few feet
from his face. It is declared to be a genuine
case of photophobia.

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The Young Folks.

Smile Whenever You Can.

When things don't go to suit you
And the world seems upside down,
Don't waste your time in fretting,
But drive away that frown;
Since life is oft perplexing,
'Tis much the wisest plan
To bear all trials bravely
And smile whene'er you can.

Why should you dread the morrow,
And thus despoil to-day?
For when you borrow trouble
You always have to pay.
It is a good old maxim,
Which should be often preached—
Don't cross the bridge before you
Until the bridge is reached.

You might be spared much sighing
If you would keep in mind
The thought that good and evil
Are always here combined.
There must be something wanting,
And though you roll in wealth
You may miss from your casket
That precious jewel—health.

And though you're strong and sturdy
You may have an empty purse
(And earth has many trials
Which I consider worse):
But whether joy or sorrow
Fill up your mortal span,
'Twill make your pathway brighter
To smile whene'er you can.

SKILL IN VIOLIN-MAKING.

A Lesson in Construction by a Master of the Art.

Mr. P. A. Josephs, a violin-maker of San Francisco, was recently interviewed by a reporter. Starting at the beginning the reporter asked the first principles of the business.

"Well, sir," replied Mr. Josephs, "I can safely say, after forty years of experience, that the first thing I should impress upon a tyro is that fiddle-making is a trade, and that violin-making is an art. You can make a fiddle by machinery and use a steam-chest to mold it, but a violin must be made by hand, and guarded from moisture as carefully as though it were a perishable article. It is the most sensitive of all instruments of sound, and the only perfect one. It is superior to a piano or an organ because they can not be perfectly tuned. Neither perfect thirds nor perfect fifths can be attained, and if such instruments are perfectly tuned they must consequently be 'out.' Wind instruments do not enter into the competition at all, as they can be too easily blown sharp or flat by the performer."

"The walls of a building," Mr. Josephs went on to say, "control its acoustic properties, do they not? Yes; well it is the same with a violin. Plans for a violin are determined by the rate of the vibration of the wood to be used, the shape and size of the air-chamber, and the violins generally are all dependent on these vibrations. The wood is put in a clamp and tested for its resonant properties, and if it does not come up to the mark of course no labor is wasted in shaping it. When the pitch of the wood is determined, then the calculations come in. Even the 'f' holes in the belly depend on this test. In the calculations, also, must enter model of the violin, which is the amount of concavity and convexity put into the back and belly. This is the reason that a mere copyist never makes a perfect violin. Of course, if he were sure that he had exactly the same material as the old master that he endeavors to imitate, and that the wood was of the same resonance, his violin might be as good as the copy; but these conditions are impossible. Consequently, an artist never makes two violins exactly alike. They might be the same to all casual, or even close, observers; the expert will see the difference at a glance."

"How do you mold the arches in the back and bellies?"

They are not molded, but cut out with gouges and tiny planes. The arches run both ways, from side to side and end to end, and the work toward the finish is extremely delicate. Each back and each belly consists of two pieces, glued together so neatly as to give the appearance of a solid slab."

In support of his assertion Mr. Josephs exhibited several pieces joined as he stated, and so artistically that the junction was scarcely discernible, and probably would

not be when the varnish was put on over it. Everything about the body of the instrument is fastened with glue, not a tack or a string entering into the composition. Commenting on the delicate nature of the instrument, Mr. Josephs said that the pressure produced by the tension of the strings of modern violins amounted to ninety pounds, and the frail shell would not come anywhere near sustaining such a weight but for the fact of arch and the presence of the bass bar and the sound-post, which are concealed from view in the interior of the air chamber.

The chat on woods that came next was a very interesting part of the interview. The back, neck, sides, and scroll of a good violin are of maple, and the sounding-board, or top, is of spruce. There is need of a great amount of expertness in the selection of wood, and when a maker secures a fine stick he guards it as he would a child or favorite jewel.

Mr. Josephs was happy in the possession of a piece of spruce that he had positive information had been cut over eighty-five years. The stick was found doing service as a beam in a barn, way up in the northern part of Maine. The two woods are selected for their mutual resonance, and to develop this the most perfect conditions are necessary.

"There are several kinds of spruce," went on the artist, "but only one will do, and even then the conditions must be exactly so. The tree must grow in a certain latitude and in a certain soil, and the seasoning is a matter of the greatest importance. In cutting the tree the ax must be laid in the spring, when all the sap is at the top, going to feed the young shoots at the extreme end of the trunk. The reasons for this are several, the main ones being that the wood is left drier and better seasoned, and the ascension of the sap carries with it all the impurities in the fibers, such as grit, for instance, leaving the wood at its cleanest. This branch of the subject was left with the assertion by the host that American wood was the best in the world for violin-making.

The varnish was the next branch of the subject, and a package of brilliant red gum was exhibited as the coloring matter for the finest instruments. It was genuine dragon's blood, now out of commerce, and the little package was all that Mr. Josephs was able to procure in a year's search of the shops of Europe. The making of the famous Cremona varnish does not appear to have been a secret, but the knowledge of its manufacture appears to have been lost for about a century, and the money that has been spent in seeking to resurrect it would make several heavy fortunes.

One common error prevails in regard to the strings, usually termed "cat-gut" by the vulgar. In reality they are made from the entrails of European sheep, and the entrails of a sheep over six months old cannot be converted into "E" strings. The sheep in this country do not produce good strings, and only certain parts of Europe produce the very best. The bows were the last subject of consideration, and Pernambuco wood was their basis the world over. It is the toughest and stiffest wood of its weight in the world, and is rather a valuable article. It is a natural dyewood, and requires no coloring. The fine white hairs that enter into the composition come from France, the coarser black ones being fit for nothing except double bass bows.—*Alta Californian.*

The Elephants of Siam.

Following our Siamese conductor, a brisk little fellow in the blue frock and white helmet of the King's life guard, we crossed the courtyard, passed out through a high archway sentinelled by two red-jacketed Siamese soldiers with helmets of shining brass, and turning to the right along the wide esplanade which made a kind of desert all around the palace wall, soon found ourselves in front of the elephant stable, the doors of which were at once thrown open by half a dozen gaunt, brown, half-clad native "helps." There they were, sure enough, the five great black bodies, each in a separate stall of its own. The stalls were so narrow, and the elephants so large, that the whole stable looked very much like a monster toy-house, with toy animals fitted into its compartments and fastened there with pins or glue. All five were fine beasts, huge and strong and massive as Hindoo idols. But the show

figure was the one that stood fourth on the list, which the Siamese life-guardsmen admiringly pointed out as "Rajah Cheng" (the king elephant). Kingly indeed he looked, with his broad solid front proudly raised, and his mighty bulk planted on limbs that seemed like columns of black marble. But the most striking thing about him was neither his size nor his strength, magnificent though they both were; it was his tusks. Wonderful tusks indeed they were, such as would have made the fortune of any circus or menagerie; for instead of growing straight out on either side of the trunk, after the fashion of ordinary tusks, they came right across each other just like an enormous X. And, stranger still, they were so immensely long that (as I could see by looking closely at them) their tips had actually been sawed off to keep them from digging into the ground.—*Harper's Young People.*

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The Fourth Day of July.

Before our next issue the National Day will have come again and gone, and our readers will have thought seriously again of what is implied in preserving the day sacred to patriotic demonstrations. There is much among men that is imperfect because of the weakness and frailty of human nature; but in the good things we find the system of government adopted in this country. Our shortcomings crop out here and there, and facts often come to light which are not creditable, yet, with all our imperfections, with all our weights and impediments, the people of these United States have accomplished more and better things than any other people under heaven. Our government is worth preserving, our institutions are rooted in the consciences of the people; what we need is care, industry, intelligence, sobriety, that we may go on from good to better, and from better to best, until human government in its highest perfection shall be permanently established in the United States of America.

The heaviest rain of the year thus far in this vicinity fell last Saturday.

The President, in the last ten days, vetoed upwards of fifty pension bills.

The annual exhibition of the Jewell County Agricultural and Industrial Society will be held at Mankato, September 28th to October 1st, 1886.

We have received a copy of California Fruit Culture, being a collection of essays, discussions, reports, etc., of fifth annual convention of California fruit growers held at Los Angeles last November.

As to business failures, a New York dispatch dated June 25th says: "Business failures during the past seven days, reported to R. G. Dun & Co.: For the United States, 138; Canada, 24; compared with 155 last week."

Judge Nott, of Albany, N. Y., announced in the Albany county court a few days ago that he had been approached by Superintendent McEwen, of the Albany penitentiary, with an offer of \$50 apiece for each long term prisoner sent to that institution.

The Farmers Ahead.

It is encouraging to note that in the Second Congressional district the farmers are ahead of the politicians. They are going to nominate Mr. Funston for re-election to Congress, and unless the other party puts up a good farmer against him they will elect him.

There is an amusing feature about the campaign down there. A few lawyers got together and concluded to horn Funston off the track; they set some light weight men adrift in different parts of the district to talk Funston down and somebody else up. As to the success of the movement, we will let one of the missionaries tell himself. We quote from a letter in the Kansas City Journal. He writes:

Some one raised the cry of "farmer," and it has gone over the district like wildfire. At all places and under all circumstances there is an amalgamation hard to analyze, at work for the farmer, and if there ever was a campaign of prejudice, narrow in its details, this certainly is one. Each day relays of farmers come into the towns to work for their favorite, and in very many instances they have succeeded in terrorizing the business men and the newspapers to such an extent that they have fallen into line. With that directness for which they are noted, the farmers issued their proclamation, and it has been read with bated breath and fear and trembling.

