

KANSAS FARMER

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THE HART PIONEER NURSERIES, Of Fort Scott, Kas --A Far-Reaching and Successful Enterprise--The Most Ex- tensive Nurseries in the West.

Among the various corporations organized in this city, that reflect credit upon the industrial interests of Fort Scott, none excel or even approximate to that of the Hart Pioneer Nurseries. In the year 1865, H. B. Hart removed to the city from Dade county, Missouri, where he had established himself in the culture of nursery stock. In 1883, the company organized for the purpose of operating the nurseries, consisted of the follow-

tution clause in their orders and deliver everything as specified in every instance.

The shipping facilities are perfectly provided for over the different railway systems, so that orders are delivered promptly in any part of the territory in which they operate, which embraces the States of Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, and the far West.

The packing grounds are at the nurseries, and the facilities for handling stock and placing it in the hands of the purchaser, in perfectly fresh and healthy condition, are unequalled in the West.

The individual responsibilities of the Hart

The Kansas City Fair.

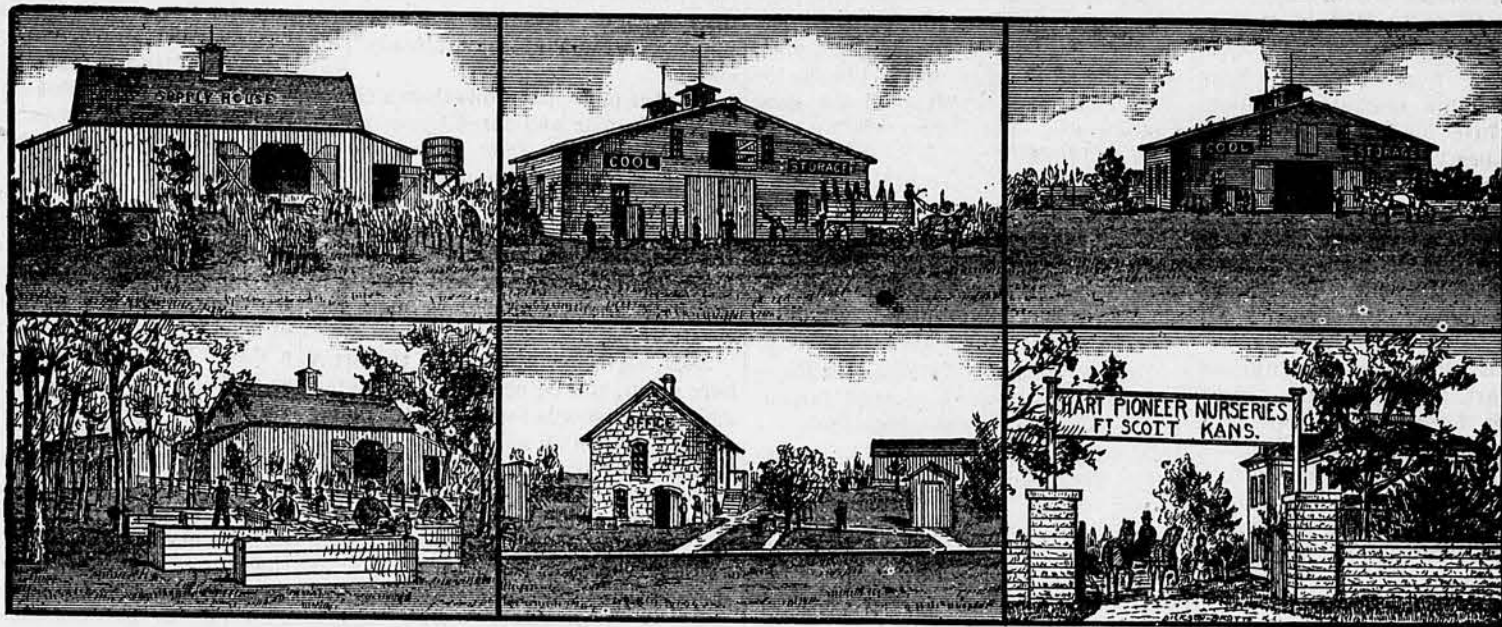
Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

The Inter-State Fair held at Kansas City last week, everything considered, was one of the most extensive fairs held in the West, and if the institution continues to improve in the future as it has during the past two years, it will soon rival if not surpass the great St. Louis Fair. The State Fair of Kansas, held at Topeka, has been considered the great representative fair of the West, and Kansas City, with characteristic enterprise, has endeavored to meet the demand for one great Western fair, since the man-

play, which should be one of the great features of this Fair.

The new poultry house is a great improvement, and presented an attractive display of excellent birds of nearly all the varieties of poultry.

The new agricultural and horticultural hall was well filled with the best and most complete display ever made by this Association. This feature of the Fair has heretofore been insignificant, but this year it was well filled, and is located near the main exposition hall, which always contains attractive and novel displays of merchandise. The new art hall contained an interesting ex-



PACKING HOUSES, SUPPLY HOUSES, OFFICES AND PACKING GROUNDS OF THE HART PIONEER NURSERIES, FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.

[Engraved from Photographs taken in April, 1886, During the Packing Season, and Shows Our Conveniences for Thorough and Careful Handling of Stock.]

ing named gentlemen: H. B. Hart, President; F. M. Locke, Secretary; Geo. W. Combs, Vice President; Frank Worcester, Auditor, and U. B. Pearsall, Treasurer, who are all old residents and recognized throughout all the Southwest as safe, reliable and successful business men.

The company now own and control over three hundred acres of land devoted to nursery stock, consisting of apple, peach, plum, cherry, apricot and other fruit trees; also grape vines, currants, gooseberries, blackberries, strawberries, and small fruits of all kinds in great variety; also evergreens, ornamental and forest trees, such as catalpa, soft maple, box elder, Russian mulberry, ash, etc. Also in connection with the above there are several acres devoted to roses, flowering plants and shrubs.

Everything grown in these nurseries is of the very best variety, having been thoroughly tested as to productiveness, adaptation to soil and climate, and is grown in such quantity as to meet the enormous demand which this rapidly-developing industry requires.

The soil upon which the stock is grown is generally a rich limestone, and the quality and demands of the various kinds of stock are as nearly related as possible, hence the best and most satisfactory results are always attained.

Everything about these nurseries is systematically arranged, and orders from any part of the country are promptly filled, with a guaranty of the quality, having no substi-

Pioneer Nurseries, which is incorporated under the State laws, is \$100,000, and it refers to all the banks of Fort Scott and the leading citizens of that place, as to its reliability.

Catalogues and price lists, testimonials and descriptive matter generally, will be mailed to all applicants, and such as contemplate planting trees of any variety handled, should place their orders with these leading nurseries in the great Southwest.—*Fort Scott Monitor.*

The landed property of England covers some 72,000,000 acres. It is worth \$10,000,000,000, and yields an annual rent, independent of mines, of \$330,000,000. One-fourth of this territory, exclusive of that held by the owners of less than an acre, is in the hands of 1,200 proprietors, and a second fourth is owned by 6,200 others; so that half of the entire country is owned by 7,400 individuals. The population is 35,000,000. The peers, not 600 in number, own more than one-fifth of the kingdom; they possess over 14,000,000 acres, worth over \$2,000,000,000, with an annual rental of \$66,000,000.

A Maryland farmer proposes to grow wheat year after year on the same land without plowing. His plan is to sow 200 pounds of bone meal per acre, sell the straw to the paper mills and expend the money obtained for it in bone meal. After harvest, burn the stubble to kill weeds and get rid of rubbish. Then harrow repeatedly, sow the bone meal and seed, and so continue year after year.

agement of the Kansas State Fair Association failed to hold a fair.

With the exception of the exhibit of draft horses and the showing of agricultural implements, the exhibition of this Fair was immense and surpassed all previous exhibitions. The lesson taught the Kansas City management by the cattle exhibitors at the last State Fair at Topeka, bore fruit this season, resulting in the largest, best and most extensive cattle exhibit ever made in the West. All breeds of cattle except Red Polled were shown, consisting of representative herds of Short-horns, Herefords, Galloways, Aberdeen-Angus, Holstein-Friesians, Jerseys, Ayrshires, Devons and Sussex cattle. The exhibits of swine, sheep and poultry were large, varied and excellent, and constituted the second best feature of the Fair. The draft horse exhibit was not large, although very excellent animals were shown. The great feature of this Fair provided by the management is the attractions of the speed ring, which are not excelled by any other fair association in the West.

The exhibit of agricultural machinery was large, but owing to some unsettled difficulty between the Association and a number of the principal implement houses, the exhibit did not equal that of former fairs. Kansas City is the great center for this trade, and visitors expect, of course, to always have the opportunity to examine, study and compare the various implements, vehicles, etc. It is hoped that the management will not overlook the importance of this attractive dis-

hibit, and was thronged at all times by interested spectators.

Taking everything into consideration, the management of the Kansas City Inter-State Fair deserve great credit for making such a grand showing for the New West as was apparent in this successful exhibition—the greatest fair of 1886 in the West. H.

English sparrows have become such a nuisance in New Jersey that they are hunted regularly. The professional hunters usually perform their work at night, in the vicinity of hay-ricks, where sparrows pass the night. The method pursued in catching them, which is known as bat-fowling, requires the presence of four sportsmen. One carries a long heavy stick with which he beats the sides of the rick and starts the game. Another bears a lantern at the end of a long pole, toward which the birds fly when awakened from sleep. The other two hold close against the roosting haunt of the birds a wide-mouthed net, into which the sparrows dash, bewildered by the noise and dazzled by the light.

A farmer named Frank Lambert has owned a ranch on Russian river, Nevada, for many years, and some years ago the river began to steal away a part of his soil. A third of the ranch was taken by these encroachments, but subsequently the river changed its course and began to add soil to Lambert's ranch. It has now restored all that it took, with quite an addition.

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.
October 14—A. H. Lackey & Son, Short-horns, Peabody, Kas.
Tuesday and Wednesday of next Kansas City Fat Stock Show, Inter State Breeders' Association, Short-horns.

Hog Headquarters in New York.

All the hogs which arrive in this city for slaughter are first taken to the spacious structure on the North River at the foot of West Fortieth street. Alongside of this building the cars of the New York Central railroad company, which owns and controls it, unload directly into it, and on the river side, boats from the Erie and other Western trunk lines, discharge their living cargoes. It has comfortable accommodations for 50,000 pigs; the terminal charges are 5 cents per hundred pounds, and as hogs are generally kept for twenty-four or thirty-six hours, in order that they may rest and recover from the effects of their trip, they are supplied with food—usually corn—for which \$1.50 per bushel is charged. The only other local depot for the reception of hogs to supply the New York market is located on the Hackensack river on the west side of Jersey City, and probably more go to that point than come to the city proper.

The average number of live hogs which reach this market is between 6,000 and 7,000 daily; about 37,000 weekly, for nearly 2,000,000 in a year. This vast caravan of living packages of food is constantly moving here from the West, and is almost entirely used up in home consumption. The Eastern States raise little more than enough for home use and to supply the demand for neighboring towns and cities. The export trade is almost entirely supplied from the West, and the pork products destined for foreign countries pass through New York without breaking bulk. It is stated that a single Chicago firm—the Anglo Packing Company—send forward a hundred carloads of pork daily for export from New York, and the great house of Armour & Co., of the West, exceed even this quantity.

Hog-slaughtering is in this market a special and distinct branch of business. It is confined to somewhat less than twenty concerns, located here and in Jersey City, some of whom, like Sadler & Co., White & Co., etc., kill a thousand hogs per day. These firms merely kill and dress, and then pass over the carcasses to the packers, smokers and wholesale pork and provision dealers, houses, for instance, like Rohe Bros., J. & F. Milliman & Bro., Keller & Hinds, etc., some of whom cut, cure and distribute among the retail dealers from four to seven thousand hogs every week, although a concern which cuts up from one to two thousand hogs per week is doing a heavy business.

All the large slaughtering houses keep their buyers constantly in the Western markets, and the hogs are shipped here in double-decked cars, a carload averaging about 140 medium-sized hogs. They assert that hogs average to shrink in dressing about 22 per cent., and this loss, or shrinkage, consists of bristles, casings, offal, blood, grease, etc. The slaughterers also claim that the dressed hogs are sold to the cutters here at about their cost in the Western markets, and that out of this shrinkage material, they, the killers, must pay all transportation and other charges, and find the profits of their business.

The arrival and slaughter of hogs in

this city, may be stated as about 10,000 less per week in summer than in winter. The demand for fresh roasts, chops, sausages, etc., is of course in the spring and summer months, but the increased sale of ham, breakfast bacon, etc., compensates for this to a great degree, and vast quantities of the latter articles find their way here during the warm weather, from the West, while the shipments of fresh pork in refrigerator cars from Western cities, which are very large through the winter, are entirely suspended when the cold weather ceases. It is said that few or none of the great grocery houses obtain their ham and bacon supply from home curers, but almost universally place their contracts for these commodities with Western firms.

Pork men say that the quality of hogs and their meat is now better and more uniform throughout the country than ever before. Good breeds have been generally introduced. Farmers have found that it pays better to feed their swine on honest corn, than to let them forage on roots and mast as in old times. There is less of hog cholera and other diseases through the country than for years. The swine are healthy and strong; they are better fed and cared for in transit upon the cars, and altogether the shipper's losses are now at a minimum as compared with years.

Hog men classify the swine which are brought to this city into three grades. The first grade, which consists of pigs, weighing all the way up to 120 or 130 pounds, is most in demand for good family trade. The "loin grade" or hogs weighing from 130 to 160 pounds, make hams, etc., best suited to the demands of restaurants, hotels, etc. The "bacon grade," comprises hogs heavier than the above. There is usually a difference of 25 cents per hundred pounds in strict classifications of the above grades, number one bringing the highest price.

There is a curious difference in European countries in their demand for our pork products. France insists upon the light or pig grade. England takes her hams, bacon and pork of medium and heavy, mixed, while Germany, so to speak, takes the "whole hog or nothing." In other words, she buys the heavy porkers. It is a mistake to suppose that the French and German prohibition of American pork really keeps it out of those countries. On the contrary, vast quantities of it are shipped to England, whence it is transhipped across the channel as the product of the Irish pig. It is even whispered that some of our great pork concerns have managed to secure a "soft thing" out of the present situation and they would be sorry to have the embargo lifted and Germany and France thrown open to American pork.

The Southern States are largely fed upon Northern pork products, which are purchased in the west, and shipped direct. Probably the South will soon introduce improved breeds of swine and largely increase her pork production. It is strange that she has not done so before. It may be due to the fact that, like watermelons, "de shoat" is ever an object of interest to our colored brethren. Perhaps, as it never learned the art of roosting high, the pig has no chance of growing big enough to become pork. However this may be, if at any time a city packer finds himself possessed of a lot of musty bacon or sour hams they are hustled off to Charleston or Savannah without delay, and taken care of by our dusky fellow citizens.

Hams and shoulders shrink in smoking about 10 per cent. in weight, while pickled or salted pork gains about 10 per cent., so say the curers. A leading

city house gives the cuts of a dressed hog weighing 160 lbs. as follows:

Hams, 26 lbs., sold at 12c.....	\$3 12
Shoulders, 26 lbs., sold at 7c.....	1 82
Loins, 24 lbs., sold at 9c.....	2 16
Belly, 24 lbs., sold at 7c.....	1 68
Fat, 35 lbs., sold at 5c.....	1 75
Head, 12 lbs., sold at 2c.....	24
Fat, tail, trimmings, etc., 19 lbs., sold at 4c.....	76

This estimate, which is made by a practical man and based upon the cost of the whole dressed hog, at 6½ cents per lb., shows very little profit in the cutting up, but while it is approximately correct, the careful and experienced dealer probably finds a few shillings profit in each hog thus cut, to pay him for his labor and risk.

Large English Berkshires.

The Wellington herd of Large English Berkshires, owned by M. B. Keagy, ex-Treasurer of Sumner county, this State, is beyond any doubt a superior class of swine, and merit the excellent position attained by them, through their breeder, within the past few years. To assure one of their individual merit and superior combination of the best strains of the Berkshire family, the writer will here present the KANSAS FARMER readers with names of some of the males and females, showing at a glance that what is claimed for them is worthy of due consideration, and careful thought, upon the part of those contemplating the foundation of a herd, or the improvement of swine they may already possess.

What is more palatable than a choice slice of ham or well-cured bacon rightly cooked? Why, I fancy many voices saying: "None else, no nothing." Especially is this true when coming from a beautifully symmetrical and healthful Berkshire, such as Mr. K. prides himself on propagating and rearing to maturity, and which he does most successfully.

Now, view for a moment the array here given, and be convinced, by referring to the records for complete tracing of each individual animal:

Males.—Hopeful Joe, 4889; Knight of Gloster 2d., 11257; Wellington Duke, 4215; Victor, 14213; Harry Arlington, and Horace, both eligible to record and will appear in the next volume of the American Berkshire Record.

Females.—Wellington Pride, 13389; Fancy's Beauty, 13390; Wooddale Fancy, 13392; Hopeful Ruby, 14214; Miss Lena Liverpool 1st., 11459; Duchess 20th, 11147; Baby Berkshire, 15492; Hopeful Pride, 15493; Hopeful Pride 2d, 15494; Wellington T. pay, 15374; Wellington Lady, 9516; Miss Lena Liverpool, 9692; Ruby Queen, 10812, and Fancy Fair, 13864.

The first five named females and Victor, 14213, constitute the show herd of this worthy gentleman for the present season's various fairs and exhibitions, and they are only to be seen in order to be admired and desired by the beholder. In conclusion, remember that Mr. Keagy warrants all his stock as represented, guarantees satisfaction, and that he furnishes a pedigree with each animal sold.

The amiable companion of Mr. K. is devoting a portion of her time to the raising of Plymouth Rock fowls, and will by another year be ready to supply those wanting fine poultry, with something nice. In another part of the KANSAS FARMER you will find Mr. Keagy's advertisement each week, for the ensuing year, and after reading the same, please write him for what is wanted and mention this paper.

HORACE.

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

A Kansan's Sheep Experience.

The experience of a farmer in southern Kansas is referred to in a late number of the *Breeders' Gazette*. This farmer has made money raising sheep, he has purchased the flocks of several discouraged neighbors, and is ready to buy more. Five years ago with less than a thousand dollars, he took "a claim," put the necessary work upon it, and invested all his remaining money and what credit he had in a few hundred good sheep. These, from natural increase and such purchases as could be advantageously made, were made to number about 3,000 the last shearing time, and gave him an average of seven pounds of wool per head—"and besides this I have this year trimmed between eleven and twelve hundred lambs." To the inquiry as to details of the management which resulted so satisfactorily, he replied: "I don't want a sheep that shears less than seven pounds. I have some that will do a good ways beyond that. Then I make it a point to see all my sheep as often as possible, to find out what they are doing and how they are being cared for by the man in charge. There are mighty few men who can be trusted to take care of sheep when you haven't your eye on 'em. How do I work 'em? I put 1,500 in a flock. If there are any looking bad I pick them out and leave them at home and drive them out to feed. In the summer I graze wherever I can find the best range and a place to board my man—never getting so far but I can ride to him every day if I think best. Most any farmer will board a shepherd for \$4 or \$5 a week, and glad of the chance. In the winter I feed prairie hay until Christmas, and then depend on stalk fields for the remainder of the time. I buy these stalks at eight to ten cents per acre, and find that sheep do better than when corn is hauled to them. An acre of good stalks will feed a hundred sheep a day. Very few men can gather corn so close as not to leave a bushel of down ears and nubbins on an acre. Plenty of fields have twice that quantity, especially when gathered by hired hands. When I am done with one field I go to the next, always looking out to have plenty bought ahead. When the sheep are driven into a field they are made to clean it up as they go. We step off, or get the average of, say fifteen acres, and keep the man and dog on the line, and in a day this is stripped clean. The next day the same course is repeated. There is no crowding of stock, no running over and tramping down feed, and even on stormy days no humping-up and shivering of sheep, as the stalks break the force of the wind. As to the expense of this kind of wintering: I took mine through last winter for about eighty cents a head; and, though they never saw any other shelter, I lost less than 10 per cent. I got twenty-two cents for my wool in St. Louis; so you see whether I made money or not. I have heard of a man in another part of the county who is "sick" of his sheep, and wants to sell 'em at fifty cents a head. I am going to buy them if they are good ones. I can get stalks to winter 6,000 sheep in my neighborhood, and if I can find the sheep cheap enough will winter that many—four flocks—this year. I have 160 acres of sorghum, which has cost me \$4 per acre to raise. I think this, with a little hay, will carry me till Christmas, when enough corn will be gathered to let me into the stalks, and then I am all right. I can make more money with sheep than anything else I can raise in Kansas, but it takes hard work and close watching on the corners to keep from paying out as much money as the wool will bring. One must have good strong sheep, and make them rustle. If he sheds them in winter and buys feed at the market prices he won't have any money left for profit.

