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The College of Emporia.

One of the rising institutions of our State is the Presbyterian College located in our sister city of Emporia. It has just closed its third year, with an enrollment of 126 students. This is indeed a most favorable showing. It is specially so when it is remembered that hitherto the educational work of the institution has been prosecuted under the disadvantages of rented and very unsuitable rooms. The school opened three years ago with just seventeen students; this number was increased the second year to seventy-three; the third year it reached 126. The outlook for the coming year, we understand, is full of promise.

The citizens of Emporia from the very first have manifested the highest enthusiasm and pride in the college that bears their city's name. They pledged to it the handsome sum of \$35,000 in cash, in addition to a splendid site of land occupying about forty acres. On this site the beautiful college has been erected which the engraving on this page delineates. This massive building stands on an eminence that quite overlooks both the valleys of the Neosho and Cottonwood. The view from the tower of the college building is unsurpassed in extent and beauty. The building contains upwards of thirty rooms—all large, airy, well lighted. One of its most attractive features is the large and handsome chapel in the east wing of the structure, a chapel which is designed to seat an audience of 800 persons. Generous provision is made for library rooms, museum, chemical laboratory, gymnasium, and halls for the literary societies. The building will be heated throughout with steam and lighted with gas. It is built of Cottonwood stone, with ashler face, trimmed throughout with cut stone. The dimensions are 178x68 feet. This noble edifice is now approaching completion, and will be ready for occupancy at opening of the coming fall term.

A copy of the third annual catalogue is

now lying on our table. It presents a triple course of study not surpassed by any institution in the land. Provision is made for the most thorough training in the classics; at the same time the modern languages are brought to the front, and the student is allowed to elect between them; or, if he is disposed, he can avail himself of the opportunity to master both the ancient and modern tongues. Our own noble English tongue is by no means overlooked; indeed, it seems to have a prominent place during the entire four years of the course. The natural sciences receive special attention, and the course in both mental and moral science. The art department is presided over by a teacher of wide and deserved reputation for her attainments and success. Ample facilities are also offered to those who wish to become proficient in instrumental music.

The entire Presbyterian church is backing

this most hopeful educational enterprise, so that it is quite reasonable to expect that the College of Emporia will be in possession of sufficient means to make it rank in influence, reputation and efficiency with the foremost colleges of the west.

Crops in Ford County.

Kansas Farmer:
Having splendid rains. But little wheat sown. Oats very short on account of dry weather in May and June. Corn good and growing very fast; has a splendid color and is generally clean. Rye and barley only a fair crop. Vines of all kinds are looking fine for a new country. Many trees are growing. Millet and sorghum good, grass good, and cattle fat. Fat cattle sell for about 2½ or 3 cents per pound. The country is settling very fast. This is destined to

be a great dairy section. We came here to make butter for the market, and find that we cannot supply the home demand at 30 cents a pound. We want someone to start a creamery in Cimarron. I can answer necessary questions.

F. A. MITCHELL.
Cimarron, July 5.

Nemaha County Notes.

Kansas Farmer:

Farmers are complaining of close times, and no wonder; hogs died last year with cholera, and left a large surplus of old corn on hand, which is so low in price that it takes a whole wagon-load to buy a good pair of stoga boots.

Hands are plenty, men frequently pass through hunting work.

We are getting a splendid rain this afternoon. It had gotten a little dry, although crops have not suffered anywhere the land was well plowed. Mercury stood at 101 yesterday.

Corn mostly laid by and growing beautifully. Some of the earliest beginning to tassel out.

The Fourth was duly celebrated here with the usual accompaniment of fire-crackers and small boys; also a foot-race which just split the wind.

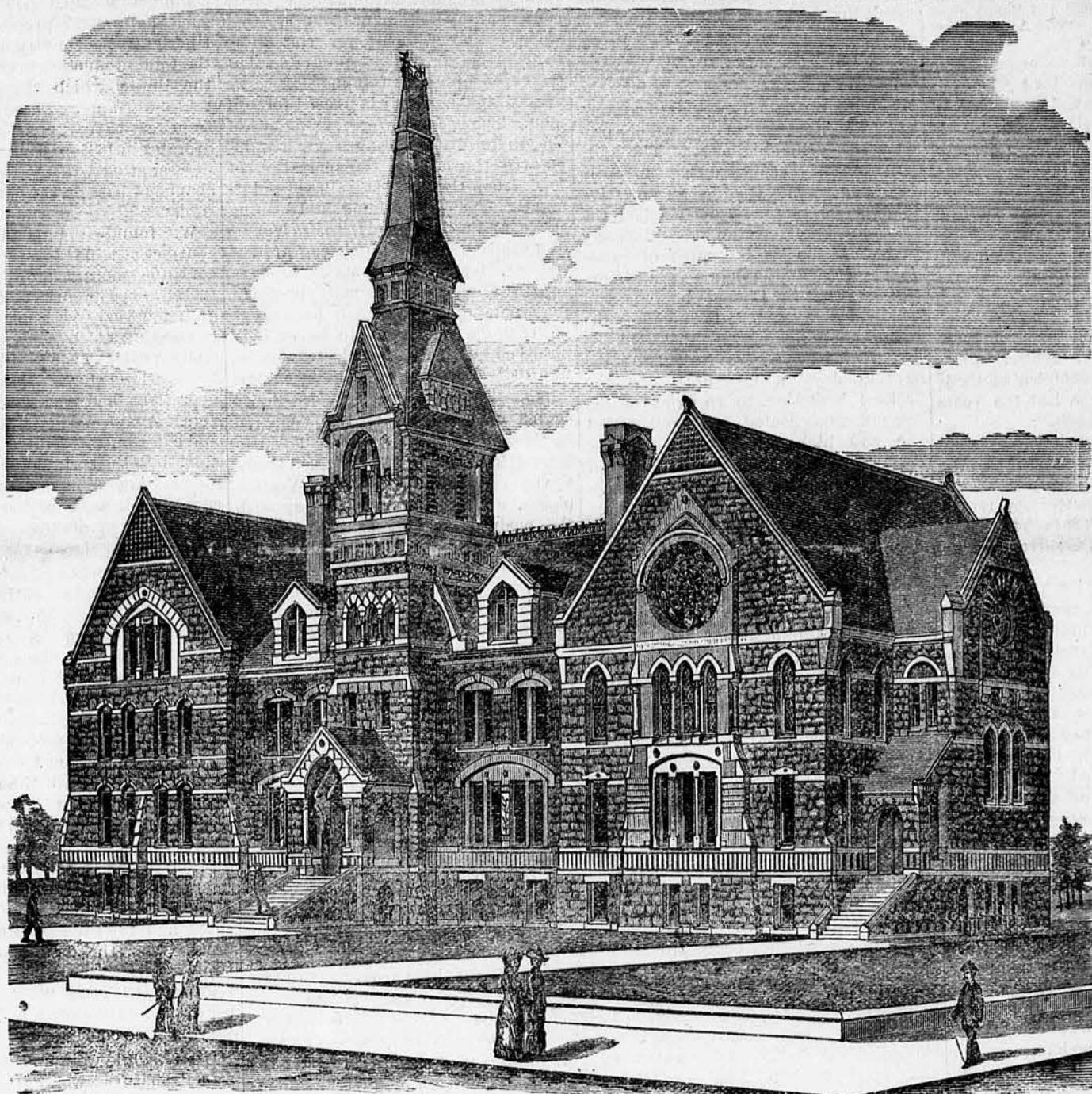
If we get that

\$94,000 appropriation for the purpose of continuing experiments in making sugar from sorghum, it is to be hoped that it will soon be one of our profitable industries, and not fizzle as did Gen. LeDuc's cornstalk sugar.

Oneida, July 7th.

An immense school of porpoises, perhaps half a mile in length, crossed and recrossed Monterey (Cal.) bay a number of times one day last week, each fish jumping clear of the water every few yards and disappearing again in a cloud of spray. The noise made by the combined school was as that of a mighty storm. The sight was both interesting and surprising.

John Hutchinson, a Dover (Mich.) farmer, is the proud possessor of eight ewes, and these ewes are mothering seventeen lambs—seven pairs of twins and one set of triplets.



COLLEGE OF EMPORIA, EMPORIA, KANSAS.

REV. JOHN F. HENDY, D. D., PRESIDENT.

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.
August 5—W. H. H. Cundiff, Short-horns, Pleasant Hill, Mo.
August 24—T. A. Hubbard, Short-horns, Wellington, Kas.
Tuesday and Wednesday of next Kansas City Fat Stock Show, Inter State Breeders' Association, Short-horns.

CATTLE ON THE RANGES.

Farmers and stockmen in Kansas are very much interested in the range cattle business. This paper has many times said that in the nature of things there must come a change soon in range and ranch methods, because the small farmer is extending his acres. He wants the public domain for farms. We have often said, too, that among the first men to foresee and prepare for the change would be the cattlemen themselves. In this line of thought is the following interesting address delivered by Secretary Sturgis, of the Wyoming Stock Growers' Association, delivered at the International Range meeting, last spring, in Denver. Among other things, Mr. Sturgis said:

The field of thought we are about to discuss leads upward. Its tendency is toward better care on the range, higher breeding, fuller and riper maturity. It draws us on from the days of daily encounters with the hostile Indians, when we lived in dugouts on the range, when rifle and revolver were constant companions, to the days of peace and railroads, and international cattle conventions. And in like manner it turns our thoughts from the rude and rough methods of handling our cattle which were the best possible to us in these times, to the wiser, gentler, more humane, and more economical methods which the events of the last ten years have put within our reach.

So great has been the change between the former methods pursued in the cattle business upon the plains, and those which circumstances now render necessary, that I think it best to review them briefly, as they come within my experience since 1873.

At that time, and for a number of years following, the range was unlimited in its extent, uninterrupted by wire fences and by extensive irrigating canals. It was scantily stocked with cattle, and consequently the animals that were upon it were to a great extent handled only by the men who owned them in each section, and only to that extent which was actually necessary to accomplish the object of the owner in branding calves or gathering beeves.

But as time went by vast numbers of new herds were introduced, each one bringing with it an additional amount of work during the seasons of branding and shipping. The obstructions above referred to came into existence and then began to multiply in so far as the water privileges and the conditions of the country permitted, and the conclusion was forced upon the owners of range herds that they could no longer expect or count upon getting their cattle into prime beef condition as early as formerly, or to the extent of the same percentage out of every hundred head of animals of suitable age.

In the early days we could buy two and three-year-old steer cattle off the Texas and Oregon trails, and the following year could reasonably expect to market in prime order three-fourths of the entire number.

We then found that under the disadvantages of the above character a single winter was not sufficient to mature an animal off the trail. We at first attributed it to the fact of their age and determined to try the experiment with older cattle. But after buying and turning out three and four-year-olds, we still found that a single winter did not accomplish the object. We could still fatten pretty well by double wintering, and we could still market a certain proportion of our range three-

year-olds. But another period went by and we found that this calculation was still defective; that in spite of the fact that we were deferring our shipments to September and October, instead of July and August, that still the proportion which we could gather that were fit for beef did not represent over one-third or one-half of the animals of appropriate age.

In order, therefore, to meet obligations of various kinds, which the sale of his cattle was expected to cover, the average ranchman found it necessary to ship a large percentage of the steers that remained in a condition which he recognized as being simply that of feeders. This class of cattle is bought by the Iowa and Illinois farmers at a rate in which, it is true, there was some profit, but which was very far below the result that had been obtained from the same animal when thoroughly matured.

OBSTACLES IN THE WAY.

In casting about for a relief, the Wyoming ranchmen recognized a number of obstacles, each of which produced its damaging effect. The most important of these were the constantly recurring periods at which an excessive number of range cattle reached the Chicago market. We understood clearly that while the total number of cattle going off the grass range was not in excess of what the Chicago buyers could handle, if averaged throughout the entire shipping season, that still the arrival of what was equivalent to three or four days' supply upon one day broke the market to an extent which was not compensated by its subsequent rise and high prices realized by the light shipments that followed. What the cattlemen need is a steady average market, upon which he can calculate with reasonable confidence. All violent changes of beef values or railroad freight rates are injurious.

The question thus brought up was, "Can an arrangement be made by which the shipments of the Northwestern range country, Colorado, Montana and Wyoming, can be averaged to a certain extent down to the daily supply which the Chicago market can receive and handle?" It was at first thought that this could be done by the combination of a number of the largest shippers and the preparation of a schedule of days and amounts of shipments which each of the signers should agree to be bound by. But this again proved to be a false hope. The failure was not due to a lack of good-will and co-operation on the part of the shippers, but was caused by such conditions of the business and circumstances inseparable from it, as prevented the shippers from acting as free agents in the matter. The necessity which every cattleman will realize, of doing his work when other men in his locality are doing it, of branding his calves either on or immediately after the general round-up and before they leave their mothers, of shipping their beeves between the intervals of calf-branding, and of getting his last shipment off the range before the snow begins to fly; all of these circumstances to a great extent controlled his operations. The long distance from the railroad of many of the herds made it necessary for him to allow from ten to twenty days for his drive, and the result was that large numbers of bunches of beeves in the hands of their various owners would arrive at the shipping stations almost simultaneously. You all know that beeves begin to shrink from the day they are first gathered and put under herd, and continue to do so until they pass into the hands of the consumer at Chicago. To hold them after reaching a railroad station, often upon scanty food, caused

by the grazing of the previous herds which had been held in the same locality, threatened the owner thereof with a direct loss. And this loss was so much more apparent to him than the possible danger of arriving upon a crowded market that the owners unanimously agreed to take the chances of the latter alternative.

With this condition of things, and in the fact above alluded to, that in consequence of the cattle fattening more slowly than formerly, every owner was holding back to the last possible moment before starting, so as to get his beeves into the best condition, you see the simple explanation of the crowded markets and low prices which annually recur in September, October and November.

It also became apparent to the cattle owners of my section of country, that various other elements were combining to make their business unprofitable. The increased number of brands of cattle necessitated a greatly increased force of men. The necessity for seeking one of the more distant ranges greatly increased the cost of transportation of food from the nearest railroad point, and the expense of driving and loading cattle, and necessitated the employment of a vastly-increased number of freight wagons, teams and teamsters. In a word, the business was rapidly approaching a point where its small percentage of net profit was likely to be entirely absorbed by the excessive losses of some unusually stormy and inclement winter.

The problem which was thus presented was deeply pondered and debated by those cattle-owners who believed in the cattle business, and had fixed themselves permanently on the Western plains, and who intended to stay with the business as long as it would stay with them.

The problem presented two important factors: First, how to completely mature their cattle, so that they would class as beef instead of feeders, and how to escape the long pole of the canners, which, proverbially, knocks down the persimmons, and at a low price. Second, to lengthen the period of marketing the cattle so as to be freed from the necessity of placing their annual product into the hands of the consumers during the ninety days of autumn weather; and, on the contrary, to make their sales in small numbers at a time, and continuously and successfully throughout the entire year.

MEETING THE CONDITIONS.

To meet these two conditions some form of feeding was evidently necessary, and as much as three years ago this was conceded by myself and my associates as a necessity for the successful conduct of our business in the future.

We first turned our attention to the oldest and most common method—hard corn, either shelled or on the cob, following the cattle with hogs. Of this method we had had in former years, as far back as '69 and '70, an ample experience, from which we drew the following conclusions: That if fed in open lots, a very large proportion of the fattening qualities of the food must go to supply animal heat, to meet the shrinkage caused by cold and rain. To such an extent is this true that in bad weather of alternate cold and wet, the amount of food that the animal would consume would but little more than maintain its condition until spring should bring settled weather. If fed in sheds, by which warmth and shelter could be obtained, the expense for that purpose, which would be very great, must be taken into consideration. And lastly, the extensive prevalence of hog cholera rendered the necessary investment in that class of stock liable to

sweeping danger arising from this cause.

We therefore argued that if the expense of building sheds to an extent and at a cost proportionate to the business we wished to do was to be incurred, that some method of feeding should be adopted in which not only the hogs could be dispensed with, but in which the largest amount possible of the food could be utilized. We then turned our attention to slop-feeding in distillery, and of this we made a full and fair trial with partially satisfactory results. But a close and practical investigation, based upon the experience and facts of every day, impressed upon us the conclusion that this system also had its drawbacks.

