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Time to Sow Wheat.

Kansas Farmer:

I have read with interest Mr. Brown's letter on the time to sow wheat, and with equal interest the very sensible and instructive article on the same subject by the editor of the FARMER.

My experience in wheat growing is very similar to that of Mr. Brown, and I believe in the ten years I have been growing wheat I have learned some facts which in the main may be relied on. One of these is that early plowing—July and August—is the best, as a rule, for wheat. This, Mr. Brown says, is the only thing that he has really settled. But, even this rule had an exception last year. I commenced plowing last year in the middle of July, and part of our early plowing was done through the middle of a fifty-acre field. In this field a strip was plowed about four rods wide entirely through the field. The ground being very dry, and breaking up in clods, we quit plowing; about four weeks later, a rain having fallen, we plowed the balance of the field. The field was drilled with wheat the last week in September. When harvest time came the strip of early-plowed ground was not cut at all, while the balance of the field yielded over twelve bushels to the acre. This was the experience of every farmer in Osborne county last year, and it teaches us this thing, that we cannot with absolute certainty fix upon any time as the best for plowing wheat. Yet, while this is so, my experience in the last ten years teaches me that early plowing, as a rule, is the best, and so I stick to it.

Now the same is true with regard to the best time to sow wheat. We cannot with absolute certainty fix a time for sowing in all seasons. I hold, and my experience and observation has taught me so, that the best time to sow wheat is when the soil is in the best condition to receive it and give to the plant a strong, healthy and vigorous start immediately when the seed is put into the ground. If such extremes comes in the early part of September, I would sow my wheat all in one day if I could. While if the soil were dry and hot, as it sometimes is, I would wait until there was a change, or at all events I would wait until the last of September. I believe it would be better to wait until the last of October if the soil at no earlier period were in a condition to sprout it. This is the 7th day of September, and I would be sowing wheat to-day were it not that the ground is too wet. I do

not believe that there can be a better time this season to sow wheat than this week and next week; and yet I hear many of our farmers say—farmers who have over 100 acres to put out—that they will not commence to sow before the 20th of this month. Why? Simply because late sowing did the best last year.

I remember when I was a boy of hearing my father once say that late sowing would do sometimes, but it was better not to tell it to the children. Alfred Gray once asked me, "Did you ever know wheat to be sown too early?" Hesitating a moment, I re-

observation deduce general principles which it is safe to follow.

M. MOHLER.

Osborne, Kas., September 7, 1885.

Away Out West.

Kansas Farmer:

I wish to plant six acres of orchard, apples mostly; the ground is a rich sandy loam bottom land, can be irrigated. Will some of your horticulturists please inform me what varieties of apples, cherries, grapes and small fruits would be the most likely to succeed and prove profitable in Western Kansas? I do not think there is a bearing

Weeds.

Kansas Farmer:

Weeds in Kansas seem to thrive everywhere. The seeds remain in the soil in perfect order through the winter, and to prevent the seeds from ripening one year, reduces the amount of weeds to grow the next, and it will also reduce a lot of injurious insects and hiding places of rabbits that otherwise prey on the fruits and garden products. It will reduce the malaria, it will reduce the growing crop and grasses, it will show its bad effects in covering domestic animals with seed, makes the farm unsightly, and

the profit and pleasure of farming undesirable.

Now, how shall we get rid of them? By thorough cultivation in early summer, and fighting it out on that line all summer; cover a good portion of every farm, especially the worn and foul fields, with tame grass and clover; cultivate to exterminate the weeds in those fields, and mow the corners and lanes in the fall. Sunflowers run out in one season by mowing them before the seeds ripen. The public roads can be rid of all coarse weeds in a few years and the grasses so common here will fill the place. The fields to be plowed



GROUP OF POLAND-CHINAS. OWNED BY H.M. & W.P. Sisson, Galesburg, Knox Co. Ill.

plied—"Yes, in Pennsylvania years ago, when we had the Hessian fly." Mr. Gray claimed that wheat, no matter how early sown, would not joint in the fall, and that the longer the growth the better, as it served as a mulch during winter. This theory, however, will not stand.

One thing more: One of my neighbors last year broke up twenty-eight acres prairie sod. In September he stirred the sod all except three acres. A good rain having fallen he quit plowing and went to sowing. He sowed broadcast and put in with harrow the last week in September. The ground was in splendid condition, and the wheat came up strong and vigorous in a few days. Afterwards he plowed the balance of the ground and sowed it in the same way. When harvest time came the twenty-five acres which he sowed first, when the ground was in good condition, yielded thirty-five bushels to the acre, while the three acres which were plowed and sowed afterwards, when the ground was dry, was not cut at all. This goes to substantiate my position that the best time to sow wheat is when the soil is in the best condition to start it. And in my judgment the earlier that time comes in the month of September the better as a rule. If we cannot with absolute certainty know anything we may from our experience and

orchard within one hundred miles of here. What kind of forest trees would be the best to plant for a wind break around the orchard? Trees of all kinds planted on the uplands through these western counties have not done well. Lack of moisture seems to be the cause, but where irrigation is possible trees and fruits ought to do as well as in the eastern counties.

Plenty of government lands to be had in Lane county, as yet; it will not last long though at the rate it is being taken up by settlers. Crops planted on the "Great Buffalo Grass Plains" have done fairly well this year and last. Many predict that this will make a rich farming country in a few years at most. There is one thing certain, the settler that has a reasonable amount of "sand" and a few head or cattle will flourish, but the one that depends entirely upon farming may get blistered sooner or later.

Dighton, Lane county.

[Respectfully referred to Hon. Martin Allen, Hayes City, Ellis county, Kas.—Ed. K. F.]

The live stock receipts at the Kansas City stock yards last week were 473 horses and mules, 1,142 sheep, 14,960 cattle and 34,565 hogs.

next spring now with a growth of weeds can be turned over while green, thus returning to the soil fertility and destroy a large crop of seeds that will otherwise annoy the farmers the next year. By fall ploughing a large number of insects will also be destroyed. I have used a sulky plow made by Thompson, Rockford, Ill., to turn over weeds, but find a common plow with a rolling coultter and a chain attached from beam to end of double tree with slack enough to pull the weeds under as the furrow falls over on them, and yet keep out of the dirt enough to avoid clogging, as a very simple and efficient way to do the work. In small fields it is far more preferable than the sulky plow, and everywhere much cheaper.

I will close by hoping the FARMER will be more largely read by the farmers of the State, as they need the value of its reading matter.

A. H. G.

No matter what rotation is adopted, one thing is of great importance to the grower of winter wheat: The soil must be so worked and managed that it will contain moisture enough in September to insure the prompt germination of the seed wheat.

It is essential that the soil be rich, free from weeds, and the season hot, to insure a good crop of Hungarian grass. With these conditions it will make a large crop of hay, and the seed from it will more than pay the expense of growing and harvesting.

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.
 September 18—H. M. Garlicks, Holstein-Friesians, Kansas City, Mo.
 October 18—Pettie County Short-horn Breeders' Association, Short-horns, Seaford, Mo.
 October 28—Hon. T. W. Harvey, Burlington, Neb.
 November 3 and 4—Inter-State Short-horn Breeders, Kansas City Fat Stock Show.
 S. E. Ward & Son, Short-horns, first Friday of Kansas City Fat Stock Show.

ABOUT MILK FEVER.

The following is Bulletin No. 6 of the Michigan Agricultural College, prepared by Prof. James M. Turner.

In compliance with section 2, of an act passed by the Legislature recently adjourned, providing for the dissemination of information gathered by certain departments of this college, I beg to submit for consideration some very favorable results I have obtained from the application of cold, wet packing, in the treatment of parturient apoplexy, or milk fever. Before, however, taking up the practical part of the subject, I may be pardoned if I notice some of the chief characteristics by which this disease may be recognized; for this is a complaint which is not familiar, except, indeed, by name alone, to many of those breeders who only raise one or two animals annually, and unfortunately the number of animals that are invaded by it is on the increase from year to year, in direct ratio with the improvement in milk cattle. It is very important that it should be detected as soon as it makes its appearance, for I do not know of any disease where the old adage of a "Stitch in time, etc." can be more appropriately applied than to the one under consideration, and the remedy which I shall further on allude to has, in those instances that I have applied it, "nipped the disease in the bud."

SYMPTOMS.

In those cases which I have had an opportunity of observing in the early stage, the first evidence of something being wrong was an exhibition of general restlessness and loss of appetite accompanied in many instances by rigors, or in other words a chill, which is often more or less confined to the hind quarters; this is usually followed by what is called by veterinarians paddling of the hind feet, which consists in an uneasy movement of them, during which they are lifted, first one, then the other, from the ground, and put down again, not exactly with a kick, but rather a paddling-like motion. At this stage there is usually a profuse discharge of tears from the eyes, the countenance is one of anxiety and distress, when singularly enough, the mother seems to lose all interest in her offspring, and will not notice it. If the affected animal is required to walk, it will do so with a staggering gait, or will even drop behind, and fall down.

The secretion of milk is much diminished, or perhaps stopped altogether. The above may be considered as the symptoms of the first stage, to be followed, however, in somewhat rapid succession by those of

THE SECOND STAGE,

in which paralysis and impairment of those organs which control consciousness are most noticeable. The unfortunate animal will lie or fall down, and is often unable to rise, although it may make frequent attempts to do so, but eventually gives up, completely discouraged. At this point the head will be flung around to the right side and kept there persistently. The muscles upon the side of the neck become firmly contracted; even when the head is brought, by force, into its natural position a sort of kink will appear in the side of the neck towards which the head is thrown, and which I have seen remain for some days after the animal was able to walk

about. In other instances I have seen cases where the animals would rest their heads upon their horns, thrown back against the floor. In these cases care must be taken by the attendant to prevent the animals from breaking off the flints, or horn cores by the force they occasionally use in flinging their heads about.

IN THE THIRD STAGE

the animal drops into a profound sleep, when it will lie almost motionless, breathing it may be with a loud, snoring sound, the cheeks becoming inflated at every expiration, things go from bad to worse until death eventually closes the scene. Once in a while, though, one will meet with a case where this profound sleep appears to do the animal a great deal of good, for it will awaken to make a rapid recovery.

The foregoing manifestations, together with others not perhaps so perceptible, will be observed to a greater or less extent in every pure case of this disease.

TREATMENT.

Before describing the manner of applying the pack, I would like to say a few words as to how I came to adopt this form of treatment. In short, some time ago I was called upon to visit a cow attacked with some unknown disease (unknown to the owner). I was not long in determining that I had a case of parturient apoplexy to deal with, but in passing my hand over the animal's body, during my examination, I observed it to be bedewed with moisture which I thought was water, it being a wet day, and asked the owner how he came to leave so sick a cow out in the rain; to which he replied that "she had not been out in the rain, but had been in the stable where I was then examining her since she was first taken." I must admit I was somewhat astonished, but a closer examination revealed that the moisture was sweat from the skin, and not rain-water. This most unusual occurrence caused me to reflect before proceeding with my usual treatment, but soon concluded that nature was doing all she could to throw off, as it were, the disease, and did not feel disposed to interfere with any of my own medicaments, but rather tried to help nature in her effort by placing plenty of dry straw around the cow, and a light, warm blanket over her, and after attending to some of her more immediate wants, it being late at night, I left her, not before, however, telling the owner to come for me if she showed any evidence of not progressing favorably, and explained to him why I did not there and then give the cow some medicine. The next morning she was much better, and in the afternoon was able to walk about, although paralyzed and unable to rise the night before. With careful feeding she made an excellent recovery. This case and others have made a very strong impression on me that the diaphoretic (a remedy which causes a discharge of perspiration from the skin) form of treatment is the sheet anchor in this disease, but the difficulty was to get one whose virtues were not more than counterbalanced by other circumstances. I have often longed to try the Turkish bath in these cases; unfortunately this kind of diaphoretic is not one that can be carried about conveniently, so that it becomes impracticable. I have tried the hot blanket with variable success. The difficulty with them is the trouble of applying them properly, and it is hard to get attendants to make the changes at the proper times, or to do so in such a way as to prevent the animal from getting a chill; then the hot water is often inconvenient, the boiler perhaps being some distance from the stable, with many minor difficulties perhaps too numerous to

mention. The cold wet pack has from time to time been brought under my notice, and eventually I was induced to try it, and I must say that in my experience it has done all that could be desired. Then it can always be procured; not only that, but it can be procured readily, which is an invaluable advantage in this disease, for before the malady has had time to prostrate the animal you have it headed off as it were, and before other remedies would have time to act, with this one the animal is often on a fair way towards recovery.

Before applying the cold wet pack, the owner or attendant must make up his mind to do the work thoroughly, or perhaps it will not be better to do it at all. So for the benefit of those who wish to try it, I shall now describe the manner in which I proceeded in detail. Before putting on the sheet, I consider it a good plan to rub the animal, say for four inches on both sides of the center of the spine, and from the withers to the tail with the best mustard, made up as for table use, and rub in for about fifteen minutes. This may be left on for two days. To apply the pack, take say a bed sheet and ring it out of cold water and wrap it around the cow; every part but the head may be covered; if one sheet is not large enough, sew two together. On top of the sheet place say two pair of the lightest and warmest blankets that can be obtained. Nothing could be better than those light cotton batting comforters, so popular now in every household. Over all place an oilcloth of some kind, or other close fabric that will keep the heat in. Those parts of the body (the legs, etc.) which are not covered by the sheet must be covered with straw or other material, for they must be kept warm. In the course of half an hour or so after the pack has been applied, the body will be thrown into a profuse perspiration, and will continue so for an hour or so, but as soon as the skin begins to get cool, then preparation must be made for a second pack, and the changing must be quickly affected, or too long exposure will do more harm than the next pack will do good. If the wet sheets can be changed without removing the top coverings, all the better. Some animals are exceedingly restless during the progress of this disease, and it is these that give so much trouble and require constant watching to keep the pack in its place. Others will show much uneasiness of the head, which may be modified by tying cold wet cloths around and across their horns. With regard to the length of time the pack requires to be applied I cannot say; in my own experience the symptoms have always been relieved in twelve hours, some times in half that time. After it is taken off, care must be taken that the skin is kept moderately warm. While the symptoms last the cow must be kept from throwing itself over on its side; this may be done by packing sacks filled with straw against its sides. The milk should be drawn several times a day, and the bladder emptied; this latter operation generally requires the assistance of a veterinarian to show the attendant how to do it. When certain complications occur, such as distention of the rumen with gas, etc., the remedies which are calculated to relieve them must be used, but I think these should be left to a veterinary surgeon. But to return once more to the pack, I may say that I have had experience with it which justifies me in saying that it will often overcome the disease without any other treatment, and even if it does not in all instances, it will at all events keep it in abeyance until proper veterinary assistance can be procured. When the animal recovers it should be fed for a few days, say a week, on soft diet and receive a little daily exercise.

Which is the Best Cow?

A writer in the *National Live Stock Journal* expresses his views thus:

"Many of the State and county fairs throughout the country, particularly in the West, offer in their premium lists prizes for 'best cow of any age or breed,' and for herds composed of Jerseys, Holsteins, Ayrshires, and often Devons. Under the class called 'milk breeds,' a prize is offered for the best herd."

It is a knotty question for a committee to decide, and it is asking a great deal more than can be successfully achieved to put in competition the Short-horn cow, the Hereford, and the other beef breeds with the Jersey, the Holstein, and the Ayrshire, and expect one set of men, acting as a committee of award, to decide to the satisfaction of anybody which is the best cow. The decision is a foregone conclusion, and merely depends upon the preponderating elements and the inclinations of the committee. If the majority are Short-horn men, the cow of that breed will get the first ribbon, no matter how meritorious the Holstein or the Jersey may be from their respective standpoints, and such classes are usually made in the interests of this breed.

This state of affairs exists principally in sections where the breeding of beef cattle is, and has been for many years, a prominent live stock feature, and the men engaged in the business of managing the fairs, and those most likely to be placed upon committees are slow to realize the importance of the dairy interest, and so assign places to cattle devoted to this enterprise in secondary and back seat positions, by giving them prizes about equal in amount to one-half that awarded to Short-horns, the larger and more important sweepstakes prizes being cut out altogether.

In localities where the dairy interest in all its varied branches is appreciated, and the growing of the milk and butter breeds is more general, greater liberality prevails among the fair managers, and all breeds are placed in separate classes, each competing with its own kind, and the prizes offered equalized among the several breeds. This is as it should be, and the State fair, district or county fair management that discriminates in its award of encouragement between these great and vital interests not only illustrates extreme narrow-mindedness but it strikes a severe blow at the life of these important industries which they ostensibly claim to foster and encourage. The dairy interest is of as much importance to this country, and as much labor and capital are involved in conducting the business as in that of beef, and it displays an unusual amount of bigotry when the directors of a State fair offer a prize of \$50 for a Short-horn or Hereford cow, in the classes for beef, and \$20 for a Holstein, Ayrshire or Jersey in the milk classes. This is done at fairs in many parts of the West, and if a sweepstakes or herd prize is offered to dairy cattle at all, as an offset to the liberality shown to beef cattle, it is generally an insignificant sum in comparison, and all the different dairy breeds represented—Holsteins, Jerseys, Ayrshires and Devons—are called into the ring together to be inspected by a committee who are asked to decide which breed is the best! With equal propriety and with as much show of reason might the different breeds of horses, the thoroughbred, the trotter, and the heavy draft horse be brought in competition, and require of a committee to decide which is the superior animal from a common standpoint.

To decide the matter as to what constitutes a good cow it must first be determined what she is to be used for, whether for beef, butter, milk, or

cheese, and as there are breeds specially adapted for these several purposes, it would be the proper thing for managers of agricultural fairs to give all of them the encouragement they deserve, instead of showing a favoritism to the particular breed that stands highest in their own estimation, or in which they are most interested.

They all have warm advocates and admirers, and each breed adds an attractiveness to the show that helps swell the crowd, thus contributing a solid benefit which should be reciprocated by the management by an equal distribution of the favors. The Holsteins and Ayrshires are bred exclusively for the purpose of large milk yield, and are specially adapted for producing milk for sale, or the manufacture of cheese, and there is no competition or conflict between these breeds and the Jersey, whose only business is the production of fine butter in great quantities, and it is nonsense to ask a committee to decide their merits from a common standpoint.

Let the managers decrease the aggregate amount of prize money if necessary, but by all means, in fairness, let it be evenly distributed among the different breeds aspiring for honors in directions so varied, and for objects differing so widely from each other, but each breed entitled to the same consideration because of the value attached to their usefulness in their different spheres.

The years of careful work, and the investment of capital, has developed that, to attain the highest possible returns and most satisfactory results from the breeding of live stock, breeds especially adapted for the object to be obtained, must be employed, and it has been fully exemplified that it is not profitable to use animals for dairy purposes that have been bred for half a century or more with a view of developing to the highest perfection their ability to produce fat and meat, and it is just as well understood that cows bred to attain highest dairy returns do not make good or profitable beef animals. It is so again with the dairy animals themselves; breeds that give extraordinary large quantities of milk are never rich milkers; it is not in the order of things. Large, poor milkers are not profitable to the butter dairyman, nor is the cow giving a small amount of milk, though rich in cream and full of butter, the kind best adapted for the man who sells milk by the gallon, or makes it into cheese. Each breed has a separate mission to perform, one as important as the other in every essential point.

The greater the improvement, the higher the standard reached, and the better the development in the various breeds of cattle in their various spheres of usefulness, proportionately great will be the benefits to the country at large, wherever these industries are followed. Jerseys and Guernseys for rich cream and large quantities of finest butter; Holsteins and Ayrshires for large yield of milk, abundant in cheesy matter; and Short-horns, Herefords, and Polled-Angus for beef. All these valuable breeds possess entirely different characteristics, varying in form, size, development and type, and a standard of excellence is established for each breed. It is, therefore, manifestly an injustice, and nothing is decided by placing them in competition, one with the other in the show-ring. The correction of this evil can only be brought about by—first, an equalization of the prices or awards of merit (the claims of this are beyond dispute), then select men to decide the merits of the several breeds who are practical in their use. Most men recognize a handsome, well-

fed cow of good form, but it requires an expert or one whose business has made him familiar with such things to determine accurately the most desirable points for an animal to possess to constitute her superior as a profitable beef-producing animal. The same fact exists as to dairy animals; opposite conditions are required, and the type and condition of a good dairy cow esteemed of most value by a practical and well-informed breeder of these animals would be condemned by the beef expert. It is a separate and distinct study, and only men who are thoroughly conversant with the valuable characteristics of the merits of the breed upon which they are called to decide should be put upon the committee. Practical men are always to be obtained, by a little effort on the part of the management of fairs, and the adoption of such a plan will insure not only justice to the different breeds, but will result in general satisfaction to all concerned.