In the Dairy.

Dairy Rules.

The Michigan Dairyman's Association presents the following rules for dairy-men who deliver milk to cheese factories or creameries:

Cows must have an abundance of good, wholesome food, pure and not too cold water, to which they can have access at all times.

Cows must not be overheated, or unduly excited or worried at any time. The udder and teats should be thoroughly cleaned before milking, by washing if need be, and the teats should not be wet during the process of milking.

Kindness and gentleness should be used at all times. Cows should not be excited by loud talk or other noises.

Cows should be milked by the same milker, and as quickly as possible, and good, pure water and salt placed in easy access.

During cold weather cows should be comfortably housed, their stalls well-cleaned and littered, and an abundance of good and not too cold water accessible.

Milk, if kept over night, should be placed in a tank surrounded by cold water or ice.

If the milk is for butter or cream for the creamery or market, cool the creamer to about 40 or 45 degrees before turning the milk into it. Put the milk into the creamer as soon as drawn. It should remain from twelve to twenty-four hours for complete separation.

If the milk is for cheese, aerate it well, thoroughly stirring and cooling to 75 degrees before starting it to the factory.

Milk should never be allowed to stand where it is subject to foul odors of any kind.

Nothing but bright, absolutely clean tin pails should be used in handling milk.

Milk must never be allowed to stand in cans after being returned to the farm, and they should be thoroughly washed in warm water and then scalded with water boiling hot, and thoroughly scoured with salt at least twice a week. Soap, soda, or other alkalies, should not be used to clean cans or pails.

Dairy Notes.

Churn often if you would have sweet butter.

Let the milking be done quickly and quietly, regularly and thoroughly.

Good salt tastes better than poor butter, but good butter tastes ten times better than the best salt.

A small cheap centrifugal separator is wanted. It is a wonder that no inventor has yet made one for the use of individual farmers.

The iniquities of the retail grocer's ice chest, onion basket and delivery wagons are very apt to be received by his butter. The consumer is apt to lay the flavor to the butter-maker.

The calf born in the fall, fairly well wintered and given the vigorous growth that grass food gives the following summer, makes a better cow than the spring-raised one, and she is two years old—the right time for the birth of her first calf.

A contemporary says: Considering the fact that a large part of even the best milk is water, and that drunk by the cow, the necessity for giving cows in milk only the best water will be fully understood. So far from the cow absorbing any offensive substance so as to leave the milk pure, the very reverse is the case. The female giving milk is usual-

ly healthy, for the reason that whatever impurities exist in the system are carried off in this direction. As soon as a cow is in any way out of condition, her milk is unfit to be used.

The disadvantages of the ordinary system of setting milk in shallow pans for raising cream are that a longer period elapses before the skimming is completed, too much space is required, and in summer the milk becomes sour before the whole of the cream is raised.

For a kicking cow, says a correspondent, take a small rope, make a slip-noose in one end and draw tight around the cow, just in front of the udder. I had a large heifer that kicked badly. I applied the rope as above and sat down and milked without further trouble. It was only applied three times and she gave me no trouble afterward.

Time is required to demonstrate the real value of a cow. Some cows promise exceedingly well when in the flush of milk, but go dry so long and become so trifling in many ways before they have been in milk five months, that they are not worth their feed. The real test of a good cow is her performance after the first three or four months in milk.

The constituents of milk have not a "constant ratio to each other." A writer in an exchange says that he has known a cow, usually yielding milk rich in fat, to give milk with a reduction of 50 per cent. in her cream after being worried by a dog. This is only another argument, and with a tangible reason, for not worrying the cows in any way, and especially with dogs.

There are 650 butter and cream factories in Iowa, 497 in Illinois, 130 in Wisconsin, 100 in Kansas, 100 in Minnesota, 61 in Missouri, 50 in Indiana, and 40 in Nebraska, a total of 1,788 in eight States. The value of the dairy products of Iowa since 1884 was \$50,000,000, and that of the United States was \$500,000,000. The value of the milk cows of the United States is put at \$700,000,000 in excess of the entire capital stock of all the national banks and trust companies of the country.

The philosophy of the ripening of cream is not very well understood. It is not souring that is needed. There is no caseous or membranous covering, as once supposed, on the fat globules, that needs to be eaten off or weakened by action of lactic acid before the cream will churn easily and yield all the butter. It is more a question of temperature than anything else. The fat globules are simply microscopic specs of fat floating in the milk, and whether they are sweet or sour, when the temperature is just right they will readily adhere together, under the action of the churn, until they form masses large enough to be seen by the naked eye and become butter. To develop flavor, the fat needs to come in contact with the air and absorb oxygen. But we very much doubt if souring makes any easier churning, except at a given temperature. At another and right temperature, the sweet cream will churn just as easily and yield as much butter.

Tired, Languid, 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.

If you want a business education, write to Campbell University, Holton, Kas., for a catalogue. Expenses lower than any other school in Kansas.

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 pedigree 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.

CATTLE.

FISH CREEK HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE—consisting of the leading families, headed by Sharon Duke of Bath 2d, 64450. Young stock for sale. Also Bronze Turkeys. Visitors cordially invited and welcome. Walter Lattimer, proprietor, Garnett, Kas.

OAKWOOD HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE.—All recorded. Choice-bred animals for sale. Prices low. Terms easy. Imported Earl of Gloster and Airdrie Rose of Sharon 49712 head herd. O. S. Eichholtz, box 1248, Wichita, Kas.

D. R. W. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Mo., proprietor of ALTAMAH HERD and breeder of fashionable Short-horns. Straight Rose of Sharon bull at head of herd. Fine show bulls and other stock for sale.

JERSEY CATTLE.—A. J. O. 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. Mary's railroad station.

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

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

J. S. GOODRICH, Goodrich, Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred and Grade Galloway Cattle. Thoroughbred and half-blood Bulls for sale. 50 High-grade Cows with calf. Correspondence invited.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

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

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

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

ASH GROVE STOCK FARM.—J. F. Glick, Highland, Douglas county, Kansas, breeds first-class THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE AND POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Young stock for sale. Inspection and correspondence invited.

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.

W. W. WALTIRE, Carbondale, Kas., breeder of seven years of Thoroughbred CHESTER WHITE Hogs. Stock for sale.

J. M. McKEE, Wellington, Kas., breeder of Poland-China Hogs—A. P. R. Five kinds of poultry. Choice pigs and fine fowls for sale. Prices low. Write.

ROBERT COOK, Iola, Kas., thirty years a breeder of Poland-China Swine of the very best and most profitable strains. Breeders registered in O. P. C. R.

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

WALNUT GROVE HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS. V. B. Howe, Proprietor, box 103, Topeka, Kas. My hogs are strictly thoroughbred, of the finest strains in America. All breeders recorded in Ohio Poland-China Record. Chief Commander No. 6775 at head of herd. Pigs for sale, from 2 to 10 months, from \$10 to \$25.

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

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

W. M. PLUMMER, 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.

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

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

SHEEP.



MERINO SHEEP.

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

R. HOFFMAN, lock box 808, Wichita, Kas., successor to Fox & Askew, breeder and importer of PURE SPANISH OR AMERICAN MERINO SHEEP.

Baby Lord Wool and Young Lord Wool at head of flock. Fine rams and ewes for sale. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

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

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

H. V. PUGSLEY, Plattsburg, Mo., breeder of Merino Sheep. Ewes average 2 nearly 17 lbs.; stock rams, 24 lbs. to 38½ lbs. Extra rams and ewes for sale. Also Hildreth Cattle.

POULTRY.

COLLEGE HILL POULTRY YARDS.—Pure-bred Brown Leghorn and Houdan Fowls for sale. Eggs in season. Send for prices. W. J. Griffing, College Hill, Manhattan, Kas.

SUNFLOWER POULTRY YARDS.—T. S. Hawley, proprietor, Topeka, Kas. ONE THOUSAND FOWLS.

Pure-bred of the best strains for this season's trade, consisting of the select and leading varieties. Send for my new and important circular. Satisfaction guaranteed.

REPUBLICAN POULTRY YARDS.

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

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

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

EGGS.—For nearly three (3) years I have been collecting choice birds and choice stock, without offering any for the market. I am now prepared to furnish a few eggs of the following varieties: The large White Imperial Pekin Duck, \$1.50 per 13 (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. Hille, Prop'r.

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; 29 for \$3.50. A few P. R. eggs, 13 for \$2.50—very choicestock. J. P. Farnsworth, 62 Tyler street, Topeka.

LANGSHANS!

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

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

ONE DOLLAR PER THIRTEEN.—For Eggs from my choice P. mouth 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.

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

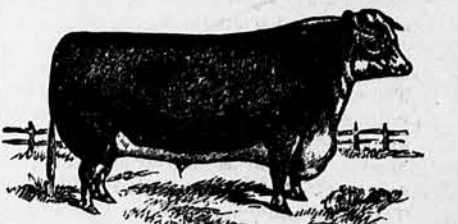
Jersey Cattle.

Fifty Herd Register and Grade Cows and Heifers for sale.

Also several Bulls at low prices.

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

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM



F. R. FOSTER & SONS, TOPEKA, KAS

Breeders and dealers in Thoroughbred and Grade HEREFORD CATTLE. Thoroughbred Bulls and 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.

KANSAS FAIRS.

ST. MARYS FAIR.

The fourth annual meeting of the Kaw Valley Fair Association was held at St. Marys last week—a three day's fair. The fair had a good local attendance. Next to the speed ring the most attractive exhibits were the fine herd of Red Polled cattle owned by W. D. Warren, Maple Hill, and the hefty Herefords owned by F. H. Jackson and G. A. Fowler & Co., also of Maple Hill. These herds of rare excellence, in connection with some good draft stallions and a number of their colts, constituted the principal display of live stock. Some good Poland-China swine was shown by T. C. McCann & Son, Maple Hill.

The best display of farm and orchard products ever made by this Fair was on exhibition, and for the excellent quality did great credit to the State as well as to the growers of the same.

HIAWATHA FAIR.

The Brown County Exposition held last week was, as usual, a representative county fair, with excellent displays in the various departments. Heavy rains interfered somewhat with the attendance.

The live stock exhibits were exceedingly good and particularly the show of horses and Poland-China swine. There were in all seventy-seven head of swine entered, and the class premiums were divided as follows: Best boar 2 years and over, Jacob Portner, Hiawatha; second, J. A. Worley, Hiawatha. Best sow 12 months and over, E. E. Carver, Guilford, Mo.; second, J. F. Glick, Highland, Kas. Best sow any age, J. F. Glick; second, E. E. Carver. Best sow 12 months and over, E. E. Carver; second, J. F. Glick. Eight other class premiums of smaller importance were divided between E. E. Carver, Ell Zimmerman and J. F. Glick. There were three fine herds of Short-horns and a more than average showing of fine horses. Your representative was treated with unusual cordiality by the President, J. R. T. Roberts, and Secretary W. M. Shirley.

BURLINGAME FAIR.

From the interest manifested by the exhibitors and the people of Osage county, the annual Fair at Burlingame has become a fixed institution. Considering the unfavorable season, the display and the attendance at this Fair was good. Though dry and dusty, the weather was cool, and while clouds of dust swept over the grounds the cool air on Thursday was refreshing to the crowds that strolled over the grounds viewing the live stock and other sights.

In the cattle department the Short-horns were represented by the herds of Thomas Cain, of Burlingame, whose imported bull, Knight Templar, took first premium in his class and attracted much attention; M. Waltmire, Carbondale, who was awarded sweepstakes on cow, Lizzie Challenger; W. D. Miner & Sons, Burlingame, had on exhibition seven Short-horns and nine Herefords, and won sweepstakes on the Hereford bull, imported Cato. This Hereford herd was awarded the premium for best herd. Messrs. Finch, Lord & Nelson had fifteen Herefords, and won a good share of class premiums.

In the swine department, J. E. George, of Burlingame, exhibited nine head of Essex which are models of that breed. Wm. Plummer, of Osage City, made a creditable display of Poland-Chinas. The swine department was largely filled by F. M. Rooks, of Burlingame, with selections from his Berkshire and Poland-China herds. The display of corn was excellent and reminded one that Osage is one of the banner corn counties. The display of farm products otherwise was light.

MORRIS COUNTY FAIR.

The ninth annual fair of the Morris County Exposition Company, took place at their elegantly shaded grounds near the city of Council Grove during the past week, and, considering the season, proved very successful. The cattle department was well represented with selections of Short-horns, Holsteins and Jerseys. Among the exhibitors were Messrs. Henson & Rathbone, C. W. Talmadge, C. R. Stone and Henry Blakesley. The horse show contained selections from many of the different breeds, and created many glowing remarks on account of their beauty. The swine and sheep exhibit failed to materialize and the poultry display consisted of three crops only. Floral hall was the main point of attraction, it being well

filled with a bountiful supply of the handiwork of both art and nature, arranged so that each article showed to advantage when viewed on passing to and fro through the hall. With the abundant shade, water and other accessible features a bright future is for Morris county and the members comprising this organization. Morris county is among the very best in make-up, general appearance, fertility and productiveness, and her society, church and schools denote progression, intelligence, energy and wisdom, without which the best of counties would fail and the earth become a barren waste. Temperance, the foundation stone of all that's good, true and beautiful, prevails, generally speaking.

HORACE.

PEABODY FAIR.

The Marion County Agricultural Society held its twelfth annual exposition last week at Peabody. Each and every department was well filled and in many of the various classes of the different departments competition was lively, showing that the people of this section of Kansas are enterprising and believe in keeping to the front, and that too with the very best obtainable in their respective chosen vocation of advanced industries. At this fair competition was open to all without entrance fee, save in the speed ring, which is as it should be, in order to make a good showing, for when an entrance fee is charged on all exhibits, whether great or small, it has a tendency of keeping many away who would come and show their products were it not for the fee that intervenes. Do away entrance fees and a large per cent. of the premiums awarded exhibitors and better results will follow. Marion county is rich in productiveness, has good society and privileges equal to if not better—mostly better, than many older counties further east, and with untold advantages so evenly and nicely distributed throughout her borders it is no conjecturing thought for people to state that Marion county is good enough a place to have a home in, and the old family song "I long to be there, with the people to share, in the wealth so easily obtained, etc.," is constantly hummed by those having visited the county until they have severed eastern ties and become fixed residents of this coveted county, and then they change their song into that of rejoicing for having become possessed of land flowing as it were, with milk and honey. Among the cattle exhibitors at this fair were A. J. Hesson, H. A. Ensign and A. H. Lackey & Son, Short-horns; Jacob Weidlein and C. Mayes, Herefords; D. D. Perry, Jerseys; C. F. Stone, Holsteins. All fine well bred animals. John Tod, Esq., of Cottonwood Falls, was expert judge in the foregoing department. In the swine display Berkshires and Poland-Chinas were shown, the exhibitors being A. H. Lackey & Son, G. Stovall, W. D. Butler, Col. J. E. Bruce, and Capt. J. E. Brown. H. A. Ensign, expert. Sheep exhibits fine, being that of Jacob Weidlein, H. A. Ensign and C. F. Stone. Sam Dickerson, expert. The poultry show was unusually large and very choice, L. E. Pixley, of Eureka, being the leading exhibitor. Among others were Frank Prescott, Dick Hanna, E. R. Worthington, D. H. Atkins and G. H. Bush. Mr. Jacob Weidlein was expert on poultry. The Association deserves due notice for making this a commendable fair. Through misrepresentations several nefarious "fakes" got inside but they were soon hustled off. May future fairs of this prove as free from discordant elements as this, then all will be well and success will crown their efforts.

HORACE.

The intoxication of wealth is not due to a tight money market.

Censure is the tax a man pays to the public for being eminent.

We call attention to the Broomcorn advertisement of A. D. Ferry & Co., of Chicago. This firm has been established since 1869, and stands among first-class houses. Any of our readers doing business with them can rely on getting full prices on their consignments and most gentlemanly treatment.

If you will make a good pond that will hold ten feet of water, and fence it to keep out all stock, and have a grass plat for a water-shed, and attach the self-acting Advance Stock Hydrant, you will have an inexhaustible supply of water, and a convenience that is unequalled, and the terror of dry seasons will be a thing of the past.

Choice Holstein-Friesians.

Special Correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

It is a pleasure to chronicle the fact that another valuable breed of Holstein-Friesian cattle has been secured for this State, and that Messrs. J. M. Henson and Howard Rathbone, of Council Grove are the parties purchasing same, and by which they secure a foundation excelled by none, and equalled by few, of the many herds throughout this country at the present day. These gentlemen, recognizing the importance of having the very best Holstein-Friesian blood that could be procured this side of the Atlantic, are to be commended indeed, for a careful investigation of their herd as it arrived, after a long and tiresome railway journey, convinces the most scrutinizing judge that they possess all points claimed for them and even more. Morris county citizens feel proud to know that they have within their midst so worthy and valuable an acquisition as Messrs. Henson and Rathbone have started, and they purpose encouraging, by their influence and support, the propagation of these superior cattle, likewise all other useful and commendable breeds.

Phallas (2372) H. H. B., heads this herd, his sire being Geneno (431) H. H. B., an imported animal of rare, meritorious qualities, a prize winner in Holland, receiving the first prize and sweepstakes at their fairs, also taking the highest premiums in this country wherever shown, namely, St. Louis fair in 1879, at head of herd that won first prize at said fair in 1879, also at head of herd that won second prize, at Illinois State fair in 1879, first prize at the Northwestern fair at Minneapolis, both in 1880 and 1881, and at the Chicago fair in 1881. He has few superiors, and all his get are proving excellent and long milkers. Princess Brabant (427) H. H. B., being his dam. She was imported in 1876, and was one of the show herd that captured the handsome awards given in connection with Geneno (431). Her skin is rich in color, esutcheon very large and deep, an extra milker, fine breeder, and a high prize cow in every particular.

Emily Bess (2469) H. H. B., a favorite animal, rich in quality, color and merit, was sired by Lord Clifden (572), grand sire Dictator (82) imported, dam Lady Bess (1051), grand dam Catharina (105) imported. The dam of Lord Clifden is Lady Clifden (159), with a milk record of 16,274 pounds in 362 days. Her sister Aaggie (901) has a milk record of 83½ pounds in one day, 10,692½ pounds in six months, and 18,005 pounds in one year.