In the first place the nature of the combination called the distillers' pool is such that a large proportion of the distilleries in the country are closed, that the total production may be kept within the limits which the extent of their trade warrants. These pools change from year to year, and the distillery that operates in 1885 may not operate in 1886, necessitating therefore a constant change of base on the part of the cattle-feeder.

We found it impossible to make a contract at a fixed rate which should continue more than a single season, thereby exposing us at the beginning of each new year to a general competition in securing a slop contract, and oftentimes a ruinous competition incited by those who believed that our previous operations had been excessively profitable. Again, we found it impossible to make a contract which should extend along into the spring or summer, when it was impossible for the distiller to continue his work with a view to profit on his main production.

The limit of time which all desired to fix was too short to be safe for securing the fattening of the entire number of cattle, and as it is impossible to safely change cattle from slop feed onto any other form of feed, the probable necessity of having to force the last few hundred or thousand head of cattle onto the market when only half fat stared us in the face as the probable conclusion which we should meet under such contracts. Again, no distiller will assume the responsibility or guarantee to the cattle-feeder a steady and continuous feed for his stock in the emergency of an injury to the machinery of the establishment, and as the work of distilleries is constantly liable, from its complicated and intricate nature, to serious breakdowns, the danger of being entirely deprived of the only kind of food that the cattle could utilize, for a number of days or weeks at a time, was a very possible contingency.

Lastly, while we found that our cattle would mature well, if given time enough, upon a good class of corn slop as produced by a distillery, our common sense told us that if that material from which the sugar, represented by the alcohol, had been extracted, was fattening food, that a similar class of food produced from corn and other grains of which the animal would receive the entire amount with all its carbonaceous properties, must be even more fattening. In other words, we should have a healthier food for the animal, and should accomplish the fattening operation in less time and consequently with a proportionate decrease in all the attendant expenses of labor, etc.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

Having thus considered the problem in all its phases, we determined to erect a feeding establishment of which we should be the exclusive owners, in which the details of kind, quality, variety and amount of food and length

of time for fattening should be absolutely under our own control.

This we have done at our establishment at Gilmore, Nebraska, where some 4,000 head of animals are now being fed. Their feed is chiefly Indian corn ground and cooked, and an ample supply of good bright hay chopped and fed dry. The labor of feeding is as much as possible done automatically, and steam is called to aid in many ways beside that of cooking. The animals are not chained or fastened in any way, but each has a roomy stall which allows considerable freedom of movement. Our experience in stall-feeding range cattle has been very favorable both in distillery and under our present method. First, they become gentle more rapidly than States cattle. The first struggle for supremacy settles the question, and in a week not a steer will "pull back" as you pass within a foot of his head, going the entire length of the stable.

Second.—They stand confinement well and fatten rapidly, retaining health and vigor. And here I want to correct an error commonly received, viz.: That the native Texan steers do not feed well. It is an entire mistake. They feed admirably; none better. In 1884-85 we fattened straight American cattle, range half and three-quarter breeds, and Texan three and four-year-olds. None of them made more gain per head average than the Texans, and none went to market smoother or killed better. Their average gain weighed in and weighed out, both on a shrink, was a trifle over 800 pounds.

It is not my intention, and indeed I could not within the limits of this paper, enter into a detailed account of the methods pursued at our place. Some of the gentlemen present perhaps have visited the barns, and others possibly will. We are very far from assuming that we have discovered the best method or that we have reached the ultimate and highest point of successful cattle-feeding. But we believe that we have entered on the right road, and we are in a position to profit by our own experience.

We readily admit that circumstances and conditions in other localities may make other methods wiser and better than this. With the freedom from hog cholera, good weather and cheap corn, the older method first mentioned can be followed profitably as it has in the past. That part of the distilleries will continue to be fully patronized and will annually supply their proportion of fat animals to the market I do not doubt.

But we believe that in the method that we have adopted we have secured to a certain extent the objects which I have above pointed out as seeming to be a necessity to the future of the above interests. To itemize them briefly they are these:

A method by which the range beeves, dry cows and other stock suitable for the purpose can be thoroughly fattened.

A nearness to market which enables animals to be brought to the consumer with the least possible shrinkage. The facility for marketing these animals in small lots, and not by the train load, selecting for each small bunch those animals that at that time are thoroughly matured and ready, and escaping those periods of the year for sale when the market is in the most degree flooded with stock. And lastly, and in connection with this point, to be able to market all through the year, thus to some extent regulating the manner in which the whole product of the cattle of the plains comes to market.

Although the great staple stock food of the West has been for generations practically Indian corn alone, and although we believe that we can do our fattening work so well by the aid of this

magnificent grain alone that we can and do compete successfully in the markets across the ocean, still it is true that the unquestioned results of experiment show that the inferior animals, as well as man himself, profit greatly and make larger returns for a wise and reasonable variety and mixture of food. Such an establishment as I have described, and others of a similar character, will be, I am convinced, of vast benefit to the West. What I want, what you want, what the West wants, is the greatest return for its money and its labor. It wants to utilize the product of its fields as fully as possible. If it is an honorable and worthy object to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before, not any less so will it be held to make one bushel of corn produce what two bushels have heretofore been expected to obtain. I am, and always shall be, opposed to all wasteful methods. I believe that every dollar expended should earn its return, and I do not believe that the cattlemen of the plains can afford to pursue their business by wasteful and extravagant methods, even if they can continue to enjoy a moderate profit while so doing. Improvidence and extravagance are a curse to any people, and it is a sure and certain sin which recoils eventually upon the heads of those who commit it.

Let us set a high standard for our business, and let that standard be the highest possible results obtainable from the materials that are given into our hands to use. Let us not be satisfied with any wasteful method of pursuing our business, if care and thought will lead us into a better and a wiser one.

CHANGES IN THE BUSINESS.

The day of great profits in the cattle business is gone by, never to return. The man who kept his calf-tally notched upon a shingle, and whose only books were represented by the checks he drew upon the local bank, and who never knew where he stood until he went to the bank counter and asked if he had a balance, that man and that method are things of the past.

Our business is an honorable and a grand one. It is the production at first hand of one of the great staples of the world's commerce, and we owe it to ourselves, and we owe it to the States and Territories in which we live, to place that business upon as high a plane, to follow it in as systematic, methodical and intelligent a manner as any commercial business in the United States receives.

I make a plea for a higher view of the cattle business than that which is found in the past. We have millions of dollars invested in it, and we have as high a quality of brain and intellect interested in its management as there is in any business in the world.

Let the country and the people see that this is your object, and that to this end you are steadily and intelligently laboring, and I predict that the charges of wasteful, reckless and almost lawless methods which are now hurled against us will die away and be heard no more, and that the name and business of the ranchman of the plains will command the respect, the consideration and the admiration, to which, by their business methods, by the magnitude of the industry they represent, and by their personal bravery, skill and perseverance, in a dangerous occupation, they are in my opinion fully and honorably entitled.

Canada thistles can be destroyed by repeated plowings.

There is less danger of sowing too much grass seed than too little.

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

HORSES.

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

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

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

CATTLE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CATTLE AND SWINE.

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

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

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

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

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

DR. A. M. EIDSON, Reading, Lyon Co., Kas., makes a specialty of the breeding and sale of thoroughbred and high-grade Short-horn Cattle. 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.

SWINE.

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

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

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

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

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

V. B. HOWEY, Box 103, Topeka, Kas., breeder of the finest strains of Improved Poland-China Swine. Breeders recorded in Ohio Poland-China Record. Young stock and sows in pig at prices to suit the times. Write for what you want.

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

SHEEP.

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

SHEEP.



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

H. V. PUGSLEY, Plattsburg, Mo., breeder of MERINO Sheep. Ewes average nearly 17 lbs.; stock rams, 34 lbs. to 38½ lbs. Extra rams and ewes for sale. Also Holstein Cattle.

POULTRY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LANGSHANS!

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

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

600 Merino Sheep for Sale.

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

TIMBER LINE HERD —OF— HOLSTEIN CATTLE

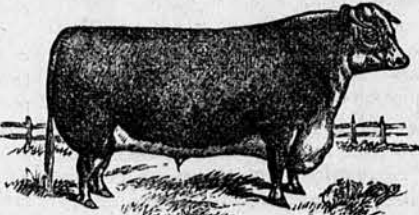
POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

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

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

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

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM



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

GROUND CORN EARS AS STOOK FEED.

Prof. Shelton, of the State Agricultural College, recently prepared a report of some experiments made on the College Farm with corn ears ground for feed of steers, and, also, cooked and raw corn for pigs, pork from pasture, warm water for cows, thick seeding, subsoiling and manuring for cows, tame grasses, etc. A copy of the report now lies before us, and we find it instructive. A large edition of the report was printed for distribution among such farmers as care to have them. Address Prof. E. M. Shelton, Manhattan, Kas. The FARMER is pleased to note this step on the part of the Board of Regents. Every experiment worth reporting which is made on the College farm ought to be sent out among the farmers for whose benefit the College itself was founded. And we take this opportunity of stating to the Board and to the College faculty that the KANSAS FARMER will always be glad to give the benefit of its circulation for the distribution of all such matter. We would be greatly pleased if the Legislature would purchase additional grounds and put them in charge of Prof. Shelton, and then give him all the money and authority he needs to equip and conduct an experimental farm on a scale large enough to link the farmers of the State to the College and its farm. The report which we are now going to give our readers is worth dollars to every farmer that will read and study it, for he cannot help being profited. What great benefit would result from the distribution of a multiplication of similar reports many times every year.

Prof. Shelton prefaces his report by referring to differences of opinion among farmers as to the value of corn cobs when ground with the grain, and he says that within the range of his observation the difference arises chiefly from different degrees of separation of the grain and cob by grinding. Some persons grind very fine, while other persons merely crush, hardly grinding at all. Fine grinding always gives better results than coarse grinding. Of the steer experiment—"For the purposes of this experiment," Prof. Shelton says, "ten steers, 2 years old past," were selected in October, 1885. They were a well-grown, very smooth, and tolerably uniform lot, showing Short-horn blood quite unmistakably. Any judge would at a glance credit them with at least one-half of improved Short-horn blood. No difficulty was experienced in separating the ten into two sets of five each, each set having nearly equal proportions of large and small cattle and good and indifferent feeders. The lot was well suited to the object in view, having been raised by the same individual, under precisely the same conditions. The only objection that could reasonably be urged against them was that perhaps they were in rather better condition at the beginning than was desirable where, as in this case, the effect of food during the entire process of fattening was sought.

"The steers were tied up about the middle of November; and until November 28th,—when the experiment really began,—they were gradually accustomed to the full feed of grain, which they received during the entire period of the experiment. They were fed in the shed occupied the previous year by the experimental steers referred to in my report for 1884, each animal occupying a numbered stall four feet in width. During this probationary period, the amount of fodder used was as steadily reduced as the grain ration was increased until about the average minimum quantity required by all was reached. The object in this was to cut off any error liable to arise from feeding a variable fodder ration. That this practice did not result in another error, growing out of the artificial condition under which the steers were placed, seems to be shown by the quite common understanding among Western feeders that the best results in full feeding are obtained with the smallest consumption of fodder.

"The steers, numbered from 1 to 5 inclusive, received, besides the small daily fodder ration, (averaging eight to twelve pounds) of grain, corn-and-cob meal exclusively; while the second set, numbering 6 to 10 inclusive, were fed, besides the fodder ration, corn meal *ad libitum*. All were fed regularly about 8 a. m., and 4 p. m., and all were watered just before the afternoon feeding. Thus, it will be seen, the only varia-

tion in the treatment of the two sets was that made in the character of the grain fed, one lot receiving corn ground with its cob, the other shelled corn reduced to the condition of a coarse meal, or "chop." The experiment was carried on during a period of five months, or, to be accurate, exactly 150 days. The steers were weighed just at the expiration of every ten days of the experiment, and every feed of grain was accurately weighed and recorded.

"The only break in the history of this experiment was caused by the loss of the records of the third period, and our inability to weigh the animals at the beginning of the fifth period, caused by an accident to the scales. The absence of data for the third period works a serious injury to the experiment, as it introduces one of the "guesses" which it is the prime object of experiment to remove. The failure to weigh the steers at the beginning of the fifth period is a much less serious matter. The reader will understand, from this explanation, that the totals of food consumed are really short of the true amount by one-fifteenth, approximately. This hiatus in the records, unfortunate as it is, does not, however, materially affect results where comparisons of those obtained in the two sets are made, as the loss was nearly equal in the two series."

Four tabulated statements follow showing the facts in detail every ten days, but we omit them, giving only the general result, as follows:

"The summary given below will be found convenient in making a direct comparison of the results obtained in this feeding experiment. These results are stated in pounds and decimal of pounds in all cases:

| | Total feed..... | Total gain..... | Meat consumed for each pound of feed..... | Average daily gain..... | Average gain per cwt. of each steer..... | Average gain per cwt. of each steer..... |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|---|-------------------------|--|--|
| FEED: CORN AND COB MEAL—steers No. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. | 12,918 | 1025 | 12.60 | 17 2 1 44 | 18.2 | 205 |
| FEED: CORN MEAL—steers No. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10. | 12654 | 1085 | 11.66 | 16.9 | 1.36 | 18 9 217 |

"The most noticeable fact shown by this summary and the tables on which it is based is the near likeness of the two sets of feeding animals in every one of the particulars named. The two sets consumed almost identical amounts, the one of corn-and-cob meal, and the other of clear corn meal; the average daily gain per steer, as well as the gain per cwt., were nearly equal amounts in the two series. When we come to the practically interesting question of the cost in feed of making a pound of beef, we find that while the difference in the two series is still not great, it is in favor of the five steers to which the corn meal was fed, the difference amounting to rather more than 13 per cent. The loss of the figures for the third week detracts somewhat from the accuracy of a part of the results stated in this summary; for, while the total gain is correctly stated, the amount of feed consumed in this way can only be "guessed." That the ground cob was really useful in flesh-production may easily be shown. If we subtract the amount of cob (18 per cent.) contained in the corn-and-cob meal fed, we have 10,593 pounds of corn meal as the total feed of the first series; this, divided by the pounds of feed yielding a pound of increase in the second (corn-fed) series, gives 908 pounds as the meat product of the corn, and 117 (1025—908) pounds as the yield of the 2,325 pounds of ground cob fed.

"That the corn-and-cob meal shows to less advantage than in the experiment made the year previous which showed 'that a pound of corn cob when ground and fed to steers with the corn on which it grew is worth more than a pound of meal made from corn alone' is true, but it seems to me plain that the facts of this experiment, without much assumption, furnish the reasons for this difference in results obtained. The winter in which this feeding experiment was made was one of unparalleled length and severity, in Kansas, and during such cold weather the oleaginous and starchy corn meal would much more certainly supply the lost animal heat, and leave a larger residuum of force for flesh-development than the corn-and-cob meal.

We get a hint of this from the fact that during the severest weather experienced in the course of the experiment,—the 2d, 3d, and 5th and 6th periods,—the gain made by the corn-and-cob fed steers fell short of the gain made by the corn-fed steers in the amount of forty-seven pounds.

"The difference in the character and condition of the steers used in the two experiments doubtless also had something to do with this discrepancy in the results obtained. The steers of 1883-84 were a thin, half-grown lot of "natives," while those in use in 1884-85 were high-grade Short-horns, mature and full-fleshed at the start. The "gain" made by the thin lot necessarily consisted, besides beef, largely of growth in bone and the coarser parts, and towards these elements of growth the ground cob would be likely, on general principles, to make large contributions. The well-grown and well-bred steers in use during our latest trial, on the other hand, made their increase largely in fat and flesh, and all experience shows the superior excellence of corn when used for fattening animals.

"A considerable general experience in the use of corn-and-cob meal as feed for a herd of sixty odd head of meat cattle has greatly strengthened, not only the writer, but those having the practical management of the herd, in the conviction of the superior value of corn-and-cob meal. The corn-and-cob meal was, apparently at least, better digested than was clear corn alone when used; it was eaten certainly with as great relish; the cattle were 'off their feed' less often; while cases of diarrhoea caused by overfeeding—all too common when corn meal was used—were practically unknown when the grain fed was the ground ear corn.