Never before have I heard so much talk about the politician vs. the farmer, nor have I seen so much of their actual working. With the experience of many years among farmers, and a close observation of their working, the assertion is a safe one, in a general way, that nowhere can be found so many shrewd, successful politicians as within the boundaries of the farming communities; and every convention held, every legislature assembled give proof of the statement.

In this district it is the same way. Men in the cities and villages openly acknowledge the worthlessness of the man they are supporting, but say, "what can we do! The farmers are all solid for him, and we must give him our aid!" I have heard this or a similar expression so many times that it appears to be a general wail from the terrorized business men equal to the reign of threatened violence over the business men of Parsons during the late strike. At first this was doubted, but finding the same feeling in town after town it was finally accepted as a fact.

That is good. We have said many times, what every farmer knows, that whenever the farmers undertake to make a point they can do it. We are particularly pleased in this case, for the effort to down Funston is not made by the people who cast the great body of the votes, but by a few persons who want his place. Why should Funston not be renominated? He is just getting into good training for the work to be done. He is a man of excellent judgment. He is not a polished orator, but he is a faithful, honest, intelligent worker. It is not the brilliant speaker that is capable of doing the most work. Every public man ought to be able to express himself clearly and well before assemblies of his fellow men, and Funston can do that. There are not ten men in his district that can state a proposition any better than he, and among his superiors in this respect there is not one that can perform the work of a Congressman any better than he. He is a farmer and we want to see him succeed for that reason. Of course if he were not well equipped mentally, and if he were not of good character morally, we would not favor him for anything; and if the other party nominates a capable farmer, this paper will have nothing to say as between the two men. But we do not intend to see so capable a farmer as Funston slaughtered without entering a protest.

The House of Representatives at Washington, a few days ago, amended an appropriation bill so that the moneys paid out under it shall be in \$1, \$2 and \$5 silver certificates. That is a good beginning. That kind of currency is the best that can be made, except only the coin itself when only small amounts are needed. By coining all the gold and silver we can get, and then issuing paper

to represent it, nothing is lost and the people have an absolutely safe circulating medium, one that banks cannot manipulate. This is a good beginning. We see no reason why the Senate will not pass the bill as thus amended.

The Common People's Money.

A bill was recently introduced in Congress to require the Secretary of the Treasury to reissue greenbacks of small denomination that have been hoarded for some time. There is a very general demand among the people for these small bills. The Secretary of the Treasury stands with the President in favor of a gold basis, and he has been gathering in small bills and issuing large ones in their stead in order, as we may believe, to give greater value to gold and less to silver, so that the people, seeing silver falling, will consent to part with it, or at least to discontinue the coinage of silver. But the people will do nothing of the kind. They demand the issue of plenty of small bills, and if there are not enough of them, then the issue of silver certificates of small denomination. The common people do not use large bills, but they use a great many small ones. Small bills are for the people who are not only most numerous, but who, in the aggregate, do the most business. The million little purchases made every day by the hard working people of this country amount to a great deal more—more than those of the rich people for similar purposes. For this trade a very large quantity of money is needed and it must be in small coins and in bills of small denomination. The common people are getting a hearing at last. Their votes count on election day. It is in response to their demand that this bill was introduced.

A Double Egg.

Mr. John Heuberger, of Shawnee county, brought to this office a few days ago two eggshells, one within the other. He says some eggs had been put under a hen, and a few days afterwards the eggs were examined and tested as to their hatching properties. One of them, a very large one, was pronounced defective, and on breaking it, the white ran out, and then it was discovered that instead of a yolk there was another egg with hard shell about one-half the dimensions of the outside shell. The inner egg was quite as perfect in form and in every other respect—shell and all, as the outer one, the only difference being in the size and in the contents. The space between the two shells was filled with the white or albumen only, while the inner shell was filled with yolk only. The size of the outside shell is three inches in long diameter and two inches in short diameter. The dimensions of the smaller egg are about one-half those of the larger one. The egg was laid by a hen descended from Plymouth Rock and Leghorn ancestors. We have heard of inner eggs with skin shells, but never before heard of one with perfect shell. Have any of our readers seen such?

We are in receipt of a Statement made by Hon. Samuel J. Crawford, attorney for Kansas, relative to a certain land forfeiture bill pending in the Senate at Washington. Governor Crawford has studied the land subject so long and so well that he appears to understand every detail of our land system, and he knows how to handle public land disputes. In this case he suggests to the Senate that in justice and equity to the settler and to the government, the substitute proposed in the Senate ought to pass, because, as he shows, it would put money into the pockets of railroad owners—money that belongs to settlers who paid it under mistake of law.

A Visit in Kansas.

Mr. Thomas A. Starr, one of the editors of the Goshen (Ind.) Daily News, recently visited southern Kansas, and his impressions of the State and people were published in a series of articles in his paper. He looked through his own eyes and reasoned for himself upon all matters which he examined or considered; his conclusions, in the main, are about the same as those of men that live here. In his first letter he calls attention to the ease of deception in going to a new country. Prospectors usually go when things are at the best and do not stay long enough to see any thing at its worst; hence when they go and return as settlers time develops disappointments. But he says that, after all, there is as much in the man as in the country. We make a few extracts from his articles.

Since its admission, its growth and prosperity has been unparalleled in history. Until after the war its growth was slow, but since then, and especially during the past ten years, its growth has been wonderful. In 1855 its population was only 8,501; in 1860, it was 107,206; in 1870, it was 364,399, and in 1880, it reached nearly 1,000,000, and is now probably nearly 1,500,000. Kansas would make about two States the size of Indiana, being 200 miles wide and over 400 miles long. In the main the surface is rolling, with a gentle slope from the west to the east. The western border of the State is 3,000 feet above the sea, while the eastern border is but 1,000. In the main the State is abundantly watered. The soil is fine, being a rich black loam, ranging in depth from two to twenty-five feet. In general there is a succession of fertile prairies, rich valleys, and grass-covered hills and knolls, and to the eye a garden spot and an ideal "sunny land."

To the visitor and prospector the sublime faith of the resident in the present and future of Kansas is a matter of wonderment. With the strong expressions of confidence that he hears on all sides, at all times and places, surely this must be the garden spot. Faith and hope seem to be the prominent features in the resident of Kansas, and to this in a large degree is due the rapid growth of the State. The person who will tell you any of the drawbacks of the country is an exception. The confidence of every person in the future greatness of their State, and their particular locality especially, is a sort of mania. They talk it and preach it until they really believe that impossibilities will become possibilities.

Excepting the extreme western portion, the State is well watered by never-failing streams, and the rainfall, formerly quite scant, is increasing every year, and in some localities has been too great. The tilling of the soil, tree-planting, railroads, fires and smoke from the dwellings, etc., it is thought, greatly contribute and is the real cause of the increase in the rainfall which is yearly making portions of the State productive, formerly barren and practically worthless.

The visitor cannot fail to notice the great difference in the atmosphere, and he breathes it with as much relish as he would quaff clear, cool spring water on a hot summer's day. Upon arising in the morning and going forth in the air you feel much more invigorated and refreshed than in this country.

The seasons being equal, the yield in Kansas of the same products is much larger than here, and when we talk of high freight charges, we should remember this. What the Kansas farmer loses in freight he gains over the Eastern in yield. Not only does he gain in this but he can till a greater quantity of land and much easier than the eastern farmer. He feeds but one, two or three months in the year, while our farmers feed five, six and seven. He has cheap land, and if he selected wisely, has no waste or wet land. The expense of fencing is lighter, feed is cheap, he can do all his work with machinery, labor is cheap. He need not fertilize his land unless he wishes, but it will pay him to do so. The use of a fertilizer is plainly discernable on the strongest land, yet a relative had a field which had been in corn for twelve consecutive years without fertilizing, with no perceptible decrease in the crop. The soil will stand a drouth much longer than that here. After a few years cultivation, clover, timothy and blue grass grow luxuriantly. The tame grasses start and grow much earlier than the wild.

Mr. Starr refers to bad water in places. There is bad water in Kansas just as there is in Indiana and in every other State. But there is good water in Kansas and a great deal of it. No person, that will take a little time to study the country need ever be troubled with bad water. And even where it is not good, as Mr. S. observes, it improves with the cultivation and use of the land. We have found as good water in Kansas as in any other part of the country.

Blake's Weather Predictions.

A few weeks ago our readers were informed that because Mr. Blake had copyrighted his paper, we were not at liberty to publish his weather articles without his consent. That consent has been obtained. Mr. Blake is not exchanging with other papers because in his peculiar field he does not need many papers, and what he does need he gets the same as any other subscriber. His name is on the KANSAS FARMER list, and we receive *The Future* in the same way. But we have made arrangements with Mr. Blake by which we are authorized for one year at least to publish any article found in his paper, so that there will be no embarrassment on that account in the near future.

We take occasion again to say that we do not pretend to vouch for the correctness of any of these weather predictions; but they are interesting reading and most people like it even though they have no faith in it. But aside from all matters of faith we do believe that weather and climatic conditions in general are caused by cosmic influences and not by forces acting within and out from the earth alone. The moon, the sun, the planets, and perhaps the nearest fixed stars, exert more or less influence upon the atmosphere and the water of the earth. If this be true it does away with all those weather theories which are based upon periodic similarities, that is, certain peculiarities of weather being repeated every five or ten or twenty or fifty years. The reason is, that the heavenly bodies revolve at different distances from the earth, their periods of revolution vary in duration, and they are continually changing and interchanging their relative positions. Prof. Blake's philosophy is based upon what he regards as ascertained influences of the solar system upon the earth, and in connection with them he considers the topography and the physical geography of the earth. Believing, as we do, that he is on the right road to weather science, we take interest in what he says in that direction.

