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### Economic Ornithology.

That is the title or name of a new division in the Agricultural Department at Washington. A circular has been issued by the principal, Dr. C. Hart Merriam, and as it is of general interest and shows the scope of the work laid out, we give it entire, as follows:

The fact that birds are influential factors in checking the increase of insects injurious to vegetation has long been recognized, but the extent of the services thus rendered has never been positively ascertained. Moreover, great difference of opinion exists, particularly among farmers, as to whether certain well-known species are on the whole beneficial or injurious; and many kinds which are really of great practical value are killed whenever opportunity offers. For example, hawks and owls collectively are almost universally regarded as detrimental, while as a matter of fact several of them never touch poultry but feed almost exclusively on mice and grasshoppers.

The wholesale slaughter of small birds has been known to be followed by serious increase of noxious insects. On the other hand, invasions of insects which threatened to devastate large tracts of country have been cut nearly short by the timely services of some of our native birds.

In view of the above facts, and many others which might be cited, it is clear that a comprehensive systematic investigation of the inter-relation of birds and agriculture will prove of enormous value to farmers and horticulturists. Such an investigation has been undertaken by the newly-established branch of Economic Ornithology under the Division of Entomology of the Department of Agriculture, and the assistance and co-operation of persons interested are earnestly solicited.

The food of all birds consists either of animal matter or vegetable matter or both, and its consumption must be serviceable or prejudicial to the interests of mankind. Therefore, according to the food they eat, all birds may be classed under one of two headings—beneficial or injurious. Many species are both beneficial and injurious, and it is impossible to assign them to either category until the percentages of their food elements have been positively determined and the sum of the good balanced against the sum of the evil.

In a very large proportion of our small birds the food varies considerably with the season, sometimes changing from vegetable to animal, or from injurious to beneficial. Furthermore, many birds feed their young upon substances which the adults rarely or never eat; and the young on leaving the nest sometimes greedily devour things which are discarded as they grow older. Hence it becomes necessary to ascertain the food of each species at different times of the year, and at different ages.

Information is desired on all questions relating to this inquiry, and special attention is invited to the following:

A—Has the common crow been observed to catch young chickens or to steal eggs?

B—Has it been observed to eat corn or other cereals in the field? If so, how long after planting, and how extensive was the injury done? Has the crow been observed to feed upon injurious insects? If so, what kinds of insects were thus destroyed, and to what extent?

C—Has the crow blackbird or grackle been observed to carry off the young of the robin or of other small birds, or to destroy their eggs? When breeding near the house, has

it been observed to drive off small birds (such as robins, bluebirds, etc.) which had previously made their abode on the premises? Has it been observed to eat corn or other cereals in the field? If so, how long after planting, and how extensive was the injury done? Has the crow blackbird been observed to feed upon injurious insects? If so, what kinds of insects were thus destroyed, and to what extent?

D—Has the naturalized exotic, the so-called "English sparrow," been observed to drive off any of our native birds? If so, what species were so expelled from their former haunts? Has this sparrow been observed to feed upon cereals or other farm crop? If so, what kinds were injured, and to what extent?

E—Has the "English sparrow" been observed to feed upon or wantonly injure grapes or other fruits? If so, to what extent? What measures, if any, have been adopted to remedy the evil?

F—Have the robin, cat-bird, brown-thrasher, Baltimore oriole, or other birds been observed to feed extensively upon fruit? If so, what kind or kinds of fruit has been most injured by each species, and how extensive have been the depredations committed?

G—What birds have been observed to feed upon or otherwise injure buds or foliage, and what plants or trees have been so injured?

H—What birds, if any, have been observed to feed upon the canker worm, army worm, tent caterpillar, cut worm, cotton worm, cabbage worm, currant worm, Rocky mountain locust or other grasshoppers, periodical locust (*cicada*), Colorado potato beetle, chinch bug, Hessian fly, or other noxious insects?

I—The bobolink (ricebird of the Southern States) and red-shouldered blackbird congregate in vast flocks during their migrations and commit extensive depredations in certain parts of the South. The Division will be glad to receive detailed accounts of these depredations from persons living in the affected districts.

J—What birds are considered to be injurious to crops and small fruits, and what kinds are regarded as beneficial? On what facts are these opinions based?

K—Has any kind of bird been observed to feed upon the honey-bee? If so, what species, and how extensive has been the injury done?

In the investigation of Economic Ornithology many important secondary questions present themselves. Among them, the following may be mentioned as bearing directly upon the subject of inquiry:

1. At what season and for how long a period is the bird present?

2. If a summer resident, how many broods does it rear each season, and how many young constitute an average brood?

3. Does it take up its abode near the habitations of man, or does it inhabit districts remote from civilization?

4. Does it inhabit marshes, uplands, cultivated fields, or forests?

5. Where does it make its nest?

6. What places does it frequent in search of food?

7. Is it solitary or gregarious?

8. What effect does the settlement of a region have upon its bird life?

9. What birds, left to themselves, are likely to become most abundant as the country grows older?

10. Has any increase or decrease been ob-

served from year to year in the numbers of any kind of bird in the same locality? If so, can such change be attributed to altered conditions in the bird's breeding grounds? If not, can any cause be assigned?

11. Has any increase or decrease of one species been observed to affect the numbers of any other species? If so, can the fact be explained?

12. Has any species disappeared altogether? If so, can a cause for this disappearance be assigned?

The above questions can be answered as fully as the correspondent chooses on separate sheets or on the blank sheet of this circular, the answer being lettered or numbered to correspond with the question.

When possible, the exact date should be given of all occurrences reported.

Persons willing to aid in the collection of bird's stomachs will, on application, be furnished with the necessary blanks and instructions.

Until October 1st all communications should be addressed to Sing Sing, New York; after October 1st to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

DR. C. HART MERRIAM,  
Ornithological Agent.

Washington City, July 1.

### Sunflower Culture.

A great many people, and especially in this, the "Sunflower State," do not take much stock in sunflowers. But there is a good deal to be said about them. This is what the *American Cultivator* says on the subject:

The great variety of valuable properties belonging to the sunflower, especially to its seed, entitles it to far greater attention than has been awarded it in this country. The sunflower has long been extensively grown in parts of Russia for its oil, and German farmers have lately taken up the cultivation on an extended scale. The plant grows readily in most climates. From the stalks of the plant the Russians manufacture a valuable potash, and the residue of the seed after extracting the oil is made into oil-cake for feeding cattle, while the leaves form part of the compost heap for manuring the soil. European farmers state that no plant produces such fine honey and wax, and when the flower is in blossom bees abound on it. The refuse of fifty bushels of seed, after the oil has been expressed, made into cakes, will produce 1,500 pounds, while the stalks, when burnt for alkali, will yield 10 per cent. of potash. An English cattle-feeder dries the leaves of the sunflower and burns them to powder, claiming the latter makes excellent fodder for milch cows when mixed with bran. This same farmer has, for many years, cultivated the sunflower for the purpose of feeding his stock.

It is claimed that the seed is equal to linseed for fattening cattle. Sheep, pigs, pigeons, rabbits, poultry of all sorts, will fatten rapidly upon it, and prefer the seed to any other. It increases the quantity of eggs from poultry fed with it. The Chinese have it by the thousands of tons, and worship it. There can be no doubt that many of their silk goods have a large portion of sunflower fiber in them. The oil makes most beautiful soap, particularly softening to the hands and face. The seed varies in relation of husk to kernel from 51 to 60 per cent. of the former to 40 and 59 of the latter, and the percentage of oil between 16 and 28 per cent. On the average, however, about 18 per cent. of oil may be obtained by expression. Ac-

cording to Boussingault, some experiments gave the produce per acre of seed at about 1,800 pounds, the oil per acre being slightly over 15 per cent. and the cake 80 per cent. Next to poppy-seed oil, sunflower burns the longest of any, in equal quantities. The seeds vary in color, being either white, gray, striped or black.

From sunflower seeds is expressed a palatable, clear and flavorless oil, the demand for which in Russia is very great. It is exported from St. Petersburg at about fifty-two dollars per gross ton, and it is said to be extensively used like cotton-seed oil, after purifying, for adulterating olive or salad oil. A considerable quantity is grown in Russia for oil-pressing, the plant being largely cultivated in Kiel and Podolia, also eastward on the black soil lands, the stalks being used for fuel. In a single town in Saratof there are at least thirty oil presses. The production of seed in Russia ten years ago was officially stated at nearly 40,000,000 pounds. It is not the seed only that is valuable; the stalk it also useful, since by treating it exactly like flax, it will produce a fiber as fine as silk, and in large quantities. The stalk may be utilized in paper-making, thus displacing rags to a certain extent.

Sunflowers will grow in any corner that may be vacant, and give all farms a most agreeable garden-like appearance. English cultivators give four to five pounds of seed as the requirement for an acre. The seed should be drilled into the ground; the distance between rows eighteen inches; plants to be thinned out to thirty inches from plant to plant. At this distance the number of plants would be about 11,000 per acre; at eighteen inches between plants 25,000 per acre, and at twelve inches from plant to plant 32,000. The produce varies considerably, according to the state of the soil, the climate, and the cultivation that is employed, but the average quantity of seed may be taken at fifty bushels per acre, and the yield of oil at a gallon per bushel. Every single plant will produce 1,000 or more seeds, the main head generally yielding 800 to 1,000 seeds, while there are usually four collaterals that give fifty to sixty seeds each. The quantity of seed is much increased by dwarfing the plants. The best manure is said to be old mortar broken up fine. The plants need to be kept free from weeds. They should have sufficient intervals between them for exposure to the sun, as under such circumstances they become larger and more fully stored with seed.

### The Fair at St. Joe, Missouri.

The St. Joseph Exposition last week was a model fair in many respects. Every department was well represented. The attractions of the speed ring were equal to that of any fair held in the West. The display of horticultural and farm products was quite creditable—quite equal to that of the St. Louis Fair of last year. The exhibits of textile fabrics, fine arts, merchandise and flowers and plants were rare and extensive. The showing of live stock, next to the Kaasas State Fair, was the best the writer has seen for several years, barring the St. Louis Fair. All breeds of swine and cattle were well represented both in numbers and in the quality of the stock shown. The horse department was not so well represented as cattle and swine, and no sheep were to be seen this year. Kansas was represented by the Short-horn herd of W. S. White, Sabetha; the Hereford herd of J. S. Hawes, Colony; and the Aberdeen-Angus herd of J. S. & W. R. Goodwin, Beloit.



## The Stock Interest.

### PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.  
 September 18—H. M. Garlachs, Holstein-Friesians, Kansas City, Mo.  
 October 12—Pettis County Short-horn Breeders' Association, Short-horns, Sedalia, Mo.  
 October 28—Hon. T. W. Harvey, Turlington, Neb.  
 November 3 and 4—Inter-State Short-horn Breeders, Kansas City Fat Stock Show.  
 S. E. Ward & Son, Short-horns, first Friday of Kansas City Fat Stock Show.

### Spanish or Texas Fever.

From this time until about the first days of November there will be more danger of losses among cattle from this strange disease than during any other part of the season; hence it may be well to call up the subject again and talk about it.

It is not our purpose now to talk about the peculiar nature of the disease, or to refer to the differing theories as to its nature. Every farmer west of the Mississippi knows enough about the disease from experience, observation or reading, to guess a case when he sees it. What is needed most at this time is to prevent the disease if possible. Prevention is always better than cure.

Farmers in Kansas, those of them that have had experience with the disease, have observed that invariably one or more of a few well known conditions have existed as to food, drink, weather, etc. When a case of Texas fever occurred, the food was dry and hard, or it was dry and dusty, or it was spoiled from too much moisture or too much dryness, or the weather was unusually hot or dry, or the drinking water was filthy from some cause, as rotting vegetation or animal excrements, or it was muddy or warm, or the cattle did not have enough of it or often enough, or the animals had been driven hurriedly or frightened, or had been fed insufficiently or irregularly, or had been neglected or abused. Let the reader think over his experience in this direction and he will remember many circumstances of the kind here suggested. Last week we called attention to some cases of this disease among cattle in Illinois, cattle that had been taken there from Reno county in this State; they were native cattle and had not been exposed to the disease at all. There have not been any Texas cattle in that part of the State for a long time. How did those cattle take the disease? No matter; it was not from contact with Southern cattle.

And that point needs to be remembered. Our farmers and stockmen must enlarge their views a little concerning Spanish fever, at least enough to justify them in adopting preventive measures to protect their cattle from its ravages even though they are never within a hundred miles of a Texas cow or steer.

We may expect cool nights and warm and dry days now, and we may expect low water in the streams and filthy water in the sloughs, and unwholesome water in all ponds and other stagnant water places. We may expect dry and dusty grass, we may expect some falling away in flesh and some decrease in vital energies, all of which are fruitful causes of the disease, or at least are so commonly present when the disease appears as to make the coincidence at least remarkable. The antidote to bad water is good water; the antidote to bad feed is good feed; the best neutralizer of the effects of dry and dusty feed is fresh succulent vegetables as turnips, pumpkins, potatoes, etc., when there is no growing orchard grass or clover or other vigorously growing tame grass; and in all cases salt is necessary to the health and comfort of the animal. The best antidote to storms and ugly weather

is shelter; the best protection against heat and hot winds is plenty of shade.

These suggestions are in the line of practical work. If a man does not care enough about his animals to attend to their health, he does not deserve to succeed. Labor is the secret of success; it is the very spirit of life. Let every owner of cattle look at this subject from a common sense standpoint. Spanish fever is a contagious disease, it is said, yet cattle sometimes take it and they have not been exposed to the contagion. Smallpox is a contagious disease, yet persons have smallpox when they were not exposed to the contagion. It is well then to so handle and care for our cattle so that we shall always be on the safe side, even though there be no contagion near.

### The Shire Horse, his Breeding and Management.

The *Mark Lane Express*, of a recent date, contained an editorial review of a late work on the Shire horse, prepared by M. Gilbert, from which we quote what follows as we find it in the *Breeder's Gazette*:

Mr. Murray says: "As a rule, suckling mares should not be worked, except it be for a day or two during the busy seasons of hay or harvest. We have repeatedly tried the breeding of horses on a tillage farm, and are thoroughly convinced of the impracticability of such a course. Our experience runs thus—during the busy season of preparing the land and putting in the root crops, the suckling mares leave the stable at six o'clock every morning, whilst the foal is shut up in a loose box until the mare returns at noon. Although liberally fed, she is necessarily soft and weak; the separation and consequent irritation of the nervous system causes her to return to the midday meal steeped in perspiration, with the bag distended, and the milk streaming from the teats at every step, entailing much suffering. In this state she is turned into the box, where the hungry foal sets heartily to work; after a short respite she returns again to work, and again the same contingency is repeated in the evening. The extra labor and exertion to which the mare is subjected entails a corresponding waste of animal tissue; hence the leading constituents of the foal are expended in restoring the waste. These facts go far to prove the extreme poverty of the milk, as clearly indicated by the stunted growth of the foal. We have never succeeded in rearing a really strong, healthy foal from a hard-worked mare; and more particularly in the case of young mares, we have, in many instances, permanently injured their constitutions by such a practice. The foal may safely be weaned at the age of five months; the mare should then be taken up and put on dry food."

All that Mr. Murray has said in the preceding extract in reference to the ill-effects which follow the practice of working suckling mares we can fully indorse; they should not be worked, as he rightly observes, excepting for a day or two on an emergency in extra busy seasons. But it does not follow that therefore the breeding of cart horses on arable farms is virtually an impracticability, as Mr. Murray dogmatically declares it to be. If Mr. Murray is right, then all the efforts which have been made and are being made to increase the number of cart horses bred in the country fall at once to the ground, for it is precisely on these arable farms that the increase must be effected, if effected at all. At the very bottom of the movement is the undoubted desirability of farmers breeding their own teams, and although there are many difficulties in the way they can be overcome. If an arable farmer decides to begin breeding his own horses he must decide at the same time to prepare for easing

the mares before foaling, and doing without them whilst suckling; that means an extra horse or two temporarily each season at the start until the young ones come into the team. If a man is not prepared for this he had better let horse-breeding alone. Again, if he breeds at all he should arrange for two colts a year as a minimum, for one colt on an arable farm—or any other farm for that matter—is the source of more trouble and anxiety than all the rest of the live stock put together.

The following is a condensation of Mr. Gilbert Murray's remarks on the treatment of young horses: "We may say, from birth to maturity, by a judicious system of feeding the frame is built up, and the vital organs prepared to perform their natural functions. The digestive and assimilative system of a young animal may be permanently injured by the quantity and quality of its food to an extent that no subsequent management, however skillful, can ever remove. During the first winter the food should consist of a mixture of crushed oats, boiled barley, or Indian corn, with a small quantity of bran or ground linseed; a few Swede turnips may also be used, either in sliced or pulped state. The great objection to the use of corn in a raw state is its heating nature; used in large quantities it produces irritation of the skin, causing the animal incessantly to rub on every available object which presents itself; cracked heels is another troublesome malady originating from the same cause. By the exercise of a little care and extra trouble these difficulties can be obviated.

"No corn of any kind, whether in a whole or ground state, should ever be used in feeding young horses unless it has first been boiled; a little cut chaff or bran should be mixed with the boiled food in order to absorb the liquid. We prefer giving the food at a temperature not exceeding 60 deg. The young animals should occasionally be washed thoroughly all over with a solution of McDougall's Sheep-Dipping Composition; this not only keeps the skin in an active and healthy state and free from the attacks of every description of parasite, and, what is of considerable importance in the estimation of breeders, increases the growth of hair. The leading lessons may be continued, say once a week. Some breeders confine their yearlings exclusively to yards and boxes during the winter; in the case of race-horses, where great care and attention is bestowed, and a sufficient amount of exercise is given daily, the system no doubt answers admirably; it is not so with the ordinary tenant-farmer, who rears at the most only two or three foals a year, and who cannot afford to keep a man for the special purpose of attending on them. We greatly prefer turning them out every day, in all weathers, rather than subjecting them to a more artificial system against which nature rebels. When allowed to roam at will their inherent instincts lead them to take the exercise so well suited to the healthy development of their frames. The feet of the young animals require attention, otherwise they become unshapely, and if entirely neglected frequently cause the joints to become bent, weak, and unsightly. The yearlings should occasionally be haltered and led, in order to revise and practice early lessons.

"During the second year they should be grazed on good pasture, and not more than two in the same field, and these, if practicable, of the same age. A few young horses may be economically grazed on the bullock pastures, as they eat up some of the rough patches which the cattle refuse. Two-year-olds are best wintered out; they should,

however, have a shelter-shed and open yard to which they can revert a pleasure; the shed should be furnished with a manger, into which the food is placed and protected from the rains. The filly may be put to the stud at two years, and if well cared for during pregnancy, and allowed to devote the whole of her time to the wants of her first foal, she suffers little either in health or development, and thus early contributes to the cost of her keep. At two years old the young animal should be bitted; hitherto it has only been led in a plain halter. It is grievous to see the tenacity with which men will cling to the barbarous use of blinkers: these relics of antiquity should be relegated to the lumber-rooms or the village museum. When treated in a rational manner, the horse, from the first day of his subjection, should be familiarized with surrounding sights and sounds; hence his confidence is established, and all risk from the dangerous vice of bolting is avoided. Except in-foal fillies and those in training for show purposes, the three-year-olds are regularly put to work on many farms, and take their share both in cart and plow. This is the most critical age of the cart horse, the framework, so to speak, of the skeleton, has not yet been matured; this, together with the waste of tissues incidental to severe exertion, requires a liberal supply of food, rich in the elements of nutrition. The improvement of the Shire horse cannot fail to be highly remunerative to those who pursue it with judgment; the demand for the best specimens are steadily increasing, and they realize prices which by some can be hardly credited. To the small farmer, a single good brood mare is a mine of wealth; often, in an unlucky moment, he is tempted, by what is to him a large sum, to part with his best friend. We earnestly urge tenant-farmers who in these depressed times are compelled, through force of circumstances, to part with good mares, to breed from their two-year-olds, and thus improve rather than deteriorate their stock. There cannot be a greater error than that of breeding from old, worn-out and unsound mares, filling the country with a race neither useful nor ornamental."