Weather the Last Eighteen Summers.

Prof. Snow has issued a circular showing comparisons of weather during June, July and August of every year since 1868 when the record began. During that period of eighteen summers, he says, four summers have been cooler and thirteen hotter than the summer just closed. The two hottest summers were in 1874 and 1881 the two coolest summers were in 1883 and 1884. There have now been four summers in succession whose mean and maximum temperature have been below the summer average. The rainfall of the summer of 1885 was nearly an inch below the average, but was so well distributed as to give the general impression of an excessive precipitation, the number of rainy days being five greater than the average. The sky was more than three per cent. cloudier than usual; the wind velocity varied but slightly from the average summer rate; the humidity was two per cent. above the normal amount.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

Elegant Equipment Between Kansas City and Omaha.

On and after July 1, 1885, the Missouri Pacific night express, between Kansas City and Omaha, leaving Union depot at 8:20 p. m., arriving at Omaha at 6 a. m., returning leave Omaha at 9 p. m., and arrive at Kansas City at 6:35 a. m. daily. These trains will be equipped with two new elegant Pullman palace sleeping cars, the Potosi and Glendale, and elegant palace day coaches.

Day express (daily) except Sunday to Omaha leaves Kansas City at 8:45 a. m., arrives at Omaha at 6 p. m. These trains run through Leavenworth, Atchison, Hiawatha, and run to and from the Union Pacific depot at Omaha.

Connections made at Omaha for all points west on the line of the Union Pacific, for all points north to St. Paul, and with all eastern lines from Omaha.

For tickets and sleeping car berths, call on your ticket agent, or No. 1,048 Union avenue and 528 Main street, Kansas City, Mo.

H. C. TOWNSEND, G. P. Agt.,
J. H. LYON, W. P. Agt., St. Louis, Mo.
Kansas City, Mo.

A Wyoming Judge passed sentence of death upon a condemned murderer in this wise: "I am by no means satisfied with the evidence in the case, and am not sure whether you killed John Forbes or whether he died by visitation of God, but my sentence is that you be hanged on the third Friday of June; and should you know of your own innocence you will have the comforting thought that it is doubted by some of the wisest thinkers of the age whether life is in any circumstances worth living."

Nervous Debilitated Men

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

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.

M. D. COVELL, Wellington, Kas., for fifteen years a breeder and importer of Percherons. Stud Book and High-grade acclimated animals, all ages and both sexes, for sale.

FOR SALE—On good terms, two Imported City-grade Stallions, with books of 1885 included. Both sure breeders. Can see their colts. For particulars address Robert Ritchey, Peabody, Kas.

CATTLE.

J. S. GOODRICH, Goodrich, Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred and Grade Galloway Cattle. Thoroughbred and half-blood Bulls for sale. 100 High-grade Cows with calf. Correspondence invited.

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

WALNUT PARK FARM.—F. Flyter, Walnut, Kas., breeds the largest herd of Short-horn Cattle in southern Kansas. Stock for sale. Cor. invited.

JOHNSON & WILLIAMS, Silver Lake, Kas., breeders of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle. The herd numbers thirty head, with a Rose of Sharon bull at head.

DEXTER SEVERY & SONS, Leland, Ill., breeders of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle. Choice stock for sale, both sexes. Correspondence invited.

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

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

ALTAHAM HERD. W. H. H. Cundiff, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo., has fashionable-bred Short-horn Bulls for sale. Among them are two Rose of Sharon and one aged show bull. None but the very best allowed to go out from this herd; all others are castrated.

W. A. POWELL, Lee's Summit, Mo., breeder of the Poverty Hill Herd of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle. Inspection and correspondence solicited.

J. W. LILLARD, Nevada, Mo., Breeder of THOROUGHbred SHORT-HORNS. A Young Mary bull at head of herd. Young stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

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

Young stock for sale. Inspection and correspondence invited.

COTTONWOOD FARM HERDS, J. J. Malls, Manhattan, Kansas, Breeder and shipper of SHORT-HORN CATTLE and BERKSHIRE SWINE. Orders promptly filled by express. The farm is four miles east of Manhattan, north of the Kansas river.

W. W. WALTIRE, Carbondale, Kas., breeder of Registered Chester White Swine and Short horn Cattle. Stock for sale.

OAK WOOD HERD. C. S. Eichholtz, Wichita, Kas. Live Stock Auctioneer and breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle, Poland Chinas and Brnz Trkys.

U. P. BENNETT & SON, Lee's Summit, Mo., breeders of THOROUGHbred SHORT-HORN CATTLE, Cotswold sheep, Berkshire swine, Bronze turkeys and Plymouth Rock chickens. Inspection invited.

POWELL BROS., Lee's Summit (Jackson Co.) Mo., breeders of Short-horn Cattle and pure-bred Poland-China Swine and Plymouth Rock Fowls. Stock for sale. Mention this paper.

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

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

GLENVIEW FARM. G. A. Laude, Humboldt, Kas., breeds Short-horn Cattle and Poland-China Swine. Also Saddle and Harness Horses.

I HAVE 10 young pure-bred Short-horn Bulls, 10 Cows and Heifers, a few choice Poland-China Boars and Sows—the latter bred for sale. Send for new catalogue. H. B. Scott, Sedalia, Mo.

H. S. FILLMORE, Green Lawn Fruit and Stock Place, Lawrence, Kas., breeder of Jersey Cattle, Poland-China and Berkshire Swine. Stock for sale.

WOODSIDE STOCK FARM.—F. M. Neal, Pleasant Run, Polawatomie Co., Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle, Cotswold Sheep, Poland-China and Berkshire Hogs. Young stock for sale.

SWINE.

CATALPA GROVE STOCK FARM. J. W. Arnold, Louisville, Kansas, breeds Recorded POLAND-CHINA SWINE and MERINO SHEEP.

The swine are of the Give or Take, Perfection, and other fashionable strains. Stock for sale in pairs not related. Invite correspondence or inspection of stock.

A. J. CARPENTER, Milford, Kansas, breeder of Thoroughbred Poland-China Swine. Stock for sale. Inspection and correspondence invited.

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. STEARN, Newark, Ohio.

SWINE.

F. M. ROOKS & CO., Burlingame, Kas., importer and breeders of Recorded Poland-China and Large Berkshire Swine. Breeding stock the choicest from the best herds in seven states. I have special rates by express. Write.

J. A. DAVISON, Richmond, Franklin Co., Kas., breeder of POLAND-CHINA Swine. 170 head in herd. Recorded in A. and O. P. C. R. Call or write.

ROBERT COOK, Iola, Allen county, Kansas, importer and breeder of Poland-China Hogs. Pigs warranted first-class. Write.

V. B. HOWEY, Box 103, Topeka, Kas., breeder and shipper of Thoroughbred Poland-China Swine. Recorded in Ohio Poland-China Record. My breeders are second to none. Write for what you want.

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

F. W. ARNOLD & CO., Osborne, Kas., breeders of Poland-China Swine. Stock recorded in O. P. C. R. Combination 4989 (first premium at State fair of 1884) at head of herd. Stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

POLAND-CHINA SWINE.—Of the most noted strains. My breeders are from herds that can show more prize-winners than any other in the United States. Liberal reduction to persons ordering in next thirty days. Photograph of a few breeders free. Address me before buying elsewhere. Special rates by express. [Mention this paper.] H. H. WALLS, Bedford Indiana.

SHEEP.

E. T. FROWL, Pavilion, Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred Merino sheep. Rams for sale. Also a few Shropshire Rams.

POULTRY.

400 W. F. B. SPANISH and P. Rock chicks for sale, from my prize-winners. General agent for "Poultry Monthly." Agents wanted. Prepared shell, \$3.00 per 100 lbs. Geo. H. Hughes, North Topeka, Kas.

FAIRVIEW POULTRY YARDS—Has for sale 500 Chickens each of P. Rocks, Houdans, L. Brahmas, Wyandottes, B. Leghorns and Langshans. Lock box 754. Mrs. Geo. Taggart, Parsons, Kas.

NEOSHO VALLEY POULTRY YARDS—Established, 1870. Pure-bred Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks. Eggs in season. Stock in 2d. Write for prices. Wm. Hammond, box 190, Emporia, Kas.

N. R. NYE, breeder of the leading varieties of Choice Poultry, Leavenworth, Kansas. Send for circular.

EGGS FOR SALE—From Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins and Plymouth Rocks, 13 for \$1.75; 25 for \$3. Also Pekin Duck eggs, 11 for \$1.75; 25 for \$3. Also Emden Geese eggs, 6 for \$2; and Bronze Turkey eggs, 12 for \$3. W. J. McCollum, Waveland, Shawnee Co., Kas.

PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS. Eggs for hatching, from the finest breeding pens in the United States. Fowls have taken first premium wherever shown. Eggs safely packed for shipment. Setting of 13, \$2.50. Fowls for sale in the fall. Address E. W. Stevens, Sedalia, Missouri.

MISCELLANEOUS

PROSPECT FARM.—H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas. For sale cheap six registered Short-horn bulls, 1 to 2 years old. Also, Clydesdale horses.

OSWEGO TILE FACTORY.—H. C. Draper, Prop'r., Oswego, Kas. Best shipping facilities over Missouri Pacific and Frisco railroads. Write for prices.

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

MERINO SHEEP, Berkshire hogs and fifteen varieties of high-class poultry of the best strains. Bucks a specialty. Harry McCullough, Fayette, Mo.

THE ELMWOOD HERD

—OF—

A. H. Lackey & Son,
PEABODY, Marion Co., KAS.,

BREEDERS OF

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

AND

BERKSHIRE SWINE.

Our herd numbers 130 head of well-bred Short-horns, comprising Cruickshanks, Rose of Sharon, Young Marys, Arabellas, Woodhill Duchesses, Lavinias, Floras, Desdemonas, Lady Janes and other good families. The well-known Cruickshank bull BARMPTON'S PRIDE 49854 and the Bates bull ARCHIE HAMILTON 49792 serve our herd. We make a specialty of milking Short-horns, the Arabellas being specially noted as milkers. Good, useful animals of both sexes always for sale. Premium Berkshires very cheap.



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BISMARCK FAIR.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

The sixth annual exposition of the Western National Fair Association held at Bismarck Grove closed last week. The attendance was good and the exhibits creditable, yet outside of the live stock department, the fair did not come up to the standard of previous exhibitions. Visitors had reason to expect that the management would this year with a clear field make a fair that would be a State fair in fact, but in this they failed. The only features that surpassed former efforts was the showing of Holstein and Hereford cattle and Poland-China swine. The exhibits of all other breeds of live stock was not equal to that of the preceding fairs.

One of the greatest impediments in the way of the success of this fair association is the toleration of gambling devices and games of chance. One of the most prominent exhibitors and heartiest supporters of this fair gives your representative the following objections to the evil and absolutely refuses to cooperate further with the association until the stench is removed and in this he represents the sentiment of the better class of exhibitors. He says: "They are one and all in violation of the State law, a stench in the nostrils of all moral and conscientious citizens, they are corrupting in their influence upon the young and inexperienced, because of the toleration of these infamous schemes, Bismarck fair has an unsavory reputation." With one exhibitor it was the understanding that none of these schemes would be tolerated this year and before he appears there again as an exhibitor he will require positive assurances that none of these infamous schemes for gaining money will be kept out of the grounds during the entire time of the exposition. "Do you ask how you will get money to pay expenses?" "Better sink in everlasting oblivion than build up a Kansas institution by trampling the State law under foot, ruining the moral sense of the young, and making a bad reputation for Bismarck fair. As exhibitors we thank the management for favors and accommodations, but we will not help build up an institution that defies law and tramples under foot the sensibilities of the moral and refined."

The exhibition in the Art Hall was tastefully arranged, but not very extensive.

The machinery display was the smallest ever shown.

The Agricultural Hall was very poorly filled and was conspicuous by the unoccupied space, however the exhibits made were excellent in quality and tasty in arrangement. The awards for county horticultural displays were made as follows: First premium, of \$200, to Allen county; second, \$100, to Douglas county; third, \$50, to Franklin county, and \$25 awarded to Davis county, for making a creditable display. The most extensive and best arranged exhibit was made by B. F. Smith and Samuel Reynolds, but they had to content themselves with the red ribbon, because Allen surpassed them in the quality of fruit. Wyandotte county won the first premium of \$400 for the general county display; no competition. Jefferson county was the only competitor for the \$200 premium for county agricultural display.

The displays in the main Exhibition Hall, consisting of agricultural, horticultural and floral products, merchandise, textile fabrics, and ornamental and fancy needle-work, was on the whole creditable and interesting, especially the fancy needle-work and natural history displays.

POULTRY.

The exhibit of poultry this year was small in numbers, but the quality of the display was good. Geo. H. Hughes, North Topeka, was the expert judge for this department. The principal exhibits were made by E. L. Pankey, Maryville, Mo.; Mrs. R. T. McCulley, Lee's Summit, Mo., and "Hewitt," of North Topeka, who won the first prize in Plymouth Rock fowls, Black Spanish fowls and chicks, and the \$10 sweepstakes for best exhibitor's coops. E. L. Pankey won first prize on Patridge Cochon chicks, White Leghorn chicks, Houdans fowls and chicks, colored Dorkings, B. B. R. Game bantams, Seabright bantam fowls, White China geese, Colored Muscovy and Cayuga ducks, and sweepstakes for the best display of poultry. Mrs. R. T. McCulley, won prizes in every class in which she made entries.

Small exhibits of poultry were made by W. G. McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, and Wm. Bell, Leavenworth, winning either first or second on their entries made.

SHEEP.

The Sheep Department was not so largely represented as heretofore, but a creditable display was made by the breeders present. The middle wools were shown by E. Jones, Wakefield, Kas., and S. M. Powell & Co., Independence, Mo., who shared the premiums. The long wools were shown by W. G. McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Kas., and S. M. Powell & Co., who also divided the premiums. R. T. McCulley & Bro., Lee's Summit, Mo., made the usual fine exhibit of his fine wools, his peerless Merinos. In the class premiums he took first and second on aged and yearling rams, first on ewe two years, and yearling ewe, also first on ram, and three of his get the sweepstakes on ewe, ram and flock. H. High, of Lee's Summit, Mo., won the balance of the prizes for Merinos.

SWINE.

The Swine Department was well filled and a creditable display. W. W. Waltmire, Carbondale, made the only exhibit of Chester Whites, showing nineteen head. The Berkshires were represented by J. J. Mails, Manhattan, F. M. Rooks & Co., Burlingame, and M. L. Stewart, Manhattan. The largest exhibit of Poland-Chinas ever made at Bismarck were shown this year by R. Baldridge, Parsons; S. V. Walton & Son, Wellington; V. B. Howey, Topeka; S. B. Maxwell, Rossville; M. L. Stewart, Manhattan; F. M. Lail, Marshall, Mo.; Sidney Risk, Weston, Mo.; Wilson & Son, Parsons, Kas.; F. M. Rooks & Co., Burlingame and J. M. Smith, Globe, Douglass, county. In the Berkshire awards the premiums were divided, M. L. Stewart leading. In the Poland-China awards the premiums were scattered, in fact they did not all get one. In the general sweepstakes, M. L. Stewart won it on the boar, sow and litter of pigs, Sidney Risk took sweepstakes for the best collection of swine, and J. J. Mails won the sweepstakes for the best-Kansas collection of swine with his Berkshires.

CATTLE.

Short-horn Cattle—Were shown by Clay & Winn, Plattsburg, Mo.; Walter Latimer, Garnett; A. H. Lackey, Peabody, and W. W. Waltmire, Carbondale. Clay & Winn took nearly all the first premiums and all of the sweepstakes.

Hereford Cattle—Were shown by Shockey & Gibb, Lawrence; J. S. Hawes, Colony; Lucien Scott, Leavenworth; G. A. Fowler, Maple Hill, and two other animals were shown by different individuals. J. S. Hawes and Shockey & Gibb divided the first premiums in class except one and the sweepstakes for bull, cow or heifer and herd were all taken by Shockey & Gibb.

W. D. Warren, Maple Hill, Kas., made an exhibit of his splendid herd of Red Polled cattle.

F. McHardy, Emporia, made a grand showing with his peerless herd of Galloway cattle. They attracted considerable attention.

A very representative herd of thoroughbred and grade Aberdeen-Angus cattle were shown by J. S. Goodwin, of Beloit, who has made quite a successful tour with his herd at the fairs this season.

The dairy breed were represented by both Jerseys and Holstein-Friesian cattle.

Jerseys—Were shown by J. J. Hiddleston, Eudora, Wm. Brown, Lawrence, and Crouse & Son, Eudora. Brown and Hiddleston divided the first premiums about equally.

Holsteins—Were exhibited by Wm. Brown, John K. Wright, Junction City, and the Unadilla Valley Stock Breeders Association of West Edmeston, N. Y. The latter herd in charge of H. Langworthy presented one of the finest attractions of the fair and will do much to stimulate interest in this breed in Kansas. The Unadilla herd captured all the sweepstakes for dairy breeds and most of the first premiums in the class awards.

HORSES.

The horse department had more exhibitors than any other live stock display at the fair. All class of horses were well represented by horses that were a credit to this or any State. For this issue the names of those exhibitors who took premiums can only be mentioned.

Thoroughbred horses—Were shown by

H. Branson, St. Joe, O. B. Hildreth, Newton, and Frank D. Jones, Burlington.

Roadster horses—Were shown by C. T. Greever, Tonganoxie; J. S. Barnes, H. S. Carmean, Lawrence; S. E. K. Smith, Lawrence; Webster & Burk, Valley Falls; Wm. Roe, Vineland; S. C. Stille, Summit; M. Sheldon, Burlingame; Frank Farley, Lawrence; Levi Smith, Vineland; J. M. Miller, Salina, and J. L. Hudson, St. Joe, Mo.

Horses of all work—John Carson, Winchester; Johnson Bros., Garnett; T. R. Bayne, Rural; Thos. Bell, Black Jack; J. S. Kraus, Eudora; C. Lewis and G. W. Lewis, Baldwin City; H. S. Fillmore, Lawrence; Webster & Burke, Wm. Roe, A. E. Queen and I. J. Deluzak.

Clydesdales—G. A. Fowler & Co., Maple Hill; Thos. Nichols, Keystones; John Carson, Winchester; F. M. Smith, Summit; Clay & Winn, Plattsburg, Mo.; and J. T. Bell, Wellsburg.

Normans—Henry Avery, Wakefield; Johnson Bros., John Carson and W. Thompson & Son, Maryville, Mo.; C. Bates, Independence; W. S. Campbell, T. R. Bayne, C. Lewis and J. Bell.

English Shires—Wm. Thompson & Son and I. N. Bailey. In this last class Thompson & Son made a clean sweep of all premiums except one second, and the sweepstakes on Shire Stallion. Regarding this award two of the committee, W. A. Kassell and C. Lewis, signed the following: "We the undersigned did not understand the sweepstakes ring of Shire stallions, and have no objections to showing the ring over with the appointment of a new committee."

SPECIAL NOTES.

The past few years has brought forth many inventions to supercede hand-work in sowing and cultivating the garden, all having more or less merit; but it has been left to a gallant soldier of Kansas to bring out the most successful machine yet introduced. Mr. C. C. Hunter, of Concordia, had on exhibition at the Bismarck Fair one of his Kansas Cultivator and Seed Drills combined. It is the latest invention, having been recently patented, but its points of merit are so numerous that it will easily and readily win its way to public favor. The seeding attachment is the simplest device possible seemingly; but notwithstanding its simplicity, it works charmingly, dropping the tiniest flower seeds or the largest seeds planted in the garden with equal accuracy. Were this the whole of the machine instead of mere attachment it would be worth the price asked for it, but as a cultivator it is no less a peer. It has every necessary device for cultivation, and all are so completely adjustable that the operator has complete command of the machine in every kind of garden cultivation.

Mr. Hunter is well known in his section and Mrs. Hunter is a valued contributor to the columns of the FARMER.

All who are interested in machines of this kind should see this machine at the earliest opportunity and compare it with the Planet Jr. drill or any other of the well-known drills manufactured by Eastern firms. The points of advantage possessed by the Hunter Cultivator and Drill will then become more conspicuous.

The patentee will dispose of a half interest in the right or will sell State or county rights at reasonable figures.

Correspondence addressed to him at Concordia, Kansas, will receive prompt attention.