A Drouth Predicted.

Prof. Blake, in *The Future* for July, enlarges upon the drouth predicted by him some time ago. He says: "Last month I published the predictions for the entire summer, which will be found on the fourth page of this number. For July it is needless to say anything for the Pacific coast, as every one knows this is the dry season there; though they will have some rain in places there, more especially in the mountains and on the North Pacific coast. East of the Rocky mountains there will continue to be streaks and spots of rain which will diminish through the month of July; and the patches of drouth, which have been scattered through the Southern and far Western States, as well as in some of the Northern and Eastern States during May and June, will gradually spread till the first of August, by which time the drouth will be general, and the places which will then have rain enough will be exceptions instead of the rule.

"But the drouth will not reach its greatest intensity till the middle of September, by which time those crops which had not mostly matured before the drouth was fairly started will be beyond redemption, except in a few spots and streaks which will have had rain enough to mature the crops; and as these will be exceptions, the wisest course is to prepare for a general drouth; and then those who are fortunate enough to be within the exceptions will be better off than they expected, while the rest of us will not be disappointed, as the scorching drouth will

be just what we have expected and prepared for.

"I think that so much of the spring wheat as was put in very early will make a fair crop, but that much of it was put in too late to escape the great heat and drouth in July and August.

"As to the corn crop, I see no salvation for it. Even that which was planted very early as I advised last winter and spring will be cut short, though it will make fair corn; while that planted the last of May and in June will be dried up before it is in tassel, except in a few places which will be visited by the local storms.

"The drouth will cut the cotton, tobacco and many other crops short. In fact a drouth is more damaging to the country at large than all the rains and tornadoes of the worst season can possibly be.

"There is no danger of early frosts this fall. Killing frosts will not come till late, and when they do come they will find that the killer (drouth) has anticipated them.

"The summer will be an intensely hot one till October, and if cholera gets a start in America this year it will probably spread rapidly.

"I think that the general average of all crops in the United States, east of the Rocky mountains, except winter wheat, will be from 25 to 40 per cent. below the average, which will leave no exportable surplus."

The editor of this paper, ran off a few days ago, and before returning had gone over Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, and the best corn he saw anywhere on the trip was in Kansas. No better crops of any kind than we have in this State were seen, but as to corn, that was way ahead of all.

We are in receipt of a copy of the proceedings of the twelfth annual meeting of the Iowa State Breeders' Association, held at Waverly last December. The report contains 266 pages without the index, and most of them are filled with excellent matter relating to different departments of the breeder's business. Some of the addresses are very good.

Mr. Morrison, a Scottish gentleman living on Fillmore street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, has some gooseberries that measure an inch in long diameter and nearly as much in short diameter. They are Warrington, chiefly, and from plants brought from Scotland, and it may be added that the same variety of plants produce the same size of berries in the "old country."

A singular case occurred recently at Clinton, Ky. A Cairo dispatch of the 22d inst says that George O. Daniels, of Clinton, had been ill for several months, and last Wednesday, to all appearances, died. The remains were incased in a casket, where they remained twenty-four hours, awaiting the arrival of relatives to attend the funeral. At midnight Thursday, the watchers who surrounded the coffin were startled by a deep groan emanating from the coffin, and all but one, a German, named Wabbaking, rushed from the room. Wabbaking remained, and as the groans and sighs continued, he raised the coffin lid and saw at a glance that Daniels was alive, and then seizing the body he placed it upright. A few spasmodic gasps and a shudder, and the corpse spoke. The relatives returned to find the man sitting in a chair, and conversing with reasonable strength. Daniels claimed to have been perfectly conscious of everything which passed around him, but says that he was unable to move a muscle.

Inquiries Answered.

CATERPILLARS.—One of the best methods of removing caterpillars from branches and leaves that they are eating is, to hunt them and kill them by rubbing them between two flattened sticks or boards, or shake the leaves violently and knock the caterpillars off to the ground and then tramp them.

CARP.—We see in your May number something about carp fish raising. Please tell us where we can get them. We want to try to get some, as we have a place to make a pool and a work on the culture of the same.

—Write to Hon. S. Fee, Wamego, Kas., State Fish Commissioner.

STRAW AS FEED.—To settle a dispute please state in your next which contains the most nutriment for feeding purposes, a ton of oat straw or a ton of wheat straw.

—If both are cleanly thrashed and other things equal, wheat straw is the best feed. As to amount of nutriment, there is too little difference to talk about, but stock do better on wheat straw than on oat straw.

INSECTS.—The best insecticide thus far discovered is London purple, one pound in a barrel of water. Keep well stirred and spray on the plants. For small quantities use the same proportion, an ounce of purple to an ordinary bucket full of water. It may be showered on the plants with a whitewash brush or a broom corn wisp. Any way to get it on the leaves and tender branches. But remember it is poison. The writer of this had a favorite young Honey locust tree (thornless) that insects took possession of and were eating of the terminal buds of every branch on the tree. One complete showering and dipping of the branches in a purple solution, stopped their work. The tree is backward, but is now growing vigorously again.

Patents to Kansas People.

The following is a list of patents granted Kansas people for the week ending June 26th, 1886; prepared from the official records of the Patent office by Mr. J. C. Higdon, solicitor of patents, Diamond building, Kansas City, Mo.:

Painting machine—Reuben Quatermas, of Moline.
Broom machine—George H. Baldwin, of Grand Summit.
Car coupling—Moses Kay, of Rosedale.
Cartridge holder—Milan S. Barker, of Wellington.
Band cutter and feeder—John A. Coulter, of Leanna.

The following were reported for last week:

Clock-work exhibiting device—Joseph P. Wilson, Centralia.
Roller gate hinge—Geo. N. Crichton, Parsons.
Automatic wagon brake—Geo. Denny, La Cygne.
Automatic grain-weighing and registering machine—Robert S. Gabbey, Rossville.
Electric belt for body wear—G. A. Wright, Concordia.
Truss—John R. Jones, Emporia.
Adding machine—Peter T. Lindholm, Lin dsborg.
Reversible car seat—Charles H. Woodmansee, Norton.

Wool Market—St. Louis.

Messrs. Hagey & Wilhelm write: "Our wool market continues excited and active with more buyers than sellers, and prices well sustained. Our sales for the week were at the following prices and demand much heavier than the supply:

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.
Choice, $\frac{3}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ -blood.....24a26
Medium.....22a24
Low medium.....19a21
Light fine.....20a21
Heavy fine.....18a20
Carpet.....14a17
Common, burry and heavy.....16a19
Pulled.....16a19

The *Capital* says there are now 500 inmates in the Topeka insane asylum, and 120 people are employed. The asylum has just laid in a supply of \$12,000 worth of groceries and dry goods, which will probably last about six months. About thirty acres of garden truck was planted this spring, which will supply the asylum with vegetables.

Babcock Stock Farm catalogue is the finest piece of work of the kind we ever saw. It is a book of 179 pages, heavy paper, excellent print, with pictures of Holstein and Aberdeen, Angus and

Galloway cattle, gotten up in the highest style of the printer's and lithographer's art. The entire herd has been transferred from Hornellsville, N. Y., to Terra Cotta, Ellsworth county, Kansas. When any of our readers want to buy good stock of the breeds named, they ought to visit this herd.

Letter from Osborne County.

Kansas Farmer:

The drouth which threatened disaster to summer crops was broken a few days ago by a generous outpouring from the clouds. Its duration was about five weeks, and I think there has never been a drouth in this section of Kansas during the growing season of the same duration that has done so little damage. But for the short and light crop of oats and the poor stand of late-planted corn, no one would suspect by the appearance of things that there had been a drouth at all. The wheat, I think, was not damaged at all by it. That in cornstalks seemed rather to be improved, while all is well filled and apparently of good quality. The crop, however, is short, and will not reach over 75 per cent. of full crop.

The corn which was planted in good time and properly cared for never promised better. It continued growing right along during the drouth, and farmers had the best chance possible to keep it clean. Listed corn, however, for some reason, did not fare so well, especially that which was listed late—that is, after the 12th of May. Much of it is a very poor stand and most of it small, and has been neglected in cultivation so that weeds are gaining the mastery. The cause of the poor stand is believed to be this—that the subsoller was run too shallow, so that the ground dried out before the kernel could sprout, and in some cases the kernel sprouted but afterward died for want of moisture. The poor stand and slow growth accounts for its neglect in cultivation. On the whole, the lister in the estimation of farmers goes down about 50 per cent., while the old-fashioned planter goes up. The prospect at present for a corn crop is good where the stand is good, and as the drouth which we in the cool spring feared would come in July or August has already come, we may, I think, look forward with reasonable assurance for a sufficient supply of rain to make all the crops that are now growing.

M. MOHLER.

Downs, Kas., June 19, 1886.

On our 5th page will be found a striking and instructive illustration of the comparative worth of the various kinds of baking powders now in the market.

The *Atchison Champion* says that "Kansas has for eighteen years relied on the record of the weather kept at the State University, but Kansas is so long, east and west, that entirely different meteorological conditions may prevail at the east end and west end. For instance, Prof. Snow's record for last month makes May a wet month, exceeded in rainfall by only four Mays in eighteen years, while Sergt. Lanouette, the observer at Fort Dodge, says: 'The rainfall in May, at this point, is the lowest of any rainfall in May since the Signal office was established, of which any record is known.'

