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MORE CROP REPORTS.

The following crop reports were not received at this office in time for last week's paper. They will be of some interest even now.

Barton.—Early spring, good enough; later, too dry. In latter part of June, better. Latter part of July, some good rains, and in August the heaviest we ever had—damaged much wheat. Corn is coming out well, the earliest was hurt some with drouth but recovered some; the latest is now suffering. Pastures, very good; water more abundant than usual. Prairie grass a little short and thin for cutting; millet and Hungarian badly damaged, but little will be cut; tame grasses good. Ground very hard and dry now; a good share was plowed while wet, and is in good shape if we have rain. Wheat seeding has not commenced yet; too dry, but looks like rain. Will be about the same as last year sown, if favorable. Potatoes are very good, rather above the average. Sweet potatoes quite promising, but a trifle late. Apples, very few.

Decatur.—March, wet and stormy; April, cool and little rain; May, mostly good growing weather; three weeks dry in June; four weeks in July; very dry now. Corn, good, and will be above the average. Pastures are in fine condition, the greenest I ever knew at this time of the year. Millet and Hungarian are a good crop; native grass not as good as last year. Ground, rather dry at present. Not much wheat being sown. Potatoes, not a large yield, but of good quality. Sweet potatoes, good. No apple trees in bearing.

Elk.—The fore part of the season was very favorable; a drouth set in in June and lasted through the greater part of July; since August 1st we have had plenty of rain. Corn has been seriously injured by the drouth. I estimate the damage at from 25 to 40 per cent. Pastures are in good condition on account of late rains. Millet was badly injured by the drouth; native prairie grass has also been much shortened. Ground is in good condition. But little wheat is raised in this county; the ground is in good condition for seeding, and the crop will be put in in good shape. The potato crop is good; sweet potatoes about same as Irish. A large crop of apples.

Johnson.—Most serious drouth for eighteen years. Corn, less than half crop. Pastures very light, nearly exhausted. Timothy and clover suffering; millet and Hungarian, light. Ground very dry; can not plow. Wheat seeding, none, too dry. Potatoes, early crop very good; late, not favorable. Sweet potatoes, good, early planting. Apples, dropping, suffering and scorching on the trees.

Montgomery.—Fore part of season very good, but latter part of July a dry time came on which lasted five weeks in a very critical time. Corn in some fields a failure, in others, half a crop. Dry and hot weather scalded the tassel and much of it did not make any ears at all, but very early and some late corn came out fair for half crop. Pastures dried up at fore part of season, but now in fine condition. Tame grass and prairie grass made small yield, less than half, but a second crop can be cut better than first. Very little good millet. Ground, generally clean; seasonable rains now, and ground will be in good shape for seeding. No wheat seeding done yet, but plowing about all done. Potatoes better than usual, and will make a fair yield. Sweet potatoes

coming on well now. Apples, less than half crop. A heavy wind blew off half the apples when small.

Osborne.—Dry until June 15; light rains then; dry and hot until the first of August; then heavy rains; since middle of August, dry and hot. Corn damaged by present drouth and bugs; late corn very light; moderately early corn, fair crop, some good. Pastures, drying up and short. Millet a failure; sorghum, partial crop; some grasses alive, but drying up. Ground, very dry—too dry to plow or sow; early sown rye has been eaten by the bugs. Wheat seeding, none sown yet, too dry and hot. Ground mostly plowed, but seeding will be later than usual. Potatoes, half crop. Sweet potatoes, fair crop. Apples, very light crop.

Pawnee.—Season very dry, no rain for three or four weeks; chinch bugs very plentiful in some places. Has been extremely hot, no winds to speak of. Corn, mostly good, some fields very heavy; some few injured by drouth. Listing is generally preferred, especially on sandy land; later corn is the best; a great deal is being cut up. Pastures have been very good all the season. Grass is lighter than usual. A good deal has been injured by chinch bugs. Ground is getting very dry, no plowing being done. No wheat has been sown and but very little rye; most farmers will wait for rain. Less wheat will be sown than last fall. Potatoes, good in most places, especially on low lands. Sweet potatoes generally good, but few planted. Apples, none to speak of.

Riley.—Has been rather dry; have had no general rains in the county; what we had were local showers. Corn is hardly an average crop, will vary from five to fifty bushels per acre, probably average about twenty. Pastures are badly dried up within the past few weeks. Grasses but little sown in the county; what was, is damaged by chinch bugs. Ground very dry and baked; rain needed. Wheat seeding has not commenced; are deferring on account of the chinch bug and the dry weather. Early potatoes were very good; the late ones are hardly an average crop. Sweet potatoes promise an average yield. Apples, a medium crop, but fair size and good quality.

Rooks.—Weather dry with an occasional shower, which has generally come just in time to save the crops. Considering the small amount of rain the season has been a good one. The early corn will be very fair in bulk, but not matured as well as it would have been if the chinch bugs had let it alone. Late corn badly damaged by the bugs. Pastures have been good in this locality. Millet was damaged by the bugs; the early was a fair crop, but the late sown has almost been destroyed. Wild grasses good. The ground is in good plowing condition when free from weeds. Cannot plow when weedy. No wheat sown in this locality, farmers will not sow until late in the season, so as to escape the ravages of the bugs. Potatoes are a good fair crop of good size. Sweet Potatoes, below the average crop.

Rush.—Weather very warm during this month—from 95 to 108 deg.; have had plenty of rain the fore part of this month, rather dry just now, although nothing suffering yet. Corn is all good, except that planted very late; will be somewhat damaged by chinch-bugs. Pastures good; cattle doing well. Early millet good; late, damaged by chinch bugs. Ground has been in good con-

dition for plowing, which is about finished for fall seeding. Wheat seeding has not commenced yet. Potatoes are plenty and nice, and are selling at 50 cents per bushel. Sweet potatoes will be a good crop. No apple trees large enough to bear yet.

Weather Predictions for the Fall and Winter.

Professor Blake's paper, *The Future*, is copyrighted, but we have his permission to copy the following from his September issue, the same being "predictions from September 1st, 1886, to April 1st, 1887:"

But while the rule will be a general drouth till October, yet it might almost be said that the drouth will begin to terminate the last of August, as several local storms will then occur. But they will not be general rains, and in some places the drouth will be more severe in September than in any other month, though after about the middle of the month the storms will grow more extensive till the first of October. Neither frosts nor drouth will hurt corn much in September, as "it is hard killing a dead lion," and King Corn will be a corpse in most places before the 1st of September. At first, I estimated the damage to the corn crop at 40 per cent., but it now looks as though it will exceed that.

October will produce very fair weather, with considerable rain and some severe storms; but in a portion of the country the drouth will continue till about the end of October. It will be rather warmer than the average in most of the country, though there will be some cool spells.

November will be a stormy month, though the storms will be mixed with a fair amount of pleasant fall weather. There will be plenty of rain in most places, and excessive in some places, with cold snaps and severe frosts.

While December may start in cold, yet it will not last, as it will be warmer than November till about the 20th, when winter will set in in dead earnest with a blizzard. While it will not be very wet in the Northwest, yet there will be a large amount of rain with floods South and East before the blizzard starts. I do not, however, think this first blizzard will be quite as severe as that of last January.

After about the 20th of December, 1886, winter will continue with unabated and increasing fury till April, 1887. But it does not necessarily follow that each day will be colder than the preceding day. There will be several mild spells with rain in the south, but there will be nothing that could be called a "thaw" during the entire winter, after December 20th.

February will be colder than January, and while March will not be quite so cold as February, yet it will be a cold, stormy month.

There will be considerable snow with numerous severe snow blockades in the North and much rain in the South during winter; but the snow will not be evenly distributed, and some places will not have enough snow to protect the winter wheat, or to make good logging, though these places will be exceptions after winter is fairly started. This long, cold winter, following the present drouth, will cause a great deal of suffering to the poor; but by having such timely notice of the coming winter's severity most people can prepare fuel, food, clothing and shelter in time to avoid much suffering, and

it is the part of the rich and intelligent to care for those less highly favored.

A large number of subscribers write that they are now feeding stock on account of pastures being dried up. While there will be rain enough to make good fall feed in some localities, yet the stormy weather in November will in many places put an end to pasturing and necessitate early feeding.

Add to this the fact that stock will enter winter in poor condition on account of short grass this summer, and it will be seen that it will take a large amount of feed to keep stock through the long and severe winter; hence farmers should save all the feed they can, as it will all be wanted before grass grows next spring. The corn crop is short and so much will be needed for feed this winter, in addition to the fact that much will be used for fuel during the worst weather, that but very little corn will be on hand next summer—probably not enough to keep hogs and horses till corn grows again.

An Unruly Well.

A dispatch was received a few days ago from the Mayor of Bell Plaine, Iowa, which stated that an artesian well, four inches in diameter, burst at that place when the depth of 180 feet had been reached in boring, and instantly a volume of water was forced into the air to the distance of several hundred feet. This gradually increased in size and volume until a stream of water fully sixteen inches in diameter was formed, and the upward force of this stream is equal to the power of powder or dynamite. The water in huge volume is spouting high in the air, and the supply seems inexhaustible.

The water, having no regular channel to follow, spread about in the town and in low places rapidly. Finding it impossible to divert this damaging flood, an attempt was made to insert sixteen-inch boiler-iron tubes into the well, but these were instantly blown out and forced high in the air. Finding this plan useless, the terrified people then attempted to fill up the huge aperture. Fifteen carloads of stone were emptied into the well, but these were instantly blown out and forced upward as though propelled by the force of a bursting magazine of giant powder. Bags of sand were then hastily constructed and cast into the well, but these, too, were hurled into the air by the tremendous force of the spouting water.

Nothing could be done but to let the water flow. Two streams were soon formed, washing out channels for their way, and at last accounts they were running as fast as at first.

Honors at Home and Abroad.

The Whitman Continuous Hay and Straw Press was awarded the first prize silver medal at the New England Fair (Bangor, Me.) this week; also first prize at the late International Rural Fair, Buenos Ayres, South America. This, in addition to the Great World's Fair, and many others, should be very gratifying to the Whitman Agricultural Company, of St. Louis, Mo., who will furnish any information desired.

Family Tickets.

One dollar will buy a family ticket to the fair to be held at Topeka, September 28th to October 1st, 1886, if purchased before September 15th; after that date the price will be \$1.50. Save 50 cents, and buy your tickets before September 15th, 1886.

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.
September 23—A. M. Strade, Short-horns, Parsons, Kas.
October 14—A. H. Lackey & Son, Short-horns, Pea body, Kas.
Tuesday and Wednesday of next Kansas City Fat Stock Show, Inter State Breeders' Association, Short-horns.

Mutton Merinos--The Black-Top Sheep--Better Mutton and Wool.

It is no wonder with me that Merino sheep fill so important a part in the sheep husbandry of the country. Now and then—rarely, however—some one has praise for them; but although the coarse-wools are much vaunted, the Merinos take the lead in numbers, ten to one, and no doubt they will always exceed the others. To one who has kept both kinds the reasons are obvious. The Merinos will not only live, but do very well, under conditions where the open-wooled sheep would die. They seem almost to defy the storms and cold. The income from one sheep is not so much; but three, if not four, can be kept on the same amount of food which would be required to support two of the larger breeds. When this fact is taken into the account, the difference in the returns is not so great. American breeders should take hold of the problem and help to decide if the mutton qualities of the Merino cannot be improved. A real mutton Merino would be an ideal sheep, because it would be one which would be adapted to almost all parts of the country. Where vegetation is sparse sheep of this kind would deteriorate to a certain degree, unless extra food was supplied. The same is true of any large-growing breed of animals. Even Short-horns, when the pasturage is poor, will soon run down and become dwarfed, in spite of their propensity to rapid and large growth. The meanest-looking cattle I ever saw were some of these degenerated Short-horns. They had the expansive frames without the muscle and fat, and were not much more than living skeletons.

There has been no extended effort towards increasing the size of the bodies of the Merinos, as the efforts of Merino breeders have been more in the direction of securing heavy fleeces. Their success shows what skill may accomplish. In Washington county, Pa., for some years an effort has been made to increase the size also. A family of sheep were selected and named "Black-Top Merinos," and an association of the best breeders has been formed to improve them both in body and fleece; in the latter respect not so much for weight as for quality. Individuals have also undertaken the same work, in different localities, to a small extent; but these Pennsylvania men have laid a broader foundation by a community effort and are succeeding right well. They have already issued a herd book which does them great credit. There is no doubt that the character of the mutton of these sheep will also be improved, as the same law of improvement will apply with these as with all other animals. The famous South-downs were not once the desirable mutton sheep they are now, and the Leicester, the breed made by Mr. Bakewell, which for many years was called after his name, was built up from a much poorer foundation than the improved stock. Not only was the quality and the flesh changed and improved, but the fleece was also made much better. There is no impossibility about the improvement of the Merinos. The food has always a great deal to do with the character of the meat, and this law can be applied to the Merinos as well as to others.

A few years ago I started to breed a

small flock of mutton Merinos from selected stock, and each year I am trying to show an advance towards larger bodies and more rapid growth. The enterprise involves care, selection and the application of the best principles in breeding. There must be established in them a constitutional aptitude for rapid growth, which is the opposite from the natural character of Merino, which is the slowest growing sheep of all breeds. It is natural that the meat of these sheep should be dry and lacking in flavor when grown, as Merinos are usually reared on scanty pastures. I found that these sheep respond quickly to extra care, and that the quality of the mutton can be very much improved by feeding them roots and oil meal, which have helped so materially to improve the English breeds. The animals with gummy wool should be avoided in the experiment as well as those with wrinkles, and those only should be selected which, like the Black-Top family, have white oil. These sheep do not have the rank smell of those with the yellow yolk, and their vitality is not drawn upon so much to furnish the yolk; neither do they secrete so much. They do not, therefore, coat the exterior of their fleeces with the dried oil, and consequently their wool is not so harsh and matted together. It is a longer staple, softer and more desirable.—F. D. Curtis, in *Rural New Yorker*.

To Get Rid of Lice on Cattle.

This is from a Vermont farmer:

I frequently see it recommended in the agricultural papers, to put wood ashes on cattle to kill the lice on them, or to prevent the lice getting on them. If those who advocate the use of ashes for that purpose had ever used them in that way, I think they would not do it again, or recommend others to do it. Years ago I tried an application of ashes on my cattle to kill lice. The result was, that it did not kill the lice, but on every one of the cattle on which I put them on their backs, it took the hair off, and in some places the skin, too, and on some of them left scars, on which the hair never grew afterwards. I once bought a yoke of oxen in the winter, on which ashes had been used for killing lice. In the spring, when they began to shed their coats, the hair came off in large patches, and in places the hair was matted together on their backs, and stuck to the skin, so that when the hair came off the skin came off with it, leaving scars that always showed after that. The effect of using ashes in this way is, that when the cattle get wet by being out in storms, the ashes and water form a lye which acts on the skin and causes the results mentioned. If the cattle were kept dry until the ashes were cleaned off of them, they might not injure them, but I should prefer not to use them at all.

It has also been recommended to furnish fowls that were kept confined with dry ashes to dust themselves in, yet I have never seen fowls use ashes in that way, yet they will use nearly all kinds of dry dirt for that purpose. As that is the only way that fowls have to rid themselves of lice, they should have at all times dry dirt to dust themselves when kept confined. The best thing to kill lice on cattle that I have ever used is tobacco smoke. To use this, a hand bellows and blow pipe are necessary. The next thing I prefer is yellow snuff. This can be applied at any time when the hair is dry. Take some of the snuff between the thumb and fingers, and rub it into the hair on all parts of the body where lice are found, and a few applications will kill them. Cattle should be frequently examined when confined in the winter, and on the first appearance

of lice on them, some safe remedy applied to remove them, for no animal will thrive or do well when infested with lice.

Handling Heifers.

We agree with the *Farmer's Review* that calves, like colts, should early become accustomed to look upon man as master. The word master, however, although generally used and precise in its meaning, conveys to the mind the idea of one who rules by greater power or strength. A bully in a school is master of the small boys because he can lick them all. A man should not be master of his cattle in this sense of the word, but by his superior brain power rather than muscle. He who wins the confidence of his cattle makes friends. It is even said that they love him, but this is necessarily an erroneous idea, as cattle draw to man by the instinct which tells them that by him they will be fed, watered and protected. It is confidence that must be gained in handling colts or cattle, not love; hence from the start nothing should be done which shall tend to raise up a barrier of fear between the animal and its protector. Trouble frequently commences when calves have to be fed by hand. The hired man starts out with a pail and a club, enters the calf pasture or pen, and allows but one calf to drink, the rest being kept back by sundry whacks on the head from the club. This is a pretty way to establish confidence! The hired man is not to blame, for he has no other alternative. Provide a row of stanchions, place on one side of them a number of little troughs, fill them with milk, then see how quickly the calves will "come to the scratch" without punishment. There is nothing like a reward for good behavior, in establishing proper discipline and confidence among cattle, and when that reward takes the shape of food, which eventually remunerates the giver at the expense of the recipient, so much the better. A dog is not taught to fetch things for his master by the discipline of severe punishment. He is taught that when the command is obeyed a reward will follow, and soon, confidence being established, the commands are obeyed without any reward. Food can scarcely be termed a reward in cattle management, but it can be used as an incentive to proper behavior. When heifers are first taken up from pasture, there is frequently much trouble experienced in making them stand quiet while being tied. In this case a little bran placed in the food troughs—one handful in each—acts as an incentive or attraction to the animals. They forget all about the band or stanchion in the enjoyment of the food, and speedily learn to take their respective places whether the food is there or not. When cattle have to be tied in stables some care should be taken in the arrangement of the order in which they stand. Years ago when work oxen were more commonly used than in these days of improved horses, the "off-ox" entered first, the "nigh-ox" second, then the "boss cow," and so on until the end stall at the door was reached. Here stood the weakling of the herd; the much-snubbed and constantly-tortured yearling, which had thus a chance, being untied first, to get out of the building before its older and stronger companions. Even in these modern times it is well to place cows at one end of a row of stalls, followed by the heifers, the latter to enter last and leave first. In teaching heifers to stand quiet while being tied in their respective stalls, remember that a little bran will sooner and more easily bring about the desired results than a large amount of tail-twisting and rib-whacking.