Among the breeders of Clydesdale and Percheron-Norman horses in the West there is none more prominent than John Carson, of Winchester, Kan. His success in showing fine stock in competition with the largest and oldest of eastern breeders warrants this assertion. At the late fair at Bismarck Grove he had a fine display of these animals and carried off the first and second premiums on Clydesdale stallions two years old and under, and mare four years old. First on mare colt, second premium on stallion four years old and over, and stallion three years old and under four sweepstakes. Mare silver medal. He made on the last day of the fair two handsome sales, a four-year-old Clydesdale stallion for \$1,500, and a two-year-old colt for \$1,000.

H. Langworthy, manager of the Unadilla Valley Stock-Breeders Association, West Edmeston, N. Y., made an exhibit of fifteen head of Holstein-Friesian cattle from that

noted establishment, consisting of one aged bull, cows, heifers and some young bulls. The cow Sjored 2d, of this herd has a record of 70 pounds of milk daily, also a butter test of three pounds for a single day and a seven days record which amounted to 19½ pounds of butter. Another cow, Kleiterp, has a record of 14½ pounds of butter in seven consecutive days at two years of age. The exhibit was creditable in every respect and attracted considerable attention and favorable comment for the breed as a combination beef and dairy cattle. The breed is getting a strong foothold in Kansas and is becoming more popular every year with our farmers and breeders.

PROGRAMME OF FAIR WEEK IN ST. LOUIS.

GREAT ST. LOUIS FAIR.

The twenty-fifth Great St. Louis Fair opens October 5th and continues six days. \$73,000 is offered in cash premiums to be distributed among the exhibitors of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry, Machinery, Mechanical and Industrial displays, Works of Art, Textile Fabrics, Produce, Fruits and Vegetables, Geological and Chemical specimens.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN—FAIR GROUND.

The collection of Wild Beasts, Birds and Reptiles on the Ground of the Association compares favorably with any Zoological Garden in the World, and will be opened free to all visitors to the Fair. Numerous additions have been made to this Department and it is now complete in all its details.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS ON FAIR GROUND.

Sixty-five acres have been added to the Ground, and \$500,000 expended in improvements, comprehending a full mile race course, 700 new Horse Stalls, 500 new Cattle Stalls, 800 Sheep and Swine Pens, a Poultry House for 3,000 Fowl, twenty eight new Exhibition Halls and Pavillions. Applications for Stalls or Pens should be made at once.

RACES—ENTRIES CLOSE SEPT. 15.

Races will take place every day on the New Mile Race Course, the horses contending being the most celebrated in the country.

GRAND ILLUMINATION.

During the entire week the streets of the city will be illuminated by 150,000 gas jets, intermingled with hundreds of calcium, incandescent and are electric lights.

VEILED PROPHETS PAGEANT.

On the night of Tuesday, October 6th, the grand annual nocturnal pageant of the "VEILED PROPHET," comprising thirty-five floats, will be given at an expense of thousands of dollars.

TRADES PAGEANT.

On the night of Thursday, October 8th, the "TRADES PAGEANT" will be given for the purpose of illustrating the industries, wealth and resources of the Mississippi Valley.

SHAW'S GARDEN.

"SHAW'S GARDEN," of World-wide fame, will be open free to all visitors during the week through the generosity of its owner.

GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

All railroad and steamboat companies have generously made a rate of one fare for the round trip during the entire week.

A PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

The municipal authorities have agreed to declare Thursday of Fair Week a holiday to all. Rooms and board for 250,000 guests have been provided for at greatly reduced rates.

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGES.

The Merchants', Cotton, Wool, Mechanics' and Real Estate Exchanges, will be open, free to all visitors. Exhibitors should apply for space at once in order to secure a desirable location. Address FESTUS J. WADE, Secretary, 718 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. Thomas Langley, of Greenfield, Michigan, has found the sweepings of the tobacco or cigar factories, when spread over the bed of cabbage plants, just as the young plants are appearing, a sure preventive of the ravages of the cabbage flea beetle.

Save time and money by using Stewart's Healing Powder for cuts and sores on animals. Sold everywhere, 15 and 50 cts. a box. Try it.

The most valuable and interesting farm and family journal published in the West the remainder of 1885 for 25 cents.

Texas Cattle Business.

During the past few months any one not conversant with the Texas stock interests, Texas soil and grasses, the climate, extent and variety of products of the Southern Empire State, and the systematic manner of handling stock, would suppose that of all the range and cattle country in the West, Texas was the last where any strength, profit and stability, as assured future could be found. It would be easy to form such an impression from the account of trail troubles and quarantine measures against the State, but easy as it would be to find argument to feed such an impression, it would be erroneous to the last degree.

Facts, undeniable, and leaving no room to doubt or dispute, can be cited to show the great strength of Texas stock interests, and greatest of all is the discovery that we can not only raise stock cheaply, but that in the hands of the stock farmer and feeder, our surplus steers can be profitably prepared for the winter, spring and early summer markets, thus showing the capacity of the country to be greater than ever estimated before.

There are in Texas now (and such are met daily in our walks through town) men who had so little capital to work on in the beginning that their labor bought their first stock; who by the exercise of economy and patience, without speculation, are now owners of stocks and tracts of land that in the future can be divided amongst their children, making many homes of greater extent and value than the family homesteads from which they sprung; there are also companies and individuals, whose investments in land and stock do not amount to more than the cost of a good business house in a thriving town, or single ocean steamer, whose landed estate can, by comparison, swallow up many a German Duchy, or put to shame the estates of English nobles whose landed possessions are the talk of the world. With such lands stocked with cattle, and with a natural carrying capacity per acre far beyond any other State or Territory, is it strange that we should claim it first of all States in what it has done and can do for the ranchman and the investor?

But softly, all are not satisfied with your ranch business in Texas, it is said. Why this exodus? Here this needs no explanation. There are men who heard old Alcalde Roberts say the word that the cattlemen must pay for the children's grass, and they swore they would not do it. It is four years since the warning was given, and they are of the same opinion still. They move one by one to find new free grass ranges. These men but follow their destiny, and while they now depart, the State owes to them that for the free grass they took, they, being the advance guards of the main body, gave the interior and border settlements an outside barrier of protection. They go hence to continue to make the large profits they always made and would much prefer to meet the wild Indian than the tax assessor. When all free grazing plays out these men will quit the cattle business, and not before. They take chances and submit to discomforts a tenderfoot would shrink from.

Of those who remain many too have made large purchases of land, and in doing so, have embarrassed themselves by an error of judgment as to the quantity they could carry; many went into debt to buy land to fit their cattle, overreached themselves and suffered the consequences, while others are merely required to strain a point, and practice economy to tide themselves into clear titles of their lands. That this is so is nothing against the cattle business in Texas, where all calculations must now be based upon land ownership, paid up capital, and not on a speculative basis, handicapped with an enforced 18 and 20 per cent. dividend, whether the business justifies or not.

Texas is undergoing a steady and regular change, which will ultimately make the Western country a series of what would now be called small pastures, with farms along the streams and upon the agricultural sections. The early education of the people inclines all to continue to look upon stock ranching with great favor; much of the land will never have the sod turned upon it, but the last open range round up when the entire country is fenced, and when every pasture has lasting artesian water upon it, will not find the State carrying and watering any less than twice the cattle now ac-

essed, and the quality will be rather better than worse.

In a short time, as the men owning cattle and land in Texas, emerge from under the difficulties the land burden placed upon their shoulders, the shortage of beef consequent of the curtailment of other ranges by settlement will be an evidence that they control the greater proportionate supply of beef; they will also (consequent of the increase in population) find that the price of beef cattle will better admit of the further change to feeding steers for the market, and then, as they go further, they will see that with corn and hay, steers can be put on the market with profit at two instead of four-years old, that there need be no steers in pasture over that age, and that by improved methods a greater number of cattle can be run, and a greater profit can be obtained from the number. Texas is only changing from a good basis to a better one.—*Texas Live Stock Journal*.

Gossip About Stock.

G. A. Laude, of Humboldt, this State, informs us that another new breeding establishment has opened near him, consisting of Short-horn cattle and Duroc Jersey swine, owned by Frank Killerman.

The swine departments of the various fairs this year are conspicuous by the absence of the much-advertised and abused breed—Duroc Jersey. The prospect for a large amount of cheap corn in sight should give this breed an additional boost. Judging from the remarks of two ex-breeders of Durocs, they, like the "scrub," must go.

This office is in receipt of the new catalogue of the Blue Valley Herd of Short-horn cattle, roadster, draft and general-purpose horses, the property of Wm. P. Higinbotham, Manhattan, Kas. The catalogue is one of the largest and best ever gotten up in Kansas, and is in keeping with the establishment—first-class in every respect. The catalogue was compiled by Col. S. A. Sawyer and published at the *Republic* office, Manhattan. It is a gem fit for the library of the most fastidious. Kansas breeders desiring very select Short horn cattle or good horses should send for this catalogue.

A telegram from New York announces the arrival of the steamship Holland, from Havre, France, with an immense shipment of Percheron horses. This stock, numbering one hundred and eighty head, was purchased in France and imported by M. W. Dunham, of Wayne, DuPage county, Ill., and is the first of his series of importations for 1885. The horses, among which are nine French coach stallions—splendid specimens—arrived in good order and were immediately shipped by special train of Mr. Dunham's own improved live stock express cars, to "Oaklawn Farm," Wayne, Ill., arriving there about September 11th.

Attention is directed to the new live stock cards of W. D. Warren, Maple Hill, Kas., breeder of Red Polled cattle; the draft horse establishments of Johnson Bros., Garnett, and John Carson, Winchester, this State; also the Fish Creek Herd of Short horns of Walter Latimer, Garnett; the thoroughbred and grade Galloways of J. S. Goodrich, Goodrich. Two thousand feeding steers are offered for sale by the Western Land and Cattle Company, of Strong City. In short, any breed or class of representative live stock can be secured by consulting with our advertisers—reliable and enterprising breeders—who offer especially good bargains to buyers.

Late Patents to Kansas People.

List of patents granted to citizens of Kansas for the week ending Tuesday, September 8, 1885, compiled from the official records of the United States Patent office, expressly for the KANSAS FARMER, by Herring & Redmond, solicitors of patents, No. 637 F street N. W., Washington, D. C., of whom information may be had:

No. 325,661—James M. Edgar, Argentine, seal lock.

No. 326,034—Leo Hirt, New Kiowa, siphon starter.

No. 325,690—James Nelson and L. P. Larson, Concordia, hog trough.

No. 326,062—Clement Smith, Topeka, type aligner for type-writing machines.

Helpless Upon a Friendless Sea!

Who, in taking passage in a great trans-Atlantic steamer, does not feel a thrill of exultation over her magnificent power. Against her the Storm King may hurl his elemental forces, nor pierce her armor, nor stop her onward course.

But let me describe a scene when, one morning in mid-ocean, there came an alarm from the pilot house followed by a cry: "The ship's rudder is lost!" From the confident expression, consternation came to every face. The wheelman being helpless to direct her course, the vessel was at the mercy of wind and wave.

The captain had been negligent—the hangings of the rudder were allowed to wear weak, and suddenly it had dropped deep into the sea!

Strong in intellect, in physical vigor, in energy and in ambition, man confronts, undaunted, gigantic tasks and commands applause for his magnificent achievements. But, all unexpectedly, an alarm comes—the rudder of his constitution is gone. He has been careless of its preservation; mental strain, nervous excitement, irregular habits, over-work, have destroyed the action of his kidneys and liver. This would not occur were Warner's safe cure used to maintain vigor. And even now it may restore vitality to those organs and give back to the man that which will lead him to the haven of his ambition.—*The Traveler*.

Kansas Fairs.

The following counties have reported dates for holding their annual fairs, giving name of Secretary and the place of holding the fair:

Butler County Exposition Association, El Dorado, September 29 to October 2; Secretary, H. W. Beck.
Chase County Agricultural Society, Cottonwood Falls, September 22-25; Secretary, E. A. Kinne.
Cowley County Fair and Driving Park Association, Winfield, September 21-25; Secretary, D. L. Kretzinger.
Dickinson County Agricultural and Industrial Association, Abilene, September 23-26; Secretary, H. H. Floyd.
Western Kansas Agricultural Fair Association, Hays City, September 22-25; Secretary, P. W. Smith.
Franklin County Agricultural Society, Ottawa, September 23 to October 2; Secretary, John B. Shaffer.
Harvey County Agricultural Society, Newton, September 22-25; Secretary, A. B. Lemon.
Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Oskaloosa, September 23, 24 and 25; Secretary, A. J. Buck.
Jewell County Agricultural and Industrial Association, Mankato, September 29 to October 2; Secretary, Geo. A. Bishop.
Johnson County Co-operative Fair Association, September 22-25; Secretary, C. M. T. Hulet.
LaCygne District Fair Association, LaCygne, September 29 to October 2; Secretary, O. D. Harmon.
Marshall County Fair Association, Marysville, September 22-25; Secretary, C. B. Wilson.
McPherson County Fair Association, McPherson, September 19 to October 2; Secretary, J. B. Darrah.
Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Paola, October 7-10; Secretary, H. M. McLachlin.
Morris County Exposition Company, Council Grove, September 29 to October 2; Secretary, F. A. Moriarty.
Rice County Agricultural Society, Lyons, October 13-16; Secretary, C. W. Rawlins.
Saline County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association, September 29 to October 2; Secretary, C. S. Martin.
Arkansas Valley Agricultural Society, Wichita, October 5-9; Secretary, D. A. Mitchell.
Neosho Valley District Fair Association, Neosho Falls, September 21-26; Secretary, O. S. Woodard.
Decatur County Exposition Society, Oberlin, September 23-25; Secretary, T. D. Bebb, Vallonia.
Smith County Agricultural Society, Smith Center, September 23-25; Secretary, F. J. Pattee.
Kaw Valley Fair Association, St. Marys, September 22-25; Secretary, A. J. Beak-y.
The Kansas Central Agricultural Society, Junction City, September 30 to October 2; Secretary, Chas. S. Davis.
Rice County Fair, Lyons, October 6-9; Secretary, C. M. Rawlins.
Washington County Fair, Washington, September 29 to October 2; Secretary, C. W. Aldrich.
Kansas Association of Trotting Horse Breeders, Topeka, September 22-25; Secretary, Rufus Bean.
Pawnee County Fair and Stock Association, Larned, September 23-26; Secretary, Geo. A. Sells.
Reno County Fair, Hutchinson, October 13-16.
Centralia Fair Association, Centralia, October 6-7.
Frankfort Fair Association, Frankfort, September 29 to October 2.
Linn County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Mound City, September 21-25; Secretary, E. F. Campbell.
Rush County Fair Association, LaCrosse, October 1-2; Secretary, E. F. Brown.
The Kansas City Fat Stock Show, Riverview Park, Kansas City, October 29 to November 5; Secretary, Edward Haren.
First Annual Poultry and Pet Stock Show, Kansas City, December 29, 1885, to January 1, 1886, inclusive; Secretary, Edward Haren.

At Westminster, near Lima, Ohio, on the 10th inst., an attempt was made to

blow up the hotel, saloon and residence of Neal & Bodwell. The saloon had recently been opened, and its presence was hotly opposed by some of the inhabitants. This opposition is credited with having inspired the effort. The whole front of the first story was blown away and the interior wrecked. Neal and family, occupying an upper room, were thrown from their beds and badly bruised. Dynamite was the explosive used.

The Plowman and His Team.

"Yes, he's a green hand," says the farmer, but I can put him to plowin' this fall and make him earn his wages, I guess." A man that is not handy at other work is usually put behind the plow. This would indicate either that not much importance was attached to the work of plowing, or that it was a work that demanded but little skill or judgment. The notion seems to commonly prevail among farmers that any man or boy that can run a team will do to follow the plow. Now I calculate that plowing is one of the most important operations on the farm. Good crops cannot be had without good plowing and good plowing cannot be done by an inexperienced or careless hand. This is especially the case with the walking plow. The sulky plow may be gauged at the start and will run all right of itself if the team is properly guided, but the old walking plow must be constantly watched and guided by the hands of the plowman. There is a wonderful difference in the work of two men with the same plow and team. One man will take a wide gouge here and dodge nearly out of the land there, until his furrow is "as crooked as a ram's horn." The other man who understands his business draws his furrows of a uniform width with no apparent effort, and turns the whole smooth and flat, while the other's furrows stick up on edge where his plow cut narrow and are broken over where the plow gouged into the land.

Not only is the execution of the work bad under the hand of a poor plowman, but the team must also suffer for his want of skill and judgment. Crooked work is much harder on a team than good, straight, uniform work. The plowman who does not know how to manage team and plow properly, is quite apt to blame the team for all the bad performance of the work. He yanks the horses here and there until they do not in the least know what is wanted of them, which, in addition to the hard, heavy work performed is enough to run any team down.

Unless taught to the contrary, the plowman ties the lines over his shoulder or about his waist. He shortens up the knots until in many cases, the team actually drag him along by the bits. It is easier walking in this way, and he gradually falls into the habit of depending upon the plow handle and lines to furnish support and locomotive power. If he wants to turn his team he turns himself back and partly around in such a manner that I often wonder that the horses' jaw is not broken. If he wants to stop the team or back he throws his whole weight and as much more force as he can exert back on the lines. A man of ordinary weight can easily exert a force of three or four hundred pounds in this way on the mouths of his horses. It is a barbarous and cruel practice, and as useless as it is cruel. I will not have a man plow for me and carry the lines around his body in this way. He has to drop the lines over the plow handles and walk along and when he wants to turn the horses he can speak to them or touch the lines. Any horse can be taught to mind the ordinary command of "Gee, Haw" etc. He may carry a whip if he wants to, but if he has to keep up with the team unaided by the lines he is not apt to use it much.—*W. D. Boynton, in Western Rural*.

The new representative of the British crown in Ireland, Earl Carnoyan, in a speech a speech a few days ago delivered at a banquet tendered him, said it is time to reject mere sentiment and go to investigating the real merits of free trade and protection. The same feeling is growing in England. A great many persons there are doubting seriously whether English free trade is not a mistaken policy.

The Home Circle.

Portrait of a Lady.

Paint me your perfect lady. I have seen
Some part, perhaps the whole, of what I
mean.
Yet in articulate feature to declare
The form that haunts my thought divinely
fair
May well outrage my skill; but thy request
Strikes all denial dumb. Here take my best,
No noise thou hear'st, no preparation blows
A trumpet where my perfect lady goes;
Nor with rude tramp she beats the hollow
ground.
Nor minces nicely, nor with girlish bound
Trips the light sod; a woman, not a fairy,
Upon an earthly base firm poised, her airy
Consistence rests. No flaunting, broad dis-
play
Of rustling flounces marks her gentle way.
But like the breezes, of the light-winged
May,
Softly she comes, and fragrant all as they.
Oh, she is lovely! all the Summer dwells
In her bright eyes, and every feature tells
A treasured sweetness of the soul within
That beats like music through the lucid
skin;
And when she speaks, soft, silvery accents
flow
Full-throated from a mellow depth below,
Not clipt in shreds, nor with a tinkling din,
A shallow plash from hollow heart within.
Not bold is she to place herself before
The first, nor slinks demure behind the
door,
But takes her place just where she ought
to be,
Nor makes you feel when there that it is
she.
With native grace, and fine untutored mien
She greets the poor, or stands before a
queen;
Sweeps with light, floating ease the festal
floor,
Or bends o'er sick bed with the sufferer
g
poor.
She hath no postures, knows no attitudes;
Her unschooled gesture gently shows her
moods;
She casts no proud and patronizing eye
On those below, nor ducks before the high.
All things to all she is; for why?—in all
Her skill is to be true and natural,
True to herself, and to the high ideal
That God's grace gave her to inform the
real;
True to her kind, and to your every feeling
Respondent with a power of kindest heal-
ing;
She knows no falseness; even the courtliest
lie
She dreams not; truth flows from her deep
blue eye;
And if her tongue speak pleasant things
to all,
'Tis that she loveth well both great and
small;
And all in her that mortals call politeness
Is but the image of her bright soul's bright-
ness
Direct from Heaven. Such is the perfect
fair
Whom in my heart I hold, and worship
there;
And if the picture likes thee well to see,
Know, lady, more than half I stole from
thee! —Blackwood's Magazine.

How to Behave.

How shall a grown boy act in society?
This is the question that comes to me, or,
maybe the chirography not being very clear,
it is meant to read "green boy."

As boys usually go by the name of men as
soon as they are grown, and sometimes
sooner, I must suppose this particular case
to be of the class verdant. One possibly
who feels himself too big, too stupid and too
shy to "dare speak and live" in the presence
of a number of persons whose existence is
set to rule, whose every action, word and
seeming thought is stamped "Society."