PRACTICAL OBJECTIONS.

The objections to the use of the ground ears as feed are, in my experience, wholly connected with the mechanical operation of grinding. Within the past two years we have used five different mills,—three sweep mills having slow motion and operated by horse power, and two mills the grinding surface of which were chilled iron plates, operated by steam power and having a high rate of speed. All came to us recommended especially for their great usefulness in grinding ear corn. I feel amply qualified to speak positively in this matter of grinding ear corn, having investigated the subject persistently and thoroughly, and at a considerable expense, and have no hesitation in saying that all of our attempts in this direction have ended in failure more or less complete. Not one of the five mills that have been in use upon the College farm has been nearly satisfactory where the attempt was made to reduce the ears to the condition of a 'chop' of even moderate fineness. The record of the operation of these mills may be given in a line: Their performances were quite variable; their ability to grind shelled corn was anywhere from three to six times greater than their capacity for the reduction of corn in the ear. A recent performance of one of these mills illustrates quite well our general experience with these machines. This mill was operated by a line of shafting connected directly with an engine of nominal ten-horse-power. The engine took steam of sixty-five pounds pressure. The mill on this occasion was fed as nearly as possible its full capacity of ear corn without crowding. At the end of twenty minutes, the product was found to be exactly seventy-seven pounds, or at the rate of 231 pounds per hour. But that this low rate even could not have been long maintained was shown by the fact that the crusher and grinding plates, at the end of twenty minutes, had become so greatly heated that a stop would have been inevitable before much more work had been done. After the mill had cooled, it was again put in motion, and for twenty minutes the same power shelled the corn, fanned the grain, after separating it from the cobs, elevated the corn to the mill; grinding at this time exactly 200 pounds to the condition of a fine chop, and doing the work with very much less of strain upon the machinery than was involved in the grinding of the seventy-seven pounds of ear corn.

"The lesson of all this to us is, that until we can find a machine that will economically reduce ear corn to the condition of a fine meal, we shall certainly use the clear corn meal as stock food; but when the right mill is found, I am equally confident that we shall use corn-and-cob meal."

Gossip About Stock.

There are 90,070 more men than women in the State of Kansas. There are 311,113 more single persons than married.—*Ex.*

Capt. J. J. Welsh, the live auctioneer of St. Marys, Kas., has received three cars of horses from Idaho. They are a good smooth lot, weighing from 850 to 1,000 lbs., and are selling well.

On Tuesday, July 20, F. R. Foster & Sons will hold a public sale of Hereford cattle, including a number of choice grade bulls, heifers and cows. About twenty high-grade Short horn cows either bred or with calves at side will be offered. Money will be made by those buyers who take advantage of this sale.

Dr. F. W. Gallagher's sale at St. Mary's Kas., July 6th, was not very largely attended, but the Doctor took his medicine and carried out all he advertised to do. Nine thoroughbred cows averaged \$76.66, two bulls averaged \$127.50, fifteen grade cows averaged \$34.60, five yearling heifers averaged \$17.60, six yearling steers averaged \$21.

Now is the time for every farmer to start a herd of improved stock. Start right by using nothing but thoroughbred males, which can be secured cheaper now than ever before, as you will find by consulting breeders advertising in the KANSAS FARMER. The common herds owned can be improved in quality each year, and the profits will warrant this advance step.

We regret to learn that no more attention is paid to the raising of live stock among our Western farmers, and especially is this so with the new-comers, who put every dollar they possess in tilling the Western soil, of which they know so little. Old settlers have seen and learned by sad experience the folly of such a course, who are now largely engaged in raising cattle, horses, hogs, sheep and poultry, and are prospering.—*Dodge City Globe Live Stock Journal.*

The Eastern Kansas Herd of Poland-China hogs, owned by J. A. Davidson, Richmond, Franklin county, Kas., are reported as thriving nicely and in fine condition, never having had any disease in the herd. Mr. Davidson writes: "The pigs this year are the best we ever raised. Most of them are from Perry D. 5851, bred by B. F. Dorsey & Sons, Perry, Ill., and White Ear 8117, bred by J. A. Stevens, Somerville, O. Since last report to the FARMER I have sold to A. Smith, Garnett, Kas., one boar and two sows; to J. L. Wilson, Garnett, one sow; to R. McKelvey, Richmond, Kas., one boar; to Meeker & Tawny, Ottawa, Kas., one boar pig.

Several conferences have lately been held at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition dealing with the more important subjects illustrated by the exhibits to be found in the various departments, but we venture to say that no conference is fraught with so great importance as that proposed to be held on Wednesday evening next, in the Canadian section, with respect to the ocean live cattle trade. The Atlantic trade had its inception in this city, and, owing to the spirited manner in which the subject was taken up by the leading regular Canadian steam lines, with several American lines, and the admirable arrangements for the safe conveyance of live stock, the trade has now become of great importance, not only to this port, but to the country at large. Hence we hope something really practical will be the result of the conference. No one is better able to speak on this subject than Mr. John Dyke, the Canadian Government representative in this city, who has from the first identified himself with the trade, and to whom Canada is deeply indebted for the manner in which he has advocated the claims of Canada, especially when the question of scheduling Canadian along with American cattle was under the consideration of the Privy Council.—*Liverpool Journal of Commerce.*

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

Brine from meat should not be left where stock of any kind can have access to it.

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

This, That and the Other.

Salt River is a town up in Michigan, with a population of 200 souls and two newspapers.

A French statist gives the following as the proportionate number of persons killed annually on the railways of the respective countries: France, one in every 2,000,000; England, one in every 5,250,000; Belgium, one in every 9,000,000; Prussia, one in every 21,500,000.

Dissolve a quarter of an ounce of Castile or oil soap cut up in small pieces, three-quarters of a pint of water, and boil for two or three minutes, then add five ounces of glycerine. When cold, this fluid will produce the best and most lasting bubbles that can be blown.

In New York a scarlet label lettered in white must be put upon bottles containing preparations in which there are more than two grains of opium or morphine to the ounce. The name and residence of the person for whom the compound is prepared must be placed upon the label.

On June 1 two pigs belonging to Josiah Berry, of Bay county, Mich., were buried under a straw pile. The owner thought they were dead, and made no effort to extricate them until sixteen days had elapsed, when the straw was removed and the pigs ran off, apparently in excellent health.

Leaves of larch which had been rolled into balls, the largest more than a foot in diameter, by the whirling motion of water, have just been exhibited before the Berne Naturalist's Society. Such balls, free from cementing mud, are formed in certain Swiss lakes and other places, are produced from various plants.

One night three years ago Samuel Smith, of Fruitport, Mich., dreamed that he saw a train of cars pass his house. The dream was so vivid that Mr. Smith arose and called his wife and two children, all of whom saw the phantom train. The dream or vision was forgotten until last week, when railroad men began staking exactly on the line where Mr. Smith and his family saw the ghostly train three years ago.

German newspapers state that startling experiments have been made at Berlin with a new description of shell, charged with rolls of gun cotton, which produces extraordinary results. No kind of defensive works, no matter how solid, it is stated, are capable of resisting so destructive a projectile. The German Government, completely satisfied with the results obtained at the trials, has ordered 75,000 of these shells.

Ferdinand Fonda, Jr., 16 years old, has just reached Albany, N. Y., after walking from St. Augustine, Fla.,—a distance of 1,300 miles. He started from St. Augustine the 19th of April, accompanied only by a young bloodhound. They were on the road fifty-four days, took the railroad track the entire distance, and slept out-of-doors every night. The dog was completely played out when they reached Albany, and the boy was pretty tired.

David Knapp, of Selina, Col., was riding on a lumber wagon with three other young men and carrying a shot-gun. One of his companions asked him if the gun was loaded and told him to be careful with it. He made some careless reply and said: "I will show you how it works." So saying, he took the muzzle of the gun in his mouth, partially cocked it, and let the hammer slip from his fingers. The entire top of his head was blown off.

Messrs. Goodwin & Bishop, of Delphos, Kas., manufacturers of Boies' stock watering trough, present their advertisement in this issue of our paper, and desire that those directly interested in the matter of which it treats to give the subject due consideration. They desire to place one of these troughs in every stock-yard in the State, and will do so on a ten day's test, free of charge, and at the expiration of said time if not wanted it will be removed. Several hundred have been thus tested and invariably convince one of their utility, and those thus tested have so universally pleased the parties making the test that they retained same and in many cases had others put in.

The female spider is fiercer and larger than the male. In one tribe of spiders the female is 1,300 times larger than the male. The spider's thread is composed of innumerable small threads or fibers. One of these small threads has been estimated to be one two-millionth of the thickness of a hair. A scientific experimenter once drew out from the body of a single spider 3,480 yards of thread or spider silk—a length a little short of three miles. Silk may be woven of spider's thread, and it is more glossy and brilliant than that of the silk worm, being of a golden color. An enthusiastic entomologist secured enough of it for the weaving of a suit of clothes for Louis XIV.

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Kansas Fairs for 1886.

Kansas Fair Association, Topeka, September 28 to October 1.
Western National Fair Association, (Bismarck), Lawrence, September 6-11.
Anderson County Fair Association, Garnett, August 24-27.
Bourbon County Fair Association, Fort Scott, October 5-8.
Brown County Exposition Association, Hiawatha, September 14-17.
Chase County Agricultural Society, Cottonwood Falls, September 29 to October 1.
Cherokee County Agricultural and Stock Association, Columbus, September 7-10.
Coffee County Fair Association, Burlington, September 13-17.
Cowley County Fair and Driving Park Association, Winfield, August 30 to September 3.
Crawford County Agricultural Society, Girard, September 28 to October 1.
Kansas Central Agricultural Society, Junction City, September 21-23.
Decatur County Exposition Society, Oberlin, October 12-14.
Dickinson County Agricultural and Industrial Association, Abilene, August 31 to September 3.
Elk County Agricultural Association, Howard, September 9-11.
Western Kansas Agricultural Fair Association, Hays City, October 5-8.
Franklin County Agricultural Society, Ottawa, September 27 to October 1.
Harvey County Agricultural Society, Newton, September 28 to October 1.
Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Oskaloosa, September 28-30.
Johnson County Co-operative Fair Association, Edgerton, September 20-23.
Pleasanton Fair Association, Pleasanton, September 14-17.
LaCygne District Fair Association, LaCygne, September 7-10.
Emporia Fair and Driving Association, Emporia, July 5-7 and September 20-25.
Marion County Agricultural Society, Peabody, September 14-17.
Mystic Driving Club, horse fair, Marion, September 29 to October 1.
McPherson County Fair Association, McPherson, September 14-17.
Marshall County Fair Association, Marysville, September 21-24.
Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Paola, September 21-24.
Morris County Exposition Company, Council Grove, September 7-10.
Nemaha Fair Association, Seneca, September 14-17.
Norton County Agricultural Association, Norton, September 28 to October 1.
Phillips County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Phillipsburg, September 21-24.
Kaw Valley Fair Association, St. Marys, September 29 to October 1.
Rice County Fair Association, Lyons, October 5-8.
The Blue and Kansas Valley Agricultural Society, Manhattan, August 31 to September 3.
Saline County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association, Salina, September 7-10.
Arkansas Valley Agricultural Society, Wichita, September 20-24.
Smith County Agricultural Society, Smith Center, September 15-17.
Sumner County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Wellington, September 7-11.
Washington County Exposition Association, Washington, September 21-24.
Washington County Live Stock, Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Greenleaf, September 28-30.
Kansas City (Mo.) Fat Stock Show, Kansas City, October 25-30.

The Hot Weather

Of mid-summer has a weakening effect, both upon body and mind. You feel absolutely incapable of doing any arduous work, and even light duties are performed languidly and unwillingly. This low state of the system causes even greater infirmity, and gives opportunity for serious disease to gain a foothold. In this condition the system is quick to respond to the reviving, quickening, and strengthening effects of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies the blood, regulates the digestive organs, and infuses fresh life and vigor into every portion of the body. People who have taken it write us, saying: "It puts new life right into me." "It makes me young again." Reader, if you suffer from summer weakness, try Hood's Sarsaparilla. 100 Doses \$1.

In considerable portions of Wisconsin there has been no rain since the 15th of May, weather has been intensely warm and crops suffered seriously.

Inquiries Answered.

THOROUGHbred.—I see the term "thoroughbred" applied to hogs, cattle and horses. Is it correct? I have seen it stated that it was applicable only to horses of a certain breed. Please give the information through your paper, and oblige.

—The application of words to larger meanings is growing common in this country. The word "Thoroughbred" originally applied only to the English race horse; but the reason why the word was proper in that case has since become applicable to other breeds of horses and to other species of animals; so that it is now allowable to use the word in any case where there has been thorough or pure breeding. The people rule in this as in many other matters, and they can see no good reason why a pure-bred race horse should be any more entitled to the name "thoroughbred," than any other pure-bred animal, and in that way the change came about.

CHICKEN CHOLERA.—Mr. T. S. Hawley gives this as a remedy: Keep the houses and yards clean; feed wholesome food; plenty of fresh water; sprinkle the houses and yards once or twice each month with crude carbolic acid, one ounce to one gallon of water. At the first indication of cholera (drooping fowls and loose discharges) feed parched corn at night—this is good at any time. With the best of care, where a large number of fowls are kept, we are liable to encounter single cases of spontaneous cholera, and I have used the following receipt with perfect success: Dry bread soaked in milk until soft, add one teaspoonful Cayenne pepper, one teaspoonful ground oyster shells, and one-half teaspoonful powdered sulphur, thoroughly mixed, and given at the rate of two teaspoonfuls every hour for a day, with plenty of fresh water. And for roup, he says: Dip the head of the fowl, comb down, in strong salt water, holding a short time, and repeat occasionally. The effect is to cut loose the mucus and allow it to pass off. This has never failed with me.

At Yaquina bay, Oregon, the fishing is done by Indians from canoes. They fish in about 125 feet of water a mile and a half or so from the shore. They use no bait, but have the shank of their hooks covered with block tin, the glitter of which attracts the fish, and the hook does not reach the bottom till it is seized by a fish. There are two Indians to each canoe, and at present five canoes are employed. The beauty of this system to the fish-canning establishments is that there can be no great loss. If an Indian or a canoe goes down, all that is necessary is to go up to the reservation and get another one.

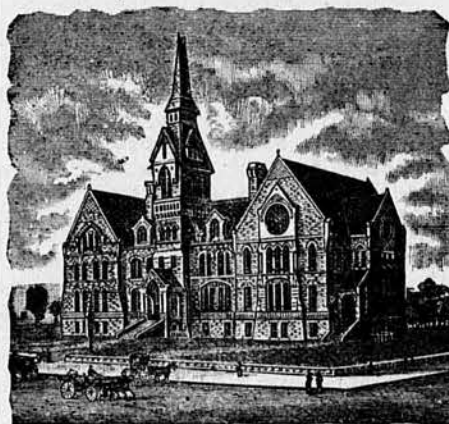
Strawberry roots often reach out as much as five feet from the main stem, consequently the plants should not be set out too thickly.

Dyspepsia

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

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar



The College of Emporia, EMPORIA, KANSAS.

Under the Care of the Presbyterian Church.

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Experienced and competent Teachers; thoroughness in work; curriculum as high as the best Eastern colleges.

Special advantages in Art, Music, and the Modern Languages.

EXPENSES VERY REASONABLE.

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REV. JOHN F. HENDY, D. D.,
Emporia, Kansas.

Farm Loans.

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

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



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

POULTRY AND STOCK FARM FOR SALE!