There is much that is useful in the extracts quoted above, and the little pamphlet at 4d. is one that would be interesting and valuable to every tenant-farmer in the land. Mr. Murray, however, is nothing unless dogmatic; it is one thing to form opinions from careful observations in every-day practices, and then to hold them against all comers until fresh light appears, and quite another to scout all other opinions or "theories," and to pronounce once for all the alpha and omega of such a debatable and widely-debated subject as the relative value of cooked food—cooked grain especially. Clearly, the extra labor entailed is so great that Mr. Murray must be supposed to possess information not yet made available to the world at large in respect of this particular matter, otherwise he would not have made it a *sine qua non* in his excellent programme for the breeding of horses. Then, again, he might have mentioned a few names besides those of the Earl of Ellesmere, the Hon. E. K. W. Coke, Mr. Walter Gilbey, Mr. James Forshaw, and Mr. John Nix as possessing the best large studs of Shire horses; the first three named have been collectors before becoming breeders on a large scale, while one of the other two is simply an owner of stallions for traveling various districts—good ones, too, every time. Why did not Mr. Murray mention some of the names of breeders whose studs have been the rock from which all the above-mentioned superstructure has been hewn?



## The Veterinarian.

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

**LAMPAS.**—My horse, age seven years, has the lampas. The roof of his mouth is soft and spongy. What shall I do for it? [A horse may have this condition of the mouth, yet suffer no inconvenience from it, and such is frequently the case in animals six years old and upward. First, is there anything abnormal about your horse? Second, what? After understanding what the symptoms are, it may be that they will be attributed to lampas, but more likely not. I should not advise you to interfere with the mouth until it is demonstrated to be necessary. Lampas more frequently causes alarm than injury in horses that have matured.]

**INDIGESTION.**—I have a young cow that began to bloat some two or three weeks ago, when the feed began to dry up. Quite a percentage of the feed is white clover. She at that time appeared to eat well, and gave her usual quantity of milk (eight quarts), but in a few days she began to fail on her milk, and now does not give a pint; she is growing poor, does not chew her cud, and appears stupid. Her urine appears to be all right, but her excrement is dark-colored and slimy. Please inform me what the disease is called, and what can be done for her. [Your cow is suffering from indigestion. Give a physic composed of Epsom salts, 1½ lbs.; chloride of sodium, 1 lb.; carbonate of ammonia, 1 oz.; ginger, 1 oz. Dissolve in three quarts of thin cold oatmeal gruel, and give as a drench. When the physic has operated, give the following powder, as directed: Gentian root, 4 ozs.; golden seal, 3 ozs.; ginger root, 2 ozs.; licorice root, 4 ozs. Mix, and divide into twelve powders, and give one night and morning suspended in a pint of oatmeal gruel. Give the cow a change of pasture.]

**HORSE OUT OF CONDITION.**—I have a seven-year-old horse that has been out of condition for the past two years. He always has a ravenous appetite, and has never missed a meal. I have tried all kinds of food, but with all that can be done he keeps poor, and his hair is dull and mangy, and is 2½ inches long, standing out in every direction, and his hide is very tight. I have thought it might be due to his kidneys, as his water is most of the time thick, and looks like boiled linseed oil; sometimes it is thick and white. He is in good spirits; never rolls; always coughs after drinking, and when taken out for a drive, will dung every two hundred yards for the first mile or so. [Take the animal up. Give him one of the following balls every three days: Powdered barbadose aloes, 1½ ozs.; powdered nitrate of potash, 2 ozs.; powdered sulphate of iron, 2 ozs.; powdered gentian, 1 oz., and a sufficient quantity of Venice turpentine. Give moderate exercise. He will not eat very well perhaps with this treatment. Have him clipped in two weeks time. Then feed half a pound whole flaxseed a day, previously steeped in hot water; in two weeks increase to one pound per day. Do not expect improvement for a month. Have his molar teeth looked to, and if sharp or irregular, they should be attended to. He should have had good treatment long ago.]

**INFLUENZA.**—I would like to know what ails my mule and what will cure him. About a month ago he seemed to be a little stiff; it seemed to be hard for him to trot. About two weeks ago he commenced to run at the nose, then in a few days a thick yellow matter ran from his nose and continued about a

week, when it stopped. Then there came the same looking matter out of his eyes, and sometimes since a clear water runs from his eyes. When he first commenced to run at the nose he seemed to fall off a good deal. Now he stands around a good deal and lays right in the hot sun, and when he drops his ears they stand nearly straight out from his head. When standing still or lying down his eyes seem to be a little over half open, running clear water, yet only sometimes he seems to be rather stupid; has always eaten tolerable well. Now, please let me know what ails him and what to do for him. [Your mule is suffering from the effects of influenza, which he caught a month ago. Take of sweet spirits of nitre, 1½ ozs.; fluid extract of belladonna leaves, 4 drs.; fluid extract gentian root, 1½ ozs.; chlorate of potash, 1 oz.; fluid extract of licorice, 4 ozs.; water, 1 pint; mix. Give two ounces three times daily before feeding. The medicine is best given by pulling out the tongue and injecting it with a rubber syringe far back into the mouth. Bathe the eyes twice daily with warm water. Let him run at pasture during the warm part of the day, but keep in a comfortable box-stall at night.]

### Kansas Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co.

We were shown to-day a very neat "sticker" gotten out by the Kansas Farmers' Insurance Company. It represents a full-blown sunflower, and surrounding it the legend, "Insure in the Kansas Farmers' Insurance Company," etc. This design has been adopted by the company as their trademark, and is emblematic of their rapid growth as a company. To those who are familiar with the characteristics of the sunflower (and who in Kansas is not?) its appropriateness is striking. The growth of this company in the short time it has been organized, and with the innumerable obstacles it has had to contend with, is not less marvelous than that of the stately sunflower. In three years it has attained a substantial and enduring foothold in our State scarcely second to that of most of the old companies that were started before the managers of this company were born. It has written over two and one-half millions of insurance, has paid every just loss they have sustained, and with assets of over \$120,000, take rank with companies doing business in this state, and are second to none.

Being a local institution, we should feel a just pride in their success, and help to foster and build up an institution that cannot fail to be of incalculable benefit to our county and State.—*Abilene Daily Gazette.*

### Are You Going South?

If so, it is of great importance to you to be fully informed as to the cheapest, most direct and most pleasant route. You will wish to purchase your ticket via the route that will subject you to no delays and by which through trains are run. Before you start you should provide yourself with a map and time table of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad (Memphis Short Route South). The only direct route from and via Kansas City to all points in Eastern and Southern Kansas, Southwest Missouri and Texas. Practically the only route from the West to all Southern cities. Entire trains with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and free Reclining Chair Cars, Kansas City to Memphis; through Sleeping Car Kansas City to New Orleans. This is the direct route, and many miles the shortest line to Little Rock, Hot Springs, Eureka Springs, Fort Smith, Van Buren, Fayetteville and all points in Arkansas. Send for a large map. Send for a copy of the "Missouri and Kansas Farmer," an eight-page paper, containing full and reliable information in relation to the great States of Missouri and Kansas. Issued monthly and mailed free.

Address, J. E. LOCKWOOD,  
G. P. & T. A., Kansas City.

### Nervous Debilitated Men

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

## 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.

**REPUBLICAN VALLEY STOCK FARM.**—Henry Avery, Wakefield, Clay Co., Kas., breeder of Percheron horses. Stock for sale. Send for catalogue.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**J. W. LILLARD.** Nevada, Mo., Breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horns. A Young Mary bull at head of herd. Young stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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### SWINE.

**CATALPA GROVE STOCK FARM.** J. W. Arnold, Louisville, Kansas, breeds Recorded

**POLAND-CHINA SWINE AND MERINO SHEEP.** The swine are of the Give or Take, Perfection, and other fashionable strains. Stock for sale in pairs not related. Invite correspondence or inspection of stock.

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

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

### SWINE.

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

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

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**E. T. FROWE.** Pavillion, Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred Merino Sheep. Rams for sale. Also a few Shropshire Rams.

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

### MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

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

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

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

## THE ELMWOOD HERD

—OF—

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

BREEDERS OF

## SHORT-HORN CATTLE

AND

## BERKSHIRE SWINE.

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

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CURES ALL OPEN SORES,  
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## Correspondence.

### Peabody and the Fair.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

Peabody is a neat, attractive and picturesque city, situated in the midst of an extraordinary fine scope of country. It has a population of 2,000 inhabitants, and from the appearance of the surroundings, one would infer that prosperity reigns supreme. One hundred and fifty firms do business here and report success. New buildings are being erected on every hand and from their nature it seems that the stability of the place is an assured fact. Peabody has an excellent public library, well supported; also, first class church and school privileges with society in keeping therewith. The richness of farming lands, products produced, fine improvements, etc., inform me that the farmer, artisan, mechanic and merchant dwells in a land freighted with plenty, and time only is required to make this one of the wealthiest portions of our State.

The Kansas State Fair, held under the supervision of the Marion County Agricultural Society, has just closed, and as far as finance goes, it was a success—to the Society. The fair ground adjoins the city on the west, and is but a few minutes walk from its business center. It is a delightful place, surrounded with five rows of thrifty cottonwood trees which now afford plenty of shade. Room ample enough for all exhibitors was provided, and their displays received high commendations from the thousands of visitors. I do not want to cast any reflection upon the doings of this Society, nor to make any comment upon its management; but facts will out in spite of faith and all the doctors in the country. First, great dissatisfaction existed between the blooded stock exhibitors and the management on account of exorbitant charges, they having to pay three dollars per stall, admission fees, etc. Second, those having fast horses received nearly three times the amount of premiums allotted to all other exhibitors combined. All of this, coupled with their disgust of the fair (?) proceedings throughout, caused them to assert most decidedly that under no circumstance whatever would they exhibit at Peabody again.

The cattle exhibited consisted of Short-horns, Galloways, Jerseys, Herefords and Holsteins, numbering in all over sixty head. Among them were stock of world-wide fame, and of which the owners justly feel proud.

The sheep and swine departments were small, yet containing some good specimens. Agricultural implement display was good, likewise the exhibits of farm products, fruits, etc.

The fine art department deserves special mention, for in it tact, talent, genius and skill were brought together in one grand aim, that of perfection. The display of silk cocoons, finished skeins of silk, etc., from Kansas production, go to prove that a bright future awaits the silk interests of this State.

In the sewing machine department, the "Domestic" took the lead, and, also, the blue ribbon. Mr. W. F. Seeley, their artistic needle manipulator, is certainly a genius, and the company need not fear when he is at the helm.

The U. S. Grant obelisk was acknowledged by everyone as the pivot of attraction, and the management deserves unfeigned credit for having had such a beautiful piece of monumental skill wrought as this. It is forty feet in height, built of large ears of yellow corn, and on the four sides are the words "Peace," "Liberty," "Plenty," and "Union," placed thereon by the insertion of letters composed of red ears of corn, perpendicularly arranged. This monument stands on a square base made of cornstalks neatly cut and fitted so as to form a solid mass, and each face of the square contains a portrait of Grant, surrounded with a wreath of various products. On top of each corner of the base appears a large pumpkin, and upon the ground near the sides of this obelisk are a number of muskets with bayonets attached and stacked in military style; no danger need be feared from them, for they are made out of cornstalks, and signify progress, peace and plenty. This magnificent edifice will remain, and I am safe in stating that it is the first monument erected to commemorate the memory of our once great chieftain, Gen. U. S. Grant.

Before concluding, I wish to state that Ar-

ticle 12 of the Association's premium list says that "no gambling institutions will be allowed on the grounds." Yet, notwithstanding this regulation, twenty-one different gambling devices were permitted to ply their nefarious work upon and within the fair grounds. From this merciless horde of gamblers the Marion County Agricultural Society received over one thousand dollars as privilege money, thus making each member of the Society an accessory to the crime of robbing the unwary patrons of their fair of what surplus money they might possess after having paid their admission fee. And in the light of public opinion, such work is worse than highway robbery and deserves rebuke accordingly. The scenes here instituted and carried out under the guise of a State Fair, is a sham and a disgrace to all intelligent people. And this fair, instead of being a credit to the Society, as it should, will only redound to their detriment, for people who have the good of their homes and community at stake are not going to be hoodwinked into supporting, with their hard-earned cash, places where gambling, brothels, dives, and their allies, are permitted full swing in all their hellish work.

It is hoped that the managers of this Association will carefully ponder over this report and consider that the future of their success should be uppermost in all efforts manifested by them, and not the mere accumulation of dollars and cents for present aggrandizement. The people's interests are of far greater value toward maintaining a first-class fair than the paltry dollars derived by cohorting with black-legs and gamblers.

Peabody, Kas., September 5.

### The Closing Day at Manhattan.

Special Correspondence.

The Riley County Fair closed to-day, having been a complete success. The weather was agreeable most of the time. The attendance yesterday was very large. The trains of the Union Pacific and the Manhattan, Alma & Burlingame brought immense crowds from the east, west and southern parts of the State. Several very interesting races were trotted, especially the races to-day when the celebrated trotter, Joe Young, and the pacer, Rocky Ford, showed some very good time.

In taking a tour through the stock pens, one would have been surprised to see the great number of horses, cattle, sheep and swine exhibited. The cattle from the Agricultural College looked especially fine, as did also the swine of J. J. Mails. In the premium parade the 2-year-old colt of Henry Daniels, and the driving team of W. P. Higginbotham looked very fine.

The Floral Hall was filled to overflowing; the exhibitions of needle-work, hand-painting, drawing, writing, machine-work, and the music played from the several organs were first-class in every particular.

Agricultural Hall was well filled with the products of the country, those watermelons looking especially tempting as we passed through.

The management deserves a great deal of praise for the manner in which the Fair has been conducted; also the good order maintained and the small amount of property that has been missing. We may as well mention here that we were glad to see that the gambling games were stopped on the last day. It would be a great blessing if they were stopped altogether at our fairs, as they take away a lot of money that otherwise would go to help swell the sales on the grounds and thus we would keep the money in circulation in our county. These things we think should be looked into and a stop put to them.

C. M. C.

Manhattan, August 28.

### From Brown and Nemaha Counties.

Kansas Farmer:

A sense of duty impels me to take up my rusty pen to report for the columns of our bright and cheering FARMER a few items from this, the northeast corner of our State. We are just on the eve of two local fairs, the first one to be held in Hiawatha, Brown county, September 8th to 11th. In connection with this fair, for which great preparations are being made, a soldiers reunion is also a prominent part of the programme. Six pieces of artillery will be on the ground to shake Brown county from center to circumference. Governor Martin and other

prominent men and speakers will be present. A great crowd is expected to throng our charming little city, and everything is being done to meet the expectations of the visiting crowd.

The other fair will be held at Sabetha, Nemaha county. The first day, September 22d, will be a children's "School Day"—a big day for the little folks. All the school children of Nemaha and Brown counties, Kansas, and Richardson county, Nebraska, will be admitted free if they come in a body with their teachers. The Children's Assembly will be addressed by the Rev. R. L. Collier, and an original poem prepared for the occasion will be read by our gifted Kansas poetess, Mrs. Ellen P. Allerton. This is Sabetha's first effort in the line of fairs, and I am so pleased, and I know the children will be pleased, that the founders of this new enterprise remembered the children as first and best. Sabetha is a vigorous, prosperous town, pushing her enterprises with energy. This fair will be continued until September 26.

Our corn crop will be a bountiful one. Our meadow productions were never better. Small grain, however, produced only a moderate yield. The apple crop is also limited, but enough for home consumption. Some localities are devastated with the hog cholera scourge, taking whole herds on many farms. All preventives seem of little avail.

I was pleased and interested by the FARMER's article on "Sociability Among Farmers." I think we are advancing in that direction. Our social gatherings in Brown county are especially gotten up in the interest of the children and young people. We hold Sunday school picnics and township Sunday school conventions. Hiawatha township recently held the grandest Sunday school grove meeting that was ever held in the county. The line of march and the song of happy children were soul inspiring. It was truly a happy day. Other townships have since followed the good example. Unity, sociability, Sunday school and temperance work, hand in hand, will elevate any community.

C. H. ISELY.

September 4th, 1885.

### Southwestern Kansas.

Kansas Farmer:

I have made another round, and took in St. John, Stafford county, in my trip, and called on several of my sheepmen friends who are still in the business and most of them determined to hold on. Life is almost extinct from the pressure of hard times and the tax imposed upon them by every speculation that makes sheep and wool-raisers free plunder. Sheep have done better this season than for several years past, and the present prospect of wool in the near future is encouraging; most of the sheepmen intend keeping a portion of their sheep and staying by the business. Others are talking of investing, as the wheel seems to have turned in favor of the despised sheep.

I find an immense corn crop on every hand. Sorghum and broomcorn are looking fine. Oats and barley have made a good crop in most places, but wheat is almost a failure. There are more preparing for sowing wheat this fall than last. Cattle look well every place, but such as came through the winter in fair condition are far ahead of those that were starved through. I find the stock that is watered from wells, and especially those that get plenty of such water, are doing much better than the herds watering at creeks or sloughs with the same show on grass. The finest and fattest herd of cattle, both young and old, that I have met with, I saw at the ranch of Mr. Fred Whipple, west of Fort Larned. If more of the people raising and keeping stock, and especially dairy cows, would visit Mr. Fred Whipple's place and spend an hour with him in his yard, they would learn beneficial lessons from his mode of handling and feeding. Every cow and heifer, and even the calves, are pets, and each has a name and each knows its name and is perfectly gentle. There is no scolding or beating of the cattle, consequently there are no ugly cows or hard milkers. His grade Jerseys look as though they might all have been twins. Then here comes Mrs. Whipple's turkey family down the hill, full 300 strong. Go and see for yourselves and you will come away satisfied with your visit. Another fine rain Friday night will put the croakers to rest for a while and help out the late corn and broomcorn. Nights are getting cool and frost will be with us soon,

and cattle and sheep should be fed small rations of cornfodder with the corn on it even now. The corn would be well sold and the fodder saved for winter better than in the stack.

W. J. COLVIN.

Larned, Kansas.

### Gossip About Stock.

The receipts of live stock at the Kansas City stock yards last week were 434 horses and mules, 2,872 sheep, 14,409 cattle, and 38,065 hogs.

Hon. F. D. Coburn is making the rounds again as an expert judge of swine at the prominent Western fairs. This week he holds forth at the Iowa State Fair at Des Moines.

Look up the new advertisement of the "Fanny Fern" breeding establishment of C. O. Blankenbaker, Ottawa, Kas., and then send for his illustrated catalogue, one of the finest received at this office this season.