For these young men (there are many of
them) I feel a special respect and affection.
They may be, as they most always are,
overgrown, lubberly and awkward and they
may feel and look stupid, because having
sense enough to see what a vast amount of
the world's great knowledge is yet before
them, the shrink timidly from bringing to
light their own small stock. If such boys
could only realize how much more they are
esteemed for their real merits of intelli-
gence and natural politeness than are the
bright-hued buds of promise whose vanity
and presumption are only equalled by their
ignorance and impudence, much of their
timidity would vanish.

I can think of no one I love more than my
ideal of a gentlemanly youth, modest, re-
tiring, gentle and kind; brave, gallant, alert
and intelligent. I see one such occasionally
and am endless in his praises. On the other
hand I can think of no one more despicable
than the worse than a fool of a fellow who
imagines himself a veritable oracle if he can
only command manners enough to edge his
way into the company of a few smartly-

dressed, respectable people. A more piti-
able, ludicrous object cannot be imagined.
Here my "grown" friend, or "green" friend,
(whichever he is), begins to yawn and tells
me what I say may be "excellent" in its
way, do well enough for a book, perhaps,
but he wants something more thorough and
more practical, more condensed, maybe, so
he won't have to read so much before he
can learn how to "behave in society." Philosophy of manners is a little too ab-
struse for his mental caliber. Perhaps he
wants me to tell him how to "enter a room."
That is the first lesson taught in a young
lady's "finishing for Society." Then he may
want to be informed as to how he shall
look, what to say and where to put his
hands, or if he goes to the table what shall
he do. "How shall I convey my fork to my
mouth?" is a question that all the fashion-
able etiquette papers have to answer time
and again. I have seen page upon page of
good paper that would make my little
daughters nice doll-dresses wasted on the
eating of "infinitesimal particles" of pie.
This question too may have disturbed my
friend's repose.

Young man, if you want to know how to
act in society let me assure you that there
is none better than the way you act, or
should act, in your own home with your
mother and sisters, only a little more res-
traint in the presence of strangers than the
familiarity of one's own home allows; espe-
cially in conversation, which must always
be suited to the company.

To be able to converse well requires a cer-
tain tact, intelligence, discretion, adapta-
bility and experience; hence a very young
person cannot hope for a great success as a
conversationalist. If you have anything to
say say it in a straightforward, simple way,
using good plain English and correct gram-
mar. Try a little circumlocution with a few
foreign and high-sounding words and you
will be laughed at to a certainty. If you
have nothing to say have the composure and
dignity to remain silent, listening attentively
to what others may say, answering prompt-
ly and intelligibly such questions as you can,
and never be too vain or too cowardly to say:
"I don't know." The wisest men some-
times fail to answer very simple questions.
So do not be distressed if your young head
does not contain everything. Seek informa-
tion rather than display your knowledge,
and good sensible people will take pride
and pleasure in encouraging and helping
you. Avoid familiarity and do not try to be
funny—wit and mirth will find vent at the
proper time without forcing. It is very
agreeable to be surprised with a pleasant
witticism from a bright, friendly boy, but
when a pompous stripling essays for his own
exaltation to repeat something he con-
siders smart, or has seen others laugh at,
he sets himself up a very fine target for
jesters.

The tone of the voice has very much to do
with the effect of a boy's manners, more I
think than with other people. When a boy
means to be polite his voice will indicate
the fact quite as plainly as his words, and
no amount of affectation or formality can
conceal a tendency to insincerity. An
abrupt, bluff manner of speech is a mis-
fortune of youth, but a little care will cor-
rect this trouble. Use discretion with your
candor.

Much embarrassment is suffered by young
people through a dread of being laughed at
for some blundering mistake. Such mis-
takes are far less liable to occur to those
who always act on general principles of
good behavior than to those who only pre-
pare for special occasions to display their
ease and grace and fluency.

What a youth wants in society is not to
fritter his time away with the girls, who
are bound every one of them to make fun
of him if he acts the fool in the slightest
particular, and are perfectly certain to
respect and admire him if he shows his
good sense and manliness. What he wants
is to earn for himself a name and a place in
the world's high esteem. And, my young
friend, if you have been by a busy, unob-
servant, over-indulgent maternal guardian
victim into the belief that you are to
be the one man on earth and that the whole
world must bend and bow to your caprice
you will certainly find yourself far off the
high road to eminence. It may be very
nice for a mother whose son stalks in with
muddy or dusty boots, throws himself down

on the best piece of upholstery in the house,
pitches his hat in one direction, his coat in
another, scatters books and papers, upsets
things generally in a vain search for some
outlandish trifle that has been swept into
the fire weeks ago; it may be very nice
for a mother to perform the self-imposed
duties of catering continually to her boy's
whimsical appetite, walking after him to
gather up stray boots, soiled clothing and
the thousand other things tossed to the
winds in his room, but look out for that
millennial day when a mother-in-law appears
upon the scene.

Young man, if you intend to be a gentle-
man, and wish to appear and act like
one, do not begin by seeking society—let
the society find you out, which it most as-
suredly will if you are good-tempered and
clean.

If musically inclined be modest about it
and accommodating, and you will have an
entree into the best kind of society. If you
have a taste for reading and conversation
there will be made room for you at more
than one "evening lamp." If you have not
been taught to stand erect and walk straight,
learn to do so. When "entering a room,"
step lightly and when you sit down keep
your chair and feet still—not wedge down
as it were, but don't fidget and ruin peo-
ple's carpets; they will wish you at home if
you do.

To remove the hat when indoors is as
natural of course as to wear it when out
of doors. A hat is considered part of the
toilette, carry it in your left hand (that
being most convenient until you are seated,) then place it near you on the floor. Over-
coats, waterproofs and heavy gloves are
left in the hall, except when you are
invited to a dressing room, but of that here-
after.

Fine dress gloves are not worn so much
now since the Prince of Wales goes to din-
ner bare-headed. Be very particular about
your hands; they may be stained and
roughened by honest toil; don't be ashamed
of that, but take off all that soap and warm
water will remove. Try to be neat and
systematic in everything—in the privacy
of your own room as well as in the gay
salon of a fashionable millionaire. Bathe
thoroughly, regularly and often, and your
skin will have a clear, healthy look, adding
more to your attractiveness than anything
you can put on. Avoid slopping and litter-
ing up your room and your friends will
overlook many a more serious fault or breach
of etiquette.

Practice folding your clothing in the
tailor's folds; you may have to live in
trunks much of your life-time, and clothing
is always kept nicer if folded away. Do
this and you will never look as though you
had spent the night without undressing.
Wear clothing of good, easy fit, cut in a
style becoming to yourself—not a style be-
coming to some other. Rather heavy ma-
terial of a fine quality keeps its shape best,
which is very desirable for a gangly youth;
its durability of texture and color compen-
sates for its cost. The conventional black
and dark greys are always in vogue and be-
coming. Brown though much used, is an
ugly color for boys.

Don't despise an umbrella, and take care
to keep your best suit smooth and fresh-
looking until you get another, so you need
never be embarrassed and mortified by a
shabby appearance.

Don't affect epicurian tastes. Names of
fashionable dishes are changing continually
and it is no disgrace to be ignorant of one
or another of them. Avoid as much as
possible making food a subject of conversa-
tion, and remember that everybody else's
mother can cook quite as well as your
mother. This recollection may save you
many a pang when you fall in possession
of a mother-in-law. Bear in mind always
that the little rules observed in the social
intercourse of sensible, respectable people
are all subordinate to the one fixed law of
good breeding, and any pretense of a rule
recognized by so-called society permitting
a violation of this law is a fraud and imposi-
tion.

One such rule occurs to me now: Rich
woman No. 1 received a call from rich
woman No. 2, who is quite equal of Mrs.
No. 1, only a shade lower in their social
scale. As etiquette demands that all calls
must be returned, Mrs. No. 1 drives up to
Mrs. No. 2's door, asks if she is in, and re-
gardless of the answer sends in her card

from the carriage and drives off. That is
etiquette for "don't you ever call on me
again!" But this is a digression.

The etiquette of visiting cards is very
simple for men, or those expecting to be-
come men. First learn to write your own
name in a clear, plain hand that may be
easily read. Avoid flourishes; ornamental
penmanship is a fine accomplishment of
great value to men, but your skill in the
art should not be advertised on your visit-
ing cards. Procure some plain blank cards,
of fine heavy quality, write your name and
address on them. Unless for some better
reason than a mere fashion, write your
name John H. Watson, rather than J.
Howard Watson. Strangers invariably
smile when they see the first name cut off
with an initial to give place to some spread-
ing family middle name. Use the same
style of autograph always; great men of
every age have done so before you. These
cards are carried in the pocket for conve-
nience, not for display merely. Don't
make occasions to "leave your card;"
nothing looks more contemptible. The
importance of using your own signature is
very great. Many a favor has been won
that might have been lost but for the well-
written cards of introduction.

One more point I must urge, and I sadly
regret the necessity in some cases. Never
be led into the weakness of supposing that
by any art of the barber's your presence
can be rendered desirable or welcome to
refined or even decent people, if your hair
and clothing are saturated with the filthy
odors of spoiled hair grease and stale per-
fumery, to say nothing of tobacco, matches
and alcohol. It is not permitted me to
write you a temperance lecture. I only
wish it was. But if I could talk to all the
boys in America, and had power to make
them think and feel as I do about drinking,
not one of them would ever learn to drink.—
Virginia, in Household.

The Fall Cleaning.

It seems hardly yesterday since the spring
cleaning was over and the new splasher
tacked complacently behind the wash-stand
of the spare room. But the trail of dust and
flies and spiders, not to mention moths, is
over all our work, and we realize with a
sigh that the time of making things clean
and cosy for the cold season will soon be at
hand. In spring-time we can afford to wait
for a favorable time for cleaning, because
we know that only warm weather is com-
ing; but who can say when Jack Frost will
nip our fingers and fling his chilling taunts
through open windows? Therefore the out-
side cleaning should not be delayed too long.
As soon as the night-frosts have power to
kill the flies it is high time to begin; little
use in doing much before. Carpets that
were put down new last spring will not need
to be taken up, unless they have been sub-
jected to the tread of many soiled feet and
other hard wear. Don't forget ammonia in
the water for cleaning windows, nor that
old newspaper gives them a nice polish.
Put up your autumn leaves, and try to give
your rooms a bright, warm look which will
make the heart glow within when northern
blizzards howl without. If your floor is thin,
lay a new floor over it with building paper
between; or, if you cannot afford that, cover
it with two thicknesses of building paper—
one laid lengthwise and one crosswise of the
rooms—tacking them firmly and laying your
carpet above. A little straw is a good thing
under any but Brussels carpet; it keeps the
dust from grinding out the colors and fabric.
To mend or piece out Brussels carpet, cut
the edges to match with a sharp knife or
strong shears; turn the right sides together
and overcast with strong linen thread; then
smooth out the seam little by little in the
hand, going over it on the wrong side with
a deep "over-and-under" stitch, closely
placed, and drawing the thread very tight
in and out through the canvass weaving on
the under side. Piecing done in this man-
ner is scarcely discernible. We have seen
handsome rugs and chair covers for up-
holstering renovated furniture made in this
way.

One word as to the cellar. Why need it
to be a dirty place? Why not wash pota-
toes, turnips, beets, and other vegetables
before carrying them down? A half-barrel,
tub or old washboiler and a worn-out broom
are all the implements needed. Dry them
on the grass, and carry each kind clean
to its own proper box, bin, or barrel. That
will lessen the work of next spring's clean-
ing.

The Young Folks.

A Puzzle.

Ten weary, footsore travelers,
All in a woful plight,
Sought a shelter at a wayside inn,
One dark and stormy night.

"Nine rooms, no more," the landlord said,
"Have I to offer you.
To each of eight a single bed,
But the ninth must serve for two."

A din arose. The troubled host,
Could only scratch his head,
For of those tired men no two
Would occupy one bed.

The puzzled host was soon at ease—
He was a clever man—
And so to please his guests devised
This most ingenious plan:

[A B C D E F G H I]

In room marked A two men were placed,
The third was lodged in B,
The fourth to C was then assigned,
The fifth retired to D.

In E the sixth he tucked away,
In F the seventh man,
The eighth and ninth in G and H,
And then to A he ran,

Wherein the host, as I have said,
Had laid two travellers by;
Then taking one—the tenth and last—
He lodged him safe in I.

Nine single rooms—a room for each—
Were made to serve for ten;
And this it is that puzzles me
And many wiser men.

With the Pilots.

Hearing the remark frequently made by Western people, "I would like to see the ocean," it occurs to me that a sketch of a voyage out of New York with the Sandy Hook pilots might not be uninteresting. This is an old association of pilots governed by laws and charter, owning in co-partnership a large number of schooner-built boats. They sail east and south in the direction of incoming vessels, in active competition of each other, under a general law that every vessel must take the first pilot who boards her. The contest of vessels, due to active competition, leads them out 500 and 600 miles from port. I have gone with them on voyages, a week or more. On one of these we went aboard where the boat lay at anchor in the upper bay—four pilots, a crew of six and myself. The pilots were arrayed in the latest style from hats to shoes. But when the order was given to make sail these dandies went below appearing shortly after in the roughest clothes, of heavy, coarse goods, and a perfect museum of hats. After I had made a like change, we all sat on deck smoking and chatting as we sailed past the forts at the Narrows and down the lower bay, over the bar and past Sandy Hook and the highland of Neversink, until dusk closed down over the sea. The next morning we turn out at dawn, while decks are being swabbed, dress and shave. Shaving yourself, with the boat going up and down hill, and with an occasional three-quarters lurch, is ticklish business, as you may imagine. The schooner is built after a model peculiar to its kind. It is very strong and compact, though with good lines for sailing quality, low at the waist, with deck free as possible from obstructions—so that the sea can make a clean sweep and do little damage—heavy spars—and a very deep keel. When reefed down, the boats will endure storms which would cripple the best of ships. There is no capsize or sink to them. The danger to pilots is collision, and in going aboard of vessels in bad weather. When a vessel signals for a pilot by setting her flag in the main shrouds, the one whose turn it is goes below and appears on deck again dressed in good clothes and his grip in his hand. The yawl, which has been lashed on deck, bottom up, is balanced at the middle of her keel on the rail, and then, with a vigorous shove, is sent. Boats-crew and pilot tumble in, a feat requiring skill and steadiness when the sea is running high, and start for the vessel; then the next difficulty arises to get the pilot on board without being capsized or stove alongside. When once on deck he is in absolute command,

Signalling, or, as they say, "signalizing," at night is a striking spectacle. Directly in the darkness two white lights are seen, one above the other. A pot of naphtha, with a lid through which runs a stick, the immersed

end wrapped with woolen cloths, is brought on deck. Taking the stick in hand it lifts off the lid, and the naphtha end is lighted, making a flaming torch. This is swung in large circles three times, illuminating the vessel from stem to stern and from surrounding waves to mast-head. It is then plunged into the pot, extinguishing the flame and leaving all around in impenetrable darkness. This is twice repeated, and as the torch flares around, sails, cordage, men and broken waves are illuminated with a sickly glare. We near the signal lights cautiously and put the pilot aboard. And so we sailed on eastward until our last pilot was put on board the City of Chester, when from the bridge he signaled me to go below and indulge in wine, cigars and sleep, and take my ease back to port. We have been out of sight of land now five days since we left Sandy Hook. We are some 600 miles east, not far from the banks, and in the region of cold fogs. This life is at best none to comfortable, and in winter is exceedingly wearing and dangerous. The exposure tells upon the pilots, and as a rule they break down earlier in life than landmen. Their faculties remain wonderfully acute when in health. What to us would be the merest film on the horizon they see clearly, as a vessel, discerning her rig, size, and nationality. Their knowledge of cruising ground from New York to Newfoundland is very complete. Aside from the use of reckonings, they know from soundings, and the character of the sea-bottom, which they sample by means of a piece of wax in the lead, about where they are. Most of us are familiar with the purpose of compass, quadrant, chronometer and charts, but this use of soundings and other signs is worthy of further mention.

The bottom of the Atlantic, in this region, has been carefully sounded and mapped, and its varying characteristics found to be so distinctly marked that a locality can be determined very much as it is on terra firma. People are not apt to think of land as in any way associated with the ocean. But the land beneath its depths is almost as varied in contour and peculiarities as that adapted to the habitation of man. It has its inmates, its vegetable growths peculiar to them, its mountains, valleys, table-lands, deserts; its varied tracts of ooze, sand, gravel, and scoria due to various causes, current and temperature.

The rivers emptying into New York bay carry down vast quantities of sediment, much of which is deposited at its entrance, forming bars and shoals, leaving channels of deeper water between. Through here, in foggy weather, the pilot feels his way by means of the lead, relying on the topography of the bottom, as one would find his way in a city by streets and crossings. C. M. C.

Two Troy men have invented a machine which, it is claimed, will practically revolutionize match-making. It has been operated to make 24,000 perfect matches in a minute, and its capacity is expected to reach 15,000,000 in ten hours. The veneer of pine wood is fed upon a small platform and passes between rollers, which partly cut it crosswise, the width of a match. From the rollers the veneer passes over the abrupt edge of a concave, where the splints are caught by a rubber roller, separated by the action of the roller and rubbed along over the concave so that all the adhering fiber is removed. Then the splints are carried by a chain, from which they are forced into a dipping web or strip of paper. The web containing the splints is then conveyed into a trough, wherein, by the action of a revolving wheel, paraffine is put on the end of each of the splints. When the paraffine is dry by passing through a heated chamber, another wheel, revolving in a phosphorous composition, applies the composition to the ends of the splints, and the webs pass to reels, where they remain until dry.

A provincial editor in writing up his visit to a type foundry thus describes a type-casting machine: "A type machine is no larger than a sewing machine, and yet it is a curious compound of a hand-organ, a coffee-mill, a hay-press, a force pump, a flat-iron heater, and a sausage stuffer. Put all these together and you would have something that looks like a type-caster. To be brief about it, and not worry the reader, 'tis impossible to describe one of the blamed things. We never understood the operation

until we saw it, and we don't comprehend the first thing about it now."

The White-Cheeked Gibbon.

The apes more nearly approach mankind in mental faculties than do any other animals. Not only in this respect do they possess almost human characteristics, but also in various anatomical peculiarities, and in their prevailing diseases. Thus, of all four-handed animals (*quadrumanas*), the apes have the best developed thumbs, and have faces which more nearly approach in expression the face of a human being, than those of any other animal. Indeed, there are apes which have more human faces than have some of the lower races of mankind. All the *quadrumanas* are exceedingly agile; but in its wonderful feats of agility, its long leaps, and its sudden drops from limb to limb, in its rapid progress through the forests the white-cheeked Gibbon surpasses any other known species. In these motions, the fore arms and hands are the most used; the hinder limbs serving as cushions, or springs, by which the creature rebounds as would a rubber ball, from any intermediate limb. So rapid are its movements, that birds on the wing are said to be caught while it is bounding from tree to tree. This graceful and curious animal is about two feet six inches in height, when standing, and its knuckles then reach the ground. It is covered with soft, black fur, excepting on the cheeks and throat, which have a band of white hair, extending from ear to ear, whence its name. The ape is a member of a large family called Gibbons, which inhabit Siam, Malacca, and the adjacent islands. Their characteristic peculiarities are their long arms, slender bodies, narrow hands and widely separated thumbs. The eyes are large, evincing great intelligence, which almost amounts to reason; the nostrils are small, another similar indication; and the forehead is large and high, as compared with that of other apes. A specimen was purchased in Siam from a native boy, to whom it was much attached, that it clung to him with both arms around his neck, and could hardly be separated. It soon became attached to a native child on board the ship in which it was brought over, and would sit for hours with one arm around the child's neck, playing with its toys. It was full of mischief, and was particularly given to abstracting the soap from the captain's toilet-stand, and hiding it. When caught at the trick, and spoken to and scolded for it, it returned and replaced the soap, thus showing a sense of having done wrong, and of reparation of its fault.

The beautiful fur with which many of the monkeys and apes are clothed (few if any, possessing more despicable fur than this one) renders them especially and fatally attractive to fur hunters. It seems distressingly akin to murder to kill these animals simply for their skins, yet it is largely done, and a lucrative trade is thus created. Ladies would shrink from wearing costly furs, if they were sold as monkey skins, hence they pass in the market under various trade names.—*American Agriculturist*.

Dissecting Elephant Albert.