Stock Notes.

Horses may be wintered economically and yet wintered well. Their condition next spring will not depend so much upon how much they were fed this winter as it will upon the manner in which they received their feed and the attention they receive.

It has transpired that Jersey steers make the finest work animals of the cattle breed save Devons, and they are fully equal to the latter. They are kindly disposed, quick, intelligent and very superior to others in the plow or wagon. They have been used as mowers, and perform admirably. They grow to good size, and make excellent beef.

Any one who has paid particular attention to the flock industry cannot have failed to notice the greatly-improved condition of the sheep this fall over last fall. This speaks well for the outlook the coming winter, and as this stock enters the winter in good condition, it will likely pass through in much better condition, and the losses of last winter can be avoided to a great extent.

It is well known, by those having experience in the feeding of sheep, that Merinos will not feed well nor fatten properly under three or three and a half years old, and this point should be kept in mind in selecting a flock for feeding the coming winter. Attempting to fatten out younger sheep of this breed is likely to lead to disappointment and to loss, not only of the grain, but in injury to the stock.

The colts and young growing horses should have an open shed where they have their feed and protection from the storms, and plenty of fresh water in a dry lot, where they can daily take exercise at their own sweet will. This will be found better than confining them in a stable, as their freedom to exercise will keep up their appetites, prevent constipation, harden their muscular system, and thus lessen their liability to disease.

In a book of stable maxims appears the following very sensible advice: "When a horse shows signs of being very unwell, do not try remedies which you half understand for an illness you cannot determine. Send at once for the nearest veterinary surgeon." How many fine animals are ruined by a disposition on the part of owners to try all manner of nostrums for ailments not understood, rather than go at once for the most competent assistance within reach!

As to the proper age for castrating colts Dr. Liautard says that a period between eighteen months and two years is generally preferred for horses, though according to authors even a much earlier date may be chosen, some English veterinarians being accustomed to operate at as early a date as ten days from birth. It is immaterial, however, at what precise time the operation may be performed, since it is a conceded point that the earlier it is done the better.

As a rule it is not safe to make many experiments in crossing different types of sheep to see what can be done towards improving the offspring. To improve any kind of farm animals, and to fix their chief characteristics, it is necessary to cross only animals of similar types, characteristics and blood lines. In no other way can true breeding be obtained, and the character of the flock be kept up. When animals of different types are crossed the offspring is likely to partake of the character of neither of the parents, but to be a mongrel in every sense of the word.

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

The Busy Bee.

Systems of Bee Management, Etc.

On page 491, Mr. D. L. Shapley says: "If each one who writes for the *Bee Journal* would give a carefully prepared statement as to how he manages bees, both during summer and winter, I think it would help any one just starting in the business, and also old bee-keepers, for the methods used in one locality might prove destructive in another. I think this would give information so that one could tell what would be best in that locality in which he might wish to start an apiary."

I think that Mr. S. expresses a good idea in the above. It is a leader in the right direction. We all have been giving, as best we could, what we have learned during the many years of bee-keeping, but it has been given disconnectedly, as the occasion seemed to require. Sometimes one correspondent would write an article on wintering in one number of the *Bee Journal*, and perhaps his next article would be on the marketing of honey or introduction of queens, and in thus skipping from one subject to another it is almost impossible for the reader to glean from those scattered items a full and correct understanding of the system which the correspondent has adopted.

I have tried to read carefully what prominent apiarists have written, but I must say that I am not able to tell how either of them manage through the whole year. It is true that none may be able to give a complete and correct statement of a whole year's work, as many items may be forgotten, and an item thus overlooked might be of importance to one that would adopt that particular management. Again, circumstances are ever changing; hence what we have occasion to do to day, we may never have occasion to repeat. Furthermore, progressive bee-keepers are constantly learning new and better ways of performing the same operations. Thus it is that after each has given his *modus operandi* as carefully as he is able to do, the reader will be under the necessity of asking many questions, and also many revisional chapters will have to be written for the purpose of giving new thoughts, new discoveries, and the results of experiments. What we learn to-day is not the end of knowledge; it is only a torch that is to shed a light on fields yet unexplored.

If each writer should give a full statement of his management, no one would know more than all the others; and it would be wisdom to study carefully each statement, glean from them all the best points, and then frame a new system; but this means work. No beginner can reasonably expect to be carried into successful bee-keeping "on flowery beds of ease."

MY OWN MANAGEMENT.

It may appear a little queer that I should begin at so unusual a date to give my method of managing my bees through the year; but I have considered the matter very carefully, and have concluded that to begin at any other date would disarrange the whole work. I will commence at about the middle of the basswood honey flow.

If I have nuclei or other colonies that are just starting a plenty of queen cells, then I am all right; but if not, then I unqueen a few strong colonies, and prepare part of the brood combs as per Mr. Alley's plan, for the building of plenty of queen cells. I give brood combs to the old queens, that have been removed, and a few bees, place them on a new stand, and thus form a nuclei with each queen.

Now to proceed with the work of ex-

tracting, as I work my apiary for extracted honey altogether, I have my hives placed in regular rows across the yard, and when I begin extracting, I examine the first colony in the first row, and take each one in regular order in that row, treating the next row in the same manner until every colony in the apiary has been attended to.

When I commence on hive No. 1, I have with me a smoker, a small basket of fuel for the smoker, and a tool made of about ten inches of the pointed end of an old buggy spring, having the point ground round and about as sharp as a common table knife, both edges being hammered or ground to the same sort of an edge for about five inches from the point. By bending this "knife" something like a honey knife, it can be used to clean wax or propolis from any part of the hive, and prevents the hand from striking against it. I can push the wide point of this "hive knife," as I call it, between the hive and the cover, and pry the cover loose without marring the edge of the hive, as I would be liable to do with a sharp, narrow tool.

When the cover is loose, I raise it a little, but not enough to allow bees to run out, then blow in a little smoke, for when bees are busy on basswood they can be quieted with very little smoke. Hold the cover quiet with the hive knife for a few moments, then remove it, and as you hold it in both hands by its opposite edges, bring it down over the hive with a quick jerk, which will throw all adhering bees down upon the combs. With the hive knife scrape off all the brace combs that may have been built in the bee space between the hive cover and the top bars of the frames, and carefully save all the wax thus obtained. I have with me also a wheelbarrow prepared expressly for carrying combs and tools that I use among the bees. This wheelbarrow is indispensable, and yet it is cheaply and simply made.

This honey carriage stands by me as I open the hive, and as I scrape the wax from the hive cover, I sometimes find with that wax a little honey, which should be kept from the bees, so I open the comb box on the carriage, and with a quick motion throw the wax into it; and as there is a four-inch open space below the hanging combs in the comb box, the wax goes down out of the way until it can be cared for.

In a future article I will continue the description of my management, and also tell how and why the combs in the super that I have thus opened are well spread apart; and how, as I examine them from the top bars, or look down between them, I can judge very correctly whether part or all are ready to be taken away. I have a boy to handle the smoke and to assist me by running short errands, while I do the most of the more particular work.—W. H. Stewart, in *American Bee Journal*.

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

Muddy barnyards will cause the milk to fall off. When cows are compelled to stand knee-deep in mud, with their bodies plastered over with it, dirt will find its way into the pail, while additional food will be necessary to supply that lost from cold and exposure.

HAY FEVER—Is a type of catarrh having peculiar symptoms. It is attended by an inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the nostrils, tear-ducts and throat, affecting the lungs. An acrid mucus is secreted, the discharge is accompanied with a burning sensation. There are severe spasms of sneezing, frequent attacks of headache, watery and inflamed eyes. Ely's Cream Balm is a remedy that can be depended upon. Fifty cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. Ely Brothers, Druggists, Owego, New York.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

HORSES.

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

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

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

CATTLE.

FISH CREEK HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE—consisting of the leading families, headed by Sharon Duke of Bat e 24, 6450. Young stock for sale. Also Bronze Turkeys. Visitors cordially invited and welcome. Walter Latimer, proprietor, Garnett, Kas.

OAKWOOD HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE.—All recorded. Choice-bred animals for sale. Prices low. Terms easy. Imported Earl of Gloucester and Air-drie Rose of Sharon 49712 head herd. C. S. Eichholtz, box 1206, Wichita, Kas.

D. W. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Mo., proprietor of

ALTAMAH HERD and breeder of fashionable Short-horns. Straight Rose of Sharon bull at head of herd. Fine show bulls and other stock for sale.

JERSEY CATTLE.—A. J. C. O. 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. Bullens, 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.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SWINE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SHEEP.

MERINO SHEEP.



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

R. HOFFMAN, lock box 808, Wichita, Kas., successor to Fox & Askew, breeder and importer of PURE SPANISH OR AMERICAN MERINO SHEEP. Baby Lord Wool and Young Lord Wool at head of flock. Fine rams and ewes for sale. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

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

IMPROVED REGISTERED MERINO SHEEP, FOLI and 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.

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

REPUBLICAN POULTRY YARDS.

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

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

EUREKA POULTRY YARDS.—L. E. Pixley, Eureka, Kas., breeder of Wyandottes, B. B. E. 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 Rose comb Brown Leghorns, \$1.25 per 13; Valley Falls Poultry Yard, P. O. Box 237, Valley Falls, Kas. J. W. Hile, Prop'r.

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

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

LANGSHANS!

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

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

J. N. THOMPSON

MORAN, ALLEN CO., KANSAS,

Breeder, Dealer in and Shipper of

IMPROVED POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Choice Pigs for Sale.

Pedigreed stock—C. P. C. Record. Correspondence invited. [Mention this paper.]

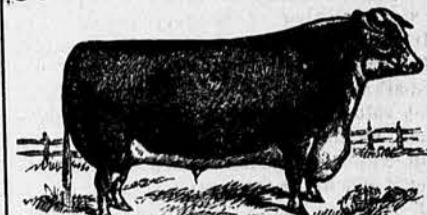
Jersey Cattle.

Fifty Herd Register and Grade Cows and Heifers for sale.

Also several Bulls at low prices.

Address O. F. SEARL, Solomons City, 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.

Correspondence.

The Anderson County Fair.

Special Correspondence KANSAS FARMER

This fair did not open with very auspicious prospects, hence those managing same were not disappointed at the result. Earliness of season for holding a fair and continued dry weather cut a decided prominent figure in causing an unsuccessful exhibition. Anderson county has, with any ordinary season, material with which to make an excellent and creditable fair; but a lack of interest seems to be the prime cause of meager exhibits and slim attendance, rather than that of weather, etc., as so many would like to have it. That is according to my theory, deduced from the exhibits shown by those who did exercise an interest in the matter. With the many breeds and herds of fine cattle, horses, swine, sheep, poultry, etc., within her boundaries, and her finely-developed, fertile and productive farms and grazing lands she certainly can, if the will is there to do, have one of the very best exhibitions each year, and were the opportunity afforded improved every fair would be an advertisement for Anderson county that time itself could not efface.

Several of the departments were quite well filled and were much admired by the different people frequenting the grounds from day to day. Horses, although choice, were meagerly represented, compared with exhibits of former years. In the cattle department, Mr. Walter Latimer, proprietor of the Fish Creek herd of Short-horns, had his beauties in attendance, preparatory to going to other and more profitable fairs. If it were not for him making an annual showing here, before going elsewhere, the cattle exhibits would be *non est*. His exhibit this season consists of the following: Sharon Duke of Bath 2d, 64450, red, calved May 20, 1884, sire 2d Duke of Kent 51119, first dam Sharon Rose of Bath by 14th Duke of Airdrie (41348), tracing to imported Rose of Sharon of the Renick kind; Croppie, r., calved February 2d, 1884, sire Beulah Duke 42875, first dam May Day by Forest Duke 23173, tracing to imported Young Mary; Lady Elizabeth 8th, r., calved May 20th, 1879, sire Airdrie 7th 25500, first dam Lady Elizabeth by Mozark 5976, tracing to imported Lady Elizabeth; Lily Lewis 4th, r., calved December 16th, 1883, sire Poppy's Duke of Airdrie 27470, first dam Lily Lewis by Independence 14542, tracing to imported Young Phyllis; Peeress 3d, r., calved April 10th, 1883, sire 7th Duke of Sharon 43528, first dam Peeress 2d by Duke of Springfield 51325, tracing to imported Young Mary by Jupiter (2170); Cleopatra of Fish Creek, r., calved April 4th, 1883, sire Beulah Duke 42895, first dam Coldbrook Belle by Harvey 26788; Lady Xenophon, r., calved April 5th, 1883, sire Beulah Duke 42895, first dam Madame Elroy by Star Duke 58174, tracing to imported Young Mary; Blooming Heath 6th, r., calved October 10th, 1884, sire Fennel Duke 46070, first dam Blooming Heath 4th by 4th Duke of Hildurst 21506, tracing to imported Bloom; also, one bull calf by Free Trade (Vol. 31), out of Lady Elizabeth 7th; one bull calf by Free Trade (Vol. 31), out of Lady Barney; and one heifer calf, Peeress 5th, sire Free Trade (Vol. 31), out of Peeress 3d. These cattle, above listed, are in the very best of condition, and whoever purposes carrying off blue ribbons where they are shown will of necessity be compelled to sleep with their cattle and get up each morning before the day begins to break, or else get badly left, for Walter is no "tenderfoot" by any means.

The swine department was well represented and choice. Among the exhibitors were J. A. Davidson, W. B. Higdon and J. R. Killough, of Richmond, Franklin county, this State, and they succeeded in capturing a large number of the premiums awarded. Mr. H. G. Farmer, formerly of Cass county, Missouri, but now of Anderson county, did remarkably well, for besides making a large and valuable exhibit in the swine department, winning many choice premiums, he had exhibits in the horse and poultry departments and in the farm products hall, which far exceeded that of any other exhibitor. Almost every variety of farm product was represented by this energetic gentleman. Would that Anderson county had more such, then her fairs would never lag nor fall behind those of her sister counties.

The poultry showing was all that could

have been desired, being much finer and larger than that of any previous year, and all owing to the very elaborate display made by L. E. Pixley, of Eureka, Kas., one of our foremost and decidedly successful poultry fanciers.

Gov. John A. Martin was present during the afternoon of the third day and addressed a very small audience, mostly women, on the topics of the day. The horse-racing attracted the crowd, which seemed to be more preferable than a speech from the Governor; at least it was so manifested here.

HORACE.

Sabetha District Fair.

Kansas Farmer:

The second annual District Fair of Sabetha has come, and it can now be chronicled as an interesting fact of the past. Space and time will not allow me to go into details, no matter how much I would like to do so. The young and plucky Association had many stubborn obstacles to contend with, and conquered bravely in many things. The exceedingly dry season could not dishearten the officers and directors, who started out to win; and so far as I know everything was conducted on honorable principles. Perhaps there was a little too much done to favor the speed ring. The FARMER knows that I take but little stock in fast horses, and less in fast men. The utility is worth little, but the accompanying harm bears an abundant crop. So much for criticism.

The show of cattle, horses and swine was very fine. Col. White's and Governor Glick's Short-horn cattle are beauties; so are John McCoy's colts. Eli Zimmerman's herd of swine are fine for a cholera year; so are Mr. Baker's blooded poultry.

The apple and grape display, and also that of corn, was much better than any had expected for this dry season.

The mechanical department lacked in nothing, in variety or kind.

The art gallery, the ladies' department, the W. C. T. U. and I. W. Evans' piano and organ display, charmed everybody of refined taste. And finally, to cap the climax, I must not fail to mention Prof. Headly's thrilling balloon ascension.

Taken all in all, your correspondent enjoyed this fair very much; even the hard work he undertook to do; but the dust, the dust! He also wishes to acknowledge the kindly courtesies received from the President, Ira F. Collins, and Secretary J. F. Clough.

Sabetha is a thriving young city; whatever her people undertake they carry out. The surrounding country is beautiful and rich, and the inhabitants intelligent and energetic. The Rock Island railroad will soon be in operation from St. Joseph, Mo., through Sabetha, on to Beatrice, Nebraska.