The *Swine-Breeder's Journal*, in naming a list of expert judges of swine who could be relied upon by the various fair associations to do effective work under the "one judge system," names Frank W. Truesdell, of the firm of Truesdell & Perdue, breeders of Poland-China swine at Lyons, Rice county, Kansas.

Horse fanciers who have visited the leading fairs, will remember the bright bay Hambletonian stallion, Boniface, or Eldson's Almont, owned by Dr. A. M. Eldson, Reading, Lyon county, Kas. This horse is unusually well-bred, and better, has proven himself a grand sire. He may be seen at the Bismarck, Burlingame and Ottawa fairs.

Burnt corn is highly recommended as a very excellent food for hogs affected with cholera. Good results are reported by those who have tried it. The writer remembers a certain herd where several hogs died with the alleged cholera and a number of others were sick. After feeding burnt corn a short time the sick hogs recovered, and no further loss occurred. The hogs, however, were not allowed access to impure water.

The recent report of Texas fever in Illinois calls to mind the experience of a prominent stockman in the treatment of this disease here, some years ago. He drenched more than thirty affected feeding steers with one pound of common baking soda to each. Nearly every animal recovered. He has great faith in soda as a remedy for Texas fever.... Volume I of the Duroc-Jersey Swine Record is just from the press at Springfield, Ill. In the history of the breed, given in this work, the Duroc-Jersey hog is said to be "the old-fashioned Berkshire, with the old-time qualities which made that breed so famous." It is said also that the breeders of the different families have agreed upon a common standard of characteristics to represent their breed, and that "this standard is the type, as near as may be, of the old Berkshire." This is certainly a good base from which to work.—PHIL THURFOTON.

"Jim," one of our correspondents, writes as follows concerning the forthcoming Short-horn sale of J. F. Finley, at Breckenridge, Mo. September 24th: The Crystal Springs herd of Short-horns, founded some nine years or over by the present proprietor, J. F. Finley, who brought some very choice cattle with him from Illinois where he had been breeding for several years. By paying strict attention to selecting and breeding cattle for beef and milking qualities, he has an almost perfect herd of Short-horns. For four years his herd has been headed by the famous imported Kirklevington Lad 44090. Many of the offerings are by him and have calves at foot or in calf by the 72d Duke of Goodness 62389, bred by George M. Bedford, and used at the head of his herd. Mr. Finley has at the present time some 125 head of Short-horns, rather more than he cares to winter. He has decided to offer some forty head on Thursday, September 24th, 1885. This is his first public sale in Missouri and he proposes to offer representatives of such families as the Rose of Sharons, Bracelets, Princess, Phylisses, Floras, Zelas, White Roses and others.

The Kansas City Inter-State Fair, September 14 to 19, promises to be the great exposition of the West this year. More and better attractions in the speed ring, live stock, horticultural, agricultural, mechanical and in all the departments. Be sure to attend the fair. See add this week.



## As to the Hessian Fly.

Last spring this paper said a good deal about the insect named above and gave to its readers the benefit of all available information. We then made some suggestions about avoiding the ravages of the pest this fall. It may be well to refer to the subject at this time so as to again put farmers on their guard.

In the first place no ground should be seeded in wheat this fall that was visited by the fly last fall or last spring. It will be better to sow no wheat at all than to run the risk of losing the seed and increasing the number and danger of the insects. In our opinion that kind of farming has been one of the principal promoters of the Hessian fly's growth. It is the same with chinch bugs and other insects of the same nature. The eggs are laid in the stalks below the place of cutting so that they hatch in the stubble, or they are laid in fallen stalks or trash lying on the ground, and thus escape the rake and machine; so that the fly seed is left on the ground to propagate and multiply. There is no safety, at any rate there is no assurance of safety, in again seeding to wheat ground that was stripped of its crop last summer or last year by fly or bug. It has been said frequently that such ground may be used by plowing immediately after harvest and sowing very early, so that if the fly appears on the young wheat it may be plowed again and re-sown. That is said to dispose of all or most of the flies. But we think it better to plow and re-plow the ground, without putting in any seed unless it be grass until the fly is utterly destroyed. That kind of work will destroy it. Repeated working of the soil without growing any vegetation, will soon dispose of insects of that character.

The ground for wheat may be last year's or this year's corn ground if it had no chinch bugs, or it may be on oats ground if there were no flies or bugs on that. The main thing is to get clean ground, clean of pests whether animal or vegetable. Then sow in good season, and the chances are in favor of success. There are no lurking seeds of danger to disappoint. But when one is in the habit of re-seeding the same ground year after year with the same kind of grain, little by little the danger comes, and at last sweeps away an entire crop. It is very seldom that serious damage is done to any crop the first year of the visitation of the particular pest. It was there the year or perhaps two years or three before the great day of destruction comes. At first their presence was not noticed, the damage done was only slight, not enough to attract attention, and perhaps not enough the next year to prevent the re-seeding of the ground to the same plant, but the fatal day came at last, and the loss was heavy.

If, however, the reader insists on sowing land that he knows or suspects is infested with the fly, if he sees the young wheat turn pale after a while and lie close to the ground, the best thing he can do for that ground and for himself is to immediately plow the wheat under shallow, not more than four inches, and after the first thaw in the winter when the ground is dry enough to slip off the harrow teeth readily, harrow it thoroughly with a sharp-toothed harrow; cut the ground up deep as you can with the harrow, and in the spring at early corn-planting time, work it over again with harrow or cultivator, going as deep as the plow went in the winter, and about the 10th day of May plant corn in it.

As to a description of the fly, it has been given several times in the FARMER within a year, but it may be interesting again. "The Hessian fly is a small gnat or midge, and was so named from the supposition that it was brought to this country in some straw by the Hessian troops during the Revolutionary war. The body is about one-tenth of an inch long, and the expanse of wings one-quarter of an inch or more; the head, antennae, thorax and feet are black; the hind body is tawny, marked with black on each ring, and with fine grayish hairs; the wings are blackish, tawny at the narrow base, fringed with short hairs, and rounded at the tip; the legs pale red or brownish, the egg tube-rose colored."

As to the *modus operandi*, "the eggs, about one-fiftieth of an inch long, translucent, and pale red, are placed in the longitudinal creases of the leaves of both winter and spring wheat very soon after the plants are above the ground, to the number of

twenty, thirty, or more on a leaf; if the weather be warm, they are hatched in four or five days, and the larvæ, small, footless maggots, tapering at each end, and of a pale red, crawl down the leaf and fix themselves between it and the main stalk, just below the surface of the ground, there remaining head downward till their transformations are completed, nourished by the juices of the plant, which they obtain by suction. Two or three larvæ thus placed will cause the plant to wither and die. In about six weeks they attain full size, three twentieths of an inch long, when the skin gradually hardens and becomes of a bright chestnut color—about the first of December in the autumn brood, and in June or July in the spring brood.

In the beginning of this, the pupa state, they look like flaxseed; in two or three weeks the insect within becomes detached from the leathery skin, and lies loosely in it a motionless grub; within this it gradually advances toward the winged state about the end of April or beginning of May, according to the warmth of the weather. When mature, it breaks through this case, enveloped in a delicate skin, which soon splits on the back, setting the perfect insect at liberty. Many of those laid by the spring brood are left in the stubble, and remain unchanged until the following spring; some, however, do not get so low on the stalk as to be out of the way of the sickle, and thus with the straw may be transported long distances, and might have been brought in the flax-seed state across the Atlantic from Europe. The perfect insects, though small, are active, and fly considerable distances in search of fields of grain."

## Inquiries Answered.

**RUSSIAN APRICOT.**—Will you please answer through the FARMER if the Russian apricot will come the same from the seed? or does it need grafting or budding? Will it bear as close planting as the peach? Where the seed can be had that is genuine?

—It is better to graft or bud, the latter is preferable, the same as for peaches. They do not bear close planting as well as do peaches. Correspond with G. C. Brackett, Secretary State Horticultural Society, Lawrence, Kas., for particulars. Mention this paper.

**PUBLIC LANDS.**—Please do me a favor and let me know where I could get a book or a map that tells all about the vacant land in Kansas that could be homesteaded or pre-empted.

—The best thing on the subject is the last report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. That can be had, if the edition is not exhausted, by writing to the "Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C." The next best book is one that was published last spring by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. Address Hon. Wm. Sims, Secretary, Topeka. More direct and immediately practicable information may be had by addressing the Register of the Land Office at Garden City, Kansas, or the same officer at Kirwin, Kansas, or both, and mention the KANSAS FARMER as your authority.

John M. Stahl insists that a hog is not naturally hoggish; that is to say, conforming a little more closely to Mr. Stahl's own language, "nine-tenths of the diseases among swine arise from a misapprehension of the hog's nature. He is supposed to be naturally a filthy animal; to delight in dirt; to prefer impure water to that which is pure, and to have no objections whatever to mud and manure on his corn. Hence he is given dirt and filth; and the result has been to change his nature, and make him a filthy animal, though nature never made him so; it is the nature of man. And this leads to the physical hurt of the animal." There is some truth in that doctrine; but if ever there was a time when a hog would not be filthy when he had a good opportunity, we have forgotten the particular period.

It is said that raw eggs are good medicine for young stock in cases of scours. They may be administered plain, but if any trouble is found in getting the animals to eat them, they can be broken up in milk that has been boiled. One egg makes a good dose. This remedy, as an exchange remarks, has the advantage of being harmless.

## A Daily Defalcation.

The Hon. John Kelly, the head and front of Tammany Hall, a man of strict integrity, an indefatigable worker, early at his office, late to leave, so burdened with business that regular meals were seldom known by him, with mind in constant tension and energies steadily trained, finally broke down!

The wonder is that he did not sooner give way. An honest man in all things else, he acted unfairly with his physical resources. He was ever drawing upon this bank without ever depositing a collateral. The account overdrawn, the bank suspends and both are now in the hands of medical receivers.

It is not work that kills men. It is irregularity of habits and mental worry. No man in good health frets at his work. Bye and bye when the bank of vigor suspends, these men will wonder how it all happened, and they will keep wondering until their dying day unless, perchance, some candid physician or interested friend will point out to them how by irregularity, by excessive mental effort, by constant worry and fret, by plunging in deeper than they had a right to go, they have produced that loss of nervous energy which almost invariably expresses itself in a deranged condition of the kidneys and liver, for it is a well-known fact that the poison which the kidneys and liver should remove from the blood, if left therein, soon knocks the life out of the strongest and most vigorous man or woman. Daily building up of these vital organs by so wonderful and highly reputed a specific as Warner's safe cure, is the only guarantee that our business men can have that their strength will be equal to the labors daily put upon them.

Mr. Kelly has nervous dyspepsia, we learn, indicating, as we have said, a break-down of nerve force. His case should be a warning to others who, pursuing a like course, will certainly reach a like result.—*The Sunday Herald.*

## Late Patents to Kansas People.

List of patents granted to citizens of Kansas for the week ending Tuesday, September 1, 1885, compiled from the official records of the United States Patent office, expressly for the KANSAS FARMER, by Herring & Redmond, solicitors of patents, No. 637 F street N. W., Washington, D. C., of whom information may be had:

No. 325,502.—A. Collins, Chetopa, trace-holder for back bands.

No. 325,635.—C. Smith, assignor, to C. J. Baker, Topeka, aligner for type-writing machines.

No. 325,369.—H. Updegraff, Hampton, magazine gun.

For cuts from barbed wire fence, sore shoulders, hicks and open sores on animals, use Stewart's Healing Powder, 15 and 50 cts. a box.

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H. & ST. J., ST. JOSEPH.



## The Home Circle.

### A Paradox of Time.

Time goes, you say? Ah no!  
 Alas, Time stays—we go;  
 Or else, were this not so,  
 What need to chain the hours?  
 For youth were always ours;  
 Time goes, you say?—ah no!

Ours is the eyes' deceit  
 Of men whose flying feet  
 Lead through some landscape low!  
 We pass and think we see  
 The earth's fixed surface flee—  
 Alas, Time stays—we go!

Once, in the days of old,  
 Your locks were curling gold,  
 And mine had shamed the crow,  
 Now, in the self-same stage,  
 Time goes, you say?—ah no!  
 Once, when my voice was strong,  
 I filled the woods with song  
 To praise your "rose" and "snow."

My bird that sang is dead;  
 Where are your roses fled?  
 Alas, Time stays—we go?  
 See, in what traversed ways,  
 What backward fate delays  
 The hopes we used to know;  
 Where are our old desires?  
 Ah! where those vanished fires?  
 Time goes, you say?—ah no!

How far, how far, O Sweet!  
 The past behind our feet  
 Lies in our even-glow!  
 Now, on the forward way,  
 Let us fold hands, and pray;  
 Alas! Time stays—we go!

—Austen Dobson.

### LETTERS TO COUNTRY WOMEN.

#### Number 2.

#### ON MAKING YOURSELVES COMFORTABLE—STOVES AND FUEL.

The first essential to doing one's work well and comfortably is a good cook stove, or rather, I should say, two good cook stoves, a wood or coal burner for winter use, and a gasoline for summer. For, in our climate, which includes the extremes of arctic cold and tropical heat, to be confined to the use of an iron stove the year round is the next thing to being a stoker in Gehenna. Strong, healthy women may endure it, and even say they don't mind it, but it is one of the wastes and burdens of life that may as well be avoided. Vital force can be put to better use than roasting it out over a red-hot stove when the mercury stands at 110 deg. on the north porch. The pleasure of a gasoline stove can hardly be over-estimated. Besides enabling the wife to do her cooking, washing and ironing without overheating herself, it gives to the whole family the enjoyment of a cool house. The majority of farmers' families take their meals in the kitchen; but what comfort is there in a dinner eaten in a room that is hotter than the harvest field?

With a gasoline stove the fire is always ready at the striking of a match; no racing around the place to hunt up chips and kindlings, no hard words and harder feelings because the men have gone to the field without cutting any wood. Touching the subject of fuel on the farm, I am moved to tell a few facts.

I was once at a tea party in my own neighborhood where were assembled seven or eight ladies, wives of the largest farmers in the region, all of whom kept from three to eight hands during the warm season. The question of fuel supply accidentally came into the conversation, and those women, with a mingling of laughter, shame-facedness and vexation, gave in their experience. All but one confessed that they were "bothered to death" for wood to cook with. One little body weighing less than a hundred pounds who had five little children and cooked for a family of fourteen, half the time with no help in the kitchen, said she sawed and split the most of her wood herself—she made no complaint at splitting it if the men would only saw it into lengths for her, but she thought it pretty hard to have to saw it when her back was always lame from other work. An elderly lady who lived in the timber and had three grown sons and a bad curvature of the spine, said that she did not know what it was to have dry wood to burn nor even enough of green. Her boys were in the habit of hauling a green oak or hickory log to the door off which they cut, every morning, if she reminded them of it, about half enough to last till noon. She eked out her supply by gathering sticks and chips around the place or cobs from the hog lot.

Another woman said that only the day be-

fore she asked one of the hands to cut some wood and he answered that a woman was a poor stick who couldn't chop her own stove-wood.

The one fortunate woman who always had enough fuel was appealed to to tell how she managed it. She said, "I used to have the same trouble as the rest of you, but I adopted the rule 'no wood, no dinner,' and that ended it."

"But," said the little wood-sawyer, "it would be very bad not to have dinner ready when the men come in hungry, and then the loss of crops by such a delay; I know my husband would be very angry if I were to do that."

"And mine, too," echoed two or three of the long-suffering sisters.

"Well," said the fortunate woman dryly, "if a woman lies down and invites people to make a door-mat of her they'll most likely do it, and they'll be mad and surprised when she gets up and says she's tired of it. For my part, I think I am of more account to my family than any crop that grows on the farm. If a load of hay or a few bushels of corn are lost, we can raise more next year, but if my back gets broken or my digestion spoiled, where am I to get a new one?"

"That's so," sighed her listeners, and one remarked, "I believe I'll brace up and give my folks a lesson."

Wood-chopping in summer is hard, hot, wearisome work, and takes a deal of needed time from the crops. I don't wonder that men shirk it when they find out they can. I have seen one or two farmers in my life who prepared the summer's supply of fuel during the previous winter, but they did not live in Kansas. No Kansan would risk his wood in that way—a cyclone might come along and blow it to the four corners of the earth, or the women get reckless from the sight of such abundance and burn too much.

So, for the sake of peace, economy and comfort all around let us have the gasoline stove. Fifty gallons of gasoline, costing in western Kansas \$10, will last an ordinary family with careful use four months. If the winter stove is put up in a shed or some out-building and the washing and extra large bakings done with it, less will do.

A gasoline stove does away with the horrors of ironing-day, and fruit-canning and preserving, which are such a dread in hot weather, become mere fun. In case of sudden sickness when hot water is wanted at a moment's notice it is invaluable. In fact, I know of but one drawback to its use, and that is that people can, if they try, blow themselves up with it; but with the simplest precautions it is safe—far safer than a common stove and a coal-oil can in the hands of a fool.

But when cool weather comes the gasoline stove with all its virtues goes into retirement, and the old-fashioned coal or wood stove takes its place. Take care that you have a good one. A stove that won't draw or is a slow or uneven baker, is the torment of a housekeeper's life. It is like a corn-planter that don't drop, or a toothless hay-rake, or a plow that won't scour. How long will a man who has any sense try to work with such tools? Only till he can get to town and mortgage his farm for a new one. But a woman will worry along trying to do her work with worthless tools just from mistaken notions of economy. We act as if the life and health of mothers were the cheapest commodities in the world. I am as great a sinner in this respect as any of you. I struggled for nine years with a stove that had not a single redeeming quality. Whenever I asked for a new one I was told that "Mother used that stove and she found no fault with it. But if I didn't like it, we'd try to get a new one next year." At last in utter desperation, I took a hatchet and smashed the door of it and resigned my position as cook as long as that thing stood in the kitchen. Probably at no time in the whole nine years had it been so inconvenient to buy a new stove as just then, but when it had to come, it came. All this time there had stood in the barn two thousand dollars worth of farm machinery, the most of which was used but a few days in the year, while every day and almost every hour in the day I was subjected to an injurious strain of mind and body for want of an implement that would cost forty dollars. It was largely my own fault. To be sure I complained and felt grieved and wronged because my complaints were not heeded. But no person, not even one's other half, can exactly feel another's needs. What

I ought to have done in the beginning was, to simply say—"This stove is worthless. I must have a new one at once, for I shall not use this any longer." Then I should have gone straight to town and ordered it just as my husband was in the habit of doing when he needed a new tool.

GRISelda.

### Thoughts About Effort and Toil.

What's that you say, Claribel? Lay down my temperance pen? My dear friend, there is not a question relating to humanity, moral or physical, which does not involve to a greater or less extent the principles implied by that word temperance. Temperance in all things. Did it never occur to you that people can be intemperate in work? That there is a point where manual or physical labor becomes destructive to health and happiness?

Dear Mystic, the sweetest woman in Christendom, with all her devices, cannot counteract the effect of excessive physical labor. Try to persuade that man in whose bosom the milk of human kindness has soured that his faithful horses need rest, yea, enjoy it; that the men who labor for him should not have their nine hours labor stretched to ten and eleven; that their health and comfort should be regarded; and above all, that the results of labor can only be enjoyed in proportion to our mental and physical condition. And if our ability to enjoy is to be destroyed in the effort to attain, where is the consistency in making the effort! Conclusion: If a man destroys by intemperate physical or mental work his ability to appreciate the comforts of his home and pleasures of domestic happiness, his wife is no more obligated to enslave herself by extra labor to counteract the effects than she is to counteract the effects of hard drinking, or intemperate eating. For her own sake, she may find the price worth the effort; but she is not morally obligated to this degree.