It will be remembered that a week or ten days ago an elephant named Albert developed an ugly and pugnacious disposition at Keene, N. H., where the menagerie with which he was traveling was located, and killed his keeper. He had been ugly and treacherous on previous occasions, and it was not considered safe to permit him to live longer. By order of Mr. Barnum the authorities of the Smithsonian Institute were notified that the execution was to take place, and that they could have the carcass if they desired it. Accordingly Messrs. Houldan and Lucas of the National museum were despatched to Keene, where they arrived last Tuesday afternoon. Through the aid of City Marshal E. R. Locke and Chief Engineer George Wheelock they secured the services of Mr. J. F. Kerwin, a well-known local knight of the butcher knife and cleaver, and two experts, and on Wednesday morning, began the work of dissecting the enormous pachyderm. The head and trunk were first removed, and then the hide was taken off in two pieces, being split on the back and belly. The hide was in many places an inch and a quarter thick, and the work required nearly three hours. In the afternoon the skeleton was dissected,

and every bone was saved intact. The firing party consisted of twenty-nine men, twelve of whom fired at the heart and seven at the head. During the autopsy, so to speak, six bullets were found in the heart, and they had all been flattened.

In the evening those of epicurean tastes dined on elephant steak at the Cheshire House, and it is reported that many who did not know what they were eating pronounced the steak unusually fine in flavor, but a bit tough. The hide weighed 1,043 pounds, and the skeleton 1,455 pounds. The beast weighed about 7,000 pounds, was supposed to be 40 years old, and was valued at \$10,000. The preserved portion was safely shipped to Washington on Thursday, and Messrs. Houldan and Lucas consider that they have secured an unusually perfect specimen for the national museum. About 500 Keenites witnessed the dissection with great interest.

Life-Preserving Bustles.

A New York company which manufactures every day 1,800 bustles stuffed with renovated antelope hair has just begun the manufacture of life-preservers stuffed with the same material. A test of the comparative value of different life-preservers has just been made. It requires only ten pounds of buoyancy to keep a live person's head above water. A cork buoy weighing nine pounds was thrown overboard, and was found to support thirty-three pounds; a buoy of California tule held up fifty pounds, and an Alaska down buoy of five pounds held up sixty-four pounds. The company recently fitted out several yachts with antelope hair or Alaska down cushions, which can be thrown overboard, and each will support a dozen persons.

The Dahomey Girl's Ferocity.

The amazons of Dahomey are slowly but surely acquiring a better reputation. It has been customary to look upon these ladies as blood-thirsty creatures, rather fond of killing men, and anything but nice ornaments for a drawing-room. It now appears that they are merely an ornamental body-guard for the King, that they never go to war, while, as for killing anybody, the dear girl would never think of it. A recent traveler in Dahomey says: "Imagine sixty young women, strong and slender, who, without losing any of their womanliness, present a decidedly warlike appearance. Their uniform is picturesque, and the armament consists of swords, battle axes and guns. The drill consists of combined dancing and singing, sham fights and military evolutions, all of which are performed with exactness and elegance."

The Farmer's Life.

The farmer leads no E Z life,
The C D sows will rot,
And when at E V rests from strife,
His bones all A K lot.

In D D has to struggle hard
To E K living out,
If I C frosts do not retard
His crops, there'll B A drought.

The hired L P has to pay
Are awful A Z too;
They C K rest when he's away,
Nor any work will do.

Both N Z cannot make to meet,
And then for A D takes
Some boarders, who so R T eat
And E no money makes.

Of little U C finds this life,
Sick in old A G lies,
The debts he O Z leaves his wife,
And then in P C dies.

—J. S. R., in Boston Post.

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Tell your neighbors to try the KANSAS FARMER the balance of the year 1885 for 25 cents.

Lime and wood ashes thrown about cabbage plants are said to be a good protection against the cabbage worm or maggot.

A member of the British Parliament started for this country a few days ago to investigate causes of the present business depression in England.

We propose to make the "old reliable" KANSAS FARMER so valuable that no wide-awake farmer can afford to keep house without it. Try it the remainder of 1885.

The fair at Winfield was a success. Our special correspondent sent in a good report, but it did not reach us until yesterday, too late for this week. It will appear in next issue.

The land office at Larned, Kas., which has been closed since May 28, on account of damage to the books by fire, has received new books and plans, and will open for business October 1, 1885.

The Kaw Valley District Fair is advertised for the 21st, 23d, 24th and 25th days of this month at St. Marys. The district includes Pottawatomie, Shawnee, Jackson and Wabaunsee counties.

Trouble will come of the dispute between Germany and Spain over the possession of the Caroline Islands. Excitement in some of the Spanish cities is intense over the matter. The islands are not worth a penny to either of them except, possibly, as coaling stations for ships belonging to or sailed by Germans or Spaniards.

The decision of Judge Brewer in favor of settlers in Allen county, has stimulated men to raid on other lands claimed by the railroad company. A dispatch from Yates Center in Woodson county states that men are jumping claims in that county by the hundred, and trouble is feared, because individuals own some of the lands jumped.

Indictments were found a few days ago against some cattlemen for driving Texas cattle infected with Texas fever into the Indian Territory, and through the improved cattle herds of the northern part of the Territory. They will be tried at the next term of the United States District court. These are the parties who were ordered to be allowed through by Secretary Lamar.

Crime at the Fairs.

The object of an agricultural fair is wholly defeated and its good effects more than set off in an opposite direction if gambling is permitted on the grounds. Fairs are supposed to be holden to give opportunities for persons to display their best things, not their worst. Fairs are supposed to be institutions which bring together and show the best things which people have, not their worst. Fairs are supposed to be places and occasions where good men and good women, not bad men and bad women, meet and compare and talk about the best things in the community, not the worst. Fairs are supposed to be occasions when the best phases of society, not the worst, are to be seen and studied by all persons and especially the young and impressionable; places, occasions and times when all that there is of good, not bad, in a community shall be brought out for inspection, encouragement and mutual pleasure and profit.

But what good comes of best efforts when the worst are exerted in the same direction at the same time and in the same connection? What good comes if we take our wives and children and our neighbors take their wives and children and we meet on common ground to show the work of our hands and our lands and join in pleasant, social converse, striving to improve by the circumstances, and find, when we meet, that our families are to mingle with gamblers and harlots? What good to our sons and daughters to pass over beautiful grounds and at every turn see some devotee of crime plying his or her infamous vocation? Is that the way to raise children? Is that what fairs are for?

Dear reader, this is a serious matter. There is enough of evil always present without importing it. We do not need to go abroad for new forms of vice and more attractive ways of wickedness. Enough is always near. But we go to the fair and see fresh samples, men neatly dressed, villains in broadcloth, prostitutes in silken robes, robbers, thieves, pickpockets in tights, ruffians of common grades scattered all over the grounds. These are the worst characters in life. They are more rotten in morals than murderers and house-breakers, for they open up the hearts of innocent youth and poison them. He that starts a child on the way to ruin is a wretch of the worst kind, and that is what these accursed features of the fair do. We would like to arouse a feeling of hate toward them among farmers and patrons generally that would shame fair managers into respect for the decencies and proprieties of life. We might as well take our families to the regular haunts of vice in the city sinks, and better, indeed, for they would expect to see such there; but when we take them to fairs where the best is in prospect, the best of everything, and there where men and women who are good and chaste are brought face to face with the most loathesome, most abandoned and wicked creatures on earth, what must be the effect upon these near and dear ones and for whose moral training we are responsible?

Drive these damning scenes and these vicious and degrading characters from the fairs, or tear away the fences and barns and halls, and turn the fair grounds into cornfields, and let our wives and children have at least one pure place to go—home.

We are pleased at every report of our special fair correspondents which mentions the fact that "no gambling was allowed on the grounds," and we are pained to read those which speak of the disgraceful presence of criminal practices. We call special attention to the

report of the Western National Fair, at Bismarck. The reputation of Bismarck Fair in this respect is bad. It needs purging. The KANSAS FARMER recommends to its readers that they, one and all, let Bismarck Fairs alone in future unless the management have sufficient respect for the feelings of its best patrons, the great public, and for the common proprieties of good breeding, to publish in advance that all gambling and all such frauds and crimes will be prohibited on the grounds. It is a gross outrage upon the people, a disgrace to the management, an open insult to the entire people of the State. Let the press and people take up the subject and crush the evil out, or else crush out the fairs.

The September report of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, among other things, says: "The condition of spring wheat has been impaired since the 1st of August, in the Northwest. Heavy rains, followed by extreme heat between the first and middle of August, just before harvest, shriveling the grain and causing rust. Heavy wind storm prostrated and injured large fields. In Nebraska there is some complaint of smut, and a little in Dakota. The chinch bugs have done some damage in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and the damage was greater in August than in July. The general average for all spring wheat is 86½, against 95 in August. Crop of last year, 150,000,000 bushels. The returns of winter wheat are almost identical in results with those of July. The general average is 65.8, against 65 in July. Except as the result of spring may change, the present expectations of the winter wheat area may be placed at 217,000,000 bushels, and the remaining area is about 134,000,000. If the injuries reported in stack should be greater than at present apparent, a few millions of reduction might still accrue. The condition of corn still continues high, ranging from 90 to 100 in the State averages. The general average is 95, against 96 in August, and 94 last year in September. The frosts have wrought very little injury, and will be capable of little if deferred for ten days. The prospect is still favorable for a crop slightly above the average.

The annual meeting of the American Forestry Congress will be held at Boston, Mass., beginning September 22, 1885, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, in conjunction with the New England Agricultural Society, the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, and the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture. Local arrangements are in the hands of a committee, of which Mr. Wm. C. Strong, of the Horticultural Society, is chairman. Col. Dan Needham, of Boston, is acting as a sub-committee on Accommodations, to whom requests for special arrangements for private board may be sent. Hotel headquarters will be at the Adams House, centrally located, European plan. Terms, \$1 to \$3 for rooms, with 25 per cent. discount on all rooms over \$1.

A Washington dispatch says: The Woman's Industrial League to-night adopted a resolution that the good of the country and the health of the Republic demand that the Chinese laundries shall go. Secretaries Manning and Lamar were denounced for the encouragement of Chinese laundries, in letting out the towels of their departments by contract. Copies of resolutions will be sent to the Government officials.

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The Indian Cattle Question.

Mr. Joseph Nimmo, late Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, suggests a new idea as to the real cause of the difficulty about cattle leases on the Arapahoe and Cheyenne reservations. Mr. Nimmo is studying the subject of public lands and their occupation with the view of preparing a work on the subject. He was in Indian Territory a short time ago and in western Kansas taking notes for his book, and on his return a Chicago Mail reporter interviewed him. He is thus reported: "As the result of very careful investigations my views have been radically changed in regard to the merits of the whole subject since I left Washington. It appears to me that the whole difficulty has had its origin in the fact that a number of army officers with their friends were formerly largely engaged in the herding of cattle on the Cheyenne and Arapahoe lands without paying a cent for the privilege, which was terminated by the leasing of the lands. Hundreds of thousands of other cattle were also grazing on the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservations without any compensation whatever to the Indians. The latter cattle were ostensibly passing through the Indian Territory on the two trails extending from Texas to the Northern ranges, but in fact being held on the Cheyenne and Arapahoe lands, where they were fattened, and thence shipped in large numbers to the markets of Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago.

"The army officers stationed at Fort Reno who appear not to have been in the army cattle ring which had its headquarters at Camp Supply, 100 miles away, and twenty-five miles north of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservations, as well as the Indian agent stationed at Fort Reno, declared that it was utterly impossible for the army to keep these cattle off the Indian lands. To have done so it would have rendered necessary the erection of a fence around the entire Indian Territory, and also have rendered necessary the fencing of the two trails running through it. Fifteen hundred miles of fence would have been required, and then it would have been necessary to have stationed guards all along these lines of fences to keep the cattlemen from cutting them.

"Finally, after mature discussion of the whole subject as between the army officers at Fort Reno, the agent, and the tribes assembled in council, it was decided to be best to lease the lands to responsible parties, not one-twentieth part of which lands were occupied or needed by the Indians for any purpose. Secretary Teller at first stoutly refused to accede to this proposition, but he was finally prevailed upon to do so on arguments showing that such leasing would be protective of the interests of the Indians and promotive of their welfare. The strongest argument of this sort was made by army officers stationed at Fort Reno. General Pope, commander of the department, wrote a long and very earnest appeal in favor of the plan of leasing, and General Sheridan cordially indorsed all that was said by General Pope, and the Secretary of War transmitted the entire correspondence to Secretary Teller of the Interior Department. Upon the earnest appeal Secretary Teller relented, allowing the Indians to lease so much of their lands as they had no use for to responsible parties."

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Cheap Transportation.

A convention was held at St. Paul, Minnesota, a few days ago to consider the subject of cheapening transportation by the improvement of water ways. A series of resolutions were adopted urging upon Congress the importance of appropriating large sums of money to improve the Mississippi, the Missouri, Red river of the North, Fox, Wisconsin, Yellowstone, Chippeway and St. Croix, and the completion of the Illinois and Michigan canal from Hennepin to the Mississippi river near Rock Island. One resolution asserts that \$25,000,000 annually could be used advantageously in this work of improvement.

The importance of the proposed work is seen in at least two directions, one of which is the extent of territory covered by the scheme, the other is the large amount of money which is deemed necessary to set the work under way and keep it going—\$25,000,000 a year, about one-eighth of the amount necessary to defray the ordinary expenses of the Government.

The subject in itself, aside from these two particular phases, is of very great importance. The matter of lessening the necessary expenses of transportation has interest for every farmer and every laboring man second to none other. Every cent saved on transportation is that much added to the value of surplus farm produce and that much deducted from the price of articles that men buy at distant points. If ten cents may be saved on the transportation of a bushel of wheat, it is that much saved to the farmer, and if a cent may be saved on the transportation of five pounds of sugar or coffee, it is that much saved to the persons who use those articles. In the aggregate, it would amount to a very large amount of saving. If a farmer has 500 bushels of wheat to sell and can save ten cents a bushel on it, he saves just \$50; if a family use 200 pounds of sugar in a year and save ten cents on every fifty pounds, the saving amounts to forty cents, and for a hundred such families it would amount to forty dollars. On coffee, meat, flour and other heavy supplies in families that must purchase such articles, the aggregate saving would be large, indeed.

But these are not the only things to be considered in this matter of cheapening transportation by improving waterways. The question which meets us at the threshold of investigation, and the great question among them all is, will it pay? Will the people get their money back? Will it cost more to keep the waterways in repair than they are worth to the people as transportation routes? Will trade follow the water?

All our older readers remember very well when all our great navigable rivers were alive with travel and traffic. One was hardly ever out of sight of a boat on any one of them. But it is not so now. Who can tell why? The Mississippi is no more unsafe now than it was forty or thirty or twenty-five years ago. Why does not Kansas wheat and Kansas corn go down the great river on boats? Only a year or two ago a barge line was established, and a good deal of noise was made over it. Two barges in tow of a little steamer carried a hundred thousand bushels of grain from St. Louis to New Orleans. That was as much as a dozen trains of cars would carry. It was much cheaper to take the wheat in that way than it was to take it by rail. But the barges made only two or three trips. Why were they abandoned? Why do persons pay more for riding in railway coaches between those two cities when they could go for less than half the expense if they would take boat and go by water? Why do dealers

in grain and in manufactured articles prefer to ship by rail rather than by water?

Canals appeared to be a necessity once, but railroads were built right alongside, and there has never been any complaint that the canals took the railroads' business; the complaint always was the other way. It has been proposed within the last two years to run the water out of some of the canals and grade them for railroads. It is known by all men that railroad business has grown as no other business ever grew and that river transportation has dwindled down to insignificant proportions. Why, we ask, is all this true when it is easier to float on water than to push or pull on land?

In view of these well-known facts it is well to bear in mind that in cheapening transportation there are many matters to be considered that do not appear to be in any way connected with or related to the subject. It is easy to understand that a hundred tons or a thousand tons, or any other great amount of weight may be carried on water cheaper than it can be carried over land. It costs as much to haul a ton from Pittsburg to New York, 300 miles, as it does to carry the same ton from New York to Liverpool, 3,000 miles. But if a railway could be built across the Atlantic, how long would men ship in boats? It costs less than half as much to carry grain from St. Louis to New Orleans on boats as it does to carry it in cars; still it nearly all goes overland. These things being true, is it at all certain that river transportation will be cheaper transportation? That is the great question.

The KANSAS FARMER had hoped for a different ending of the barge enterprise. We regarded it as the entering wedge to a system of cheap transportation over water routes. But it died out and is absolutely abandoned. There does not appear to be any life in river men; we mean the men who run or used to run boats and carry persons and property. The movement in favor of river improvement is kept afloat by members of Congress, a few newspaper men, and persons who own lands along the rivers that would be improved by a little Government work done in the region where they lie. A great deal of work has been done along the Mississippi in recent years and a great deal of money has been expended for it, yet it is questionable whether any direct benefit has resulted except to persons whose lands have been rendered more valuable or more productive or more safe to cultivate.

We incline to believe that if a little time is taken to consider this subject still further, the time will not be wasted. Twenty-five millions of dollars would build a considerable part of a mixed line of rail and water from West to East or from North to South, or both. The people, through their agent, the Congress and Government, might authorize the building and equipment of two great through lines, each with double track on the railroad part, and natural waterways, or canals where necessary, could be used to carry the cars from break to break. That is to say, a through line made up of water and rail as would be better under the circumstances and best accommodate the necessities of trade, the railway having two lines of track so that all trains going one way would have a clear track, and the boats on the waterways arranged to carry the cars to the next railway station. Such a scheme is practicable, but the Government will have to take hold of it, or at least guarantee its completion. It is among the probabilities that in this way or in some similar way will we get to the bed-rock on this great subject of cheap transportation.

Forestry in the United States.

As years come and go, thinking men in this country pay more and more attention to the general subject of forestry, which includes the whole range of tree growth and destruction, the reasons for destroying and the reasons for creating groves and forests. At one time in our history it was necessary to remove trees from the surface of the earth in order to make room for the growth of corn and wheat and other grains, and for the growth of fruit and vegetables. The entire surface in vast regions was covered with trees, and farms cannot be made in timber lands until the trees are cleared away. But necessities of that kind no longer exist in large degree. The greater trouble comes from the opposite direction now; we have not forest enough. It is a serious question whether agriculture is not suffering injury because of the forest destruction.

In announcing a meeting of the American Forestry Congress at Boston, Mass., September 22, 23 and 24, inst., the Secretary calls attention to some specific facts:

1. The general and local climatological influence of forest areas, though not yet clearly defined and numerically demonstrated, is beyond doubt established by historical and experimental evidence.
2. The effect of wholesale clearing of forest-clad hills and mountains on the amount and distribution of meteoric precipitations, though not the only cause of waning or irregular water supply, is undoubtedly the principal one, and admits of no doubt.
3. The immediate benefit to agricultural interests derived from properly distributed forest areas is understood by every intelligent farmer.
4. The natural source of a yearly product of seven hundred million dollars—which the forests at present represent—deserves of careful husbanding with a view to its continuity, and calls for due consideration of its interests by legislators as well as by the people at large. Without joining in the cries of alarmists, we have good reasons and sufficient data to assert that the present policy, if continued, must seriously affect this factor of national wealth at no distant time.
5. The excuse of the first settlers in regard to removing the forest has no more existence. Wastefulness in the methods of lumbering, as in the reckless destruction by fires—the loss from this cause amounting to more than 10,000,000 acres, or value of \$25,000,000 in one year—with regard to forest products and forest lands, has become criminal in view of the far-reaching influences which the forests exert.

As to the objects of the Congress, he says: "To effect a reform in this line of economics, in which task we most heartily invite you to co-operate with us, we advocate the following action:"

1. To bring the facts which form the basis of the foregoing considerations before the public in an unequivocal manner.
2. To encourage further research and instruction in forestry matters by the establishment of experiment stations, the introduction of lectures or courses on forestry in schools and colleges, the assiduous employment of the press in disseminating correct practical information.
3. To promote and assist the formation of local associations for the purpose of furthering the true interests of forestry in every State, teaching and encouraging a systematic use of her forests and imbuing her citizens with a recognition of their importance.
4. To urge the Legislatures of the different States to enact and enable the enforcement of effective laws for the prevention of fires.
5. To urge the National Government to the establishment of a sound policy as to its own forest lands, treating the eighty-five million acres of public forest property as a valuable national treasure, instead of allowing its waste by depredators and fires.
6. To harmonize the interests of the lumberman and the forester and devise for the lumbering interest such protection as is not given at the cost of the forest.
7. To create popular sentiment against waste and a love and incentive for arboriculture by the institution of Arbor days, by favors to tree-planters in the form of premiums, bounties or exemption from taxes.