The Sabetha District Fair Association promises to become a permanent and paying institution.

I would like to bring into favorable notice the new invention of A. J. Adamson, a hard-working farmer, near Sabetha. It is called the rolling harrow and pulverizer. It was on exhibition at the fair. It will be more fully described in the near future.

C. H. ISELY.

Sabetha, Kas., September 4.

A New Epidemic.

Kansas Farmer:

There is a season in England, commencing about this time, commonly called the "silly season." This season appears to have commenced here as well. Effects: Marvellous, not to say incredible, tales, ranging from "big gooseberries" to the "sea serpent." Mrs. Sartoris is a case in point. I enclose a cutting from an American paper which is evidently a solution of the cause of the deluge of envy, malice, and all uncharitableness of which, no doubt, Mr. Sartoris, Jr., is an amused subject. I say amused, for his position fully entitles him to regard with amusement all this snarling. By the manner in which Mr. Sartoris, Sr., is alluded to, one might suppose he kept a street stall for the sale of apples, peanuts, etc., instead of being a late member of Parliament for an important county. This position in England requires superior education, gentle manners, and large property. Scalawag professional politicians are almost unknown in Great Britain, and if found are returned by towns and not by counties. Happily for that country, politics are not used simply as a means of acquiring money; the honor and position

of being a member of Parliament produce men who serve their country without salary or bribes.

As the late President Grant was a man of strong common sense, it is incredible that he said anything half as silly as reported even at this season. I am quite aware that neither of the Messrs. Sartoris are engaged in that celestial occupation, ye!e!t, a dry goods merchant—in plain English, a linen draper. "Society" in England does not begin to reckon with store-keepers. Retail traders are not there styled "merchants" (only wholesale men receiving that appellation), retailers belonging to the lower middle-class. "Professional men," that is, ordinary members of the learned professions, are of the upper middle class, and constitute the bulk of the first grade of the ladder of "society." The Sartoris family are some steps above that, and as far as social position goes, Miss Grant made an excellent match.

A Mr. Davis, I think, had an article a week or two since in which he must needs have a fling at a British "Lord," as he called him, and a correspondent last week follows suit. The effects of the "silly season," no doubt, for Mr. Scully is simply an Irish gentleman, and no more a "Lord" than Mr. Davis. May I suggest as a subject for correspondents of his kidney "The serious state of the society and the turpitude of the aristocrats on the other side of the moon?" He would know nearly as much of the subject as he does of England and her people, and there would be the additional advantage that his information would equal that of others at the least.

In conclusion, I will just mention the belief the average citizen religiously holds, if he believes nothing else, viz.: that most English folk drop and otherwise maltreat the letter H. There is a set even who boast of their big English friends (of the Lord class, of course), and relate little anecdotes of said "Lordlings," the joke always turning on the abuse of poor letter H, with frequent "blasted's" thrown in. Need I add that these charming peculiarities are strictly confined to the poorly-educated and vulgar classes of English? The odd part of the business is, that the intense vulgarity of the manners excites no comment, only the poor letter H maltreatment.

A NATURALIZED CITIZEN.

Lewis Roesch, Fredonia, N. Y., is perhaps one of the best-known nurserymen in this country as a specialist. He advertises elsewhere in this paper 850,000 grape vines of one hundred different varieties, which fact will interest many Western growers.

Strawberry plants should be set out in early spring or in August, in both cases the object being to derive the advantages of the early and late rains. The plants should be set one foot apart, in rows three feet apart, and should not be allowed to fruit or run the first year.

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.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says the pods of the small Lima bean—also called the sieva, siha and butter-bean—will kill hogs, not from any poison in them, but there is a sharp point to the pod, almost like a thorn, which punctures the stomach and causes death.

Mr. Low, the General Solicitor of the Rock Island interests in Kansas, told a *Chicago Times* reporter, a few days ago, that the general offices in this State will employ one hundred and fifty men, and that they will undoubtedly be located in Topeka. This is out of deference to the feeling of Kansas citizens that the river should not control State affairs. He remarks that the new Rock Island is to be a Kansas road, and will be run with reference to the convenience of Kansas people and its own profit. A State law prevents the general offices remaining at St. Joseph, or there they would be placed.

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

Special Fair Notes.

The fourth annual exhibition of the Cowley County Fair and Driving Park Association, held at Winfield, Kas., last week, proved successful, in fact, better than had been anticipated by the most sanguine members of the organization, for every department was replete as could be with the choicest of Cowley county's productions, both from nature and by art. I doubt whether any other place in the State can make as mammoth a showing in farm products as shown at this exhibition. The fruit display was truly surprisingly choice and each variety very large, and the streamer overhanging same with the following thereon was fully appreciated by all—"What a fine country this would be if we could only grow fruit." The same language slightly changed would also apply to the corn, for never in the history of Kansas was such a showing of corn made at any fair as here this season, and that, too, of immense size, well developed, weighty and matured ears. No wonder that people open their eyes in wonder and stand back amazed when confronted with such grand exhibits of a drouthy year.

"Kansas against the world" is an expression often heard as one passes through a crowd of late arrivals to our State; and it is true, for no other State or country has gone through with as many difficult trials and come off conqueror above them all as Kansas, and well she may, for she deserves the high position so manfully and honorably earned.

Parties contemplating a change of location can learn of something to their interest by writing to S. B. Hynes, General Passenger Agent of the Southern Kansas railroad, at Lawrence, Kas., as he has descriptive papers of Cowley and other counties through which their railway passes, telling correctly all about the prolificness of this section of our prosperous State.

Jacob Weidlein, of Peabody, Kas., had on exhibition at this fair a draft of choice white faces from his herd of Hereford cattle, and was successful in procuring five first premiums. The herd is headed by Vincent 16691, a remarkably fine animal.

Henry Blakesley, of Peabody, Kas., was on hand, too, with his elegant Short-horn cattle, and made a good showing, capturing one first and two second premiums, and sweepstakes on bull of any age, his name being Royal Champion No. 53715, calved November 17th, 1881, and got by 3d Royal Ravenswood 40*25, out of Charming Rose 2d, by Monarch 14941, 2d imported Charming Rose, by Garibaldi 17919.

Walter Latimer, of Garnett, Kas., the champion Short-horn man of the West, had a goodly number of his Short-horn cattle here, and, of course, took away with him the best awards, getting three first and three second premiums, besides the award of \$40 on choicest herd.

Josiah Thompson received sweepstakes premium on thoroughbred cow any age.

In the Holstein cattle exhibit, C. F. Stone, of Peabody, Kas., captured seven first and two second premiums, also sweepstakes on cow any age or blood with three of her offspring. While here Mr. S. sold a fine Holstein cow to a party in Winfield, at once showing that people are wanting cattle of this kind for the fine features they combine.

In the swine department, Isaac Wood and E. W. Tilton, of Oxford, T. A. Hubbard and M. B. Keagy, of Wellington, and W. C. Hayden each made fine exhibits. On Poland-Chinas, Isaac Wood got three first, four second, and sweepstakes on boar any age or blood. T. A. Hubbard received six first, three second, and sweepstakes on sow any age or blood. On Berkshires, M. B. Keagy captured five first and three second premiums. T. A. Hubbard took four first and four second premiums. Mr. H. also got two premiums on grades and crosses.

Mr. C. F. Stone, of Peabody, carried off the palm on sheep, getting five first, five second, and two sweepstakes. He handles none but Merinos, an excellent sheep for producing superior wool and choice mutton.

The poultry exhibit was largely augmented by the display of L. E. Pixley, of Eureka, who also took a good share of the awards.

COLONIES—Families or persons wanting to start "on ground floor" with new town and live colony, are invited to come to Tribune, Greeley county, Kansas. Free, rich farms near. Don't wait a day. Address H. C. Finch

Inquiries Answered.

THOSE PARDONS.—We regret exceedingly that we are not yet able to present the promised pardon record. We can get it only through the assistants at the Governor's office, and they have been so much engaged in regular official duties that they have not yet found time to search for the pardon cases. It must be remembered that no separate pardon record was kept, so the papers of a two years' term of Governor must be overhauled. It is a laborious undertaking, and there is only one clerk to do it.

ENLARGED JOINT.—Our yearling colt was kicked on the ankle joint of the hind leg last winter, and we used simple remedies to allay the inflammation without success. The joint at present is very much enlarged and quite hard. Please state in your paper what would be best to put on it, and oblige.

—The best thing to do in the beginning of a case like that, is to bathe the affected part frequently with cold water, and rub it gently downward with the hand. But your case has gone beyond that. We do not care to prescribe a remedy without an examination, but would advise that you ask your druggist to prepare a liniment to be applied in reducing the swelling. If that fails, and if you have no veterinary surgeon near, let your family physician look at it and follow his advice.

WORMS IN LAMBS.—I am at a loss for a remedy for tape worm or paper skin in lambs. I have looked over old FARMERS, but fail to find what I want. Can you or your V. S. give us a remedy. Some of my lambs are droopy now; two have died.

—Use the following for the sick animals: 2 oz. linseed oil; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. oil of turpentine. Use as a drench once a day for three days. If that does not prove effectual, use this: 1 dram powdered drench nut; 20 drops oil of small fern. Give in molasses and water, and follow next day with a purgative—salts or molasses and oil. Feed the well animals a mixture of the following: $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. common salt; 1 lb. sulphate of magnesia; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. sulphate of iron; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. powdered gentian. This is enough for a hundred sheep, given in ground feed. This is a preventive remedy.

SORE MOUTH, PROBABLY.—Early in spring I saw in my corral a large pile of grass about half chewed, for several days. I wondered what could have put it there. I watched very close, and finally noticed a cow chewing very rapidly; in a few moments I saw something fall from her mouth that looked as follows: a ball of grass about as large as a goose egg, (something the shape of one also), about one half chewed, the other, coarse grass. In about two weeks she stopped that sort of sport, and in about one week or more she began again. Is there any remedy for such a case or not? If there is, please give it in the same issue as this, if possible.

—The case will require a professional examination if it is not well enough by the time this is read. It is probably a sore on the inside of the mouth, some irritating substance like a wheat or rye beard under the tongue, or it may be a sore tooth. Let some one who understands the anatomy of a cow's mouth, examine this one.

SILLO.—It is a fact that almost every year there is a heavy crop of purslane, and this year is not an exception, especially in the lots where early potatoes grew. Can it be utilized by putting it in silos for winter use? I have thought some of trying it in a small way, but do not know how to make the pit or silo. If you know how the silo is made, will you do me the favor to tell by letter as soon as convenient? I have a clay bank about eight feet high. I think of digging down about six feet and walling up the front with stone. Would this do? If not, how? How should the door be made so as to get the purslane out in the winter? The above and all other information in regard to it will be thankfully appreciated.

—A silo may be made in different ways. There are two things to be remembered, drainage and exclusion of air. The first silos were made like walled and cemented cellars, then wooden vats were made, simply tight boxes, and now ensilage is made by simply packing the stuff to be preserved on top of the ground in a manner that it can be pressed evenly, and pressed hard enough to prevent air from passing through; in all cases it must be pressed. You can make a pit in your clay bank, as you suggest, making a door-way in the wall, and make a heavy, tight door, extending to the floor of the silo. Make the walls perpendicular, all of them, so that when the pit or silo is filled with the fodder it can be weighted and tightly pressed. Straw may be laid over the stuff, and boards placed on it, kept in place by cross pieces, and the weight, stones, earth, or any other very

heavy substance put on. The pressure must be evenly distributed. The ensilage can be cut and taken out at the door. It may be cut just like hay. As to purslane, we do not know. A trial might be made on a small scale. There would be no considerable loss. We suppose, however, that the quantity of it which could be obtained on any one farm would be hardly worth preserving. N. B.—We again request our friends not to ask us to answer their questions by letter except only in cases of emergency. Our time is all occupied in office work.

Gossip About Stock.

R. E. Lawrence, of "Maplewood Farm," Wichita, Kansas, offers for sale one hundred high-grade cattle. Parties wanting to make a good investment should read his ad. on the last page of this paper, and write him at once.

Under date of September 3, L. A. Knapp, of Dover, Kansas, writes that dry weather still continues with an occasional local shower. Some complaint in that vicinity of calves and yearlings dying of black-leg. He states that his herd of Short-horns now numbering over thirty head in good condition. Many farmers are short of stock water.

In last week's *Breeder's Gazette*, a London correspondent refers to a large shipment of Red Polled cattle from England, for Sexton & Offord, of Topeka, and W. D. Warren, of Maple Hill, Kas. The shipment includes the bull Peter Piper (717), the biggest known bull of this breed. This bull is five years old, weighs 2,755 pounds, stands 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, is 99 inches long and girths 104 inches.

Our representative at the fair at St. Joseph, Mo., reports that their eighth annual exposition was a success, and every department of the fair had a creditable exhibit. The show of live stock was large and competition close. Kansas breeders made a very representative showing and consequently won most of the important premiums. In the Hereford class, Shockey & Gibb, of Lawrence, won the grand sweepstakes with their famous bull Beau Royal; the class premiums divided between J. S. Hawes, Colony; L. Scott, Leavenworth; W. Morgan & Son, Irving, and Shockey & Gibb. J. S. Goodwin, Beloit, captured the principal premiums in the Aberdeen Angus class. Col. W. S. White, the Short-horn breeder, of Sabetha, Kas., winning the grand herd sweepstakes, with thirteen herds of cattle competing. C. E. Saylor & Son, Morrill, Kas., divided the Holstein-Friesian and the butter prizes with W. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo. There was strong competition in the swine department, especially among Poland China breeders, yet our well-known R. Baldridge, of Parsons, Kas., among other prizes won the sweepstakes on boar and on breeding herd. Our advertiser of Berkshires, John B. Thompson, Plattsburg, Mo., made the grand display and captured the important premiums.

Book Notices.

EHRLICH'S FASHION QUARTERLY.—We are pleased to receive a copy of "Ehrlich's Fashion Quarterly." Its list of contributors has been increased and it contains a great deal of good matter besides the fashion department. It is published by the Fashion Publishing Co., at No. 18 Jacob street, New York. The fall issue for 1896 is a very fine one.

FIRST LESSONS ON MONEY.—Such is the title of a little book written and published by B. T. Roberts, A. M., Rochester, N. Y. It is a very interesting book, discussing money in its varied forms and uses, from a purely practical standpoint. We do not know the price, but suppose about 50 cents.

Dr. Snediker, of Emporia, Kas., the celebrated rupture curist, whose advertisement has appeared in our columns during the past year, is now at the Gordon House, and will remain in our midst until September 14th. He is already sustaining his enviable reputation so well known throughout the State for the treatment of rupture. Among other cases successfully treated since he came here, was that of a prominent attorney of the Top-ka bar, whose case was very aggravated of twenty-two years standing, with a protrusion as large as a coconut. We bespeak for the Doctor that success which his treatment for hernia so richly deserves.

Tomatoes have been wonderfully improved. Not many years ago, as a late writer expresses it, they were mostly skin and seeds, but the newest varieties are almost solid pulp with very few seeds. Possibly, as in the case of the bananas, the seeds will yet disappear altogether and the plants will have to be propagated by cuttings.

Every day adds to the great amount of evidence as to the curative powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Letters are continually being received from all sections of the country, telling of benefits derived from this great medicine. It is unequalled for general debility, and as a blood purifier, expelling every trace of scrofula or other impurity. Now is the time to take it. Made by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all druggists.

The shrill, sharp squeak, which Guinea fowls keep up so constantly during the day and often into the night hours, renders them objectionable to many fanciers; yet they are very useful upon isolated poultry farms, which hen hawks incline to visit—their noisy challenge proving a thorough "scare-crow" for this sort of chicken enemy.

E. L. McIlravy, President of the Lawrence (Kansas) Business College, will send, upon application, catalogue giving full information concerning that excellent institution. Send a postal card at once. Don't delay.

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NEW Sample Book of beautiful cards, 14 Games 12 tricks in magic, 436 Album verses. All for a 2c. stamp. STAR CARD CO., Station 15, Ohio.

AGENTS COIN MONEY WHO SELL DR. Chase's Family Physician and Receipt Book, New and Improved Edition. Three Thousand sold in one month. Price, \$2.00. For particulars, address A. W. HAMILTON & CO., Ann Arbor, Michigan.

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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, weakness, loss of power, memory and appetite or weakness of a private nature. We will guarantee to cure you with from one to three pack boxes of the treatment. As a uterine tonic it has no equal.

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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

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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.

The Home Circle.

One of Us Two.

The day will dawn when one of us shall
hearken
In vain to hear a voice that has grown
dumb;
And morns will fade, noons pale and shad-
ows darken,
While sad eyes watch for feet that never
come.

One of us two must some time face existence
Alone with memories that but sharpen
pain,
And these sweet days shall shine back in
the distance
Like dreams of summer dawns in nights
of rain.

One of us two with tortured heart half bro-
ken,
Shall read long-treasured letters thro' salt
tears;
Shall kiss with anguished lips each cher-
ished token
That speaks of these love-crowned, deli-
cious years.