Ila Meenie (742), the second female comprising this herd, was sired by Walter Scott 3rd (1889), grand sire Walter Scott (606) imported, dam Meenie 7th (2389), grand dam Meenie (24), grand grand dam Texelaas 8th (54), g. g. g. dam Lexelaas (51) imported. The cow Texelaas (51) imported, her largest yield in one day was 76 pounds and 5 ounces, 35½ quarts, and in ten days she gave 744 pounds and 12 ounces, or an average of 74 47-100 pounds per day, and notwithstanding the large quantity of milk produced the quality was very superior, as shown by the statement of Prof. A. A. Hayes, Massachusetts State Assayer, who was employed to make chemical analysis of the milk, and who stated that Texelaas' milk afforded, after long repose, 22 72-100 per cent. of cream and that six days of her milk when churned produced 17 pounds and 14 ounces of good butter, nearly 3 pounds per day.

Joyce (7776), a very promising heifer, having all points requisite to good breeding and milk qualities, in fact, is thoroughly excellent; sire is Walter Scott 3rd (1306), dam Emily Bess (2469). She is in calf by Netherland Queen 5th, Sir Aaggie (990) H. F. H. B., and due to drop same in December.

Gazelle 4th (7423), is indeed a beauty and will make a fine milker, having every mark pertaining thereto. She was sired by Brenner (489), grand sire Zandam (369) imported, dam Gazelle (312) imported.

A rather phenomenal and remarkable coincidence took place while these cattle were in transit, namely, Ila Meenie and Emily Bess each dropped a fine, pure bred calf, the first one's calf being a male of fine form, well marked, rich cream colored skin, and fully developed, a valuable animal, and one of which the proprietors justly feel happy in possessing. The latter, too, a male, but not quite so well marked, yet in every other respect equally as good as the one dropped by Ila Meenie.

These gentlemen, who comprise the firm

of J. M. Henson & Co., dry goods, clothing, boot and shoe merchants in Council Grove, Kansas, are well and favorably known throughout their County and State, and in this enterprise they will leave no wheel unturned that would in anywise deter their progress toward the acme they are now aspiring to reach—that of building an herd or herds from which the coming generations may procure selections that will redound to the propagators credit while time remains.

P. S.—The cattle above referred to were shown at the Morris County Exposition last week and Phallas won first premium in class and sweepstakes over all others in general dairy class, it being first time he was ever shown. Ila Meenie won first in class two years and under. She, with calf by her side won first as best cow and calf, and she also won sweepstakes as best milch cow, any age or breed, this being the first time ever shown. Emily Bess won second premium as a three-year-old and over. Above premiums were awarded after a close contest with one of the leading show herds in the west.

HORACE.

Book Notices.

Now that the remarkable discoveries which have recently been unearthed by Egyptian explorers are attracting such wide attention, the public will be greatly interested in the exposition of those wonders which Miss Amelia B. Edwards contributes to the October *Harper's*. Miss Edwards is best known as an English novelist, but her scholarship in antiquities has achieved for her the distinction of being the first lady to receive the degree of Doctor of Laws from an American college; and as if to confirm that honor from Smith College at its last commencement, the same season brought her the title Ph. D. from Bethany College, Topeka, Kas. Her thorough mastery of Egyptian Archaeology is proven by "The Story of Tanis." The progress in exhuming the buried secrets of the Nile valley leads up to a graphic account of the work of the Egyptian Exploration Society. Tanis is identified with "Zoan" of the Old Testament. "Marvelous things did He in the sight of Egypt, in the fields of Zoan," was the Psalmist's reference to the famous city where Moses was born and bred, the scene of the plagues, and the other Exodus events—a city whose grandeur and rich history were unparalleled even by Karnac or Thebes. One of the most interesting parts of the article is a realistic description of the priestly festival celebrated by Ramesses II., the Egyptian Alexander, on his return from a career of conquest, followed by the exciting narrative of the fiery destruction of the city. An abundance of capital engravings renders the article unusually valuable.

Fanny Davenport's first literary effort will be printed in the *Brooklyn Magazine* for October. The actress's article is a vigorous reply to the question, "Is the Stage immoral?"

It is in self-denial that we first find our true selves.

The Catalogue of the Lawrence (Kansas) Business College gives the best idea of what is done in a first-class Business College of any published. Send for it.

A young tornado went through a Danbury Conn., hayfield the other day. It was only about eight feet in diameter, but it caught a young man on its outer edge, carried him several feet, and dashed him to the ground. Then it seized a good-sized haycock fairly in its clutches, turned it upside down, and then carried it, spinning like a top, at least 150 feet into the air, landing it on an adjacent hill.

Compound Fuel.

One of the most curious and attractive exhibits at the Kansas City fair was that of the new compound fuel, made by Mr. J. N. Owen, of Butler, Mo., the inventor and proprietor. This heating substance is composed of combustible and waste materials combined, making a cheap as well as a safe fuel. Parties interested in fuel should make it a point to call and see this wonderful invention, or write Mr. Owen regarding it. It is just the thing for the North and West, where fuel is high-priced, and during snow blockades so difficult to obtain. It is made either in solid or liquid form, and is perfectly safe and portable, either compressed or uncompressed, and can be manufactured at any point, East or West, at the low cost of \$3 per ton. Go and see it or write to Mr. Owen.

Clover as a Fertilizer.

For more than a quarter of a century I have followed the rule of sowing clover on all small grain, and yet, except when I cut it for seed, I make but little use of the crop except as a fertilizer. In the system of farming followed in our Miami valley we need but little hay, for every farmer has each year a large straw stack and abundant supply of corn fodder, which enable him to winter his stock well without hay, if he so desires. My objections to clover hay are: first, the difficulty in curing it well, ripening as it does with us early in June before the heat of summer has come to dry the land thoroughly and give us good hay weather; and, second, that the work of cutting and curing comes at the busiest season of the year when our corn and other cultivated crops need all our attention in order that we may have them clean and in good condition before wheat harvest.

For the first fifteen years in which I managed the farm I now own, I bought a large amount of manure at the village two miles distant, to keep my land up to a high state of fertility. As I noticed from year to year the fertilizing effect of clover, and compared it with manure, I became convinced that I could keep my land up as well with clover as by the purchase of manure and with much less cost and labor. Ten years ago I set apart twenty acres of my best land for an experimental plot, to determine whether I could grow a crop of grain every year and keep up the fertility with clover. I adopted a two years' rotation, beginning with wheat with which clover was sown, the latter being allowed to make all the growth it would after harvest, being neither pastured nor cut but plowed down either in the fall or the next spring. I find that unless the season proves very dry, I can grow a crop of clover to its full development, after harvest, and I have never failed to grow enough to be of great benefit in fertilizing the soil. Our wheat was cut this year between the 21st and 27th of June; at this date (August 2d,) the clover has entirely overtopped the stubble and is blooming freely and on the richer parts of the field it is laborious to walk through it, the growth is so rank and tall.

Have I made my rotation clear? Half of this land is in wheat every year, and the other half in corn or potatoes. Then the part in corn or potatoes is sown in wheat, and that which was in wheat has a heavy growth of clover which is plowed down, and this part is planted in corn or potatoes. Thus you will see that I grow three crops in two years, two grain or root crops and one fertilizing crop.

When I take a man out to show him what a growth of clover there is on my stubble fields I am usually asked, "Can you afford to use all this clover for the land? Why don't you cut it?" I smile as I reply, "Before I adopted this plan I put twelve loads of manure on an acre, which cost me \$9 in money and three days of hard work with a team, while this clover has cost me only the outlay for seed and sowing, which is rarely \$1 per acre. My land is cleaner and more easily worked than if I used manure, and I believe that under this plan I get \$15 for \$1, for I value my clover crop at that for fertilizing. By this plan I can fertilize as many acres as I choose each year, while if I depend on manure it is often impossible for me to get half what I need, or to find time to draw it if I could get it. In a wet time, when the fields are soft, I cannot wagon over them at all; but that is just the weather when my clover makes the most rapid growth. Understand, I do not depreciate the value of the manure we save, and I apply all I can get at home; but I no longer buy and draw it from the village."

"But what do you do when you fail to get a stand of clover?" I hear some old farmer ask. Well, to tell the truth, that would seriously interfere with my rotation; but I don't have failures. "How do I avoid them?" First—I make sure that I have good fresh seed, by either growing it at home or buying it of a neighbor (usually the latter); but if I buy from the stores I test it. Second—I sow early on a bright, clear morning, when the ground is frozen sharp and I am sure of a rapid thaw before noon. This covers the seed thoroughly and it is sure to grow, but not till the right time. It will not sprout as quickly when covered in this way as it would if lying on the surface, and if it does sprout, the earth protects it when

another freeze comes, and if the weather is dry and the sun hot it does not perish as it would if lying on the surface. "But you lose the fall pasture?" Yes; and it is a loss greatly to my gain. A large percentage of the clover of the country is permanently injured by pasturing after harvest, when the plants are tender, and much of the land sown in clover receives little or no benefit because of this, and turning on it too early in spring. One great benefit clover imparts to the soil is by its dense shade, under which chemical action is induced and nitrates are formed, and plant food in the soil is rendered available, and fields which are closely pastured fall to get this benefit. My plan of utilizing clover also saves all injury by tramping, which on clay lands is considerable and cannot be avoided if the clover is fed off. Incidentally also you will notice the saving of fences, for I have done away with division fences on sixty acres of my ninety-acre farm.

Six years ago I sowed the Mammoth or Sapling clover on four acres as an experiment, and every year since I have had a field of it. I think it more profitable for most, if not for all purposes, than the common Red clover, and think that hereafter I shall sow nothing but the Mammoth. It makes a much larger growth and shades the land more thoroughly. It is about a month later, and usually the weather is hotter and the land drier, so that it is more easily cured if cut for hay. It yields more seed, and as it seeds in the first crop and can be cut and thrashed in August, there is less risk in curing and thrashing it than with the common variety which must stand later. For hay it out-yields any variety of grass or other clover I have ever seen, and stock do well on it. I can, from six years' experience, heartily recommend farmers to give it a trial.—*Waldo F. Brown, in Rural New Yorker.*

Gossip About Stock.

Robinson & Son, of Towanda, Kansas, have been exhibiting their stallions at the Winfield, Wellington and Peabody fairs with good results.

On Thursday, October 14, A. H. Lackey & Son, Peabody, Kas., will make a public stock sale, including sixty-five Short-horns and other stock. A detailed advertisement appears elsewhere.

Wm. Booth & Son, Winchester, Kansas, offer some very special bargains during the next 60 days in the way of choice Berkshire boars. Look up their ad and call on or write them at once, as they mean business.

Kansas cattle feeders should correspond with W. Thompson, box 2945, Denver, Colorado, as he desires to make arrangements to have bunches of Colorado native and half breed steers fed with corn during the coming winter and spring. See his advertisement in another column.

At the State Fair at Lincoln, Nebraska, last week, Messrs. Shockey & Gibbs, of Lawrence, this State, showed Hereford cattle and won in their class all the first premiums and sweepstakes for best herd and best cow in class, also the grand sweepstakes herd prize, all breeds competing.

A fine display of Devons and Sussex cattle was made at Kansas City Inter-State Fair last week by S. K. Knox, of Independence, Mo. We are glad to note that Mr. Knox takes so much pride in the development of these symmetrical beauties, which attracted the attention and comment of thousands of visitors.

A grand public sale of 200 thoroughbred swine will be made at Burlingame, Kas., by F. M. Rooks, on Thursday, October 7. The offering consists of Poland-Chinas and English Berkshires, including some of his premium stock. Last week at the Osage County Fair, with a few hogs, he took nine first and three second premiums.

F. McHardy, of Emporia, Kansas, the pioneer Galloway cattle man of this country, made fine exhibits at Bismarck and Kansas City this season. He had strong competition at both places, especially so at Kansas City, yet he succeeded in capturing twenty premiums, two of which were sweepstakes. And at Kansas City he was awarded the vote on best herd in sweepstakes, all breeds competing, being owned and bred by the exhibitor, an high honor for a herd just off the grass without preparation whatever. Mr. M. has adopted this method

of showing in order to convince the public of the true merits of the Galloway cattle as an all purpose animal and which undoubtedly is the coming stock for those wanting a combination of all elements necessary to the making of valuable, money remunerating cattle.

W. C. Weedon & Co., of Kansas City, exhibited four Galloway and six Aberdeen Angus cattle at the Inter-State Fair last week at Kansas City. Among them was a 16 year-old Galloway cow "Hannah," with her fourteenth calf by her side. Vindicator has just returned from a profitable three months business trip through Colorado and New Mexico.

An error was made in the reported awards on Galloway cattle at Bismarck Fair. The following from M. R. Platt, Kansas City, shows the error: "In looking over your issue of the 15th I find the following which I will take it as a favor for you to correct. You say in the Galloway class exhibitors, F. McHardy, W. C. Weedon and M. R. Slate. No such name as the latter. M. R. Platt, I presume you mean. [Error No. 1.] You say sweepstakes for herd and female, W. C. Weedon. [Error No. 2.] M. R. Platt took both. Female, Ella, of Chapel Hill, same female which won here at Kansas City. W. C. Weedon got nothing in the Galloways at Bismarck."

The only school board that it spoils to wash is the blackboard.

Buy the best stock-watering device ever invented—the Advance Stock Hydrant.

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The Home Circle.

Compensation.

In that new world toward which our feet are set
Shall we find aught to make our hearts forget
Earth's homely joys and her bright hours of bliss?
Has Heaven a spell divine enough for this?
For who the pleasure of the spring shall tell,
When on the leafless stock the brown buds swell,
When the grass brightens and the days grow long,
And little birds break out in rippling song?
O sweet the drooping eve, the blush of morn,
The starlit sky, the rustling fields of corn,
The soft airs blowing from the freshening seas,
The sun-drenched shadow of the stately trees,
The mellow thunder and the lulling rain,
The warm, delicious, happy summer rain,
When the grass brightens and the days grow long,
And little birds break out in rippling song!
O beauty manifold, from morn till night,
Dawn's flush, noon's blaze and sunset's tender light!
O fair, familiar features, changes sweet
Of her revolving seasons, storm and sleet,
And golden calm, as slow she wheels
Through space
From snow to roses; and how dear her face,
When the grass brightens, when the days grow long,
And little birds break out in rippling song!
O happy earth! O home so well beloved!
What recompense have we, from thee removed?
One hope we have that overtops the whole;
The hope of finding every vanished soul
We love and long for daily, and for this
Gladly we turn from thee, and all thy bliss,
Even at thy loveliest, when the days are long,
And little birds break out in rippling song.
—Celia Thaxter, in the Century.

Unused Privileges.

City people consider that two or three months spent in the mountains or by the seaside a luxury. It is so great an one that the poorer and middle classes find it beyond their means to enjoy. Many wealthy families prefer a quiet summer in some farmer's family, or near an almost unknown lake, in a log cabin. It is not merely a fashion which takes them away from the noise and excitement of the city, but the need of rest and fresh air. Charity has gone so far of late years that even poor little waifs are helped to the enjoyment of fresh air. Those who are abundantly able to do differently bring to the country their simplest, most comfortable dress, that they may be untaxed with the care that attends fashionable life at their homes.

The unaccustomed comfort of early retiring is also appreciated by those whose duty it has been to entertain company or attend to business until late hours. These privileges of rest and fresh air which can only be used by the rich and city people at brief or stated intervals, belong to the country by right, all the year round. Some of us appreciate them and use them; but, I am sorry to say, a great many find their heritage irksome in regard to the "rest," and as far as the fresh air is concerned, they are positively afraid of it—after dark and in the sick room.

Some farmers' wives may be skeptical in regard to the statement that they cannot appreciate times of rest. I fully agree that there is always something waiting to be done, even while we are spending moments with our reading, writing, or visiting with a neighbor. The point is here: Are we all willing to live as quietly and plainly as it is our privilege to do in the country? Are we willing to have less, and less elaborately-made clothing?

Much has been said and written upon this subject, and yet we see every day, or at least every Sunday, toilets that have tried hard to ape those seen upon city streets. Such toilets are not appropriate for country wear; and often they are witnesses of care and nervous toll for those who ought to have been enjoying freedom and rest. In a country Sabbath meeting, recently, I noticed the dress of one of the most, if not the most intelligent lady present. It was of neat light print, and made as plain as the simple prevailing style would allow. The hat and gloves corresponded in simplicity. Almost every other lady present had obviously given much thought to her Sunday toilet. There was self-consciousness to a certain extent in those who had endeavored to make the day a day of dress. But the manifest ease,

grace and independence of the one lady caused me to select her as the typical intelligent, cultured country lady, who appreciates and uses her privileges.

There seems to be a desire on the part of country boys and girls to so dress that they may pass for their envied cousins who have been city-bred. To such I would say, "beware of your lion's skin!" The simile shall go no further. It would not be just, for under the assumed dress there lives, often, as noble and genuine a character as we could ever find under purple and fine linen.

The only trouble is the mistaken idea that beautiful plumage is indication of fine interior; whereas it ought to be understood that heart and mind culture alone will give the standing desired among those whose esteem is of value.

There are some who forget that we, as country people, have especial need to avail ourselves of the privilege of going "early to bed," and rising early as well, and take delight in extending their merry-making into the "wee sma' hours." Is this another endeavor to ape those who turn night into day, and enhance beauty by means of gaslight? I hope not; but let us be consistent and genuine!

The people, as a mass, are slowly learning the value of fresh air. Physiology is being taught in our district schools, and we have hopes that the rising generations may make use of the grand privilege we have, in the pure air of the country, by more thorough ventilation than some of their parents permit. We hear some of these same parents speak of "riding out to take the air," and of the "superior air of the country," but when night or cool weather comes they shut up doors and windows to keep guard against this blessing, which in some unaccountable way has changed into a ravaging monster in their estimation. I have seen sick rooms so smothered that only as by a miracle did their occupants come forth alive. Why is it that when it is generally conceded to be more wholesome for a person in good health to be out-of-doors, a sick person is excluded from the great healer? They that are well need not the healing power of fresh air so much as they that are sick. This ignorance in regard to the necessity of perfect ventilation may apply to other than country people; but where we have in such abundance so good a thing, let us not close our doors and windows against it, but breathe it and live in it as far as possible.

PHOEBE PARMALEE.

Mr. Beecher on Woman Suffrage.

The following is a part of a lecture by Henry Ward Beecher:

Everything that pertains to the peace and purity of the neighborhood, everything that pertains to the rearing and education and safety of children, woman should have the right, and she should have the disposition and the conscience to vote about. Women tell me they don't want to vote. Mores shame for you! I never saw a sinner that wanted to be converted, but it wasn't any the less his duty. Because you are lapped in luxury, because you have all that you want and more than you need, is that a good excuse for not taking part and lot in behalf of those that are tied without help of every kind? What does the mother do?

More than any other creature on earth it is her interest that her children be preserved from contamination. She ought to be able to say whether or not there should be a grog shop open in her neighborhood where her children are. She ought to be able to vote whether there shall be gambling dens around about her children; the mothers ought to determine whether there shall be a school three months, or six months, or the year round for their children to go to; a mother should determine whether there should be a parsimonious economy in hiring of miserable teachers, dear at any price, or whether the best teachers shall be supplied for her children! Of all the creatures on earth there is none so fitted by God, by nature and her functions, her affections and necessities, to vote in all matters that pertain to the young as the woman, and she is the very one that is not allowed to vote at all, and it is her fault; if she had a conscience on the matter very soon she would vote, and if she votes on these questions let her alone, she will vote on every other in due time. No, you have got to bring around our free public common schools the family feeling, the

mother feeling, the woman heart, or they never will answer the end for which they are established in the largest measure of power and possibility.

Fancy Work.