The Western Kansas Agricultural Fair Association will hold its fair as usual at Hays City, September 22d to 25th inst. Secretary Smith writes us that they expect a good time and a successful fair. One of the leading attractions will be Eldridge, Beach & Co.'s herd of 175 2-year-old grade Polled Angus heifers, all black. That alone is

worth going a hundred miles to see. The folks out that way know how to get up good fairs, and when one reflects that Ellis county is west of a center line of the State, it is worth something to see a good fair in that region. It does one good to see how the people there look, what they do for a living, and still more what they have to show for their work. Let us all go. By the way, we see the management have taken liberties with the KANSAS FARMER, and offered thirty-eight copies for one year as premiums, and we can assure whoever are fortunate enough to win them that they will receive something worth having. The KANSAS FARMER is a perpetually renewed fountain of good things that can be turned to account on every farm and at every home where there is taste and enterprise enough to set out a vine, a shrub or a tree.

Inquiries Answered.

GUMBO LAND.—I wish to ask through your columns if any one can give a remedy for the frequent failure of crops on what are usually termed gumbo patches in fields. I have a couple of about 100 feet square each; some years they will produce scarcely anything, while crops joining are good. Have tried manure thoroughly.

—Our correspondent opens a very important subject. It is three years and more since anything of that kind appeared in these columns. In the early part of 1882, as we remember it, the editor prepared an article on Hard Pan, and it called out some responses. We would be very much pleased if this query has the effect to renew interest in the subject, for gumbo land in the State that it is found originally will not produce anything. An experienced person can pick out all the gumbo patches on the wild prairie by the appearance of the weeds and grass growing on them. The writer of this had some experience along from 1870 to 1875, and he discovered that this kind of soil can be brought into good condition by two processes, draining and manuring. We believe it to be simply hard clay with an undue proportion of alkali in it. If it be thoroughly drained, then plowed deep and coarse manure fresh from the pile thrown into every furrow, tramped down and then covered by the plow on next round, and this process followed up two or three years, there will be no further complaint. When the patch is on ground naturally drained, deep plowing will answer, but not as well as if ditches are dug right through the hard places so that water will drain from it readily. In 1872, the writer found a patch of hard pan in a spot which he had selected for a garden. It was on a southern slope of inclination sufficient to drain well with plowing alone. On the lower side of it the plow was run extra deep. After two years operation no difference was observable in the garden products, and now a good apple tree grows on that very spot. And afterwards we experimented with the same kind of ground by mixing good soil in it, and the result was satisfactory. The hard soil needs to be loosened deep and then so much mixed with vegetable matter as to neutralize the alkali, pulverize and vitalize the earth. But mere skimming the surface will not do. Work it deep, no danger of going too deep.

WIND MILL.—A correspondent says he has "perfected the plans for an entire new invention being no more or less than an addition to a wind pump by which we can have a regular power to run a pump, farmer's grist mill, creamery, or in fact to be used wherever a wind pump can be used with the advantage of having a steady power or motion whether the wind mill runs fast or slow or not at all, capacity depending upon the size of the wind mill."

He asks our opinion as to whether "there is room for such an invention." The writer inclosed a stamp expecting a reply by mail, and in his case a reply would have been written out and mailed to his address, but for the fact that he omitted the name of his postoffice. There was nothing in the letter by which his place of residence could be determined. He did not even name the State. This will explain to him why we kept his stamp and did not reply. And now to answer, we say yes; there is need for just such a machine.

Horticulture.

Propagating Roses.

A correspondent of the *American Gardener* some time ago wrote to that journal: Dwarf roses are generally preferred to those that are worked on any kind of stock, as not only do they very frequently grow more vigorously, but they also remain in good health for a greater length of time. On heavy soil, roses on the Manetti stock especially are apt to gradually produce weakly growth, and to die back in an unaccountable manner, this happening in spite of their being planted sufficiently deep to insure the plant emitting strong roots above the point of union of stock and scion. We have at different times planted a considerable number of worked roses, but, as a rule, fully 20 per cent. fail to start into growth properly, and an uneven bed is the result. This never happens with those which we have recently struck. These plants continue to throw up strong shoots or suckers, and it is owing to this good habit that superior robustness is maintained, as any not too succulent are available for replacing exhausted or weakly growth cut away. The quickest way of raising a stock of hybrid perpetuals on their own roots is by dibbling in strong, well-ripened lengths of growths any time during the latter part of October, November, and even December, and it is also possible to root a considerable number of the March prunings. As a rule, those inserted in October and early in November strike roots with the greatest certainty, and that, too, in a position where many will perfect several blooms during the following season. The best position for these is the open ground, this being manured (if at all) poor, and thoroughly broken up prior to the insertion of the cuttings. The latter may be of any size—say from six inches to twelve inches in length—preference being given to those of the largest size, and the harder or better ripened they are the more certain are they to strike. Heels are neither necessary, easy to procure, nor advantageous; but the cuttings should be cleanly cut to a joint, and be dibbled in or laid in box-fashion at once, as so much depends upon their being preserved fresh and plump. Only a few minutes elapse from the time ours are taken off the plants till they are inserted, and they invariably strike well; whereas, if allowed to lie about for a few hours, they get dry and commence to shrivel, thus completely spoiling all chances of a good strike. We usually put in the cuttings in rows eighteen inches apart and nine inches asunder in the rows. About half their length is buried in the ground, and particular care is taken that each touches the bottom of the hole or trench made for them, the ground about them being made as firm as possible by trampling. We also find that ashes of any kind, well mixed with heavy soil, suits rose cuttings, which also lift with fewer broken roots where it is used than would otherwise be the case. A surfacing of the same material and an occasional trampling also serve to prevent upheaval by frosts, and in the case of very severe weather being imminent, it is considered advisable to roughly cover the cuttings with strawy litter. Supposing all has gone on satisfactorily, the following winter or early in the spring every other plant should be transplanted and blanks made good where necessary. In this manner we have a cheaply and quickly formed bed of serviceable roses, which are again replanted or rearranged when too large for the space allotted to them. It is frequently stated, as a fact founded upon experience, that late winter and

spring-made cuttings seldom root at all satisfactorily, but I do not think it has ever been explained why this should be so—at least not to my knowledge—in any horticultural periodical. Those who do not possess a stock of healthy dwarf roses experience a difficulty in procuring a number of strong cuttings, unless, indeed, they cut back their standards to an injurious extent. In February or early in March no harm would, however, be done by freely thinning out a number of their particularly well-ripened shoots suitable for making into cuttings. To dibble out these cuttings into an open piece of ground similar to that recommended for the autumn cuttings would, however, be so much labor and space wasted, as it is quite certain but few if any of them would strike root. As a matter of fact, the cuttings must form a callus before leaf growth commences, and it has been found that it takes fully three months for the cuttings to accomplish this. Should the stored-up sap in a cutting by any chance be expended on leaf growth, and which in the case of the spring cuttings is not easily prevented, then a collapse may soon be expected. From this it will be seen that the foot of a north wall or a north border is the best place for them, and even in this position they will start into growth long before there has been time to form the necessary callus. When this happens disbudding must be resorted to till the three months have expired, and then when the lower shoots are allowed to develop, it will be found that roots will also be forming for their support. The American plan of burying a number of rose cuttings in layers in a box of sand at the first trial was satisfactory up to a certain point, as nearly the whole of them during the winter formed a good callus, but beyond this only a very few advanced, and in the end the experiment, both in my case and that of a friend, was a failure. To sum up, then, we find that cuttings made in October, November, and even as late as the early part of December, should be given an open position, and those made later should be given the coolest position available, and be kept from growing till root-action is also tolerably certain.

There are some sorts that do not strike so readily as others, and also some that bloom more freely than do others under similar treatment. It is a curious fact that thornless or nearly thornless sorts are the easiest to propagate, and fortunately all of these I am acquainted with are good and useful.

Weeping Birch.

The peculiar habits of growth, grotesque forms, drooping, thread-like branches, and airy grace of the weeping trees, make them especially desirable for the collection of ornamental trees, or the lawn. Although even to the individual trees of all varieties there are certain peculiarities noticeable in them personally, there are two species having varieties possessing such peculiarities and beauties as to make them especially desirable among the deciduous ornamental trees.

The weeping birch is, in every sense of the word, graceful, beautiful and hardy; graceful in its upright, slender trunk and pendulous branches; beautiful in its snowy-white trunk, penetrating dark branches, and green leaves; and hardy from its ability to withstand extreme cold. There are several varieties, which differ in leaf and manner of growth. The Cut leaf weeping birch (*Betula alba, var pendula laciniata*) is a weeping, cut leaved variety that is very beautiful. The branches droop gracefully, and the leaves, in all their stages of growth, are worthy of admiration. When in the spring they (the leaves)

make their appearance, they are delicate light green in color, slightly marked with resinous dots which produce a faint odor very agreeable to the senses; and as the season wears on, the leaves grow deeper in color and coarser in texture, until the dark green of maturity is reached, which in the days of Indian summer gradually fades away to a pale yellow. A beautiful tree of this variety has grown for a number of years on the grounds of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and upon the lawn of Maxwell Bros., of Geneva, N. Y., is a most perfect specimen, full of grace and symmetry, that was planted there twenty-five years ago, when ornamental weeping trees in America were few and far between.

To Reset Evergreens.

What a joy to the eye in winter are the evergreens! How they relieve the dreary monotony of our verdureless fields and woodlands, and what a protection from cutting winds they might become if properly planted and handled. I do not mean those stunted dwarfs that are good for nothing but ornament, and even then give scant satisfaction; but I mean those that grow freely and gracefully.

Two or three rows of low, bunching evergreens that have attained a height of fifteen or twenty feet make a most effectual windbreak for buildings, orchard, garden and grounds. The few acres devoted to these uses might be surrounded on three sides by a protecting hedge of this description, and after the trees got to be of sufficient size they could answer as posts to which wire or boards could be attached, thus forming an inclosure such as is always needed about the house and grounds. In setting two or more rows in this way, the trees should not be set directly opposite each other, but should alternate that a more effectual shelter or windbreak may be formed. It requires no sleight-of-hand experience to enable one to raise evergreens. I have found them more tractable than the hard or sugar maple. My experience has been confined mainly to pine and fir, among the evergreens. For windbreaks I think the common white pine the best, as when set in open ground when small it grows a thick, heavy top, and branches out near the ground. It is also a rapid grower, and will thrive in almost any location.

In taking trees from the forest they should be selected from the open places, such as border along pastures and among old choppings. Trees thus exposed have a better root, and are much more likely to live than those that are taken from the midst of a large, thick growth. Unless one can get such trees he had much better try nursery-grown ones that have well-developed fibrous roots. Evergreens should be taken up in spring, set into the ground immediately, with the greatest possible amount of native mould clinging to the roots, watered frequently, firmly staked, and mulched the first season after transplanting.—W. D. Boynton, in *Our Country Home*.

The corner stone of a monument was laid in Atlanta, Ga., July 28th. It will be 180 feet high, and will cost \$100,000. The statues of Grant, Lee, Johnson and Sherman will be placed in niches near the base of the column, and near the top will be two soldiers, the Blue and the Gray, clasping hands. Above all will be the statue of the Goddess of Liberty.

W. F. Conant, an inmate of the Concord, N. H., asylum, was made violently insane, it is believed, by remorse, because he deserted from the army in the war. His doctor recently wrote to President Cleveland, asking the man's discharge, and has just received it. It is thought the news will save his life.

In the Dairy.

How to Get the Most Butter.

There are several things which affect the yield of butter from a cow of any kind. First, the food of a cow affects it; second, the manner of setting the milk, chiefly in regard to the time which it requires for the cream to rise; and third, the temperature at which this cream is churned.

It has been shown by many careful experiments, and by the results of long practice, that succulent food helps to produce a large quantity of fat in the milk, and also has such an effect upon the same, as to cause the cream to separate more completely from the milk, leaving less fat to be lost in the buttermilk. Hence, the use of ensilage, or, what is better for most farmers and easier to accomplish, the feeding of roots of an unobjectionable kind, such as mangels or sugar beets in the winter, and the use of some kind of meal, preferably a mixture of corn-meal and coarse middlings, with pasture in the summer. In winter, the use of cut hay or fodder, moistened with boiling water, with which the meal is mixed, is better than dry hay or fodder. Further, it has been found, that when the milk of the whole herd has been mixed together, and when the milk has been set for thirty-six hours, and the cream churned at the end of twenty-four or thirty-six hours more, the largest product of butter was obtained. When these periods are shorter, or longer, the character of the cream differs, and there is a loss of butter in one or the other of the settings of milk or skimmings of cream. Hence it is most profitable for a dairy to consist of as many cows as will supply cream enough for a churning at one milking, and to churn the cream of one milking by itself. Lastly, the temperature of the churning is of importance, both as to the time of churning and the quality of the butter made. An example from the records of Houghton Farm in regard to this point will be exceedingly instructive, and they fully accord with a great number of tests made by the writer during several years past. At Houghton Farm, when the whole milk of a cow (Clover) was churned at a temperature of 74 deg., somewhat more than a half of the butter was obtained; while at one time actually less than half of the butter was the result, and it required three and sometimes four churnings to procure all the butter. On the other hand, when the cream was churned at a temperature of 62 deg., all the butter was obtained, or in one case only from one and one eighth ounce to two and a quarter ounces from about forty pounds of milk remained in the buttermilk, and was procured at a second churning. A double or treble churning is manifestly impracticable in a business dairy, and is troublesome anywhere, it is very important to observe every necessary precaution in regard to the temperature of the churning. In the writer's dairy, the regular winter churning temperature was kept at 62 deg., while the summer temperature was 55 deg. The temperature at which the milk is set and the cream is kept should also be uniform, so that the character of the cream is always the same. It may be thought that a few degrees in the temperature of the cream is a small matter; but great results depend upon small things in all human affairs, as well as in nature; and if a dairyman would succeed in his business, he must observe carefully all these small things.—*American Agriculturist*.

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The Poultry Yard.

Poultry Experience.

Kansas Farmer:

"Claribel," I do raise chickens; have set hens and raised chickens as far back as I can remember. I have some of the most perfect specimens of Plymouth Rocks I ever saw, and if I get them through the winter without their freezing their combs and feet off, I may let you know it by an "ad." in the FARMER, otherwise, not. My chickens have free range, and require so little attention that there is no experience in that department to give. I can't imagine how men who edit poultry journals can invent so much talk about chickens. The fact is, all this confab about poultry diseases is a humbug. Give the poor abused creatures their freedom and the necessary means of gaining an honest living, and poultry diseases and their multiplicity of quack remedies will go by the board. If people will insist on penning up poultry in places foul as Libby prison, they may expect disease, and can reconcile their conscience by drugging the poor things with quack remedies. I believe it is a moral wrong, and those who commit it must accept the results.

The idea that there is money in poultry is at the bottom of the mischief. The chickens belong to the farmer by right of nature, and when city people try to steal the profits they will fail to a greater or less extent, as they should. I read poultry papers until I got bewildered; bought wire netting, and fenced them up; they sickened, I bought remedies, read and studied, and lost chickens till I became disgusted; put my wire fence around the garden and turned the chickens out, bid goodbye to poultry pens, poultry diseases, medicines, papers, quacks, and I and my chickens have a happy, social time generally.

The poultry papers won't copy this; its against their principles, but I can't help it; you want my experience, and here it is, without paint or polish.

M. J. HUNTER.

Special Crops for Poultry.

R. G. Newton, in the *Manitobian*, says: "Every poultry-breeder understands the value of having a variety of food, and that it is essential for the health of fowls, and the production of fertile eggs, from which he can expect strong, healthy chickens. One can imagine the result to a community who would try to live exclusively on corn; yet probably nine out of ten who raise poultry think their duty done when they have scattered before them their quart of corn and gathered the eggs. This treatment may appear to fulfil all necessary obligations when fowls can have unrestricted range through the summer season, as nature seems to provide means for sustaining life for feathered, as well as human tramps. The necessity of providing corn, sometimes with wheat and oats for winter food, is generally understood, but if to these were added a supply of the other grains and vegetables of which fowls are fond, we would not hear as much complaint as now of stock 'running out,' and producing nothing but scallions.

"As to the special grains, we may name buckwheat as one of the most valuable for the production of eggs. Sunflower seeds should also be included in the bill of fare of the well-regulated poultry yards. The large amount of oil they contain seems to be especially valuable for young, growing chickens. I think the finest-developed flock I ever raised was one that had free access to a quantity of well-ripened sunflower seeds. They also give a gloss and bril-

liancy to the feathers, probably unequaled by any other food. Even when fed in large quantities, I have seen no bad effect therefrom, as the husk or shell must be taken with the meat. I made an experiment one winter with two flocks, one of five pullets and a cockerel of Plymouth Rocks, and the other of twelve pullets and a cock of Light Brahmas, these latter having a well-appointed house, with all of the 'modern improvements,' sunlight, dust-bath, etc. The former were in a small coop about four feet square, with a covered run formed by throwing cornstalks on some poles, and standing my hot-bed sash up against the south side. The food for the two coops was scalded Indian meal. They were both fed from the same dish, and in proportion according to their numbers. The Plymouth Rocks laid well and gained in flesh all winter. The Brahmas 'went back,' both in eggs and in flesh. The reason was that the former had the 'strippings' from the cornstalks to help in the assimilation of their food, which the latter did not have. This proved to my satisfaction that some such coarse food must be provided if we would have the fowls thrive, and I may say here, that well-cured green cornstalks and young, tender grass and clover should be provided for poultry as regularly as hay for other stock.

"The soft or poor heads of cabbage, stored by themselves, probably are the cheapest and most easily obtained green food for poultry during winter. Two or three heads hung so that the fowls can easily reach them, around the sides of their coop, and renewed when necessary, will repay the trouble. If one is going extensively into the raising of young chickens for an early market, it will pay to sow lettuce seed in a box and place it in a warm, sunny window. The young and tender leaves are easily grown, and will add greatly to the health and growth of the chickens. Onions should also be grown and kept for feeding. They are by many considered as a remedy for chicken cholera. If chopped moderately fine they will be eagerly consumed by fowls. Tomato seeds may be sown in the open ground, and if the plants are protected from the fowls until well grown they will furnish an acceptable relish during the fall months; the chickens will harvest them when ripe, as every gardener knows from experience. Tobacco should also be grown by every poultryman who wishes to keep his stock free from parasitic pests. Pull the plants before frost, and hang them in the barn or shed to dry. A handful of the leaves in the nests of setting hens, particularly, will add a great deal to their comfort, and more to that of their young. It makes no difference whether the tobacco is ripe or not before pulling. Hemp seed will be found useful for young and valuable chickens, but the sunflower is a good substitute, and much more cheaply raised. Peppers are a most useful condiment during the winter months, helping greatly in the production of eggs through the cold weather. A number of plants of the long, red variety, will produce a plentiful supply, purer and cheaper than the ordinary ground cayenne of the stores. I use them in connection with potatoes and meal. I generally set the potatoes on the stove after supper, and boil them until soft. Set them on again when the fire is started in the morning, and bring to a boil; pour off the water, break in one or two pepper pods, and then add meal and bran, or corn and oats ground together. Mash all together, and make a firm, almost crumbly mass. This is suitable for a morning meal, but not for night. Beans well cooked, either whole or ground, will

help to fill up the list of foods. Rape seed is easily raised, and would be useful for choice young chickens. Seeds of the common millet, golden millet, sorghum and broomcorn, will make a variety in the list of good cheap foods. Egyptian rice corn I consider valuable for young or old fowls. It is raised as easily as corn, and will produce bountifully. Barley, rye and oats are well known to be acceptable to the inhabitants of the poultry yard.

Houses for Poultry.

Poultry houses may be either ornamental or useful, or both combined, according to the taste of the builder. Where it is intended to continue in the business year after year, it is better to put up substantial buildings in the first place. A very good poultry house, which will last for several years, can be put up for thirty dollars by the farmer who has a timber lot. Such a building would accommodate from twenty-five to thirty fowls, according to the breed. There are many good plans for poultry houses, but some are better than others on account of adaptation to situation and locality. The chicken house should be separate from that occupied by the adult fowls. When new there will be a little difficulty in raising chicks. It should be kept clean and dry. The roof should be low and glazed on the southern exposure. It is better to let the sunlight in through the roof, as then the fowls receive the full benefit of the rays on the back, where most required.