One of us two shall find all light, all beauty,
All joy on earth, a tale for ever done;
Shall know henceforth that life means only
duty—

O God! O God! have pity on that one!
—*Ella Wheeler Wilcox.*

Treasure.

The flowers I planted in the flush of spring,
Have budded, bloomed, and withered long
ago;

The grain my lavish fingers used to throw,
Long since was reaped for others' garner-
ing.

Yet I am rich, 'mid my nature dearth;
My gold is where the rainbow touches earth.

My wealth is molten of full many an ore,
Dug from the sacred caverns of the past;
Stored where the Present's quiet light is cast,
Piled in the Promise land that lies before.
All blent together, all of priceless worth,
All hid just where the rainbow touches
earth.

And Memory, Faith and Hope its guardians
are,
As holding love's strong hand I make my
way,

Knowing I near a little every day
The one sure goal where passing o'er the bar,
I find, in all the glow of second birth,
My Treasure, where the rainbow touches
earth.
—*All The Year Round.*

Lights of Rural Life.

Essay read at the Harvest Home picnic of the
E. and T. Club, Nortonville, Jefferson
county, July 29, and published by request.

Into each life both lights and shadows fall,
and there are shades in rural life. Even
but to-day we see only the lights which
shine forth from the windows of human
souls, and the glorious light of heaven above
them all, and it is not our mission to throw
one shadow across the light of your happi-
ness. Rural life brings before our mental
vision the thoughts of peace, happiness, con-
tentment and rest. To the weary traveler,
tossed about in a world of tumult and con-
fusion it is a haven of repose, away from
fashion, deceit and hypocrisy; here we have
health, the greatest of earthly blessings, and
here, away from the requirements of society
whims, we have ample time, aside from the
regular duties of farm life, for mental cul-
tivation and social intercourse with our re-
spected neighbors.

When farmers gaze over their broad acres
of grass and grain, and the herds of cattle
and horses grazing contentedly, and know
it is all their own, and feel that they have
dominion over it all, think you they would
exchange their independent vocation for a
home and lot in some dusty, smoky city? In
the rural districts are found quiet streets—
most suitable for the training of children,
away from the evil influences found in all
large cities. Should their ambition lead
them to engage in business far away their
native home, when arriving at the age of ma-
turity, they never will forget the quiet influ-
ence and proper training received while in
the old rural home, and it will always be
pleasant to return to that sacred spot, hal-
lowed by memories of a happy childhood.

There is a picture before my mind of an
aged couple who have always lived on the
old family homestead, improved and beauti-
fied according to their particular tastes and
inclinations. They have gathered together
by economy and strict attention to business
an abundance of this world's goods, and can
rest in peace and live over again in imagina-
tion the days of the past. The children have
embarked in the whirlpool of city life and
are successful, yet that old home is the

brightest picture in their lives. With delight
do they return on regular visits, endeavor-
ing to forget the cares of business and be-
children again. The old musical instru-
ments are again put in tune, unrestrained
laughter is heard, and the faces of the par-
ents look almost youthful in their joy.

Bards have sung of American liberty for
more than an hundred years. Nowhere is
there such perfect liberty of thought and
action as among our countrymen. Strikes,
political issues, and Wall street traffic have
little effect upon the farmers. Their busi-
ness is an independent one. They have no
class to humor but themselves. The farm-
ers can read and inform themselves regard-
ing all the ups and downs of political strife,
and be prepared to ballot intelligently; but
it is surely more pleasant to be on the out-
side and far from the city's rabble on days
of excitement—for instance, the socialistic
mob of Chicago, and the recent strikes on
the Gould system. How refreshing after
the day's duties are finished to retire to some
quiet place with books and journals suited
to our tastes and give ourselves up to read-
ing the thoughts of the great and the good.
This is one of the greatest delights, and
vastly more profitable than trying to follow
Dame Fortune in her fickle footsteps
through the halls and highways of gay
and gifted Gotham, many of whose votaries
would earnestly enjoy our lights and liber-
ties at this sultry summer season. We see
the glories and wonders of nature in all her
different phases and moods. We hear the
music of all the warblers, from the musical
song of the nightingale to the shrill whistle
of the quail; the lowing of the cows, the
chattering of the poultry, all blend in one
harmonious sound. We taste all the delica-
cies of both garden and orchard. What
pleasure to pick the largest, ripest apples
from the trees, the most luscious grapes from
the vines, and strawberries, whose very fra-
grance gives one an appetite. Much more
tempting are both fruits and vegetables, as
we see them growing on our own premises,
than to buy them in market where an un-
pleasant odor of decayed vegetation pervades
the atmosphere. We smell the fragrance of
the harvest flowers and fruit until it seems
the very air is redolent with perfume. We
need not atar of roses, our own nature's
roses are the best, and it is here they far ex-
cel in fragrance any hot-house plants. We
feel the glories of God all around us, and we
realize that ours is a grand calling, and that
no homes equal our rural homes. And may
God bless the farmer's home. There peace
and plenty reigns; no happier spot 'neath
Heaven's dome does this broad, beauteous
earth contain, than where, secure from care
or strife, the farmer spends his peaceful
life.

LAURA B. GABBERT STONE.

The Hero of Battles.

When we look back upon old times and
think of old acquaintances, those to whom
our thoughts revert the oftenest, and with
whom they stay the longest, are some whose
characters presents symmetrical appearance.
Of those in my mind, some have belonged to
the humbler walks in life, and have en-
dured trial and adversity. Others have
seemed to enjoy all the good that usually
falls to the lot of man. Honor, as the word
is commonly accepted, may, or may not,
have been theirs, but around their names,
and in the memory of their forms and faces
there rests the unalterable impression of
grace and perfection.

As I think of the reasons why they stand
out in such beautiful relief, in contrast with
the great majority of mankind, I am led to
think of the estimate placed upon those who
rule their spirit as contrasted with the war-
rior whose skill and valor have enabled him
to take cities. The General, whose prowess
the nation still sings, and who, belag dead,
is still remembered as one who was raised in
the crisis of our late civil war to give the de-
cisive strokes for victory, is deserving of
praise. But above and beyond the glory
attained in physical warfare, is the commen-
dation accorded by common consent to him
who has taught himself self-control. The
patience that makes perfect is included in,
and in fact forms a large part of self-con-
trol. In the anxieties and vexations of our
daily life we find how hard is this lesson of
patience, and we regard with wonder and
admiration him who has passed through the
same fire and has come therefrom glorified
and purified. We all know how the petty

annoyances of this world assume mountain
proportions, and blessed indeed is the man
who is able to resolve these exaggerated pro-
portions into their true significance. Who-
ever has attained this clearheadedness has
advanced far toward the perfection which
patience gives.

He who has trained himself to repress any
spirit of revenge for wrong received, has
gained another battle, and has advanced a
step toward that God-like perfection that re-
viles not, though reviled. He who can look
upon the prosperity of others, himself in ad-
versity, and feel no envy, will never know
the time when he shall fall in rejoicing with
those who do rejoice. To have gained the
power to weep with those who weep, pre-
supposes a conquering of self, in view of his
own cares and sorrows.

When one whom the world applauds, and
upon whom riches and honor crowd, keeps
back the undue exultation which would
make him common clay again, we know he
has dethroned self. We expect for such an
one, with purpose pure and mind fixed upon
right and duty, a victor's crown.

There are those who have risen above all
low or sordid aims, who have conquered all
unholy desires, and whose faces are set
toward the holy of holies.

Purity of heart and singleness of purpose
shall have their reward.

After all the traits of character which are
pure, lovely, true, and of good report, have
been assimilated by some through self-con-
quest, there remain the thousands of people
who have never seen the necessity for work-
ing out a perfect rounded character. Such
people retain all their petty aims, their mal-
ice and selfishness which tend to disconcert
and annoy those who are endeavoring to
look beyond and higher. When a man can
train himself to "fret not because of evil do-
ers," and with cheerfulness and equanimity
can meet the inuendoes or open assaults of
his envious acquaintances, he has come
toward the end of his battles. The time is
near at hand when even his enemies shall
praise him for a hero—a hero whose battles
have been fought unknown to the world and
in his own heart. PHOEBE PARMALEE.

Women Voters in Washington Territory.

For some weeks past much has been said
throughout the Territory about the way wo-
men would vote, and how they should or
should not vote at the local option election
on June 28th, 1886, and the effect women's
action would have on woman suffrage in
general—both here and elsewhere. Now
that the election has come and gone, it is
found that almost, if not quite, every woman
had an opinion on the question at issue, and
very few staid at home who could possibly
reach the polls and give emphasis to their
opinions.

Out of 2,000 votes polled in this precinct,
over 750 were votes of the women. Some
women who lived far out in the country were
doubtless prevented from coming, not only
by the distance, but it being Monday, many
could not get ready to come so early as "the
men folks"—and many men from the coun-
try spent the entire day around the polls,
and lounging about town till nightfall, wait-
ing for returns. We have no law regulating
the distance the crowd must stand from the
polling places; yet quiet and order pre-
vailed, not only here but throughout the
Territory; whenever a lady appeared, the
crowd fell back and were silent.

Those who say, and pretend to think,
"women do not want to vote," would, I am
sure, have been surprised to see ladies going,
by twos and threes, quietly depositing their
ballots, and going as quietly away.—*Cor.*
Woman's Journal.

Two Theories for Cooking Meat.

A Frenchman will take a roast of beef, or
in fact any solid meat, and subject it to a
long though gradual action of heat, so that
all the fibrous parts would be thoroughly
cooked. That would leave but little work
for the digestive organs to perform. An
English cook, on the other hand, would build
a roaring fire and would roast the beef only
on the outside, leaving the inside rare. He
allows only a little time for broiling or roast-
ing, because his theory is that any other pro-
cess destroys the genuine flavor of the meat.

The point of flavor is the one on which the
two cooks split, and therefore their philoso-
phies run wide apart. "No flavor can be in-
vented," says the Englishman, "which can

approach that of meat. The flavor of meat
must not be meddled with. Whether the
dish is to be of beef, or lamb, or mutton, that
process is best which can keep the flavor of
each meat distinguishable above any sauce
or condiment that may accompany it." Nothing,
in the Englishman's notion, can
equal the flavor of the juice oozing from a
nicely-roasted joint or rib when sliced. The
Frenchman can make an endless variety of
flavors from the same meat, in neither of
which will that of the original meat be rec-
ognized. That idea, enlarged upon, makes
the difference between the two methods of
cooking.—*The Argonaut.*

A moral, sensible and well bred man
Will not affront me, and no other can.
—*Cowper.*

The mind doth shape itself to its own wants
And can bear all things,
—*Joanna Bailey.*

In many localities Hood's Sarsaparilla is
in such general demand that it is the recog-
nized family medicine. People write that
"the whole neighborhood is taking it," etc.
Particularly is this true of Lowell, Mass.,
where it is made, and where more of Hood's
Sarsaparilla is sold than of any other sar-
saparilla or blood purifier. It is the great
remedy for debility, scrofula, dyspepsia,
biliousness, or any disease caused by impure
state or low condition of the blood. Give it
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versity, Ottawa, Kas.

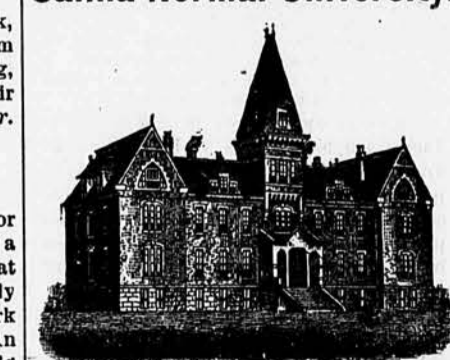
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forty-eight weeks. Ad fees
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The Young Folks.

The Boy and the Bird.

"Go weed in the garden till half after ten," Rob's mother said sharply. "I'll not speak again."

"Dear me," said Rob, sighing, I wish I could be the robin that's singing up there in the tree. Birds never weed gardens—they never bring wood. They do as I'd like to, and would if I could. They've nothing to trouble them, only to sing. And rock on the branch when they're not on the wing."

"See here, little boy," said the Robin to Rob, "Though you think I am idle I'm planning a job. Four nestlings to care for—such great hungry things! There isn't much rest for a father bird's wings. The cats try to catch us—the boys are as bad. Birds have work, wants and worries like others, my lad. Be content as God made us, as bird, boy or man. And do what needs doing the best way we can."

—Eben E. Rexford, in *Central Presbyterian*.

WASHINGTON CRANKS.

The Curious Characters Who Swarm About the Capital.

Washington is the mecca of the cranks of the United States. They come from all quarters of the Union, and a day rarely passes that one or more of them are not under arrest. The police department of the capital has a sanitary officer who does a little than attend to this class, and it is a light day indeed when two or three semi-crazy men are not brought before him. President Cleveland's marriage brought a number of cranks to Washington, and every new event seems to turn out a new class. When Garfield died the cranks were more numerous here than they have been since then, and they seem to increase or diminish in proportion to the notoriety which any of their number attain.

The White House cranks are more numerous than those about Congress or the Capitol. They come here on foot, and on the cars, and some of them look as gentlemanly and talk as plausibly as many of our Congressmen. One class is represented by the man who is carrying the Union flag from one end of the country to the other. He generally comes here dusty, ragged and foot-sore, and the chances are that he does not get to see the President at all. Last fall a man called at the White House to see Cleveland. He was a short, dark-complexioned fellow, with rusty clothes, a light-blue brocaded silk scarf, and a general air of dinginess about him. He demanded to see the President and said that he wanted the command of the navy of the United States. Cleveland had been nominated through his aid, and it was through the mathematical combination of his brain that he had been elected. He was very indignant when he was sent away and went off vowing vengeance.

THE CRANK WHO OWNED THE WHITE HOUSE.

It is Sergeant Dinsmore who has charge of all such men at the White House, and it would be a crazy man indeed who would assault Dinsmore. He is over six feet in height, and is almost perfectly proportioned, with strong, well-developed muscles and a blue eye which shows that he will not hesitate to use them. Still Dinsmore never uses force when diplomacy will do just as well, and it is often curious how he gets rid of dangerous characters. Not long ago a man came here who really thought he owned the White House. He had walked here from his home somewhere in Pennsylvania, and he came on the great portico of the President's mansion with his boots covered with dust. It was seen at first glance that he was a crank, and Sergeant Dinsmore told him it would be inconvenient for the President to move just now and he would oblige him greatly if he would go off and call again. Several months after this the man came back and said he was sorry to disturb the President, but that he could wait no longer. He was out of money and must have his property. Upon being told it was impossible to oblige him he went off threatening to bring the law to bear against the President, and started toward the Attorney General's office.

When Hayes was President a crank came

to the White House who had gone crazy on religion. He called himself the Red Man of the Revelations, and told the door-keeper his business was making Presidents, and that he would unmake President Hayes as he had made him.

In Arthur's term a German came to the White House and asked to see the President and Gen. Logan. He said he was the original Jonah who had been swallowed by the whale, and had a bill which he wanted Congress to pass for his benefit. He was handed over to the police, but the doctors found him harmless, and he was sent home with the idea that his bill would be passed.

Some years ago a crank came to the executive mansion with a great bundle of manuscript under his arm. He appeared to be all right at first and looked like an office-seeker. But he fell into conversation with the door-keeper and had not entered ten words before he said that he had a new Bible to give to the American people and he wanted the President to introduce it.

Whenever cranks become noisy or dangerous at the White House they are sent, if possible, to the police station under some pretext. And if they ask to see President Cleveland, for some crazy purpose, they are directed to a certain street and a certain number where they are told that it is possible the President will be by and by. A note is sometimes given to the pretended owner of the house. They go, present the note, and when they attempt to leave the room in which they are waiting for the President, find that the door is barred and they are imprisoned. About a year ago a Texas crank presented himself as a silent candidate for the Presidency. Said he: "My people told me I would be king if I stayed in a tub of cold water all night. I did so, and I heard the whisperings of inspiration. I expect that George Washington will soon appear and cover me with jewels. I want to present myself to the President as a silent candidate for the next term in the White House." He was, of course, not permitted to see the President and what became of him is not known. About the patent office you may often see the perpetual motion crank and numbers of letters are gotten at the patent office daily from people who claim to have successfully invented this. One of the examiners tells me that an old man and his son walked all the way from Tennessee not long ago to patent a perpetual motion, but on being asked to furnish a working model, and being shown that their idea could not succeed, they went away in despair. There are cranks who want seats in the Cabinet and there are numerous cranks who think they have the right to go into the Treasury and use the government money as they choose. Now and then a religious crank calls upon some of the society ladies in Washington, and not long ago one presented himself to a leading Senator's wife and she got rid of him by humoring his religious delusions.

One of the most noted cranks about Washington was an old man named Pinchover, who had a number of delusions and who used to come into the White House and Congress and the various departments, and make his demands in a very noisy manner. He is in the asylum now near Washington. I think, and when I last saw him he was being carried out of the House of Representatives by the Sergeant-at-arms and yelling like a trooper.