An effort is being made by interested parties to have the old rate of postage on seeds, cuttings, etc., restored. It is burdensome to both the producer and farmer. It is now really more in the interest of the express companies. At the annual meeting of the American Association of Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen last week, a committee was appointed which have formulated a plan by which they will endeavor through farmers' clubs and agricultural and horticultural societies to have Congress restore the old rate of postage—1 cent for two ounces—on plants, seeds, cuttings, etc. The committee have had a number of interviews with Congressmen and have found a very general sentiment in favor of the restoration of the old rate. All persons interested in the matter will be appealed to by the committee to use their influence in behalf of the proposition.

Horticulture.

Observations on Pear Blight.

The following bulletin of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station is from the pen of the botanist, Mr. J. C. Arthur, an occasional correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*:

The progress of the work at the station on pear blight this season has been substantial and practical. The work last year established the infectious nature of the disease. The large number of artificial inoculations made for this purpose were quite free from any danger of accidental contamination, as there was no spontaneous occurrence of the disorder in the orchard, or the immediate vicinity. This year the disease has shown itself in force, over one-third of the trees of the orchard being attacked, as well as the trees in adjoining grounds, and the nursery stock, hawthorn hedges, etc., of the vicinity. This opportune visitation has permitted a very thorough study of the progress of the disease in its virulent form.

Last year's work, as well as that of Prof. Burrill, in Illinois, some time since, indicated that the disease does not, as a rule, spread from limb to limb, and we have now discovered the reason why it does not, and what is more important, have found out the manner and time of its real attack upon the tree—when it first finds entrance into the tissues and begins the work of destruction.

While taking a stroll the last day of June a solitary hawthorn shrub was met, with the larger part of the leaves brown and dead. Its odd appearance attracted attention, and a close inspection indicated that it was suffering from blight, a conclusion fully corroborated by a subsequent microscopic examination. In all cases the blighting had evidently begun at the ends of the branches, and largely at the ends of the short spurs along the sides of the limbs. These spurs usually terminate in one or more clusters of flowers in the hawthorn, which at that time had long passed, and on the uninjured parts had matured into fruit fully two-thirds grown. On the diseased spurs, however, the dead flowers had not perceptibly developed beyond the condition at flowering. Here was surely a significant fact. The blight must have attacked these parts not later than the period of flowering, which this year was from the middle to the 20th of May. The germs found a favorable place of entrance through the moist surface inside the flower, and from that point passed down the flower stalk into the branch, and so on, killing the tissues as it progressed. In cases where it did not find entrance in this way, it had attacked those shoots of the present season which were making the most vigorous growth, as the length of the internodes and the number of partially-grown leaves on the dying portion readily showed. Subsequent inspection of several untrimmed hawthorn hedges near the station confirmed all that has been said above, both in regard to the behavior and extent of the disease.

The orchard was at once carefully gone over, and evidences of blight were found in no less than one-third of the trees. The following varieties were among the blighted ones: Bartlett, Buffum, Doyenne, Boussock, Flemish Beauty, Mt. Vernon, Seckel, Sheldon and White Doyenne. In fact the blight seemed no respecter of varieties so far as our assortment was concerned, for all kinds on one side of the orchard were touched, while almost every tree on the opposite side remained free. It was found that in many instances the entry had been made through the

flowers as in the hawthorn, but more often through the growing tip of a branch. An armful of blighted branches from Kieffer pears, which are not found in our orchard, were brought me on July 24th as badly blighted as one often sees.

The blighted branches were removed with pruning shears on July 1st, by a day laborer who was none too keen-eyed. Ten days afterward the orchard seemed far more blighted than at first, and in many instances it had struck at the bodies of the larger limbs, and in one instance at the trunk below the limbs.

There was now a marked difference in the amount of blight showing on the several varieties. The Bartlett led them all, some of the larger trees being so much affected that when the diseased branches were removed there was but little of the top left.

At first this was puzzling. A careful study of the case, however, furnished a solution. Although all had probably taken the blight about equally, yet it had spread through the tissues at very different rates in the different varieties. The Bartlett showed itself the most susceptible. The apparently rapid blighting of large limbs was readily traced to the incursions of the disease through the short spurs near their bases. In the less susceptible varieties the disease had not traveled the whole length of the spur at the time of the first pruning, and was therefore all removed. In the most susceptible kinds it had gone the whole length of the spur and already entered the large limb when the spur was cut away. Here it did not take long to girdle the limb, prevent the passage of sap, and thus practically kill it. In the single instance where blight occurred on the trunk of a tree below the branches, it was perfectly evident that it had entered through a vigorous young shoot that had started out at that point this spring. The failure to cut it away before the blight reached to the trunk cost us the entire tree.

In addition to the out-of-door observations, a very extended course of experiments in the house has been carried on. It is only necessary to refer to these in the present connection in order to mention the artificial cultivation of the germs of the blight. These have been grown in sterilized infusions of corn meal, hay, barnyard manure, green fruits, starch, etc. The important point is that they will live and thrive outside the tree in dead organic substances.

These are the facts. They explain the phenomena of pear blight in this way. The disease is due to living germs. These germs can live and multiply indefinitely in any damp spot where there is decomposing vegetable matter. From such places they are raised into the air when dry, or carried up by moisture. From the air they lodge upon the trees, and when the conditions are favorable, pass into tissues and cause the blight. The conditions referred to are in general (1) very tender tissues, such as are found within the flowers and at the ends of expanding shoots in spring, and (2) a moist atmosphere. No varieties are entirely blight-proof, but the disease spreads so slowly in some that they receive little injury, especially when not making too rapid growth. The reason why the blight, when seen in July and later, does not pass directly from one limb to another, or from one tree to another, is because in the first place the germs cannot escape, being confined by the bark, or else escape in a viscid exudation which holds them firmly together, and in the second place there are very few places on the tree at this time of the year where the surface

tissues are sufficiently tender for them to find an entrance.

Does not all this suggest some thoughts regarding preventives and remedies? Do not force the trees into too rapid growth by heavy fertilizing or otherwise. Place no confidence in sulphur, lime, or washes and application of any sort. Promptly remove every trace of the disease a foot or more below the lowest spot where it shows, and burn the branches.

Preparation of Large Trees for Moving.

The span of human life in the present era of the world's existence, even in the case of those who live to be old, is of short duration compared with that of trees, the progress of which to a state of maturity is proportionally so much slower than that of man, that those who plant small trees do not live long enough to see much of the effect they produce. In the case of that favorite fruit, the pear, it used to be said that those who plant them plant for their heirs, and with the ordinary kind of trees planted to give effect or shelter there is still longer to wait. To shorten time in waiting is the manifest object of those who go to the trouble of planting large trees instead of little ones in the grounds about their dwellings or other conspicuous places, where the presence of such are required. Where work of this kind has to be done, it often happens that enough forethought is not brought to bear on the proceedings. In place of taking the precaution to previously prepare the trees by trenching round them, and severing the roots to within a movable compass, so as to admit of a season's growth before they are taken up, they are at once transferred from where they have been growing for perhaps a score of years or more with their roots unchecked in any way; the result of which is, that the progress made for a year or two afterward is not near so much as it would be if the roots had been previously shortened back in the way named. The omission of this timely preparation of trees that are to be transplanted when much above the ordinary planting size is the less excusable when it is remembered how little labor cutting in the roots as described involves. To the too frequent absence of judgment and reasonable care in moving trees that have attained considerable size is attributable the failures that occur, and that have led many to the conclusion that it is better to plant small trees and wait for them to grow up, even in positions where it is desirable to have such as would give effect at once. In the case of deciduous kinds of a size such as under notice, and that are intended for removal next autumn or winter, the sooner the root-shortening preparation is now completed the better, before there is any appreciable movement in the buds. With evergreens it is better to defer this work until the time that the drying March winds are over, especially in cases where the trees are large and in vigorous condition, as with such the root-severance necessary is proportionally more felt than with smaller examples.—*T. Baines, in Gardeners' Chronicle.*

Pruning Roses.

Another preliminary to general pruning should yet be attended to, and that is the thinning out of all weakly or ex-

hausted shoots all over the rose bush or tree. By removing these first the shoots that need cutting back will be more easily reached, and the degree of such cutting may be readily and wisely determined. The removal of all weakly shoots will also help to prolong the life, augment the vigor, and enhance the beauty of our roses. As to the actual degree and amount of pruning in so far as it relates to the cutting back of last year's wood, so much latitude must be allowed and is claimed by every rosarian, that no hard-and-fast rules can be laid down. The safest and the likeliest to avoid controversy, and perhaps the one on the whole the most useful, is to let every one be persuaded in his own mind of the rightness and reasonableness of his practice. The experienced rosarian, while ever ready to learn, looks back along the highways and byways of his past success, and repeats his prunings on the same lines as led to them. But these were not measured out by eyes in number or inches in length, but rather by the eagle eyes of observation—common sense and knowledge controlled by sympathy and affection. The novice may be told that he may cut his young shoots back, ranging over the wide area of from two inches to twenty inches, and be equally right in both his prunings. The majority of roses grown for the perfection of their individual blooms, such, for example, as the major number of Hybrid Perpetuals and Teas, may be pruned back from one inch to six inches, three being a fair average. Again, the weaker the roses, prune them the harder and the closer; the stronger, prune them the less and the longer.—*Vick's Magazine.*

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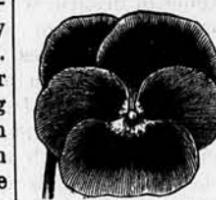
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Energetic, reliable men who can devote their entire time and attention to the work. The business easily learned, previous experience not necessary. Growers of a complete assortment of Fruits and Ornamentals, including the wonderful new iron-clad plum *Martana*. Fifty-second year. 300 acres.
STARK NURSERIES, Louisiana, Mo.

NURSERY STOCK--FALL 1886.