The chicken house should have a ground floor of light sand and earth, raised above the common level and provided with good drainage. This may be done by paving with cobblestones imbedded in gravel, covered afterward with loose earth. The roof windows must be arranged to let down from the top for ventilation in sunny days, when the air inside becomes stifling, which is weakening to the chicks. There should be some method of heating artificially during cloudy and stormy days. This is best done by coal stoves. With these appliances, chickens may be hatched in March, and if not kept too tender will be able to run abroad when the mild days of April come. Eight feet at the peak is high enough for the building; the roof should slope from this to four. The house should be twelve feet square on the ground. This is sufficiently large either for raising chicks or wintering adult fowls, if placed in a sheltered location, or partially underground on the north side.

For spring and summer raising of chicks, the house might be lower at the peak, as the young chicks would run out in mild weather. The cold and stormy days of early spring are trying to young poultry, and for these some provision must be made. There must be separate apartments or buildings for adult fowls and for chicks. The greatest difficulty in raising young chicks under glass is the lack of good ventilation and fresh air, which makes them strong and robust. Of the large breeds, or Asiatics, the April chickens are strong and vigorous and less liable to the disorders that attack the later-hatched chicks.—*Country Gentleman*.

Many mocking birds are shipped from Atlanta every season to the North and West. The young birds are caught by the hundred by small boys who peddle them at 50 cents each. They are kept in their native clime until they are four or five months old, and then are sent by express to all parts of the country. A good bird, four months old, is worth from \$3 to \$5. They sing well when a year old.

The ascent of Mont Blanc has been accomplished in twelve hours, direct from Chamounix, by Mr. E. A. Evans, of Chester,

England, with three guides. This is considerably the quickest ascent yet made. The party crossed the glaciers below the Grand Mulets by moonlight.

Like an old castle fallen to decay,
Its guests departed and its doors ajar,
Its coat-of-arms, a pride in pristine day,
Trailed in the dust behind Oblivion's car,
Its walls despoiled of scenes of chase and war,
Its hearth no more the home of pleasant wit,
Where merry friends of yore were wont to sit,
All, but its legends, gone and few they are,
Is this proud edifice of finished clay
When Hope and Love and Happiness and all
The soul's congenial guests have passed away,
And solemn silence hovers o'er the court
Where Youth once smiled and Mirth was wont to sport.
—*The Current*.



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THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, September 14, 1885.

STOCK MARKETS.

New York.

BEEVES—Receipts 155 carloads. Fair demand and all sold before noon. Extras, 4 40a 35 for common to choice native steers, \$ 90a 20 for range cattle, and 2 80a 20 for bulls.

SHEEP—Receipts 141 head. Early sales of good and prime stock were at stronger prices, but trade dragged before the finish. Very poor to very good sheep sold at 2 00a 50, prime do. at 4 65a 77, poor to prime lambs at 4 00a 80.

HOGS—Receipts 86 carloads. Light pigs 5 25a 50, good Ohio hogs 4 75.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 1 600 shipments 500. Good grades scarce and firm. Native shipping steers range at 4 25a 75 good native butchering steers \$ 50a 00 mixed butchering stock 2 25a 3 50, stock ers and feeders 2 75a 75, grass Texas steers 2 50a 3 50, Indian steers 2 75a 4 15.

HOGS—Receipts 3,100, shipments 1,800. Packing 4 00a 4 4, Yorkers 4 15a 45, butchers 4 50a 60.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,500, shipments 900. Best grades firm and wanted. Good to choice muttons \$ 00a 3 0, common to medium 2 00a 2 75, lambs 2 50a 4 00.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 9,200 shipments 2 500. Best grades steady, others lower. Shipping steers 4 00a 50, stockers and feeders 2 40a 3 40; cows, bulls and mixed 1 50a 3 75; through Texas cattle 5a 10c lower at 2 50a 3 50, Western rangers 10c lower, natives and half-breeds 3 50a 5 00, cows 2 50a 3 25.

HOGS—Receipts 16,500, shipments 6,000. Market slow and weaker. Rough and mixed \$ 80a 8 90, packing and shipping 4 00a 4 40, light weights 3 60a 60.

SHEEP—Receipts 520. Market slow and common grades lower. Natives 3 00a 4 00, Western 3 90a 3 25.

The Drovers' Journal special Liverpool cable quotes American cattle 12c lower. Best grades 13 1/2c per lb.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday 3,245 head. Grass steers 3 10a 3 25, butcher steers 4 20.

HOGS—Receipts since Saturday 3,164. The market to day was weak and only moderately active at about Saturday's prices. Extreme range of sales 3 50a 4 20, bulk at 3 90a 4 50.

SHEEP—Receipts since Saturday 211. Market steady for good. Fair to good muttons 2 50a 3 00.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT—Higher, closing firm. No. 2 spring 86 1/2a 87c, ungraded red 75a 94 1/2c. No. 3 red 89c. No. 2 red 94a 95 1/2c.

CORN—Spot fairly active, options dull. Ungraded 48 1/2a 50c, No. 2 49a 49 1/2c.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—Market higher but not active. No. 2 red, cash 88 1/2a 89c, October 90 1/2a 90 7/8c.

CORN—Dull and firm. No. 2 mixed, cash 41 1/2a 42 1/2c.

OATS—Cash steady, no options. No. 2 mixed, cash 23 1/2c.

RYE—Firm and better at 52 1/2a 53c.

Chicago.

WHEAT—Opened firm. Sales ranged: September 79 1/2a 80 1/2c, October 80 1/2a 81 1/2c, November 82 1/2a 83 1/2c, May 92a 92 1/2c, No. 2 spring 80 1/2a 80 1/2c, No. 3 spring 70c, No. 2 red 83 1/2a 84c, No. 3 red 81a 82c.

CORN—Quiet but steady, the futures closing a shade lower. Cash 48 1/2c, September 48 1/2a 48 1/2c.

OATS—Very dull but steady. Cash, 25 1/2a 26c.

RYE—Steady No. 2 at 56c.

BARLEY—Quiet. No. 2 at 68c.

FLAXSEED—Firm. No. 1, 1 19 1/2c.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—There was a better feeling to-day on exchange and values were higher, but the market was very quiet. No. 2 red was nominal, except for November, which sold at 75 1/2c against 73 1/2c asked Saturday, when 72 1/2c was bid. No. 2 soft was nominal except for September, which sold at 84 1/2c, 1c higher than Saturday. No. 3 soft cash sold at 71c.

CORN—The market to-day was again quiet. No. 3 was entirely nominal. No. 2 white was nominal except for September, which sold at 35 1/2c.

OATS—No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings; September, 21 1/2c bid, 22 1/2c asked.

RYE—No. 2 cash, 42 1/2c bid, no offerings.

BUTTER—Receipts larger and market quiet. We quote:

Creamery, fancy..... 22 a
Good..... 18
Fine dairy in single package lots..... 16 a 18
Storepacked, in single package lots..... 6 a 8
Common..... 6 a 8

EGGS—Receipts large and market dull at 14c per doz. fresh re candled.

CHEESE—We quote: Full cream, 11c; part skim flats 8 1/2c; Young America, 11c.

POTATOES—New Irish potatoes, home grown

in car load lots 30c per bus. Sweet potatoes, red, 75c per bushel; yellow, per bushel, \$1 25.
APPLES—Receipts large and market weak at 2 5a 2 50 per bbl.
PEACHES—Receipts large. Kansas choice 60a 75c per 1/2 bushel box; others, 15a 30c.
OIL CAKE—\$ 100 lbs. 1 25, \$ 1 ton 24 00, free on board cars.
FLAXSEED—We quote at 1 05a 1 08 per bus. upon the basis of pure.
CASTOR BEANS—Quoted at 1 60a 1 65 per bus.
WOOL—Missouri unwashed, heavy fine, 15a 17; light fine, 19a 21c; medium, 19a 21c; medium comb in, 21c; coarse combing, 17a 19; low and carpet, 17a 15c. Kansas and Nebraska, heavy fine, 18a 15c; light fine, 16a 19c; medium, 18a 20c. Tub washed, choice, 28a 30c; medium, 26a 28c; dingy and low, 23a 26c.
BROOM CORN—We quote: Hurl 4a 5c, self working 3 1/2a 4c common 1 1/2a 2c crooked 3 1/2a 1 1/2c.

JOHNSON BROS.

GARNETT, : : KANSAS,



Breeder of and Dealers in

PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES.

Imported and Grade Stallions for sale on easy terms.

BROOM CORN!

Correspond with us before making other disposition of your Corn. We make liberal advances on all consignments. Commission, \$5.00 per ton. Wire us for quotations whenever necessary, at our expense.

SUMMERS, MORRISON & CO.,
174 South Water Street, CHICAGO.

Ref to Metropolitan National Bank, Chicago; J. V. Farwell & Co., Chicago.

J. L. STRANAHAN,
Dealer in
BROOM CORN
AND ALL BROOM MATERIALS, AND
Broom-Makers' Machinery & Tools.

Advances Made on Consignments
194 Kinzie Street, CHICAGO.

GREAT PUBLIC SALE OF 100 Head of Blooded Stock AT PARSONS, LABETTE CO., KANSAS, Wednesday, October 21, 1885.

Forty head of SHORT-HORN CATTLE; twelve head of HOLSTEIN CATTLE—Cows, Bulls and Heifers; nine head of Imported ENGLISH DRAFT HORSES (three Stallions)—five of the Mares safe in foal; forty head of POLAND-CHINA HOGS, for breeding purposes—most of them Registered.
TERMS OF SALE:—A credit of six months, without interest, if paid when due; if not paid when due, 12 per cent. from date of note. Note to have two indorsers.

WILSON & MOORE, Parsons, Kas.

COL. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.

A disastrous storm nearly destroyed the town of Washington Court House, in Ohio, last week. The general course of the tornado was southwest to northwest through the longest way and center of the city. Its general width was about 600 feet, with occasional breaks to the right or left. In its course of a mile and a half, it is the exception that any square escaped injury. In most of them the damage to property is marked, and in some fearful. The business portion suffered most. The injuries ranged from the shattering of windows to every stage of demolition. No class of property escaped. Dwellings of all grades, public halls, churches and school houses fell a prey to the storm's fury. The individual losses, as shown by the estimates of committees, will exceed \$250,000; these are total as they are not covered by insurance. They fall most largely, but not most disastrously, on business men. The devastation will be most seriously felt by the poor, who have come in for their full share. As many as forty houses occupied by poor people were utterly demolished. The relief committee state that 100 families will need assistance because of the losses incurred. A relief committee was promptly appointed, and supplies are being forwarded from people at a distance. The chairman is H. B. Hayward.

Established 1840.



Incorporated 1874.
THE CELEBRATED
"BRADFORD"
PORTABLE MILL.
CORN, WHEAT & FEED.
FLOUR MILL MACHINERY.
Send for descriptive Circular.
Address plainly
The Thos. Bradford Co.
174, 176, 178 W. Second St.,
CINCINNATI, O.

Wanted to Exchange!

The advertiser is a farmer trying to merchandise, and wants to find a merchant trying to farm, that they may exchange and be a mutual benefit. I have one of the best locations in Kansas, surrounded by rich farms, underlaid with 4 1/2 to 5 foot vein of No. 1 coal. Merchant will invoice about \$5,000. Store and lot worth \$5,000. All in operation and will bear the closest investigation. Prefer land with in 100 miles of Fort Scott. Want no fine buildings, fruits, etc. No attention paid to professional traders.
Address "OWNER," Girard, Kas.

BUTTER AND CHEESE making apparatus and supplies of every description. D. H. ROE & CO., 253 and 255 Kinzie St., Chicago, Ill.

TAPE WORM

Infinitely Cured in one to three hours. Also Prof. Fie's Worm Powders for common worms. For particulars and references, send for Pamphlet to B. FIELD, 214 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas.

PATENTS obtained by Louis Bagger & Co., Attorneys, Washington, D. C. Established 1864. Advice free.

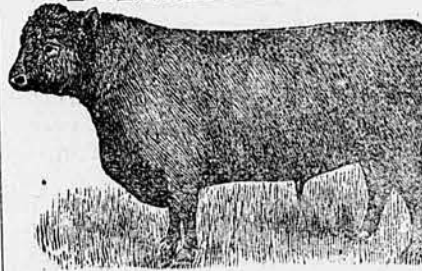
FANNY FERN HERD

Registered Poland-China Swine, Jersey Cattle, Fancy Poultry.

C. O. BLANKENBAKER, Breeder,
Ottawa, Kansas.

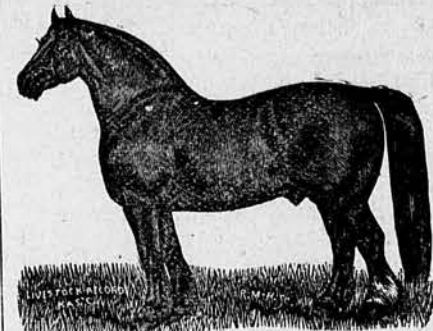
Send for free Illustrated Catalogue.

F. McHARDY



Breeder and Importer of
GALLOWAY CATTLE,
Emporia, : : : Kansas.

My herd numbers over one hundred head, consisting of the best and purest strains of blood. It is composed of animals bred by the most noted breeders of Scotland—the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Galloway, Thos. Bigger & Sons, Cunningham, Graham, and others. I have thirty head of young bulls, fit for service, bred by the noted bull MacLeod of Drumalrig; also thirty high grade females of different ages that I will sell reasonably. Time given to suit purchaser, if desired.



JOHN CARSON,
Winchester, : : : Kansas.

Importer and breeder of CLYDESDALE and PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES. Choice stock for sale, including some fine Graces. Also Jacks for sale. Correspondence solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

RIVER VIEW Stock Farm.

50 HEAD OF

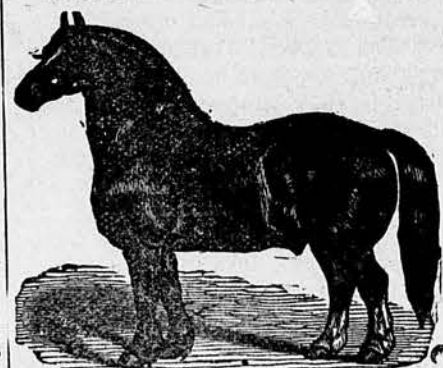
IMPORTED NORMAN STALLIONS

Just arrived from France, added to my stock of Norman Horses, which now numbers upwards of 100 HEAD, from 2 to 5 years old. Parties wishing to purchase first-class stock will do well to call and see my Normans before purchasing elsewhere. Prices and terms to suit purchasers. All of the above stallions were selected by myself in France this season. (Mention this paper.)

JAMES A. PERRY
Importer and Breeder of Norman Horses.

River View Stock Farm, Wilmington, Ill.
Fifty miles south of Chicago, on the Chicago & Alton railroad.

PERCHERON NORMAN, CLYDESDALE
and ENGLISH DRAFT HORSES



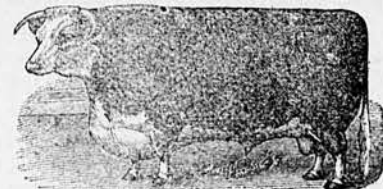
E. BENNETT & SON

Importers and Breeders,

Topeka, : : Kansas.

All stock registered. Catalogues free

IMPORTED AND KANSAS-BRED HEREFORD CATTLE.



For Sale at Very Reasonable Prices.

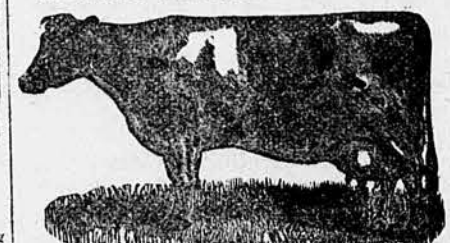
Representatives Horace, Lord Wilton, The Grove 3d, and other noted sires. Thoroughbred and high-grade bulls and heifers for ranchmen a specialty. Send for Catalogues.

G. E. HUNTON, Breeder,
Abilene, Kas.

Pioneer Herd of Holstein Cattle

—AND—

DUROC JERSEY SWINE.



For beef, butter, and cheese, breed HOLSTEINS. For largest return on money invested in swine, breed DUROC JERSEYS. Choice registered animals for sale by WM. A. GARNER, Oregon, Mo. Correspondence solicited. When writing mention this paper.

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, 1885, 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 proprietor 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 proprietor 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 or householder may take up the same.

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

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

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

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, two of them, shall in all cases 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. 2, 1885.

Osage county—C. A. Cottrell, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Joe Farley, of Melvern, June 30, 1885, one red-roan cow, branded E very close on right hip; valued at \$25.

BULL—Taken up by C. C. Leomin, of Seranton, August 1, 1885, one red bull, 13½ hands high, indistinct b and on right hip, white on end of nose and under belly; valued at \$30.50.

Woodson county—I. M. Jewett, clerk.

FILLE—Taken up by Thos. Heffner, of Owl Creek tp., July 25, 1885, one bay filley, 2 years old, three white feet and star in forehead; valued at \$60.

COLT—By same one sorrel colt, 1 year old, star in forehead; valued at \$30.

Strays for week ending Sept. 9, 1885

Harper county—Ernest S. Rice, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by W. T. Doughty, of Anthony, September 1, 1885, one iron-gray horse mule, 13 hands high, about 4 years old, branded S D on left hip and P on left jaw and F on right shoulder; valued at \$35.

Rawlins county—Cyrus Anderson, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John W. Kayou, of Clinton tp., August 1, 1885, one bay mare, 14 hands high, branded with line or bar (—) on left forearm or lower part of shoulder; valued at \$30.

Shawnee county—Chas. F. Spencer, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W. B. Raper, of Mission tp., August 24, 1885, one bay mare, supposed to be 3 years old, white spot in forehead, both hind feet white, no marks or brands; valued at \$50.

Strays for week ending Sept. 16, 1885.

Chase county—J. J. Massey, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by James Robinson, of Bazaar tp., August 6, 1885, one bay horse, collar marks, right hind foot white and ring-bone on same, no other marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Harper county—E. S. Rice, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Jonathan Jones, of Anthony tp., September 1, 1885, one roan mare, marks and brands not known; valued at \$30.

Butler county—James Fisher, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Thomas Turner, of Towanda tp., August 22, 1885, one red and white cow, 8 years old, marked with a slit in each ear.

HEIFER—By same, one brindle heifer, 3 years old, no marks or brands.

Hodgeman county—J. P. Atkin, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by H. A. Scott, of Hodgeman, Marensa tp., August 12, 1885, one medium-sized gray mare pony, branded 5 on left shoulder and 10 on left hip; valued at \$15.

EXCELSIOR HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS

D. H. WEBSTER, Austin, Cass Co., Mo.

My herd is made up of individuals from noted and popular families. Are all recorded in the "Central Poland-China Record." Single rates by express. I also breed from best strains, P. Rocks, P. Cochins, B. Javas, Langshans, Wyandottes, B. Lechors, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Aylesbury and Mammoth Pekin Ducks. Eggs in season. Send for circular and mention KANSAS FARMER.

2,000
FEEDING STEERS
FOR SALE

By the Western Land & Cattle Company

—AT ITS—

DIAMOND RANCHE,

On Diamond creek, in Chase county, twelve miles northwest of Strong City.

These are fine

COLORADO STEERS!

Of the well-known "101" brand, raised on company's ranche in northeast New Mexico, and shipped to Diamond Rancho early in the season of 1885 to avoid risk of Texas fever and be thoroughly acclimated and in healthy growing condition at beginning of feeding season.

Apply for prices and particulars to

H. R. HILTON,

Supt. Diamond Rancho,
STRONG, CHASE CO., KAS.

S. V. WALTON & SON,

Box 207, Wellington, Kansas.

—Breeder of—

IMPROVED POLAND-CHINA HOGS

Of the Highest Type.

All well pedigreed. Correspondence solicited



If you want

A YOUNG SOW,

Bred to our crack

Boars;

If you want

A YOUNG BOAR

Pig;

If you want

A YOUNG SOW

Pig;

If you want

to place an order for

A SPRING PIG;

If you want

A SETTING OF

Plymouth Rock

Eggs, at \$1.50;

If you want

a Thoroughbred

SHORT-HORN

BULL,

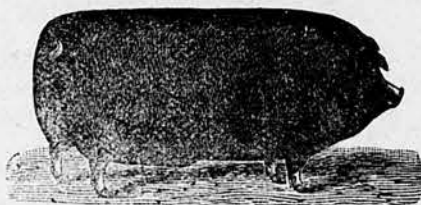
From \$100 to \$125,

Write to

MILLER BROS.,

Junction City,

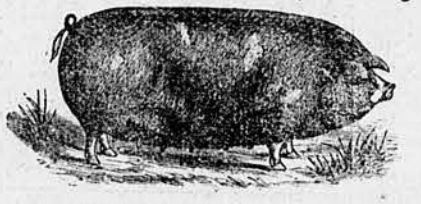
Box 298. - Kas.