There are a number of queer characters in Washington who can hardly be labeled cranks, yet who are so different from the average run of humanity that they come very close to it. One of these is Dr. Mary Walker, who struts about Washington in men's clothes, wearing black broadcloth pantaloons, patent leather boots, a Prince Albert coat and a plug hat. She is a short haired little woman of less than five feet, and her hands and feet are small. She has a weazened, dried-up face, and she looks like a funny little dwarf as she struts about with a cane daintily held between her fingers. She likes to be seen, and wherever there is a respectable free crowd you will find her in it. She calls upon the President, Representatives and Senators, and she does not object to office when she can get it.

A queer woman about Washington is an old lady with a high bonnet and a doughy complexion. You see her often about the Capitol, and no one seems to know much about her. I think she lives at the Louise Home for Old Ladies, and I understand she

has the blood of the best families of Virginia in her veins.

The man who lives in a tree is fast acquiring a national reputation. He calls his home Airy Castle, and he has lived in it now, winter and summer, for several years. It consists of a tent-like house, built upon a pine platform fastened between two oak trees. The walls of the house are wood, but the roof is a tent of ridged shape. The platform is, I should judge, thirty-five feet square and it is fastened to the trees as high up from the ground as is the first story of a business building. He goes up to it on a ladder and he has a wide platform outside on which he can come during hot evenings in summer and enjoy the air. He has the interior of his tent-house comfortably furnished, and he heats it with an oil stove. With a table or two and chair and a good bed, and with pictures and photographs strung about the room, he has very comfortable bachelor quarters, and I think he likes the notoriety which his queer house gives him. He is a clerk in the pension office at \$1,800 a year. He is a one-armed man, dark-whiskered, pleasant-faced, and about 40 years of age.

One of the queerest men in Washington is a man who prides himself on his shape, and who pads himself out of all recognition. He

is a tall, broad-shouldered fellow, with a face like that of a bully and with eyes that never appear to be looking at any one or anything. His broad shoulders are padded with many inches of cotton, so that his blue flannel coat falls in at the arms where the padding ends. He has very large cuffs, and these are so long that you cannot at times see his hands, which are very small and remarkably white. His feet are also small, and he wears boots with high French heels. His head is large, but on its top he has a little flat derby several sizes too small for him, and this he pulls down half over his eyes, making him look like a drunken sailor of the dude order. You always see him about the book auctions, and I find that he has one of the finest libraries in Washington. He knows all about books and seems to have plenty of money. His family is, I understand, rich, and he is given a big allowance annually to use as he pleases.

These are but specimens of the many cranks in Washington. Any night, about the hotels, you may strike a long-haired man, and on the streets you will see daily short-haired women. Men with hobbies congregate here, and there are always plenty of street preachers, infidels, and men with striking ideas ready to harangue any crowd they can get together. At the Capitol the crank thrives and multiplies as the years go, and the man who stripped himself the other day and stood naked in the rotunda at mid-day, pretending to think himself a statue, has had his counterpart in times past, though as yet no one's crankiness has taken just the same direction.—Frank George Carpenter.

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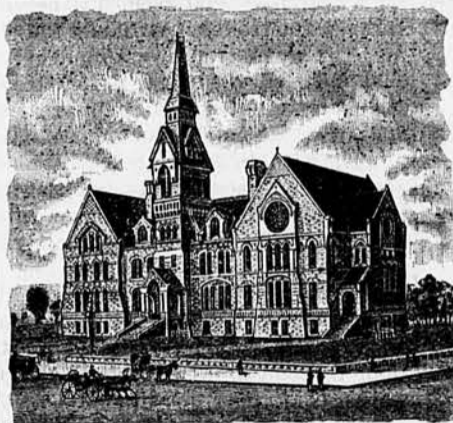
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If sunflower stalks are pulled up and wilted in the sun, they may be used readily for bands to tie shocks of corn.

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

Complimentary invitations to Kansas Fairs are coming in fast. It would afford great pleasure to us to visit all of them, for we have faith in Kansas and love her as the apple of our eye.

Mr. I. Horner, of Emporia, Kas., silk culturist, by special invitation attended the Farmers' Congress at St. Paul, Minn., recently, and delivered an address before that body on silk culture.

The reason of the omission of the regular weekly market report from our last number was that we were anxious to publish all the crop and weather reports on hand, and when that was done, we had neither time nor room for anything more.

It is reported that in some portions of Texas there has been no rain except light showers for fifteen months. No crops have been raised and the people are needing assistance. They need supplies of all kinds and they want specially grain for seed.

Receiving a catalogue of Bristol Sisters, Florists, Topeka, reminds us to say that we can and do heartily recommend those ladies and their business to our readers. They keep nothing but the best, and what they say may be relied on. They deal in bulbs, house plants, etc. Send for their catalogue, you that want choice plants and hints as to how to take care of them.

The Inter-State Industrial Exposition at Chicago is now open for its fourteenth consecutive annual exhibition. Like every other good thing in the growing West, it is larger, better and more important in its main features than any which have preceded it. The display of processes of manufacture, including two exhibits of silk looms in operation, and many other things of attractive novelty in mechanism, has never been surpassed.

THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE.

An earthquake occurred in this country the night of August 31st. Distinct shocks were felt at many and widely separated points, as Detroit, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Memphis, Nashville, Charleston, W. Va., as far south as Selma, Alabama, and as far east as Boston, Mass.

The shock was much more severe in some places than in others, and several distinct shocks were felt at many points. At Indianapolis, a portion of the cornice of the Denison hotel was displaced, falling to the pavement, and the tower of the court house rocked to such an extent that the fire watchman on duty fled down stairs. At St. Louis, the pictures in Masonic Hall and other places swung inwards. At Columbus, Ohio, at the Central asylum for insane, the largest building for insane in the world, the furniture was turned around, and the patients became so alarmed that the attendants had trouble in getting them to return to their wards. At Cincinnati all the clocks in the Western Union telegraph office stopped at 8:54, standard time. At Milwaukee, large buildings were shaken. At Augusta, Ga., there were ten distinct shocks.

But by far the greatest disaster occurred at Charleston, S. C. It is said that at least three-fourths of the buildings in the city are more or less damaged, some of them wholly destroyed. Upwards of thirty persons were killed outright and a hundred or more wounded. The frightened people ran out in their night clothes and gathered in companies in open spaces and remained there all night. The editor of the *News and Courier*, whose dwelling was shaken to pieces, describes what he felt and saw on leaving his office and trying to find his home. His attention was vaguely attracted by a sound which seemed to be caused by the rapid rolling of a heavy body, as an iron safe or heavily laden truck on the floor. Accompanying the sound was a perceptible tremor of the building, for perhaps two or three seconds. The occurrence excited no surprise or comment. Then by swift degrees, or perhaps all at once, it is difficult to say which, the sound deepened in volume, the tremor became more decided, the ear caught the rattle of window sashes, gas fixtures and other loose objects. The long roll deepened and spread into an awful roar that seemed to pervade through the troubled earth and the still air. The tremor was now a rapid quiver that agitated the whole lofty, strong-walled building, as though it were being shaken by the hand of an immeasurable power, with intent to tear its joints asunder and scatter its stones and bricks abroad. There was no intermission in the vibration of the mighty subterranean engine from the first to last; it was a continuous jar, adding force every moment as it approached and reached the climax of its manifestation. It seemed for two seconds as if no works of human hand could possibly survive the shocks. The floors were heaving under foot; the surrounding walls and partitions swayed to and fro; the crash of falling masonry, stone, brick and mortar was heard overhead and without; the terrible roar filled the ear and seemed to fill the mind and heart, dazing the perception, bewildering the thoughts, and for a few panting breaths, or while you held your breath in dreadful anticipation of immediate and cruel death, you felt already past and waited the end none expected to escape. A sudden rush was simultaneously made to attain the open air and to a place of safety, but before the door was reached, all reeled together to the tottering wall and stopped, feeling

that the hope was vain, that it was only a question of death within the building or without, to be buried by a sinking roof or crushed by toppling walls. The uproar slowly died away in seeming distance. The earth was still, but how rudely the silence was broken as we dashed down the stairway and out into the street. Already on every side arose the shrieks, the cries of pain and fear, the prayers and wailings of terrified women and children confined within the houses, excited men went out in the air, which was filled to the height of the houses with a cloud of dry, stifling dust from lime and mortar and shattered masonry, which falling on the pavement and stone, was reduced to powder. Through this cloud, dense as fog, the gaslight flickered dim, shedding but little light, so that you stumbled at every step on the piles of brick or became entangled in the lines of telegraph wires that depended in every direction from the broken poles. On every side were hurrying forms of men and women, bareheaded, partially dressed, most of them half crazed with fear and excitement.

And so he goes on in a pathetic recital a column or more. To make matters worse, some of the buildings took fire and there was no way of extinguishing it. A special report from Mount Pleasant, opposite Charleston, says that a sink near the German church, which on Tuesday was perfectly dry sand, is now full of fresh water. Near Shell street there is a cabin occupied by a colored man that is completely surrounded by yawning chasms extending through the earth's surface for ten feet and over. All around this there are sinks of fresh water and masses of mud, with queer looking soft substances that have never been seen before. Not far from Charleston, on the road to Summerville, extensive mounds of clay were thrown up, and hillocks of sand, in most cases in the shape of inverted cones, the hollow part of which had evidently been formed by the action of the water returning into the depth from which it had been raised. In many cases the erupted matter had streamed away from the break in the surface of earth for a distance of from twenty to fifty feet. In other places there were fissures almost invariably extending from north to south. These cracks were not wide. The matter that was thrown up was of a dull, dark, slaty color, and was mixed with gravel; there was also a little shale, and in general the mud resembled that which is thrown from the bottom of the phosphate pits along the river. The water in some places had the taste of artesian water, but in many instances it was just as clear and limpid as from a mountain stream. These evidences of the great convulsions are not sporadic; they extend far and near in every direction, from the city limits of Charleston to Summerville. At the latter place it was found from information that the cracks and fissures are everywhere visible for miles and miles around. Strangely enough some of them were in active operation, and the constant shocks felt at Summerville sent the water out of these fissures in jets to the height of from fifteen to twenty feet.

As to the damage, it is impossible to estimate it before the remaining buildings are examined and their walls tested. There will doubtless be much distress from want of clothing shelter and food. People at a distance have already forwarded much needed help in the way of money.

Four subscriptions to the KANSAS FARMER thirteen weeks each for only \$1.

The Farmers' Congress.

At the Farmers' Congress held recently at St. Paul, Minn., resolutions were adopted asking Congress to create the office of Secretary of Agriculture, and to make the officer a cabinet member. They also ask the extension of the signal service to all places reached by telegraph. They request Congress to regulate inter-State commerce in such manner as to protect the productive industries of the country. They recommend an appropriation of \$3,000,000 to stamp out contagious diseases among domestic animals, and request the Secretary of State to instruct the ministers to Germany and France to use all proper means to prevent restrictions upon American farm products properly inspected and shipped, and urge upon Congress the necessity of a speedy development of the system of waterways, including the Mississippi river. The resolutions also recommend the restoration of the wool tariff of 1867, and the maintenance of the tariff on rice and sugar; that State Legislatures be earnestly requested to pass laws to prevent what is known as dealing in futures; approves of the oleomargarine law and recommends its strict enforcement. The final resolution provides for the incorporation under the laws of the United States of the Farmers' Congress in the United States, requesting farmers of each State to organize assemblies which shall be entitled to send representatives to the Farmers' National Congress in proportion to one delegate for each United States Senator and Representative in Congress from that State. Two propositions—one to adopt the Cullom inter-State bill, and the other to adopt the Reagan bill, were postponed. During the discussion of the tariff resolution the speeches took a wide range, and it was treated as a question of protection against free trade. The protection sentiment was decidedly in the ascendancy, and when the vote was announced in favor of the resolution as amended there was much applause.

The Lister for Planting Corn.

As will be seen by what is said in another place in this number of the FARMER, we expect to collect a good deal of information concerning the lister in our next crop reports. The object is to present to the farmers of Kansas facts as to the work of the lister. This is to request our special crop correspondents in particular, and our experienced readers in general to look up the lister record for this year and give us the facts for publication. We do not want the letters until after our reports for this month are published. After that we wish every reader of the paper who knows or has observed anything of interest on the lister question would write it out and forward to us for publication. Let it all be done during October, if possible. Give facts as to manner of use, character of soil and its condition when listed, time of listing, method of cultivation, quantity and quality of crop as compared with that raised in the usual way. We want to get a good history of the lister in Kansas.

Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, a small country on the south bank of the Danube river, bordering on the Black sea, was betrayed by some of his trusted officers and abdicated. He was carried off into Germany, where he remained a few days, and returned to his country and to his throne last week. It is not known to the outside world what it means, but it is suspected in England and in this country that the Russian Czar understands the programme. The affair has unsettled European politics more than any other event since the battle in Afghanistan last year.

Reflections Concerning the Season.

This season, though not as dry as some that are past, has been attended with a good deal of indirect loss in Kansas. The wheat shortage was not caused by the dry weather of this year, but by the cold weather of last winter. Our thoughts just now have reference to the crops that grew from seed planted last spring and since. The first question suggested is, could our crops have been increased in yield by anything that we might have done that we did not do? Is the early planted corn better than the later and late planted? If so, why? Is the listed corn better than that planted in the ordinary way? If so, why? Is the corn which grew on ground that was deeply plowed better than that on shallow plowing? If so, why? Is the corn that grew on fall plowing any better than that which grew on spring plowing? If so, why? Is the corn which grew on timothy or other tame grass sod any better than that which grew on ordinary naked ground? If so, why? Were the chinch bugs any worse on corn that grew close to wheat than that on ground which was not near wheat? Are the bugs worse on millet that is near to wheat stubble and also near a corn field?

These and other questions come up for answer as the mind runs back over the season and reflects upon the conditions of atmosphere and soil in connection with the crops grown and growing. As far as any expression has been given by our correspondents and those farmers from whom we have heard verbally, three facts appear to be settled: (1) that deep plowing for corn has been better than shallow this year; (2) that ground plowed in the fall and winter preceding has produced better corn than that which was plowed in the spring just previous to planting; (3) that listed corn is better than that which was planted in the ordinary way. And as to insects it is agreed generally that corn which was near wheat suffered most, and the same is true as to millet.

The propositions as to deep plowing and fall plowing, are in accord with the doctrine taught by the KANSAS FARMER. Our experience has been extensive and our observation has covered a large territory. We believe in deep plowing; it is reasonable and what is more satisfactory it is profitable. There are instances where shallow plowing is better, but they are not what we are thinking about now. The particular advantage of fall plowing is found in the better preparation of the ground for early planting. When ground is plowed in March or early April and not planted till late in May or in early June, the ground will have had time to settle and be in good compact condition for the young corn roots. There are objections to plowing in the fall for corn, but they relate more to the soil than to the theory of fall plowing. If very loose soil is plowed in the fall and there is not much snow, and if the winds are frequent and strong, a good deal of the soil is blown away; but farmers must exercise good judgment about this as well as about other matters on the farm.

As to listing, we know nothing from experience, and have not had much or good opportunities for observation. By the time our crop reports for the first of October come in, we hope to have much more and fuller information concerning the merits of the lister this season. In the meantime, we wish our readers who have had experience in listing corn to write us briefly on the subject for printing after the publication of our next reports.

Chinch bugs are pretty well understood by farmers in Kansas, but this knowledge does not seem to have put

any considerable number of persons on the road to avoid the pests. It has been known for many years that in chinch bug seasons corn which is near wheat fields is injured most. And there is no certain way of foretelling the bug visitation; at any rate none which people generally recognize; hence it is that we should prepare for them every year, so that if they do come we will be as nearly ready for their work it is possible for us to be. Every farm should be divided into fields and the crops should be varied and changed from year to year, and corn fields should never be planted close to wheat fields. This is a matter of very great importance. Let every reader of this article, if he own a farm and has not already divided it into fields prepare at once to do so. He will raise better crops because he will take better care of his farm as soon as he begins to lay off fields, and he can handle his farm work better every way. And then, when the bugs come, if they should show signs of marching for the corn, it will be easy to plow a wide land around the corn field and out a few rods from it, and cultivate it every day and thus impede the insects' progress, or plant it in corn on purpose to feed the bugs.

August Weather.

Prof. Snow says that last month was "one of the three hottest Augusts on our record. There were eleven days with temperature below the average for the season, but the remaining twenty days were excessively hot, and the week from the 11th to the 17th surpassed any week upon our record since August, '74. The July drouth was broken on the 1st by a copious shower. There were seven other serviceable rains during the month, but no rain sufficiently heavy to wet the ground to a greater depth than two inches.

"Mean Temperature—Seventy-nine and two one-hundredths deg., which is 3.18 deg. above the August average. The highest temperature was 105 deg., on the 16th; the lowest was 51.5 deg. on the 31st, giving a range of 53.5 deg. The mercury reached 90 deg. eighteen times. Mean temperature at 7 a. m., 72.68 deg.; at 2 p. m., 90 deg.; at 9 p. m., 76.70 deg.

"Rainfall—Two and forty-nine one-hundredths inches, which is 1.10 inches below the August average. Rain in measurable quantities fell on eleven days. There were six thunder showers. The entire rainfall for the eight months of 1886 now completed has been 17.88 inches, which is 7.43 inches below the average for the same months in the preceding eighteen years."