I offer to sell my 80 acre Poultry and Stock Farm, known as the Saline Valley Poultry Farm, containing 60 acres in cultivation and growing crops, 300 young Apple Trees, 200 Peach Trees, over 10,000 Forest Trees in small groves and nursery shape, 100 bearing Grape Vines, and other small fruit. Cultivated ground in excellent condition. Dwelling House 34x38, one-story, six rooms, cellar under entire house, water in kitchen—cistern and drive-well. Barn 32x32, fitted up for horse stable, corn crib, feed-cooking, bins, loft, etc. Twelve-foot windmill, with pump and feed-grinder. A small pasture, supplied with water, and shed for milch cows. Two Hatching and Rearing Houses for Poultry, each 14x30 feet, g. ase fronts, conveniently fitted up. Nineteen Poultry Houses 8x16 feet each; 38 coops for young chicks; water and feed troughs for all coops and houses. Farm Implements, Wagons—in fact everything necessary to run a farm, and all in good working order. All Poultry on hand at time of sale, and a well-established poultry trade. Thirty-five head of Grade Cattle, one Durham Bull—2 years old, five fine Brood Mares. Price for the entire place, everything included except my household goods, \$7,500. Or all the above, except cattle and horses, \$6,500. This farm is 9 miles from Emporia, a town of 5,000 inhabitants, and 3 miles from nearest railroad station. The farm is beautifully situated on a south slope, viewing the valley of the Saline river as far as the eye reaches, and in the productive wheat belt of Kansas. To any one desiring a peaceful life on a farm, together with an occupation not too burdensome, in a climate second to none for health, in a country far advanced in improvements, with choice society, schools and churches, this is a chance rarely found. A limited number of cattle and horses can be kept at a small expense, as choice pasture can be had near by. Thus a small farm produces large. Any further information cheerfully given; also reason for selling and terms, if desired. A dress GEORGE KRUEGER, Salina, Kas, or SALINE VALLEY POULTRY FARM, Crown Point P. O., Kas.

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TAUB & Co., Augusta, Maine

The Home Circle.

Loving Words.

Loving words will cost but little,
Journeying up the hill of life,
But they make the weak and weary
Stronger, braver for the strife.
Do you count them only trifles?
What to earth are sun and rain?
Never was a kind word wasted,
Never one was said in vain.

When the cares of life are many,
And its burdens heavy grow
For the ones who walk beside you,
If you love them, tell them so.
What you count of little value,
Has an almost magic power,
And beneath their cheering sunshine
Hearts will blossom like a flower.

So, as up life's hill we journey,
Let us scatter all the way
Kindly words, to be as sunshine
In the dark and cloudy day.
Grudge no loving word, my brother,
As along through life you go,
To the ones who journey with you,
If you love them, tell them so.

Take Needed Rest.

O, toiler in life's weary ways,
Pity thyself, for thou must tire;
Both body, mind and heart have days
They cannot answer their desire.
Birds in all seasons do not sing,
Flowers have their time to bloom and fall;
There is not any living thing
Can answer to a ceaseless call.

Sometimes, tired head, seek slumber deep,
Tired hands, no burden try to lift;
Tired heart, thy watch let others keep,
Pity thyself and let life drift.
A few hours' rest perchance may bring
Relief from weariness and pain;
And thou from listless languor spring,
And gladly lift thy work again.

They say that love forsakes the old;
That passion pales and fades away;
That even love's bright locks of gold
Must lose their charm and change to gray.
But, darling, while your heart is mine,
And while I feel that you are true,
For me the skies will ever shine
With summer light and tender blue.
Yes, let old age deride me!
I scorn his mocking tongue.
Dear love, with you beside me,
I am forever young! —Belgravia.

Celebrating the Fourth.

The annual celebration is past, the tireddest day in all the year. I have been wondering what motive prompts so many people to come together and endure what they do. Is it a universal spirit of patriotism? or the desire to participate in a big picnic? When we observe how few, proportionately, take any interest in the exercises pertaining especially to the direct import of the occasion, we are rather inclined to think it is the picnic which draws them, and the comic parade. I believe people are degenerating in patriotism. When they will desert the public orator and stampede en masse for the monkey show, it is something to make us think seriously. And again, the utter disregard so many manifest for the speaker or those who desire to hear, is trying to the patience of the latter class. Why read the Declaration of Independence to people who will neither hear, nor regard the desire to hear in others? Would it be possible to enforce respect and silence on such occasions? I believe it could be done just as well as at a camp-meeting. The very people who need instruction most are those who pay the least attention. And, sad to say, that class are a large majority. In order to gain a position to hear we had to get within four yards or less from the speaker, where a number of us were compelled to stand on the seats in the sun. But that wasn't enough. A couple of people who didn't seem to think there was anything on the ground as important as their cross baby, persisted in talking to it and about it, to the annoyance of all around. We did long to see that young one do anything that would necessitate their leaving the vicinity; but then there were neighbors behind talking over their affairs, children occupying comfortable seats—in their unconscious simplicity, and old people standing everywhere. The children could be sent to the outer circle, where they could chatter and play and be comfortable. In short, we look at the whole thing as a big farce.

Why have an oration, and insult the speaker by allowing disturbances to the extent that he can not hear his own voice? Why read the Declaration to people who

will not hear? We believe sincerely and conscientiously that people ought to be constrained, if not compelled, to listen to these things for the public welfare. Respect should be enforced. They would go home realizing that patriotism did not consist in eating and sight-seeing. When the corps of veterans were presented as the representative preservers of our liberties, and people were requested to uncover in honor to them, not one in a hundred appeared to "comprehend the drift of the remark." To those who went through all the trying ordeals of that terrible war, how sad, how ungrateful such indifference appears.

It is a self-evident fact that our celebrations as they are conducted do not inspire patriotism or respect, and that the foreign element among us are thus led to the total disregard so much deplored during the recent labor troubles. These are our own reflections. We would like to hear an expression from others, for principles are herein involved which affect the public welfare.

In justice to those of our citizens who arranged the programme and conducted it, we must add there were no accidents, no drunkenness nor offensive things. The day was orderly, after the fashion. And the fireworks at night were grand. This is an improvement over former similar occasions, which all good citizens appreciate. And the gentlemanly speaker from Beloit had our sympathy, when the surroundings rendered it impossible to give him our attention.

M. J. HUNTER.

Aspiration versus Contentment.

"I'll make the best of my chosen lot." So sung the man-of-all-work, as he cultivated the potatoes. It sounded so earnest and contented that I could but envy him his simple-hearted happiness. Still I sat wondering, thinking what this world would be like if all were to settle down contentedly, never aspiring to greater heights,—just simply doing what came into our hands to do.

The thought was so repulsive that I quickly banished it from my mind, saying: "I will take the other road. It would be far better to meet with disappointment and sorrow on the upward way than to go loitering along in the same old track, however contentedly." I often feel to thank the Giver of all good and perfect gifts for having bestowed the best of gifts—ambition—upon His children. It is the drive-wheel that puts us in motion. The more ambition we possess the better; there is little danger of an over-supply. Instead of teaching children to be content, in other words, unambitious, I would teach them to leave no proper means untried to gain the highest possible eminence.

What a marked change there would be if parents would persistently teach their children to be noble and good—true to themselves and to others. Pure, polite and punctual, should be the motto, or one of the mottoes, of every child. It is a hard task, I'll admit, to train children in the way they should go. It is much easier to let them run wild and uncultivated; but what kind of men and women will they make? Their children will most surely come up in the same way, so there is no end to the mischief it causes. Better sacrifice our own ease a little, train them carefully, conscientiously, and save ourselves endless sorrow when they are grown.

ROSEMOND BURTON.

The Historical Table of Appomattox.

There has been an inquiry made recently for the table upon which the articles of surrender were written and signed by Grant and Lee at Appomattox. This table is now on exhibition at the rooms of the Woman's Decorative Art Society in New York, and belongs to Mrs. Gen. Custer, to whom it was presented by Gen. Sheridan a few hours after the surrender of the Confederate army. Mrs. Custer has been offered large sums of money for it by would-be purchasers, and circus and museum men have made repeated efforts to secure it for exhibition, but she will not part with it under any circumstances or for any price, nor will she permit it to go out of her possession. It would not be on exhibition where it is now, but for the fact that Mrs. Custer is superintendent of the Decorative Art Society, and can keep the table under her eye. She has made a will in which she bequeaths this historical piece of furniture to the museum of the West Point Military academy.—Curtis, in *Inter Ocean*.

Sewing-Women's Pay.

"The general public was surprised and shocked to learn of the miserable remuneration of the sewing-women of Chicago," remarked the gentleman who had opened the conversation. "It appears that the 'song of the shirt' is still a true picture, despite the sewing machine, the cutting, and other modern mechanical inventions which have revolutionized your trade."

"The wretched pay of the majority of women tailors is a deplorable but easily-explained fact," replied the merchant. "For a few years after its first introduction the sewing machine did work a wonderful improvement in the condition of this class of workers, but by degrees its benefits, as far as sewing-women are concerned, have disappeared, until now they are almost if not quite as badly off as they were before Elias Howe removed the eye of the needle from the head to the point."

"How do you account for this?"

"There have been several causes at work. First, this machine has been so simplified and improved and is now so easy to operate that all but the finest work has become unskilled labor. Though the amount of tailoring during the thirty years of the sewing machine's existence has undoubtedly increased more than a hundred-fold, still the competition for this work is now as strong as it was under the old order of things. But the main cause of the starvation wages is the manufacture of an enormous and continually-increasing quantity of cheap and almost worthless goods. Not many people are aware that in our line, one of the prime necessities of life, the amount of imposition and fraud practiced is incalculable. The misfortune is that almost every man, woman or child believe themselves to be competent judges of clothing, whereas ninety-five out of every 100 know no more about it than they do about architecture.

SHODDY THAT LOOKS WELL.

"There are a large number of firms all over the country, whose main business is to make up shoddy piece-goods of handsome appearance, but for wear and durability they are almost worthless. The workmanship of these garments, while effective for the eye, is of the roughest and most despicable character. In New York, which has always so large a floating population, and where hordes of women are forced by their necessities to accept whatever is offered, the rates for sewing this stuff are so low that starvation wages is the only proper term. To add to the wretched condition of these women, they can obtain work, as a rule, only through cormorant middlemen, called 'sweaters,' who make large incomes out of this white slavery.

"This mass of rubbish is not only injurious in itself—competing as it does with genuine goods—but it also has a great influence in fixing the rates of payment in the better grades. Under this influence the earnings of the least protected class—the women—have gone lower and lower. The manufacturers are not to blame. The margin of profit is now so close, the competition between the different sections of the country so strong, that they are forced to take every advantage of the cruel but inevitable laws of supply and demand.

"An organization for the protection of the women employed in the manufacture of clothing—provided that it was universal throughout the country—would have the entire sympathy of the majority of manufacturers, as it would add but a small fraction to the cost of the output and relieve a class whose condition is as bad as it can be. The prospects for the establishment of such an organization in the near future, however, are not very bright. Those women are so utterly dependent on their daily earnings, the cohesion among them is so weak, that it would require strong efforts from the outside to start and carry through any such movement. Philanthropic individuals with a talent for organizing, or societies who send enormous sums out of the country for missionary purposes, might turn their attention toward the solution of this problem. The need is urgent, the field is almost unbroken, and would amply compensate for all the time and money expended on it."

"Where are these shoddy garments usually on sale?"

"They are on sale wherever bargain-maniacs are to be found, wherever foolish people can be duped by means of catchy ad-

vertisements or brazen assertion. They are sold by the wagon-load in cutting and catch-penny stores throughout the country.

IN THE LOWER DEPTHS.

"Even in this stuff there are several grades. Resident storekeepers, however unscrupulous, dare not keep the lower ones. Those are disposed of in another manner. There are several perambulating firms who are continually traveling from city to city in the Western, Northwestern and Southern States. One or more of these concerns strike Chicago every month or six weeks. They pretend to work off some enormous suppositious 'bankrupt' or 'immense conflagration' stock. They are heralded by an 'advance man,' who rents a large unoccupied store on a prominent thoroughfare. He inserts their deceptive advertisements in one or two of the city papers, and in all the sheets issued in the small towns and villages within a radius of twenty miles. A few days before the opening up he floods the city and the adjacent suburban districts with hand bills."

"Is the business of handling 'misfit' goods a genuine one?"

The merchant laughed heartily and said that business was not so injurious as the other. "The rise and progress of the misfit business," he continued, "is one of the curiosities in our line. It first started in an Eastern city—Philadelphia, I believe—about ten years ago. A party who was then clerking for a retail clothing store was struck by a brilliant idea, and backed by a large wholesale firm, proceeded to put it into operation. In the course of two or three years he built up an enormous business. He was a large and skillful advertiser, and retired a year or two ago worth about \$500,000. Imitators by the hundred soon started up all over the Eastern States, but it is only within the last four or five years they have appeared in the West. The modus operandi of this business is very simple and very effective. The garments sold by some misfitters in Chicago are manufactured for them by two or three firms here who make the work a study. The whole secret lies in the cut and fine trimming. While not one man in 100 can judge of the value of cloth within \$2 or \$3 a yard, almost everybody can price a good piece of silk or satin, a fine binding, or handsome buttons. The misfit dodge is the outcome of this simple point. The piece-goods worked up into these garments are skillful imitations of high-priced, imported cloths, costing on the average about one-third as much as the genuine article. The garments are cut by thorough workmen, and are made up fully as well as the general run of ready-made clothing, but the main point is sparing no money on trimmings, these often costing much more than the outside material.—Chicago News.

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The Young Folks.

Baby's Journey Asleep.

I.

EVENING.

Drooping her little eyelids
As she falls asleep,
Floating off to dreamland
Into slumber deep,—
Where does baby go, then,
When she shuts her eyes?
Here, her softly-breathing,
Sweet still body lies—
But where is all the brightness
Of her open orbs
Whose dancing dark blue brilliance
All our soul absorbs?
And where are all the movements
Of little hands and feet—
The coolings and the scoldings,—
The smiles so wee and sweet?

II.

NIGHT.

She goes with her blithe spirit
To the gates of Paradise
To learn some sweeter music,
Some more divine device,
Some softer, gentler murmur,
Some sky-born baby word,
New carol or new gale,
Which we have not yet heard,—
To make her more delightful
When she awakes next morn
With Heaven's own sunshine on her;
A babe each day reborn!

III.

MORNING.

Wake! Traveler, from Nod's land;
Coo in thy morning mirth!
Blest messenger from God's land;
Sweet daughter here on earth!
Our bonny Jean of Gordon,
Come to us from afar
With tidings and with glimpses
Of gates of Heaven afar!
The tidings thy lips shall tell us—
The glimpses thine eyes reveal,
There to our souls disclosing
What the gates of Heaven conceal.
—Mrs. Fannie A. Benson, in *Good House-keeping*.

A Hair-Raising Story.

It is a practice common with partially bald men to comb several long, straggling locks across their craniums, under the delusion that they conceal the shining pate beneath. Mr. Norman L. Friedlander pursues this custom—not to conceal baldness, but the painful fact that a section of his scalp about the size of a saucer plate is missing. It was removed by the Apaches in 1872. The story, coming from Friedlander's own lips, is invested with a peculiar and thrilling interest. He narrated it to a *Globe-Democrat* reporter about as follows:

"I am 42 years old now," he said, "and, I hope, have acquired some sense, but in 1872 I was a rattle-brained, reckless, dare-devil young fellow of 28. My home was at Defiance, O., and I learned the carpenter trade; but that place got too small for me, and I drifted East, and eventually got to San Francisco by way of the Cape. There I fell in with a man named John McDonald, who had come to the coast from Muscatine, Iowa, where he had been engaged in the lumber business. He had made a trip along the south line of the Colorado river the year before, and had a great idea that there were big gold deposits somewhere in that part of the country. I was ready enough to believe any fairy story, and we made preparations for a prospecting tour. In the early spring of 1872 we started, going down as far as San Diego, and from thence striking southwest across the country. I was green to the business, but strong and hearty, and took a liking to the life. Well, we finally struck the Colorado river, prospected down it a little, and then, hearing some big stories from other prospectors, headed for central Arizona, as near as I can judge, a little south of Fort McDowell. We had heard a good deal about trouble from the Indians, but didn't pay much attention to it. In fact, we were captured before we were really aware that we were in a hostile country. It happened this way: We had gone into camp in a little ravine, and early in the morning were feeling our way out of it when six bucks rose up from behind a pile of bowlders and covered us with their rifles. There was only one thing to do, that surrender, and we did it. The whole thing happened so quickly that it took our breath away. When I gathered my senses together we had our hands bound behind our backs, and were being hurried due east across an open mesa.