Eliza Archard tells the New York World's readers that fancy work is a small vice of the female sex. She says it is to women what smoking is to men. In some respects it is worse indeed, for men can read or write and smoke at the same time. Fancy work, on the contrary, is so absorbing as an intellectual exercise that it is not possible for a woman to make the Kensington stitch and do anything else, unless it be to gossip. In brief, we arraign female fancy work as a waster of time, a destroyer of eyesight and health, a deadener to all noble ambitions, and a promoter of scandal besides. Fancy work is an uncanny thing. There is some strange fascination in the miserable darning and knitting that blinds women's eyes to the nobler achievements that lie all about them. We arraign fancy work because it dwarfs women's intellects. It gives them just occupation enough to make them believe they are doing something. They sit and moon over their one, two, three cross-stitches till the practical interests of life fade from their mental horizon. They are the true hasheesh eaters. Fancy work is a genuine deadening drug, cheating ladies into a fool's paradise. While they delude themselves with thinking they are at work they are doing absolutely nothing at all that is worth while. It is worse than nothing. It ought to be relegated wholly to very aged women, so old they have lost all interest in active affairs, and have nothing to do but snooze through the days like placid old tabbies.

Woman's Unnecessary Work

A writer in an exchange says: "I am convinced that at least one-quarter of the work performed by women is unnecessary, and that the world would get along quite as well without it." I am inclined to go further still, and put it at one-half. "I never find time to read," said a lady, at whose house I was calling, and at the same time she sadly threaded her needle with chenille, and remarking that some people had so much leisure, she continued her work of embroidering impossible yellow peaches on a red plush mantle scarf. It had not even the merit of economy, for the materials were as expensive as they were hideous. Any work that serves to make home a charming and lovable place is a sacred duty to a wife and mother; but that which contributes to no comfort or enjoyment, frightful fancy work that has not even any artistic merit, is, indeed, a waste of time and energy—"busy idleness."

Husbands undoubtedly like to feel that their wives are good housekeepers; but husbands are very human, and once let a woman sink the wife in the housekeeper, and her husband will very likely fall into the same error.

The "over-clean" woman is a nuisance to her family and friends. I once overheard a conversation between two gentlemen in a car, whose wives belonged to the above class, and, though estimable women, were about as close to godliness as cleanliness could take them. It was during the season of that annual horror—"house-cleaning," and they were condoling with each other upon its miseries. They both voted it an entirely unnecessary evil, and one of them said that during its progress at his house everything was so wet that he always felt as if there was an incipient flood, while his friend said he could endure the water, it was the smell of yellow soap that he objected to.

A woman should never allow herself to become a mere household drudge, and when she finds that she has no time to read an occasional good book, to write a letter to a friend, to read a story to the children, or to walk or talk with her husband, she may conclude that there is something wrong somewhere in her domestic economy, and the more quickly she recognizes and remedies the evil, the better it will be for herself and family. If she is obliged to do her own family sewing every tuck or ruffle that she puts on her children's clothes is a crime. The hour or hours spent in making an elaborate dress that baby will look "lovely" in, is a waste of energy that a mother who does her own work can not afford. Baby will look quite as lovely in her eyes in a plain slip, and if he has only his elaborate dress to

recommend him to the eyes of others he might rather pass unnoticed. Give the matter serious thought, oh tired housekeeper; and see if you do not daily take many unnecessary steps, and do much that you might, without injury to any one, leave undone. Rest your body and improve your mind, keeping your face and heart as fresh as possible, as you value the love of your husband and children.

Since this is a chapter of quotations, I will end it with the remark made by a sarcastic gentleman: "Women seem to me to be divided into two classes, the over-industrious, and the over-indolent, and of the two evils I would choose the latter as being the least."
—Inter Ocean.

Notes and Recipes.

Shirred Eggs.—Heat a little butter in a piepan; then put in the eggs, taking care that the yolks are not broken, and bake in the oven.

Kedgeriee.—Boil two tablespoonfuls of rice, add any fish previously cooked, nicely picked, beat up an egg well, and stir it in just before serving.

Cure for Sprain.—Take one tablespoonful of honey, the same of salt, and the white of one egg; beat all well together for at least one hour, or two would be better. Let it stand an hour. Then anoint the sprained place freely; keep well rolled up with a good bandage.

Border a small pie-dish with puff-paste, mince finely some cold fowl or the white meat of a rabbit, with some ham or tongue, a little shallot, a few mushrooms, if at hand; season with salt and pepper, moisten with white stock, fill the pie-dish, cover with paste, bake in a moderate oven, and when done add, through a hole in the top, a little more well-flavored stock.

Pour one quart of boiling water on one and one-half pounds of sugar, one half pint of molasses, two ounces of tartaric acid and half an ounce of essence of sassafras. When cold, bottle and cork tight and keep in a cool place. When wanted to use, take three teaspoonfuls of this sirup in three-fourths of a tumbler of water, put in one-fourth of a teaspoonful of soda, stir, and drink immediately.

The royal husbandman appear'd
And plow'd, and sow'd, and till'd,
The thorns he rooted out, the rubbish clear'd,
And blest th' obedient field. —Dryden.

The rugged metal of the mine
Must burn before its surface shine;
But plunged within the furnace flame,
It bends and melts, though still the same. —Byron.

The sweet old words, whose ring caressed;
Whose sound was something like a spell
To us, who used to love so well;
Come, let us bear them to their rest!
They served when Love was full and blest,
They shall not blend with its farewell,
The sweet old words!
So, in our fair Past's fairest dell,
Lay them on withered rose-leaves pressed,
The roses red we prized the best;
While tender Memory tells their knell,
The sweet old words!
—All the Year Round.

When I compare
What I have lost with what I have gained,
What I have missed with what attained,
Little room do I find for pride.

I am aware
How many days have been idly spent;
How like an arrow the good intent
Has fallen short or been turned aside.

But who shall dare
To measure loss and gain in this wise?
Defeat may be victory in disguise;
The lowest ebb is the turn of the tide.
—Longfellow.

Business men of to-day need to know something besides book-keeping and penmanship. Students of the commercial department of Campbell University (Holton, Kan.) may enter any classes in the University without extra charge.

COCAINE, IODOFORM OR MERCURIALS.—In any form in the treatment of catarrh or hay fever should be avoided, as they are both injurious and dangerous. Iodoform is easily detected by its offensive odor. The only reliable catarrh remedy on the market to-day is Ely's Cream Balm, being free from all poisonous drugs. It has cured thousands of acute and chronic cases where all other remedies have failed. A particle is applied into each nostril; no pain; agreeable to use. Price 50 cents of druggists.

The Young Folks.

Youth and Age.

YOUTH.

When I am old, these hills that bound
My life within their narrow round
Will be the threshold of the door
That leads to Freedom and to Fame,
And the wide world beyond no more
An idle dream, an empty name;
But I, from cares and troubles free,
Its glories and its joys shall see.

The summer isles of southern seas;
Great battles, glorious victories;
The boundless prairies of the West,
Where red men hunt the buffalo;
Whatever fairest gifts and best
The gods have given to men below—
These, heart of mine, these shall we see
In the brave days that are to be.

AGE.

When I was young this narrow round
Of hills a glorious world did bound;
Here, on the quiet valley floor,
I dreamed of Freedom and of Fame,
Ere yet I learned they were no more
Than a vain dream, an empty name;
In that glad careless long ago,
The happy hours seemed all too slow.

I have been wrecked in stormy seas;
Not mine life's glorious victories;
Gone the bright spell on boyhood cast;
No more along the primrose way
I wander, for my paths have passed
To this sad world of every day.
Ah, heart of mine, no more we know
The days and dreams of long ago!

—Chambers' Journal.

LIVELY RAILROADING.

A Road That Winds Around a Mountain
and Rises 400 Feet in a Mile—the
Way the Train Comes Down.

"It's a short seven miles from Hecla station in Brown's canyon, on the Denver & Rio Grande railway, to Calumet in the mountains," said a former employee of that road, "but when you get to Calumet you are just half a mile higher up in the world than you were at Hecla. That little branch has the heaviest curves and the steepest grades of any railroad that uses the ordinary drive-wheel locomotive to run its cars in the known world. A grade of 200 feet to the mile and a fifteen degree curve—and that's almost like taking the same track back when the cars round it—are common on what is known as the Mountain division of the Rio Grande road; but the Calumet branch hasn't a grade on it less than 400 feet to the mile, and a twenty-five degree curve isn't any trick at all. That little road winds up the face of the mountain gulches for all the world as if it were an immense snake twisting and colling itself in the most capricious manner.

TOBOGGANING ON THE RAIL.

"I worked on the perpendicular string of rails for three weeks. They call it 'carrying the hod' out there when you hire out to work on the Calumet branch, for it's about as near like climbing a ladder from the sidewalk to the top of a building as anything you ever saw. I might have worked longer at it, because I rather like the excitement, but one day when we started from Calumet to whisk down to Hecla with a locomotive, seven cars, an engineer, fireman, and seven brakemen, and arrived there with one car and the brakeman that was on it in just ten minutes—the car being the one I rode on and the brakeman myself—I concluded that I would engage in something where there was less risk, and went out with a party hunting Sioux Indians. You see, the water brake on the engine and the steam brake on the cars got a little out of kilter when we were about half way down, and the steam brake didn't seem to answer the twist very well, and from that time on a streak of lightning couldn't have caught on behind us. One after another the locomotive and six of the cars shot off the curves and took a short route to the bottom of the canyon. I don't know how it ever happened, but my car stayed on the rails, and I dropped down into Hecla like a meteorite.

"Well, no; they don't make a business of carrying passengers on that Jacob's ladder of a road, but I guess they'll let any one ride if he thinks he can hold his breath long enough to make the trip down the gulch. Calumet isn't much of a place, being principally a hematite iron mine. The ore is very rich, and the Bessemer furnaces at Pueblo must have it. I don't know who ever struggled up there and found the mine, but there it is, seven miles away and half a mile high. They couldn't build a gravity road to it be-

cause the route up the canyon is so everlastingly crooked. There wasn't one railroad engineer out of a hundred, hardly, that thought a locomotive could ever ascend and descend the mountain and handle the cars safely, but there was no other possible way to get at the mine, and they cut the road along the face of the canyon and began to experiment. The road is a narrow-gauge one. When they first began to operate the road, if it wasn't a little the liveliest piece of railroad property in the universe then there is no evidence of the fact in about \$300,000 worth of old iron, incapacitated locomotive boilers, car wheels and timbers, smokestacks, air brakes, hand brakes, and sundry other disintegrated specimens of rollingstock that lie heaped at the bottom of the canyon all along the seven miles of this cloud-sweeping line.

CRASHING TOGETHER IN MID-AIR.

"The train men couldn't get the hang of tobogganing on sleds down this gulch along at first, and there wasn't a day passed but spectators down below would catch a sudden glimpse of a train up the face of the mountain as it dashed like a thunderbolt from the mouth of some rock cut, flying with the speed of the wind, kept straight on its course, unable to follow the windings of the track, and leaped headlong from the precipice, locomotive and cars crashing together in mid-air, grinding themselves into a million fragments, and thundering down in one great heap of ruins at the bottom of the canyon, at least 2,000 feet below. Then they knew at Hecla that the brakes had lost their grip, and that the train had refused to wait for repairs. The fellows generally managed to jump when they found the air brake had gone back on them, and there were more broken bones carried down that mountain, on their way to Hecla to be mended, the first year this lively road was opened for business than they generally lug off of a fair-sized battlefield. This Calumet branch is so unpopular with the officers of the Rio Grande that only two of them ever experienced a ride upon it from the clouds to the earth. That was some years ago, and they never tried it again. Now, when the other officers want to enjoy the trip, they sit down and listen to the story of the two who tried it, and turn pale and go home satisfied.

"Well, after awhile, they got the way of moving trains successfully on the road. They found that, first, they must use locomotives of extraordinary weight, and, second, they must man the trains only with men who would stand at their posts at all hazards. There is a brakeman on every car. The cars are something like coal cars and carry five tons of ore each. They are equipped with air brakes and strong hand brakes. The locomotive drivers are checked by the powerful hydraulic brake. It takes an hour and a half to make the trip from Hecla to the mine summit. The down trip is made in about fifteen minutes. When the train starts from the mine every brakeman stands with his hands on his brake. The air brakes are tightly set. The water brakes get their tightest grip on the locomotive wheels. The locomotive itself runs with the throttle reversed. Yet against all this friction the train thunders down the mountain, shooting around the sharp curves, and dashing through narrow rock cuts, many of them curved almost double, at the rate of a mile every two minutes. The men who man the hand brakes must be simply bundles of muscles and nerves. Their positive instructions are to work their brakes whenever the air brakes fail, and to stand at their post in the face of every risk and danger. It happens not a few times in the course of a year that these fearless fellows have to control as best they can some runaway train, and stick to it against the very likely chance that the next curve they strike will topple them, cars and all, over the brink of an abyss, the depth of which the eye can scarcely penetrate, and which yawns directly beneath the flying train. I believe these brakemen have succeeded in taking every runaway during the past year safely down to Hecla Junction."—*New York un.*

A San Francisco citizen has a chicken that is backed like a camel, has two tails and three well-developed legs. When the fowl is in repose it rests on all three legs after the manner of a milking stool. When it walks it uses but two, the third, it is said, "sticking out behind like a ship's spankerboom."

Dare to be true; nothing can need a lie.

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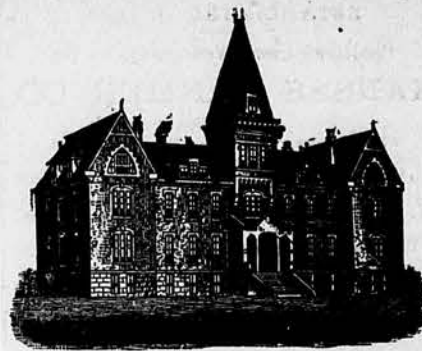
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ESTABLISHED IN 1893.

Published Every Wednesday, by the
KANSAS FARMER CO.

OFFICE:

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

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

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The KANSAS FARMER is well worth to every farmer ten times its regular subscription price of \$1.50 a year, but in order to give everybody a chance to get acquainted with the best farm journal for Western farmers, we have concluded to offer the paper one year to all who subscribe during 1896 at the "bottom-rock" price of ONE DOLLAR!

We have some correspondence on file that came in too late for this issue.

Only \$1 pays for four three months subscriptions to the KANSAS FARMER.

For \$1 we will send the KANSAS FARMER on trial to a club of four for thirteen weeks.

It is a pretty good rule to follow in preparing ground for wheat, if the plowing is done early, as it ought to be in most cases, it ought to be done deeply; if done late let it be shallow.

At a depth of 320 feet, the Paola (Kas.) gas company struck gas a few days ago, which is five times stronger than either of the two wells that now supply the city. The pressure is over 300 pounds to the square inch.

Our crop reports covering this month will appear in our first October issue which will be printed on the 6th day of the month. We make them a week late because of the late wheat seeding and the lateness of crops generally this year.

Sale Postponed.

Just as the last forms of this paper were going to press, a telegram was received from J. M. Sullivan announcing the indefinite postponement of the Alvanna Ranch sale, advertised on page 16 of the FARMER.

The Hart Pioneer Nurseries, Fort Scott, Kas., present some interesting matter to our readers this week, and we desire to direct special attention to it because, in our dealings with the company, we have found them uniformly accommodating and thoroughly reliable in every respect.

Railway Business Pools.

The people of this country are a reasonable and fair minded people, they do not want anybody to work for them for anything less than is reasonable; they recognize in railroads one of the necessities of the time, one of the great helpers in the work of national development; they are willing to pay the roads liberally for all the work they do and to accord to them every reasonable privilege asked; but they view with alarm the organization of business pools which undertake to fix the rates of toll to be charged for all service rendered the people. In all ordinary business affairs of life compensation is matter of contract between the persons interested. When one man desires to employ another the first thing done is to agree upon what shall be paid. In all the freighting ever done on the plains there were at least two parties to every agreement as to compensation. One of the elements of law is that a contract implies the agreement of two or more minds. But railroad companies never consult the people—the other party—as to this matter of compensation unless they are compelled to do so. They go ahead and fix rates to suit themselves, and the people, ordinarily, have no remedy. Not only that, but when one road begins to reduce rates between competing points, then a railroad war is declared and a pool follows. A dispatch, dated Chicago, September 17th, conveyed the information that the railway managers in convention did not succeed in overcoming all of the obstacles in the way of forming the Western Passenger Association. The sticking points were upon the method of fixing the percentages and the taking in of certain business at Milwaukee and St. Louis. An agreement was reached, however, that the pool should begin October 1st, and hold for three years. An adjournment was taken until after the meeting of the Northwestern Freight and Passenger Association, as the interests of all the three pools—southwest, west and northwest—are inter-dependent. Nothing further will be done until the affairs of the other two are adjusted. All of the officials are of the opinion that an agreement will be arrived at in all of the pools before the first of next month.

From the railroad point of view, this is business; but the reasons which make pooling good for the roads prove that it is not good for the people. To illustrate: A New York dispatch of the same date with that from Chicago as above quoted, stated that "a move affecting passenger traffic from New York to the south and southwest will be made to-day by the Commissioner of the Trunk line pool, who will announce a general reduction of from \$4 to \$7 to all southern and southwestern points. This is caused by the fact that the Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia air line has grown restless under the continued cuts made by the Baltimore & Ohio, via Cincinnati." Now, if the Baltimore & Ohio can carry passengers from four to seven dollars cheaper than was formerly charged for like service, and if the work is being done at the reduced rates, the Trunk Line Commissioner would not order a general reduction unless all the roads can afford to perform the same work at the reduced rates. The point presented is, that when one road can carry passengers and freight between any given points for a sum of money less than was formerly charged, thus saving money to the people, that fact of itself is proof conclusive that the work can be done at those rates, and that being so the people are entitled to the benefit of the reduction. If the western roads were doing as the eastern roads did in

the particular instance referred to no one would have room for complaint; but they did not; instead thereof they prevailed upon the roads that were working below former rates "to come up higher," and the pool is formed in order to save to the roads what otherwise would be saved to the people.

The pooling of business operates in this way: Say half a dozen different roads centering in Chicago take business for St. Louis. They all advertise for passengers and for freight for St. Louis and they get it. They are in open competition with one another, and that soon reduces rates to the lowest possible figures. One of the roads, that one which can do the work cheapest, puts the rates lowest, and some of the other roads, or all of them, lose business because the lowest priced one is getting more, or because the reduced prices are too low to suit them, complain about the cut rates and set about organizing a pool, not to bring rates down in the interest of the people, but to keep rates up in the interest of the roads, and the result is, when the pool is formed, that all the roads take what business they can get at fixed rates agreed upon for all of them; correct accounts are kept, and the net profits of the St. Louis business of all the roads in the pool are divided among the roads either equally or according to a scale established in the beginning.

There are two objections to this method of railway management: One is, that it is wrong in principle, because it exercises an arbitrary and unjust power over the people who furnish all the business which the roads do; the other is, that if any number of railroads may combine for the purpose of equalizing rates of compensation on business between certain points, so that the work is done the same as if one road only was doing it and charging the same rates, the people ought not to be compelled to pay the cost of so many different managements; one set of officers and supernumeraries ought to do all that is done, if the roads are to be run as one road. These objections lead to a consideration of remedies, and there does not appear to be any except one of two: The government must prohibit pooling, or it must take possession of the roads and do the transportation business of the country at cost.

Farmers in Council.

The American Agricultural and Dairy Association met in Philadelphia last week, and after listening to an address from the President, adopted some resolutions expressing the opinion that no man should be sent to Congress whose record is inimical to the farming interest; declaring that agriculture should be made a cabinet department; calling upon Congress to revise the tariff laws, by imposing such duties on cereal and dairy products as to curtail or stop foreign competition; asking Congress to restore the wool tariff of 1883; approving President Cleveland's policy in protecting public lands and sympathizing with working men in lawful efforts to better their condition.