Mr. Turner, Secretary of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, tendered his resignation, which was accepted, to take effect October 1st. Colonel H. C. Rizer, formerly of Greenwood county, is appointed to take the vacant place. Mr. Turner has been an efficient officer and we doubt not his successor will do equally well when he becomes familiar with the work to be done.

In the excitement attending a county seat election in Stevens county, this State, two men were captured and removed from the county by the friends of one of the contending towns. The persons implicated ought to have the full benefit of all the law there is in the case. The men and their captors were taken under guard to Garden City a few days ago for examination. The result we have not learned.

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

The Business Situation.

Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* this week continue the record of a fairly active general trade. At Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Memphis, St. Louis, and Milwaukee the total volume of wholesale trade is increasing. There has also been some gain at Cincinnati, and at Cleveland the business outlook is encouraging. Merchandise is moving freely at Chicago and Kansas City. At New York and Boston there is a full and steady disposition of staples. Mercantile collections at Chicago and at a few other cities are less prompt, which is due largely to the crops not having been generally marketed. The aggregate of commercial transactions, so far as may be fairly judged, is quite equal to totals in previous weeks, although the bank clearings at thirty cities for this week amounted to but \$753,958,404, as compared with \$790,985,002 last week.

The Eastern wool markets are firmer, and the tendency of prices is toward an advance on the improved demand from manufacturers. Considerable wool is moving.

Both dry goods jobbers and agents report an active trade, and some lines of bleached cottons are reported to have been fractionally advanced.

The boot and shoe manufacturers are also shipping heavily.

The late steadiness of demand for iron and steel continues. A few sales of Eastern pig have been made at \$18.50 to \$19, a gain of 50 cents to \$1, but these were of small lots. Finished iron-makers are enjoying a better trade, and prices are actually a little higher. Steel rail orders for 1887 delivery are in the market.

Wheat tends temporarily lower on weaker cables and improving reports from the Northwestern crop. Corn, too, is lower since the late frost was found to have done no damage.

Experimental Station in Kansas.

There is ground for believing that an effort will be made to induce Congress at the next session to establish an agricultural experiment station at Fort Wallace, Kansas. The property at Fort Wallace belongs to the government, and there will be but little cost attaching to the experiment, while thousands of people who have not fully considered the matter of the adaptability to agriculture of the elevated portion of the country lying along the eastern base of the Rocky mountains, have flocked into that region and taken up claims and gone to work on them just the same as if they were in the great center of civilization and settlement farther east. There is a question as to whether western Kansas and eastern Colorado, lying from 2,500 to 4,000 feet above the sea level and without the means of irrigation, are susceptible of being made available for general farming purposes, or whether this portion of the country is more especially adapted for stock-raising and the production of certain grains and grasses for winter feed. To ascertain with some degree of certainty, and in as short a time as may be, what the possibilities of this country are, what may be produced with a reasonable degree of certainty and regularity, and what can be depended upon, and what will prove the most sure and profitable crops for the land owners to produce, would certainly be very valuable information, not only to claim holders, but to the general public.

Mr. George Vasy, an agent of the Agricultural Department at Washington, has been looking over the field, and he is of opinion that the government ought to do this thing. Readers of the KANSAS FARMER need not be told that this paper will approve any

movement of that kind. We have urged the subject upon the public attention frequently, and expect to continue in the work until something in that direction is accomplished. We are pleased at the indication of progress, and wish Mr. Vasy success.

Kansas State Soldiers' Reunion.

The Kansas State Soldiers' Reunion for 1886 will be held in Emporia, commencing Tuesday, October 5th, and ending Friday, October 8th, instead of in September, as originally published. All soldiers and sailors of the late war, especially those now living in Kansas, and all other citizens are cordially invited to attend. The camp accommodations are expected to be ample for all soldiers and their families and friends. For such as for any reason cannot go into camp, accommodations will be provided at the hotels and houses of Emporia. The entire city has been canvassed and a register of places of entertainment made, whereby visitors may be conveniently and promptly located. Negotiations are pending for rates of railroad transportation far below ordinary excursion rates. Time is required to accomplish this, but it is hoped that the desired rate may be officially announced early. Orators and eminent personages of national reputation have been invited. Many very distinguished men have already accepted. The Union Prisoners of War Association in Kansas, the State Veterans' Rights Union society and the order of Sons of Veterans have already promulgated orders for their meetings here and applications are being daily received from G. A. R. posts for quarters. Five hundred dollars have been appropriated for a brass band contest. There will be a pyrotechnic display, a sham battle and other special attractions. Information in some form regarding items of interest to the public, such as the additional attractions which will be arranged for, the names of speakers, etc., will be furnished as they occur.

Patents to Kansas People.

The following is a list of patents granted Kansas people for the week ending September 4th, 1886; prepared from the official records of the Patent office by Mr. J. C. Higdon, solicitor of patents, Diamond building, Kansas City, Mo.:

Clothes rack—Willard P. Brooks, of Topeka.
Stock-feeder—Wilder & Arkland, of Willis.
Flue thimble and stopper—Wm. P. Walter, of Newton.
Adjustable scaffold—Samuel Tucker, of Pleasanton.
Double churn—John Lasswell, of Augusta.
Harness pad machine—John W. Jones, of Glasgow.
Belt guide—John A. Ingram, of Canton.
Land-roller and stock-cutter—Roughley Horton, of Walton.
Tongue-support—Geo. B. Hayes, of Ottawa.
Spring equalizer—Andrew Esp, of McCune.
Horse-power windlass—Barber & White, of Salem.
Fertilizer-distributor—John R. Anthony, of Sherman City.

HARD-PAN OFFER.

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

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In the Dairy.

HOW OLEINE IS MADE.

We copy from the *National Live Stock Journal* the following description of the French method of making oleine, as described by Prof. Sheldon, the English dairy authority, who describes a visit to the butterine factories of Messrs. Jurgens, of Paris, and Asch, of Holland, and has recently published his observations. The practice does not vary materially from that followed in this country, although many of the manufacturing here are not so elaborately fitted up:

Messrs. Jurgens, trading as "Ant. Jurgens," were the first of any consequence, and are now the largest makers of butterine; and it is the methods followed in their establishments that I have to describe, as the result of careful inspection.

It will be in better sequence if I describe first of all the method of making margarine, which is employed at Messrs. Jurgens' oleo factory in Paris. This establishment is situated within an easy distance of the extensive abattoirs at Aubervilliers, from which the supply of meat for Paris is chiefly obtained. The abattoirs are near to the cattle market, and the arrangement of both is excellent throughout, convenient, substantial, embodying modern improvements. Messrs. Jurgens' contract each month with the butchers for the thick and thin fat produced in abattoirs, and have a score of men sorting and selecting it while it is still warm from the animals. The rejected portions go direct to the soap-makers, only the best and cleanest being considered fit for oleo. The selected fat is taken at once to the factory, and is hung up on racks for a few hours to cool, dry, and harden. It is then laid on wooden blocks and chopped into pieces of three or four inches square, after which it goes at once to the mills, which are near at hand. All this occurs on the upper floor, where also the mills are situated. There are two mills driven by steam, each with two pairs of toothed rollers, the teeth closely intersecting. The fat, in passing through the rollers, is crushed into a coarse pulp, the membranes and fibres being fractured; and a boy sits at the foot of each mill, picking out pieces of fat which are not enough crushed, and returning them to the man who feeds the mill. The object of this process is not so much to pulp the fat as to break the enveloping membranes, in order that the oil will be easily liberated as it melts.

The melting boilers are situated just beneath the spouts which convey the crushed fat from the mills leaving convenient places for the boys to sit in as they sort the pulp. The boilers are of galvanized metal, jacketed and heated by steam. No steam or boiling water comes in contact with the melting fat, which is kept in constant motion all the time. A man stands there armed with a long-handled wooden shovel, and his work is to keep the fat stirring, in order that none of it may be scorched by remaining stationary at the bottom or against the sides of the boiler. The stirring process is a matter requiring care and judgment. Stirring by mechanical means would "tire" the fat too much, I was told, and the man who stirs it uses his own discretion as to degree. The temperature of the melting fat is never allowed to exceed 50 deg. centigrade or 122 deg. Fahr., and the time occupied in melting is generally an hour and a half. In the short period during which the melting fat is allowed to remain at rest, all the fibrous and membranous matter settles at the bot-

tom of the boiler, and the fat is run off through syphons into tanks on the ground floor, the end of the syphon being covered with a perforated shield, which permits the passage of the fat only. A brown mass of fibrous matter remains at the bottom of the boiler, the odor of which is so rich as to cause a sickly feeling in those who are not accustomed to it. Every country housewife will be able to comprehend the why and the wherefore of this, if she knows anything about the "rendering" of lard. All the fat possible is not run off through the syphon, but the running stops when the fibrous matter is laid partly bare. I thought, and said, indeed, at the time, that the runner was stopped sooner than it need to be, and that more of the liquid fat might as well be secured for oleo. But I was informed that it was considered best to err on the right side, if at all, in regard to running off the fat closely; and that, so to speak, it was desirable to take only the "cream" of the melted fat.

The residuum left in the boiler, along with bits of beef fat which had been previously rejected up-stairs, and of all the mutton fat, which will not do for oleo, is then melted down in another place, and goes eventually to the soap and candle makers. The temperature at which this fat, unsuitable for oleo, is melted is 80 to 90 deg. C., or 176 to 194 deg. F. The portion of melted fat for oleo—selected fat, I mean—is about 63 per cent., while 20 per cent. goes for soap and candles, and 17 per cent. is lost in waste material and evaporation. The fat of animals killed in the morning is melted in the evening, and that killed in the evening on the following morning; the melting, in fact, is going on almost constantly through the day, and none of the fat has time to become stale. I was struck, indeed, with the greater freshness and sweetness of everything than I had expected to find, and I may add herewith that scrupulous cleanliness prevailed, so far as it possibly could, in the entire establishment.

The "cream" of the melted fat is received into the large tinned-iron cylinders, in which it is kept for two hours at a temperature of 45 to 48 deg. C., during which the portion of it still deserving to be called refuse or residue gradually sinks to the bottom. Through pipes that are "tinned" (as, indeed, is all the metal with which the fat comes in contact) the fat is run out of the cylinders into wooden casks, in which in two or three days' time it solidifies. The time required for solidification varies according to the season of the year, but care is taken that, in winter for instance, it shall not solidify too quickly. The room in which this part of the process is conducted is in the basement, cool, clean, well ventilated, and without actual draughts. It is, in fact, a room whose natural temperature is low enough in summer, while in winter it may be regulated to suit the weather.

After the two or three days' hardening are over the fat is taken to the room in which the twelve hydraulic presses are placed. A number of men and lads are employed in this room, putting the fat into linen cloths, and attending to the presses, etc. The linen cloths are very strong, or they would not withstand the enormous pressure of 360,000 kilos, or 354 tons, which is brought to bear on them from beneath. The linen cloths are spread out on a table, on either side of which the men are standing; into the middle of each cloth about one kilo, or two pounds of the solidified fat are placed and spread out evenly over a space of six or eight inches square or so; then the cloth is folded into nine folds, and in this form goes into the press. Four of these cloths

containing fat are placed in the bottom of the press, then a stout plate of iron, then four more of the cloths, and so on until the press is full, each press containing forty or fifty layers. The iron plates are carefully cleaned each time they are used, and warmed up to about 45 deg. C. or 112 deg. F. The warming of these plates is a matter of some moment, and is regulated according to the season of the year. So soon as each press is full, the hydraulic pressure is applied from beneath, the bottom of the press rising slowly and irresistibly; hereupon the oleine or pure animal oil is expressed through the closely-woven linen cloth, leaving behind the stearine, a solid, white substance, which is afterwards turned out in thin cakes. The proportion of oleine is about 66 per cent., that of stearine 33, while there is 1 per cent. of loss. The stearine goes to the candle-makers and the oleine is run through the wall into galvanized tanks, in a room at a temperature of 15 deg. C. or 58 deg. F., where it cools down in six or eight hours, after which it is put into large casks for exportation to the butterine factories. The cooling down at this stage is regarded as a matter of importance, and is carefully regulated. The pressing room and the cooling room are both rather dark, in order that the fat may not etiolate under a too powerful ray of light.

It will have been noticed that less than half of the original fat is turned into oleine and that the process is a complicated one. The manufacture of oleine, indeed, is one of shades and details, of time and temperature, and of very careful management. Upwards of 100 men and boys are employed at this establishment, which turns out about forty tons per week of oleine. Grass-fed fat makes the best oleine, but winter is the best season of the year for making it. A well-made article will keep a considerable time, but does not improve in keeping. Railway transit is considered to injure it more or less. Oleine is made for Messrs. Jurgens, and on their system, which I have just described, in London, Vienna and Buda Pesth; but, so far as I could judge by comparison, that made in their own establishment at Paris is a trifle the best. It is needless to say that all of it is sweet, and perfectly free from rancidity or unpleasant odor, or it would not do for high-class butterine. The imports of oleine, or margarine, into Holland were 36,500,000 kilogrammes, or 36,500 tons in 1885, and of this quantity England and Scotland sent about 100 tons per week. These statistics are from official sources. The Dutch people have developed a marked talent for the production of butterine, and as will be seen later on they are first in the race, and all other people are nowhere. The art is a comparatively modern one, for butterine was hardly known fifteen years ago as a commercial article. Now the trade is enormous, for upwards of a thousand tons a week, or more than one hundred and forty tons a day, day in and day out, Sunday and Monday alike, are imported into this country. It appears to me that the advent of butterine was contingent on the discovery of petroleum. Were it not that the oil wells of America have been supplying mankind with a good and cheap illuminant, all the fat now made into butterine would have been wanted for candles. The supply of fat, indeed, would not have met the demand, for the yield of the oil wells has been, and is, stupendous. Were these wells to suddenly dry up, the price of fat would instantly quadruple. But instead of drying up they are yielding more and more. New districts have been tapped; oil has been discovered in other countries, in

Russia, Egypt and elsewhere. It may yet be discovered, for aught we know, in many other countries, and the supply may be practically inexhaustible. Well, on these realities and suppositions combined, it does not appear probable that animal oil can not well be spared, for many years to come, to be turned into butterine. The simple fact is, the fat was thrown out of work, as one may say; its place was seized by petroleum, and it had to be utilized somehow, if possible. Oleomargarine cheese was tried in America, but it was a dismal failure; yet, so long as the oil wells keep on running, there does not seem much chance of butterine-making, as an industry, becoming extinct. Whether the electric light will make any difference remains to be seen. It may do, and will do, if it becomes cheap and portable.

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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.

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Horticulture.

Applying Manure to Fruit Trees.

Stephen Powers, of Florida, gives some interesting experience as to the effect of manuring in an orange orchard. The point presented is of equal efficacy in an apple orchard. Here is his letter to the *Country Gentleman*:

It is an open question with many fruit-growers whether it is better to apply stable manure to the trees in a raw state or composted. Or, rather, so far as my observation extends, most of them incline to the belief, which they exemplify in their practice, that it is better to compost it.

There are two essential points involved—to retain and utilize as much as possible of the valuable elements of the manure, and to avoid injuring the tree with it. If it is thrown on the ground in a raw state, it is likely to be dried up or washed away by the sun, wind and rain. If it is composted it is likely to be greatly diminished in value by "fire-fanging," heating and volatilization of the better parts of it, principally ammonia.

Setting aside all teachings of science, I will give the practical results achieved by a neighbor and myself, each of us operating under a different system. He has an orchard of two acres; I have one of three; and each has received for one year past the manure of one horse. A majority of the trees in both are oranges, but with these are peaches, pears, plums and figs. About one-third of my ground is in bearing trees, and on these I have used only commercial fertilizers, the stable manure being given to the remaining two-thirds, which is in smaller trees. Each of us, therefore, has about two acres receiving the manure of one horse, but my neighbor has more trees on his two than I have on three. But he has equalized matters by adding to his stable manure, accumulated during a year, \$21 worth of "cow chips" and unground cotton seed—"cow chips" cost 20 cents a barrel, and are often worth almost nothing, being a product of the wiry native grasses and long bleached; cotton seed costs about \$15 a ton, and is very valuable when rotted.

I think, therefore, that the trees on his two acres, numbering about 50 per cent. more than those on my two, have been treated with a tolerable degree of fairness, so far as the quantity of manure is concerned.

They are both on the same kind of soil, locally called black sand; have been cleared of stumps and roots about an equal length of time; are equally well drained, lying diagonally opposite each other on two street corners, and both have been thoroughly tilled. But mine is in Bermuda sod, while his is free from it. In the view of a vast majority of fruit-growers of this State, this circumstance would operate strongly against my grove. I do not think so.

As I said, the cultivation in both has been very thorough.

The Bermuda sod in mine has rendered necessary the constant use of a turning plow, but my neighbor's orchard has been tilled half the time or more with a cultivator or an Acme harrow. Directly under the trees the ground in both has been "picked up" with a prong hoe, with the addition that in mine, close under the trees, patches of the toughest sod have had to be scalped off with a sharp, flat hoe.