TORTURED ON THE TRAIL.

"For half a day we were kept on a sort of

dog trot. I was ready to drop with fatigue, but at the least sign of flagging we were whipped forward like sheep at a shamble. To add to my agony I had not the least doubt but that they were taking us to some convenient spot to submit us to torture. At about noon McDonald caught his foot in a gopher hole and sprained his ankle. It was impossible for him to keep up then and he fell a dozen times in fifty feet. The last time he fell one of the savages struck him on the head with a club. He plunged forward on all fours and gave a fearful shriek. That was the last time I ever saw him, but about fifty yards on I heard him yell again. They killed him then and there, but I afterward heard from soldiers who found the body that before death they had submitted him to a barbarity too horrible to describe.

"After that I gave up all hope, but in an hour or two they slackened their gait and rested until nightfall. When it grew quite dark they pushed on four or five miles more and there we staid until morning, the bucks alternately sleeping and watching. No man on earth has the language to describe how I felt that night. My legs were bound, and I was thrown to one side like a sack of meal. The savages had some food, but they offered me none, and no water. That satisfied me I was elected to death. During all this time not a word of English was spoken, and they pretended not to understand my repeated appeals and protestations that I came to their country for no harm. In the morning we resumed our march. I was so weary and footsore I thought each moment I would faint. To add to the torment the Indians subjected me to all kinds of indignities, spitting in my face, striking me with their guns, and prodding me with their knives. By noon my legs were dripping with blood.

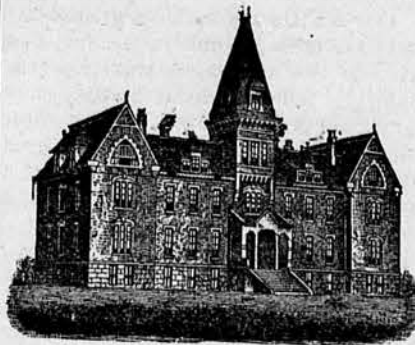
LOSING THE SCALP.

"It was destined that the journey should be abruptly broken. In early afternoon a detachment of United States cavalry out on a scout sighted us at quite a distance, and started forward on a dead gallop. The Indians tried to fall back to a sort of little gully, urging me in front of them, but they were pressed too hard and scattered. Before they did so one of them jerked me over backwards and struck at my face with a tomahawk. The blade hit my collar-bone and splintered it. I was instantly deluged with blood, and I suppose the wretch thought he had killed me, for he did not strike again but knelt quickly and drew his knife. I realized what was coming, and tried to scream but could not. He seized me by a tuft of hair a little in front of the crown, and wrenching it up drew the point of the knife across one side of it. The next instant it seemed to me that a thousand lights were flashing before my eyes, and all the agony of the universe concentrated in the top of my head. He had torn loose a piece of scalp. Then he slashed it off, leaped up and fled like a deer. I was picked up about ten minutes later, and came to with the soldiers all around me. One of them—now a Lieutenant at Camp Douglass, Salt Lake—tore his shirt to pieces and bound up my head and breast. They thought every minute I would die, but I fooled them, and they finally staided me on a horse and got me into camp, six miles away. There the surgeon took me in charge. The wound healed on what they call the 'first intention,' and much to everybody's surprise, the doctor included, I was up and about in less than a month. I never had any trouble with it until about two years ago, when a running sore formed there, but speedily yielded under treatment. Of course, the place is tender, and I do nothing to irritate it. I forgot to say that in the skirmish when I was recaptured three of the Indians were killed and the other three, among them the fellow who had my scalp, got away. I suppose if he's alive he has it yet. After I got well I left Arizona as soon as possible, and never had any craving to go back. I have been living in Omaha for the past four years, and recently moved to Kansas City, where I work at my trade."

"Did you never feel a hankering to get even?" asked the reporter.

"I was in the scrimmage at Yuma," replied Friedlander, his deep gray eyes sparkling; "that was while I was still with the cavalry, and it afforded me a melancholy pleasure to wipe out a few of the aborigines. I think I balanced our books on that occasion."

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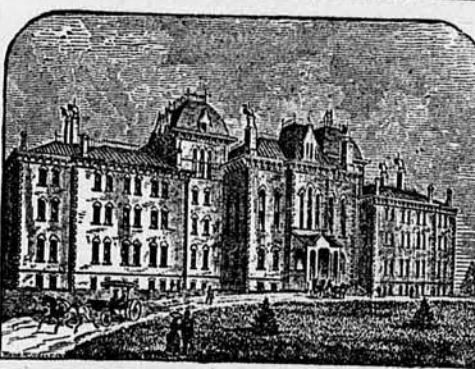
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Address **KANSAS FARMER CO.,**
Topeka, Kas.

Farmers have had good weather for stacking their grain.

The weather was unusually warm in the region of Topeka all last week.

Corn continues to grow well, but rain would do good in every part of the State.

The Democratic State convention is to be held in Leavenworth August 4th.

Texas fever, or a disease something like it, is destroying a good many cattle in Arkansas.

The National Teachers' Association is now in session in Topeka. The principal meetings are held in the Grand Opera House.

The farmers about Cimarron, Ford county, this State, would like to have a creamery established there. Address F. A. Mitchell, of that place.

A New York man was arrested some days ago for forgery. As an excuse for his conduct he said that invariably when he forges a man's name he is drunk.

The farmers in the Second Congressional district nominated their man, Mr. Funston, without any difficulty. There were only sixteen delegates in the convention against him.

The business failures during the last seven days, reported by telegraph on the 9th inst., number: For the United States, 159; for Canada, 20; total, 179, which is above the last few weeks.

The defeat of John A. Anderson does no credit to the persons who accomplished it. He is an able man, a faithful representative, and has justly earned a national reputation as an earnest and powerful advocate for the people against the greed of monopoly.

The State Republican convention renominated the present State officers except Treasurer Howe and Auditor McCabe, who are now in their second terms. The new candidate for Treasurer is James W. Hamilton, a farmer and stock-raiser of Sumner county. The new candidate for Auditor is "Tim" McCarthy, of Pawnee county. He was elected County Commissioner of that county in 1873, the next year he was elected County Clerk, and was re-elected in '76; in '78 he was appointed postmaster and held that office until recently.

Test Case in the Civil Service.

Our readers know that a great deal of talk has been put out on the subject of civil service reform, a very important matter, indeed. Both parties have promised practical work in that direction, and as matter of fact a great deal has been done. On the part of politicians a great deal of hypocrisy has been practiced; they have evaded or ignored the law wherever and whenever it was possible to do so. Still, the best men in public life to-day are in hearty sympathy with the people as to the importance of conducting the public business on business principles. The people recognize the propriety of having the principal offices filled by persons in party accord with the appointing power, and that much is granted to begin with. The people would not put a particular party in power if they did not want members of that party to have charge of all the political offices, because only in that way can the government be put under the management of that party. Cabinet officers, heads of bureaus, custom house officers, revenue officers, and the like, ought to be in political accord with the President whom the people elect. The party is held responsible for the administration of public affairs, and for that reason the important office-holders ought to be of that party.

But there are many thousands of persons in the public service whose duties have no relation to party politics. They are clerks and workers of many kinds whose duties are all subordinate and routine, the same under all administrations. They ought not to be changed and shifted about to accord with changes of parties at the head of the government, and it is that class of persons to whom it has all along been intended to apply the rules of the Civil Service Commission and the letter and spirit of the civil service law. A test case was reported last Saturday, and it is encouraging to learn that the Board of Civil Service Commissioners treated it in a manner to deserve the approbation of all the people who are in earnest in the proposed reform.

The case is this: The postmaster at Baltimore wanted to make changes among his assistants. He asked for a certified list of names of persons who had passed satisfactory examinations as to the postal service and waiting for assignment to duty. When he received the list he set about to discover the party preferences of the persons named, and that done, he discharged his clerks and carriers because they were Republicans and put in their places new men from the list because they were Democrats. The changes were made on purely party grounds; and that is the test. May any public officer discharge faithful and competent persons who are in the public service because of their party politics and put in their places other persons simply because of their party politics. The Commission carefully considered the case, and determined that the postmaster violated both the letter and spirit of the civil service law. They hold that work of the kind described can be done as well by one person as by another, if equally competent and faithful, and that party politics has nothing whatever to do with it. The work is merely routine duty, the same no matter who is President or who is postmaster. That is the true theory of civil service reform, and the people generally will indorse the conclusions of the Board. Farmers do not change tried and faithful hands for new men just because a new party has been elected to power. The government ought not to do it. The great thing is

to get competent persons to do the work, and when they are found, as long as they are faithful it is better to let them stay. There are about one hundred thousand persons needed in the different departments of the public service. If they all are to be changed every time that a new President or Congress is elected, our public business would soon be hopelessly tangled. There are now many persons on duty in the departments at Washington who were appointed under Democratic administrations before the civil war. They have been retained right along ever since because of their usefulness. And that is as it should be.

Railroad Decisions.

Several important decisions were reported last week by the State Board of Railroad Commissioners. One related to overcharges by the St. Louis & San Francisco road for carrying lime. The Board declared the ground assumed by the company to be untenable and have requested the company to refund the amount charged in excess of the traffic rate; and hereafter to charge but traffic rates on shipments of that kind.

In another case the shipper alleged that he had been compelled to pay extortionate charges on shipment of coal on the Fort Scott & Gulf road. The Board say, in this case: Anderson & Co.'s transaction was based upon the rate quoted, and we think that after the rate is accepted by the shipper, and he delivers his freight to the company, it is too late to correct a supposed error of the agent, if the rate quoted is below the tariff. To hold otherwise would result in visiting the evil consequences of the ignorance or carelessness of the company's agent upon the shipper. We do not mean by this to hold that a shipper may profit by every mistake an agent may make. A party cannot lawfully reap the advantage of a mistake which he knows to be such. But if one of two who act with reference to any matter in which a mistake enters, suffers in consequence, the party innocent of the mistake should not be the one to bear the loss. The expense bill in this case, as we view it, is subject to abatement of two cents per hundred. The weight of coal as appears from the expense bill was 32,700 pounds; the amount of the excess is \$6.54, which we are of the opinion should be refunded to the shipper.

Another case concerns the employment and conduct of persons who enter cars and solicit the transfer or delivery of baggage. The complaint comes from local "Bus" companies. They complain against privileges granted to a stage company at Winfield and Wellington. The points to be settled were whether or not the different lines should be given equal privileges on the trains to solicit baggage and passengers, or whether checkmen should be excluded altogether from trains. The commissioners decide that it being obvious that to admit two or more checkmen representing rival bus lines would produce intolerable annoyance and confusion, and besides the railway companies possess a direct interest in the matter of who shall be permitted to handle their checks. Those whom they permit to go on the trains for the purpose of soliciting passengers and baggage for transfer, they hold as responsible and able, and in case of loss or damage, responsible and liable, therefore a convenience. The board decides that a railroad company possesses precisely the same rights as an individual and that they may select whom they can recommend to the public. The board also decides that in the case of whether or not checkmen should be entirely excluded from trains, that

in this country it has become a general custom to permit solicitors of responsible bus lines to solicit and take charge of baggage and person, to the relief of further anxiety from passengers, and proving so, the demands of the public of all modern conveniences are imperative.

Georgia Prohibition.

Atlanta, Ga., is having some difficulty with her saloon keepers. Georgia has a local option law, under which most of the counties have adopted prohibition. The city of Atlanta some time ago took a vote and carried the election for prohibition by some 300 majority, but the time for which licenses had been granted did not expire until June 30th, when the saloons were all closed out. It appears, however, that two or three wholesale liquor houses have licenses which do not expire until the 31st day of August, and they refused to stop selling. Their houses were closed by the officers, and they asked the court to interfere in their behalf. A temporary injunction was granted restraining the officers, and the cases will be heard on the 17th inst.

What will be the Judge's ruling when he hears the arguments, can only be guessed. A Virginia Judge, only a few days ago, decided that the people may stop the liquor traffic at any time without regard to license. That is probably good as law, but it is hardly fair to take a man's money for a license to continue in force a certain length of time and then cut off his licence without refunding money to cover the time not yet elapsed. We do not know whether there is anything in the Georgia law touching this point, but suppose there is, for the saloons in Atlanta run open after the election until the time had expired for which their licenses had been granted. It would be better to refund part of the license money and shut up the liquor houses, for there is no use playing with whisky; it will get the better of you every time.

Planting Corn in Furrows.

Persons who have tried it, and the writer of this is one of them, assert that if corn seed is planted in a furrow and covered the usual depth, and the furrow filled up by after cultivation, it is of great value in raising a crop of corn. A Shawnee county (Kas.) farmer is in the habit of drawing a furrow for every row and then drops the seed in the furrows by a corn-planter. He reasons from the fact that the "crown joints" as he calls the first joints, are always found at about the same distance from the surface without reference to the depth of the seed. If the seed is dropped in a furrow and then covered a reasonable depth, say two inches, the roots start out early and the shoot gets a good start. In after cultivation the furrow is filled and the roots become imbedded deeper because of fresh earth being thrown upon them after they are regularly and permanently started. By this means the roots are deeper not because of deep covering in the first place, but by reason of soil put about the stalks after the roots are started where nature puts them. Every fresh layer of earth placed about the stalk receives new roots, and these assist not only in nourishing the plant, but in protecting it in case of wind.

The Omaha Bee, on the 10th inst., published reports from thirty counties in Nebraska and western Iowa, which show that the drouth is proving damaging to both small grain and corn. The dry spell has extended all over the State, no rain having fallen in some portions for more than a month.

Kansas Fruit in 1886.

Mr. G. C. Brackett, Secretary of the State Horticultural Society, recently issued a report on the condition of fruit in Kansas on the 10th day of June, this year, from which we gather the following facts:

"Peaches are quite a total failure, which is attributed to the extreme low temperature during the last two winters. In the northern district, 5 per cent. is reported for Washington and Lincoln counties. In the central, 5 per cent. for Lyon county. In the southern, 5 per cent. for Chautauqua and Elk counties and 10 per cent. for Montgomery county.

"The following lists show the varieties of the different classes which are successfully fruiting the current year. Varieties are arranged in the order of their productiveness:

NORTHERN FRUIT DISTRICT.

"Apple.—Summer—Early Harvest, Carolina June, Red Astrachan, Cooper's Early White, Chenango. Autumn—Maiden's Blush, Rambo, Rome Beauty, Fameuse, Lowell. Winter—Winesap, Ben Davis, Jonathan, Rawle's Genet, Missouri Pippin, Willow Twig, Gilpin, Dominie, Smith's Cider, Grime's Golden.

"Cherry.—Early Richmond, Black Morello, English Morello, May Duke, Montmorency.

"Pear.—Bartlett, Seckel, Flemish Beauty, Angouleme, Clapp's Favorite, Louise Bonne de Jersey.

"Plum.—Wild Goose, Cultivated Natives, Miner, Sand, Damson.

CENTRAL FRUIT DISTRICT.

"Apple.—Summer—Carolina June, Early Harvest, Red Astrachan, Lowell, Hightop Sweet, Autumn—Maiden's Blush, Rambo, Fameuse, American Golden Russett, Fall Wine. Winter—Ben Davis, Winesap, Missouri Pippin, Jonathan, Rawle's Genet, Willow Twig, Rome Beauty, White Winter Pearmain, Gilpin, McAfee, Grime's Golden, Smith's Cider.

"Cherry.—Early Richmond, Black Morello, English Morello, Montmorency, May Duke.

"Pear.—Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Angouleme, White Doyenne, Louise Bonne de Jersey.

"Plum.—Wild Goose, Miner, Sand, Weaver, Chickasaw.

SOUTHERN FRUIT DISTRICT.

"Apple.—Summer—Early Harvest, Carolina June, Red Astrachan, Hightop Sweet, Cooper's Early White. Autumn—Maiden's Blush, Rambo, Fameuse, Rome Beauty, Ortley. Winter—Winesap, Ben Davis, Missouri Pippin, Rawle's Genet, Willow Twig, Dominie, Jonathan, Smith's Cider, White Winter Pearmain, Yellow Bellflower, Grime's Golden, Gilpin.