We have neglected several weeks to notice the pretty new dress of our excellent contemporary, the *Iowa Homestead*. The form is changed to that of the KANSAS FARMER; a new and very neat heading is adopted omitting the word Iowa; the type and material are new; the mechanical work on the paper is good; in every respect the appearance of the paper is improved. The *Homestead* is a good agricultural paper, and we are pleased to see this new stroke of enterprise on its part.

Beef or Mutton?

A steer weighing one thousand pounds gross will require less food than any number of sheep weighing in the aggregate as much as the steer. In other words, sheep require more food to the 1,000 pounds of live weight than steers do. It is true, however, that out of a given quantity of food a sheep will make more flesh than a steer. Sir J. B. Lawes got 6.2 pounds of water-free beef out of 100 pounds of water-free nutritive material, and 8 pounds of water-free mutton out of the same amount of food—a difference of one-third in favor of the sheep. In live weight the figures stood 9 pounds of steer and 11 pounds of sheep out of 100 pounds of dry food eaten.

This seems somewhat paradoxical. A sheep requires more food in proportion, taking 1,000 pounds of live weight as the standard, than a steer does, and yet the sheep makes more meat out of the food than the steer. Prof. Sanborn, of the Missouri Agricultural College, estimates the demand of sheep for food to excel, for each 1,000 pounds of live weight, that of cattle by 25 to 35 per cent., yet, all things considered, a hundred pounds or a thousand pounds of mutton costs less per pound than the same quantity of beef.

The reasons why sheep, according to live weight, eat more feed than do steers are differently stated, though, perhaps, any observer would concede the proposition after a moment's reflection. Say it requires ten sheep to equal the weight of one steer of 1,000 pounds. There are ten lives, ten separate organisms, ten distinct bodies to be supplied in one case, and only one in the other, and the outside surfaces of all the sheep would considerably exceed in area the outside surface of the steer. The greatest waste of the system is from the outside. Besides this, the sheep is making a coat of wool all the time and the steer is not. A good deal of food is required for the wool alone. Good wool cannot be produced without good feed and a good deal of it.

In estimating the cost of mutton as compared with beef it is proper to take into consideration all these facts. The ten sheep use up 1,250 pounds of food while the steer uses only 1,000 pounds, but the steer makes flesh only out of his feed, while the sheep make wool also out of theirs. Putting the case as Prof. Sanborn does the point is easily seen. "Given 100 pounds each of live steer and sheep at 4 cents a pound, live weight, if we subtract eight pounds of wool at 20 cents a pound from cost of the sheep, the dressed carcass of the steer, at 60 per cent. shrinkage, will cost 6.66 cents per pound; the dressed carcass of the sheep will cost 4.61 cents per pound; or the former costs 42 per cent. more than the latter."

There is still another consideration. In what is written above we have assumed that the same kind of food is used in both cases. It is well known, however, that the sheep feeds largely on what is rejected by the steer. And still another fact is, that in tests of meat as to their relative shrinkage in cooking, mutton loses less than beef. It is not difficult, when pertinent facts are so readily found, to show that as a matter of real profit, there is more in sheep than in cattle.

Horsemen say that the Percheron display at the Illinois State Fair this year exceeded anything of the kind ever before attempted in this country. There were three hundred and ten animals in the show, all owned by the American Percheron Breeders' Association. The stalls occupied a 700-foot double barn with a large annex. The animals were superior specimens of that superior class.

ANNALS OF KANSAS.

Some weeks ago we called attention to the printing of a useful book under the head above written. A copy of the work complete is now on our table, and it fully reaches the standard we had set up for it. It is unquestionably the most useful book of the kind ever published; indeed the work is unique, there is no other like it. Anything which Daniel W. Wilder does for the public is well done, for he is industrious, painstaking and honest. His training as a journalist, his studious habits and his quick, clear perceptions of fact and pertinent belongings fit him specially for the preparation of such a work as this; and what has been of still better service to him, is his having lived in the midst of most of the things mentioned in his annals, he lived through them and was part of them.

This book is not a story of Kansas drawn out under high coloring wherein ten or a dozen pages are required to tell one fact, but it is a condensation of Kansas history, a voluminous recital of naked facts told in the fewest words possible, so that a reader may find among them mention of any fact worthy of note in the State's wonderful development. And it covers the whole field, agriculture, manufactures, education, religion, railroads, politics, legislation, law, literature—every department of our progress. It is a compendium of Kansas history without any surplusage, without any coloring or discussion by the compiler. The design of the book is to present facts just as and when they occurred. For example: On page 39, last paragraph, is found this statement:

DECEMBER 4, (1853)—Augustus C. Dodge, of Iowa, offers in the Senate a bill to organize the Territory of Nebraska.

On the next page, 40, we find, first paragraph:

JANUARY 4, (1854)—Stephen A. Douglas reports Senator Dodge's bill with material amendments.

On page 45 we have for May 30—"President Pierce signs the Kansas-Nebraska bill," and section 19 of the act is quoted.

These are sample paragraphs. The book is largely made up of just such simple, plain statements of facts in our history. The first thirty-five pages of full print give a history of what afterwards became known as Kansas from the expedition of Coronado in 1541, down to the end of the year 1853. The book contains nearly 1,200 pages, and all the rest of it excepting twenty-six pages of index, is a chronological statement of historical events in Kansas.

The book is wholly free from religious or political bias except as the events recorded may show it; the author gives nothing but facts; hence the KANSAS FARMER commends the work to its readers as well worth having. It is impossible to get the same facts in so condensed and so convenient a form anywhere else. Their compilation cost Mr. Wilder months and years of the hardest kind of work. No book of a historical nature could be of more value in a Kansas family library, and it would be specially valuable in the public schools.

The ANNALS OF KANSAS is a large book neatly printed on good paper, well bound, a credit to the publisher, T. D. Thatcher, of the Kansas Publishing House, and his large corps of printers and binders, as well as to the compiler, an excellent portrait of whom forms the frontispiece. It is the largest and the best book ever made in Kansas.

An Indiana farmer, in a prize essay, discussing manure in wheat culture, says that "every manurial substance on the farm should be utilized for the

wheat crop. The larger the home supply of fertilizers the smaller the outlay for plant food from abroad, and there is nothing really in the market that can take the place of barn-yard manure, either in the increase of crops or building up the fertility of the soil. Stock farming and wheat-growing can be combined on most wheat lands successfully, where manure is an important item, and great care is taken to make and save as much of it as possible."

Late Wheat Sowing.

In some parts of the State wheat seeding will be postponed until next month. It is not usual in Kansas for farmers to willingly delay seeding beyond the middle of September; but there are at least two good reasons for late seeding this year in some localities. Chinch bugs have done a great deal of mischief in wheat, corn and millet, and they have continued their ravages late; it is well to sow wheat late where there is reason to expect they would attack the young plant if it appeared early. And then, the ground in many places is not in good condition for seeding because of its dryness and hardness. It will be necessary to wait for more moisture than the soil now contains. In places where the drouth has been long continued so that no ground has been prepared for wheat seeding, it ought to be remembered, when rain does come, that it is not best, so late in the season, to plow the ground very deep. Early plowing for wheat ought to be deep, but late plowing should be shallow, as a general rule, and because the plant needs a compact soil. If late plowing is very deep, and especially when there is stubble, weeds, or trash of any kind turned under, the ground remains loose and the roots of the young plant suffer early freezing. Ordinarily the ground to be sown to wheat was plowed once during the year, or has not become very hard from non-use, so that when the plowing is done so late as not to have time enough to settle before cold weather, it is better to plow only deep enough to get the surface in good condition to receive the seed. Some pieces of ground, as cornfields or potato fields, which are clean and had summer cultivation, need no plowing at all for late wheat after rain has softened the surface enough to allow good work. Wheat especially needs a firm seed bed; not hard like a roadway, but compact and well settled immediately below the level of the seed.

Northwestern Kansas.

Several of our northwestern counties took advantage of opportunities offered by the holding of the Nebraska State Fair at Lincoln and placed exhibits there. Half a dozen years ago there were hardly enough people out there to hold a campmeeting, and now we find them over in a neighboring State with their products in competition with those of old communities—old comparatively, we mean. Sherman county is on the west line of the State, and this is the first year the land was cultivated. That new county exhibited at the Lincoln Fair "well matured corn planted on the 17th day of June, millet six feet four inches high, and other mammoth specimens," all raised on the sod.

Decatur county is on the north line of the State, and the third county east of the west line; Norton county is next east of Decatur. Of the exhibits of those two counties at the Fair the *State Journal* of Lincoln speaks in terms of praise. It says: "Norton and Decatur occupy an immense tent on the same spot used last year. A partition through the center from end to end divides the exhibits, both of which are large and of a quality that is astonishing. Five

years ago this section of Kansas was a veritable wilderness with a few discouraged homesteaders working despairingly to keep the wolf from the door. The show of products made in this tent is eloquent of better times, of rain, of plenty and of general prosperity. The Norton exhibit is in charge of Messrs. Granville, Sheley and F. H. Hazelton, who discourse enthusiastically on the advantages of their country. All kinds of vegetables are shown, together with fine specimens of grain, corn and grass. A section of buffalo grass sod shows the soil to be a rich black loam, apparently equal to the boasted dirt of eastern Nebraska. Views of Norton Center and the scenery along Prairie Dog creek are also on exhibition, and they show a thriving town and an attractive country. The attractions of Decatur county are talked up by M. L. Mix and A. C. Pratt. They challenge the entire ground to a competition in cabbages, onions, turnips and cucumbers. A specimen of the first fills a bushel basket comfortably, while the father of all cucumbers that they have captured is exactly five and a half feet in length. They also are confident that their corn, sixteen feet high, their wild hemp, eighteen feet, and their tobacco, seven feet, will do some lively 'rustling' toward the front end of the vegetable procession. Blue-joint is shown in this tent nine feet high, and sun flowers so long that they could not be placed in a car without breaking. This twin exhibit is one of the things that cannot be missed by visitors who wish to see all that the Fair has for them."

Rye for Pasture.

At no time in the history of this State has the sowing of rye for pasture been as important as it is now. The season has been exceptionally dry, so that the usual sources of pasturage are greatly reduced both in area and in quantity. Hay, also, and grain feed as well, are not as abundant as they are in ordinary years; indeed, all kinds of crops are cut short in many parts of the State, so that it is necessary for our farmers to avail themselves of every possible resource that will help to carry us through till grass comes again.

There is no grass better for winter pasturage than rye. That has been demonstrated ten thousand times; even in Kansas, where grass is so plenty, a few farmers have learned the value of rye for pasture. The seed ought to be sown early in September, but this year that was not practicable in a large portion of the State. But it is not too late yet. It generally happens that a late fall follows a hot and dry summer. We may, therefore, reasonably expect a good deal of mild weather before Christmas, giving rye a long time to grow before cold weather comes. There is little trouble about sowing rye. If the ground is clean and not hard, it needs only to be stirred a little so as to get the seed covered. A stubble field may be cleaned off and loosened with a cultivator; or, what is better, if corn fields are clean, sow there and cover with cultivators just as is done with wheat. The seed may be sown broadcast on open ground and harrowed in. If sown with a drill, let the hoes run very shallow. In either case rolling will be good immediately after seeding unless the ground is very mellow, in which case it is of little use to roll after the drill.

As to sowing in the corn fields, it matters not that the corn is cut up, unless it be shocked and cannot be removed from the field till spring. But even in that case, a good coat of rye for spring pasture would be good, and another coat to be turned under for green manure. But where the corn is

cut up and will be removed during the fall or early winter, or where the stalks are still standing and are to be left as they are, the sowing of rye on the ground will prove to be a very good thing on every farm.

And while on this subject we will again urge the sowing of rye as a practical duty of every farmer who raises stock. It is good as grass for pasture, it makes good hay when cut green and cured; the grain is second to nothing as feed for horses, cattle and sheep; the straw is good for any purpose that straw is used for and excellent when cut and mixed with bran, shorts or chopped feed of any kind. It is late growing in the fall and early growing in the spring. And another very good thing about rye is, that it will grow on thin land and stand drought well.

Inquiries Answered.

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

THE FUTURE—Is published at Richland, Shawnee county, Kansas.

PUBLIC LANDS.—Information concerning public lands in Kansas can be best obtained by writing to the land offices at Garden City and Kirwin, inclosing stamps for return postage. As to Nebraska and Dakota, write to the Governors.

Every reader of the KANSAS FARMER can send us at least four new subscribers for three months at 25 cents each.

Tell your neighbors to form a club of four subscribers to the KANSAS FARMER for three months at 25 cents each.

A movement has been made in the city of Philadelphia to celebrate with appropriate ceremonies, the one hundredth anniversary of the adoption of the constitution of the United States. This centenary will occur September 17, 1887.

HARD-PAN OFFER.

For only \$1 we will send the KANSAS FARMER to each one of a club of four new subscribers for three months. We sincerely hope that every reader of the KANSAS FARMER will secure a club of four or more new subscribers at rates above named.

There is no better fertilizer than good barn-yard manure, and any farm that is well managed need never have an ounce of commercial fertilizers put on it. If every farmer would study this subject as much as it ought to be studied and make it a part of his regular farm work to save and apply as much manure as possible, and then, in addition plow under green manure every year and rotate his crops, his farm would grow better every year, more fertile and more valuable. In our own opinion there is no fertilizer equal to that which every farmer can make for himself.

He is well paid that is well satisfied.

Thanks-giving is good; thanks living is better.

The English museums and picture galleries are hereafter to be open Sundays.

Amos E. Cobb, of Norwich, Conn., has a remarkable young cat. It ignores mice entirely. It will have nothing but red squirrels. It goes out into the woods each morning and catches one red squirrel. One squirrel lasts for a whole day's meals. The hind quarters serve for breakfast, the fore quarters for dinner, and the cat tapers off her appetite by picking the hide and head for supper. It is hard work to catch a red squirrel napping, and the cat realizes that one squirrel must go a long way.

Horticulture.

Summer Pruning of Grape Vines.

The *American Cultivator*, Boston, one of the best agricultural journals in the country, discussed the subject in a late issue, and there is so much in the article that is good and applicable wherever grapes are grown, that we copy it entire for the benefit of our readers.

Indiscriminate pruning, the *Cultivator* says, does so much harm to grape vines that perhaps as good advice as can be to many will be to let vines alone during the summer, except to keep them on the trellis, and prune only in fall or spring. Usually the vine is left to grow at will until near the time for grapes to ripen, when the owner becomes suddenly interested in it and begins to look to see how his fruit is coming on. He finds it so hidden by a tangled mass of vines that he becomes alarmed, and fearing that it cannot ripen in the shade, sets himself to work at slashing the foliage to let in light and air. The leaves are the lungs of the plant. Deprived of their aid, the development of fruit is arrested. It colors slowly and never attains the fine flavor that it would have if grown with full complement of leaves. But it is none the less evident that the long, reed-like canes, grown often ten or twelve more feet beyond the fruit, are an immense waste of energy that might be much better diverted in some other direction.

Extra long canes are an indication of too free use of the knife in winter pruning. It is better to leave more buds, grow more fruit, and thus reduce the liability to excessive wood-making. Just here comes in the greatest difficulty in grape-growing, and that is the danger from allowing the vines to overbear. Each bud will make a cane on which will be two, three, and with prolific varieties, sometimes four blossoms for bunches. If all these are allowed to set they will be more than the vine can perfect and mature. Small, straggling bunches, ripening slowly or not at all, will be the result. It is no uncommon sight to see Delaware vines so overloaded that when the fruit should be most delicious it is nearly colorless and as poor in quality as it looks. The Delaware is not a strong grower, but it is more apt than almost any other to set four bunches to a shoot. Rub out the two poorest of these as soon as the blossoms can be seen, and the bunches will be large, will ripen early, and the vine will maintain its health and vigor. Overbearing is, with the Delaware grape, the chief cause of the bad reputation which this variety has for lack of vigor and healthfulness.

After thinning the fruit by destroying all above two bunches on each shoot, something can still be done to divert these, rather than to further growth, to the strength and vigor of the vine. Pruning is too harsh a term. Nothing that is grown needs cutting out, but only a little judicious pinching back to repress growth where it will be only wasted. After the grapes are set and the vines have grown three to four buds beyond, pinch the leading shoot. This will check its growth somewhat, but the buds at each joint will at once push in to greater vigor, and the one at the end of the cane will try to assume the leadership. When each of the side shoots have made three or four leaves it should also be pinched at the end to check growth and throw the sap back into the cane and growing fruit. Possibly the shoot at the extremity may need to be pinched back a second time, but the others will not. It is not well to repress them too much, as it might start into premature activity the bud at each joint

which is provided for next year's fruiting.

All the germs for blossoms another season are stored in the buds at the base of each large leaf on the main cane. Fortunately, the treatment best calculated to develop a good crop this year is precisely that which is needed to put the vine in good condition for a good crop another season. If a vine is well cared for and not allowed to overbear, by judicious thinning out of its branches it ought to ripen a good crop every year. Experienced vintners find no great difficulty in doing this, and, barring disease, such as rot or mildew, the grape is much the surest fruit crop grown. In cautioning against overbearing we do not restrict fruit production, but rather the reverse. With one-half the bunches removed the remainder will give a greater weight of finer fruit than the whole would do. Yet the process which gives the most valuable results is the least exhaustive to vitality. The reason is that the larger number of poor grapes have more seeds which in fruit are all that exhausts vitality. And as the seeds are not valued, we lessen them by thinning the bunches and securing more fruit.

Deadly Spray for Orchard Insects.

Twenty-five to thirty years ago my orchard bore full crops every alternate year, of smooth, round apples. I got money then easier and faster, picking and selling the fruit, than at any other time in life. The trees were large, and I could set a ladder in a good spot and get a barrelful without moving it. But latterly trees have not borne as well, and apples have been knotty and wormy; caterpillars and cankerworms have increased so as to ruin many orchards. The codlin moth has been worst of all, and the most difficult enemy to hold in check. But I feel sure that it is an easy thing to destroy the whole crowd of orchard insects. By spraying the trees with London purple—which is much better than Paris green, and cheaper; it does not settle in water as the green does, and does not need one person to stir it as you drive along with a force pump. Mr. George Adams bought a fruit farm near Holly, N. Y., that was in such a condition that the whole neighborhood ridiculed the purchase. Canker worms were in the orchard, the trees had not been trimmed, and the farm had not paid its way for some time.

He pulled out half the trees, gave the others a good pruning, sprayed with Paris green once a week for a month, and harvested 1,400 barrels of as fine apples as were ever seen; you could hardly find a wormy one. He expects to have some thousands of barrels this year, as many of the trees had been so stripped by canker worms in '84 that they did not blossom in '85, but seem sure this season. Mr. Allen plowed and raised beans and some other spring crops between part of the trees and put on what barn manure there was on the farm, but what made the most surprising result was the spraying. The thinning and the pruning was just as necessary. If you think you cannot spend time to spray the trees but once, the time then is when the apples are as large as full-sized peas; then the blossom end of the apple stands up, and the poison gets on the blossom end where it will "do the most good," as the codlin moth lays the egg in the blossom end and when hatched eats its way in.

Mr. Arthur Rathbone, of Genesee county, sprayed a tree on one side and left the other. On the sprayed side the apples were fair and not a wormy one; on the other they were knotty, wormy and poor. And the trees appear to bear

better if sprayed just before the blossoms open; leaf-rollers—little caterpillars becoming very destructive—get on the blossom-buds before they open, that make them look as if singed and buds that way set no fruit. This pest is also killed by the poison. Three lined oil barrels and a force pump with a rubber hose to put in the bung-hole, make a good rig to spray with. Be sure and not get too much purple or green. Mr. Rathbone has experimented more than any one else I know; he says that half a pound of purple to 60 gallons of water is plenty. The purple should be wet like paste before putting it in the barrel, and then it will mix easy and not float on the water. Prof. A. J. Cook, who first showed the value of this remedy, urges great care upon those who use it; do not turn stock into the orchard until after a heavy rain has washed all the poison from the grass under the trees.—D. A. Barker, in N. Y. Tribune.