RANKIN BALDRIDGE,

Parsons, Kansas,

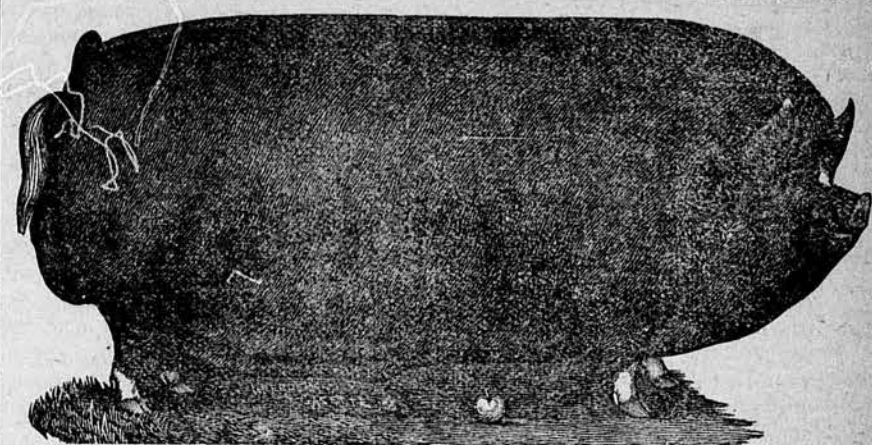
Breeder of Pure Poland-China Hogs. This herd is remarkable for purity, symmetry, and are good breeders. Black Jim, a prize-winner, bred by B. F. Dorsey, heads the herd. Stock recorded in Central Poland-China Record. Correspondence invited.

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

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

I have for sale a fine lot of young pigs sired by Jayhawk 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 Poland-China 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.

Manhattan Herd of Berkshires



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

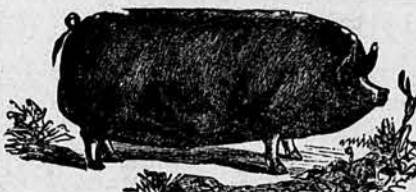
SOVEREIGN DUKE 3819, at head of famous Manhattan Herd. Among many other honors, elsewhere, this splendid sire won five blue ribbons during two successive years at the great St. Louis fair, including sweepstakes as best boar of any age or breed, each year.—a record never attained by any other boar.

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 13 sweepstakes and 58 prizes for that year.

Until the present time I have been unable to supply the demand from some fifteen States and Territories for my swine, but I now have about 20 very choice young Boars and Sows old enough to use, that I will sell at prices to suit the times as well as Spring Pigs, now ready to ship.

A case of Cholera has never occurred in my Herd, which has come through the spring and summer in very thrifty condition. Twelve different families of Sows and five noted Boars in use. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for Catalogue to

A. W. ROLLINS, Manhattan, Kansas.



EARL OF CARLISLE 10459,

A son of Imp. Royal Carlisle 3433 and Imp. Fashion, and Duke of Wellington 12392, winner of second prize at St. Louis Fair in 1884, under one year old. My pigs this spring are very fine, from five different boars. I never have had a case of disease in my herd of any kind. Have some choice Boars now ready for service, also one young SHORT HORN BULL—fine individual and fashionably bred.

I would always prefer parties to

Come and See My Stock Before Purchasing,

But orders trusted to me will receive my own personal attention and will be filled with care, for I will not send out stock that I would be ashamed to keep myself. Catalogues will be ready soon. Correspondence solicited. Come and see or address

JAMES ELLIOTT, Abilene, Kansas.

TIMBER LINE HERD OF
HOLSTEIN CATTLE and POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

HOLSTEINS.

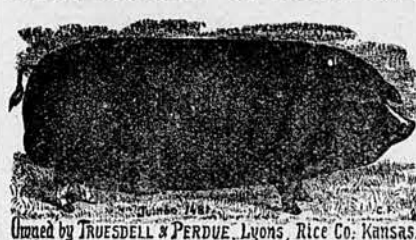
We are now ready to supply the Western trade with Holstein Cattle—Bulls, Cows and Calves. Also Grade Cows (bred or unbred) and Calves. By railroad or single animal. We claim that we have the best herds west of Missouri, both in points and record. Our prices are reasonable. We are glad to have persons call and see for themselves. We invite correspondence.

POLAND-CHINAS.

We also have an extra lot of Poland-China Hogs, from a sucking Pig to a four-year-old Sow. Our Hogs are made up of the best blood that money can buy, and to prove our claims we will sell by measure, giving points, and we guarantee all stock to breed, or to be replaced by animals that will breed. Please ask for what you want.

W. J. ESTES & SONS, ANDOVER, KANSAS.

TRUEDELL & PERDUE,



Breeders of Thoroughbred Poland-China Swine, Lyons, Rice Co., Kas. Our herd carries the blood of the most noted strains, headed by three of the best boars west of the Mississippi river. 100 choice show pigs now for sale; also sows bred, and boars ready for service. Stock recorded in the American Poland-China Record. Correspondence promptly answered. Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS

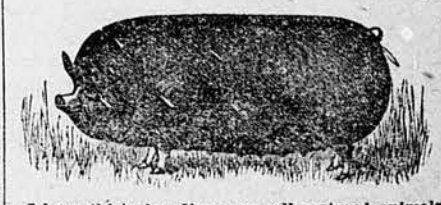


As produced and bred by A. C. MOORE & SONS, Canton, Ill. The best hog in the world. We have made a specialty of this breed for 38 years. We are the largest breeders of thoroughbred Poland-Chinas in the world. Shipped over 700 pigs in 1883 and could not supply the demand. We are raising 1,000 pigs for this season's trade. We have 160 sows and 10 males we are breeding from. Our breeders are all recorded in American P-C Record. Pigs all eligible to record. Photo card of 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.

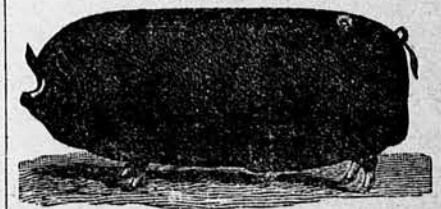
EMPIRE BREEDING FARM.



G. M. EMERICK M. D., Brookville, Ill. 18 Holstein Friesian Bulls, 100 Victoria Pigs for sale at living rates; now is the time to procure choice stock. 30 varieties of Fancy Poultry. Write for what you want. JAMES FAGER, Manager

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD
—OF—
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.

PURE-BRED
Berkshire & Small Yorkshire
SWINE.

We are breeding 25 of the best selected sows of the above named swine to be found in the country. direct descendants from Imported Sires and Dams. We are prepared to fill orders for either breed, of both sexes, at the very lowest prices. We have tried Small Yorkshires thoroughly, and are satisfied that they cannot be excelled as a profitable hog to raise. They are very docile and mature rapidly. Send for prices and catalogue to WM. BOOTH & SON, Winchester, Jefferson Co., Kas.

The Veterinarian.

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

ITCHING HUMOR IN COW.—What is the best thing to curry or clean off cows with? My cow is troubled with an itching humor, and is constantly rubbing, especially neck and head, where small dry scabs have formed. What will relieve her? [The cards used for horses would be the best thing for use on your animal. Wash the skin when it is scaly and bathe with the following: Carbolic acid, 3 oz.; bicarbonate of soda, 5 oz.; soft water, 2 quarts; mix. Wash and apply the lotion every four days. You may have to write for further treatment in two weeks.]

BAD HABIT IN HORSE.—A horse nine years old, last summer, would sleep standing in the harness, and often while at work would stop; he would fall into a sound sleep, sway from side to side, and go down on his knees; he does not lie down to sleep at all at night. He rubs his tail, throws back his head and throws up his upper lip. He is in good condition, eats well, and seems to feel well. I had him bled last summer, and for a time he seemed better, but is now getting worse. [If turned loose in a box-stall he might lie down. But if he will not, he is a poor piece of property. It is usually an incurable habit. The horse is in many respects a very intelligent animal, but in this regard he is a fool. Habits formed by horses are so strong that they are either difficult or impossible to overcome, e. g., cribbing, weaving, etc. My advice to you would be, get what you can for the horse.]

IMPACTION OF THE OMASUM.—Please give me, through your columns, the proper treatment for my cows. Have lost five since the 1st of March, with symptoms as follows: The milk dries suddenly, with a sickening smell; loss of appetite, save for decayed hay or rotten vegetable matter; the eyes protrude and look wild; and after twelve to twenty-four hours go crazy, and die in from two to three days from the first symptoms, with apparently great pain at the last. Opened and found the contents of the stomach to be perfectly dry and hard, the mucous membrane dried up, no moisture in it. The gall-sack was greatly enlarged and full—would hold half a gallon; manure mostly dry, color black. Animals in good condition, upon a rich pasture of native wild grasses, in which there is much wild ivy or poison oak. Plenty of salt and pure lake water. It would seem that only preventive treatment would prevail, as the period of sickness is so short. Any suggestions as to treatment will be thankfully received. [When a number of cases of impaction of the omasum, or third stomach, (from which your cows have evidently died), occurs, there is always a palpable cause, and it should be the endeavor of the owner to find out what that is. This cause is always to be sought for in the nature of the food partaken by the animals, and it will in the majority of cases be found to be due to eating poisonous plants, which flourish in undrained localities. At the same time it must be borne in mind that wild and artificial grasses sometimes reach a stage of ripeness when they are totally converted into woody fibre, and being taken at this stage in large quantities, produce indigestion, impaction and a peculiar toxic effect on the brain, such as is described. In case of poisoning, where the pasture is large, it is often difficult, if not impossible, to discover the plant or plants which are the exciting cause, and when they are discovered,

nothing short of a thorough system of drainage will eradicate them, as it is a well-known fact that plants which are deleterious to animal health grow most abundantly in wet, swampy situations. As soon as a cow shows any evidence of this disease, she should be removed to a quiet, roomy shed, and a brisk cathartic, composed of the following, given: Sulphate of soda and common salt, of each one pound, given with an ounce each of gentian and ginger, suspended in two quarts of cold oatmeal gruel; follow up the above physic with a stimulant composed of half an ounce of carbonate of ammonia suspended in cold gruel every two hours until four or five doses have been given. Leave a pail of water within the cow's reach, and use warm water injections until purgation is established.

It ought to be generally known that a man's hat will serve in most cases as a temporary life preserver to those in danger of drowning. When a person finds himself in the water he should lay hold of his hat between his hands, keeping the crown close under his chin and the mouth of the hat under water. The quantity of air contained in the cavity of the hat will keep the head above water for a long time—sometimes for several hours.

A whirlwind that struck a field near Marietta, Ga., a short time ago, caught up David Reedy, a colored man, who was working in the field at the time, and whisked him into the air to a height that must have been great, if he does not exaggerate his experience. He says that while up in the air the trees looked like little bushes, and the roaring wind sounded like rushing waters. His descent was so easy that he was not in the least harmed.

But bless that child of humanity, happiest man among men, Who with hammer, or chisel, or pencil, with rudder or plowshare or pen, Labored ever and ever with hope through the morning of life, Winning home and its darling divinities, love-worshipped children and wife, Round swings the hammer of industry, quickly the sharp chisel rings, And the heart of the toiler has throbbings that stir not the bosom of kings. He the true ruler and conqueror, he the true king of his race, Who nerved his arm for life's combat, and looks the strong world in the face. —Dennis Florence MacCarthy.

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This, That and the Other.

Rugby, in Tennessee, Tom Hughes' experimental colony, now has between 350 and 400 inhabitants, only one-half of whom are English.

A Missouri editor, soliciting subscriptions to his paper, declares that a neglect to take interest in reading the news of the day is an infallible symptom of early death.

An American expert, who has travelled in both countries, asserts that the speed of English trains is, on the average one-fourth greater than that of American trains.

It is a peculiarity of the Red River Valley that often pure water is found at a depth of a few feet, and a few rods away at the same depth the water will contain so much alkali that it cannot be used.

Prince Bismarck recently told a Russian diplomatist that he had decided never again to use tobacco in any form, and that he regarded cigarette smoking an extremely noxious, and ridiculous to boot.

Only two of the Delaware and Hudson's employees submitted to the tests for color blindness proved unable to distinguish signals, and one was an engineer on the most important train on the road.

The Afghans eat onions as we do apples. The cause of the recent attack by the Russians can therefore be easily understood. They were obliged to use their guns to keep the Afghans from coming within hailing distance.

The Japanese form of administering an oath is to dip a finger in ink. In London a Japanese witness was sworn in that way the other day, and after the formality he remarked that it was useless, as he knew nothing about the case in question.

A German scientist has drawn attention to the fact that the Sutlej, one of the great streams of British India, is probably the swiftest large river in the world, having a descent of 12,000 feet in 180 miles, an average of about sixty-seven feet per mile.

In Germany a scientific journal made the statement that it would be beneficial to the eye-sight to print books in dark blue ink on pale green paper. The first volume printed in this way, "The Natural History of the Women of Berlin," has just made its appearance.

A large business is done in old hats between England and America and the Nicobars. The savages there consider it a mark of affluence to possess as many old hats as possible, and a good tall white hat with a broad black band will fetch from fifty-five to sixty-five cocoanuts.

Nearly 6,000,000 shad have been hatched at the Connecticut State hatchery this season, and have been distributed as follows: 2,000,000 in the Housatonic, 2,300,000 in the Connecticut, 900,000 in the Thames, and 640,000 in the Quinnipiac rivers. The season for hatching is now closed.

An American physician, Dr. Nachtel, has during the last five years made considerable efforts to organize ambulances in Paris to pick up persons who from any cause fall down in the public streets. It is computed that 5,000 accidents occur annually in the streets, without any assistance to the sufferers.

Bishop Turner, a prominent colored Georgian, urges the young men of his race to seek homes in the Government lands of the West instead of clinging to the Eastern cities and engaging in occupations too often servile. He says: "You might take the brightest young man in Georgia and let him come out of Harvard or Yale with a diploma as large as a bed sheet, but after he has blacked boots for three months at a hotel his manhood is gone for life."

London is now a city of gardens. Even in the heart of the city proper you are constantly stumbling on verdant nooks bright with flowers. Comfortable benches abound, which are usually well filled, more especially in such a delightful summer as that with which England has this year been favored. Between 1 and 2 some of these haunts are full of young business men, who after luncheon seek their repose with a cigarette and newspaper, for a precious half hour. The ground around St. Paul's is now beautifully planted and bright with parterres.

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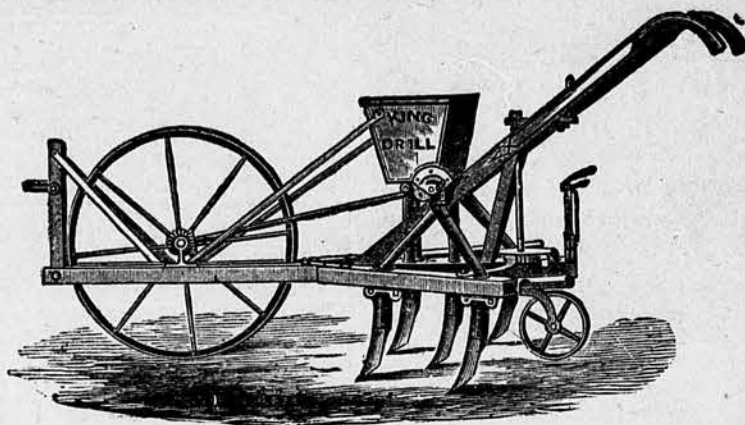
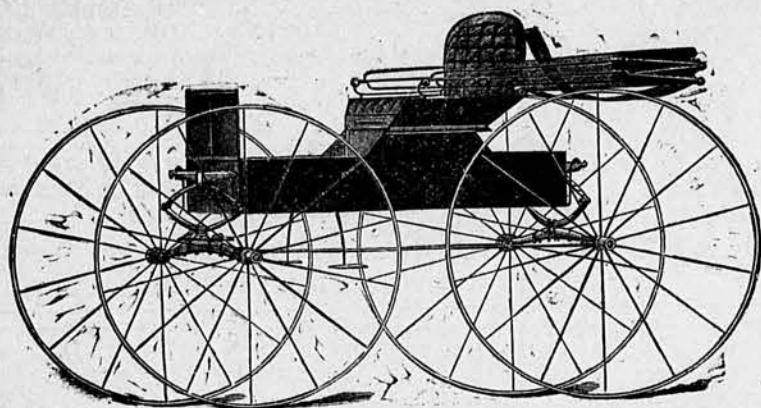
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We wish to inform our old customers of the Baldwin City Nursery, where we have been engaged for the last sixteen years, that we have closed out the Baldwin City Nursery and moved to Lawrence, and continue the nursery business under the name of the Douglas County Nursery, where can be found a full line of nursery stock—Apple, Pear, Cherry, Peach, Plum, all kinds of Small Fruits, Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, a large quantity of A No. 1 Hedge, Grapevines, Apple seedlings, etc.

For further information, send for Catalogue.

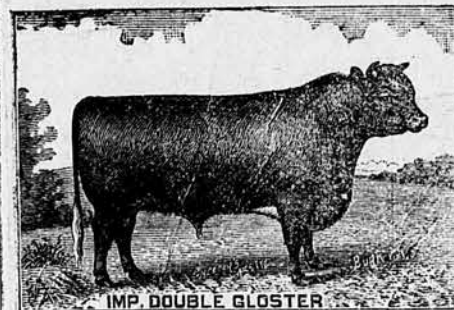
WM. PLASKET & SON, Lawrence, Kas.

Cattle for Sale!

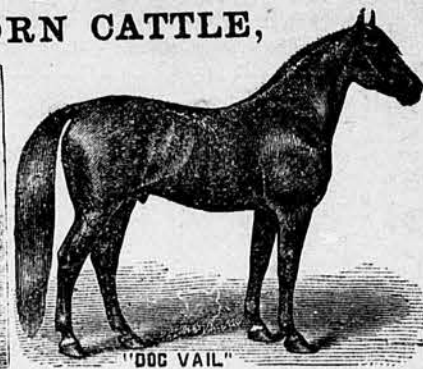
I have 80 head of choice Native Two-year-old Steers for sale. Will average 950 pounds. They are a good lot of feeders. Will sell lots to suit purchaser.

W. J. TROUSDALE, Corner 10th and Oak Sts., Newton, Kas.

BLUE VALLEY HERD and STUD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE,



IMP. DOUBLE GLOSTER



"DOG VAIL"

such as Cruickshanks, Roses of Sharons, Young Marys, Phyllises, Josephines, and other good sorts. Also

Roadster, Draft & General-Purpose Horses, Mares & Mules.

Stock always in fine condition and for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence and inspection invited. Call at the Blue Valley Bank, Manhattan, Kansas.

WM. P. HIGINBOTHAM, Proprietor.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

ALL AGES AND BOTH SEXES. HOME-BRED AND IMPORTED.

Cows and Heifers Bred to Best Netherland and Aaggle Bulls.

The Average Records of a Herd are the True Test of Its Merit.

The Following Milk and Butter Records Have All Been Made by Animals Now in Our Herd:

MILK RECORDS:

Five Cows have averaged over 19,000 lbs. in a year. Ten Cows have averaged over 18,000 lbs. in a year.

We know of but 23 Cows that have made yearly records exceeding 16,000 lbs. and 14 of them are now in our Herd and have averaged over 17,500 lbs.

Twenty-five have averaged over 16,000 lbs. in a year. Sixty-three, the entire number in the Herd that have made yearly records, including 14 three-year-olds and 21 two-year-olds, have averaged 12,785 lbs. 5 ozs. in a year.

BUTTER RECORDS:

Five Cows have averaged 20 lbs. 7 ozs. in a week. Nine Cows have averaged 19 lbs. 1/2 oz. in a week. Fifteen Cows have averaged 17 lbs. 6 ozs. in a week. Six three-year-olds have averaged 14 lbs. 3 ozs. in a week. Eleven three-year-olds (the entire number tested) have averaged 13 lbs. 2 ozs. in a week. Six two-year-olds have averaged 12 lbs. 1 1/2 ozs. in a week. Fifteen two-year-olds (entire number tested) have averaged 10 lbs. 8 3/4 ozs. in a week. The entire original imported Netherland family of six cows (two being but three years old) have averaged 17 1/2 lbs. in a week. This is the Herd from which to get foundation stock. Prices low for quality of stock. SMITHS, POWELL & LAMB, Lakeside Stock Farm, Syracuse, N. Y.

\$100 AND EXPENSES Per Month can be made by selling the Champion Bosom Stretcher and Ward's Folding Ironing Table.

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