"Cherry.—Early Richmond, Black Morello, English Morello, Montmorency, May Duke.

"Pear.—Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Angouleme, Vicar, Clapp's Favorite, Seckel, Belle Lucrative.

"Plum.—Wild Goose, Miner, Chickasaw, Sand, Lombard.

SUMMARY FOR THE STATE.

| DISTRICTS. | Apple | Cherry | Pear | Plum | Blackberry | Current | Gooseberry | Raspberry | Strawberry | Grapes |
|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------------|---------|------------|-----------|------------|--------|
| N. | 62 1/2 | 56 1/2 | 31 1/2 | 50 | 76 2 | 66 3/4 | 74 1/2 | 82 | 75 | 79 1/2 |
| C. | 49 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 41 1/2 | 68 | 74 8 | 51 1/2 | 56 3/4 | 77 1/2 | 65 1/2 | 85 |
| S. | 62 | 62 1/2 | 49 | 64 | 75 25 | 56 | 58 1/2 | 82 | 65 | 71 |
| *P. | 58 | 50 1/2 | 40 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 76 25 | 59 1/4 | 82 3/4 | 77 | 68 | 78 |

* Per cent. for the State.

The districts are laid off as follows, according to counties:

NORTHERN FRUIT DISTRICT.

Atchison, Brown, Clay, Cloud, Davis, Dickinson, Doniphan, Ellis, Ellsworth, Jackson, Jefferson, Jewell, Leavenworth, Lincoln, Marshall, Mitchell, Nemaha, Osborne, Ottawa, Phillips,

Pottawatomie, Republic, Riley, Rooks, Saline, Shawnee, Washington, Wyandotte.

CENTRAL FRUIT DISTRICT.

Anderson, Barton, Chase, Coffey, Douglas, Franklin, Harvey, Hodgeman, Johnson, Linn, Lyon, Marion, McPherson, Miami, Morris, Ness, Osage, Pawnee, Reno, Rice, Rush, Stafford, Wabaunsee.

SOUTHERN FRUIT DISTRICT.

Allen, Bourbon, Butler, Chautauqua, Cherokee, Cowley, Crawford, Elk, Ford, Greenwood, Kingman, Labette, Montgomery, Neosho, Pratt, Sedgwick, Sumner, Wilson, Woodson.

June Weather Report.

Prof. Snow's weather report for June says:

A delightfully cool month. The rainfall was somewhat below the average, but was so well distributed as to satisfy all demands of the growing crops. The cloudiness and wind velocity were below the average, and there were no destructive storms.

The mean temperature was 71.85 deg., which is 1.22 deg. below the June average. The highest temperature was 92 deg. on the 18th; the lowest was 49 deg. on the 3d, giving a range of 43 deg. The mercury reached 90 deg. only three times. Mean temperature at 7 a. m., 68.18 deg.; at 2 p. m., 18 deg.; at 9 p. m., 69.13 deg.

Rainfall was 3.71 inches, which is 1.18 inches below the June average. Rain in measurable quantities fell on twelve days. There were three thunder storms. The entire rainfall for the six months of 1886 now completed has been 19.54 inches, which is 2.45 inches below the average for the same months in the preceding eighteen years.

Climate is so different in the eastern and western portions of the State that there ought to be at least four weather recording stations in the State in addition to that at the University. One at Independence, Montgomery county, one at Fort Dodge City, Ford county, one at Atwood, Rawlins county, or at Kirwin, Phillips county, and one at Hiawatha, Brown county, would give the people reliable weather data. The Legislature ought to provide for something of this kind.

As to heat last week, work was suspended on the government building at Des Moines; at Aberdeen, Dakota, it was so warm and dry that crops suffered greatly; at Logansport, Indiana, mercury stood at 101 deg. in the shade at 1 p. m. Wednesday; at Hillsboro, Ill., the thermometer registered 95 to 100 deg. for several days. Reports to the Pioneer Press, St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 7th from 960 points, covering 160 counties in the Northwest, show the condition of spring wheat to be much worse than a month ago. The drought in May, followed by the hot and dry weather of the past ten days, has shortened the crop materially. The worst reports come from southern Minnesota, southwestern Dakota, and Wisconsin. In those sections the yield will be from one-half to two-thirds of an average crop. The drought is also severe in northern Iowa.

The following is the prohibition plank in the Republican platform adopted at Topeka last week:

The people of Kansas have adopted prohibition as the settled policy of this State, and have deliberately decided that the saloon, with its corrupt and demoralizing influence and associations, wherein every form of vice, immorality and crime is fostered, must go, and we are in favor of carrying into effect this verdict of the people by such amendments of the present law as practical experience has shown to be necessary, and by the election of law officers who will so firmly and faithfully enforce it as to render it impossible to sell intoxicating liquors in this State, except for the purposes specified in the prohibition amendment to the constitution.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

From the July circular of W. C. Houston, Jr., & Co., Philadelphia, we extract: "The wool market still continues strong and prices have advanced in Eastern markets from one to two cents per pound since our circular of June 17th. Receipts continue light and stocks do not accumulate, though sales are not as large as might be expected considering the excitement existing West; this, however, is more largely due to the poor assortment which manufacturers have to select from than from any disinclination upon their part to operate.

"News from the London auctions still continues of a favorable character and there seems to be no doubt but what the advance so recently established abroad is of a permanent character.

"We hear reports from all parts of the country of the decrease in the clip, and there seems to be such a unanimous opinion on this subject that, in spite of the general disinclination to believe in anything like a shortage, there is every reason to suppose that this year will actually show a very considerable falling off from the clip of 1885, which, it will be remembered, was somewhat less than that of 1884. Accepting the fact that the clip is short, then it may be necessary for us to draw on foreign countries for a large percentage of our supply; but this necessity cannot possibly make itself felt for some months yet; of course there is considerable being imported at the present time, but there always is a proportion of foreign wool used by manufacturers in the United States, so just now there does not seem to be any danger in this direction.

"The principal demand is for medium wool, and in this market supplies are not equal to the wants of manufacturers. Next in request is quarter blood, and there is also a ready sale for all kinds of low wool. Ohio fine delaine and XX, which have been depressed for months past, owing to the competition of Australian and Montevideo wools, have recovered their position and are inquired for at 35 cents; but there is very little offering and manufacturers are having some trouble in supplying their wants. For Territory and light unwashed wool there is a very good demand, the former, however, has not as yet reached the market in any quantity, but if there was an attractive stock here manufacturers would buy readily, as it is constantly being inquired for. Light and bright unwashed wools sell as fast as graded at full market rates. Michigan X and similar wool is inquired for at current quotations."

KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND SIMILAR WOOLS.

| | Light and bright | Dark, heavy and brashy |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Fine..... | 20a22 | 17a19 |
| Medium..... | 22a24 | 20a22 |
| Quarter blood..... | 21a22 | 19a20 |
| Common cots and burry..... | 16a18 | 14a15 |

St. Louis Wool Market.

Messrs. Hagey & Wilhelm write under date of July 9th: "Our wool market is again excited with medium and light fine one cent higher since our last report, and demand increased, with buyers wild for all receipts.

Our sales to-day were:

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| Choice, 3/4 and 1/2-blood..... | 25a27 |
| Choice medium..... | 23a25 |
| Fair medium..... | 21a23 |
| Low medium..... | 20a22 |
| Light fine..... | 21a22 |
| Heavy fine..... | 18a20 |
| Carpet..... | 15a17 |
| Common and pulled..... | 16a19 |
| Bux, burry and heavy..... | 16a18 |

As to the fruit condition in Missouri, L. A. Goodman, Secretary of the State Horticultural Society, reports: The prospect was never better for the State as a whole, and if everything keeps

favorable we will likely have the largest apple crop ever known in Missouri.

The winter injury to trees has not been as bad as expected, except to peach trees. Our berries have come out much better than we thought they would, and in most cases paid well. The wonderful growth of all our trees will in most cases overcome the injury by the winter.

The twig blight has injured the apple trees in many parts badly, and it is feared the next crop also, in some cases.

The pear trees are blighting, and we fear the trees are doomed in many places. The peach trees are badly killed all over the northern part of the State, but in the southern part the trees are in splendid condition.

The raspberries and blackberries which were injured are making a fine growth and will be in good shape for next year.

All in all we have a great deal to be thankful for and our prospects are bright for a bountiful crop.

St. Louis as a Wool Market.

A very creditable and meritorious scheme is being agitated in St. Louis. It is to establish a great wool market there, not only great, but the second in the world in importance. London stands at the head, and our St. Louis neighbors think they can so shape coming events as to make their city second.

We see no reason why that cannot be done if the people go at it with a determination to succeed. Almost all necessary considerations, when one stops to think of it, lend encouragement to hope in the project. Ohio wool, and that of Michigan and Wisconsin, are as near to St. Louis as they are to Philadelphia. There is no finer wool in the country than that grown in Ohio and Michigan. There would be no difficulty in getting the clips of those States at St. Louis if a slight advance were offered. East of Ohio, there is good wool grown in Pennsylvania and some in New England, but the quantity is not large in comparison with the clip of the whole country. Then think of all the vast region west of Ohio, containing nine-tenths of the sheep and wool of the country. Only a few days ago, in a sale of half a million pounds of wool by the Western Wool Commission Company, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado and Texas were represented.

The scheme ought to be encouraged, because it is a very proper thing to have accomplished. This paper has often argued upon the same principle in urging a wool depot in Topeka or some other proper place in Kansas where wool-growers of the State might send their wools for assortment and preparation for market. Buyers will go where the thing they want is. And Western wool-growers are interested in the establishment of some great wool emporium at a point this side the Allegheny mountains. There is no better place than St. Louis, all things considered.

Among the principal things to be considered is the ease of approach, and as to that, every wool-growing State in the West, counting Ohio as a Western State, is connected with St. Louis directly. Then, there are all the Southern States, except only Maryland and the Virginias, they are nearer St. Louis than they are to any other considerable wool market. The scheme is feasible, and ought to succeed.

Damaging forest fires are reported in Wisconsin and Michigan.

Very warm and dry weather was reported in the Northwestern States and Territories last week.

Horticulture.

SEMI-ANNUAL ADDRESS.

A paper of great value, prepared by the late Judge M. B. Newman, President of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, prior to his death, and read before the Society at its sixteenth semi-annual meeting, held in Wichita, June 29th and 30th, 1886, by Hon. Geo. Y. Johnson.

Members of the Kansas State Horticultural Society:

Again we have convened to deliberate upon the interests, the progress, and the prospective possibilities of horticultural enterprise in Kansas. This implies, or at least should imply, that we have come prepared to consider all that may come before us carefully and intelligently, and that some of us have come with somewhat improved understanding of the subject.

Horticulture, like every other leading pursuit of life, is a matter of progressive unfoldment—or of evolution, if you prefer the term. Hence, if we have assembled here without any of us being possessed of any advanced understanding of the subjects of our deliberations, we might better have saved the time and expense of our meeting and left it to our already-published reports to tell the world all we actually know of horticulture.

But judging of the present, and of the future by the experiences of the past, I am far from apprehending any failure at this session of advancing our horticultural industry in Kansas, not only as to its practical operations, but also in regard to the scientific principles involved. From our first experimental groping through the mists of almost wholly untended conditions, up to the very creditable and instructive digests of our entire past (publication now in preparation), we find that continuing accumulations of our horticultural knowledge have annually proven an ample recompense for the time, labor and expense involved in the acquisition.

What we have already realized leaves no room for doubting the existence in our State of all the leading conditions of horticultural success. Yet, in the fuller development of these conditions, there is continuing need of patient, persevering and intelligent observation and labor. Great ends are only attainable by corresponding efforts; and the purposes of this Society constitute no exception to the general rule. The successful merchants are those who scan the productive industries of every region within the scope of their commercial transactions; who clearly consider the facilities of transportation from regions of surplus to those of insufficiency of products; who further take into account the financial condition of each region, and thus determine the comparative advantages as to where to buy and where to transport their purchases for disposal.

Similarly these elements of success largely affect the operations of all our leading manufacturing enterprises, and even the scheming politician must keep ever on the alert to detect as clearly as possible the trend of popular feeling on the leading political issues of the times, as well as the popular fancies and whims, and trim his sails to catch all the special influences that promise aid in his insatiable ambition for place and power.

But without at all placing ourselves on the low plane of the majority of actors in this last illustrative case, we can fully comprehend that success in any of the leading pursuits of life must depend upon the intelligence with which we observe, and the clearness of our judgments on all of the factors of success or failure pertaining to our ends in

view, as well in horticulture and agriculture as in any other calling.

It is true that where the conditions of environment are subject to little or no changes, it is possible to achieve success through mere stolid following of beaten paths; but here in this rustling, energetic and rapidly-progressing State of Kansas, there is no such thing as stagnation of conditions. Here the magician's wand is ever on the move. New settlements and new cities are rapidly developing everywhere around us, and new railroad lines are stretching out in every direction; and thus every year more than doubling the demand and markets for horticultural products. Correspondingly new competitors are crowding in amongst us to aid in supplying this increasing demand.

In this active competition, intelligence, energy and thoroughness must be the reliable factors of success. Those who mope or lag behind are distanced in the race, and pushed off the course.

But above and beyond its mere pecuniary rewards, there is a spirit developed in horticultural pursuits that elevates its votaries to aspirations of a higher order. Of this spirit one of the prominent manifestations is the fraternal feeling with which fruit-growers regard each other. It is this feeling that induces them to congregate in local and State societies and benefit each other with reports of their experiences and observations, the discussion of which inure to the advantage of all who give earnest attention thereto. And even beyond this; such is our love for the meritorious calling in which we are engaged, that we delightedly welcome every new discovery and every new improvement that adds to the variety, the quantity or the quality of the beneficent product of our industries.

Such are the feelings with which we assemble from time to time in our regular sessions, and under such influences we undertake the discussion of the varied topics presented through the reports of our regular committees, or incidentally by our closely-observing members. To these committees we naturally look for a careful presentation—by each in its own special field—of all new ideas and discoveries emanating from creditable sources, and accompanied with the evidences, *pro* and *con*, as to their practical reliability and value. The full discharge of such duties by our various standing committees should present to us, at each session, a most interesting mass of material for profitable discussion.

Here allow me to suggestively inquire whether our committees have been giving that attention to the important matters assigned to each that will enable us to heartily thank them for the thoroughness of their work? Have they kept themselves diligently on the look-out for new ideas, new discoveries and new improvements in the various branches of horticulture pertaining to their respectively-allotted fields? Do they keep convenient memorandum books, and jot down "in season and out of season," items which seem to be worthy of special mention in their reports?

In response to these questions, I am happy to answer for several of the committees that they have, to a considerable degree, discharged their duties very creditably; and I hope that all their reports to this session may afford assurance that they each appreciate the importance of their respective duties.

By the way, how is it that we have no standing committee on experimental horticulture? Such a committee as this in Kansas, as in all other regions presenting untested conditions of local environment, should be considered as indispensably important. And to such

committee might also be referred the matter of new fruits, and especially of local seedling fruits, for which subjects we have no standing committee provided.

As the importance of thoroughness in our deliberations cannot be too strongly urged, I feel disposed to suggest a separation of our subjects of discussion—assigning certain portions to our summer or semi-annual sessions, and the others to our annual sessions. That is, that at our semi-annual meetings we limit our transactions to discussions pertaining to the small fruits, floriculture, landscape-gardening and kindred topics, and devote the annual sessions to orcharding, forestry and allied subjects. If such a division of our labors could be satisfactorily arranged it would unquestionably afford more ample time for the discussion of each, and thereby give better opportunity for thoroughness in such discussion.