Catarh Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Dr. Lawrence, 212 East Ninth street, New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

An auctioneer does as he is bid, a postman as he is directed.

Don't fail to send for the Catalogue of the Lawrence Business College before going elsewhere. Do so now, then you won't forget it.

Recent comparisons show that the silk of Bengal is fully equal to that of Italy, but the curious difference appears that the Italian worm spins a thread nearly five times as long as that of the worm in India.

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

Catalpa Grove Nursery.

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The Poultry Yard.

Poultry Awards at Bismarck Fair.

Kansas Farmer:

Plymouth Rocks.—First premium, Mrs. H. McCullough, Fayette, Mo.; second, E. L. Pankey, Maryville, Mo. Chicks, first premium, Mrs. McCullough; second, E. L. Pankey.

Wyandottes.—First premium, McCullough; second, Pankey. Chicks, first premium, Pankey; second, McCullough.

Black Javas.—First premium, L. A. Byarlay, Maryville, Mo.

Light Brahmas.—First premium, McCullough; second, R. T. McCulley, Lee's Summit, Mo. Chicks, first, McCullough; second, McCulley.

Dark Brahmas.—First premium, McCullough, and chicks, ditto.

Partridge Cochins.—First and second, E. L. Pankey. Chicks, first, Pankey; second, McCullough.

Buff Cochins.—Second premium, McCullough. Chicks, first and second premiums, Pankey.

White Cochins.—Chicks, first premium, Pankey; second, McCullough.

Black Cochins.—First premium, McCullough. Chicks, first, McCullough; second, Pankey.

White Leghorns.—First, McCullough. Chicks, first and second, Pankey.

Brown Leghorns.—First, McCullough; second, Pankey. Chicks, first and second, Pankey.

Black Spanish.—First, McCullough; second, Pankey. Chicks, first, McCullough.

Silver Spangled Hamburg fowls and chicks. first, McCullough.

White-Crested Black Polish.—First, McCullough; second, Pankey. Chicks, first, McCullough.

Black-Breasted Red Games.—First, G. B. Bell. Chicks, first, G. B. Bell.

Red Pile Game Chicks.—First, Pankey.

B. B. R. Game Bantams.—First, Pankey; second, G. B. Bell. Chicks, first, McCullough; second, Bell.

Golden Seabright Bantams.—First, McCullough. Chicks, first Pankey; second, McCullough.

Silver Seabright Bantams.—First, Pankey. Chicks, first, Pankey; second, McCullough.

Peafowls.—McCullough.

White Guineas.—First, McCullough.

Pearl Guineas.—First, McCullough.

White China Geese.—First and second, Pankey.

Brown China Geese.—First, Pankey; second, McCullough.

Toulouse Geese.—Young, first, Mrs. Gardner, Lawrence; old, first, McCullough.

Emden Geese.—First, McCullough.

Pekin Ducks.—First, McCullough; second, Pankey.

Rouen Ducks.—First, McCullough; second, Pankey.

Aylesbury Ducks.—First, McCullough; second, Pankey.

White Muscovy.—First, McCullough.

White-Crested Ducks.—First, McCullough.

Display Poultry, by one exhibitor, McCullough.

Good sash pulleys and weights are as useful and valuable in the new hen-house you intend to erect as these things are necessary in your well-ordered dwelling house. If you place movable sashes in your henhouse at all, you will do well to remember the above hint, and thus save yourselves a deal of fussing and hard words because "the window will neither open nor shut," when you wish it either one way or the other. In winter time, such sashes at either end of the hen-house are handy to help your ventilation. In summer they can be taken out to advantage and the space covered with screening.

Late Hatching.

Much has been said about closing up the hatching season on or before the first of July. Some writers advise the removal of the cocks from the breeding pens of fanciers, and using the eggs for domestic or market purposes, in this way rendering the eggs infertile. It is said that chicks hatched out in July or August cannot maintain their normal growth and vigor, on account of cold weather coming on to retard their growth at a critical period.

Now in our experience of fifteen years in raising fancy poultry, we are compelled to take issue with the above theories. Some of the best and most useful birds which adorn our yards are the results of late hatches. We have hatched as late as September with most excellent success. In the months of July and August, the temperature is quite even and favorable to the incubating process. If "biddy" should stay off her nest a half hour or so over her proper time, there is no danger of the eggs getting chilled. The cocks are as active at this season of the year as ever, and the eggs are generally found to be fertile.

When, after proper care has been exercised during the incubating process, sprinkling or washing the eggs in tepid water about twice a week and sprinkling or spraying the nest also, the young chicks emerge from their oval caverns into the world, they are happy to observe that it is a world of warmth and pleasure, abundance of vegetation all around them, and nature is smiling in the abundance and profuseness of her gifts. Insects of all kinds are swarming about, and everything conduces to the growth and development of the chick. "Well started is well ended," is a maxim which applies with much force to young poultry. And those hatched out under the most favorable circumstances are the ones that develop into the most perfect birds in maturity.

Besides, the pullets hatched in July or August are always ready to begin laying at the commencement of the coming breeding season, and are not so apt to get broody at the most important time, as do the earlier hatched ones. They can generally be relied upon to lay unremittingly through the most desirable breeding months.

We would not advocate late hatches as a rule, but we would advocate them as being very satisfactory in certain conditions and emergencies. Of course, those desiring to exhibit birds at the fall fairs or winter shows, should have early-hatched chicks well developed for that purpose; but for breeding purposes we would not depreciate the later hatches.—J. C. H., in *Poultry Monthly*.

Scrofula

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

Hood's Sarsaparilla

in eradicating every form of Scrofula has been so clearly and fully demonstrated that it leaves no doubt that it is the greatest medical discovery of this generation. It is made by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass., and is sold by all druggists.

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

DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup FOR THE CURE OF FEVER and AGUE 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.

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The Busy Bee.

Foul Brood, and Its Management.

Mr. E. R. Root, editor of *Gleanings in Bee Culture*:

Your father told me last week that you were having some trouble with foul brood. I told him that I would send a prescription for the cure of foul brood, and also a prescription for use as a preventive.

Take of soft water, three pints; of dairy salt, one pint. Use an earthen vessel. Raise the temperature to 80 deg. F. Do not exceed 90 deg. Stir till the salt is thoroughly dissolved. Now add one pint of warm soft water in which has been thoroughly dissolved four tablespoonfuls of bicarbonate of soda (use the crystal.) Stir thoroughly. Add to this mixture sufficient sugar or honey to sweeten it, but not enough to perceptibly thicken it. Now add 1 oz. salicylic acid. Merritt & Co., of Cincinnati, make a pure salicylic acid from the oil of wintergreen (Konk's solution of salicylic acid No. 1.) Mix thoroughly. Let this mixture stand for two hours, when it becomes settled and clear.

Treatment.—Shake the bees from the combs, and extract as clean as possible. Now thoroughly atomize the combs, using the mixture and a large atomizer. The tinsmith can make a good one for 25 cents. Return the frames to the colony.

If there is no honey to be obtained from the fields, feed honey or syrup to which has been added three tablespoonfuls of the mixture to each quart of honey or syrup. Stir well. The honey just extracted may be used without injury to the bees, if the mixture is added; but no more should be furnished than is consumed. Atomize the colony two or three times more, simply setting the frames apart so as to direct the spray well over the combs and bees—not brushing off the bees; three or four days should intervene between the times of treatment. The last may be given on top without removing a frame.

As a preventive, apply on top of the frames, or in any way by which the bees may get it. Also burn old dry bones to an ash, and pulverize. Mix up a gallon to each 50 colonies in the apiary, of the above mixture, adding enough sugar or honey to make it very sweet (say two or three times as much honey or sugar as would be a proper quantity for use in the atomizer). Stir in a full half-pint of the powdered bone ash. Place this gallon of mixture in, say, four shallow vessels—perhaps bread-pan feeders with floats on top—and stand these four in different parts of the apiary. You will be surprised at the rapidity with which the depleted colonies will recuperate and grow strong again.

If you fear that exposure of sweets in the apiary will induce robbing, the mixture can safely be fed the customary way on top of the frames in the hive.

I would recommend that you give the entire apiary one application of the mixture prescribed for cure, as this treatment frequently prevents the presence of the disease where it was not possible before to detect it.

The quantity prescribed for use by means of the atomizer is sufficient to treat 150 colonies. Not reckoning the honey used, the cost will not be more than fifteen cents. I have prescribed this treatment with entire satisfaction and uniform success for the past two years.

I will mention the facts in two or three of the apiaries for which I have prescribed this treatment.

1. Number of colonies in the apiary, 46; number apparently diseased, 13;

number actually diseased, 28; disease so far progressed that the stench was very offensive in the yard; bees crawling out of hives to die, by tens of thousands; effect of treatment apparent in one day; a permanent cure in each case.

2. Number of colonies, 60; serious cases, 38; combs black and putrid; a few had already been burned; effect of treatment apparent at once; a permanent cure in each case.

3. Number of colonies, over 150; number of colonies diseased, 60; bees swarming out; stench from hives nauseating; combs black and rotten; brood putrid; whole apiary treated; disease immediately arrested; effect of treatment on affected colonies instantaneous, even on apparently hopeless cases; every colony cured; disease eradicated, leaving no trace behind. Colonies soon all strong, healthy, and prosperous. For the purpose of further experiment, the combs of healthy and diseased colonies were exchanged; combs from diseased colonies being given the healthy colonies, and the combs of healthy colonies placed in the diseased colonies. The treatment was applied to both alike. In every case the disease would immediately disappear, and in many cases the diseased colonies were soon more populous and prosperous than those which had had no disease and had been undisturbed.

This treatment, which is simple, cheap, and easily and rapidly applied, seems to be efficacious in the most virulent forms of foul brood, and seemingly furnishes immunity from the dreaded scourge. N. W. McLAIN.
Aurora, Ill., August 6, 1886.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, September 20, 1886.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New York.

BEEVES—Receipts 3,500. Good and prime higher, inferior and common dull. Common to strictly prime native steers 3 90a5 55, extra and fancy 5 60a5 75, and fair to best Texas and Colorado steers 3 90a4 50.

SHEEP Receipts 14,600. Market firmer for good but weaker for inferior qualities. Extremes 3 5a4 20 for sheep and 5 00a6 00 for lambs. HOGS Steady at 5 00a5 30.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 2,000, shipments 1,100. Market stronger on good natives and steady for range cattle. Good to choice shipping 4 40a4 90, common to fair 3 75a4 35, butchers steers 3 50a4 20, Texans and Indians 2 50a3 65.

HOGS—Receipts 3,200, shipments 600. Market easy and steady, closing weaker and 5c lower. Butchers and best heavy 4 85a5 10, mixed packing 4 40a4 80, light 4 25a4 70.

SHEEP—Receipts 2,100, shipments 8,000. Market steady at 2 25a4 00.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports: CATTLE—Receipts 11,000, shipments 2,000. Market slow and a shade lower. Packing and shipping, 950 to 1,500 lbs., 3 40a5 10; stockers and feeders 2 10a3 25, through Texas cattle a shade lower. HOGS—Receipts 25,000, shipments 4,000. Market slow and 5a10c lower. Rough and mixed 4 00a4 70, packing and shipping 4 75a5 05, light 3 95a4 80.

SHEEP—Receipts 3,000, shipments 1,000. Market steady. Natives 3 00a3 75, Western 2 25a3 40, Texans 2 00a3 00, lambs 3 30a4 75.

The Drovers' Journal London cablegram denotes a weak market and a decline, the best American steers selling at 11a11 1/2c per lb. dressed.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday 1,148. The market was slow and weak on all classes of shipping cattle, both Texas and natives. Good fat cows, owing to their scarcity, were active and stronger. Stockers and feeders steady. Sales ranged 4 00 to 4 10 for best corn-fed steers.

HOGS—Receipts since Saturday 2,415. The market was weak at a decline of 5c on choicest lots and 10c on common and mixed. Extreme range of sales 3 75a4 85, bulk at 4 65a4 70.

SHEEP—Receipts since Saturday 2,622. Market quiet and but little trading. Good to choice 2 50a3 00, common to medium 1 50a2 25.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT—Ungraded red, 78a90c; No. 2 red, 85c No. 2 red, September, 81 1/2a85c; October, 85 1/2a85 1/2c.
CORN—Firm. Ungraded, 46a48 1/2c; No. 2, 48a

48 1/2c, in elevator and afloat; No. 2, September, 48c.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, cash, 74 1/2a74 3/4c; September, 74 1/2c; October, 74 3/4a7 1/2c.
CORN—Dull, but firm and higher. No. 2 mixed, cash, 35 1/2a35 3/4c; September, 35 1/2c.
OATS—Dull but firm. No. 2 mixed, cash, 26c.
RYE—Steady at 48c.
BARLEY—Dull and unchanged.

Chicago.

WHEAT—September, 73 3/4a73 1/2c; October, 74a74 1/2c.
CORN—Cash 37 1/2a38c; September, 37 1/2a37 3/4c.
OATS—Cash, 25 1/2c.
RYE—Quiet. No. 2, 48 1/2c.
BARLEY—Easy. No. 2, 57 1/2c.
FLAX SEED—Steady. No. 1, 1 08 1/2a1 08 3/4c.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—There was a trifle more firmness to the market on 'change to day, but there was little trading.
CORN—No. 2 corn: Cash, 31c bid. 31 1/2c asked; September, 31 1/2c bid, no offerings; October, 15c at 3c, 1 1/4c bus at 3 1/2c, 5,000 bus. at 32c; November, 33c bid, 33 1/2c asked.

OATS—No. 2 cash, 24c bid, special 25 1/2c asked.
RYE—No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings.
HAY—Receipts 21 cars. Market weak. Fancy, small baled, 7 00; large baled, 6 50; wire bound 50c less.
OIL—CAKE—No. 100 lbs., sacked, 1 25; No. 2, 22 1/2c, free on board cars. Car lots 21 1/2c per ton.
FLAX SEED—We quote at 94c per bus. upon the basis of pure.

CASTOR BEANS—Quoted at 1 50 per bus.
BUTTER—Supply light and market steady. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 20c; good 17a18c; fine dairy in single package lots, 18a14c; store packed do., 10c; common, 6c.
EGGS—Receipts fair and market steady at 13c per dozen for candied. Sales cannot be made without candling.

CHEESE—Full cream 10c, part skim flats 7a8c, Young America 12c, Kansas 6a7c.
PROVISIONS—We quote: Round lots—Sugar cured hams, 1 1/2c per pound; breakfast bacon, 9c per pound; dried beef 12c; dry salt clear rib sides, 7 50; long clear, 7 50; shoulders, 6 50; short clear, 8 00; smoked clear rib sides, 8 00; long clear, 8 00; shoulders, 7 00; short clear, 8 85.
POTATOES—50c per bushel.
BROOM CORN—We quote: Hurl, 10c; self working 6a7c; common red tipped 5c; crock, 3 1/2a4c.

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

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

Kansas Farmers' Fire Insurance Company,

ABILENE, : : : KANSAS,

Insures Farm Property, Live Stock and Detached Dwellings

Against Fire, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms.

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

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 \$46 00; the Continental, of New York \$1 00 to pay \$50 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 \$79 00 at risk.

J. H. PRESCOTT, Pres't.
ED. C. GAY, Secretary.

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

The National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,

SALINA, : : : KANSAS,

MAKES A SPECIALTY OF INSURING FARM BUILDINGS AND STOCK

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

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

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

W. H. BARNES, Pres't.
J. H. MITCHELL, Secretary.

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

GEN. J. C. CALDWELL, Manager.

The Kansas Live Stock Insurance Company,

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.

CHICAGO.

KANSAS CITY.

ST. LOUIS.

James H. Campbell & Co.,
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Rooms 23 and 24, Exchange Building, Kansas City Stock Yards,

SUCCESSORS TO—

ANDY J. SNIDER & CO., and CAMPBELL, LANCASTER & CO.,
OF CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS.

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

Farm and Stock Cyclopedia,

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

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

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

LITTLE :: JOKER :: BUTTONS
For Marking Stock. Never Come Off.

PRICE \$5.00 PER 100, NUMBERED. SEND FOR SAMPLE.

LEAVENWORTH NOVELTY WORKS, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker-up may have had, and report the same on their 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 Sept. 8, '86

Douglas county--M. D. Greenlee, Dep. clerk.
PONY--Taken up by Albert Stehwin, of Lawrence, in Wakarusa tp., July 17, 1886, one brown mare pony, 14 hands high, saddle marks; value at \$60.

Jefferson county--E. L. Worswick, clerk.
PONY--Taken up by E. Fowler, of Union tp., (P. O. McCouth) August 2, 1886, one dark bay Texas pony, branded C. P. on left hip and C on left jaw; valued at \$35.

Riley county--O. C. Barner, clerk.
COW--Taken up by David Demar, of Center tp., April 3, 1886, one red cow, 3 years old.

Strays for week ending Sept. 15, '86.

Osage county--R. H. McClair, clerk.
HORSE--Taken up by S. R. Laughlin, near Lyndon, in Valley Brook tp., August 21, 1886, one sorrel horse, 16 hands high, about 12 years old; valued at \$35.
HORSE--By same, one bay horse, 16 hands high, about 10 years old; valued at \$35.

Wabunsee county--G. W. French, clerk.
COLT--Taken up by E. T. Frowe, of Wabunsee tp., August 23, 1886, one 2-year-old sorrel horse colt, two white hind feet, scar on left fore leg between elbow and knee, small white spot in forehead; valued at \$50.

Russell county--J. B. Himes, clerk.
PONY--Taken up by Van Martin, of Big Creek tp., July 2, 1886, one bay mare pony, branded with heart-shaped brand; valued at \$50.

Rush county--L. K. Hain, clerk.
COW--Taken up by Robert Nickel, of Hampton tp., (Hampton P. O.) August 19, 1886, one dark red cow 4 years old, branded E. M. O. (or C) on left side and C on left loin; valued at \$16.

Strays for week ending Sept. 22, '86

Cherokee county--L. R. McNutt, clerk.
COW--Taken up by H. Colvin, of Lyon tp., (P. O. Columbus), one red and white cow, most red on front parts, about 8 years old; value at \$20.

Jefferson county--E. L. Worswick, clerk.
BULL--Taken up by Richard A. Brown, of Sarcocle tp., (P. O. Chester), on or about August 23, 1886, one red and white bull, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

Kiowa county--J. N. Cranford, clerk.
MULE--Taken up by A. D. Hamilton, of Martin tp., one white mare mule, 18 years old, branded D U on left hip; valued at \$50.

Graham county--B. Van Slyck, clerk.
PONY--Taken up by C. T. McAllister, of Nicodemus tp., (P. O. Nicodemus), one fl. n. bitten bay mare pony, 8 years old, branded S. K. on left shoulder; valued at \$0.

Strayed--\$10 Reward!

About May 15th, 1886, one dark bay horse, 6 years old, 14½ hands high, 950 pounds, thin-built; rupture lump below the ribs, supposed to be on right side. A reward of \$10 will be given for information leading to its recovery. ALEX. MILLER, Scranton, Osage Co., Kas.

VIRGINIA FARMS Mild Climate. Cheap homes. Northern Colony. Send for circular. A. O. BLISS, Centerville, Va.

FOR SALE! Berkshire and Small Yorkshire SWINE.