I know hard manual labor is regarded as a great virtue; the harder the work, the greater praise. But I've seen many a family whose happiness has been totally destroyed by it. The children who, from the time their little hands could hold the plow or turn a wheel, knew nothing but toil until at last the work-house that should have been a home is deserted; and broken in heart and health the lonely parents wonder why their boys and girls should care so little for all these good things for which their life and health has been spent.

When at our Fair I was shown around among all the labor-saving machines, I could not help thanking Heaven that among the millions of toilers some one now and then takes time to think. Even though he die in poverty (or die out of it) is not his life a blessing to humanity? Will it bear comparison with that man who sacrifices health and happiness to accumulate riches which may prove a curse to those who inherit them? And yet, the toilers cry down inventions as destructive to their interests.

O, there is such a gulf, deep and wide, between labor and capital, between physical and mental labor. And the toilers dig it deeper as science and intelligence advance. And the farmer, standing between these two extremes with his honest toil and the opportunity for intellectual culture, is the only element that ever will or can maintain an equilibrium between these two extremes. It is here that brain and muscle have equal footing. And of his own choice the farmer can be slave or master of the situation.

M. J. HUNTER.

### Who Knows?

Was it the fault of the soap or the water? You see we had sickness in the family and I had so much to do I thought I would try one of the labor-saving processes for washing. According to directions I soaked my clothes and went through the performance as directed except rubbing some, which I thought necessary; put my washing out not very well pleased with their appearance, but thought perhaps the sun would do the rest of the work; but it didn't. I used B. F. Babbitt's soap, as I had tried Siddall's and others before with no better results. The old way of rubbing the dirt out is the best way I've found yet.

Is the Crescer Art Company, Beyere, Mass., reliable?  
 R. A. L.  
 Ionia, Kansas.

[We know nothing of the Art Company inquired about.—Ed. K. F.]

### Management of Housework.

To every housekeeper there is at least one task that seems an obstacle in the path of the usual routine, a little "if" or a big one, that prevents her from doing a little extra work, something that is perhaps more pleasant, and often by sitting up late and rising early, still hurrying and thinking how to get through some of the pleasant duties that she may get out from home or do a little fancy work of some kind, wondering why others who seem to have the same amount of homely duties and cares can go, knit, paint, or embroider, and have time left for reading. It is not by hard work that this is accomplished, but by managing. Every one must manage their work according to their circumstances and needs, as what would suit one would be out of place for another. One lady says, "I cook oatmeal for breakfast, and after that is out of the way, I have so much time for painting and fine embroidery, and leave the reading and plain sewing for evening." Now, while a plain breakfast is always in order, there are a great many who cannot eat oatmeal for breakfast if they would, consequently they must manage some other way to meet their requirements. When the weather is warm it is well to do all of the cooking for the day as early as possible, that no fire need be kept in the afternoon; yet if one has a family of ten or more there is not much time in the morning for fine work. The washing, that must be done, but with soft water, good soap, a wringer, and a good machine (one that does away entirely with the back-breaking wash-board), is comparatively easy and quickly done, and then the ironing—well, that can be easily managed. A great many things in common use need not be ironed. Why spend an hour in ironing dish-towels, wash-rags or roller-towel, when five minutes use will wrinkle it again. Sheets, if hung evenly on the reel, by folding smoothly when thoroughly dry are ready for use when needed. One woman cannot do everything for a large family and have much leisure.

Some things must be left undone for others, and our duty lies in doing that which is most needful first; for if we wear our lives out by hard work, we are little less than a machine; that is not required of us. I have seen so many whose sole object seemed to be to see how much hard work they could do. It has been said that the busiest people seem to have the most time for extra work. Experience has taught them to manage in such a manner that it comes in quite naturally, permitting no time to pass uselessly by.

Mrs. E. W. BROWN.

Bishop Huntington, in a speech before the Congregational Club of Central New York, denounced skating rinks, saying: "This mad excess which has turned the heads of thousands whose heads have been turned before is but a product of self-indulgence. In the places where this amusement is practised modesty is allured to immodesty and virtue falls to vice. Societies of virtuous women are raising money and doing what they can to protect female honor in India and China and Ethiopia unmindful of the female honor imperiled at their doors."

The first watch is reported to have been about the size of a dessert plate and to have had weights; it was a sort of pocket clock. Edward VI., 1552, had "one larum or watch of iron, the case being of iron gilt, with two plummets of lead." Springs, which were then not coiled, but straight pieces of steel, date from 1560. These watches had but one hand, were wound up twice a day, had dials of silver and brass without crystals, opened at the back and front, and cost more than \$1,500.

Heart, be not thou the grape that underneath the leaves  
 Hides, that it may not be the prey of garden thieves.  
 No thief has found that grape; but ah! no sunbeam's power  
 Has reached its dark retreat, and so that grape is sour.

—Wisdom of the Brahmin.

That if we say a true word instantly  
 We feel 'tis God's, not ours, and pass it on,  
 As bread at sacrament—we taste and pass  
 Nor handle for a moment, as indeed  
 We dared to set up any claim to such.

—Mrs. Browning.

Into the furnace of the Noon, his jars  
 The mighty Goldsmith puts to try his gain;  
 And from the flame-scathed bowl the  
 Melted stars  
 Drop to the earth in threads of silver rain.



## The Young Folks.

### Grandmother's Teapot.

Upon the shelf it stands,  
Disposed by careful hands,  
'Mong treasured bits of china, delf and stone;  
For company so rare  
It has no thought or care,  
But stands there, prim and stately, all alone.

There's a turn about the spout  
Betokens pride, no doubt,  
And a pitying sense of scorn for all things  
\*new.  
On either side there grow  
Strange trees, a town or so,  
And a little pair of lovers, all in blue.

Now as I closer scan  
The little maid and man,  
Through the cold and cruel glazing I can see  
A something in their eyes  
Of sadness and surprise,  
Which, despite their earthen bosoms, sad-  
dens me.

They remember, long ago,  
A cloth, like drifted snow,  
Upon a table small laid daintily;  
And smiles, and tender words,  
And hands like wee white birds,  
That poured that first enchanted cup of tea.

There was a sugar bowl  
And cream jug new and whole,  
Whereon stood other lovers brave and small.  
But ah, the pair which sate  
Demurely down and ate,  
Were merriest and bravest of them all.

What stories they could tell,  
Remembering so well  
Those happy days for aye and ever o'er;  
The grave plans that were laid,  
The jokes so gaily made,  
The laughter, and the kisses at the door.

But time sped on, and fast  
Came changes, till at last  
To darkness and oblivion consigned,  
'Mid garden seeds and dust,  
They grew because they must,  
To seeds and to oblivion resigned.

Now years have passed away,  
Again the light of day  
Shines on them, but their hearts grow  
strangely chill.  
Naught that they loved they see;  
And the hands that poured the tea,—  
Ah, how long have they been folded, pale  
and still!

So no wonder you are sad,  
Little lassie, little lad!  
Through the glazing I have caught your ten-  
der plaint,  
But there's hardly one would guess  
Your grief and loneliness,  
As you stand there on the teapot prim and  
 quaint.  
—Mrs. Carrie W. Bronson, in *Good House-  
keeping*.

### A Word to Country Boys.

From a recent issue of the *Capital* we learn that a gang of boys had organized a company in Topeka to make a living by burglary. Here is the account:

A "Jesse James gang" composed of boys between the ages of 10 and 15 years, was captured Sunday evening by the police. There are five or six of them and they have been at work for the past five or six weeks. Sunday evening they broke into Moore & Co.'s store, 44 Kansas avenue, getting in through a basement window. The boys were filling their pockets with penknives, candy, tobacco, etc., when Officer Buford bounced upon them. Only two were captured yesterday morning, but the others will also be arrested. The same gang tapped Rowley's till, and also broke into Mitchell's drug store. They will undoubtedly be sent to the reform school. They call themselves the "Jesse James gang."

That is one of the results of training which some boys have in towns. People are thrown together in large masses and all manner of bad men and women go there to ply their trades whatever they may be. Gambling, rum-selling, drunkenness, burglary, robbery, arson and murder are committed in such places. The worst possible condition of society exists in cities and towns. In some places and in some parts of other places, the very atmosphere is foul and filthy. Unless boys have the best of home training and are naturally good boys, it is almost impossible to escape the moral miasma that rises from these sinks of crime. It sometimes happens, indeed, that good boys and boys of good habits, boys whose parents are of the best order, boys whose homes are pure and pleasant, are led off into vice and evil ways by the delusive glare of false appearances. Think of these boys. While their parents and brothers and sisters would die for them, they go off into crime willingly and are taken in the act of robbing a store. Think of the end of such boys if they were not caught and hauled in while they are yet young enough to be saved. It is a sad, sad reflection that any

good mother's boy should be caught stealing, and still worse, breaking into a house to steal. How the poor disgraced woman's eyes will burn with weeping for her boy who has thus started on the downward road. How many thousand times would she rather that he were drowned or run over by the cars rather than that he should live walking through dark clouds all his life, and every day that he lives drawing another rasping stroke across her poor lacerated heart.

Thank God that the country boys are not thus tempted. They live out in the pure sunshine where the good Father constantly breathes upon the people; out in the valleys and on the hills where simple nature is and where rocks and trees and birds continually remind one that there are no great broad avenues to crime where everything is as God made it.

Country boys ought to be happy. They have a thousand good things that they hardly ever think about. On every hand are evidences of purity; they have many things to stimulate them to good ways, and there is nothing, absolutely nothing in the country ways to incite to evil habits. A boy on the farm may work hard, and he may sometimes think his life is a drudge; but he should take courage from his surroundings; he has advantages that the town boy has not, and he is wholly relieved of all the evil influences which perpetually surround the boys that live in towns. Stick to the country, boys, and grow up rugged and strong in manly virtues. Imitate the hills and the trees in stately vigor and strength. Study how to be useful, good and wise.

### The Colossal Elephant of Coney Island.

The reputation that the American people have long had of always doing everything on the grandest possible scale, has received lately a very substantial confirmation in the two monuments that have recently been bestowed upon this country. The Washington monument and the statue of Liberty are the greatest works of art in height and magnitude that have been raised by the hands of man since the Tower of Babel. In addition to these there is a third monument, facetiously styled the eighth wonder of the world, that has recently been raised in the neighborhood of New York, that for one reason deserves to be, named in the same connection with the foregoing, namely, on account of its size. The Colossal Elephant at Coney Island has not been favored with much serious public attention, owing to the fact principally that it is not an artistic work, and secondly, because it is the project and property of a stock company, whose unexalted aim was to rear a structure that would serve, not so much to elevate the public mind artistically, nor to stamp as a monument to some of our noted forefathers, but rather to abstract the unwary dime from the inquisitive sight-seer. This fact, and the grotesque nature and enormous size of the colossus, has deprived it, up to this time, of much consideration, but this should not deter us from inquiring how a building of such unique design and original construction was called into being.

It was designed and built under the personal supervision of the architect, Mr. J. Mason Kirby, of Atlantic City, N. J. It was first intended to make it a hotel, but later this idea was abandoned, and it was decided to construct the interior with the purpose of using it as an auditorium for concerts, etc., while the platform on the top, or the howdah, as it is termed, would serve as an observatory. The elephant is constructed of wood throughout, and is covered with sheet tin. The total length from the trunk to the back part of the hind legs is 150 feet. The platform of the howdah is 88 feet from the ground, and the total height to top of crescent on flag pole is 150 feet. The height from ground to body, when standing immediately underneath, is 24 feet. The legs are 18 feet in diameter, and the two hind legs are provided with circular stairways leading to and from the rooms above.

The first room reached in passing up the stairs is termed the stomach room, and is dignified with this title, not because it is provided with the wherewithal to cheer the inner man, but owing to its special location in the body of the beast. The different rooms in the animal are likewise christened after their particular location, as the thigh room, brain room, hip room, etc. The grand hall, or auditorium, is reached upon ascend-

ing the stairs, and this is found to be very spacious and airy, the ceiling being very high and slightly dome-shaped. A gallery passes all around the hall. At the further end of it a flight of steps leads to what forms, in fact, a continuation of the main hall, only on a higher plane. The main hall is 80 feet long and 32 feet wide, while the upper part of the main hall is 36 feet long and triangular in shape. There are 34 rooms in the structure in all, which are located principally between the walls of the hall and the outer walls of the structure. Most of them are quite small, and are very extraordinary in shape, their walls conforming to the shape without of that particular section of the colossus. The eyes, which form the windows of two of these rooms, are 4 feet in diameter. The tusks are 36 feet long and 5 feet 8 inches in diameter.

In laying the foundation of the structure the builders met with some difficulty, owing to the instability of the soil, it being simply a sandy beach. Piles were driven to a great depth, and a solid platform was raised on top of the piles and secured firmly thereon. A second platform, which was designed to bear the direct weight of the colossus was constructed above this, and was supported on vertical timbers strengthened by inclined braces reaching to the platform, with a view of resisting great lateral as well as vertical strains.

After the foundations were completed, work was commenced upon the visible portion of the building, the legs being the first point of attack. Yellow pine posts 12x16 inches were first raised upon the platform, and being bolted to the flooring beneath were made self-supporting. Two posts 42 feet long were thus raised in each leg, and 12 smaller timbers placed in a circle so as to inclose the main posts were also bolted to the platform in a similar manner to form the outer wall of the leg. These timbers were joined at the top by the connecting beams.

Cranes were mounted on the platforms thus formed, to which the material was raised as the work progressed. The difficulties increased, however, with the work, and it became necessary to secure the services of the most skilled workmen. Not only was this so on account of the dizzy height that the structure attained, but to the necessity of conforming the construction to the peculiar emergencies that arose, it being requisite to form nearly all the parts on the spot under the immediate personal supervision of the architect. The weight of the structure is carried by five supports, the four legs and the trunk.

Commencing at what is now the flooring of the main hall, trusses were raised on each side and at the two ends of the hall, and these trusses (the bottom chords corresponding with the floor and the top chords with the ceiling of the hall) constitute the principal support of the ribs. It will be seen from this that what might be termed an immense box girder was formed, the ends of which are supported by the front and hind legs respectively.

The ribs weigh directly upon the upper chords at the four corners, but at other points the ribs bear away from the chords, owing to the enlargement of the body under the howdah. At these points it was necessary to extend the vertical and horizontal members of each truss from the wall and ceiling until they intersected with ribs. In addition to this, an arched rib corresponding to the backbone is carried from the main support of the hind legs to the neck of the monster, where it bears indirectly upon the vertical support of the front legs. The ribs in the body of the colossus are 40 in number, and each consists of six sections bolted firmly together. As they serve to give consistency and rigidity to the whole structure, they form an important element in its construction. They are about seven inches in width, and are placed two feet apart, measuring from center to center. The head framing is similar in general construction to that of the body, and is supported by the trunk and forward support of the front legs. It is provided with 12 ribs. Great difficulty was experienced in raising the ears and adjusting them in position in the head. This was principally due to their enormous weight, some six tons each, and the great height to which they had to be raised and the difficulty of securing such an enormous mass securely to the drums which had been prepared to receive them in each side of the head. In addition to being bolted firmly in position at

these points, iron rods were extended from the main trusses within through the ears at two points below the drum. The ears are some 34 feet long by 20 feet wide.

The architect depends upon the enormous weight of the elephant and upon iron rods that pass from the trusses above, through the legs, and connect with the foundation platform, to hold the colossus in its position. He has kindly furnished us with a few statistics that may be of interest. The colossus, he informs us, weighs about 100,000 tons. It contains 1,500,000 square feet of timber, and 700 kegs of nails were consumed in its construction. In addition to this, 7 tons of bolts were disposed of, and it required 35,000 square feet of tin to cover its surface. In size it compares favorably with many of the large hotels and other structures in its neighborhood, and some idea of its magnitude may be had by comparing it with Jumbo, which is drawn in scale by its side, and which would find plenty of room for a promenade within one of the legs of the colossus.

### A Cat's Gratitude.

My cat, with regard to his meals, is a most grateful cat, and however hungry he may be, he never thinks of eating until he has purred my thanks and rubbed his head against my hand. This trait of character was once displayed in the most affecting manner. One day "Pret" had been shut up in the loft on account of a lady visitor who had a strange antipathy to cats. I was going to town that day and did not return till after midnight. As I was going upstairs I heard "Pret's" voice calling me in a very anxious manner, and on inquiry I found the poor cat had been forgotten and had been shut up all day without a morsel of food or a drop of milk. Of course I immediately procured some milk and meat for him and carried it up to him. The poor creature was half wild with happiness when he heard my footsteps, and on seeing the plate of meat and a saucer of milk he flew at them like a mad thing. But scarcely had he lapped a drop of milk when he left the saucer, came up to me with loud purring and caressing me, as if to express his thanks. Then he went to the plate, but only just touched it with his nose, and again came to thank me for having attended to his wants, both of food and drink. It quite brought the moisture to my eyes to see the affectionate creature, though nearly wild with hunger and thirst, refraining from enjoying his food until he had returned thanks.  
—Los Angeles Times.

### A Dog Excites Great Interest.

All the awards have been made at the dog show, half of the animals securing prizes and the other half favorable mention. Owing to the rainy weather the attendance yesterday was not large. The majority of the visitors were ladies. In the toy-terrier class there is quite a display, and among the other classes there are several remarkably fine specimens of canine beauty. Several litters of puppies attracted considerable attention yesterday, and one poor little fox-terrier which had been taken sick played a star engagement. He lay in one corner of his little stall covered with a white blanket and his head pillowed upon a white handkerchief neatly folded. The straw in his stall was unruffled, showing that he had been confined to his bed for some time, and three bottles and a spoon which stood in one corner completed the mournful resemblance to a sick-room. Occasionally as the extra loud bark of some vigorous dog resounded through the hall the sick animal would open his eyes and cock his ear in a fatigued way, but in a moment the silken ear would again fall on the snowy counterpane, a wistful look would come into the little eyes, the eyelids would slowly droop and he would seem to be asleep. The actions of the poor little cur were so like those of the sick child who lies bed-ridden and hears the shouts of his former companions at play that they were to many beholders a strong argument in favor of the theory that even dogs have souls.—Chicago News.

Being informed that a man whom he had discharged for drunkenness was the sole support of a wife and six children, a Lowell mill superintendent replied: "It happens that the man who takes the place has a wife and seven children. It should be borne in mind that every expulsion of a bummer makes a job for a decent worker."



# THE KANSAS FARMER

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

In one day last week requests came to this office from Canada and three of the Eastern States for sample copies of the KANSAS FARMER.

The Inter-State Industrial Exposition at Chicago, opened the second day of this month and will be open until the 17th day of next month.

The Wellington Fair began yesterday. The Daily Wellingtonian remembered the FARMER kindly by invitation to enjoy courtesies on the grounds.

Are you interested in keeping abreast of the times in the essential matters pertaining to the farm. Then try this paper the balance of the year for 25 cents.