But to secure the most satisfactory results from our deliberations it is indispensably requisite that we more thoroughly qualify ourselves for the discussion of the various subjects connected with horticultural progress by a close and more general study of the scientific elements necessarily involved. A man might as well undertake to read the mysteries of the starry heavens, without instructions in the principles of astronomy, as to try to discuss all the questions arising in horticultural pursuits, while ignorant of the elements of agricultural chemistry and vegetable physiology. True, the man who is not a scientist may learn, and learn well, the routine operations of practical horticulture, and achieve satisfactory success thereby; but when his mind is led to the investigation of the reasons of unexpected successes or failures, or of the many interesting phenomena so frequently attracting attention in horticultural work, he meets with difficulties which can only be surmounted by scientific explanation. For instance, a man of no scientific knowledge, while plowing in his young orchard, carelessly wounds with his whiffletrees a portion of the trees. The next year he observes that the trees thus injured blossom and bear fruit, while the others simply continue their wood growth. His simple inference would be that a like treatment of all the trees would be attended with like results; the plan is adopted, and general fruitfulness the next year verifies his predictions. But sooner or later he is confronted with the astounding fact that the wounding of his trees, and the further debilitation resulting from their premature production of crops of fruit, have destroyed the constitutional vigor of his entire orchard, and that his trees have become wholly worthless at the age at which they would naturally have been just entering their prime.

This simply illustrates the effect of the too common barbarism of boring holes or driving rusty spikes into the bodies of young trees to hasten a premature productiveness. Vegetable biology clearly explains that whatever checks exuberant growth has a tendency to promote fructification. But the experiment is carried far enough when we dig a trench, in early summer, around the tree, of a radius fully equal to the expansion of its limbs, cutting off all the rootlets extending so far out, and thus doing but little material injury to the vitality of the tree. Yet even this experiment should be limited to such varieties as the Northern Spy, Pyor's Red, and the like, which too provokingly delay their period of bearing. All of the earlier bearing varieties had better be left till nature has fully prepared them for the debilitating strain of crop-production. Science and obser-

vation alike teach that in the long run this is the better course.

Thus it is that with almost every phase of horticultural work; science is found to be the indispensable accompaniment of labor. And with the astonishing results of modern enterprise it may well be doubted whether in a few years more the practical fruit-grower can any more dispense with a scientific education than can our physicians or civil engineers. Where competition becomes most active every useful faction must be fully at command to insure success. Therefore so important a factor as science cannot much longer be dispensed with, even by the common laborers in horticultural employment, much less the managing operators.

Another reason why our Society should foster a higher intelligence among the fruit-growers of our State is the protection they require from the gross impositions now so skillfully practiced upon them by the silver-tongued itinerants, who are ceaselessly prowling for victims among the simple-minded and ignorant. These rascals are no sooner exposed in one class of frauds, or in any one locality, than with the adroitness of a mountebank they appear in another role, or in another locality, to fleece new victims by their audacity and impudence. Some of these rascals claim to have insecticides of miraculous and never-failing virtues; some profess to have seeds of new and unheard-of varieties of fruits, and garden vegetables; others again solicit orders for wonderful and new varieties of our orchard and garden fruits, capable of resisting the vicissitudes of all manner of adverse climatic influences. All have their bogus illustrations of the unapproachable attractions of their wares; some in bottles that magnify the enclosed specimens in two-fold proportions, or with gaudy fruits of absurd size and preposterous coloring. Ingeniously adapting the pomological device of the devil in the temptation of our simple-minded mother, Eve, they first attempt to capture the woman of the household with their deceptive prints and stories, and thus reinforced turn the assault on the devoted *pater familias* with unbounded assurance of a big order.

All honor to the honest agents of well-known, reliable nurserymen, who diligently seek to supply our wants with actual good things and at fair prices; and all credit to our fruit-growers that readily improve all opportunities for purchasing and testing those things that are reliably shown to be best adapted to our actual requirements in Kansas. But as to those itinerant frauds we can only say, "Oh, for a whip in every honest hand to lash these scoundrels naked through the land."

In conclusion let me call attention to the interesting fact that our labors in this Society are not only for the Kansas of to-day, but for the aspiring, vigorous and progressive Kansas that is rapidly looming up into colossal proportions, soon to become the great central star in the galaxy of our national Union. A State which, in addition to its great commercial emporium now astonishing the world by the rapidity of its growth on our eastern border, has also, within but little more than one decade developed away down here at Wichita, nearly two hundred miles southwest from our State capitol, a giant young city of over 20,000 inhabitants, and which any trans-Mississippi State would be proud to boast of as the developments of half a century within their less progressive borders.

Then let the hope and energy by which we are surrounded here spur us up to a full appreciation of the demands resting upon us, and enable us in all that is said and done at this session to score to the mark and hew to the line of highest horticultural intelligence.

In the Dairy.

Good Butter.

It is astonishing how few people there are, even in these days of supposed cultivated taste and fancy butter, who are really good judges of the article, and know it when they see it and taste it in market. At home, on the table, when their mental faculties are quiet, the palate catches the flavor, good or bad, quite readily enough. But anxiety and the confusing surroundings in the market place seem to deaden the sense of taste to the fine flavor which it so much relishes at the table. Prof. Long, the English expert, in a recent article, gives some of the characteristics of good and bad butter. He begins by saying that one who understands his business may make a good article under unfavorable conditions, but one who is ignorant of the principles of butter-making will make a failure with the best of cows, and the choicest cream. He continues:

The best London butter—chiefly French, by the bye, is mild in the extreme, deliciously fragrant and nutty, rich in color and perfect in grain, and cutting clean, even, and solid, and without any approach to greatness. It breaks, too, like cast iron, just as good butter should. Let any person examine the grain of a high-class sample for himself by deliberately breaking a roll in half, and then repeat the operation upon an inferior sample. Country salt butter—why will people continue to favor the consumer with the flavor of salt instead of the flavor of butter?—is in nine cases out of ten, either bad in grain or streaky. Streakiness, which is most obnoxious to the judge, is more common where salt is largely used, because the salt has much to do with the fault. Makers, too, who salt on the table instead of with brine make more streaky butter than others. Streaky butter is not only disagreeable to the eye, but it is evidence of inferior workmanship; it tells that the butter is not of fine flavor; that it will not keep, and that it contains an abnormal quantity of salt, of water, or both. Indeed it is the presence of water, for which salt has a common affinity, that causes the undesirable appearance. After a certain point, mere bulk of salt is of no value as a preservative of butter, hence the objection of those who prefer to salt on the table instead of in the churn is unfounded. Salting with brine when the butter is granular gives the maker perfect command over the strength of the salt, and is not only the most sensible, but the most practical method.

Dairy Notes.

The milk from a fresh cow should not be mingled with that of the others too soon. The milk from a fresh cow is not in proper condition for human consumption until it is free from ropiness.

It is said that the milk from which the cream has been taken by the centrifugal separator is of but little value for making cheese. A good many consumers think the same of milk skimmed by the old process.

A cow should always be taught to allow any one to milk her, either man or woman, and for this reason it is best to change about in milking occasionally, so that the cow will not become too much accustomed to one person's attention.

A writer believes that milk should be sealed from contact with the surrounding air as soon as taken from the cow, while yet warm, and then cooled rapidly. We have always been taught that milk should be exposed to the air until the animal heat passes off, and

that by such treatment it is better tasted and makes better-flavored butter.

Pea meal is now considered the fat-producing element that will make cows yield milk which will make the largest quantity of butter. Don't forget this, but raise a crop of field peas and oats mixed next year to grind into meal for the cows.

It is said that while pea meal is a great butter-producing food, it is very dangerous to feed it in large quantities. It is much worse even than finely-ground corn meal for forming into balls in the stomach, repelling the gastric juice, and thus creating inflammation of the stomach. The most safe way to feed it is to mix it well with coarse feed or chaff, and accompany it with plenty of oil meal, new process.

Many eminent authorities on dairying think it unnecessary to separate the cream before churning, and consequently advocate churning the whole milk. One authority says that in his opinion, if the milk is properly handled, and a churn suited to the work is secured, there will be no need for first separating the cream, and all the labor, time and expense of our present methods of getting the butter out of the milk will be saved.

The Dairy World says: Two valuable colts were lately poisoned by snake root, *expatorium ageratoide*. The disease known formerly as "the trembles," an affection of cattle, was caused by this weed. When eaten by milch cows the poison, to some extent, passes off with the milk, even when the cows have not been noticeably ill, and persons drinking it have sickened and sometimes died. The weed ought to be more generally known, so that it should be shunned or exterminated.

Keep a sharp look-out in the orchard for the nests of the tent-caterpillar. Destroy them at once by cutting off the limb, or if out of reach, by burning out the nests by means of a small bundle of rags tied upon the end of a long pole and saturated with kerosene oil.

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The Poultry Yard.

Poultry Correspondence.

We have two interesting letters for our "Poultry Yard," but they will not be printed until next week because they did not reach this office until after that department of the paper was made up for this week. We take this opportunity of thanking our friends for their letters. Nothing adds as much to a paper's freshness as good original correspondence. As long as the readers do not appear to take interest in a particular department, the editor is led to believe that his own time can be better employed in other departments. We would like to have our poultry fanciers inoculated with the poultry spirit to the end that we may have more enthusiasm in that direction.

Raising Ducks.

A writer in *American Poultry Yard* gives her experience in raising ducks as follows:

I do not know, but think it is the same in most parts of the Atlantic States, that ducks are a salable farm product—in good and ready demand during eight months of the year; and the wonder with me is why they are not more generally kept and raised. I know from my experience that they are easily raised, more so than chickens even. At times one will have "bad luck" and make the balance come out on the wrong side of the ledger; but even this "bad luck" can in most cases be traced directly or indirectly to some mismanagement upon our own part, and should not be taken into consideration when weighing the matter of keeping them or not.

An example of this nature occurred with me last year. I had four nice Pekin ducklings some three or four weeks old and growing splendidly, showing all signs of being the coming prize birds. Well, one night a rat came along, and—my duck dream ended right then and there. Would not a coop with a wire-netting front have saved those ducklings? And thus in nearly all cases of alleged "bad luck."

Ten or twelve ducks and a couple of drakes, if good, vigorous stock, will be all the breeding stock any farmer will need without a great many eggs are sold for hatching. A half dozen hens, common ones I mean, can be set on duck eggs, as well as all the ducks that become broody, if of the hatching kind. A hundred or two hundred ducks can thus be raised. If a large flock are raised at or near the same time one feeding and turning out of the coops in the morning and feeding and fastening up at night will be all the care that is needed. Where hawks are troublesome young ducks should be kept in covered runs or near the house until a few weeks old. A good dog will clean out minks and muskrats from the pond or run.

I fed my young ducks the same as chickens and turkeys last summer and the year before. They did well. Corn meal, scalded or boiled (and, if I must say it, sometimes mixed raw), bread and milk, and all things else same as fed to the chickens were given. As I said before, they did well, and, excepting such losses as occur from rats, and those that were accidentally killed, none were lost, but all grew rapidly and were always in the best of health.

Now, why not every farm have its flock of ducks? If too far from a good market, enough could be raised for a generous supply for the farm table and the local market. There is not a farm on which people and stock can live that has not water enough for ducks. They can live with but water enough to

drink, but they thrive better and are much more profitable when they can get into a good brook at their own sweet will.

Poultry Notes.

Coal oil applied to the roosts in small quantities will kill parasites.

Those who can get plenty of milk will find it a most valuable adjunct in feeding young stock.

Plaster of Paris scattered over the floors of the fowl-houses is a powerful absorbent, preventing the smell which arises from the droppings.

The best capital to begin with is good common sense. This will enable you to see that the birds must be kept perfectly healthy, and also to ascertain the means by which you may gain this end.

The nests must occasionally be renewed and kept clean. Straw is better than hay. Tobacco stems covered with straw are an excellent prevention of insect-breeding, especially when the hens are sitting.

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179 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, July 12, 1886.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 2,400, shipments 700. Market fairly active; good natives firm, Texans 10c lower. Good to choice shipping 4 70a5 10, common to fair 4 10a4 65, steers 3 50a4 25, cows and heifers 2 25a3 50; Texans 2 55a4 00.

HOGS—Receipts 4,500, shipments 1,000. Market fairly active and 5c lower. Butchers and best heavy 4 50a4 65.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,800, shipments none. Market quiet at 2 25a3 75.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 6,000, shipments 1,500. Fat beefs 10a15c higher. Shipping steers, 950 to 1,500 lbs., 3 75a5 25; stockers and feeders 2 30a4 00; cows, bulls and mixed, 1 70a3 50; bulk 2 35a2 75; through Texas cattle, 2,400 head, sold 10c lower; cows 2 25, grass steers 2 50a3 35, corn-fed steers 3 50a4 00.

HOGS—Receipts 30,000, shipments 5,000. Market steady and unchanged. Rough and mixed, 4 40a 4 75, packing and shipping 4 75a4 90, light 4 45a 4 82½, skips 2 70a4 35.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,500, shipments 500. Market steady. Natives 1 75a4 50, Westerns 3 00a3 50, Texans 1 75a2 75.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday 2,756. The market to-day was steady for offerings of good to choice, of which the supply was very light, while common were very dull and weak. Sales ranged 3 30 to 4 30 for steers.

HOGS—Receipts since Saturday 5,277. The market to-day was steady at about Saturday's prices. Extreme range of sales 4 25a4 65, bulk at 4 45a4 55.

SHEEP—Receipts since Saturday 441. Market quiet. Sales: 6 natives av. 131 lbs. at 3 00, 10 lambs at 2 50 each.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT—Ungraded red, 80c; No. 2 red, 89½c.

CORN—Ungraded, 43a52c; No. 2, 47½c in elevator, 47¾a48c delivered.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, cash, 80¾a80½c; July, 79¾a80¾c.

CORN—No. 2 mixed, cash, 32¾a33½c; August, 31¾a34½c.

OATS—No. 2 mixed cash, 32¾a33c.

RYE—Firm at 55c.

BARLEY—Nominal.

Chicago.

WHEAT—Active and higher. July, 79¾a80¾c;

August, 81¼a82½c; September, 82¾a83¾c; No. 2 spring, 80¾c.

CORN—Slightly excited and somewhat stronger. Cash, 37¾c; July, 36¾a37¾c.

OATS—Cash and July, 29¾c.

RYE—Quiet. No. 2, 66c.

BARLEY—Nominal.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—No. 2 red winter wheat: Cash, 64½c bid, no offerings; July, 5 cars at 64½c; August, 10 cars at 65c.

CORN—No. 2 was nominal except for July, which sold at 29c against 28c bid Saturday. No. 2 white was nominal except for July, which sold at 31c against 30¾c asked Saturday when 30c was bid.

OATS—No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings; July, 22¾c bid, no offerings.

RYE—No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings; July, 42c bid, no offerings.

HAY—Very weak. New fancy, small baled, 6 00; large baled, 4 50a5 00.

BUTTER—Moderate receipts and demand good for straight creamery. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 15c; good, 10a12c; fine dairy in single package lots, 10c; storepacked do., 6a7c; common, 4c.

EGGS—Receipts large, and, owing to warm weather, market dull at 7c per dozen for candled. Sales cannot be made without candling.

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

POTATOES—New potatoes, 40c per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually ¼c higher. Sugar-cured meats (canned or plain): hams, 12c; breakfast bacon, 8½c; dried beef, 10c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides, 6 05; long clear sides, 5 95; shoulders, 6 00; short clear sides, 6 30. Smoked meats: clear rib sides, 6 60; long clear sides, 6 50; shoulders, 6 50; short clear sides 6 85. Barrel meats: mess pork, 9 75; mess beef, extra, 8 50. Choice tierce lard, 6 00.

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Insures Live Stock Against Death BY DISEASE OR ACCIDENT.

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

The Kansas Farmers' has \$1.00 to pay \$18.00 at risk; the Home, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$46.00; the Continental, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$80.00; the German, of Freeport, Ill., \$1.00 to pay \$70.00, the Burlington of Iowa, \$1.00 to pay \$75.00, and the State of Iowa has \$1.00 to pay \$79.00 at risk.

Farm and Stock Cyclopedia,

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

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

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THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

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

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

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

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

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

If an animal liable to be taken up, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same. Any person taking up an estray, must immediately advise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

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

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up (ten days after posting), make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

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

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

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

In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of the stray, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray.

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

Strays for week ending June 30, '86.