We will offer for the next sixty days, a choice lot of Berkshire Boars and Sows, farrowed in March and April, at prices to correspond with hard-pan times. Our stock is all eligible to record, having been bred from our choicest sows and boars. They are all in healthy condition, and we warrant them to give satisfaction. Those wanting first-class young boars and sows will save money by sending their orders to us.

We shall have some choice Small Yorkshire Boars for sale this fall. The best and most profitable hog to raise in this or any other country. WM. BOOTH & SON, WINCHESTER, KAS.

600 Merino Sheep for Sale.

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



BLACKSMITHING on the FARM
Save time and money by using Holt's celebrated FORGE and KIT of TOOLS For \$20
Larger Size, \$25. Single Forge, \$10.
Holt's Smith's Tools, Hand Drills, &c.
HULT MFG. CO., Central Way, Cleveland, O.

JOHNSON BROS.

Garnett, - Kansas,



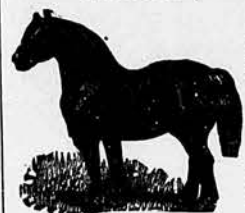
Breeders of and Dealers in Imported and High-Grade

French Draft Horses.

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

STRIMPLE & GARVEY

McCune, : KANSAS,



Breeders of and Dealers in Imported and Home-bred

CLYDESDALE
AND
NORMAN HORSES.

CHOICE STALLIONS

For sale at very low prices and on easy terms. Write for what you want. Satisfaction guaranteed.

J. L. HASTINGS,

Wellington, - - Kansas,



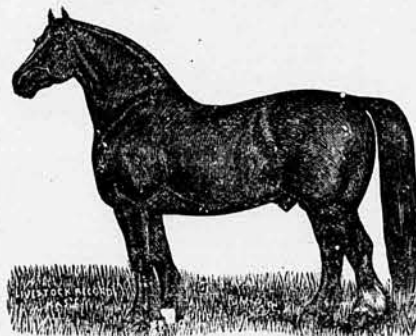
Dealer and Breeder in Imported and High-Grade

FRENCH DRAFT & CLYDESDALE HORSES.

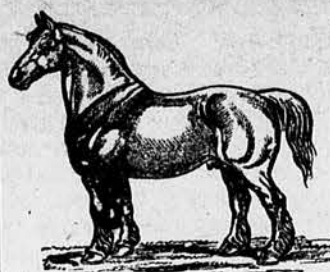
Terms reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited.

E. BENNETT & SON

TOPEKA, . KANSAS,



Importers and breeders of PERCHERON, CLYDESDALE and CLEVELAND BAY HORSES. 106 head will arrive from Europe, July 28th. Horses sold on terms to suit purchasers. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.



Sexton & Offord,

In connection with MR. G. M. SEXTON, Auctioneer to the Shire Horse Society of England, Importers and Breeders of

English Shire (Draft) Horses

RED POLLED CATTLE and ENGLISH LARGE-BRED PIGS,

Have a very choice collection on hand to be sold cheap. Correspondence solicited.

34 East Fifth Street, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

First - Prize Hereford Herd

AT THE GREAT ST. LOUIS FAIR, 1885.



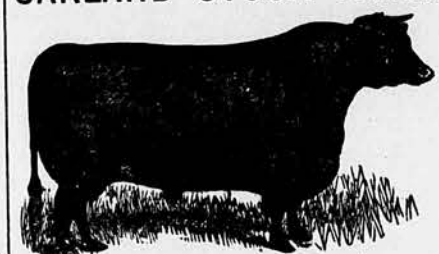
Herd comprises 300 head of choice Herefords, headed by the following first-prize and sweepstakes Bulls:

The celebrated FORTUNE 2080.
SIR EVELYN 9650, an illustrious son of Lord Wilton.
GROVE 4TH 13733, by the noted Grove 3d.
DEWESBURY 2d, by the famous Dollie.

Grades Bought and Sold.

Correspondence solicited. Cattle on exhibition at stables, 1616 Bell street, Kansas City, Mo.
Address J. S. HAWES, COLONY, KAS.

OAKLAND STOCK FARM.



W. S. WHITE, Sabetha, Kansas,

Breeder of High-class Short-horns, will sell some choice Females in car lots or singly, to suit purchasers. Also a few good Bulls. Prices low. Write or come.

Choice, Highly-Bred

HEREFORD

BULLS and HEIFERS,

For sale reasonable. Come or write for Private Catalogue.

HEIFERS IN CALF TO BEAU REAL AND BEAU MONDE.

SHOCKEY & GIBB,

Lawrence, Kansas.

TIMBER LINE HERD

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.

HOLSTEIN PARK.



WM. A. & A. F. TRAVIS,

BREEDERS OF

Holstein-Friesian Cattle.

Inter-Ocean Stables, North Topeka.

TO CATTLE-FEEDERS!

Two Thousand Head Doubly-wintered Northern Texas Steers for sale. Three and a half years old; in good flesh and condition. Will be sold in lots and on time to suit buyers. Apply to

JOHN R. MULVANE,
President Bank of Topeka, Topeka, Kas.

TO CATTLE-FEEDERS IN KANSAS!

The undersigned desires to make arrangements to have bunches of Colorado native and half-breed Steers fed with corn during the coming winter and spring.

Bids wanted on the basis of compensation for increased weight.

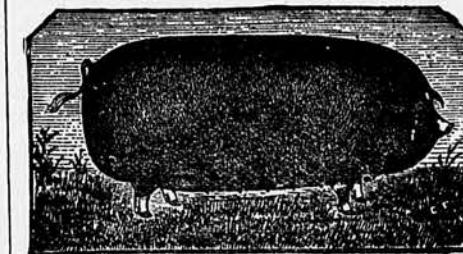
Address W. THOMSON,
P. O. box 2945, Denver, Colorado.



THE PROFIT FARM BOILER

With Dumping Cylinders.
Ground feed can be cooked in a box by dumping in boiling water, stirring in the meal, and covering tightly. Also make dairy and laundry Stoves, Water Jacket Kettles to warm milk without scalding, and all sizes of Cylinders and Kettles.
D. R. SPERRY & CO. Batavia, Ill.

PUBLIC SALE!



Owing to ill health in my family, I have concluded to be absent for an indefinite period, and having rented my farm, will sell at Public Sale at my farm, seven miles northwest of

HIGHLAND, DONIPHAN CO., KANSAS,

And six miles northeast of Robinson,

On Friday, October 15, 1886,

My entire herd, comprising about

100 POLAND-CHINAS!

All Thoroughbred and Recorded Stock, as follows: Sixty-five Pigs, from two to four months old; 20 Brood Sows, one to two years old; 15 Males, from six months to two years old. For description of a part of this herd, see Vols. 6 and 7 of American A. P. C. Record.

Also, at the same time and place, I will sell sixteen head of Recorded and High-grade Short horn Cows and Heifers, six Thoroughbred Spring Calves--four heifers and two bulls. Also the Thoroughbred SHORT-HORN BULL, ROYAL ARCH No. 53702, a straight-bred Young Mary Bull.

SIX FINE TWO-YEAR-OLD FILLIES--Half to three-fourths Norman and Clydesdale blood. FARM IMPLEMENTS--Such as Pows, Harrows, Hay-Rake, Corn Plows, one Wagon, etc., too numerous to mention. SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

TERMS OF SALE:--All sums under \$5, cash. Over \$5, a credit of six months will be allowed, without interest if paid when due; if not so paid, 10 per cent. per annum will be charged from date. Purchasers from a distance can have stock boxed and delivered at depot free.

J. F. GLICK,

Proprietor Ash Grove Stock Farm.

ELI ZIMMERMAN, Auctioneer.

The Veterinarian.

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

BOIL ON FOOT.—A six-year-old horse has a shoe-boil, said to have been caused by the calks on shoe when she lies down in the stable. It was as big as a large teacup when I bought her, and seemed to be full of water; I picked it with a sharp penknife, and it discharged a teacupful of bloody water; I have been rubbing on soft soap, and now it is as large as a hen's egg, and hard. I think it is dry matter, but dare not cut it open without consulting some one. [Apply Golden blister and repeat in from two to three weeks. Do not cut it. There is no fluid in it now.]

ACUTE CATARRHAL FEVER.—Please make a note in your paper that I have now three cases of what is considered Texas fever. I never saw a case just like one of mine. The animal's legs swelled up very much, and nose more than double; and her eyes were swelled shut for five days and matured all the time, and one of them has a felon covering the eye—(do not know whether it will go away or not); did not eat any for four days; could not walk for six days; seems weak in the back; she has begun to eat some now, so I think I may get her along. I commenced to doctor for the pink-eye, but the fever was so high I could not tell much about it. I called a veterinary to my assistance, and he pronounced it Texas fever. I had a good deal of practice in pink-eye, but this was the sickest case I ever saw. [We are of the opinion that in the outbreak described the stock are suffering from "acute catarrhal fever" instead of Texas fever. The symptoms and history of the outbreak lead us to this conclusion.]

SWEENEY.—Sweeney is usually the result of some injury. The remedy would be to find out the cause. The disease of a set of muscles causes the shrinking. In the case of your horse the difficulty seems chronic. Light work would do no injury but be rather a benefit. But while under treatment a run at grass would be better. If you cannot locate the lameness and the difficulty being chronic, you being assured that light, irritating blisters have not done good, put in a seton. Prepare a strip of strong, coarse, unbleached muslin one and one-half inches wide; pass this down from above the point of the shoulder to below, from eight to fourteen inches, with a seton needle; allow the ends to project about four inches. Fasten a button of leather to each end to prevent pulling through, smear it once or twice a week with a little fly blister to promote irritation, and foment twice daily with hot water, washing thoroughly afterwards. If the horse is inclined to gnaw the wounds, fasten a rod to the halter running to the surcingle, to hold his head so he cannot reach the seton.]

A CATARRHAL AFFECTION.—I have a span of three-year-old colts that are both sick. The first I noticed was snuffling or rattling in the nose. They now have a bad cough, which appears to be caused from something running into the throat from the head. They breathe hard; are dumpish; eyes look dull; one of them has swelled legs; any light exercise seems to tire them. [The symptoms clearly indicate that the young horses are affected with a general debility, the probable result of some catarrhal affection. Absolute rest, a laxative, nutritious diet, good nursing, proper ventilation and cleanliness are important; at the same time it may be necessary to administer med-

icine internally. If the patients are affected with fever, which may be ascertained by using a clinical thermometer, the following medicine may be given: Rx. acetate potash, 3 ounces; Ti. aconite root, 1 drachm; fluid extract belladonna, 1 ounce; water, 1 pint. Mix, and give two ounces every two hours. When the body temperature assumes the natural standard, or in other words, when the fever is abated, stimulants and tonics are sometimes prescribed. For this purpose, take sulphate of cinchona, 1 ounce; Bourbon whisky, 2 pints; mix, and give two ounces every two hours.]

The Advance Stock Hydrant.

The best invention ever brought before the public for watering stock.

It saves labor, being self-acting, requiring no attention except careful preparation for hard freezing weather.

It will not freeze.

The trough is always full without waste of water.

It is very durable.

It takes water from the bottom of the pond, pure and cold in summer and warm in winter.

Your stock water themselves as they need it.

It will keep them healthy.

It is without a like or equal.

It is a marvel of simplicity.

It is an ingenious invention and a combination of good points without complication.

The least cost for so great a gain.

Dividends every day in the year.

You can not afford to be without it the coming winter. Send your order at once.

C. A. BOOTH, Topeka.

Fashion soon tires of everything except a plug hat.

Address the Atchison Business College, Atchison, Kas., for catalogue. It will pay you.

Coupling ears is a duty in which, according to Prof. Arthur T. Hadley, there are 15,000 persons injured every year.

The Commercial Department of Campbell University (Holton, Kas.) offers unsurpassed facilities for gaining a thorough business and English education.

The statement is made that all the varied machinery of Great Britain, now operated by steam power, is capable of performing more work, and hence producing more products, than could be produced by the labor of 400,000,000 able-bodied men, a greater number than all the able-bodied men on earth.

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

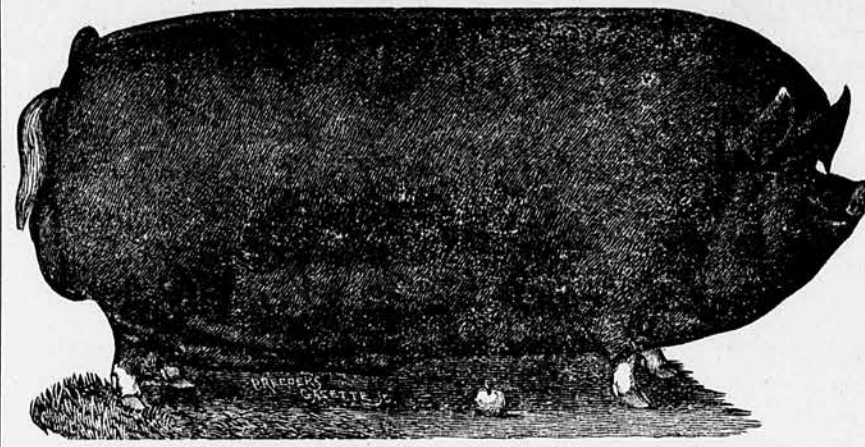
STEWART'S HEALING POWDER,
CURES ALL OPEN SORES,
CUTS FROM BARBED
WIRE FENCE,
SCRATCHES,
KICKS,
OUTS,
&c.
Sold
Everywhere.
15 & 50 cts. a
box. Try it.
STEWART HEALING POWDER CO., ST. LOUIS.



PROF. R. RIGGS, V. S., and Horse Educator, performs all surgical operations on HORSES and CATTLE. Castrating Ridgling Horses and Spaying Heifers a specialty. Success Guaranteed. He performs the operation on Ridglings by a new method, using no clamps, and takes the testicle out through its natural channel without the use of a knife except to open the scrotum. The horse can be worked every day. The success which has attended Prof. Riggs in the performance of this operation has pronounced him one of the most skillful and successful operators in the country. Address PROF. R. RIGGS, V. S., Wichita, Kas.

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

MANHATTAN HERD OF BERKSHIRES.



SOVEREIGN DUKE 3819.---(From Life, by Lou Burk.)

SOVEREIGN DUKE 3819, at head of famous Manhattan Herd. Among many other honors, elsewhere, this splendid sire won five blue ribbons during two successive years at the great St. Louis fair, including sweepstakes as best boar of any age or breed, each year—a record never obtained by any other boar.

At the St. Louis and other leading fairs of 1882 the Manhattan Herd sustained its well-earned prize-winning reputation of former years by winning a majority, over all competitors, of the premiums competed for, being thirteen sweepstakes and fifty-eight prizes for that year.

Twenty choice young Boars for sale at lower prices than formerly. Herd entirely free from disease and in splendid shape. Healthy pigs from a healthy herd, and satisfactory guaranteed. Ten different families of Sows and four noted Boars in use.

A. W. ROLLINS, Manhattan, Kansas.



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

SELECT HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES

G. W. BERRY, TOPEKA, KAS.

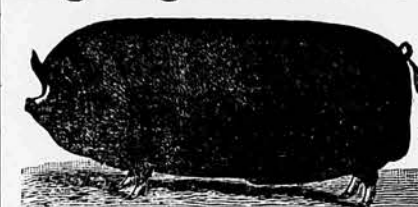
British Champion II, 13481, is at the head of the herd, and the sows represent the best families and prize-winning strains in America. These hogs are distinguished for size, early development, and docile dispositions. Breeders registered. I offer none but first-class stock for sale.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.



THE WELLINGTON HERD of well-bred and imported BERKSHIRES is headed by Hopeful Joe 4889. The herd consists of twenty matured brood sows of the best families. This herd has no superior for size and quality, and the very best strains of Berkshire blood. Stock all recorded in A. P. C. Correspondence and inspection invited. Address M. B. KEAGY, Wellington, Kas.

Large English Berkshires

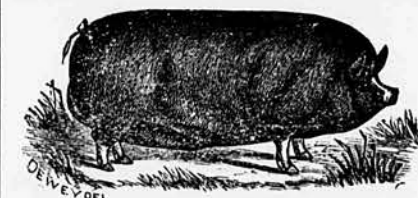


BRED AND FOR SALE BY JOHN B. THOMPSON, PLATTSBURG, MISSOURI.

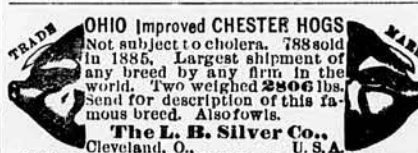
The very best imported boars and sows that money can procure at head of herd. Fine young stock, from pigs up to yearlings, of both sexes, for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Will be for illustrated catalogue and price list. Name this paper.

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD

Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



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



OHIO Improved CHESTER HOGS Not subject to cholera. 788 sold in 1885. Largest shipment of any breed by any firm in the world. Two weighed 2806 lbs. Send for description of this famous breed. Also for the L. B. Silver Co., Cleveland, O., U.S.A. If the above breed are not liable to cholera the importance cannot be overestimated and should be investigated.

OTTAWA HERD OF Poland-China and Duroc Jersey Red Hogs.



F. L. WHIPPLE, Prop'r, Ottawa, Kas.

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

THE GOLDEN BELT HERD OF THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS.



Black Bess, U. S. and Tom Corwin strains, from 2 to 3 months old. A choice lot of pigs for sale at \$10 each, \$25 per trio. I will ship at these low prices on all orders received before September 15th.

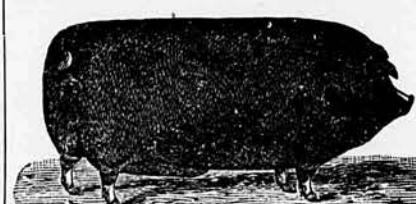
Satisfaction and safe arrival guaranteed. Breeders all recorded in A. P. C. Record. I now have low express rates to all points in the United States. F. W. TRUEBELL, Lyons, Kas.

THOROUGHbred POLAND CHINAS



As produced and bred by A. C. MOORE & SONS, Canton, Ill. The best hog in the world. We have made a specialty of this breed for 33 years. We are the largest breeders of thoroughbred Poland Chinas in the world. Shipped over 700 pigs in 1883 and could not supply the demand. We are raising 1,000 pigs for this season's trade. We have 160 sows and 10 males we are breeding from. Our breeders are all recorded in American P. C. Record. Pigs all eligible to record. Photo card of 43 breeders free. Swine Journal 25 cts. in 2 cent stamps. Come and see our stock; if not as represented we will pay your expenses. Special rates by express.

EASTERN KANSAS HERD OF POLAND-CHINA HOGS.



Perry D 5851 and White Ear 5117 at head of herd. Among the sows are Mills 6666 (O. R.), sired by sire, Cor 6119; Fancy Gem 1244, sired by Gem's U. S. 2501; three sows bred by B. F. Dorsey & Sons, sired by St. Louis King 1993; six sows sired by Hook's U. S. 3449. Choice pigs for sale at prices to suit the times. Inspection invited. Recorded in O. P. C. Record. St. Ck all healthy. J. A. DAVIDSON, Richmond, Franklin Co., Kas.

STEAM FEED FOR STOCK
With the **TRIUMPH STEAM-GENERATOR** it will save 1/2 to 3/4 of your feed, and your stock will thrive better and fatten quicker. Send for illustrated circular and pamphlet on PREPARING FEED FOR STOCK. ADDRESS: RICE, WHITACRE & CO., 42 West Monroe St., Chicago.



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CHEAPEST & BEST MILL
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
TO GRIND FASTER,
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MADE
4 SIZES: 16, 20, 24 & 30 INCH.
CHAS. KAESTNER & CO.
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CIRCULAR GREE.