We are in receipt of the premium list of the Kingman Driving Park and Fair Association to be holden at Kingman, the 29th and 30th inst., and the 1st and 2d days of October.

The La Cygne District Fair begins at La Cygne, Linn county, the 29th day of this month and continues over to October 2. The boys expect a good time; they are making extensive preparation.

Saloon keepers in Iowa who refuse to submit to the prohibitory law of that State have taken cases against them into the United States courts on the ground that the law is unconstitutional.

Weather during the last ten days was cold enough several times to justify the warming up of indoors by fire in the stoves. It required but some old papers set to burning to "take the chill off."

A good fence for a poultry yard may be made with posts and pickets, the posts extending a little above the pickets and a wire stretched along on top of the posts secured in place by staples. When the fowls attempt to fly over they are thrown back by the wire.

A paper on "Our Public Land Policy" in the forthcoming (October) Harper's will give a brief, compact statement of the present state of the public lands, with especial reference to the mooted questions of Indian reservations, railroad grants, and the Oklahoma boomers.

## Increase the Wheat Area.

There is not much of last year's crop of wheat now on hand; not as much as if it be added to the crop of 1885 will make as much as was harvested in 1884. It is estimated that if we were to export one-half as much wheat in the current year as we did last year, we would not have a bushel left to carry over into the year 1886. (The reader understands that the wheat year is from harvest to harvest). The wheat crop of 1885 is little, if any above 300,000,000 bushels. (The estimate is higher—about 350,000,000.) We will need for seed at least 50,000,000 bushels. In 1884, the home consumption was about 300,000,000 bushels. If we use that much this year, and also use 50,000,000 bushels for seed, it will be seen that we have not raised as much wheat this year as is needed for home use, at any rate not any more. The quantity of old wheat still on hand is from 60,000,000 to 80,000,000, say 75,000,000 bushels. Add that to the year's crop, and put it at 350,000,000, and we have 425,000,000. From that deduct seed 50,000,000, and breadstuff 800,000,000, and we have left 80,000,000 for export, if we save nothing to carry us beyond the harvest of 1886. Last year our wheat export amounted to 132,000,000 bushels, and we had about 77,000,000 to bring us over to 1885. By adding the amount exported to the amount brought over, we have 209,000,000 bushels surplus for the year 1884, and the difference between 209,000,000 and 80,000,000 is what we are short this year as compared with last year, 129,000,000 bushels.

The wheat crop in foreign countries is not equal to an average anywhere. France and England do not grow as much wheat as they did formerly. The farmers there are turning their attention more to pasturage than to wheat. Their wheat acreage is decreasing. August 3d last, the *Mark Lane Express*, a London paper, said: "As the crops ripen, reports on the probable yield become less and less hopeful. Even the wheat crop has suffered by the severity of the drought and hot sun. Even from Essex and other counties where the crops were supposed to be splendid the later reports are less and less favorable than the earlier ones have been. The wheats are said to be badly blighted, and the barley also. The harvests will not be as good by 30 per cent. as they were supposed to be a month ago. The wheats are causing doubts to growers; much of the spring-sown grain is absolutely perishing from drought." The same paper said of the crops in France: "Further advices from the southwestern part of France mentions that threshing reveals unexpected deficiencies in the wheat, attributed to great growth of weeds and an unfavorable season. Even in some parts of the Garonne Basin the yield is said to be one-fourth below that of 1884. In the east the farmers appear satisfied with the results of the threshing, but in the northeast a deficiency of an eighth is reported. The centre is under average, and the west and northwest better." The London *Miller* says: "The English potato crop is considered a failure; France is expecting a short crop of wheat, while accounts from Southern Russia show little to spare in that quarter."

It is estimated that the wheat shortage in Russia from drought is somewhere from 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels. Reports are to the effect that the rye crop of Russia, Germany, Austria and Prussia is fearfully damaged. If our foreign news is true, the shortage of breadstuffs in England, France, Germany and America is nearly 500,000,000 bushels, for in Russia and Germany rye forms the staple food, as wheat does in

this country. In India, the crop is fair. As showing the difference already seen between movement of wheat this year and last, it may be stated that the receipts of winter wheat at all the principal seaboard and interior points from July 1 to August 15, 1884, was 25,075,000 bushels, and the quantity received at the same places during the same time this year, 1885, was 10,430,000 bushels, a difference of 14,645,000 bushels decrease.

The figures show that the world's wheat crop is short, and that being true, every prudent farmer will ask himself the question—"Will it not be wise to increase our wheat acreage this year?" Men are not raising wheat for money nor to be sent to the heathen for missionary purposes. It is for bread and for money that we raise wheat, and when a shortage begins to be felt, prices rise in our favor. It cannot be long, certainly not as long as until next harvest, before the wheat shortage will be felt in every wheat market in the world. The market price for wheat must advance materially before July 1886, and, unless the crop of that year is very large, the price must remain high all through that year.

If it is not good policy to sow largely this year all signs will fail. Our judgment is, that every bit of good clean ground that can be spared for wheat ought to be so used, providing always, that the seeding can be well done and at the proper time, or near to it.

## Weather for August.

Prof. Snow of the State University reports for August: "A cool, delightful summer month. The number of hot days was only half the average. This is the fourth successive August whose temperature has been below the August mean. The rainfall, wind velocity and humidity were each slightly above the normal amounts. The cloudiness was below the average."

"Mean Temperature—73.22 degrees, which is 2.79 deg. below the August average. The highest temperature was 95 deg., on the 8th; the lowest was 53 deg., on the 26th, giving a range of 42 deg. The mercury reached 90 deg. 7 times. Mean temperature at 7 a. m., 67.35 deg.; at 2 p. m., 82.88 deg.; at 9 p. m., 71.34 deg."

"Rainfall—3.70 inches, which is 0.11 inch above the August average. Rain fell on 8 days. There were 3 thunder showers. The entire rainfall for the 8 months of 1885 now completed has been 25.54 inches, which is 0.29 inch above the average for the same months in the preceding 17 years."

Reports of the late meeting of the American Sunday School Union at Newark, N. J., show that during the last year the Union went into 1,799 settlements and planted Sunday schools there, besides assisting old schools in 4,707 cases, reaching 381,558 children and youth; 18,299 copies of the Scriptures, whole or fractional, were given to those found in need of them; 33,707 visits were made to families and 8,982 religious meetings were held; and the entire expense was less than \$95,000.

Kansas people who have Indian claims against the government, would do well to correspond with Hon. Samuel J. Crawford, attorney for the State of Kansas, at Washington. He will be able to suggest anything that may be needed to perfect the claim if the claim is a valid one.

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

## Newspapers at the Fairs.

It is quite as legitimate for newspaper publishers, and especially publishers of agricultural papers, to exhibit their wares—their papers at fairs, as it is for manufacturers and traders to show their productions. Indeed, an agricultural paper that is not fit to show at a fair, is not worth publishing or reading. But there is a matter in connection with the subject to which we desire to call the attention of agricultural readers. When a mechanic exhibits a sample of the machine he makes, his conduct implies, if his language does not contradict it, that the machine he shows is a fair sample of the machine he makes to sell. So with a newspaper. When a publisher sends his paper to a fair and through an agent shows it to the people and solicits subscriptions from them, his conduct implies that the sample shown is a fair specimen of the paper as it is regularly issued. That is the law and religion of the case.

Publishers are not always as particular in this matter as they ought to be. Some of them go to extra expense to get up an extra edition specially for the fairs, and that edition is no more like the ordinary and regular edition than a pampered show horse or bull is like the ordinary animals of the particular breed raised by that breeder. The special fair editions are gotten up with more care; there is more attention paid to the quality of the matter and to its quantity than is bestowed on the average paper, and to that extent, people are misled. When a stranger looks at the sample shown him and sees that it is neatly gotten up, full of good matter and well printed, he says to himself, "There is enterprise there; guess I'll take that paper." If, afterwards, he discovers, that the paper he saw was a show paper, only, not the regular paper at all, he feels that his credulity and good nature were imposed upon and he feels like employing some disciple of Bob Ingersoll to do a little swearing for him.

These remarks are not written complainingly or from any feeling of jealousy; but rather to call attention of our brethren of the press to a fact that, in our opinion is an irreparable injury to the craft. Let the paper go on its merits; not the merits of a special edition, but the regular edition. Show a fair average paper to the people. Show this week's paper at the fairs of next week; show next week's issue at the fairs of the following week, showing a fresh issue every week in the order that they come from the press. In that way the people see the paper just as they will see it if they become subscribers. That is fair to the people, it is fair to the publisher, and it is clean and honest all around. It will pay both parties to the contract, while the special method does not satisfy.

Settlers on the railroad lands in Allen county some time ago brought suit to quiet title to their lands and to oust the railroad companies from possession. The case was heard before Judge Brewer of the United States Circuit court, and he decided in favor of the settlers. The case will now go to the Supreme court of the United States, where we doubt not the Circuit court will be sustained.

Four men boarded a train on the Chicago and Alton road some twenty miles east of Kansas City a few days ago and robbed the passengers in one car, then pulled the bell rope for the train to slow up when they jumped off and escaped. Large rewards are offered for their capture by the railway company and also by the Governor of Missouri.



The Coffeyville *Journal* says that a farmer down that way pronounces sorghum the best food going for stock. He drills or sows it thick, immediately after harvesting his wheat or oats, and cuts it with a machine before frost, allowing it to cure about a week. He gets from one to three tons to the acre.

A convention was held last week at St. Paul, Minn., to organize western opinion on the subject of water ways. The design is to ask Congress for appropriations to improve western rivers and to construct the Hennepin canal. It was estimated and resolved that \$25,000,000 could be profitably expended every year in that way.

A complaint was made some time ago to the Board of Railroad Commissioners that double switch charges are made to shippers on a certain street in Leavenworth city. The Board after examination on the ground, and consultation with the company and with the shippers interested, have requested the railroad company to build a short piece of new track to connect with the Leavenworth, Topeka and Southwestern road.

The Dairymen's Protective Association is a national organization recently formed, with Jos. H. Reall, New York city, as President, and Forrest K. Moreland, Ogdensburg, N. Y., Secretary and Treasurer. The object of the association is to secure national legislation to protect dairy interests against imitations of butter and cheese. A national convention will be called for some time during the fall, and an address will be issued to the country.

Phil: Thrifton, Springfield, Illinois, writes us that the promise for a good corn crop in Central Illinois is better than it has been for many years. The cutting of corn for fattening hogs, feeding stalk and all, has begun. Considerable plowing for the sowing of winter grain has been done. Owing to rain and wind storms, some weeks ago, twisting the corn about badly in places, many farmers think they cannot sow grain in their standing corn this fall.

The following, which is too good to be lost, was published a few days ago in the *Daily Capital* of this city: "Down at Peabody, a few days since, while Prof. Worral was building the monument forty feet high, covered with ears of corn, an amusing incident occurred. It was decided, for effect, to place the smallest ears of corn near the top of the monument. When the artist called for the small ears, he was told he had been furnished the smallest to be had. 'It is too bad,' remarked a wit, 'that we have not time to send to send to Illinois for some small corn.'"

Street rail cars in New York city are now run by electricity. The motor was attached to a Ninth avenue passenger coach with about thirty people on board. At 10:30 p. m. the signal was given and without the least jerking, the train started out from the Fourteenth street station, up a steep grade. It ran smoothly and without any noise, the intermittent flashes of the electric light and sparks from the still rusty rails, marking its progress. Thirty-fourth street was reached at 23 minutes to 11, from there to Fiftieth street station the motor sped without a stop, reaching the end of the electric road at 42 minutes past 10. On the return trip, the run from end to end was made in seven minutes. The schedule time of the road, including stops, is nine minutes. Hundreds of people along the route cheered and waved their handkerchiefs as the silent train sped by.

#### The Beer Industry.

A beer story is advertised to appear in *Harper's Magazine* for October. An article entitled "A Glass of Beer" is to be published and sent broadcast over the country showing that one of the most useless vocations and least profitable to the community, one that does less than any other for the moral and intellectual elevation of men; one whose workers do less to support the government than any others, is in point of capital invested and the market value of the output, sixth among the great industries of the country. The facts of the industry are very remarkable, says the notice before us. "It stands sixth among all industries in the United States in the amount of capital used, exceeded only by metals, cottons, woollens and worsteds, lumber and grist; and its growth is shown by the fact that whereas in 1880 the production of the United States was something over thirteen million barrels, in 1885 it was over eighteen millions. The United States stands third in the list of beer-producing countries, Great Britain at the last general estimate brewing 1,000,000,000 gallons, Germany 900,000,000, and the United States 600,000,000. The census reported 2,191 breweries, employing 26,220 people, who earned wages of \$465.21 yearly—an average higher than in almost any other industry."

Think of that. Twenty-six thousand people engaged in making swill for the people to drink and to draw young men into dissipation and start them on the road to the penitentiary or gallows. These 26,000 persons are paid more than are persons that make clothing and shoes, more than men who plow, and sow, and harvest wheat and corn. They average \$465 apiece yearly, making an aggregate of \$12,090,000, nearly as much as was paid in the same time to the 47,000 men who were engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements for the use of farmers.

It will surprise a great many people to learn of the strides that beer is taking in this country. In 1880, the product was 13,000,000 barrels, in 1885 it was over 18,000,000 barrels, an increase of nearly 40 per cent. in five years. What other business has done that well in those particular five years?

Let our readers who have time and inclination to figure out the quantity named. Eighteen million barrels of 36 gallons each amounts to 648,000,000 gallons, and that changed to cubic feet, gives us 86,400,000 cubic feet, which put into the form of a canal, gives us a ditch 10 feet deep, 20 feet wide and over 80 miles long. Some beer that. Suppose it was all water and spread over a corn field in a dry time. It would be equal to a rainfall of one inch in depth all over a surface 3,430,000 acres, which would figure out 5,360 square miles or nearly nine counties of 25 miles square each. Some beer, that, and nearly all of it worse than a waste.

A murderous raid was made by white miners at Rock Springs, Wyoming Territory, upon a camp of Chinamen who were employed at low wages to work in some of the mines. The white men gave warning to the Chinamen to leave the mines within an hour, and they proceeded to do so; but before the hour had expired, the white men became so much excited that they broke for the camp of the yellow men and began to shoot at them while they were running away or trying to escape. A considerable number of them were killed. That was a cowardly outrage. The presence of the Chinamen and their working below regular wages was exasperating to the white men. That we understand well enough. But there was a better way to

get rid of them. When warning was given and time fixed, the Chinamen went to work in earnest to get away. Had they been permitted to do so, all would have been well; but the attack was made before the time set had expired, and that makes the killing murder. The guilty persons ought to be caught up and dealt with to the full extent of the law. Nobody wants Chinamen here; but when they came they had a lawful right to come. They did not steal their way. They came openly and they came lawfully. It is an outrage to go to killing them when they are in the act of complying with a request to leave certain premises and and that, too, before the time allowed them had expired.

#### Quarantine Raised.

Some days ago the State Veterinarian forwarded to the Governor a letter of which the following is a copy:

Hon. John A. Martin, Governor of Kansas:  
DEAR SIR:—I am directed by the Live Stock Sanitary Commission of the State of Kansas, to transmit to you the following resolution adopted by the Board at its last meeting, held in Baxter Springs, on August 21, 1885, to-wit:

Resolved, That we, the Live Stock Sanitary Commission of the State of Kansas, do hereby recommend to his excellency, the Governor of Kansas, that quarantine against the introduction of cattle from the State of Missouri, as established by proclamation, dated April 23, 1885, be raised from all of the said State of Missouri, except the counties of Boone, Callaway, Audrain and Montgomery, and that the quarantine station at Fort Scott be discontinued.

By order of the Board.

A. A. HOLCOMBE, Secretary.

Whereupon the Governor issued the following proclamation:

STATE OF KANSAS EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
TOPEKA, September 4, 1885.

WHEREAS, The Live Stock Sanitary Commission has recommended that the quarantine against the introduction of cattle from the State of Missouri, as established by executive proclamation, dated April 23, 1885, be raised, except as to the counties of Callaway, Boone, Audrain and Montgomery;

Now, therefore, I, John A. Martin, Governor of Kansas, do declare that the quarantine established against the introduction of cattle from the State of Missouri, by executive proclamation of April 23, 1885, is, from and after this date, raised, except as to the counties of Callaway, Boone, Audrain and Montgomery, in said State of Missouri. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State. Done at the city of Topeka, the day and year first above written.

JOHN A. MARTIN,  
By the Governor: E. B. ALLEN,  
Secretary of State.

#### Calculating the Weather.

When Mr. Swann, of Harvey county, Kas., undertook the foretell the weather, and did actually write and publish a book so that other people might know as much about the subject as he did, a good many people laughed and said it is all bosh. Mr. Swann's theory is, that weather is "in general" duplicated every twenty years. If a record is kept showing the actual state of weather every year during a period of twenty years, then, by reference to weather twenty years ago we may expect the same kind. As it was in 1864, so was it in 1884; as it was in 1866, so will it be in 1886, and so on. Mr. Swann, however, does not pretend to go into details. His method is one of generals and not particulars.

But if men smile at Mr. Swann's weather ideas, what will they say about Prof. Blake, of Richland, Shawnee county, Kas., who calculates the weather, not twenty years in advance, but for the next month or the next year? He figures it all out upon astronomical theories. Prof. Blake used to live in Decatur, Ill., and in 1877-8-9 published predictions for one year ahead, and he declares that 90 per cent. of his expectations were realized. The newspapers of Illinois, at the time, called attention to these weather predictions and regarded their fulfillment as matters worthy of special record.

Prof. Blake has begun the publication

of a four-page paper, 5 columns to the page, entitled *The Future*. It is to be monthly, No. 1 is before us and furnishes the text for this article. In his salutatory, Prof. B. says:

In each issue of *The Future* we shall give in detail what the weather will be for the succeeding thirty days, and as our subscription list increases we shall aim to block out the general features of the weather for a longer period. We would like to have the reading public make a special note when I predict pleasant and seasonable weather, so that I may not be accused of being an alarmist when I foretell disagreeable weather, for it is as certain as the rising and setting of the sun that part of the future weather will be bad, and some of it which I have already blocked out for the not far distant future will be very bad. Indeed the next twelve months will produce spells of weather which, if mankind could now see them as plainly as I do after exhaustive calculations, would cause them to trim sail in a very different manner from what they otherwise will do. If the demand for *The Future* shows that the public are interested in knowing what the coming weather will be, I shall use my best endeavors to supply that demand, and in a general way block out the weather for a year or two in advance.

We do not know anything about Prof. Blake, but it is very evident to one who knows anything about the art of printing, that he has good taste mechanically, to say the least, for he has had good work done on his paper; and the matter is evidence that a great deal of thought had been bestowed upon it at some time. Much of it, the tables, for example, will have no interest for the general reader, but the weather discussions are full of interest. For instance, as to the weather from August 17 this year 1885 to October 1, *The Future* says:

From now, August 17th, till October 1st, the weather will be as favorable as could generally be desired. Part of the time it will be too dry in limited localities, and in a few places it will be a little too wet; but it will be warm most of the time and quite favorable for the large crop of growing corn. There will be some severe storms that will cause damage, but the damage will not extend over any considerable portion of the United States. There is, however, one element of danger to the corn crop that may prove serious, though after an exhaustive investigation to the smallest detail, I do not think the danger imminent. It is that there will, between now and October 1st, be two or three times when the temperature in the great corn belt will fall to nearly the frost line, and here I should say that there is no settled temperature at which frost will occur. Water will not freeze till the temperature falls to 32 degrees above zero, and it will freeze as soon as it reaches that point. Not so with frost (the reason for which I will give in *extenso* hereafter). There may be a frost when the temperature is as high as 52 degrees above, and at other times, when the electrical conditions are different, there will be no frost till the temperature falls nearly to the point where water freezes. Hence there is a margin of nearly twenty degrees within which there may or may not be a frost.