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

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

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

Rawlins county--Cyrus Anderson, clerk.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MARE--Taken up by James E. Brown, of Superior tp., June 9, 1886, one light bay mare, about 7 years old, white spot on nose and forehead, branded with diamond and anchor on left hip and shoulder and J on right shoulder; valued at \$35.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MARE--Taken up by G. W. Cosner, of Big Creek tp.,

(P. O. Odense), June 2, 1886, one sorrel mare, 14 hands high, saddle marks, branded 78 on left shoulder.

3 MULES--Taken up by J. T. Lease, of Erie, June 12, 1886, three black 2-year-old mules, branded L. B.

Strays for week ending July 7, '86.

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

MARE--Taken up by S. B. Stewart, of Cedar tp., June 12, 1886, one black mare, 14 hands high, left hind foot white and white star in forehead; valued at \$65.

PONY--By same, one sorrel mare pony, 14 hands high, white hind feet, Spanish brands on left shoulder and hip, blaze in forehead; valued at \$15.

Republic county--H. O. Studley, clerk.

PONY--Taken up by James O. Ward, of Union tp., one clay-bank mare pony, branded on left hip, two white feet, flax mane and tail, star in forehead, snip on nose, age unknown; valued at \$18.

Strays for week ending July 14, '86.

Thomas county--James N. Fike, Clerk.

MARE--Taken up by G. F. Antim, of Sherman tp., one sorrel mare, about 13 1/2 hands high, weight 700 pounds, supposed to be 7 years old, branded P R C on left shoulder and P C with bar above on left hip; valued at \$30.

Franklin county--T. F. Ankeny, clerk.

HORSE--Taken up by James McCurdy, of Williamsburg tp., (P. O. Williamsburg), one sorrel horse, 4 years old, white stripe in face, right hind foot white; valued at \$65.

MARE--By same, one bright bay mare, 4 years old, mark on neck supposed to have been made by a yoke; valued at \$75.

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

PONY--Taken up by John E. Deming, of Marlton tp., (P. O. Baden), June 15, 1886, one light gray horse pony, 14 1/2 hands high, about 16 years old, weight about 850 pounds, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

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

MARE AND COLT--Taken up by Frank Spinning, of Spring Valley tp., (Neutral P. O.), June 8, 1886, one mare and colt, mare 14 1/2 hands high, ears split, about 8 years old, branded y v on left shoulder, had leather halter on when taken up, colt sorrel, 1 year old, hip knocked down, ha' bell on when taken up; mare valued at \$65, colt at \$10.

Edwards county--J. S. Strickler, clerk.

COW--Taken up by William O'Toole, of Brown tp., June 30, 1886, one medium size red cow, branded G on both hips; valued at \$16.

HEADACHE

POSITIVELY CURED.

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

To the Women!

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

Nervousness!

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

Dyspepsia!

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

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

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WM. A. & A. F. TRAVIS, BREEDERS OF

Holstein-Friesian Cattle.

Inter-Ocean Stables, North Topeka.

EDEN PARK FARM HERD.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Excelled by None Equaled by Few.

JACOB WITT No. 2662 H. H. B. No. 210 N. H. B., a direct descendant of the famous Rooker, the founder of the Aagle family, and we candidly think the best Holstein bull now living in Holland or America, stands at the head of the herd. We also have representatives from the Netherlands and all the noted families of Holsteins. This herd, the property



of F. G. Babcock, Hornellsville, N. Y., has been transferred to the farms in Kansas where they will continue to be bred and on sale.

Nearly all of the original importation is contained in this lot, and they have never been picked or culled from to any extent. We have the best and will not be underold considering quality of stock.

We also have a choice herd of

ABERDEEN-ANGUS :: AND :: GALLOWAYS.

Correspondence solicited. New catalogue now out. Address

D. D. CLARK, Manager,

[Mention KANSAS FARMER.]

TERRA COTTA, ELLSWORTH CO., KANSAS.

Public Sale of Hereford Cattle

—ON—
Tuesday, July 20th, 1886,—AT—
TOPEKA,

F. R. FOSTER & SON

Will sell a desirable lot of Thoroughbred and High-Grade

HEREFORD AND SHORT-HORN CATTLE,

Consisting of Bulls, Heifers, and Cows with Hereford Calves at side.

This stock is first-class and is sold to reduce our herd, this being our second annual sale for this purpose. Our Herefords are as good as any in the State, having selected the breeders from the best herds in the State. Come and examine and you will be convinced that it is to your interest to buy.

Sale at 1 p. m., sharp. Dinner on the grounds from 11:30 to 12:30 o'clock. Do not forget the day, Tuesday, July 20, 1886.

TERMS:—Six months time. Bankable paper bearing 8 per cent. interest.

CAPT. A. J. HUNGATE, Of Topeka, Auctioneer.

F. R. FOSTER & SONS.

FIRST ANNUAL PUBLIC SALE

—OF—
CHOICE SHORT-HORNS—ON—
Thursday, August 5, 1886,At ALTAHAM FARM,
PLEASANT HILL, MO.,

Thirty-five miles southeast of Kansas City, on the main line of the Missouri Pacific railroad, at the time and place above named.

I will make my first annual public sale of Short-horns, consisting of thirty-five head of Cows and Heifers and five Bulls, of well-bred Short-horns. Several first-class show animals in this selection, and all good, square, useful animals, such as need no labels to show what breed they belong to. The following families are represented, to-wit: Rose of Sharon, Flora, Phyllis, Filbert, Rosamond, Young Mary, Goodness, Iantha and Recilia.

TERMS:—Cash; but those desiring credit can have the time which best suits them, from four (4) to twelve (12) months, on acceptable bankable paper at 10 per cent. per annum.

Reduced Rates on all railroads on passengers and freight. Trains run to suit persons wishing to attend from any direction. From north and west, easy connection can be made through Kansas City, and from the southwest through Fort Scott.

Catalogues ready July 10th. For full particulars address

COL. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.

W. H. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Missouri.

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James H. Campbell & Co.,
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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Of CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS.

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

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

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. N. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents.

The Veterinarian.

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

SPAVIN.—We have a splendid harness horse, ten or twelve years old, that is affected with a well-developed case of spavin. Is very lame when first starting, but gets better after he travels half an hour or so. We are anxious to keep the horse if we can cure him. Give us your advice as to treatment and the success we may expect. [Have the horse fired and blistered severely. When we say severely we mean as severe as a competent veterinary surgeon fires for a bad spavin. If done properly, good results may be expected.]

BREAKING OUT OF UDDER.—I would like to ask your veterinarian to answer one question through your columns. I have a two-year-old Jersey heifer giving milk; her udder between teats gives out every two or three weeks with hard lumps, but only in the skin or outside surface; the udder is all right otherwise. [Give the cow, once weekly, Epsom salts 6 ozs., gentian 1 oz., molasses 1 lb.; give suspended in two quarts of water. Continue this dose for five or six weeks. After milking apply to the parts of the udder which become affected a small quantity of tincture of opium 1 oz., acetate of lead 3 1/2 drachms, water 1 pint. Mix and wash off before milking.]

LAMINITIS.—I would like to consult your veterinarian with regard to a mare which became stiff in front about three months ago. I consulted a veterinarian (who has since gone West) and he said it was a case of laminitis. He gave me a liquid blister to apply to the coronets once every two days, and told me to keep her off the road. I did so, and she seemed to get all over it. About a week ago I drove her about ten miles and back; it didn't seem to hurt her, and I did some hauling with her that made her a little sore, and I had shoes put on. I drove her about ten miles yesterday; did not drive fast; and she was as stiff this morning as she was at first. I cannot account for it; she was not overheated; had no extra feed; cannot think of anything to cause it. When she first became stiff she had been in the stable nearly all the time for a month. She was driven a little, perhaps twice a week on an average. She is very sensitive to cold; will shake when taken out of the stable when the mercury is below 20 F. and the wind blowing; during very cold weather it is next to impossible to keep her from shaking. She always shakes after drinking when it is cold weather. The feet are not contracted; the liniment that I used bulged them out around the top; there are rings around them. She is not very stiff; she steps short, and moves as if she were stiff in every part, from the top of the shoulder down to her toes. When trotting she will sometimes stub her toe, and kind of stumble. Sometimes she favors one side and sometimes the other. She don't limber up any after going for a while, but gets worse if anything. If you can tell me what is the matter and what will cure, you will confer a great favor. [When a horse once becomes attacked with laminitis there is a great tendency to a recurrence of the attack, particularly if the animal is used on rough roads. Remove the shoes. Place the feet in hot linseed poultices, which should be changed twice daily. Give a good deep bed in a roomy box-stall, so as to favor the mare's keeping the recumbent position as much as possible. Give no grain or corn, and in a bran mash give 1 drachm of nitrate of potash and 1 drachm of sulphur night and morning

for ten or twelve days. Should the stiffness continue at the end of two weeks it will be necessary to blister the coronets. Use the following: Cantherides, pulverized, 6 drachms; lard, 6 ozs. Mix and after clipping off the hair rub well in for ten minutes to each coronet. Apply fresh lard every day afterwards for two weeks.]

There is no other garden plant which has so many insect enemies as the squash. Still, in a large plantation, after the striped beetle has been whipped, other insect enemies will rarely do enough damage to make the injury serious.

100 Doses One Dollar

Is inseparably connected with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and is true of no other medicine. It is an unanswerable argument as to strength and economy, while thousands testify to its superior blood-purifying and strengthening qualities. A bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains 100 doses and will last a month, while others will average to last not over a week. Hence, for economy, buy Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Constitution should be the test word in selecting fowls for breeding, says the *Poultry Monitor*. There is nothing more vexatious to the breeder than to see chickens droop away with no apparent disease after all the trouble bestowed on them.

Consumption Can be Cured!

It has been thoroughly demonstrated that the above statement is a fact, patients having been cured, afterward died of other disease, and on examining the lungs scars were found, left by the other disease. This, however could only be done in the early stages, and Compound Oxygen is what did it. This wonderful remedy may be had by addressing "Western Compound Oxygen Company," 247 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas.

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Garnett, - Kansas,



Breeders of and Dealers in Imported and High-Grade

French Draft Horses.

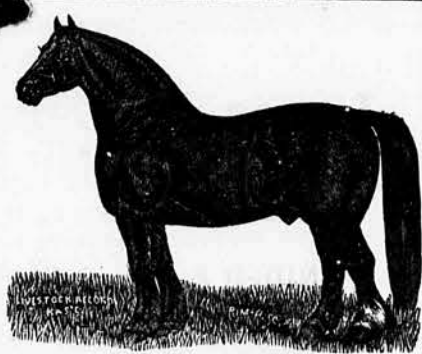
Choice Stallions for sale on easy terms. Write us and mention KANSAS FARMER.

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Importers and Breeders of PERCHERON-NORMAN and CLYDESDALE HORSES. Sixty head just received from Europe. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.



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IMPROVED POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Choice Pigs for Sale.

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

Registered Poland-Chinas.

\$12.50 for strictly first-class Pigs. My breeding stock are very large, fine animals and represent some of the MOST POPULAR FAMILIES.

I can sell as good stock and as well pedigreed as any one. I solicit your correspondence. J. M. SMITH, Globe, Douglas Co., Kas.

RARE BARGAINS

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

EASTERN KANSAS HERD OF POLAND-CHINA HOGS.



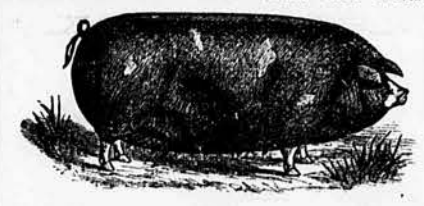
Perry D. 5551 and White Bar 5117 at head of herd. Among the sows are Milla 6666 (O. R.), sired by Struber's Cor 6119; Fancy Gem 12448, sired by Gem's U. S. 2501; three sows bred by B. F. Dorsey & Sons, sired by St. Louis King 1993; six sows sired by Cook's U. S. 3349. Choice pigs for sale at prices to suit the times. Inspection invited. Recorded in O. P.-O. Record. Stock all healthy. J. A. DAVIDSON, Richmond, Franklin Co., Kas.

THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS



As produced and bred by A. C. MOORE & SONS, Canton, Ill. The best hog in the world. We have made a specialty of this breed for 28 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.-O. 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.

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 2659, Ottawa King 2886 (the champion hogs of Franklin county), and Buckeye Boy 24219, 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. My herd has never had any disease. Stock all eligible or recorded in Central Record. Please call and see stock, or write and give description of what you want. Inquiries promptly answered. Farm, three miles southeast of Ottawa, Kas.



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

SELECT HERD OF BERKSHIRE SWINE.

Representatives of the best families and prize-winning strains in the United States. Noted for size, early maturity, and quiet, docile dispositions. BRITISH CHAMPION II, at head of herd, has no superior. All breeders registered. Prices reasonable. G. W. BERRY, (Box 14), Topeka, Kas.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.



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

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES!

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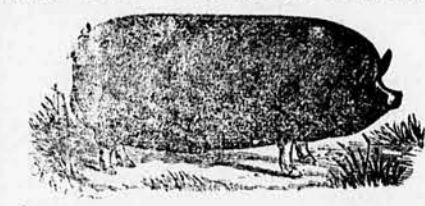
JOHN B. THOMPSON,

At "MAPLE GROVE," one mile northwest of PLATTSBURG, MO.

The imported boar, SHELTON 14518, stands at head of herd. Weight at eighteen months of age, nearly 800 pounds, and secured at a cost of \$300. He is one of the grandest show boars in America to-day, having never been beaten in his class in the show ring. He won in 1885, five first prizes in England and six first in Canada and the United States. My herd is not the largest, but it is one of the best in the country. Have for sale, at all times, first class stock of all ages. If you cannot visit me, write for what you want, and receive by return mail, price and my illustrated catalogue free. Say where you saw this advertisement.

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Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



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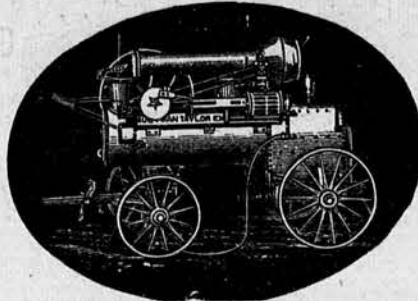
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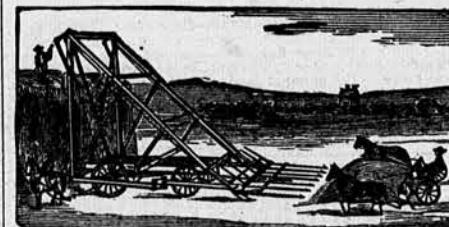
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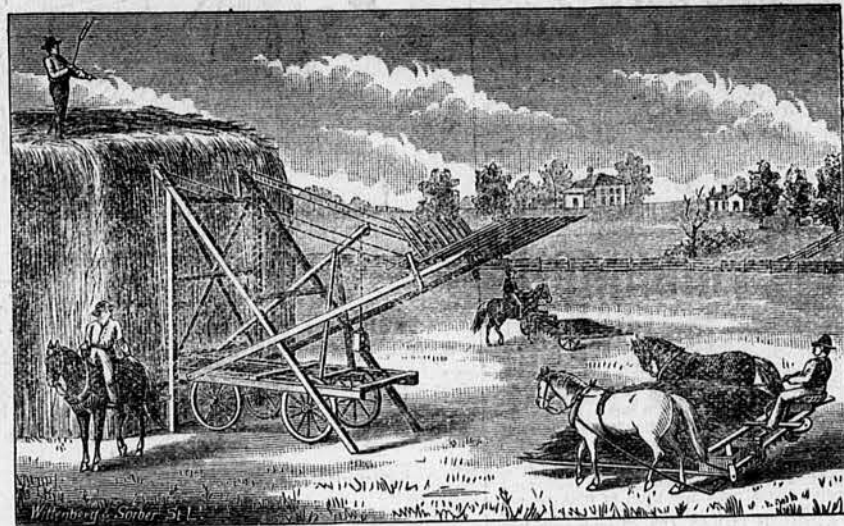
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