QUEEN OF THE SOUTH
PORTABLE MILLS.
SELECT FRENCH BUHR.
For Stock Feed or Meal for Family Use.
Six Sizes. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Write for Descriptive Circular.
Straub Machinery Co.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.



GET THE BEST, AND TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.
STITES & CO'S STANDARD IRON MEASURES
Their latest improvements are Balled Half Bushels, and combined Stable Bucket and Half Bushel. Your Grocerman ought to have them. For sale by the leading hardware houses. Send for Circulars and Price Lists. Address, **STITES & CO., Manufacturers,** 1590 Eastern Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.



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FARM BOILER
Is simple, perfect and cheap: the **BEST FEED COOKER**; the only dumping boiler; empties its kettle in a minute. Over 8,500 in use. Cook your corn and potatoes, and save one-half the cost of pork. Send for circular. **D. R. SPERRY & CO.** BATAVIA, - ILLINOIS. Chicago Salesroom, 237 Lake St.



SORGHUM EVAPORATORS and MILLS.
Cheapest and Best. Write for free copy of the Sorghum Growers' Guide. **CHAPMAN & CO.,** Madison, Ind.



AGENTS WANTED
A New Farm Implement.
BROWN'S FENCE-BUILDER!
Portable, simple, durable, strong. Builds a picket fence on the posts in the field, substantial, economical. The most practical machine yet devised.
JOHN P. BROWN, Rising Sun, - - - Indiana.

MY AGENTS ARE MAKING
\$5.00, \$10.00, \$15.00, \$20.00, \$25.00 and \$30.00 Per Day
LEWIS' COMBINATION FORCE PUMP
AGRICULTURAL SPRINGER
VETERINARY SPRINGER
Selling LEWIS' Combination HAND FORCE PUMPS. It makes 3 complete machines. I have agents all over the U. S. who are making \$10 to \$25 per day selling these pumps. I give their name and address in catalogue. To introduce it I will send a sample pump, express paid, to any express station in the U. S. for \$5.00. Made of brass; will throw water from 50 to 60 feet, and retails for only \$6.00. Indispensable for spraying fruit trees. The Potato Bug attachment is a wonderful invention. Agents wanted everywhere. Send at once for ill'd catalogue, price-list and terms. Address P. C. LEWIS, Catskill, N. Y.

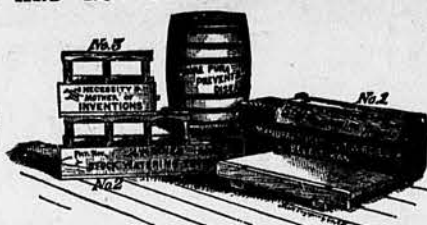


THE ACME SMOKER
(Pat'd March '86 June, '88.)
Will effectually exterminate PRAIRIE DOGS, GOPHERS and SKUNKS.
Price Only \$3.00.
The ACME SMOKER never fails to do all that is represented, and will never fail to rid any place of Prairie Dogs, etc.
Can be operated by a Boy.
Address
WILSON KEYS, STERLING, KANSAS.



AN AUTOMATIC AND NON-FREEZING STOCK WATERING TROUGH.

BOIES' STOCK WATERING TROUGH.



ADDRESS
GOODWIN & BISHOP
DELPHOS, KANSAS.

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

TESTIMONIALS:

OFFICE OF KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MANHATTAN, KAS., June 21, 1886.
To whom it may concern:
This is to certify that we have for some time had one of the "Boies' Stock Watering Troughs," of which Messrs. Goodwin & Bishop, of Delphos, Kas., are the agents, and that the workings of the Trough have been entirely satisfactory from the first. The Troughs and connections are simple and not likely soon to get out of repair, and the supply apparatus is strictly automatic, working freely in such a way as to keep the troughs constantly supplied. This Trough seems to be a useful addition to our list of farm appliances.
Yours truly,
E. M. SHELTON.

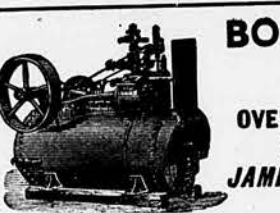
MINNEAPOLIS, KAS., June 13, 1886.
MESSRS. BISHOP & GOODWIN—Dear Sirs: The Trough you put up for me gives entire satisfaction, and I wish to say something of its good qualities. I have thoroughly tested its use. First, the saving of labor; second, I can put on more flesh with less feed than with open troughs; third, the use of this Trough from sanitary considerations, cannot be overestimated, as it is well known that access to pure fresh water at all times conduces more to the general good health of domestic animals than all other causes combined.
Respectfully,
J. T. WHITE, Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner.

Good commission paid for setting Troughs. Territory for sale. Write for particulars.

IDEAL FEED MILL
AND HORSE POWER COMBINED.
GREATEST SUCCESS of the age. Gives Entire Satisfaction. Fully Warranted.
FEED CUTTERS, WOOD SAWS, AND CORN SHELLERS, Especially Adapted for the IDEAL POWER.
For Circulars and Price, address
STOVER MFG CO. FREEPORT, ILL.



BOOKWALTER ENGINES
UPRIGHT AND HORIZONTAL,
3 TO 10 HORSE POWER.
OVER 3,000 IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.
Illustrated Pamphlet sent free. Address,
JAMES LEFFEL & CO., Springfield, Ohio.
Eastern Office; 110 Liberty St., New York.

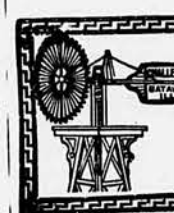



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—IS—
UNEQUALED AS A FARM MILL.



Has the only successful Rotary Power in the World.
SEND for CATALOGUE of WIND MILLS, Iron Pumps, etc. Address
SEARLES BROTHERS
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 621 Commercial St., ATCHISON, KAS.

CHALLENGE
WIND MILLS never blow down, a record no other mill can show. Sent on 30 days' trial. Also feed grinders, shellers, pumps, etc. Agents wanted. Catalogues free. **CHALLENGE WIND MILL AND FEED MILL CO.,** Batavia, Kane Co., Ill.



THE PERKINS WIND MILL.



Buy the BEST & save Money.
I have been in constant use for 14 years, with a record equalled by none.
Warranted not to blow down unless the tower goes with it; or against any wind that does not displace substantial farm buildings; to be perfect; to outlast and do better work than any other mill made.
Send for Storm Scene Circular and Prices. Address
PERKINS WIND MILL & AX CO., Mishawaka, Ind.
Agents Wanted.

COOK FEED FOR STOCK
With the **TRIUMPH STEAM-GENERATOR** it will save 1/2 to 3/4 of your feed, and your stock will thrive better and fatten quicker. Send for illustrated circular. Address
RICE, WHITACRE & CO., 42 W. Monroe St., Chicago.



RICHMOND CHAMPION FENCE MACHINE
Patented Nov. 24, 1885.
Surpasses all other wire and picket fence machines, for making strong and durable fences in the field, that no stock will break down. On rough, hilly ground, it keeps pickets perpendicular which no other machine will do without constant adjustment. It is easy to handle, uses any kind of pickets, and any size of wire. Write for circular and price.
WAYNE AGRICULTURAL CO., Richmond, Ind.



AGENTS WANTED
to sell the
MISSOURI STEAM WASHER

(Extracts from Reports of Purchasers.)
MARY J. TAPPAN, Reynolds, Neb.: They excel all other washers I ever saw. JOHN R. DODGE, JR., Normal, Ill.: The best machine ever invented by man. H. E. DURANT, Corttadville, S. C.: Everybody likes them and everybody wants them.
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MRS. JOSEPH SWIFT, State Center, Iowa.: The most useful article about the kitchen. ANNA HAMSEY, Milford, Tex.: Have thoroughly tested it on articles from lace collars to bed quilts; gives entire satisfaction.
ST. CLAIR INKSTER, JR., Koyne, Washington Terr.: Sells itself and can not be spoken of too highly. JOHN DETTON, Buchanan City, Utah.: Have given it several severe tests and it came out triumphant every time.
JNO. WHEELER, Kansas City, Mo.: They have proved treasures to the families who secured them. A. P. SHIVELY, Toano, N.Y.: Gives entire satisfaction. Rather handle the Washer than anything I have seen.
E. M. MASSEY, Lockport, Tex.: Has proved a better Washer than I ever thought would be invented. JOHN C. EVANS, Brantland, Mo.: If you will get up any instrument that will take as much labor off of men as this Washer takes off of the women, and cost no more, I could sell one at every house.
MRS. M. C. DOBBS, Caldwell, N. J.: Gives perfect satisfaction. I do my washing alone in same time I used to wish hired help. MRS. M. MOORE, Newfane, Vt.: Will do more than I say, especially washing flannels.
MRS. F. O. SINDEN, Seward, N. Y.: Would not take \$50 for mine if I could not get another. Washes quicker and better than it can be done by hand. MRS. FRED. H. HARRIS, Brantland, Mo.: It is all that is claimed.
Wendell, Conn.: Have used it nearly four months. Am perfectly satisfied. I freely recommend it to all housekeepers. MRS. MARY E. VAIL, Patoka, Ill.: Saved me \$5.00 per year for 18 months I've had it.
MRS. C. W. TALCOTT, Northfield, Conn.: I have thoroughly tested it for five months with entire satisfaction. EDNA J. HUNT, Stanton, Mich.: I had rather give up my Jersey cow than part with my Washer.
I will ship a sample to those desiring an agency or wanting one for family use, on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best Washer in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Pays the capable agents BIG MONEY. Write for particulars to nearest address, J. WORTH, Box 516, St. Louis, Mo.; or Box 1988, New York City.

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SELECTED SHORE MACKEREL
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25 MACKEREL IN THIS PAIS GUARANTEED
TRASK'S
CELEBRATED SELECTED SHORE MACKEREL
Appetizing
Cheapest Eating on Earth!
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THEM.
TRASK'S ARE THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE!
Take no other Brand.



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

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

ILLINOIS, IOWA, MISSOURI, KANSAS, NEBRASKA, COLORADO, MINNESOTA.
Connecting in Union Depots for all points in the States and Territories, EAST, WEST, NORTH, SOUTH. No matter where you are going, purchase your ticket via the
"BURLINGTON ROUTE"
Daily Trains via this Line between KANSAS CITY, LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON, ST. JOSEPH and DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, OMAHA, SIOUX CITY, ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.
KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, ST. JOSEPH and QUINCY, HANNIBAL and CHICAGO, Without Change.
J. F. BARNARD, GEN'L MGR., K. C., ST. J. & C. B. and H. & ST. J., ST. JOSEPH.
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RUBBER ROOFING } \$2.00 per 100 square feet, for complete roof. Ready for use, thoroughly water-tight, and suitable for all out-buildings.

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SLATE PAINT } Protects and preserves old shingles or tin. **STOPS ALL LEAKS.**
Excellent for barns, fences, etc. Prices low.

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SHEATHING PAPER } Water and wind-proof, strong and durable. Keeps building warm in winter, cool in summer.

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TWO-CENT COLUMN.

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

FOR SALE—One Plummer Fruit Evaporator—medium size; nearly new and in good order. Can be seen at Ripley's Preserving Works, near bridge, North Topeka. Owner has sold his orchard and offers it at half-price for want of use.

FOR SALE—Choice young Thoroughbred Jersey Bull—22. A. B. Smith, box 180 Topeka, Kas.

GRAND PUBLIC SALE OF THOROUGHBREDS—HOGS—Thursday, October 7, 1886, by F. M. Rooks, Burlingame, Kas., breeder of Poland-Chinas and Large English Berkshires. Will sell 200 head, both sexes. Terms:—One year at 6 per cent. Five per cent. off for cash.

POLAND-CHINA PIGS—Eligible to record, \$7.50, if taken by September 20. Satisfaction guaranteed. T. A. Stephens, Havana, Kas.

135 THOROUGHbred MERINO SHEEP—Cheap for cash, cattle or horses. J. J. Cass, Allison, Decatur Co., Kansas.

MUCH BUTTER FROM LITTLE MILK.—Recipe 50 cents. J. W. Burt, Station K., Cincinnati, O.

SHORT-HORNS—Bred and for sale by L. A. Knapp, Dora, Kas. Several very fine young bulls of good colors on hand. Also one three-quarters Percheron-Norman Stallion Colt, 2 years old; color dark brown.

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

\$10 REWARD—Will be given for the return or information leading to the recovery of a red-roan two-year-old Mare Colt. Star in forehead, had strap on neck. Was seen in Topeka, August 15th. Leave information with A. Graham, coal dealer, Topeka, or H. Bowley, Trail P. O., Lyon Co., Kas.

STRAYED—One dark bay Horse, 6 years old, 15 hands high, collar marks high up on both shoulders—fresh made, low mane—clipped under collar pad. Also, one bright bay Horse Pony, 9 or 10 years old, snip on nose, leather strap around neck. He is a cribber. The finder will be rewarded for information about said animals. Jas. Hayden, Cummings, Kas.

BARTHOLOMEW & CO., Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 189 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas. Write them for information about Topeka, the capital of the State, or lands, farms or city property.

UNEMPLOYED MEN—Can make money fast as Agents for the Great Northern Copying House, headquarters for fine Portraits in India Ink, Water Colors and Crayon. Samples free. Address N. L. Stone, Potsdam, N. Y.

I HAVE FOR SALE—The following Hogs, bred from selections from M. B. Kesgy's Berkshire herd, viz: One Boar, 20 months old; three Sows of same litter; five Gilts, 9 months old. Choice Pigs; prices low. Orders solicited. Address J. H. Dougherty, Wellington, Kas.

GREAT BLUE RIBBON COUNTY OF EASTERN KANSAS. Jefferson county don't owe a dollar. Price list of Farms, etc., free. Address Metzger & Inley, Oskaloosa, Kas. Cut this out.

Do You Want a Home? Yes.

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

ESTAB'D 1869. A. D. PERRY & CO., COMMISSION DEALERS IN BROOMCORN
225 & 227 Kinzie st., CHICAGO.

We are not General Commission Merchants, handling everything, but are exclusively Broomcorn Dealers, and have an established trade with Eastern and Canadian Manufacturers, and can get best market value. Liberal advances. Correspondence solicited. Reference—Atlas National Bank, Chicago.

THE CITY HOTEL, CHICAGO.

S. E. Cor. State and 16th streets.

THE STOCKMEN'S HOME.

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

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Wholesale - Commission - Merchants,
Handle Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Fruit, Ranch Produce, Flour, Hay and Grain, etc.
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Commission Merchants.

Dealers in Fruits, Butter and Eggs.

Agents for "Silver State Flour."

373 Holliday St., DENVER, COLORADO.

BARTELDES & PATCH

Hay and Grain

Commission Merchants.

Consignments and Correspondence Solicited

403 Holliday St., Denver, Col.

Closing Out Sale!

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

7 Bulls 7 FOR SALE.

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

ANNUAL EXPOSITION

—OF THE—

Kansas Fair

ASSOCIATION,

—AT—

TOPEKA, KAS.,

Sept. 28, 29 & 30 and Oct. 1, 1886.

\$5,000 IN PREMIUMS!

\$2,500 SPEED RING.

ADMISSION, Only 25 cents. **FAMILY TICKETS**, if bought before September 15th, only \$1.

The A., T. & S. F., U. P., Ft. Scott & Gulf, Southern Kansas, Missouri Pacific, B. & M., St. Louis, Ft. Scott & Wichita, St. Joseph & Grand Island railroads will sell round-trip tickets at one fare from all points.

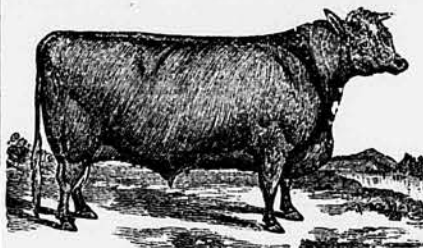
For premium lists, etc., address **JAMES A. TROUTMAN, Sec'y.**
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

GRAND PUBLIC SALE!

—OF—

WELL-BRED

SHORT-HORN CATTLE



Because of long-continued sickness in our family, and to lessen the labor for the winter, we will reduce our herd by selling

ON THE FAIR GROUNDS,

Peabody, Marion Co., Kas., Thursday, Octob'r 14, 1886,

SIXTY-FIVE FIRST-CLASS YOUNG COWS, HEIFERS AND BULLS, among which are Cruickshanks, Rose of Sharons, Young Marys, Craggs, Louisas, Lucy Neals, Lady Janes, Arabellas, and other good families. The younger offerings are the get of our celebrated Cruickshank bull, **BARMPTON'S PRIDE** 49854, and are extra good animals. We will also sell some

WELL-BRED HORSES and COLTS, and some Extra Fine **LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.**

TERMS:—Cash, or good bankable notes, at 10 per cent. Catalogues ready after October 1st, and will be sent on application. **PEABODY** is on the main line of the A., T. & S. F. R. R., and reached by three trains each morning.

A. H. LACKEY & SON, Peabody, Kas.

COL. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.

CLOSING-OUT SALE

Of the Alvanna Ranch Herd of

360 HEAD OF CATTLE!

ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1886.

To close out the interest of the estate in the Alvanna Ranch Herd of Cattle, we will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, at the Ranch, one and a quarter miles west of

SKIDDY, MORRIS CO., KAS.,

On the 30th day of September, 1886, and until all are sold, **360 HEAD OF CATTLE**, consisting of Grade 8 out-bred and Grade Hereford Cows, Heifers, and Steers, and a few Thoroughbred Hereford Bulls, Garfield No. 9134, American Hereford Here Book, and Bonny Lad 6th No. 900. American Hereford Here Book; also 2 two-year-old Grade Hereford Bulls, 6 Grade Hereford Bulls 8 months old, and No. 1235 and Garfield and Bonny Lad 6th above mentioned.

This season we have used Garfield, Bonny Lad 6th and Starlight No. 9073, A. H. B., in the herd, and feel sure all females of proper age are in calf. Will also sell one pair of Work Mules, Harness and Wagon, and five Work Horses. In offering these cattle we give to the farmer a rare chance to improve his herd. Purchasers may leave cattle until frost, if they desire.

TERMS:—All sums of \$20 and under, cash; over \$20, one year's time will be given with negotiable note bearing interest at 8 per cent., or 5 per cent. off for cash.

JAMES BUCKINGHAM,

J. G. D. CAMPBELL, Auctioneers.

Executor Estate of Alva Buckingham, Dec'd.
J. M. SULLIVANT, Agent.

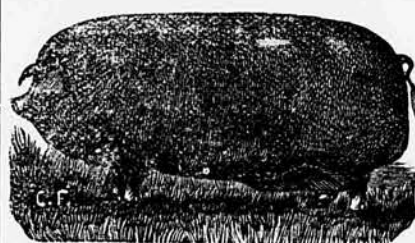
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—AND—

HIGH-GRADE HOLSTEIN CATTLE!



I will have a Public Sale of Recorded Poland China Swine and High-grade Holstein Cattle,

AT THE FAIR GROUNDS, HIAWATHA, BROWN CO., KANSAS,

Beginning at 10 o'clock a. m.,

Wednesday, October 20, 1886,

Consisting of thirty-five Male Pigs, from five to seven months old; five yearling Sows with litters from six to ten weeks old; twenty-five Gilts from five to seven months old; five fine two-year-old Sows that raised litters in the spring. These Hogs are all of aged dams and sires, and are in perfect health.

Seven Holstein Bull Calves, from two to six months old, some extra-finely marked.

One three-fourths Clydesdale Stallion, two years old, weighing 1,200 pounds.

Parties coming from a distance can have stock transferred to depot free of charge. Positive sale; no by-bidding allowed.

TERMS:—A credit of six months will be given with 8 per cent. interest from date, if paid when due; if not so paid, interest at 10 per cent. Five per cent. discount on each and every dollar for cash.

ELI ZIMMERMAN,

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