Now for the manuring. My neighbor has carried on his composting under a shed, into which the stable manure was thrown every day, and mixed with the cow chips, cotton seed and weeds and grass cut in the orchard. He had it applied, early in the spring, at the rate of about a bushel to the tree, and care-

fully worked into the ground with the prong hoe and prong spade. His trees have been remarkably well cared for, every tree being rubbed down with suds, even the peach trees being groomed, until the bark is as smooth as a water-melon, and fairly shines.

My own method was about as follows: I had my horse supplied with all the bedding—dried grass, weeds, even dry sand, when nothing else was available—that could be procured. The manure was allowed to accumulate in the stable three or four days, but was sprinkled with dry sand, which retained the ammonia. I discovered that, if the horse was fed with grain, the neighbors' hens came over and scratched the manure away from the trees and down into the dead furrows; so I fed wheat bran instead, with plenty of Northern baled hay. My neighbor's horse had grain or ground feed, and the same kind of hay.

The urine was nearly all retained by the bedding. The manure was hauled or wheeled out through the orchard, and three or four good forkfuls spread under each tree, not touching the trunk. A quantity of soil was then sprinkled over it, and the whole covered with mulch to prevent the sun from heating and evaporating it. I examined a good many times, and found that very little, if any, heat was generated by the manure. Occasionally, when there was little rain at or about the time of application, I had a bucket of water dashed over the manure, after it had been covered. The rains falling from time to time leached the valuable matters down into the ground, and colored the surface for a foot or more around; but none of it ran off into the dead furrow.

When a tree was a little weak, or had been recently planted, I formed a little basin around it, threw about two forkfuls of the raw manure around it, covered and mulched as above described, then threw a bucketful of water or soapsuds over it. In two or three weeks it would "give the answer;" the leaves would grow rich and dark, and sprouts would begin to shoot up vigorously.

Now, as to the result in the whole orchard. I will divest this article of every suspicion of partiality or egotism, by stating that, a year ago, I shared in the general belief as to the inadvisability of applying raw manure. I did so because I had no shed in which to carry on composting. Nor do I think now that it would be best to apply it except with the precautions I have mentioned. But the results in my orchard, as compared with my friend's across the street, are so admirable that I think they repay the extra labor. Both his orange trees and mine (those treated with the stable manure) are too young to bear anything except an orange here and there. Neither have I any other fruit to show, for my trees have been set only a year; while my friend, on his older trees, has twelve or fifteen bushels of beautiful Peento and Honey peaches, beside pears, plums, figs and grapes.

But the growth of the two orchards is what I look at. Of course, here my hands are tied. I can give the reader no figures of bushels or money made. I have nothing to show but my incomparably beautiful orchard, and I wish the reader could see it. It is the pride of the village. Many trees have shoots already four feet long, grown this spring—there are a few over six feet long—while my neighbor has none over two feet in length. All my orange trees are almost black in their green, and spangled all over with patches of pale sea-green, where the new shoots are coming on. When an orange tree "grows all over," the heart of the

planter is glad; it is doing its best. My neighbor's trees are growing well; very well; but not "all over;" only in a half-dozen shoots or so, atop.

There is no rivalry between us, except of the most friendly kind. He rejoices in my success, I in his.

I must make one small-qualifying admission. After a two weeks' unbroken drouth, of steady and strong heat, I found now and then one of my trees which showed an occasional yellow-edged leaf at the end of a very rank sprout, or even the tip of the shoot itself killed back an inch or so. But I found these also on trees treated with commercial fertilizers. A timely rain set matters all right.

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

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It is a mistake to place the roosting poles at different heights, rising from the front, because all will strive to get on the highest one, and the weaker ones are crowded off and frequently fall to the ground, only to repeat the process, or, if injured, remain on the ground all night. Place all the poles at the same elevation.

Catarrh Cured.

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

Many of the diseases to which horses are subject, and especially the malignant contagions which from time to time sweep through the stables of the country, are largely due to poor ventilation. The horse cannot flourish and maintain his vigor in foul air. Much of the stable architecture contemplates a too crowded condition of the animals confined. The farmer, of all men, can easily furnish his horses with an abundance of stable room, and if he gives the subject a little thought will not fail to make such provision.

The habit of feeding cows bran, meal or cut feed in permanent mangers, with sharp angles to catch and retain the leavings until it sours, mildews, and in many cases becomes infested with maggots, is slovenly and pernicious. In the first place each animal should have a box separate from the manger, ten inches deep, twelve inches square on the bottom, and flaring to sixteen inches at top. If these are frequently rinsed with brine they will keep sweet, and the cattle will lick the box clean at every feed.

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

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, September 6, 1886.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New York.

BEEVES—Receipts 0 carloads. Trading was fair at a slight advance. Native steers sold at 4 00a5 60. Texas and Colorado do. 3 65a4 50.

SHEEP—Dull and weak at 4 75a6 00, and a deck load at 6 25.

HOGS—Receipts 9,500. Live hogs firm at 5 00a 5 80.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 1,100, shipments 700. Quality poor; good cattle would sell higher. Good to choice shipping 4 30a4 75, common to fair 3 5 a 4 20, butchers steady at 3 25a4 00, cows and heifers 2 25a3 50, Texas and Indian 2 50a3 50.

HOGS—Receipts 1,700, shipments none. Market for good quality active and firm; common grades dull. Butchers and best heavy 4 85a5 10, mixed packing 4 55a4 80, light 4 00a4 70.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,500, shipments 600. Market for mutton sheep and lambs strong, common quiet; 2 25a4 35.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 8,000, shipments 2,000. Market strong for desirable natives. Shipping steers, 950 to 1,500 lbs., 3 25a5 25; stockers and feeders 2 00 a3 80, through Texas cattle steady, common to good 2 50a3 25, Western rangers steady, natives and half breeds 3 00a3 75, wintered Texans 2 75a 3 80.

HOGS—Receipts 17,500, shipments 3,500. Market strong early, averaged steady. Rough and mixed 3 90a4 90, packing and shipping 4 75a5 10, light 3 75a4 90.

SHEEP—Receipts 3,000, shipments 500. Market steady. Natives 2 00a3 90, Western 3 50a3 60, Texans 1 75a3 75, lambs 4 00a5 00.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday 2,955. The market to day was firm for choice corn-fed, with values 5a10c higher; good grass Texas steers were firm at Saturday's prices; others were slow but about steady. Sales ranged 3 40 for butchers steers to 4 75 for export steers.

HOGS—Receipts since Saturday 1,801. The offerings to-day were light and the market strong at Saturday's prices. Extreme range of sales 3 90 a4 90, bulk at 4 70a4 75.

SHEEP—Receipts since Saturday 264. Market firm for good muttons and weak and slow for

sto k. Sales: 264 natives av. 63 lbs. at 2 03, 15 natives av. 102 lbs. at 3 00.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT—Spot lots firm. Ungraded red, 86a93c; No. 2 red, 88a88½c.

CORN—Spot lots firm. Ungraded, 50a52c; No. 2, 51½c.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—Active and higher. No. 2 red, cash, 77½a77¾c; September, 77½c; October, 78½a79¾c.

CORN—Firm. No. 2 mixed, cash, 37½c.

OATS—No. 2, May, 32½c.

RYE—Unchanged.

BARLEY—Unchanged.

Chicago.

WHEAT—September, 75½a76 5-16c; October, 77½a78½c; November, 79½a79 15-16c.

CORN—Closed steady at Saturday's figures.

Cash, 4 ¼a40½c.

OATS—Quiet and steady. Cash, 25½c.

RYE—Quiet. No. 2, 49c.

BARLEY—Dull. No. 2, 57½c.

FLAX SEED—Steady. No. 1, 1 08½a1 09

Kansas City.

WHEAT—No. 2 soft winter: Cash, 66½c bid, 67½c asked; September, no bids, 67½c asked; No. 2 red winter: Cash, no bids, 64c asked; September, 62½c bid, 63½c asked.

CORN—No. 2 was nominal; September sold at 32c; October sold at 33½a33¾c.

OATS—No. 2 cash, 24c bid, 25c asked.

RYE—No bids nor offerings.

HAY—Receipts 15 cars. Market firm. Fancy, small baled, 7 50; large baled, 7 00; wire bound 50c less.

OIL-CAKE—100 lbs., sacked, 1 25; ½ ton, 22 00, free on board cars. Car lots, 21 00 per ton.

FLAXSEED—We quote at 96c per bus. upon the basis of pure.

CASTOR BEANS—Quoted at 1 55a1 60 per bus.

BUTTER—Supply light and market active.

We quote: Creamery, fancy, 20c; good, 17a18c; fine dairy in single package lots, 13a14c; store packed do., 10c; common, 6c.

EGGS—Receipts light, demand good, and market active at 11½c per dozen for candled. Sales cannot be made without candling.

CHEESE—Full cream 10c, part skim flats 7a8c, Young America 10½c, Kansas 8a7c.

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

PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually ½c higher. Sugar-cured meats (canned or plain): hams, 12½c; breakfast bacon, 9c; dried beef, 11c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides, 6 35; long clear sides, 6 35; shoulders, 5 75; short clear sides, 6 75. Smoked meats: clear rib sides, 6 95; long clear sides, 6 95; shoulders, 6 50; short clear sides 7 35. Barrel meat: mess pork 9 50. Choice tierce lard, 6 75.

W. H. BONEBRAKE, Pres't.
THEO. MOSHER, Treasurer.

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Kansas Farmers' Fire Insurance Company,

ABILENE, : : : KANSAS,

Insures Farm Property, Live Stock and Detached Dwellings

Against Fire, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms.

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

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

The Kansas Farmers' has \$1.00 to pay \$18 00 at risk; the Home, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$46.00; the Continental, of New York \$1.00 to pay \$30 00; the German, of Freeport, Ill., \$1 00 to pay \$70.00, the Burlington of Iowa, \$1.00 to pay \$78.00, and the State of Iowa has \$1 00 to pay \$79.00 at risk.

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The National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,

SALINA, : KANSAS,

MAKES A SPECIALTY OF INSURING FARM BUILDINGS AND STOCK

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

Premium Notes in Force and Other Assets, \$12,000.

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

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The Kansas Live Stock Insurance Company,

TOPEKA, KANSAS,

Insures Live Stock Against Death

BY DISEASE OR ACCIDENT.

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

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—AT THE—

South St. Louis Nurseries

We offer for the coming trade season the largest and most complete assortment of Nursery stock GROWN IN THE WEST; embracing Fruit Trees of every description, Ornamental Trees, Roses, Shrubs, etc.

We make the growing of Standard and Dwarf Pear a specialty, and invite inspection from Nurserymen and Dealers. Wholesale prices in season application. Consult your interest by getting our prices before buying. Inducement is not good accommodation for agents and dealers.

S. M. BAYLES, Proprietor, St. Louis, Mo.

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

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Correspondence solicited. Consultation free. Send for circular and private list of questions.

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SURE cure for epilepsy or fits in 24 hours Free to poor. Dr. Kruee, M. C., 2336 Hickory St., St. Louis, Mo.

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The Blueberry is a valuable fruit. Succeeds in all soils, and is a profitable fruit to grow for market. Descriptive price list free. Address

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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 certificate of 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 fixed for any failure on the part of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to three householders to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker-up, and appraisers, 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 August 25, '86.

Marion county—E. S. Walton, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. Brown Oldreive, of Doyle tp., August 7, 1886, one mare pony, dirty chestnut color, four white feet, two glass eyes, lower half of face white, branded IT.

Barton county—Ed. L. Teed, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by G. O. Herendeen, of Great Bend, August 1, 1886, one brown mare pony, 8 years old, unbroken, left hind foot white, white strip on nose, branded A. O. on left flank; valued at \$20.

PONY—By same, one bay mare pony, unbroken, left hind foot white, white strip on nose, about 6 years old, branded U on left flank; valued at \$20.

PONY—By same, one sorrel mare pony, unbroken, about 5 years old, white strip on nose, branded A O on left flank; valued at \$20.

PONY—By same, one roan mare pony, unbroken, about 4 years old, gray hair about root of tail, brand still r to H on left shoulder and T with inverted figure 6 to left of it on left flank and C with v inclosed within its circle on left hip; valued at \$20.

Osage county—R. H. McClair, clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up by D. C. B. Virly of Burlington, August 1, 1886, one bay mare pony, 8 years old, unbroken, small white spot on nose, half of left foot white, valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by G. W. Crowden, of Arvonia, July 19 1886, one brown mare, about 15 years old, white star in face, blind, shod in front, work animal; valued at \$25.

Strays for week ending Sept. 1, '86

Harper county—E. S. Rice, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by G. R. Sand, of Blaine, August 26, 1886, one black horse, indistinct brands.

Riley county—O. C. Barner, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by C. A. Ericson, of Fancy Creek tp., one dark bay horse pony, white rip in face, left hind foot white, brand S on left shoulder.

Butler county—James F. Sher, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Nicholas Struher, of Cliff tp., July 27 1886, one dark brown mare mule, supposed to be 12 or 15 years old, about 15 hands high, marked with two white socks, near the root of tail and s-v-r white specks on hind-quarters, white spot on top of neck where the collar works and two white spots on each side of the head close to ears; valued at \$15.

Saline county—Joseph Sargent, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by August Zilber, of Walnut tp., August 2, 1886, one sorrel mare pony, about 3 years old, white strip in forehead and white on right hind leg, branded O on left side and 2 on left rump, left eye white or glass; valued at \$10.

Strays for week ending Sept. 8, '86

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

PONY—Taken up by Albert Stehwein, of Lawrence, in Wakarusa tp., July 17, 1886, one brown mare pony, 14 hands high, saddle marks; value at \$60.

Jefferson county—E. L. Worswick, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by E. Fowler, of Union tp., (P. O. McLoth) August 2, 1886, one dark bay T-xas pony, branded C. P. on left hip and C on left jaw; valued at \$35.

Riley county—O. C. Barner, clerk.

COW—Taken up by David Demar, of Center tp., April 3, 1886, one red cow, 3 years old.

STRAYED.

From my farm in Walnut township, Barton county, Kas., one gray Mare Mule: branded on left side of neck D; right hind leg is thick and sore. Also on dark bay Mare Pony, about 9 or 10 years old about 14 hands high, two hind feet and left front foot white, white spot on forehead. Mule and pony have leather bitters on; mule's crop on a d pony has a strap. Also a dark bay M re Colt, about four months old; white star on forehead.

Sent information to FERDINAND SCHENCK, Smith P. O., Barton Co., Kas.

Strayed—\$10 Reward!

About May 15th 1886 one dark bay horse, 5 years old, 4 1/2 hands high, 950 pounds, thin-bull; rupture lump below the ribs, supposed to be on right side. A reward of \$10 will be given for information leading to its recovery. ALEX MILLER, Stanton, Osage Co., Kas.

PROF. R. RIGGS, V. S., and Horse Educator, Operations on HORSES and CATTLE.

Castrating, Ridgling Horses and Spaying Heifers a specialty. Success Guaranteed.

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

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

STRIMPLE & GARVEY

McCUNE, KANSAS,



Breeders of and Dealers in Imported and Home bred

CLYDESDALE AND NORMAN HORSES.

CHOICE STALLIONS for sale at very low prices and on easy terms.

Write for what you want. Satisfaction guaranteed.

JOHNSON BROS.

Garnett, - Kansas,



Breeders of and Dealers in Imported and High-Grade French Draft Horses.

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

J. L. HASTINGS,

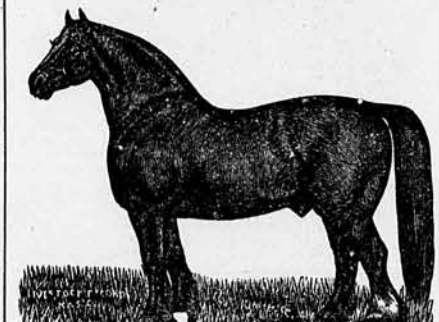
Wellington, - Kansas,



Dealer and Breeder in Imported and High-Grade FRENCH DRAFT & CLYDESDALE HORSES.

Terms reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited.

E. BENNETT & SON TOPEKA, KANSAS,



Importers and breeders of PERCHERON, CLYDESDALE and CLEVELAND BAY HORSES. 106 head will arrive from Europe, July 25th. Horses sold on terms to suit purchasers. Write for illustrated Catalogue.

Sexton & Offord,

IMPORTERS OF

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(Draft) HORSES,



RED

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CATTLE.

We have a very choice lot of Horses on hand, from 2 to 7 years old. Our last importation was nine Stallions, including a very active Suffolk Punch; also four mares. These were selected by Mr. G. M. Sexton, Auctioneer to the English Shire Horse Society. He handles only the very best. Owing to our great facilities for buying, we can afford to sell the very best at the lowest prices.

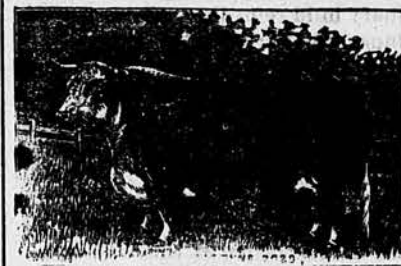
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SEXTON & OFFORD,

34 East Fifth Street, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

First - Prize Hereford Herd

AT THE GREAT ST. LOUIS FAIR, 1885.