*The Future* is advertised at 10 cents a single number, or one dollar a year, and may be had by addressing Prof. C. C. Blake, Richland, Shawnee county, Kansas. The first number is well worth ten cents for the varied matter outside of what is generally found in newspapers. This article is not written to advertise *The Future* nor to indorse it or recommend, but we regard the enterprise as of merit sufficient to justify a little investigation. Should it prove to be true that we have a reliable weather journal in our midst, the people would not let it die.

The Missouri apple crop will be short this year. The gouger, the apple maggot, and the codling moth have done great injury. Only one county in the State, Cape Girardeau, reports a full crop. The others rate at ten up to eighty-five. The varieties having the best prospect are: Ben Davis, Janet, Jonathan, Grimes' Golden, Willowtwig, Missouri Pippin, Rome Beauty, Huntsman, Winesap, Stark. About one-half of the crop will be packing apples. Nearly every report ascribes the cause of the poor crop to the hard winter and cold rains in the spring. The trees seem to be in good condition, and ought to bear a fine crop next year.

#### Only 25 Cents.

Send in 25 cents and take the KANSAS FARMER the rest of the year 1885.



## Horticulture.

### Have You a Lawn, Friends?

A lawn about the home grounds of a farm is one of the most desirable things on the place. It is, to begin with, a source of very much comfort to the family and to all the friends of the family that call or pass that way. And it is a source of continued pleasure to those who helped to make it and who enjoy its advantages and benefits, because, in addition to the air of tastefulness and cleanliness which it is always giving to surrounding things, it is a constant inspiration to every one about the premises to be neat, orderly, industrious and good natured. And to the outside world it is a standing advertisement of the best sort of people who live there. Lawns are not relics of barbarism; they are among the best evidences of a high civilization. As the pencil is running off these words, the writer is thinking of the blue grass and the trees on the playgrounds of his boyhood at the old home place. Those old grounds are hallowed by their associations. Every curve, every rise and depression on their green, grassy surface is seen in memory as this is written, and a thousand romps of childhood with the happy hearted associates of those innocent years are called up afresh. May the Good Father bless every man and woman and child that helps prepare a lawn for children to play on.

Have you a lawn friend? If not, decide at once to make one. The resolution alone will warm up your own breast, and cheer every one about the place. You will think better of yourself, and all that are near and dear to you will think better of you, and they will see more in the future to live for and work for and to be good for, if you resolve seriously that as for you and them you will have a lawn. Then all hands will become interested in the location, the grading, the working of the grounds, their seeding to grass and planting to trees and shrubs and flowers, and every person about the house will be happier and step lighter and faster because of the delight thus afforded even in prospect.

This is a good time, a very good time to think this matter over and give your arm to your wife in the pleasant evenings after the days work is done and look over the place, select the grounds and make suggestions, comparing tastes and preferences. How she will enjoy it. How her heart will bound and rush back to other days when she and you were young and had less experience. And if you have children, take them along and tell them what is on the programme. They will begin to dream of the future and see pictures that are to be. While you are cutting up the corn and sowing the wheat and watching the cattle, think still more about the lawn; and about the time the rush of the fall work is past and you are ready to go to work, look in the KANSAS FARMER and you will see an article telling you how to proceed.

### A Word as to Mulching.

A correspondent, Annie L. Jack, (we have forgotten the paper) says that on a bed of strawberries the difference of mulch shows more plainly perhaps than anything else. Rows that are covered with pine needles or spent tan, produce most fruit and healthiest plants, while the worst results are seen in the rows covered with hay or saw-dust, the former especially being found to mildew, and induce a growth of fungus on the roots. For some years we have cut green grass for this purpose on strawberries, but it requires a great deal, and dries too quickly. Straw is better than

hay but is generally so full of seeds of vile weeds as to pollute the ground and spoil the crop. For raspberries there is nothing better than buckwheat straw, or salt hay is procurable, and if a dry time comes before this is done, which should be before flowering,—half the crop is likely to dry on the bushes, unless the cultivator is kept at work, which acts like a slight shower every time it is used. Newly planted trees and vines will be more likely to live through a hot season if carefully mulched than if watered, for the latter is generally surface work and makes the ground hard. But the value of mulch depends on its discriminate use, and requires a season that will not cause unhealthful growth of fungus to destroy the plants.

### About Pear Tree Blight.

The editor of the *County Farmer*, published at Norfolk, Va., has some sensible and practical views about pear blight. To begin with, he says, it is generally conceded, that even with the utmost care, the disease is an incurable one, but we do not think that those who assert its incurability have gone to the root of it.

We do not mean to be guilty of a pun in treating this grave subject, and yet in our opinion the whole difficulty arises from the root of the tree, and to prove our position we do not think it will be necessary for us to do more than to call the attention of pomologists to certain facts which are within the knowledge and experience of themselves and intelligent farmers and truckers everywhere.

The lands in our vicinity and on the seaboard generally are flat with a clay subsoil, and these if drained at all, are drained very imperfectly. What kind of soil does the pear require? Rich, well drained and cultivated. What is the effect of placing a plant like the pear which flourishes in well drained land, in wet land? Let us see. We drive along any of our roads, say in the dry, hot time, about the first of August and look at the corn leaves in some low, flat undrained piece of land, and find them curled up in the intense heat, apparently gasping for a drink.

A little further we find a field no better cultivated, with the rich dark green color and comfortable look which indicates the comfortable crop which is to gladden the heart and repay the toil of the husbandman.

Let us enquire a little into the important difference, for every one knows that the low piece of ground has more of the elements of fertility, as it has had the wash for centuries of the higher land.

It requires a little knowledge of the habits of growing plants, but no more than the average farmer possesses. The farmer then reasons thus: Last winter and spring this lowland was saturated to within a few inches of the surface with water, which after standing a short time became sour and offensive to all except a few water-loving plants and coarse grass. The corn was planted in due time, came up readily under the influence of the genial rays of the early May sun, and as soon as its tiny leaflets appeared above the ground it began to look for something to eat. (You know plants eat just as well as animals and the plant receiving the best nourishment makes the best growth.) The little rootlets could not go down in the water, with which the ground was saturated, and so looked for food near the surface and found it; but previous crops had well exhausted its fertility, and when when hot suns of July and August came the last state of that crop was worse than its first, for it baked in the ground and made the tiny rootlets which were the feeders of the crop so hot that they first gasped for breath

and then quietly gave up the ghost—also the crop.

Now as to the other crop on the drained land. The little rootlets went deep down after food, and when the same hot sun came which sickened and killed its neighbor in the low, undrained land, it just flourished and grew like a green bay tree, and its owner laughed.

Now let us apply the lesson taught here to the pear. In the spring, when it is looking for nourishment by the way of its young rootlets, so as to enable it to bring forth its young bloom, its leaves and crop, it finds its feeding ground by reason of saturation with cold, sour water, so circumscribed, that the food is insufficient and therefore it like the corn gives up the struggle and quietly lops off one limb and twig after another by what is called blight, but should be called "want of nourishment."

Fertilizers and guano cultivation will doubtless help, but an intelligent thorough underdrainage can alone furnish an effectual remedy. Under-drain, and in less than three years blight will be a thing only remembered as the pear growers former victorious enemy.

### Propagating Trees by Root Culture.

The number of plants that can be propagated by means of root cuttings is somewhat limited, yet, when it is possible to successfully increase them in this way, it is very desirable, for, after starting, the young plants in general grow as freely as those raised from seeds, without any of the branch-like character often seen in plants propagated from cuttings taken from the shoots. I have been successful in raising by means of root cuttings the following trees and shrubs, not a few, but a large number of each: The *Ailantus* grows away rapidly and soon forms large plants. The different species of *Rhus*, especially the large pinnate-leaved *Stag's horn* class, among which is included the handsome *Rhus glabra laciniata*. *Koeleruteria paniculata* may also be increased in this way, as also *Paulownia imperialis* and the *Catalpas*, though, as seed, these may readily be obtained, they are most increased by that method. The beautiful and scarce *Xanthoceras sorbifolia* grows from root cuttings, but the quicker way is to graft a shoot on a portion of the root, which soon unites and grows freely. The same principle is generally carried out to increase the varieties of *Althaea frutex* or *Hibiscus syriacus*, but cuttings of the roots will grow freely enough. As so many are grafted, it is often difficult to obtain the variety on its own roots. *Aralia spinosa* increases readily in this way, as also does the new *Clerodendron trichotomum*, which blossoms so late in the autumn. Many kinds of *Brambles* will grow freely from the roots. The cutting-taking must, of course, be limited to the transplanting season, when a few good roots may often be taken off without in any way injuring the plant.

As it is not always possible to take all the cuttings of one kind at once, a good way is to lay them in till a sufficient number is thus accumulated, when they may be inserted permanently in the ground. A length of four inches or five inches is very suitable for the cuttings, and in the case of some subjects that taper but slightly, care must be taken not to put the cutting in the ground upside down, as that is easily done if not attended to. We put the cuttings in a bed of light sandy soil, so situated that the spot is sheltered from hot, drying winds, and where the soil is never thoroughly parched up.

When inserted in the open ground the cuttings should be placed in a per-

pendicular manner, and buried deep enough for the upper portion to be about two inches below the surface, but the more particular subjects we protect by a frame, and in their case so much covering is not necessary, as the frame shelters them, to a great extent, from the wind. A covering of about half an inch of soil will be sufficient.—*Farm, Field and Stockman*.

An experimenter affirms that squash, lima beans and other flat seeds will germinate quicker and grow better if the seeds are placed edgewise in the soil.

Alexander Hamilton made the draft of the Constitution of the United States at the age of 23, and Jefferson was 33 when he wrote the Declaration of Independence.

It is bad economy, as well as unfair, to purchase all the labor-saving machinery for the farm, and neglect to supply the wife with such as will lighten her labors.

In California the waste from the harvesting of grain is often allowed to re-seed the land, and a second or "volunteer" crop is raised without any plowing or additional seeding.

A correspondent of the *New York Tribune* says the only sure remedy for the orange-colored rust which is so destructive on raspberry bushes is to root up the plants and burn them.

A Michigan farmer drained a bog on his farm last year at considerable expense, but reports that the profits of last year's crop from the land more than compensated him for his outlay.

If the fowls are confined give them plenty of green stuff. A good sod thrown over the fence will be cheerfully welcomed by them, and even the tops of vegetables will be found serviceable.

Two New England pastors exchanged pulpits, and one delivered a sermon which the congregation had within a month heard from the other. The *Baptist Weekly* vouches for this story, and would like to know the real author of the discourse.

The reason why a hen that steals her nest always hatches is because her eggs are good, but when we place them under the hens ourselves we use anything that has a shell to it, and then complain that there is no benefit derived from management.

The number of books published in the country in 1884 was 4,088 against 3,481 the year before, showing an increase despite the monetary depression. The gain in works on theology and religion was five, the numbers being respectively 380 and 375.

A Roman crematory has been found at Lincoln, England, and almost under its cathedral. At its mouth was a large quantity of charcoal and a sarcophagus containing ten urns, with saucer-shaped covers, and in them all were ashes and bones.

Windsor Great Park, which belongs to Queen Victoria, contains 14,000 acres. Last year its maintenance cost \$125,000, and its income was about \$25,000. There are in London in the royal parks 70,000 acres, but they are largely used by the public. The Queen is said to own more than 500 houses in the city.

## MISSOURI PACIFIC.

### Elegant Equipment Between Kansas City and Omaha.

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

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

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

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## In the Dairy.

### About the Preservation of Butter.

Prof. S. B. Arnold, of Rochester, N. Y., is one of the most interesting writers in the country on dairy matters. In a recent letter to the *New England Farmer*, he gives a report of some experience of his own in attempts to preserve butter. The reader will find the report referred to in our article this week under the head "Experiments in preserving butter." There he relates a varied experience with butter attempted to be preserved by other persons, giving some facts of very great interest. We copy the letter, omitting his own experiments, which, as above stated, the reader will find in our dairy article. Prof. Arnold says: "I have known granulated butter kept in brine for a longer time than in either of my packages, and have other cases reported which I have every reason to believe reliable, in which the butter remained sweet and sound very much longer than mine, and I have known it to keep a longer time without being in brine, or granulated, or even excluded from the air. I have, in short, met with some rather queer items in this matter of preserving butter. At Rome, N. Y., in the winter of 1876, I opened a package of granulated butter kept in brine as long as either of mine, which, when opened, and the brine rinsed off, was, to all appearances, as sweet and rosy as when it came from the churn seven or eight months before.

"At the Centennial, in August of the same year, I opened another sample of equal age, which had been badly shaken up and exposed to heat by being carried over long journeys in hot weather, in passenger cars. This was also in splendid condition. Both of these samples were kept in glass fruit jars. At the same place, a little later, I was called upon, as judge of dairy products, to examine two packages of butter from one of the Western States, put up in tin, which had been entered in the spring, but purposely left in the Agricultural hall until September, to show visitors at the Centennial that butter would keep, even in warm places, if perfectly excluded from the air. The butter in these was well salted, and well worked, (too well perhaps) and at once sealed air-tight by soldering. How could it spoil? said the exhibitor. But alas! for human foresight. Both were spoiled. One was bad, and the other very bad. About another month later, it fell to my lot to pass judgment for awards, on about two dozen packages of butter from Hamburg and Copenhagen, those from the latter place having been on exhibition at the Vienna Exposition three years before, and those from Hamburg were nearly a year old. All were in air-tight tin cans, and the butter unsalted. In about one-fourth of the cases the butter was stale, and in all the rest perfectly sound and sweet, and from ought I could see, might reasonably be expected to keep three years longer.

"In the fall of 1873, near Malone, N. Y., I had the satisfaction of examining some packages of butter which had been immersed all summer in a vat of water fed by a stream from a cold spring. The tubs had been submerged from three to five months, and when hauled up for examination, the top of the butter in contact with the water was a little whitened, but the body of butter below was very fresh and sound, and I was assured that butter had been kept in the same place for a year with no more change than appeared in these tubs. This butter was not granulated,

but was gathered in a mass, and worked in the old way.

"In Utica, N. Y., a few years later, the judges on dairy products at a fair of the Central New York Farmer's Club, of which I was one, awarded a premium to a package of butter competing for best sample of butter three months old or more, which was so much superior to the several other samples it was competing with, as to excite our curiosity. After our report was made, a neighbor of the exhibitor, who knew the history of the exhibit, told us that this was the third year this same package of butter had been exhibited and taken a first premium each year; that it was made from the milk of grade Jerseys, granulated in the churn, cleansed of buttermilk by washing only, and but light salted, and then packed in the crock in which it came to us. Soon after it was made it competed at the Onondaga county fair for best butter made at any time. It was then returned to the cellar of the maker and covered with a piece of muslin, and a strip of board not quite wide enough to cover the top of the crock was laid on the cloth to hold it in place, and in this condition, having been forgotten, it stood till the next fall, when it was again sent to the county fair, and took the first prize for best sample of old butter, and was then returned again to the cellar, where it stood another year in just the same manner it had stood the year previous. Before being sent to Utica, about an inch of the top was scraped off, which had assumed about the color, texture and flavor of old tallow, leaving the part below sound and entirely free from any rancid taint. The curious part of the history of this exhibit was, that after more than two years of continuous exposure to the atmosphere, any part of it should remain sound and palatable, while every package of the younger butter it had to compete with was distinctly off.

"These peculiarities touching the preservation of butter indicate that something besides salt or brine, working, washing, granulation, unbroken grain, or exclusion from air, is necessary to any considerable prolongation of soundness in butter. What that something consists of, is yet a secret, which my experiment though a failure, does something toward unveiling by showing what it is not. I do not know what particular thing or things shortened the lifetime of my butter. It may have been defective salt, or something else. It certainly was not from any breaking of the grain, or any buttermilk left in the butter, for there was none, and I know that the brine helped to preserve it, because butter of precisely the same make, standing in jars beside it, showed age sooner, though made later. From the amount of sediment which developed in making, I strongly suspect the fault lay in a large per cent of albuminous matter in the original composition of the milk fat from which the butter was made, or from an unusual amount in the envelopes of the fat globules. While it is not possible, under the best conditions, to preserve butter with broken grain, and buttermilk adhering, the suggestion here occurs, that it may yet prove that with sound grain, and perfect cleansing of buttermilk, the keeping may be materially varied by variations in the component parts of the butter globule resulting from variations in feed and from idiosyncracies in the constitution of individual cows or herd."

A dairy farmer may keep four or five cows out of twenty, that do not pay for the food they consume. These four or five unprofitable cows will certainly neutralize the profit earned by perhaps a half dozen of the best animals in the entire dairy.

### Experiments in Preserving Butter.

With the average farmer as well as the dairyman, the matter of preserving butter is very important. Every one is interested in every person's experience. One has one way, another has another way; often both succeed and often both fail. If farmers in Kansas, or, indeed, in any other Western State could preserve their butter in good condition even sixty days in the warmer months of the year, they would regard their fortunes as made.

We have just been reading a report of a New York dairyman who had been experimenting with brine as a preservative, and the particular method employed was not successful. He says:

I put butter in two packages; one a tin-lined butter tub, with a closely-fitting tin cover, small enough to go down a little below the top of the tub. In this, in May, 1884, was put butter gathered in the granular form, and thoroughly freed from buttermilk by washing until the water ran off clear. The cover was then put on and fastened down, and a saturated brine, made by boiling water and salt together, was turned on until it rose above the cover. Salt, more than would dissolve, was then laid on the cover, and in this condition it was left. The second tub was a new one of white oak, with a wooden cover adjusted the same as the other, the tub being broadest at top.

After soaking several days in cold brine, and finishing with boiling hot brine, until the sap and flavor of wood were supposed to be all out that would soak out, this tub was filled with brine made as before stated, and in June, butter granulated and washed as before described, was filled in at several intervals. To avoid any injury by friction in handling when putting in a new churning, a part of the brine was drawn out through a spigot at the bottom until there was room enough at the top to lay on the new butter without touching the cover, which was then put on and covered with salt after brine enough had been turned on to rise above the top of the brine of full strength.

When all had been filled in that was desired for experiment, both packages were left in this situation, standing in a cellar with an average temperature of about 60 degrees, and occasionally examined—once a month or so—to see how it was keeping. All went well until some time in the latter part of January, or early in February, when the brine in the oak tub began to change, and the butter next to the wood to give way, and soon the whole was going off. Though put up a month sooner, the butter in the tin-lined package kept a month longer than that in the oak tub. From being very busy, and a good deal of the time from home, both packages were left until their contents became unfit for table use, and were rendered to preserve them for other use.

It may be worth considering whether, in handling the butter in grain it was not broken too much; and it may be worth considering, also, whether any agency other than salt would not have done as well if it had kept out the air. And it is worth thinking about, also, whether any fatty matter is preserved by salt at all, and especially so as to butter. And then, there are atmospherical influences which operate on all animal matter whether in the living or dead state, and it may have been in the experiments above mentioned that there were conditions in the atmosphere of the cellar which naturally changed the butter conditions and set it to rotting.