THE OLD AND RELIABLE SYRACUSE NURSERIES. COME TO THE FRONT FOR THE FALL OF 1886
With the choicest Stock of their Specialties, STANDARD APPLES, STD. and DWARF PEARS, PLUMS and CHERRIES, ever offered to the public, all Young, Thrifty and Well Rooted. Also a very superior assortment of GENERAL NURSERY STOCK, both FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL, including all the popular ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS and ROSES. All Nurserymen and Dealers are cordially invited to inspect this superior stock or correspond with us, before placing their Orders for the coming Fall.
[When writing always mention this paper.] **SMITHS, POWELL & LAMB, Syracuse, N. Y.**

The Poultry Yard.

Care of Fowls.

A writer in the *Tribune and Farmer* gives these suggestions:

This is my plan for hatching, says a correspondent of the *Indiana Farmer*: Take a box, say 12 inches square, put in dry sawdust till about half full, then take some fine litter or straw, and make a good nest on this, not too deep, or the eggs will pile up in the nest too much. This is the way to keep the hen from breaking her eggs. Some may say those large hens break their eggs. I don't believe. It is jumping down on them in the nest, when the nest is at the bottom of a barrel or deep box. It is of great importance to have clean, fresh eggs. As all depends on this, gather your eggs as soon as laid; then keep them from chilling and dampness. Put from 16 to 24 under each hen, according to size and the season. When hatched, let the chicks stay in the nest as short a time as possible. Take them out, and put them into a box about 24 inches square, with a coop attached, so that it can be moved about from place to place with ease. Don't give too much feed while young. Give cooked feed, soaked in sour milk for 24 hours. Feed them three times a day, and give plenty of clean water. Occasionally give pepper, ginger, iron rust, plenty of gravel, and keep the chicks inside until the dew is all gone. Do this, and keep them out of all rain, and I will insure that you will have no gapes, nor cholera, nor death by any disease. We raised 400 last year with this treatment, without gapes or cholera.

Don't dispute with me, but try the plan, and then say what is the result. Do not let small and large run together. The large will tramp on and starve the small ones to death. Put about 30 chicks with each hen in the hen-box and coop, until weaned, then put 100, all of the same size, together in a good, dry, warm roosting-place. I am a farmer, and have six small houses or pens for my fowls to roost in. The houses are six by eight feet square, with roosts up from the ground. When large enough to get on, they go upon them; if not, they sit upon the dry ground. I have a picket fence around each house, about 25 feet square, to keep all in their own places when fed. This is my own plan—my own device. We farmers don't build like the city fanciers. We cannot afford the expense. All my pens and coops would not cost \$50.

Roosting Out-of-Doors.

Places for roosting out-of-doors may be provided now for fowls, to good purpose, says the *Poultry Monthly*. The advantages of this plan are not generally appreciated. But if breeders will so arrange the summer perching places for their poultry, the stock will be all the better for it. These roosts may be temporarily put up contiguous to the hen-house, in a shady corner, where the birds will quickly avail themselves of the comforts of this mode—in the open air—upon the hot summer nights we have in most parts of our country for three or four months.

A roof of boards, or a frame upon which a single thickness of common tarred paper may be stretched, eight or ten feet wide, will answer all useful purposes. This keeps the fowls sheltered from rain and showers, and it serves to prevent the breeding of lice in the houses, in hot weather, in very large measure. It is next to impossible to keep your stock free from this nuisance in summer time, if you compel them to huddle upon the old roosts they

are accustomed to perch on during the winter and spring, when they must of necessity be housed. And while they are by this means rendered far more comfortable, outside, they are also saved from the danger of contracting disease, in closer in-door quarters. We therefore commend this simple plan to all who keep any quantity of fowls, young or old, since they are thus afforded clear breathing space, they enjoy the open air far better, and in every way this mode will conduce to their health and general thrift.

It is better to have no sides at all to these summer roosting-places. A roof is sufficient. If the fowls are accustomed to the free air of heaven, and become inured to the winds, they will be in no more danger of injury from this source than are the free wild birds.

In the care of eggs while waiting for hatching a place is preferred that is neither hot nor cold, damp nor dry. If the eggs are to be kept but a little while, turning them every day will answer, a box or basket being sufficient.

Nervous Debilitated Men

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, terms, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

HEADACHE

POSITIVELY CURED.

Thousands of cases of sick and nervous headache are cured every year by the use of Turner's Treatment. Mrs. Gen. Augustus Wilson, of Parsons, Kas., who was appointed by the Governor and State of Kansas lady commissioner to the World's Fair at New Orleans, says: "Turner's Treatment completely cured me, and I think it has no equal for curing all symptoms arising from a disordered stomach or from nervous debility. For female complaints there is nothing like it."

To the Women!

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

Nervousness!

Whether caused from overwork of the brain or imprudence, is speedily cured by Turner's Treatment. In hundreds of cases one box has effected a complete cure. It is a special specific and sure cure for young and middle aged men and women who are suffering from nervous debility or exhausted vitality, causing dimness of sight, aversion to society, want of ambition, etc. For

Dyspepsia!

Strengthening the nerves and restoring vital power this discovery has never been equaled. Ladies and gentlemen will find TURNER'S TREATMENT pleasant to take, sure and permanent in its action. Each package contains over one month's treatment. The Treatment, with some late discoveries and additions, has been used for over thirty years by Dr. Turner in St. Louis, in private and hospital practice. Price Turner's Treatment, per package, \$1; three packages \$2, sent prepaid on receipt of price. Thousands of cases of diseases mentioned above have been cured with one package, and knowing as we do its wonderful curative effects, the Treatment having been used in private practice for over thirty years in St. Louis, we will give the following written guarantee: With each order for three boxes, accompanied by \$2, we will send our written guarantee to refund the money if the Treatment does not effect a cure. Send money by postal note or at our risk. Address E. L. Blake & Co., Sixth and Market Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Crab Orchard WATER.

4 THE LIVER. THE KIDNEYS. THE STOMACH. THE BOWELS. 4

A POSITIVE CURE FOR

3 DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, SICK HEADACHE 3

Dose:—One to two teaspoonsful. Genuine CRAB ORCHARD SALTS in sealed packages at 10 and 20c. No genuine Salts sold in bulk.

Crab Orchard Water Co., Props. S. N. JONES, Manager, Louisville, Ky.

The Great Renovator

Used by prominent and endorsed by physicians all over the world. The only remedy that acts on all of the great organs of the human system.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup

FOR THE CURE OF FEVER and ACUE Or CHILLS and FEVER, AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of KENT'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient. Use no other.

DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, BULL'S WORM DESTROYER, The Popular Remedies of the Day.

Principal Office, 831 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

TOPEKA Medical and Surgical INSTITUTE



This institution was Established Fourteen Years Ago, and is incorporated under the State laws of Kansas. During that time it has done a flourishing business and made many remarkable cures. The Institute is provided with the very best facilities for treating every kind of physical deformity, such as Hip-Joint Disease, Club Foot, Wry Neck and Spinal Curvature, having a skilled workman who makes every appliance required in arthroscopic surgery. Incipient Cancer cured, and all kinds of tumors removed. Diseases of the Blood and Nervous System successfully treated. Nose, Throat and Lung Diseases, if curable, All forms of Female Weakness relieved. Tape-Worm removed in from one to four hours. All Chronic and Surgical Diseases scientifically and successfully treated.

PATIENTS TREATED AT HOME. Correspondence solicited. Consultation free. Send for circular and private list of questions. DRs. MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE, No. 26 East Sixth street, TOPEKA, KAS.

RUPTURE

RELIEVED AND CURED

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

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

CAN YOU DO IT?

Every one dividing the white space in the square in four sections, each the same size and shape, and inclose 15 cents, will get one of these PRIZES: 50 Sheets Note Paper; 50 Envelopes; 25 Amateur Papers; 25 Nice Cards. All of above, 50 cents.

Small Printing Outfits. Circular free.

R. L. ZERBE, 188 W. Fifth St., CINCINNATI, O.

The Line selected by the U. S. Govt to carry the Fast Mail.

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5,000 MILES IN THE SYSTEM, With Elegant Through Trains containing Pullman Palace Sleeping, Dining and Chair Cars, between the following prominent cities without change:

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Over 400 Elegantly Equipped Passenger Trains running daily over this perfect system, passing into and through the important cities and towns in the great States of ILLINOIS, IOWA, MISSOURI, KANSAS, NEBRASKA, COLORADO, MINNESOTA.

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

Daily Trains via this Line between KANSAS CITY, LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON, ST. JOSEPH and DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, OMAHA, SIOUX CITY, ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS. KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, ST. JOSEPH and QUINCY, HANNIBAL and CHICAGO, Without Change.

J. F. BARNARD, GEN'L MGR., K. C., ST. J. & C. B. & H. & ST. J., ST. JOSEPH. A. C. DAWES, GEN'L PASS. AGT., K. C., ST. J. & C. B. & H. & ST. J., ST. JOSEPH.

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SELECTED SHORE MACKEREL IN PAILS



25 MACKEREL IN THIS PAIL GUARANTEED

TRASK'S SELECTED SHORE MACKEREL

APPETIZING

Best Eating on Earth! YOUR GROCER FOR THEM.

TRASK'S ARE THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE! Take no other Brand.

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 price of one paper.

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MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS

PUREST & BEST MUSICAL TONE, GREATEST EXCELLENCE AND DURABILITY. THE MASON & HAMLIN COMPANY PLEDGE THEMSELVES THAT EVERY PIANO OF THEIR MAKE SHALL ILLUSTRATE THAT VERY HIGHEST EXCELLENCE WHICH HAS ALWAYS CHARACTERIZED THEIR ORGANS. CATALOGUE WITH FULL DESCRIPTION FREE.