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

The celebrated FORTUNE 2080.
SIR EVELYN 9650, an illustrious son of Lord Wilton.
GROVE 4TH 13783, by the noted Grove 3d.
DEWESBURY 2d, by the famous Dollie.

Grades Bought and Sold.

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

Choice, Highly-Bred

HEREFORD

BULLS and HEIFERS,

For sale reasonable. Come or write for Private Catalogue.

HEIFERS IN CALF TO BEAU REAL AND BEAU MONDE.

SHOCKEY & GIBB,

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TIMBER LINE HERD

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,

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HOLSTEIN PARK.



W. A. TRAVIS, HOLSTEIN BREEDER, TOPEKA, KANS.

WM. A. & A. F. TRAVIS,

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Holstein-Friesian Cattle.

Inter-Ocean Stables, North Topeka.



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

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

Rooms 23 and 24, Exchange Building, Kansas City Stock Yards,

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

Farm and Stock Cyclopedia,

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

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

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

The Veterinarian.

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

SWELLING ON BULL'S KNEE JOINT.

—A Jersey bull has been standing on plank floor for the past year; is led out daily for exercise; has a large swelling on knee joint; the leg seems stiff, and when lying down the bull sticks it out straight, and in getting up he does not touch that knee to the floor. The bunch is hard and seemingly painless, for he permits rubbing without flinching [Have a seton inserted from top to bottom of swelling, and in eight days cut it out; then in eight more days apply Golden blister all over the enlargement; repeat the blistering in three weeks. If it is not convenient to seton the knee, use several blisters. These enlargements are not easily removed, especially when they become hard.]

COUGH IN COLT.—A two-year-old mare colt has had a cough for five months; coughs but little daily—say five or six times. A gland underneath jaws, half way between mouth and neck, is swollen constantly, varying from size of a marble to size of small hen's egg. Occasionally a slight discharge from nostrils; otherwise in best of health. Eats well, is fat, and always in high spirits. Is broken, and driven about four miles a week. [Apply Golden blister to the throat where the enlargement exists. Give tablespoonful of the following powder in feed twice a day; or if she does not eat, turn it down her as drench, dissolved in water: Powdered iodide of potassium, 4 ounces; powdered colchicum root, 4 ounces; licorice, 8 ounces; mix.]

BLOODY MILK.—Please tell me what will cure my cow. About two weeks ago she commenced to give "bloody milk" from her left hind teat. She is in pasture, and has not been hurt in any way. The other three teats are all right. [Congestion of the mammary glands, and as a result exudation of blood into the lactiferous ducts, thus mixing with milk, and giving it the appearance of bloody milk, is so liable to be the result of so many different causes that it is difficult to give definite instructions for treatment. Administer a saline cathartic of Epsom salts, 1 pound; Jamaica ginger, 2 drachms; water, 1 pint. Mix for one dose. Restrict the diet, and if the udder feels hot bathe often with cold water. Milk carefully, and use a teat-siphon if necessary.]

SIDE-BONE.—I have a valuable buggy horse, seven years old. About a year ago a small lump made its appearance on the left fore foot, a little in front of heel and just above the hoof. At first it was about the size of a nickel; now it covers a space about the size of a silver dollar. It is hard and cartilages leading up from heel are hard. After standing, horse starts off a little lame, which lameness ceases after he has gone a quarter or half mile. He was quite lame when lump was first discovered, but the use of liniments soon removed the lameness. At first I used several bottles of spavin cure. In the winter I blistered three times with Kendall's blister, and a while ago I made two applications of biniodide of mercury. The first treatment had no effect in reducing size of lump. The last seems to have reduced somewhat the size, but the slight lameness still remains. There are indications of a similar lump making its appearance on the right fore foot. [The condition is commonly known as "side-bone," being an ossification of the lateral cartilages

of the foot. The lameness is very stubborn and difficult to remove. Clip off the hair and apply a blister as follows: Cantharides, 2 drachms; biniodide of mercury, 3 drachms; lard, 3 ounces. Mix and rub well in for ten minutes, covering a space extending six or seven inches around the coronet, and two or three inches upward. Another application may be needed in the course of a month. Should this not prove effective, it will be necessary to fire the part.]

INJURED.—One of my colts was injured by a wire fence about the 23d of June. The wound is above the knee, three inches long, and a little more than skin-deep. There is proud flesh in the wound and it won't heal up. I have used carbolic acid, chloride of zinc, etc. Will you please give me a remedy that will cure it? [If the wound as described in the above letter is nothing more than a common flesh wound we cannot understand why it will not heal up by the prudent use of ordinary mild remedies. Take a stick of lunar caustic and apply it over the wound thoroughly, once every day until a scab forms over the wound. When a scab forms do not remove it, but when it sloughs off dress the raw surface with the caustic as already directed. The horse's head should be tied so that he cannot lick or bite the wound. Lunar caustic is one of the best applications we can suggest for the treatment of ordinary flesh wounds; it stimulates the healing process, and at the same time suppresses any tendency to the development of exuberant granulations.]

The Advance Stock Hydrant.

The best invention ever brought before the public for watering stock. It saves labor, being self-acting, requiring no attention except careful preparation for hard freezing weather. It will not freeze.

The trough is always full without waste of water.

It is very durable.

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

Your stock water themselves as they need it.

It will keep them healthy.

It is without a like or equal.

It is a marvel of simplicity.

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

The least cost for so great a gain.

Dividends every day in the year.

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

C. A. BOOTH, Topeka.

The Oldenburg, Tetofsky and Red Astrachan, among the Russian apples, have been tested and found good culinary sorts as far south as the Middle States, but most of the Russian varieties are only to be valued where better sorts will not succeed.

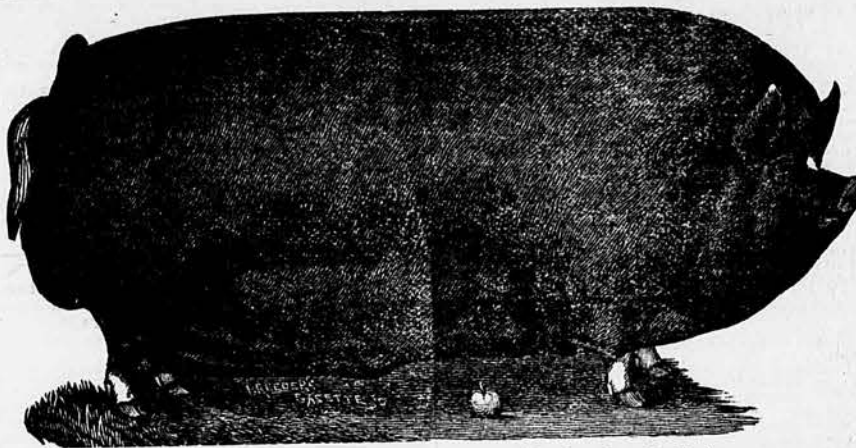
Farm Loans.

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

The best varieties of lettuce for summer use are the yellow butter and the white summer cabbage. In a deep, well-enriched soil they stand the heat well and remain for a long time in condition for use. The only objection is that these varieties form large heads.

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

MANHATTAN HERD OF BERKSHIRES.



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

SOVEREIGN DUKE 3819, at head of famous Manhattan Herd. Among many other honors, elsewhere, his splendid sire won five blue ribbons during two successive years at the great St. Louis fair, including sweepstakes as best boar of any age or breed, each year—a record never obtained by any other boar. At the St. Louis and other leading fairs of 1882, the Manhattan Herd sustained its well-earned prize-winning reputation of former years by winning a majority, over all competitors, of the premiums competed for, being thirteen sweepstakes and fifty-eight prizes for that year.

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

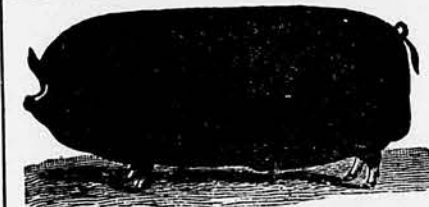
A. W. ROLLINS, Manhattan, Kansas.



SELECT HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES

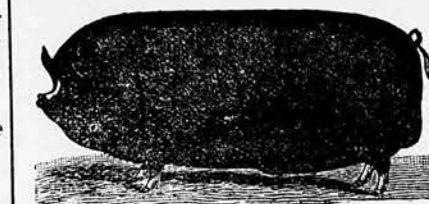
G. W. BERRY, TOPEKA, KAS. British Champion 11, 13481 feat the head of the herd, and the sows represent the best families and prize-winning strains in America. These hogs are distinguished for size, early development, and docility. Positions. Breeders registered. I offer none but first class stock for sale.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.



THE WELLINGTON HERD of well-bred and imported BERKSHIRES is headed by Hopeful Joe 1889. 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



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

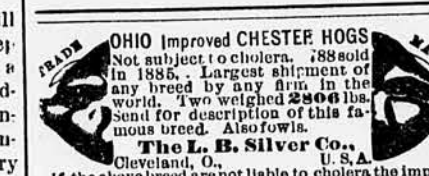
The very best imported boars and sows that money can procure at head of herd. Fine young stock, from pigs up to yearlings, of both sexes, for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Will refer for illustrated catalogue and price list. Name this paper.

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Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



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



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If the above breed are not liable to cholera the importance cannot be overestimated and should be investigated.

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



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I have for sale a fine lot of young pigs sired by Jayhawker 2639, Ottawa King 2886 (the champion hogs of Franklin county), and Buckeye Boy 2d 2219, Ben Butler 2977, Leek's Gilt-Edge 2887, which are very fine breeders of fashionable strains. My sows are all first-class and of popular strains. I also have an extra fine lot of Duroc Jersey Red pigs for sale from sires and dams that have never been beaten in the show ring in our counties in Kansas. I have hogs of all ages in pairs or trio of no kin, for sale. Herd has taken over twenty prizes this last year. My herd has never had any disease. Stock all eligible or recorded in Central Record. Please call and see stock, or write and give description of what you want. Inquiries promptly answered. Farm three miles southeast of Ottawa, Kas. Send for Catalogue.

THE GOLDEN BELT HERD OF THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS.



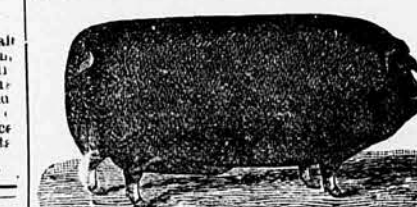
Black Bass, U. S. and Tom Corwin strains, from 2 to 3 months old. A choice lot of pigs for sale at \$10 each, \$25 per trio. I will ship at these low prices on all orders received before September 15th. Satisfaction and safe arrival guaranteed. Breeders all recorded in A. P. C. Record. I now have low express rates to all points in the United States. F. W. TRUESDELL, Lyons, Kas.

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As produced and bred by A. C. MOORE & SONS, Canton, Ill. The best hog in the world. We have made a specialty of this breed for 38 years. We are the largest breeders of thoroughbred Poland Chinas in the world, shipped over 700 pigs in 1883 and could not supply the demand. We are raising 1,000 pigs for this season's trade. We have 160 sows and 10 males we are breeding from. Our breeders are all recorded in American P. C. Record. Pigs all eligible to record. Photo card of 48 breeders free. Swine Journal 25 cts. in 2-cent stamps. Come and see our stock; if not as represented we will pay your expenses. Special rates by express.

EASTERN KANSAS HERD OF POLAND-CHINA HOGS.



Per y D. 5831 and White E. 5117 at head of herd. Among the sows are Milla 6666 (U. S.), sired by sire's Cor 6119; Fancy Gem 1244, sired by Gem's U. S. 2901; three sows sired by B. F. Drey & Sons, sired by Loui King 1893; six sows sired by Cook's U. S. 349. Choice pigs for sale at prices to suit the times. Inspection invited. Recorded in O. P. C. Record. Stock all healthy. J. A. DAVIDSON, Richmond, Franklin Co., Kas.

**\$50 REWARD**

will be paid for any Grain Fan of same size that can clean and bag as much Grain or Seed in one day as our Patent **MONARCH** Grain and Seed Separator and Bagger or our Improved Warehouse Mill which we offer cheap. Price List mailed free.

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Columbus, Ohio.



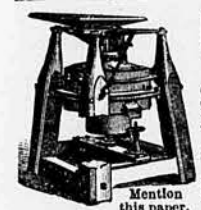
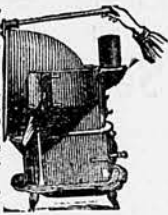
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4 SIZES: 16, 20, 24 & 36 INCH.
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Portable, simple, durable, strong. Builds a picket fence on the posts in the field, substantial, economical. The most practical machine yet devised.

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AN AUTOMATIC AND NON-FREEZING STOCK WATERING TROUGH.**BOIES' STOCK WATERING TROUGH.**

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DELPHOS, KANSAS.

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

TESTIMONIALS:

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

Yours truly, **E. M. SHELTON.**

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

Respectfully, **J. T. WHITE,** Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner.

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



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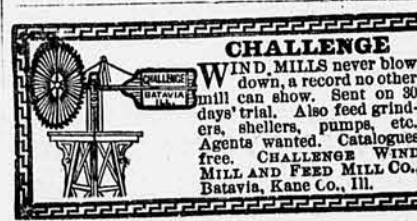
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\$5,000 will buy an Improved Farm of 160 acres of first-class land in McPherson county, Kas. Terms easy. Address DeMotte, 273 Kansas avenue, Topeka.

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600 Merino Sheep for Sale.

Mostly Ewes, acclimated and free from disease. I must sell as my range is all fenced.
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Then write to WM. J. ESTILL & CO., Medicine Lodge, Kas. They have for sale over one hundred tracts of Choice Land in Barber county, Kansas, suitable for farms or ranches. A month's cash, or terms to suit purchaser. Those desiring to locate in the best part of Kansas should write at once. Particulars free. City property—addition of 80 acres to Medicine Lodge—in lots 50x150 feet, at low cash prices.

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\$2,500 SPEED RING.

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Duncan C. Ross and Sergt. Chas. Walsh,

The Celebrated Athletes and Expert Swordsmen, in a Gladiatorial Combat on Horseback, for a purse of \$1,000!

This will be the only chance to witness this, the grandest exhibition of athletic sport and nerve of the ancient arena, as they will not appear in any other of the Western States this year.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS have been and are being arranged for each day of the Fair, making, in connection with the RACES AND EXHIBITS in all departments,

THE GALA WEEK OF 1886!

Excursion Rates on all Railroads.

For Premium List, Speed Programme, etc., address
 K. GOATES, President, ED. H. WEBSTER, Secretary and General Manager.
 KANSAS CITY, MO.

GRAND PUBLIC SALE

—OF—
SHORT-HORN CATTLE
 —ON—

Thursday, Sept. 23, 1886,
 AT THE FAIR GROUNDS,

PARSONS, KANSAS.

I will sell by Public Auction, at 12:30 p. m., ABOUT SIXTY HEAD OF SHORT-HORNS, representing some of the best blood to be had, especially of the Booth kind, and the purest to be had on this continent by auction. The families represented are Waterloo Rose of the Torr branch of the Waterloo family; Imp. Maiden, bred by J. B. Booth, Kilberby, England; Imp. Pauline 20th, of pure Booth blood, together with descendants of Imp. Lady Whittington, Imp. Lady Elizabeth, Imp. Louisa, Imp. Diana, Imp. Sunbeam, Imp. Ruby, and other noted families.

These cattle are in grass condition, regular breeders and sound in all particulars. There never will be a time when a better chance will be afforded purchasers to obtain choice Booth and other famous breeding at their own bids. Catalogues may be had on application. Terms given in Catalogue as a day of sale.

For further particulars, address
 A. M. STRODE,
 OOL. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer, Independence, Mo.] CHETOPA, KANSAS.

CLOSING-OUT SALE

Of the Alvanna Ranch Herd of

360 HEAD OF CATTLE!

ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1886.

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

SKIDDY, MORRIS CO., KAS.,

On the 30th day of September, 1886, and until all are sold, 360 HEAD OF CATTLE, consisting of Grade Short-horn and Grade Hereford Cows, Heifers, and calves, and two Thoroughbred Hereford Bulls, Garfield No. 9134, American Hereford Hero Book, and Bonny Lad 6th No. 960. American Hereford Hero Book; also 2 two-year-old Grade Hereford Bulls, 6 Grade Hereford Bulls 8 months old, and 1 two-year-old solid red Grade Short-horn Bull. The Grade Hereford Cows and Heifers are the get of Deafness No. 1235 and Garfield and Bonny Lad 6th above mentioned.

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

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

JAMES BUCKINGHAM,
 J. G. D. CAMPBELL, Auctioneers. Executor Estate of Alva Buckingham, Dec'd.
 S. A. SAWYER, J. M. SULLIVAN, Agent.

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WANTED Ladies and Gentlemen to take nice light work at their homes. \$1 to \$3 a day easily made. Work sent by mail. No canvassing. Steady Employment Furnished. Address with stamp to HORN & CO., 294 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.