This matter of preserving butter is one of very great interest to the farmers of Kansas, and it ought to be discussed freely and long. Every one that has had any experience ought to publish it for the benefit of his fellow farmers.

All of us know that butter may be made to swim in brine and if it be set out in the sun during the warm weather, its condition soon changes, and in a few days it will be rotten. The butter which goes to the country store and is dumped into a big jar or a wooden pail and set on the counter or put behind it, soon grows intolerably rank even

though it be salted through and through.

These facts show that salt alone is not enough to preserve butter. Other conditions are required and among them are a low temperature in a pure atmosphere, and exclusion from the air, the butter itself having first been carefully, and cleanly handled in the best possible conditions as to temperature and purity of the air in which the work is done, and the butter must be separated from everything else, and it must not be crushed and rubbed to death. In another place we reprint some interesting experience of Prof. Arnold who made the experiments above reported.



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Self Cure Free Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Weakness and Decay. A favorite prescription of a noted specialist (not recorded.) Druggists can fill it. Address DR. WARD & CO., LOUISIANA, MO.

WOMAN WANTED SALARY \$35 to \$50 for our business in localities. Responsible house. References as changed. GAY & CO., 14 Barclay St., N.Y.

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and WARRANTED a RELIABLE stem-winding time-keeper to anyone who will get 8 subscribers for the "RACINE AGRICULTURIST," the best 50-cents-a-year paper in the world. SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE! Address ANDREW SIMONSON, RACINE, WIS.



## The Poultry Yard.

### Clover for Fowls.

The great desideratum in winter is green food, and it is very hard to procure. A good substitute can be had in clover. This is steeped over night in hot water, and by morning it will be swollen and soft. A decoction will also have been made by steeping the clover in the water, and this is likewise valuable, as it contains that portion of the clover most easily extracted. The clover should first be passed through a hay-cutter and cut into very short lengths, as short as half an inch, if possible. To take a view of the matter of feeding, we may as well consider the purposes in view. Eggs, of course, are what we are striving for, and we must feed for them. Corn will not do, as it is too fattening, and hens cannot lay on food rich in carbon, but deficient in nitrogen and phosphates. It is an utter impossibility for hens to lay when fed corn and nothing else. True, they do lay on most farms, more or less, on a corn diet, but they pick up food by foraging. What is intended here to imply is, that fowls, if deprived of liberty and fed on corn alone, cannot produce eggs, because complete egg material will not be present. Even when running at large they do not lay well on corn, nor will they give satisfaction. An egg contains quite a quantity of carbon, which is stored up in the yolk, but the white is composed almost exclusively of albumen, a nitrogenous compound. Also there is stored in the egg phosphorus in the shape of phosphate, acid, and other combinations, all of which materials serve to furnish flesh, bone and feathers for the chick, should it undergo the process of incubation. As corn furnishes the material for the yolk, an excess of such food produces fat, and this interferes with the laying qualities by inducing disease of the organs of re-production. To obviate this we should give a variety of food, and nothing is so conducive to health and laying as clover. Clover is rich in nitrogen, in the shape of vegetable albumen, and it is almost necessary in winter. To return, however to the preparation of the food in winter. First, we have the clover and its decoction. For every dozen hens there should be added to the clover tea a handful of cottonseed meal, which is an addition of nitrogen, already in the clover, a tablespoonful of fine bone meal, a teaspoonful of sulphur, a tablespoonful of red pepper, half a cup of powdered charcoal, enough salt to season, and a tablespoonful of slaked lime. The whole should be thickened with a mixture of one part bran and two parts cornmeal until thick enough to throw to the fowls. If we will look over the ingredients we will notice that lime, salt, charcoal, sulphur, and bone, are very cheap substances, considering the small quantity of each used, and outside of giving a little trouble, makes a good food at a small cost. It is a complete food, because it contains all that is wanted to induce laying, and the articles named are just what are contained in the "egg-foods" sold at fowl depositories at fifty cents per pound. This food should be fed early in the morning, and the fowl will relish it. Nothing else should be given until late in the evening, when the food should be whole grains, such as a mixture of two parts wheat, or good screenings, one part oats, and one part corn.—*Farmer's Magazine.*

### Wanted.

Ten thousand new subscribers to try the KANSAS FARMER the balance of 1885 for 25 cents.

## THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, September 7, 1885.

### STOCK MARKETS.

#### New York.

**BEEVES**—Receipts, including 18 car loads for exportation, were 286 car loads, making 11,150 for the week. Few good and prime steers were sold early in the morning of fair price, but large offerings of common and ordinary native steers and range cattle made a very dull market for all grades before the finish and forced prices downward fully 15c per 100 lbs. Poor to prime native steers sold at 4 25a5 20, extra do. 6 30a6 35, Colorado steers 4 10a5 15; Texas do. 3 70a4 25, mainly at 3 17½.

**SHEEP**—Receipts 20,800 head, making 47,300 for the week. Market closed dull and weak at 2 50a 4 25 for poor to good sheep, and 4 00a6 25 for common to choice lambs, and but few lambs sold above 5 75.

**HOGS**—Receipts 11,150, making 33,430 for the week. Better feeling and live hogs are quoted firmer at 4 65a5 10.

#### St. Louis.

**CATTLE**—Receipts 230, shipments 700. Steady, with good local demand. Native shipping steers 4 40a5 75, good butchers steers 3 50a4 00, mixed butchers stock 2 25a3 50, grass Texans 2 60a3 75, Indian steers 2 75a4 20.

**HOGS**—Receipts 2,000, shipments 1,700. Market higher and strong. Packing 4 00a4 40, Yorkers 4 55a4 60, butchers' 4 70a4 85.

**SHEEP**—Receipts 1,000, shipments 2,100. Steady with fair demand. Good to choice muttons 3 00a 3 60, common to medium 2 20a2 75, lambs 2 50a4 00.

#### Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports: **CATTLE**—Receipts 7,000, shipments 2,400. Market generally stronger. Shipping steers 4 00a4 60, stockers and feeders 2 50a4 00; cows, bulls and mixed 2 00a4 00; through Texas cattle stronger at 2 50a3 50, Western rangers firm, natives and half-breeds 3 60a5 00, wintered Texans 3 00a6 75.

**HOGS**—Receipts 17,000, shipments 6,000. Market opened strong but closed weaker. Rough and mixed 3 90a4 20, packing and shipping 4 25a4 60, light weights 4 00a4 70.

**SHEEP**—Receipts 1,500, shipments 200. Market steady. Natives 2 00a4 00, Texans 1 75a3 40.

#### Kansas City.

**CATTLE**—Receipts 459. The market to day was rather quiet for all classes. The grubs Texas on sale were purchased by feeders. Texas steers 4 40a2 80.

**HOGS**—Receipts since Saturday 5,164. The market to day was fairly active with sales of good to choice 5c higher, while other classes were about steady. Extreme range of sales 3 95a4 37½, bulk at 4 15a4 25.

**SHEEP**—Market nominal at 2 50a3 00 for fair to good muttons.

### PRODUCE MARKETS.

#### New York.

**WHEAT**—Higher. No. 2 Chicago 81c; ungraded red, 70a90½c; No. 2 red September, 88½a89½c. **CORN**—Steady and moderately active. Ungraded, 49a50½c; November, 49a50c.

#### St. Louis.

**WHEAT**—Market unsettled, but generally higher; No. 2 red, cash 85½c; September, 85½a85¾c; October, 87½a88c.

**CORN**—Easy and slow and ½c lower. No. 2 mixed, cash 40¾a41¾c; October, 39¾c; year, 34½c. **OATS**—Very dull. No. 2 mixed, cash 23¾c. **RYE**—Easy and more doing at 51a52½c.

#### Chicago.

**WHEAT**—Opened strong on rumors of the Spanish German imbroglio. Sales ranged: September 77½a77¾c; October, 78½a79¾c; November, 80½a81¾c; No. 2 spring, 77½a77¾c; No. 3 spring, 67c; No. 2 red, 81½c; No. 3 red, 77c.

**CORN**—Opened strong in sympathy with wheat. Cash, 44a44½c.

**OATS**—Ruled quiet and dull. Cash, 24½a25c. **RYE**—Market quiet. No. 2 at 56c.

**FLAXSEED**—Market heavy and lower; No. 1 \$1 19a1 19½.

#### Kansas City.

**WHEAT**—The market to-day on 'change was more steady, but quiet. No. 2 red, cash and September were nominal; October sold at 67½c; November sold at 70a70½c; December was nominal; May sold before the call at 81c, against 70½c on the call Saturday.

**CORN**—No. 2, cash, no bids, no offerings; September, 33¾c bid, 31½c asked; October and November, no bids nor offerings; 'the year', 5,000 bushels at 27c.

**OATS**—No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings; September, 21c bid, 22¾c asked.

**RYE**—No. 2 cash, 43¾c bid, 45c asked.

**BUTTER**—Choice scarce, low grade plenty.

We quote: Creamery, fancy..... 22 a  
Good..... 18  
Fine dairy in single package lots..... 16 a18  
Storepacked, in single package lots..... 6 a8  
Common..... 6 a8

**EGGS**—Scarce and excited at 13a14c per dozen, fresh re candled.

**CHEESE**—We quote: Full cream, 11c; part skim flats 8½c; Young America, 11c.

**POTATOES**—New Irish potatoes, home grown in car load lots 30c per bus. Sweet potatoes, red, 75c per bushel; yellow, per bushel, \$1 25.

**APPLES**—New per bbl, \$2 00a2 5.

**PEACHES**—Receipts large. Texas fair, 25a40c per ½-bushel box; fancy, 75c per ½-bushel box; Kansas choice 60a75c per ½-bushel box; others, 40a50c.

**HAY**—Receipts 6 cars. Market firm. We quote: New small baled 7 00; large baled 6 50.

**OIL-CAKE**—\$1 00 lbs. 1 25, 3 ton 21 00, free on board cars.

**FLAXSEED**—We quote at 1 65a1 68 per bus. upon the basis of pure.

**CASTOR BEANS**—Quoted at 1 60a1 65 per bus.

**WOOL**—Missouri unwashed, heavy fine, 15a17; light fine, 19a21c; medium, 19a17c; medium comb in 21c; coarse combing, 17a19; low and carpet 12a15c. Kansas and Nebraska, heavy fine, 18a15c; light fine, 16a19c; medium, 18a20c. Tub-washed, choice, 28a30c; medium, 26a28c; dingy and low, 23a26c.

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AND ALL BROOM MATERIALS, AND

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

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174 South Water Street, CHICAGO.

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

**100 HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS**

—AT—

**Auction!!**

FRIDAY, SEPT. 18, 1885.

**AT KANSAS CITY, MO.,**

In Riverview Park.

At the above place and date, I will sell an extra choice lot of Cattle, consisting of **BULLS, COWS, CALVES and YOUNG HEIFERS,** Imported direct. The Cattle are large-sized, deep milkers, and all recorded. Catalogue and particulars sent upon application. Address **H. M. GARLICKS, St. Joseph, Mo.**

**2,000 FEEDING STEERS FOR SALE**

By the Western Land & Cattle Company

—AT ITS—

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

These are fine

**COLORADO STEERS!**

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

Apply for prices and particulars to

**H. R. HILTON,**

Sup't. Diamond Rancho,

**STRONG, CHASE CO., KAS.**

**FANNY FERN HERD**

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

**C. O. BLANKENBAKER, Breeder,**

Ottawa, Kansas.

Send for free Illustrated Catalogue.

**Hart Pioneer Nurseries,**

[Established, Dade Co., Mo., 1857; Ft. Scott, Kas., 1863; Incorporated, 1884.]

**FORT SCOTT, : : KANSAS.**

A full line of Nursery stock, all warranted true to name. No substitution of varieties to our purchasers. Reference: Bank of Ft. Scott. For other testimonials see our catalogue.

**PUBLIC SALE**

—OF—

**THOROUGHbred**

**Short-horn Cattle!**

—AT—

**BRECKENRIDGE, MO.,**

—ON—

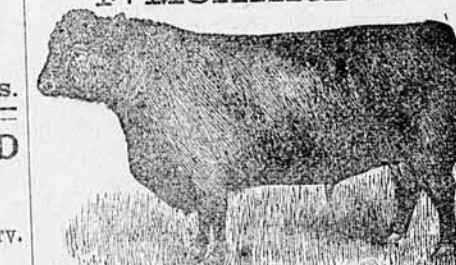
**Thursday, September 24, '85.**

In order to reduce our herd, we will sell at public auction, at above time and place, about

Forty Head of Choicely-bred Short-horns, including Bulls, Cows and Heifers, of the Rose of Sharon, Bracelet, Young Phyllis, Princess, and other families of good breeding. They will be sold as they come from the pasture, and be in ordinary breeding condition. Terms will be liberal and time given when desired, at 8 per cent interest. Send for Catalogue.

**J. F. FINLEY & SON,** Crystal Springs stock farm, BRECKENRIDGE, MO. Col. L. P. Muir, Auctioneer.

**F. McHARDY**



Breeder and Importer of

**GALLOWAY CATTLE,**

Emporia, : : : Kansas.

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



## THE STRAY LIST.

Strays for week ending August 26, '85  
Davis county—P. V. Trovinger, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Wm. Ward, of Jefferson tp., August 18, 1885, one sorrel mare pony, 15 hands high, white on left fore foot covered with tick-marks, very wild, branded K with two sides of a triangle attached on front side in such shape as to nearly form a triangle, on right shoulder; valued at \$25.  
COLT—By same, one bay mare colt, supposed to be 1 year old, white on right hind foot, white under belly, bluish on right fore leg above the knee; valued at \$10.

Johnson county.—Henry V. Chase, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W. W. Buttram, living 7 miles southeast of Shawnee, June 18, 1885, one bright bay mare, 5 or 6 years old, 15 hands high, marks of distula, scar on withers, few white hairs in forehead, knot on inside of left hind leg; valued at \$50.  
MULE—Taken up by John Myers, living in the town of Shawnee, one iron gray horse mule, about 4 years old, 12 hands high, rope brand on right hock, saddle mark, shod on three feet; valued at \$20.  
COW—Taken up by Albert Cochran, living about 2 miles south of Olathe, one red and white spotted cow, 7 or 8 years old, not giving milk, slit on under side and notch in end of left ear; valued at \$25.

Allen county—R. W. Duffy, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by L. B. Pearson, of Salem tp., July 19, 1885, one dark brown mare, 3 or 4 years old, both hind feet white, wire cut on left fore foot; valued at \$60.  
COLT—By same, one iron gray horse colt, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$30.

Strays for week ending Sept. 2, 1885.

Osage county—C. A. Cottrell, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Joe Farley, of Melvern June 30, 1885, one red-roan cow, branded E very dim on right hip; valued at \$25.  
BULL—Taken up by C. C. Loomis, of Scranton, August 1, 1885, one red bull, 13½ hands high, insistent b. and on right hip, white on end of nose and under belly; valued at \$50.00.

Woodson county—I. M. Jewett, clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up by Thos. Heffern, of Owl Creek tp., July 25, 1885, one bay filley, 2 years old, three white feet and star in forehead; valued at \$60.  
COLT—By same, one sorrel colt, 1 year old, star in forehead; valued at \$30.

Strays for week ending Sept. 9, 1885

Harper county—Ernest S. Rice, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by W. T. Daughy, of Anthony, September 1, 1885, one iron-gray horse mule, 15 hands high, about 4 years old, branded S. D. on left hip and P on left jaw and F on right shoulder; valued at \$35.

Rawlins county—Cyrus Anderson, clerk.

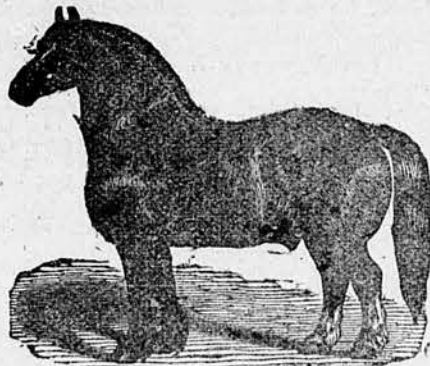
MARE—Taken up by John W. Kavantz, of Clinton tp., August 1, 1885, one bay mare, 14 hands high, branded with line or bar (—) on left forearm or lower part of shoulder; valued at \$50.

Shawnee county—Chas. F. Spencer, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W. B. Raper, of Mission tp., August 21, 1885, one bay mare, supposed to be 3 years old, white spot in forehead, both hind feet white, no marks or brands; valued at \$50.

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

PERCHERON NORMAN, CLYDESDALE and ENGLISH DRAFT HORSES



E. BENNETT & SON

Importers and Breeders,

Topeka, Kansas.

All stock registered. Catalogues free

RIVER VIEW  
Stock Farm.

50 HEAD OF  
IMPORTED NORMAN  
STALLIONS

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

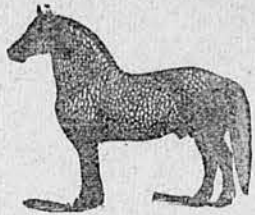
JAMES A. PERRY

Importer and Breeder of Norman Horses,

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Fifty miles south of Chicago, on the Chicago & Alton railroad.

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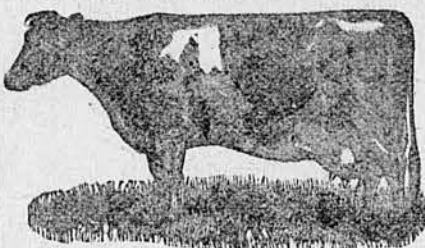
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PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES.

Imported and Grade Stallions for sale on easy terms.

Pioneer Herd of Holstein Cattle

—AND—  
DUROC JERSEY SWINE.



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

S. V. WALTON & SON,

Box 207, Wellington, Kansas.

—Breeders of—

IMPROVED POLAND-CHINA HOGS  
Of the Highest Type.

All well pedigreed. Correspondence solicited

EXCELSIOR HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS

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

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

If you want

A YOUNG SOW,

Bred to your crack

Boars;

If you want

A YOUNG BOAR

Pig;

If you want

A YOUNG SOW

Pig;

If you want

to place an order for

A SPRING PIG;

If you want

A SETTING OF

Plymouth Rock

Eggs, at \$1.50;

If you want

a Thoroughbred

SHORT-HORN

BULL,

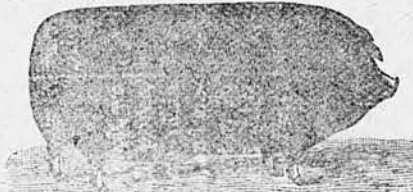
From \$100 to \$125.

Write to

MILLER BROS.,

Junction City,

Box 298. - Kas.