ONE HUNDRED STYLES, ADAPTED TO ALL USES FROM THE SMALLEST, YET HAVING THE MASON & HAMLIN CHARACTERISTIC. AT \$22. UP TO \$900. ETC.

J. H. LYMAN 255 KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA, KANSAS. Send for Catalogues, Price Lists and Terms.

The Busy Bee.

Can Italian Bees be Kept in Cities or in Towns?

I have often been asked the above question. In reply, I can in all confidence answer in the affirmative, and say that many who are closely confined to office work, ladies as well as gentlemen, can keep a few stands of bees at their homes in city or town. Oftentimes bees are kept in the garret of a residence, which, if of easy access and in movable frame hives, would be quite desirable as well as of much profit. I have known bees to pay well when kept and managed in good hives as above; but when placed in a room to shift for themselves and let go without proper attention, they are usually a failure. A gentleman of my acquaintance has been keeping bees for many years in a city of eighty-five thousand inhabitants, and has made them pay good dividends. Also several ladies of my acquaintance are now keeping bees in towns and country villages, some of whom are making money besides a good living in keeping bees and producing honey for the market. Some have become quite skeptical as to keeping bees as a permanent employment, to whom I say that there is no danger of overdoing the bee business, from the fact that honey is finding its way into many families who can not keep bees, as well as in many parts of Europe. Our American honey is preferable to their own production and brings a better price. It is also used as a medicine, and is largely used in preparing many of the cough syrups. In a word, I hardly believe that an overproduction will ever be realized. Hence I recommend all who can keep a few stands of bees to do so, as it is much easier to thus procure a nice dish of honey for your own table than to go out on the market and purchase. Not only so, but you thus become a public benefactor, aiding the industries of our country to make a good showing to the world, as well as teaching the young and rising generation habits of industry, which no doubt would be the means of saving many a parent sad heart aches, and make better men and women of our children, fitting them for good society, and not let them go, as many do, unemployed and finally land in a jail or penitentiary. Bees are well calculated to teach all who desire to take lessons from nature's grand school, habits of industry as well as economy, all of which are essential to the prosperity of a home. Try keeping bees on a small scale, and learn the business of properly managing a few stands at first and increase your stock as you become more conversant with their habits, and thus build up a business you need not be ashamed of, and you will find by careful managing that they will pay you from 50 to 100 per cent. annually. I do not desire to lead any reader astray. You should take good advice and start carefully.—*J. M. H., in Ohio Poultry Journal.*

To Threshermen.

I have for sale a second-hand Aultman & Taylor steam threshing outfit, thoroughly overhauled, repainted, and almost equal to new, which I will trade for land or cattle or sell on good terms to the right party.
Address S. H. PATRICK,
1311 W. 13th St., Kansas City, Mo.

A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* says: "Any man who says, 'Put tarred paper around your trees, doesn't know his business. I can kill more trees with tarred paper than all the mice or rabbits in the country can kill."

Electro-thermal, vapor and hot air baths at 247 Kansas avenue. DR. MCINTYER.

Tired, Languid and Dull
Exactly expresses the condition of thousands of people at this season. The depressive effects of warm weather, and the weak condition of the body, can only be corrected by the use of a reliable tonic and blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Why suffer longer when a remedy is so close at hand? Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now. It will give you untold wealth in health, strength and energy.

A Kentucky breeder of running stock lately paid \$10,000 for the dam of a crack colt to use for breeding purposes.

Farm Loans.

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

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, June 28, 1886.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 1,200, shipments 800. Market active and 5a10c higher. Good to choice shipping 4 85a5 30, common to fair 4 00a4 65, butchers steers 3 50a4 25, cows and heifers 2 25a3 40, Texans 2 25a4 50.

HOGS—Receipts 4,300, shipments none. Market active and a shade higher. Butchers best heavy 4 50a4 70, mixed 4 10a4 50, light 4 20a4 40.

SHEEP—Receipts 200, shipments none. Market stronger on good sheep. Range, 2 25a4 25.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:
CATTLE—Receipts 6 300, shipments 3,900. Market strong and a shade higher. Shipping steers, 950 to 1,500 lbs., 3 75a5 40; stockers and feeders 2 50a4 40; cows, bulls and mixed, 2 00a4 00; bulk 2 75a3 10, through Texas cattle 3 00a4 00.
HOGS—Receipts 35 000, shipments 7,000. Market slow early, but closed strong. Rough and mixed, 4 15a4 55, packing and shipping 4 25a4 65, light 4 20a4 40, skips 2 50a3 65.

SHEEP—Receipts 3,000, shipments 1,000. Market steady. Natives 2 00a4 40, Texans 2 75a3 75.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts 1,101. The market was a shade stronger. Good to choice 4 50a4 80, common to medium 3 90a4 40, stockers 2 75a3 40, feeders 3 50a4 00, cows 2 00a3 25.

HOGS—Receipts 7,238, shipments 3,676. The market opened slow, closing strong and active at Saturday's prices. Good to choice 4 35a4 50, common to medium 4 00a4 30.

SHEEP—Receipts none, shipments 7. Market steady. Good to choice 2 50a3 00, common to medium 1 50a2 25.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—Active and slow. No. 2 red, cash, 80c; July, 73³/₄a74c.

CORN—Very dull. No. 2 mixed, cash, 31¹/₄c.

OATS—No trading. Cash, 29¹/₄c bid.

RYE—Nominal.

BARLEY—No market.

Chicago.

WHEAT—Market quiet and easy. June, 72¹/₄a72³/₄c; July, 72³/₄a73c.

CORN—Dull and easy. Cash, 34³/₄a34¹/₂c; June, 34¹/₂a34¹/₂c.

OATS—Trading was quiet but steady. Cash, 26³/₄c.

RYE—Quiet. No. 2, 58c.

BARLEY—Dull. No. 2, 50a53c.

FLAX SEED—Steady. No. 2, 1 08¹/₂c.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts 3,000 bus., shipments 3,000 bus., in store 192,000 bus. Market lower. No 2 red, cash, 55c bid, 59c asked; July, 57c bid, 59c asked; No. 2 soft, cash, 65c bid; No. 2 soft winter cash, 65c.

CORN—Receipts 500 bus., shipments 4,000 bus., in store 114,000 bus. Market lower. No. 2 cash, 25c; July, 25³/₄c.

OATS—July, 22c bid.

HAY—New, 7 00; old, weak; fancy small baled, 6 00; large baled, 5 00; medium, 3 00a4 00; common, 2 00a3 00.

BUTTER—Receipts light and demand good for fancy. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 14c; good, 10 a12c; fine dairy in single package lots, 10c; store-packed do., 6a7c; common, 4c.

CHEESE—Full cream 9¹/₄c, part skim flats 7a8c, Young America 10c, Kansas 5a7c.

PROVISIONS—Job lots usually ¹/₄c higher. Sugar cured hams 11c, breakfast bacon 9c, dried beef 10c, dry salt clear rib sides 5 60, long clear sides 5 50, shoulders 5 25, short clear sides 5 85, smoked clear rib sides 6 10, long clear sides 6 00, shoulders 6 00, short clear sides 6 35.

HAGEY & WILHELM,

WOOL

Commission Merchants

ST. LOUIS, MO.

REFERENCE:

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

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

WOOL

A. J. CHILD,

209 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.,

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

Correspondence solicited.

600 Merino Sheep for Sale.

Mostly Ewes, acclimated and free from disease. I must sell as my range is all fenced.
J. C. DWELLE, Att'y at Law,
Florence, Kansas.

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The Kansas Live Stock Insurance Company,

—OF—
TOPEKA, KANSAS,

Insures Live Stock Against Death BY DISEASE OR ACCIDENT.

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

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The National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,

—OF—
SALINA, : KANSAS,

MAKES A SPECIALTY OF INSURING FARM BUILDINGS AND STOCK

Against loss by Fire, Lightning, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms.

Premium Notes in Force and Other Assets, \$125,000.

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

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Kansas Farmers' Fire Insurance Company,

—OF—
ABILENE, : : : KANSAS,

Insures Farm Property, Live Stock and Detached Dwellings

Against Fire, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms.

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

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

The Kansas Farmers' has \$1.00 to pay \$18.00 at risk; the Home, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$48.00; the Continental, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$30.00; the German, of Freeport, Ill., \$1.00 to pay \$70.00, the Burlington of Iowa, \$1.00 to pay \$78.00, and the State of Iowa has \$1.00 to pay \$78.00 at risk.

—BUY BLACK DIAMOND—

PREPARED ROOFING GUARANTEED

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

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

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1886, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker-up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up.

No persons, except citizens and householders can take up a stray. If an animal liable to be taken up, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he falls for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

Any person taking up an estray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray. If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered; also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the State of double the value of such stray.

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

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

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

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker-up may have had, and report the same on their appraisal. In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of the stray, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray.

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

Strays for week ending June 16, '86.

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

PONY--Taken up by J. L. Hodges, of Vesta tp., (P. O. Englewood), May 19, 1886, one sorrel mare pony, 14 hands high, three white feet; valued at \$20. COW--Taken up by Josiah Carvin, of Vesta tp., (P. O. Englewood), May 18, 1886, one spotted cow, some indistinct brands, no marks; valued at \$20.

Russell county--J. B. Himes, clerk.

2 FILLIES--Taken up by A. A. Houser, of Paradise tp., May 10, 1886, two brown fillies, a little white in forehead of each, one has a scar on breast and around right fore leg; valued at \$40.

Mitchell county--A. D. Moon, clerk.

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

Marion county--E. S. Walton, clerk.

PONY--Taken up by Jacob J. Harder, of Risley tp., June 7, 1886, one bay mare pony, 15 years old, letter W branded on left shoulder and hip, tips of ears cut off; valued at \$50.

Decatur county--R. W. Finley, clerk.

MULE--Taken up by Henry Clark, of Bassettville tp., one small sorrel mare mule, supposed to be 9 years old, a few white hairs on right side and on left hip; valued at \$45.

Miami county--H. A. Floyd, clerk.

MARE--Taken up by Thos. Oldham, of Valley tp., (P. O. Paola), May 30, 1886, one sorrel mare, about 15 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, star and snip on forehead, both hind legs white, no other marks or brands.

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

PONY--Taken up by J. S. Grissom, of Center tp., May 24, 1886, one roan mare pony, 3 years old, both hind feet white and white forehead, no brands; valued at \$35.

PONY--By same, one bay mare pony 3 years old, one hind foot white and the other part white, white in forehead, no brands; valued at \$35. HORSE--Taken up by J. A. Riddinger, of Center tp., May 22, 1886, one dark brown horse, 8 years old, three white feet, saddle and collar marks, bob-tail, no brands; valued at \$75.

Butler county--James Fisher, clerk.

PONY--Taken up by John H. Fox, of El Dorado tp., one bay horse pony, 8 years old, four feet high, branded with a box with a T in it and another that looks like a J with a box to it, star in forehead and white strip on nose.

Strays for week ending June 23, '86.

Thomas county--James N. Fike, Clerk.

COW--Taken up by Milton Kileman, of Barrett tp., (P. O. Quicksilver), June 7, 1886, one brindle cow, 6 years old.

Johnson county--Henry V. Chase, clerk.

MARE--Taken up by J. M. Branhan, of Aubry tp., (P. O. Aubry), one black mare, 16 or 17 years old, about 15 hands high, harness marks, right hind foot white; valued at \$25.

MARE--Taken up by John Larken, of Aubry tp., (P. O. Aubry), one bay mare, about 15 hands high, 10 years old, white spot on back, shod on left hind foot; valued at \$50.

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

COW--Taken up by Geo. B. Cox, of Dodge tp., May 26, 1886, one black and white spotted cow, 3 years old; valued at \$25.

COW--By same, one red and white spotted cow, 3 years old. STEER--Taken up by Lewis Max, of Spearville tp., June 7, 1886, one Texas steer, dark blue, 3 years old, V on left hip, B on left side. PONY--Taken up by E. Lawrence, of Spearville tp., June 8, 1886, one strawberry-roan Texas mare pony, 7 years old, M. O. on left hip and slit in left ear; valued at \$30. COLT--By same, one dun mare colt, 1 year old; valued at \$10.

Butler county--James Fisher, clerk.

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

Allen county--R. W. Duffy, clerk.

MARE--Taken up by John W. Herring, of Elm tp., May 10, 1886, one iron-gray mare, 4 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, white spot over left eye; valued at \$60.

Cowley county--S. J. Smock, clerk.

STEER--Taken up by E. P. Sowers, of Dexter tp., November 2, 1885, one black steer, white face, branded K. C. & S. on left hip and T. L. on right side; valued at \$15.

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

HEIFER--Taken up by Mrs. Louisa A. Donestone, of Schoharie, June 3, 1886, one black heifer, 2 years old, branded E. C. on left shoulder; valued at \$15.

Hodgeman county--E. E. Lawrence, clerk.

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

Miami county--H. A. Floyd, clerk.

PONY--Taken up by Z. Cook, of Valley tp., (P. O. Paola), May 23, 1886, one gray Texas pony, 14 hands high, about 10 years old, branded on left hip and back part of ham.

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

Strays for week ending June 30, '86.

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

COW--Taken up by H. O. Gatliff, of Mission tp., (P. O. Topeka), June 23, 1886, one pale red cow, slit in flap on breast, one horn broken off, about 12 years old; valued at \$30.

FILLEY--Taken up by J. C. Brown, of Topeka tp., (P. O. Topeka), June 25, 1886, one light bay filley, dark points, no other marks or spots, 2 years old; valued at \$25.

Rawlins county--Cyrus Anderson, clerk.

PONY--Taken up by G. W. Ware, of Laing tp., May 6, 1886, one brown horse pony, white spot on nose; valued at \$20.

Elk county--J. S. Johnson, clerk.

PONY--Taken up by L. Atterberry, of Pawpaw tp., May 19, 1886, one bright sorrel mare pony, three white legs up to the knee, branded on right shoulder with horseshoe with the letters CL beneath; valued at \$20.

PONY--By same, bright bay mare pony, dark mane and tail, about 6 years old, branded on the right shoulder with a horseshoe with a scar beneath the brand; valued at \$20.

HORSE--Taken up by E. B. Westwood, of Union Center tp., June 8, 1886, one dark bay horse, 16 hands high, harness marks on shoulder, small white spot in forehead, shod on front feet; valued at \$75.

MARE--By same, one light bay mare, collar marks on shoulder, a raised scar on inside of left fore foot, small rope around neck when taken up; valued at \$75.

Finney county--A. H. Burtis, clerk.

2 OXEN--Taken up by S. R. Vance, of Ivanhoe tp., one pair red work oxen, one branded O. C. on left hip, other with letter J, 3 years old.

Kiowa county--J. N. Cranford, clerk.

HEIFER--Taken up by L. D. Porter, of Wellford tp., June 9, 1886, one light red 3-year-old heifer, 44 inches high, hind feet white, under-bit in left ear, upper-bit in right ear, unknown brand on right hip, (P. O. address L. D. Porter, Dowell); valued at \$15.

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

MARE--Taken up by James E. Brown, of Superior tp., June 1, 1886, one light bay mare, about 7 years old, white spot on nose and forehead, branded with diamond and anchor on left hip and shoulder and J on right shoulder; valued at \$35.

Norton county--Jas. L. Wallace, clerk.

PONY--Taken up by R. H. Knox, of Noble tp., (P. O. Lenora), June 8, 1886, one light bay horse pony branded A. B. Y. on left hip, saddle marks; valued at \$30.

Miami county--H. A. Floyd, clerk.

PONY--Taken up by C. H. Pratt, of Wea tp., (P. O. Spring Hill), one dark iron gray mare pony, branded I C on left hip, leather halter on; valued at \$20.

Brown county--G. I. Prewitt, clerk.

2 SOWS--Taken up by John Krey, of Robinson tp., January 7, 1886, two black and white sows, supposed to be 1 1/2 years old, one has ring in nose; valued at \$15.

HORSE--Taken up by J. H. Warfel, of Morrill tp., November 16, 1885, one large bay horse, about 10 years old, nearly blind, no marks or brands; valued at \$70.

PONY--Taken up by Joseph Landhaure, of Robinson tp., June 12, 1886, one bay horse pony, 15 years old, about 15 hands high, Spanish brand on left shoulder; valued at \$15.

Douglas county--M. D. Greenlee, Dep. clerk.

PONY--Taken up by H. H. Cummings, of Clinton tp., (P. O. Belvoir), June 7, 1886, one roan mare pony, branded on left shoulder with B and bar and letter A above, and on right shoulder U; valued at \$25.

Neosho county--T. B. Limbocker, clerk.

MARE--Taken up by G. W. Cosner, of Big Creek tp., (P. O. Odense), June 2, 1886, one sorrel mare, 14 hands high, saddle marks, branded 76 on left shoulder. 3 MULES--Taken up by J. T. Lease, of Erie, June 12, 1886, three black 2-year-old mules, branded L. B.

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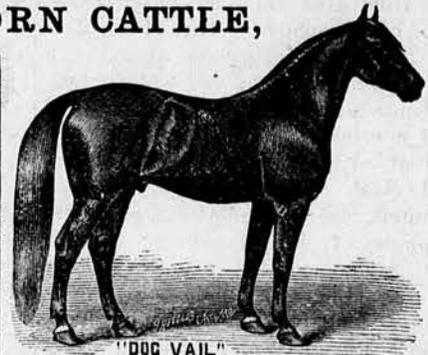
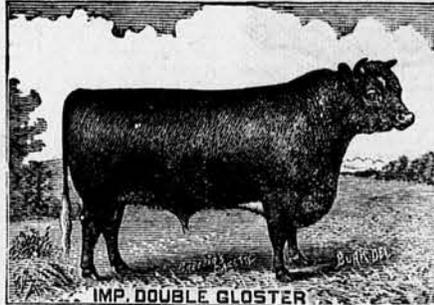
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The Veterinarian.

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

LICE ON COLT.—I have a colt that has horse lice on him. I have tried pyrethrum powder; it seemed to kill the lice, but the colt is full of nits; he bites and nips himself, and rubs till he rubs the hair off. [It is sometimes necessary to clip off the hair of colts infested with lice in order to successfully eradicate them. Continue applying the pyrethrum at intervals of a week, so as to destroy the young crop of lice formed from the eggs. Give the colt highly nourishing food and keep him in a warm place.]

MAL-ASSIMILATION.—I have a mare, five years old, which I have been driving on the road all summer. She is thin in flesh; seems to be hearty, but her hide is tight, and there is a kind of scurf under the hair. Her hair is rough. I think she is with foal (bred late). I am not driving her much now. Have been feeding her mostly on corn. She is a high-grade of the Hambletonian stock. She eats heartily but don't thrive well. [Feed the mare on bran mashes for twenty-four hours, and at the end of that time give her a physic ball, composed of 6 drachms of barbaodes aloes and 2 drachms of ginger, made into a ball with linseed meal and water. Discontinue feeding corn and give scalded food, consisting of three parts of oats, one part of bran and a handful of linseed meal. When the physic has operated, use the following powders: Sulphate of iron, 3 ounces; gentian root, 3 ounces, and licorice root, 2 ounces. Mix, and divide into twelve powders, and give one every night mixed in the scalded oats and bran.]