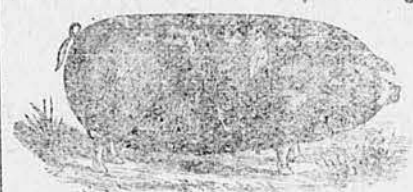


RANKIN BALDRIDGE,

Parsons, Kansas,

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

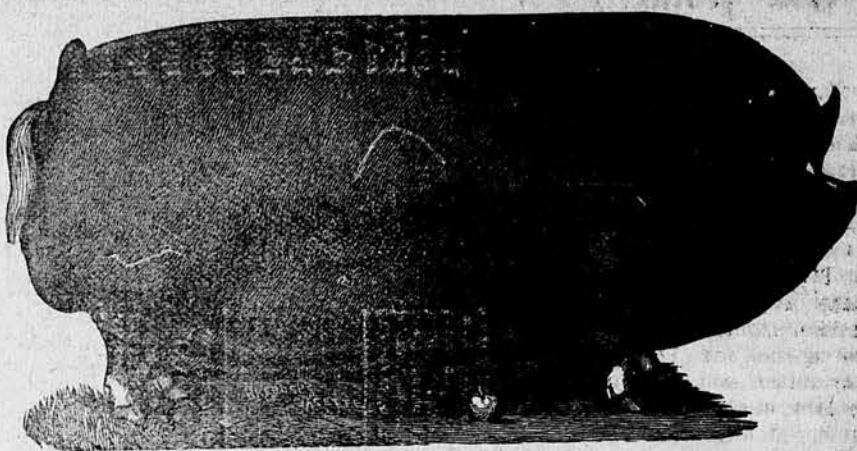
OTTAWA HERD OF  
Poland-China and Duroc Jersey Red Hogs.



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

I have for sale a fine lot of young pigs sired by Jayhawker 2639, Ottawa King 2885 (the champion hog of Franklin county), and Buckeye Boy 2d 2319, Ben Butler 2977, Leek's Gift-Edge 2837, which are very fine breeders of fashionable strains. My sows are all first-class and of popular strains. I also have an extra fine lot of Duroc Jersey Red pigs for sale from sires and dams that have never been beaten in the show ring in four counties in Kansas. I have hogs of all ages in pairs or trio, of no kin, for sale. Herd has taken over twenty prizes this last year. My herd has never had any disease. Stock all eligible or recorded in Central Record. Please call and see stock, or write and give description of what you want. Inquiries promptly answered. Farm, three miles southeast of Ottawa, Kas.

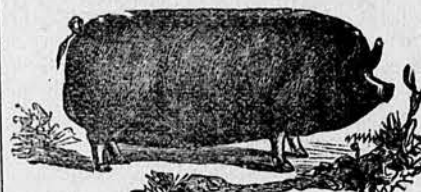
## Manhattan Herd of Berkshires



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

SOVEREIGN DUKE 3819, at head of famous Manhattan Herd. Among many other honors, elsewhere, this splendid sire won five blue ribbons during two successive years at the great St. Louis fair, including sweepstakes as best boar of any age or breed, each year, a record never attained by any other boar. At the St. Louis and other leading fairs of 1882, the Manhattan Herd sustained its well-earned prime-winning reputation of former years by winning a majority, over all competitors, of the premiums competed for, being 13 sweepstakes and 58 prizes for that year. Until the present time I have been unable to supply the demand from some fifteen States and Territories for my swine, but I now have about 20 very choice young Boars and Sows old enough to use, that I will sell at prices to suit the times, as well as Spring Pigs, now ready to ship. A case of Cholera has never occurred in my Herd, which has come through the spring and summer in very thrifty condition. Twelve different families of Sows and five noted Boars in use. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for Catalogue to

A. W. ROLLINS, Manhattan, Kansas.



ABILENE HERD  
—OF—  
BERKSHIRES  
FOR 1885.

COMPRISING the choicest strains of blood bred to perfection, including ten different families known to fame, such as the Sallie, Sweet Seventeen, Osmunda and Gipsy families. At the head of my herd stands

EARL OF CARLISLE 10459,

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

Come and See My Stock Before Purchasing,

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

JAMES ELLIOTT, Abilene, Kansas.

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

HOLSTEINS.

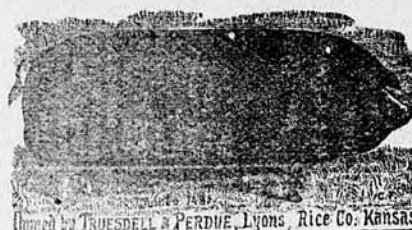
We are now ready to supply the Western trade with Holstein Cattle—Bulls, Cows and Calves. Also, Grade Cows (bred or unbred) and Calves. By carload or single animal. We claim that we have the best herd west of Missouri, both in points and record. Our prices are reasonable. We are glad to have persons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

POLAND-CHINAS.

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

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

TRUEDELL & PERDUE,



Union by TRUEDELL & PERDUE, Lyons, Rice Co., Kansas.

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

THOROUGHbred. POLAND-CHINAS



As produced and bred by A. C. MOORE & SONS, Canton, Ill. The best hog in the world. We have made a specialty of this breed for 38 years. We are the largest breeders of thoroughbred Poland-Chinas in the world. Shipped over 700 pigs in 1883 and could not supply the demand. We are raising 1,000 pigs for this season's trade. We have 100 sows and 10 males we are breeding from. Our breeders are all recorded in American P.-C. Record. Pigs all eligible to record. Photo card of 43 breeders free. Swine Journal 25 cts. in 2 cent stamps. Come and see our stock; if not as represented we will pay your expenses. Special rates by express.

EMPIRE BREEDING FARM.

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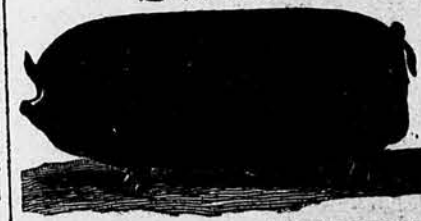
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## The Busy Bee.

### Managing an Apiary for Profit.

Mr. J. B. Mason, in *Home Farm*, thus discusses the subject:

There are three ways of managing bees for profit, viz.: (1) Increase. (2) Extracted honey. (3) Comb honey. If increase is the object, and the apiarist has several colonies to work with, he should commence by removing one frame of brood, as near hatching as possible, from each of four colonies, shaking the bees all off from the frames in front of their own hives, and replacing the frame of brood with a frame of foundation or empty comb. Place these four combs of brood in an empty hive; now, from a fifth colony, which should be the strongest of the five, take a frame of brood, bees and all, being sure not to get the queen, place it in the hive with the other four combs, fill the empty space with a frame of foundation, and remove the old hive to a new location, putting the new hive on the stand of the old one. The new hive now contains four frames of brood and one frame of brood and bees, and the flying bees from the old hive. The most profitable way now, is to give the new colony a laying queen, and in one week they can be classed with the others, to draw from, in making new colonies. In this way bees can be divided every four days throughout the entire honey-flow, and even longer, by feeding regularly every day. Care should be taken to take the bees from a different colony at each time of dividing. In this way a large increase can be had, and it is perfectly safe, as it will readily be seen that we never cripple any one colony, but all are kept strong.

If one does not wish to use laying queens on account of their cost, then queen cells from the first-made colony should be used as far as possible by giving one on the next day after making. If there is but one colony to increase upon, the best method is to take out the frame containing the queen, with bees, and place it in the empty hive, then shake the bees from one more comb into the new hive, fill the vacancy in the old hive with another frame, or close up the division-boards, fill the new hive with frames of foundation, and remove the old colony to a new stand, placing the new on the old stand; if possible, give the old one a laying queen, and they will be ready to divide again in a week or ten days, and again in the same length of time as long as the honey-flow lasts.

If no laying queen is given, the colony should be divided again the tenth day from the first division, being sure to give each one a frame containing a queen cell. The frames containing the queen cells must be handled carefully; no bees should be shaken from them. The colony should be divided about equally, allowing for the many bees that will go back from the removed hive. No more increase should be expected from those colonies. In two or three weeks those containing the young queens should be looked over to see if their queens are successfully mated. If no eggs or larvae are found by the twenty-fifth day, the queen has probably been lost in mating, which is sometimes the case, and the colony will have to be united with some other one, or given a laying queen at once. If one has time and patience to watch the bees, and is willing to risk the liability of their going to the woods, or the trouble of getting them down from high trees, he can let them swarm naturally. Some bee-keepers think this the best way, but the larger number do not.

If surplus honey is the main object,

and the apiarist decides to use the extractor, the road is clear; and even a novice in the business need not fail if there is honey in the flowers. When the bees begin to lengthen out the cells at the top of the frames with new white comb, it shows that they are bringing in honey, and the upper story should be put on, filled with frames of empty comb or foundation, and as fast as they are filled with honey they should be extracted, which in many cases will be as often as every three days through the best part of the honey-flow. If any great amount of honey accumulates in the lower story it must be extracted, so as not to cramp the queen for room below, otherwise she may be tempted to move "up-stairs." The honey should be put in open vessels to ripen, with a cloth spread over them, and placed in a warm place.

When the honey-flow ceases, the feeder should be placed on, and the bees fed a little sugar syrup, just enough to keep up breeding until another honey-flow. This method of producing honey is thought to be the most profitable, as twice the amount of honey can be secured, and no trouble is found by swarming, as the combs are kept empty.

Next is the production of comb honey, which is more difficult, and is attended with more liability of failure. It requires more study and thought, as it is managed very differently. When the new-looking comb appears at the top of the frames, if a ten-frame hive is used, the outside one should be removed and laid away for future use; or, if there is brood in them, use them to strengthen other colonies. Now put the two chaff division-boards in, one on each side of the hive, reducing it to a seven-frame hive, and crowding the bees that were on nine or ten frames upon the seven; and if there are any queen cells started destroy them. Now put on a case of sections, and the bees being uncommonly crowded for room, if for no other reason, will go into the sections and commence work there.

Look occasionally to see how they are progressing in the sections, and when you see that they have commenced sealing over the honey in the center of the sections, all the middle ones will be completely sealed, and should be removed, and those not sealed over may be moved into the center, and enough empty ones put in to fill the case. This should be repeated as often as those in the center are completely sealed over. If the colony should swarm out, then go to the old colony at once, take out one frame, as free from brood and honey as possible, with the bees on it; if there are any queen cells on the comb be sure to destroy them; place it in an empty hive, with six frames of foundation. Take the case off from the old hive and put it on the new one. Now hive the bees and set the new one close to the old one, turning the entrance one-fourth around, thus the working force will be in the sections just as they were before they swarmed.

On the evening of the third day turn the entrance of the new hive around so that it will stand the same as the old one does, and on the evening of the seventh day from the time they swarmed move the old hive to a new stand, and slide the new hive into the old one's place. Just at night of the eighth day the old colony should be examined to see how many bees are left. If more than three pints remain, shake or brush all above that amount in front of the new hive. This method gives the best results of any that I have ever tried, as all the working force is kept together. If no increase is wanted, then instead of moving the old hive, let it remain, and as fast as the brood hatches shake it in front of the new hive until it is all hatched.



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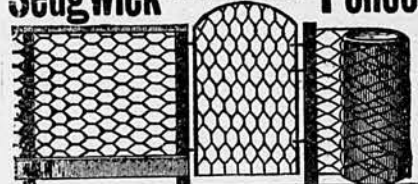
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## This, That and the Other.

The legal business in London is almost entirely in the hands of one-fourth of the members of the profession.

John Jarrett, the labor leader, is now at the head of a Pennsylvania temperance movement in the churches.

The newspapers of the world have just been reckoned up at about 35,000, thus giving one to every 28,000 inhabitants.

So many of the boys sent to West Point prove unable to pass the examination for admission that about fifty Congressional districts are unrepresented.

Notwithstanding all that has been written about Persia, Minister Benjamin declares that ignorance concerning it is so general that no correct map of the land has been made.

Monarch, England's champion bulldog, for which £400 had been refused, has just died. He had taken an immense number of prizes, and was considered by experts to be the best bulldog since Crib.

President Cleveland keeps a scrap-book of excerpts from the newspapers in order to be informed of all sorts of public opinion. It is one clerk's sole employment to collect and preserve these things.

Artificial honey imported into England from this country has been found, on analysis, to be made of wheat or corn starch treated with oxalic acid. The fraud cannot be detected by the taste.

A seemingly dead pigeon was picked up from the ocean near Dover, England, but it revived while lying in the sun, and proved to be a carrier pigeon with a letter. The bird had been waylaid by a hawk while flying from its master's yacht to his home.

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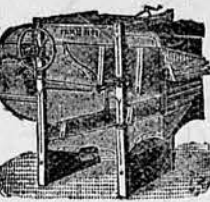


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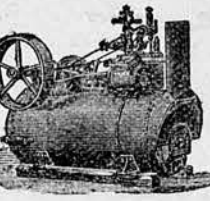
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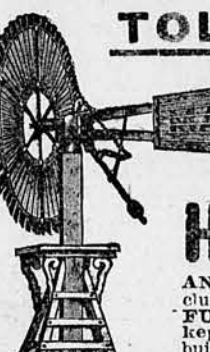
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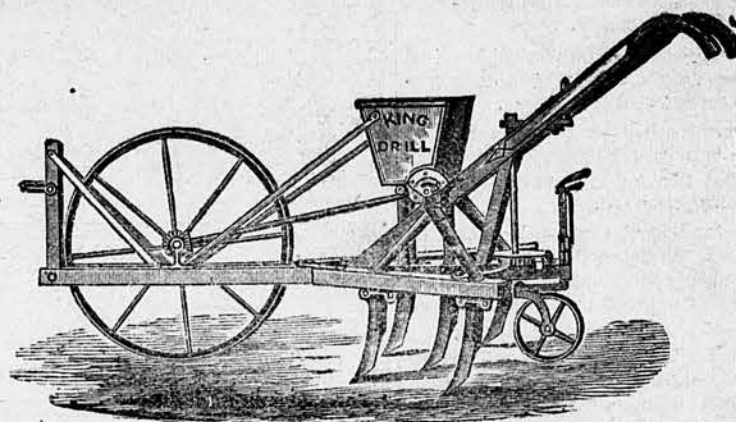
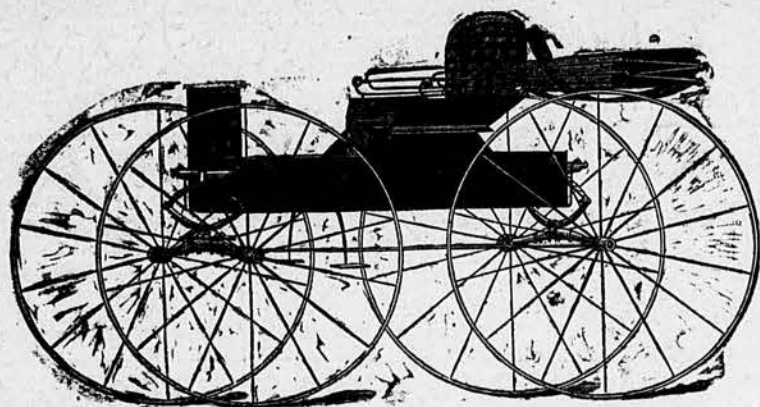


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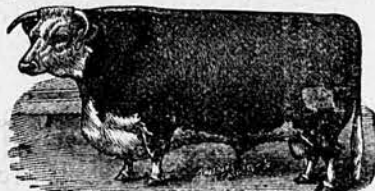
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The advertiser is a farmer trying to merchandise, and wants to find a merchant trying to farm, that they may exchange and be a mutual benefit. I have one of the best locations in Kansas, surrounded by rich farms, underlaid with 4 1/2 to 5-foot vein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

### Cattle for Sale!

I have 80 head of choice Native Two-year-old Steers for sale. Will average 950 pounds. They are a good lot of feeders. Will sell lots to suit purchaser.  
W. J. TROUSDALE,  
Corner 10th and Oak Sts., Newton, Kas.

### IMPORTED AND KANSAS-BRED HEREFORD CATTLE.



For Sale at Very Reasonable Prices.

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

G. E. HUNTON, Breeder,  
ABILENE, KAS.

## KANSAS CITY INTER-STATE FAIR!

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL EXPOSITION!  
September 14th to 19th  
INCLUSIVE!

\$40,000 in PREMIUMS

EXCITING SPEED RING CONTESTS!  
TROTTER, PACING AND RUNNING  
RACES EVERY DAY!

The finest exhibition of Blooded Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs ever brought together.

Now arrangements in Exposition Halls of every Department. Unequaled facilities for marvelous displays in the exhibition of Agricultural Implements, Machinery, Products, Manufactures, Minerals, Vehicles, Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, and Cattle.

THE SPEED RING ALONE OFFERS A WEEK'S ENJOYMENT.

Special purse of \$2,500 to be competed for by the best horses on the turf.

New Horticultural Hall!  
The Largest in the West.

ACRES OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS!

PRYOR'S MILITARY BAND EVERY DAY!

Room to accommodate a million people. Excursion Rates on all railroads running into Kansas City.

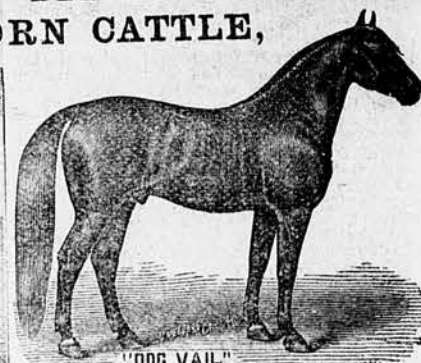
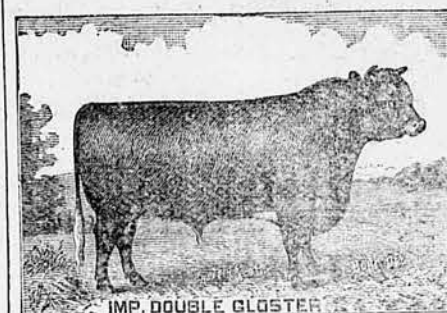
One fare for the round trip.

An invitation is extended to Local Military Companies to participate in a Competitive Drill on Tuesday, September 15th, for a sweepstake of \$100 to the best drilled company. A committee of U. S. army officers are invited to act as judges. Entry books now open at offices of the fair.

Visitors can take the cable or horse cars at the Union Depot visit town, and transact business before going to the grounds.

For Premium Lists, Speed Programmes, or any other information, address  
K. COATES, ED. H. WEBSTER, Sec'y,  
President, Kansas City, Mo.

## BLUE VALLEY HERD and STUD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE,



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

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

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

WM. P. HIGINBOTHAM, Proprietor.

## HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

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

Cows and Heifers Bred to Best Netherland and Aaggie Bulls.

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

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

### MILK RECORDS:

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

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

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

### BUTTER RECORDS:

Five Cows have averaged 29 lbs. 7 ozs. in a week. Nine Cows have averaged 19 lbs. 1/2 oz. in a week. Fifteen Cows have averaged 17 lbs. 6 ozs. in a week. Six three-year-olds have averaged 14 lbs. 3 ozs. in a week. Eleven three-year-olds (the entire number tested) have averaged 13 lbs. 2 ozs. in a week. Six two-year-olds have averaged 12 lbs. 13 ozs. in a week. Fifteen two-year-olds (entire number tested) have averaged 10 lbs. 8 3/4 ozs. in a week. The entire original imported Netherland family of six cows (two being but three years old) have averaged 17 1/2 lbs. in a week. This is the Herd from which to get foundation stock. Prices low for quality of stock. SMITHS, POWELL & LAMB, Lakeside Stock Farm, Syracuse, N. Y.

## WANTED AT THE FAIRS!

Active and reliable men, who mean business and can do good work for the KANSAS FARMER, are wanted at every Fair held in Kansas this season. Very liberal terms are offered to such. Address KANSAS FARMER CO., TOPEKA.