BRAIN AFFECTION.—I have a cow with a young calf, and she reels and almost falls when walking along, and she dodges and bats her eyes, as though some one was striking at her. When she is that way she gets worse a day or two and then gets better. She is giving a reasonable quantity of milk, which appears to be good and I use it. [The condition may arise from a number of causes, the most notable of which are indigestion, from eating large quantities of woody fiber; congestion of the brain not associated with indigestion—a humor of the brain; or perhaps the cow eating poisonous plants while at pasture. In plethoric cows, bleeding is generally practiced, but in your case we would advise the following to be given: Epsom salts, 1½ pounds; gentian root, 1 ounce; carbonate of ammonia, 1 ounce; molasses, ½ pound; ginger, 6 drachms. Give the above ingredients suspended in two quarts of cold oatmeal gruel, at one dose, until the physic acts; give the cow plenty of cold water to drink and grass to eat, but keep indoors until the effects of the physic pass off.]

PERVIOUS URACHUS.—On the 20th of May last I had a fine horse colt foaled with afterbirth adhering to it. I tied the gut 1½ inches from the colt and then cut it. In about four or five days the piece rotted off, and in a few days I noticed that the urine came from the navel. On last Sunday I clamped the navel in a small clamp, on the plan that clamps are made to castrate horses. In twenty or thirty minutes it passed water naturally. My neighbors say it cannot live. It is a new experience to me, having never heard of the like before. I would like to have the opinion of your veterinary editor as to the case, and how I should have treated it. [The colt will, in all probability, do well and make a good recovery. During fetal life there is a channel between

the bladder of the young animal and one of the envelopes forming the after-birth. In the usual course of events, when the young is born, the cord attaching the navel is either ruptured by the struggles of the young animal, or it is tied and cut by the attendant, from one and a half to three inches from the navel. This, under ordinary circumstances, is all that is required, and yours is an exceptional case in that after the sloughing the urine still continued to flow. Sometimes it is necessary to sear the part with a hot iron before the urine can be diverted to its usual channel.]

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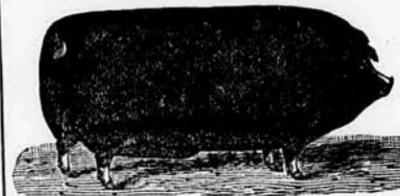
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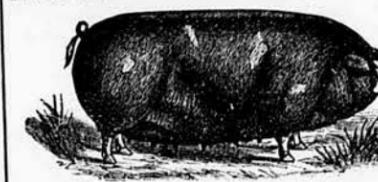
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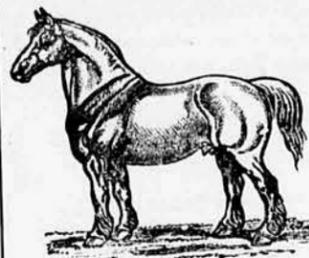
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Wellington, - - Kansas,

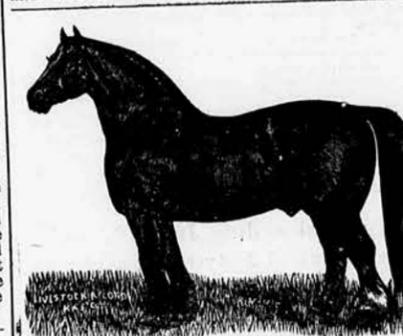


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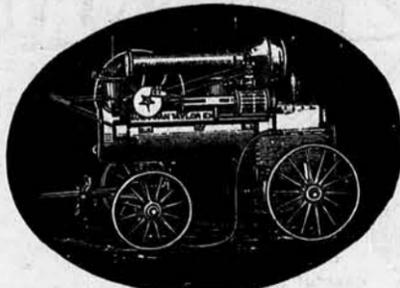
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MISSOURI, direct and through our able representatives, and for his money in this line than he could obtain elsewhere. came to this country are still running, and the same is the Keighley, Butler county, Kansas, bought a Thresher of us ARATOR they had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

We are now receiving our stock for harvest of 1886, SEPARATORS with the latest improvements, TRACTION ENGINES, SELF-GUIDE ENGINES, STRAW-BURNER ENGINES, far ahead of any other make; LIGHT-RUNNING WOODBURY HORSE-POWERS—all sizes and prices. Buy nothing in the Threshing Machinery line until you see Aultman & Taylor Agents, or write us direct.

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STRAYED—One bright bay Colt, 4 years old, white face; rat tail; shod all round. Reward offered. Send notice to John P. Cole, Topeka.

STOLEN—From my farm, near Jamestown, Cloud county, Kas., on June 24th, a 6-year-old dark brown Horse, black mane and tail, about 15 hands high; weight, about 900 pounds; a little white on one hind foot, scarred, and hair worn off right flank and inside of left hind leg; lock of white hair in mane where collar fits; collar mark on left shoulder. Will throw ears back and act cross when approached in stable. Will hold stiff tail when being cruppered. He had on when stolen a new copper-riveted headstall—silver-mounted buckle; one of the squares had been broken and new square inserted; old rivet cut out. I will pay \$25 reward for information that will lead to the recovery of the horse, and will pay \$75 for the arrest and conviction of the thief. F. A. Lane.

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JULY 5, 6 AND 7, 1886.

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- 1. 2:24 Pace.....Purse, \$ 500
 - 2. 2:27 Trot.....Purse, 500
 - 3. Half mile dash, run.....Purse, 100
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- 4. 2:50 Trot.....Purse, 500
 - 5. Free-for-all Trot.....Purse, 1,000
 - 6. Special.....Purse, 200
 - 7. Mile heats, running.....Purse, 200
- THIRD DAY.**
- 8. 2:33 Trot.....Purse, 500
 - 9. Free-for-all Pace.....Purse, 1,000
 - 10. Half mile dash.....Purse, 100

FALL MEETING
SEPTEMBER 20th to 25th, INCLUSIVE.

For further information, blanks, or making entries, address
M. S. MOREHOUSE, Sec'y,
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Of the **NORWOOD HERD OF JERSEYS** at bottom prices. Fifteen head of young Cows and Heifers of the best milking families. Also two-year-old Alphas Reitor—the best bull I ever owned. For prices and particulars, address **E. A. SMITH,** Norwood Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kas.

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Fifty Herd Register and Grade Cows and Heifers for sale.
 Also several Bulls at low prices.
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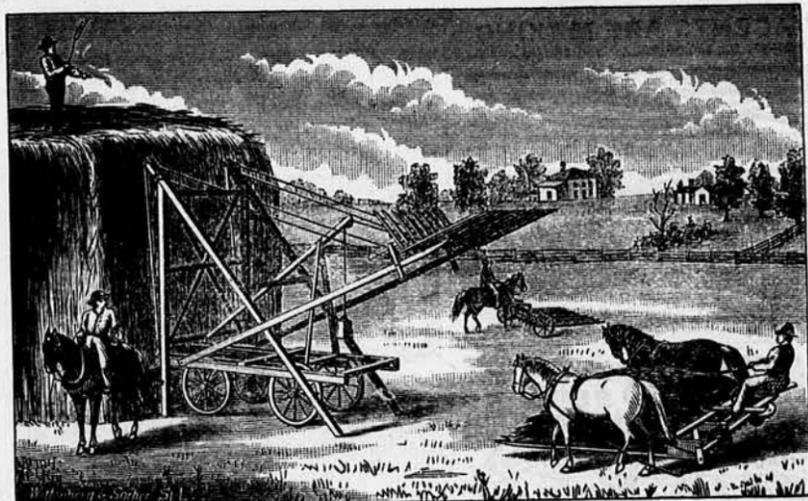
For sale at reduced prices twenty **woroughtred Red Yearling** bulls, all sired by our pure ones on Bates 13th, 54616.
G. W. GLICK & SON, Atchison, Kas.

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SALE.

Individually-bred Flat Creek **MARY DUKE** for sale. Fibert, one Adelaide, Rosamond, one Nannie **MARY DUKE** has been two years; calved Feb- ed, and breeds; got lem, dam Barrington ke of Airdrie 13,872, l by Bell Sharon, etc. l his calves. Prices **ILLER BROS.,** TION CITY, KAS.

The Best
proof Coat
Made.
GRAND SLICKER
 o hardest storm,
 storekeeper does
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CHAMPION
HAY RICKER and RAKES.



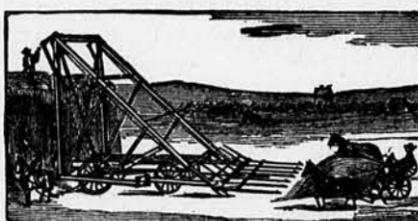
PATENTED MAY 7, 1878. PATENTED DECEMBER 16, 1879.

We do not claim to have the only Ricker on earth, but do claim that the **CHAMPION HAY-RICKER** will do the work 10 per cent. cheaper than any other Ricker on the market. One Ricker and two Rakes will rick or stack 25 to 35 acres per day from the swath. We have invented a valuable improvement for throwing the front pitcher teeth back so as to clamp the hay in windy weather until the pitcher gets to a perpendicular, then the front teeth drop forward, depositing the hay in center of rack or stack. The front teeth can be thrown back and held in that position, making a scaffold 20 feet high. We do not claim that our Ricker will outlast three of any other make, but our machines are made of select material, and being less complicated we will guarantee them to last as long as any Ricker and Rakes on the market.

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 Manufactured by the
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